



3	HEADLINES OF THE WEEK
4	IN RETROSPECT
5	DEATH OF A FRIEND OF CZECHOSLOVAKIA
9	GDR AND CZECH CRISIS
12	INDIAN GOVT & ASIA FOUNDATION
15	AMERICAN PLOT IN SIKKIM
18	THE BORDERLAND — 21
22	FILMS
24	ARAB-ISRAEL RELATIONS

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Czechoslovakia: Co-Existence And The Spheres Of Influence: Detente And Psychological Warfare: Status Quo And Intervention

Whether we like it or not, or whether Governments and Parliaments admit it or not, the world is divided into spheres of influence, and international politics cannot be understood or evaluated if we do not accept the reality that every Big Power is supreme in its own sphere and that intervention becomes inevitable whenever the *status quo* in any sphere is disturbed particularly through the interference (by any means whatsoever) by a rival Power or Powers. It must be borne in mind that in the current context, a big country is in military terms unchallengeable inside its sphere of influence. However mighty the power may be, it is not all-supreme outside of and beyond its sphere of influence.

Vietnam is outside the sphere of influence of both the United States and Russia, and for this reason the Soviet Union has not been able to help the Vietnamese to win the war

decisively within a short time. And, for the same reason, the mighty USA has not been able to defeat small Vietnam as quickly as the Pentagon would like. In fact, military success is as far from the United States as she is of landing a Yankee on the moon. The war, therefore, is protracted and long, and more particularly because China which is the unwritten overlord of East Asia finds it difficult to reach out to the northern borders of Southeast Asia where Vietnam is situated.

The whole structure of peace in the period after the Second World War was based on co-existence, in the first instance between capitalism and socialism and their respective sphere of influence. There have been and there still are conflicts between nations and groups within each of these orbits, but over all these has hovered the all-supreme conflict between the two systems. If one is unrealistic enough to refuse to

accept the fact that the USA is supreme in the Caribbean and the Americas, that the USSR is equally concerned about what happens in Central Europe and that China is vitally interested in developments in East Asia, then one might as well live in a dream world of make-believe. It will not be possible to understand current developments in Czechoslovakia, or for that matter, anywhere else in the world, if one did not accept the realities of the post-war world.

With the USSR and the Warsaw Powers militarily strong the capitalist Powers of the West could not upset the balance and the *status quo* of Central Europe through military confrontation or even a local war. In the recent western global strategy of a *detente* between capitalism and socialism under cover of co-existence, the highly-developed psychological warfare units of the West no doubt succeeded

in piercing into the small territory of Czechoslovakia. How it was done is a totally different matter and it is part of the saga of a new kind of warfare which has been perfected in the West and of which other countries are only now becoming aware. But, there is not the slightest doubt that the socialist world was caught on the hop, because the units of psychological warfare had opened a major breach in Czechoslovakia into the world of socialism. For several weeks and months, the hard-core socialists in the Warsaw bloc sought to fight this new invasion by means of propaganda and sermons, but when they found that they were losing the battle and that time was running out, they moved in troops to seal the border. How the damage is to be healed is another matter, and from all reports it would appear that the Warsaw Powers and their friends within Czechoslovakia face an uphill task. In their own strategic, political and ideological interests they cannot surrender in Czechoslovakia.

There is very little that anyone outside can do. The shouting and caterwauling elsewhere is only incidental and subordinate to the imperatives of maintaining the *status quo*. There is, no doubt, acute tension. A sovereign country has undoubtedly been militarily occupied by its allies and friends. It is a moot point as to who should be blamed more and criticised more: the West for resorting to psychological warfare for upsetting the *status quo* in Central Europe, or the Warsaw Powers for seeking through military intervention to maintain the postwar *status quo* on which world peace is sustained. In any case, it would be foolish to think it is enough to deplore the military intervention of the Warsaw Powers without condemning the Western

Powers for having upset the *status quo* through psychological war. The immediate result is that the *detente* between the West and the East can be considered virtually at an end for the time being and that co-existence will continue in the immediate future behind closed frontiers in Europe.

For a country like Ceylon, which does not belong to either the western bloc or the eastern bloc, strict neutrality is the only obvious prudent policy to follow. Psychological warfare is a subtle, effective and dangerous form of penetration and invasion, and the Warsaw Powers have now learnt that military intervention had to be resorted to checkmate the western battalions of psychological war. In the GDR, they had succeeded by building the Berlin Wall and taking other measures to stop the infiltration. In Czechoslovakia stern measures had become necessary. In this complex of realities it is difficult to distinguish between right and wrong, because there is no single yardstick which is acceptable to all. There are some idealists in Ceylon who had sought to argue that the Czechs were entitled to enjoy "freedoms", "rights", "institutions" and the like which are regarded as models of democratic freedom in the Anglo-Saxon West, and that the Warsaw Powers acted criminally in denying these "freedoms" to the Czechs and the Slovaks. No doubt these idealists spoke under the stress of the propaganda barrage which had been let loose in Ceylon from the West and its friends here, but did these idealists react with the same enthusiasm when the "freedoms" were denied to people in the Dominican Republic and a whole host of banana Republics in Latin America? Did these persons show any vehemence about the suppression of "freedoms" in Viet-

nam, in Rhodesia, in South Africa and a number of other places? One does not blame them for being comparatively silent about events in certain other parts of the world, and one can only wish that they had adopted a more realistic approach to the Czechoslovakian episode.

For Ceylon, there is no need to quarrel *either* with the Capitalist West *or* the Socialist East. The USA is, however, universally condemned for shifting its orbit of power and its strategic frontiers to Vietnam. But, it is a totally different matter where Czechoslovakia is concerned. Any change in the *status quo* there meant war in Europe. If Czechoslovakia fell into western orbit it meant war, a European and a global war. There is much to be said for maintaining the postwar *status quo* until mankind learnt to effect changes without treading on other peoples' toes, or without wanting to enlarge the profits of bankers and financiers. There had been hopes that the cold war had been reduced, but it is now clear that only the methods had changed — that psychological war has been tried out in Europe in preference to open piling up of nuclear arms. Washington, the CIA and the Pentagon had evidently hoped that with a *detente* on military confrontation (and the consequent increase in the exchange of tourists and cultural groups), it would be possible to penetrate ideological and state frontiers through psychological warfare. It becomes important to know more about this important form of warfare and intervention if one is to understand the currents and under-currents of the modern world. Thinking persons in Ceylon will do well to examine the methodology and the dynamics of psychological warfare to understand much of what is happening in the world, and in Ceylon too.

Headlines Of The Week

THURSDAY, September 5 — The Pettah Police cleaned up the Pettah market by rounding up a number of kappan kings. The Prime Minister Mr. Dudley Senanayake speaking at the annual dinner of the Ceylon Muslim Traders' Association said that there was something happening to set the minorities against minorities and urged the Muslims not to get caught to this game as it would pave the path to their extinction. The International Development Association has invited a team from Ceylon to Washington to discuss further details of the loan of eight million dollars which the Ceylon Government has sought for developing roads. Soviet advisers who had been in Czechoslovakia for years and whose influence had been neutralised by the Dubcek regime are once again planted in key economic and political centres to ensure Moscow orders being carried out. The Shah of Iran who with Empress Farah, toured the quake-shattered areas, personally took over rescue operations while the Empress joined in donating blood.

FRIDAY, September 6 — The *Times Weekender* reported that the Sri Lanka Freedom Party was now facing a serious financial crisis. The Leader of the Opposition, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, denied reports that there were moves intended to bring an UNP-SLFP merger, and described these rumours as unfounded and fantastic. Over one thousand one hundred detections had been made by the City Vice Squad during its one year of existence. A group of two hundred off-duty policemen attacked a group of Negroes, who are members of the militant Black Panthers, in a hallway of the Brooklyn criminal courts building. Mr. Alexander Dubcek was punched repeatedly and his chauffeur was shot dead when Soviet security men and troops raided his 'party headquarters in Prague to arrest him last month *Le Monde* reported today.

SATURDAY, September 7 — Four Police constables were seriously injured following an attack by the Land Army on the temporary Police post at Mahiyangana. The newly appointed Board of Directors of the Insurance Corporation of Ceylon anticipates an annual foreign exchange saving of over two million rupees by decisions taken on Fire and miscellaneous accident re-insurance. A Viet Cong plastic charge destroyed the Government Information Office in Saigon's Chinese district killing at least eight people and wounding fifteen policemen. *Pravda* warned Czechoslovakia that it had to do more than clean anti-Soviet slogans off walls for the withdrawal of forces to begin. The Rhodesian Prime Minister has given a firm assurance to his party that there will be no appeasement with Britain over the breakaway nation's independence and his party gave an overwhelming vote to replace the British flag with Rhodesia's own national emblem.

SUNDAY, September 8 — Ceylon was provided with 361 international experts by the United Nations Develop-

ment Programme during the seven-year period ended December 1967 for work connected with economic projects. A central research organisation on Atomic Energy and a Radio Isotope Research is to be set up at Peradeniya. The Ministry of Education is considering a proposal to recall retired teachers to teach English in schools. In a memorandum submitted to the Ministry of Food and Agriculture butchers have asked it to raise the present control prices of beef and mutton. The Government is to raise a new 21-25 year public loan of Rs. 35 million. The former US Ambassador to the United Nations, Arthur Goldberg, called on his country to halt all bombing of North Vietnam. Czecho leaders declared that all obstacles to returning the country to normal had been removed and urged new talks with the Soviet Union to try and speed up the withdrawal of occupation troops.

MONDAY, September 9 — The Police are to begin an intensified campaign to bring down the incidence of fatal accidents and crime. The Directors of Education in charge of the various regions have informed school heads that at least sixty percent of the teachers should buy the centenary sweep tickets of the Education Department. Five Israelis have been killed and seventeen wounded in artillery duels across the Suez Canal. The ruling Rhodesian Front emerged in disarray from a bitter party congress split over the leadership policies of Prime Minister Ian Smith.

TUESDAY, September 10 — The eight-member team appointed to make a feasibility study of the proposed Merchant Fleet has recommended the initial purchase of four medium tonnage cargo vessels at a cost of Rs. 131/2 million. A number of key productions in the case of the disfigured Sigiriya frescoes have been damaged. The Commissioner of the Agriculture Corps has reported to the Prime Minister that the terror tactics of the Police at Mahiyangana have driven the Land Army Youth away from their camps. General de Gaulle repeated his condemnation of the Soviet intervention in Czechoslovakia. The US Secretary of State dismissed as monstrous rumours speculating that the US and the Soviet Union had spheres of influence agreement affecting Czechoslovakia.

WEDNESDAY, September 12 — The Government is to set up a special fund to help industrialists in the private sector. The Cabinet has approved the import of motor cycles and scooters for the private sector and the imports will be done under the line of credit offered by Italy and Japan under the Aid Consortium programme. Indians going back to India for good in terms of the Srimavo-Shastri Pact will be allowed to transfer their assets up to Rs. 10,000 without paying the premium under the Foreign Exchange Entitlement Certificate scheme. The Czech Prime Minister and Russian Prime Minister signed a trade agreement making Czechoslovakia dependent on Soviet economic co-operation for years to come, the *Tass* News Agency reported. The French President faced a new challenge on the French Labour front over his plan to push ahead with worker participation in industry.

In Retrospect

★ **Times On Snap Election**
 ★ **Mrs. Bandaranaike**
 ★ **Food Drive**
 ★ **Opposition & Minister Banda**
 ★ **Butchers**

FOR THE SECOND TIME in recent weeks the *Times of Ceylon* kept the people guessing by posing the question "Polls next year after Sinhalese New Year?" It reported in its issue of 4/9 that there were strong rumours that the Government would go to the polls next year, immediately after the Sinhalese New Year in April.

It based its report on two reasons: one was that it was anticipated that the Maha harvest would be successful and the Government supporters believed that the villager would have money for the New Year and with more consumer goods coming in under the FEEC scheme it would be the most opportune time to go to the polls, and the other was that Government supporters proposed making full use of the Czechoslovakian issue to denounce the Coalition and to explain its danger to democracy in Ceylon. It is hard to say whether there is any truth or substance in the *Times of Ceylon's* report. From the Government side, there is as yet not the slightest inkling that a snap election will be held before it is constitutionally due.

Following close on the heels of the *Times of Ceylon's* report is the *Sun's* report that a seven-year term for Parliament was being envisaged. The report was in connection with the Government's plan on going ahead with the Parliamentary Select Committee sittings for the revision of the Constitution, even without the participation of the Opposition.

LAST WEEK this columnist referred to the *Times Weekender's* report that the Sri Lanka Freedom Party was to merge with the United National Party, and that in the event

of an alignment being effected, it was likely that Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike would be the first President of the proposed Republic of Ceylon.

Mrs. Bandaranaike was quick to discount this report and in a statement to the press said: "I was surprised to read the front page news story in *'The Times Weekender'* of August 30th, 1968, under the caption 'A SLFP urge to merge with UNP.'" "Interested parties and certain sections of the Press appear to promote the circulation of an unfounded and fantastic rumour speculating on the possibility of a SLFP-UNP coalition. I must categorically state that I am not aware of any such moves on the part of the SLFP. I have given no authority to any relation of mine or to any one else to negotiate with the UNP on behalf of my party or myself. On the contrary I wish to state that it is certain UNP Ministers of the present government who have approached members of our Party at various times to bring about a merger of the UNP and the SLFP. I wish to take this opportunity to assure our people that when I responded to their call to lead their political struggle after my husband's death, I did so not to become a President of a Republic or to obtain any other high office for myself but to carry forward the great struggle initiated by our late leader and help the people to regain their lost rights and secure for them greater victories. Certainly I have no intention or desire to enthrone reaction in this country by propping up a party which is so resourceful in its capacity to find new devices to maintain itself in power at any cost."

In a frontnote to Mrs. Bandaranaike's statement the editor of the *Times Weekender* said that the report was based on very sound information

from SLFP sources, though she was not aware of SLFP overtures to the UNP.

There were some reports to suggest that the food drive had already been hit by the severe drought that is being experienced in all parts of the country. Some of these reports were illustrated with pictures. The *Times of Ceylon* was highly perturbed by the drought conditions which would have a severe adverse effect on the food drive and it was constrained to ask editorially "whether the Government was making a study of the forest-rainfall relationship, and bringing scientific principles to bear on the whole problem of deforestation. It said that if it was not doing this the results could be tragic and catastrophic. Instead of growing more food we could end up by creating arid dust bowls out of our most fertile areas".

WHEN the Food Ministry's votes were taken up in the House of Representatives last week the Opposition asked some very pertinent questions on the position of food in the country. Dr. N. M. Perera asked the Food Minister, Mr. M. D. Banda, if there was such a considerable amount of rice in the market, he argued that then the prices must come down. He asked the Minister if there was enough rice production why was he sending out urgent messages for rice supplies from Burma. He also asked that if there was a considerable increase in rice production, then the flour imports should have also dropped to the preparation figures. But the Government had contracted for nearly 600,000 tons of flour and asked why was it doing that. He said that the normal consumption of flour was 375,000 tons for the whole year, but there was nearly 225,000 tons more. Therefore, these so-called figures in rice production were not borne out by facts. The Food Commissioner, he said, was worried and wanted flour brought in.

It was more than clear that Mr. Banda was somewhat hard put to answer the questions. He said that for one measure cut there

was sufficient rice available in the open market and the price was now between 95 cents and Rs. 1/10. In regard to the Burma rice contract he said that it was for 80,000 tons and that it had now come down only to 34,000 tons with the balance to be given next year, and it was for that reason that arrangements were being made. With regard to China he said that he would have liked to have it spread over till next year, but he had instructed the Food Commissioner that if the storage space was available to get the whole stocks down.

Ceylon has made another major breakthrough in the pattern of trade. The *Observer* reported that Pakistan had contracted to buy a trial shipment of five thousand tyres from Ceylon this year. The paper paid a well-deserved compliment to the Soviet Union for assisting Ceylon in setting up the Ceylon Tyre Corporation which was now meeting most of the country's requirements of car and truck tyres.

The butcher lobby, which never had it so good as in recent times, has pressurised the National Government to grant the butchers a price revision of the controlled price of beef and mutton. It has stated that it was only in 1967 that the Government granted an increase in controlled price though it had agitated for this since 1963. Although the present control price for beef is Rs. 1/10 with bones and Rs. 1/25 without bones, as everybody knows, it is only in name that control prices prevail, and the butchers seem to be a law unto themselves.

Detections by the Price Control and the specially set up City Vice Squad are only undertaken in a half-hearted manner, and consumers seem to have lost faith in the manner that raids are being carried out. The City Vice Squad claimed recently that during its one year of existence it had made over one thousand one hundred detections. It would be interesting to know how many butchers who were profiteering were nabbed.

KAUTILIYA

Tribute

Death Of A Friend Of Czechoslovakia

by K. A. Abbas

Karl Nepomnyashchy is dead.

Karl Nepomnyashchy was killed in Prague on August 23.

Who was Karl Nepomnyashchy?

He was the Czech citizen overrun by Soviet tanks.

He was not a Soviet, Bulgarian, Hungarian, Polish or East German soldier who came to Prague with the Warsaw Pact forces, and was killed by a molotov-cocktail bomb hurled by an incensed Czech patriot — or a counter — revolutionary agent!

He was not a soldier, he was a journalist.

He was a distinguished Soviet journalist, a veteran war correspondent of World War II, the Foreign Editor of Novosti Press Agency who, even at the age of 50, refused to be tied to a comfortable and safe desk job.

NOT A SOLDIER, he had a real reporter's yen for the trouble-spots of the world. He liked to be wherever there was action, excitement, danger.

He died in the line of duty, killed by a sniper's bullet, while flying low in an unarmed helicopter over Prague to get (literally) a bird's-eye view of the Czech capital. He died not with a gun, but a reporter's notebook and pencil, in his hand.

He was a victim of destiny. He came out unscathed out of the war in which millions of his countrymen lost their lives, in the struggle against ruthless Nazis, but he, a Communist, had to die in a friendly country, at the hands of those who call themselves Communists, and whom he regarded as his comrades and friends.

Who was Karl Nepomnyashchy?

He was a journalist, but not only a journalist. He was also husband, a father, a genial soul, a creative writer, who was just finishing an autobiographical narrative, "*To My Son, About The War.*"

He was, among other things, also my friend. We met only twice some years ago during my visits to Moscow but in those two meetings we felt instinctively drawn towards each other. I still remember the lunch I had with him in the board room of the Novosti News Agency, the toast (in Vodka) that he forced me to drink.

"**HERE'S TO INDIA.**" he said, raising his glass, "*Here's to Peace!*" In his mind, and in his heart, India and Peace were synonymous.

But he was not only my friend, not only a friend of India, he was also a friend of Czechoslovakia a country with which he was more than ordinarily familiar, with which, indeed, he was in love. On the last occasion when I met him, I had just come from Czechoslovakia, after attending the Karlovy Vary Film Festival, and he talked to me at length about the people I had met there, Czech writers and film-makers I had talked to, the places I had seen.

Again and again, he said, "*Ah, how I wish I could have liked to show you round, and to introduce you to my friends — it's such a beautiful country, they are such, such wonderful people!*"

He liked to spend his holidays in Czechoslovakia — among the historic monuments and museums of Prague, in the picturesque spas like Karlovy Vary, in the exotic Bratislava, driving or hiking through the high Tatra mountains.

He could not live permanently in Czechoslovakia, so he sent his son to study at the Prague University. The young Nepomnyshchy, perhaps, heard the shot that killed his father, probably he saw the helicopter that was his father's blazing coffin, coming down in flames!

AN INVADER? No, I cannot imagine Karl Nepomnyshchy, reporter, humanist, a companionable host with a sense of humour, in the role of an invader. He could not have gone to Prague with anything but the friendliest and the most cordial feelings for the people of Czechoslovakia.

The youths who sniped at, and killed, Karl Nepomnyshchy could not have been confirmed counter-revolutionaries. I like to think they were provoked, inflamed, misguided. But misguided by whom? And why?

Let Karl Nepomnyshchy speak from his grave in the Donskoi Monastery in Moscow where his ashes are interred.

In the course of the last despatch he sent from Prague before his death (and published in *Izvestia*), Nepomnyshchy analyses the subversive role played by those notorious Cold Warriors the broadcasters of the "German Wave", "Free Europe" and "Voice of America" radio stations — some of them calling themselves Radio Free Czechoslovakia — in misleading and inflaming the Czech people.

FROM HIS GRAVE. He refers to the visit of Brazezinski, a well-known anti-Communist American "Sovietologist", who flew to Prague from New York, stayed for a few days, and then left after his mystery mission was over. He quotes Brzezinski's summing up of the situation or rather his instructions, to "*Tread softly and hit only the target.*"

He mentions Steigner of the "German Wave" radio station, openly announcing that new transmitters, beamed to Czechoslovakia, were going into action. The aim of all this propagandistic radio-activity, as the West German *Rheinische Post* stated in so many words, was "*a stage by-stage dismantling of Communism in Czechoslovakia.*" With a character-

istically journalistic flair, he calls these broadcasts, "*The Black Sky.*" The sky has no limits, and "*The Black Sky*" (for instance with its fictitious story of the killing of Dubcek!) has already overshadowed even a far country like India.

Here is one of the many stories of how the Soviet troops behaved in Czechoslovakia, filed by Nepomnyshchy and other Soviet correspondents, and widely published in the Russian newspapers, though such stories hardly ever appear in the Indian press:

There was a Soviet tank racing downhill along a mountain road, leading to the Czech-West German border. It was in a hurry because, due to mechanical trouble requiring repairs, it had been left behind, and wanted to catch up with the rest of the battalion.

DOOM. There were four young Russians in the tank which was under the command of Sergeant Yuri Andreyev. Mechanic-Driver Junior Sergeant Yevgeni Khotkin was at the steering wheel, Gunner Pyotr Kasark was manning the idle guns, and Lieutenant A. Morozov was also riding in the tank.

Just as the tank, at full speed and racing down a steep slope, took a sharp turn, the driver and the crew saw, to their horror, a group of women and children deliberately, defiantly standing in the middle of the road — only a few yards ahead!

It was a classic confrontation, which should be familiar to Indians with experience of the many satyagraha situations during the freedom struggle. The military might of the imperialists, as symbolized by the steel monster of a tank, against the fragile flesh and bones, but the indomitable spirit, of the people!

The tank did not go on to crush the Czech women and children. The tank could not be stopped in time on that steep slope.

Before the steel monster could crush the people, the young driver exerted all his strength to swerve the vehicle from the road. The tank, with its driver and crew, went hurtling down the gaping chasm, to their

death and their doom. They died, not in combat, not accidentally, but they chose to kill themselves with their tank, rather than allow it to trample and crush the crowd of women and children.

Like Karl Nepomnyshchy, they chose to die so that the friendship between the Soviet and Czech people and the unity of the Socialist world, would have a chance to survive.

P. S. In a memo signed by him on August 19, which reached me after his death, Karl Nepomnyshchy has asked his friend, Abbas, to write a "commentary on any political event which may have attracted his attention." Since his death is one such event of international political significance, I hope I have fulfilled my friend's last wishes.

BLITZ, 7/9/68



Report From Prague.

Was There Really A Threat Of A Counter-Revolution?

by Kunhanandan Nair

*Blitz Correspondent in
Central Europe*

TODAY, life in Prague is slowly returning to normal. Soviet tanks, which, by the way, did not fire a single shot, are pulling out of the city. Factory chimneys are smoking again in the outskirts of Prague as a symptom of the resumption of work. Shops are open and streets are again crowded. Prague's communication lines with the outside world are being restored.

Extraordinarily enough, now it is the turn of the Dubcek-Svodoba-Cernik team of so-called "liberals" in the Communist Party to repudiate anti-Socialist propaganda and appeal to the people to restore "*calm and peace*" against counter-revolutionary elements of the West who,

oddly enough, have begun accusing yesterday's Czech "patriots" and "nationalists" as today's "Quislings" and "traitors".

BLITZ correspondent met a number of old friends in Prague and interviewed Czech workers, students, diplomats, professors, even Soviet representatives. From all their accounts put together, it is evident that a counter-revolution had really threatened the Czechoslovak Socialist State in July-August.

The military intervention of the five Socialist allies headed by the Soviet Union, at midnight on August 20, came "just in time to prevent a Hungarian-type of mass killing of genuine Socialists and the hanging of their bodies from the nearest lamp-posts", an old Communist and Professor of Charles University told me.

VARIED REACTIONS TO TRAGEDY. This does not mean that all the people support the military presence of the other Socialist Powers in Prague. A big section of the people seems to be frightened and confused, not knowing all that happened. A typical representative of them told me: "*Whether Socialism or Capitalism, we are interested only in good houses, food "cheap motor-cars and plenty of nylon goods: and it does not matter where they come from"*."

They are the non-political people who want to live in peace.

Another big section, filled with Czech national pride, disliked any intervention, imperialist or socialist; revolution or counter-revolution, imported from abroad, is detested by them.

Some others wanted to experiment with a "new type of socialism", taking the "best from both camps".

ANTI-SOCIALIST COUP. Class-conscious workers, students, professors and persons educated in Marxism-Leninism are, nevertheless, firm supporters of the Soviet intervention. They say: "**Thanks to the military**

presence of the Soviet and brother states, our country remains socialist, and a counter-revolutionary takeover by Capitalism is averted".

Was there really the threat of a counter-revolution? Today we have the testimonies of none other than Communist Party leader Dubeck, President Svoboda and Premier Cernik to confirm that *the threat did exist*. Dubeck himself has admitted that his party's liberalisation programme did not take into account this peril.

There is evidence, with the Czech leadership, of the clandestine entry into Czech territory of American "green beret" contingent, West German "Bundeswehr" units and CIA-agents disguised as tourists during July-August.

AMERICAN COLONEL LED COUPLISTS. At Bad Toelz, in West Germany, and Salzburg, in Austria, these counter-revolutionary forces had been camping since July. East German intelligence had passed on detailed information to the Czech Ministry of Interior about the movements of these men.

According to this information, special forces trained to lead the counter-revolution in Czechoslovakia were commanded by the American colonel *Jerry Sage*. His past record identifies him as an expert in subversive warfare.

From documents I was allowed to see, it is clear that this plan was a part of "*global strategy*" of the US to "liberate" the people under "*the yoke of Russia*." West Germany's new "*Drive East*" policy also, had the same objective.

The total number of US, West German and Austrian "tourists" swelled in August to over 8,000. Many of them had forged documents and most of them were trained by the US Army's 10th Special Group located in Bad Toelz area.

By this time, thanks to the purge of Novotny elements from Government posts, a part of the Czech state

apparatus almost fell into the hands of the counter-revolutionary elements.

CONTROL CHECK REMOVED. Under orders from the Minister of Interior, the security forces had relaxed all border controls and checks along the frontiers with Austria and West Germany. The Minister in question has now resigned.

A Soviet diplomat, an old friend of mine, helped me to visit a castle where arms captured from the counter-revolutionary underground had been stored by the Red Army. These arms had West German and US markings. They had been transported from West Germany and Austria. They were supplied by NATO, Bonn and CIA.

West Germans used even helicopters to transport rifles, bombs, grenades and other modern arms to counter-revolutionary underground.

The Dubeck - Svoboda - Cernik, group, whose patriotism has never been doubted, had apparently lost control over the state apparatus by this time. That is why their Government could not implement the joint-resolutions of Cierna, Tisou and Bratislava. Why, even today, they are finding difficulty in implementing the Moscow agreement of August 26.

It is now admitted by Dubeck himself that Foreign Minister Ota Sik took the Czech issue to the UN Security Council without consulting the ruling group in Prague. It was at Dubeck's instance that the Czech government finally withdrew the Czech problem from the UN agenda.

The most tragic part was that the counter-revolution was breeding right inside the Czech Communist Party. People in the know in Prague allege that, on the 20th morning, Dubeck told Brezhnev on the telephone that he was unable to control the counter-revolutionary pressure, and admitted that the Bratislava Agreement could not be implemented.

FASCIST AT THEIR OLD GAME The leadership headed by Dubcek had permitted though not initiated the formation of a large number of anti-Marxist, anti-Socialist political organisations and movements inside Czechoslovakia. They openly criticised scientific socialism, opposed the COMECON and the Warsaw Pact, even challenged the need of an international department for the Czech Communist Party, and denounced its relations with other socialist states.

These counter - revolutionary groups, functioning legally, had such comic names like "EAGLE", "FALCON", "SAKUTNIK", "IVKA", "IMKA", and so on. Some of them in public debates said: "*Czechs are wasting money in helping the Vietnam struggle against the Americans.*"

Most poisonous among the organisations of non-party people is one called "CLUB 231." Old fascists like Brodsky, former generals like Palecek, and intellegent agents like Rambucek are its members. The Secretary - General of "CLUB 231", Brodsky, received a coded telegram from Frankfort on August 18 which decoded reads: "*Meet 80 friends arriving at Yalta and International*". (Yalta and International are VIP hotels in Prague).

Frankfort is the European headquarters of the CIA, which runs a special department to organise counter-revolution in East Europe; still the Czech Government's security organs refused to intercept this cable, — keep a watch on the incoming CIA agents or arrest Brodsky and Co.

The counter - revolutionaries had secret arms dumps, powerful radio stations, disguised soldiers, men trained in ideological subversion of the Communist Party right in its Central Committee, and every other political and organisational means to turn Czechoslovakia into a capitalist state.

At The End Of 1975

Britain Will Switch - Over To The Metric System

LONDON, — Britain aims to have achieved general adoption of the metric system of weights and measures by the end of 1975, the Minister of Technology, Mr. Anthony Wedgwood Benn, told Parliament recently.

Mr. Benn, in a statement following the publication of a report by a Ministry of Technology Standing Joint Committee on Metrication, said the Government accepted the Committee's recommendation that 1975 should be the target date for completion of the switch and that a Metrication Board should be established to guide, stimulate and co-ordinate the change-over.

The Board, to be set up as soon as possible, would be purely advisory and its membership would reflect the interests of all sectors of industry, distributive trades, education and, particularly, the general public and consumers.

"Every sector of the economy need not move at the same pace", said the Minister, "but there will be unnecessary confusion and expense, and great difficulties for industry, unless there is central machinery for co-ordinating the programme of change for the various sectors." Compulsory powers would not be sought to enforce the switch.

An industrial correspondent writes one of the first tasks of the new Metrication Board will be to submit to the Government an appreciation of how the switch will affect each section of the community — and a breakdown of costs to each sector.

Several of Britain's major industries are already well on the way to metrication. These include the engineering and building industries.

The building industry is also taking the opportunity of establishing a set of standard metric dimensions for components in order to make building more flexible with standardised wall panels that can be used in every type of building.

More than three-quarters of all world trade is already conducted in metric units and it is likely that virtually the whole world will have adopted metric units by about 1975.

While there will be no compulsory powers to enforce the adoption of metrics, Britain will introduce legislation to remove any technical obstacles and to define the metric units to be used. These metric units are expected to be specified by January, 1971.

Among the obstacles that will need to be removed are existing statutes that at present require imperial or other non-metric units to be used.

Britain took the decision to adopt the metric system in May, 1965, and the Standing Joint Committee was set up in March, 1966, to encourage, assist and review moves towards the adoption of the system.

FASTEST CAMERA

The world's fastest camera that records 3.5 million frames per second on 35 mm perforated film has been made at the laboratories of the French Atomic Energy Authority, U N I reports. The camera is intended for the study of ultrafast phenomena like explosions, checks, plasmas and lasers.

GDR And The Czech Crisis

MILITARY ACTION TO CHECKMATE WESTERN INTERVENTION : PSYCHOLOGICAL WARFARE NOW MAIN WEAPON FOR INFILTRATION

Berlin,

The opportune and the successful military assistance rendered by the allied socialist countries to protect the freedom and sovereignty of socialist Czechoslovakia against the subversive activities of the internal counter-revolutionary forces and the open political intervention of imperialist powers constitutes a decision international and strategic significance.

With this military action which provides eloquent evidence of the adherence to the internationalist principles of the fraternal countries and of the military power of the socialist state armies, the constitutional socialist state order of Czechoslovakia has been defended and the socialist forces of Czechoslovakia actively helped to defend the socialist freedom and national independence of their country which was threatened by reactionary forces at home and abroad. The resolute and socialist actions of the communist and workers' parties and governments of the five socialist states is in accordance with the spirit and obligations laid down in the Bratislava Declaration. The common international duty to defend socialism has been implemented in Czechoslovakia's hour of danger.

In addition, the strategic significance of the events of August 21 and 22 is expressed by the fact that the international strength of the community of socialist countries, led by the Soviet Union, has been convincingly displayed. And first and foremost: this assistance of the fraternal states for the state and party functionaries of Czechoslovakia who are faithful to the cause of socialism has — by reason of the consolidation of Czechoslovakia's workers' and peasants' power and the frustration of

the plans for psychological warfare, of the strategy of the "new Eastern policy" — again opened the road to European security.

For it is a fact that the large-scale designs of the main aggressive imperialist powers, the USA and West Germany, which are based on a long-term infiltration of the European socialist countries with political, ideological and also economic weapons, were to a great extent frustrated on the night of August 20-21. The concept of the imperialist planning staffs in Washington and Bonn, which envisaged the disintegration of Czechoslovakia from within and the creation of a Czechoslovakia which would be politically and economically weakened to such an extent that it would constitute a kind of seat of the cancerous disease intended to infect the socialist community of states, and from which the counter-revolution was to spread to Hungary, Poland and the German Democratic Republic, has proved a fiasco.

In accordance with this aim of imperialism, the main form of counter-revolutionary activity in Czechoslovakia, in contrast to the methods employed in Hungary in November 1956, was not physical terror exercised by the reactionaries against the communists, but intellectual terror, psychological warfare. The main weapons of counter-revolutionary activity in Czechoslovakia were therefore the mass media-press, radio and television — which were in the hands of the anti-socialist elements and groups as well as the propaganda of psychological warfare broadcast by West German television and radio stations. Their political intervention in the international affairs of Czechoslovakia had reached similar proportions to the actions initiated by the notorious subversive radio sta-

tion "Radio Free Europe" in 1956 with regard to the Hungarian People's Republic.

THE WATCHWORD IS VIGILANCE. Events in Czechoslovakia convey the urgent lesson that psychological warfare is at present the main weapon of imperialism in its struggle against the socialist countries of Europe. It is not without significance that the Bratislava Declaration committed the parties and peoples of the socialist countries in the following terms to resist **psychological warfare** more actively and with a greater degree of co-ordination; "The fraternal parties firmly and resolutely counterpose their unbreakable solidarity, their great vigilance to any efforts of imperialism and also of all other anti-communist forces to weaken the leading role of the working class and communist parties. They will never allow anyone to drive a wedge between the socialist states, to undermine the foundations of the socialist system. Fraternal friendship and cohesion in this direction are in line with vital interests of our peoples, constitutes a reliable basis for solving the socio-economic and political tasks on which the communist parties of our countries are working."

In view of the fundamental change in the international relation of forces in favour of the cause of socialism and peace, imperialism is at present not concentrating its main efforts in its struggle against the European socialist states on a "roll-back" employing military weapons. Imperialism has to reckon with the military power of the Soviet Union and the defence alliance of the Warsaw Treaty states. Preparations for a military aggression have, of course, not been abandoned: they have even been intensified on the basis of the experience gained during Israel's "blitzkrieg." But this applies to the future.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S "BRIDGE - BUILDING". The imperialist governments' planning staffs have worked out for the present period a long-term strategic policy of infiltration into the Euro-

pean socialist states with the aim of sapping their strength and differentiating among them. This strategic plan, propagated by President Johnson in October 1966 as "building bridges to Eastern Europe" and announced in December 1966 by the Strauss/Kiesinger government, some of whose ministers are social democratic leaders, as its "new Eastern Policy", represents that variant of the USA's global strategy and the expansionist policy of West German monopoly capitalism towards our continent's socialist community of states which is being given priority in the present period. When Kiesinger and Brandt talk about "rapprochement" and "building bridges", about "a European peace order and understanding", then they are referring to what Franz Josef Strauss, the representative of the arms industry in the Bonn Government, described in the English edition of his book *"The Grand Design"* as the "best forms of approach, which will help to dissolve the internal and break its structure of the Communist empire up by peaceful means from the inside."

In the same book Strauss demanded that Bonn's policy should be aimed at encouraging the first recognisable signs of a development in some Eastern European countries and to "bring it to a point from which these countries must again "become a part of Europe, at least in the sense of a provisional interim Europe." A Europe "stretching from the Atlantic to the River Bug" under the domination of West German imperialism — that is the main strategic aim which is served by the "new Eastern policy."

Just how far this aim of the "new Eastern policy" of West German monopoly capital is identical with the East European policy of the USA global strategists is evidenced by no less a person than the well-established foreign policy planning expert of the US government and present advisor to presidential candidate Humphrey, Professor Brzezinski, who stated that the most desirable form of transformation — meaning the gradual abolition of the socialist

system — would begin with the internal liberalisation of the East European states and that this especially applies to Czechoslovakia and to a lesser degree to Hungary and Poland.

BONN'S INTRIGUES AGAINST CZECHOSLOVAKIA. The congruence of these designs of the American State Department planning staff with the new Eastern policy of the Bonn government was revealed by Dr. Ernst Muller-Hermann, CDU Bundestag M. P. in a confidential circular letter:

"In recent years I have very systematically concentrated my political activities in respect to the East on Czechoslovakia. In my opinion this country holds a kind of key position for East-West relations in general and for the Federal Republic's relations to the East in particular. Its geographical situation alone makes Czechoslovakia a turntable for the exchange of goods and ideas. A successful process of liberalisation in Czechoslovakia and a settlement of relations between ourselves and Czechoslovakia would necessarily have repercussions on the internal structure of the Eastern bloc and on the relations of other communist countries to us."

It is obvious from this that the advocates of an export of counter-revolution are pursuing the same aims in respect to the European socialist countries as they did in 1956 during the counter-revolutionary attacks in Hungary and Poland. But of course in the meantime the international relation of forces has changed to the further disadvantage of imperialism. The enemy has learnt the lesson from the experience of Budapest that fascism and capitalism are discredited and the citizens of the People's Republics are not willing to sacrifice socialism, which for the first time in history has brought them the basic freedoms and human rights. The gentlemen in Washington and Bonn also take into consideration that recollections of the cruelties perpetrated by the counter-revolution in Budapest in 1956 have not been extinguished from the people's memories.

THE METHODS OF "LIBERALISATION". That is why the imperialist espionage centres avoid employing the weapons of physical terror, or armed violence immediately in the first stages of their anti-socialist subversive activities. **Armed action is therefore not chosen as the main weapon of the counter-revolution but more the method of "liberalisation of internal dissolution especially in the ideological political and cultural spheres.**

As a result, psychological warfare on socialism is not conducted under the slogan "Back to Capitalism" but by using socialist phraseology. This is nothing new, by the way. Since the October Revolution imperialist regimes in various countries have misused the watchword of socialism in order to destroy socialism. The psychological warmongers employ the idea of socialism as a wrapping, as a camouflage, so to speak, and attempt to discredit, distort and declare as "superseded" the revolutionary core of socialism — Marxism-Leninism.

In his address to the Institute of International Politics in Prague on June 14, 1968, Professor Brzezinski declared: "My basic postulate is that Leninism no longer possesses any validity for a developed modern society." With this postulate he is in complete harmony with notorious representatives of revisionism such as the former secretary of the central committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, Cestmir Cisar, who at the Prague celebration of the 150th anniversary of the birth of Karl Marx attempted to slander Leninism as a "purely Russian" version of Marxism, not suitable for Central and West Europe.

If socialism, then, is not to be based on the scientific teachings of Marx, Engels and Lenin, then there is no socialism at all. The logical conclusion from this is the "social democratisation of Eastern Europe" recommended by the initiators of psychological warfare. It is therefore not surprising that the notorious specialist for the German imperialist anti-communist campaign, Klaus

Mehner, declared on March 20, 1968, in a West German television programme on events in Czechoslovakia:

"This means development in a direction that would have provoked Lenin in the extreme — a development towards social democracy, towards a democratic socialism in Czechoslovakia. . . . It is therefore a logical possibility that one day a — so to speak — social democracy will take over the reins there."

DIVISION OF LABOUR AMONG THE REACTIONARIES.

One of the motives for the formation of the Grand Coalition government, for the role of the social democratic ministers, results from this imperialist global strategy and its psychological warfare, the chief weapon employed against the European socialist states. The division of labour in the Bonn government is as follows:

Strauss, as the political representative of aggressive West German finance capital, sets up the programme and determines policy; Kiesinger singer's role is chiefly to see that the social democratic ministers toe the line, so that with their support the efforts of West German monopoly capitalism — aggressive abroad and reactionary at home — to maintain a dominating position may be crowned with success. The Foreign Minister of the Kiesinger/Strauss Government, SPD Chairman Brandt regards it as his special task to help implement the so-called new Eastern policy of West German imperialism. Misusing the term "detente" he is an advocate of the aggressive claim to speak for the whole of Germany, the aim of that programme to liquidate the status quo and achieve European hegemony outlined by Strauss in his book *"The Grand Design."*

Psychological warfare gives priority to the tactic of an "insidious" and "silent" counter-revolution. The journal *"Ausserpolitik"*, published by Kiesinger, Hallstein, Birrenbach and Carlo Schmid, states in connection with the new Eastern policy: 'It is an established fact that the seed cannot germinate before the soil has been

prepared. All our efforts must therefore be concentrated on preparing the soil."

And this "preparation of the soil" was accomplished in Czechoslovakia by the escalation of anti-socialist subversive activities from January to August 20; with the discussions that led nowhere about past mistakes in order to discredit the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and socialism; with the foundation of anti-socialist clubs and the Social Democratic Party; with the platform represented by the "2,000 Words"; with the signature campaign against the workers' militia; with the vile nationalist propaganda campaign against the Soviet troops during the manoeuvres; with the incitement of feeling against the GDR and Poland; with unconcealed collaboration with the representatives of the World Bank, with President Blessing of the West German Federal Bank; with the untrammelled subversive activities of the imperialist ideologists Brzezinski, Griffith and the organisers of the notorious West German propaganda programme "Kreml-Runde" in Prague.

All this happened with the knowledge and support of the right-wing opportunist minority in the party leadership infected by petit-bourgeois nationalism and social democratic ideas, and also of intellectuals like Goldstucker, Snejdarek, Svitak, Cerny, Hanzelka, Kohout, etc. who are hostile to the working class and socialism.

We have dealt with these questions of psychological warfare as a weapon of imperialist global strategy in connection with the events in Czechoslovakia in such detail because the massed political intervention of imperialism in Czechoslovakia was also directed against the security of our socialist state of the German nation.

It must not be forgotten that imperialist global strategy in Europe is still directed first and foremost against GDR whose security and sovereignty was to be undermined with the help of psychological warfare conducted by radio as well as by

revanchist provocations from West Berlin and — if the plans hatched in Bonn and Washington had been successful — with the support of the counter-revolution in Czechoslovakia in the south.

August 21, 1968, the common struggle of the Marxist-Leninist forces in Czechoslovakia and in the five fraternal states has now completely frustrated this large-scale strategic plan of world imperialism directed against the European socialist countries. Even the imperialist press, which has raised a huge outcry against the military assistance of the socialist countries for the people of Czechoslovakia, cannot avoid admitting that imperialism has suffered a crushing strategic defeat. On August 22, the West Berlin CDU paper *"Der Abend"* wrote: "The last hour has struck for the new German Eastern policy. . . . Federal Foreign Minister Brandt is faced with a pile of ruins!"

In other words, thanks to the unity and joint action of the socialist countries rallied around the Soviet Union, the main force of the socialist world system and the most progressive and strongest state in the world the plans of world imperialism to basically reverse the relation of forces in Europe in its favour, have been condemned to failure once and for all. And this historic truth, which has been confirmed in practice by the political and military protective action of the fraternal socialist countries in helping their Czechoslovak class brothers applies especially to the West German imperialists' megalomaniacs plans for expansion and hegemony, to their urge to conquer the East.

THE WHEEL ROLLS FORWARD

On August 20 and 21 the truth of the words that Georgi Dimitrov courageously flung in the faces of his fascist tormentors at the Leipzig Reichstag Fire Trial was once again proved: "The wheel of history does not roll backwards! It rolls forwards!" Very true! With their "new Eastern policy" as a special variant of imperialist global strategy, US and West German monopolists sought to frustrate the mighty popular move-

ment of European security inspired by the constructive peace policy of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

The strategy of "building bridges to Eastern Europe", of the "new Eastern policy" — that was the counter-offensive of the aggressive vanguard of imperialism against the continually growing endeavours of the peoples and states in favour of security and detente. And the spearhead of this strategy of "bridge-building" and the "new Eastern policy" was in fact psychological warfare, the counter-revolutionary subversive activities of anti-socialist elements in Czechoslovakia.

We do not doubt that the working class and co-operative farmers and the progressive intelligentsia of Czechoslovakia, with the support of the allied socialist armies who have come to their aid, will learn better and better to defend themselves successfully against the organised counter-revolutionary activities of these anti-socialist criminal elements who for a long time past have been supplied with weapons, illegal transmitters and printing presses.

The earlier this is accomplished the sooner will the truth of these days be appreciated in capitalist countries too; because the allied socialist armies are helping the Czechoslovak working people to free themselves from the attacks of reactionary forces, the counter — offensive launched against the policy of peaceful coexistence by imperialism will be defeated. The path will be smoothed for a further advance on the road to peace and security on our continent.

From "Berliner Zeitung", August 25, 1968.

"NUDE - IN"

At least one lakh hippies will stage a 'nude-in' and a 5000 dollar cash bonfire on August 27 'in honour of LBJ's birthday' (AP report, August 5)

From *The Indian Capital*

Why The Indian Government Banned The Asia Foundation

New Delhi,

The personal experiences of each of us show that when a salesman is going out of his way to foist his inferior ware on the buyer, there is something fishy about it: either the goods are stale or the motives behind the bargain are bad. Naturally, this causes suspicion on the part of the buyer.

The many years' of experience of the Asian countries demonstrates that the persistence which various so-called charity organisations show in offering their "assistance" to the said Asian countries aims at expanding their activities there. The result is that persistence causes even greater caution and suspicion with regard to the true aims posed before these American organisations. Worse still, the governments of many Asian states have had grounds galore to see from their own sad experience that such suspicions are well justified; they have been compelled to take steps to ban the activities of a number of these organisations in their respective countries.

Especially noteworthy in this connection is the activity of the so-called *Asia Foundation* in the countries of Asia, particularly in India.

THE ASIA FOUNDATION, originally called the Free Asia Committee was set up in 1951 as an organisation closely connected with the American government, primarily with the Central Intelligence Agency. At that time, when the American Age doctrine and the rejection of communism concept made up the basis of the *modus vivendi* of the United States, the sponsors of the Asia Committee viewed this organisation as one of the instruments to be used for an onslaught against communism in Asia and never bothered to conceal the fact that the real aim of the organisation was anti-com-

munist propaganda and the mobilisation of public opinion in Asia against China and the Soviet Union. The founders of the Free Asia Committee did not care one bit that the declared aims of the organisation implied *interference* in the internal affairs of Asian states, since the questions of propaganda and the creation of public opinion are the sole concern of the governments of these countries.

However, the activities of the Free Asia Committee soon ran into serious troubles. The hopes of the Americans that representatives of openly subversive organisation would be welcome in Asia were unjustified. One more myth the Americans like to cherish with regard to the East was dispelled. That was the reason why already in October, 1954, the Free Asia Committee was transformed into the Asia Foundation. The latter was declared to be a private, non-political non-profit organisation with its headquarters in San Francisco. *The declared aims* of the Asia Foundation are: support of private persons and organisations who or which need assistance in strengthening their own foundations in rendering assistance in Asia; sponsoring regional and interregional co-operation between Asian, American and international private and public organisations whose activities are related to questions of progress and development in Asia; sponsoring better understanding in the United States of the national cultures and peoples of Asian countries, etc. Thus, the official aims of the Asia Foundation underwent serious transformations, although there were ample grounds to believe that its undeclared aims remain the same.

However, after changing the sign-board, the Asia Foundation has stepped up its activities and showed unprecedented zest in foisting its services on the Asians. The bother-

some offers of help have always been accompanied by demands that more and more representatives of the Foundation be allowed to reside in various Asian states. All attempts to bar the interference of Asia Foundation have been so doggedly and cunningly frustrated by the Foundation that one is naturally led to doubt the "charitable" and "private" character of this organisation.

IN THE COURSE OF 10 YEARS

the sponsors and founders of the Free Asia Committee and its successor the Asia Foundation have been doing almost impossible in insisting that branches and missions of their organisation be set up in India, while the Government of that country has as doggedly and systematically rebuffed all these attempts. The Government of India then headed by the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru had no illusions as to the real nature of the Asia Foundation and quite justly saw a threat to the nation's security in all its activities. On July 7, 1955, Prime Minister Nehru wrote: "I hold that Free Asia Committee is an undesirable organisation and we must in no way contribute to its activities in India. We must view its activities in our country with great caution. Anyone who expresses the desire to come to India on behalf of this organisation must be prevented from doing so."

Having apparently forgotten about the "private" and "non-political" character of the Asia Foundation, the US Government continued to press for permission to open a representation of the Foundation in India. However, the Indian Government expressed strong fears that being an openly anti-communist organisation the Asia Foundation would interfere in the country's internal affairs under the pretext of combating communism, strive to enlist popular support for the Americans and undermine the foundation of India's non-alignment policy. So it is by no means accidental that Prime Minister Nehru wrote on April 26, 1957, that the only concern was that a semi-political organisation like the Asia Foundation would gradually make contacts here which it could use wrongly.

However, the obstinate Yankees obsessed with the idea of their global commitments of battling Communism, while shouting from all the rooftops about their mission to save India from Communist influences, could not reconcile with the thought that the "disinterested and charitable" help offered by the Asia Foundation was rejected in one of Asia's major countries.

In 1961 they made another attempt to open an office of the Foundation in India. India's Government had finally given its consent, apparently to see that all the activities of the office would be controlled by India's Foreign Ministry.

It would seem that under the circumstances the office of the Asia Foundation which the Americans had such great difficulties in opening in India would do all in its power to confine its activities within the framework of the officially declared aims of the Foundation. But nothing could be farther from the truth. Apparently it was not for the implementation of these aims that the representatives of the Asia Foundation have been going out of their way during an entire decade to set up a branch in India and the money the Foundation receives from its "anonymous" contributors has been used for quite different purposes.

The Asia Foundation has succeeded in getting underway one of its most ambitious projects in India. As is evident from the reports which appeared in the Indian press, the Asia Foundation has distributed among various organisations in India 2,442,393 rupees and 78,977 dollars. The Asia Foundation has spread its influence in many of the country's scientific and educational establishments, youth and student organisations, among journalists and intelligentsia, political figures and businessmen. The main trends of its activities in India proved exactly what the late Nehru feared and against which he warned, i.e. the making of contacts in the influential Indian quarters in the interests of the United States of America.

In early 1967 the Asia Foundation happened to be in the very epicentre of an international scandal because many of America's major papers exposed its affiliation with the Central Intelligence Agency. The Foundation's board of directors was forced to admit publicly that the CIA is one of the chief anonymous sources of the organisation's finances. The Asia Foundation has thus been exposed as one of the main channels through which the CIA infiltrates in Asia.

THIS EXPOSURE has compelled India's public as well as her governmental institutions to look deeper into the activities of the Asia Foundation in this country since it was obvious that the Central Intelligence Agency subsidizes only those types of activities which tally with its own interests. It has been found that apart from infiltrating into purely Indian organisations, the Asia Foundation has also set up specialised organisations which deal with press issues, political science, economics, social relations, etc. All these newly created organisations have been engaged in active sabotage in India in an all-out drive to influence the country's public opinion.

Some of these organisations such as the *American Institute of Indian Research*, *American Foreign Aid Foundation*, and the *American Service of Agricultural Research* protected the interests of American capital investors and the Indian monopolies connected with them. To attain this end, they specialized in sabotage against the state sector of India's economy and her agrarian reforms. In all these activities the above mentioned organisations turned for support to the extreme right-wing of the India National Congress Party, used the services of the corrupt elements in Parliament and in government quarters. Naturally, they also leaned heavily on the assistance of such parties as the Swatantra Party which is the champion of the interests of maharajas, rich businessmen, monopolists, landlords and the like.

The other organisations also engaged in sabotage in the field of ideology and politics. The so-called *Congress for*

the *Freedom of Culture* fanned religious strife between the Hindus and Muslims, using language differences to bring pressure to bear on the Indian Government. The *American Library Foundation* has been busy inculcating the American way of life, creating a wide network of espionage among students, youths and small clerks. The *American Committee of Assistance to Tibet Refugees* whose main activists are the Dalai Lama and his entourage, has been making efforts to provoke the aggravation of relations between India and China. These actions have given grounds to the Foreign Minister of Red China, Chen Yi, to make threatening statements addressed to India's Government with respect to Dalai Lama.

IT HAS ALSO been found that contrary to the existing rules, the Asia Foundation has given financial aid and invited to the United States not the people recommended for this purpose by India's Government but those who for various reasons, best suited the interests of the CIA. Such practices, apart from giving the Americans the agents they needed also were instrumental in creating corruption in the country. It has been found too that the CIA has widely used the Asia Foundation and the affiliated organisations for active interference in the preparation and actual conduct of the last parliamentary election campaign in India.

As a result, the Government of India has decided early this year to ban the activities of the Asia Foundation. On March 6, 1968, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi said in Parliament that the Government had banned the activities of the Asia Foundation and that it is also forbidden to receive aid from it in any form. The head of the Indian Government added that the Asia Foundation has been financed by the CIA and that, therefore there was no guarantee that it would not happen in the future.

Thus, it is clear that the Asia Foundation has not stood the practical test to which it was subjected on the initiative of the late Prime

Minister Jawaharlal Nehru who yielded to the insistent requests of the Foundation to see what this would lead to. The results were highly embarrassing: the Asia Foundation which has been assuring everybody of the nobility of its aims was exposed as a branch of the American Central Intelligence Agency.

However, during the years of its activities in India, the Asia Foundation caused considerable damage to the interests of the country's national security, exactly as the late Nehru had predicted. His warn-

ing and the failure of the Asia Foundation in India, as well as the banishment of the representatives of this organisation at different times from Burma, Cambodia and Indonesia, should serve a practical lesson to all the countries of Asia and Africa, including this country, which still continues to use the services of the Asia Foundation and other American organisations of this kind thus providing unrestricted opportunities to the CIA in its subversive activities.

A Special Correspondent



HEART IN ACTION

A new technique to make visible action of the heart and adjacent great blood vessels inside the living body has been developed in the United States. The method employs radioactive materials and products what specialists call a "radioisotope angiocardigram." This is a visual representation of anatomic details and blood-flow patterns. The diagnostic information physicians can obtain from this presentation is similar to that provided by conventional X-ray techniques, but the new method eliminates some of the disadvantages of X-ray. For example, to obtain X-ray pictures of the heart and nearby vessels, dyes must be injected into the patient. These dyes must be "radiopaque", meaning that they do not allow X-rays to pass through them. In this way, the dye leaves a shadow on X-ray film, thereby outlining the area of the heart and vessels containing the dye. However, these dyes sometimes cause adverse reactions, including nausea and even shock. With the new method, a small quantity of the harmless radioisotope (a substance that emits radiation) technetium-99m is injected by catheter into a chamber or blood vessel.

The technetium-99m emits gamma rays which can be detected by a gamma scintillation camera positioned over the patient's chest. The camera contains a crystal that "scintillates" or emits flashes of light whenever gamma rays strike it, and these flashes are recorded by a television camera. As the technetium-99m is flown through the heart and nearby vessels, its gamma emissions outline anatomic details and blood flow patterns which are useful in the diagnosis of various disorders. Its action resembles millions of tiny lights flashing on and off inside the body, their combined illumination silhouetting the body's interior. The resulting radioisotope angiocardigrams can also be recorded on videotape and replayed for detailed analysis. Only a small quantity of technetium-99m is required. The patient's exposure to radiation is minimal. The technetium is rapidly disposed of as it passes through the lungs and leaves the body through natural elimination processes.

A "Czechoslovakia" For India?

India Asked To Quit Sikkim: American Dagger Behind Plot

NEW DELHI

The silent demonstration of 100 Sikkimese school children, at India House, Gangtok, on Independence Day, with placards bearing the slogan "INDIA GET OUT OF THE HIMALAYAN PROTECTORATE" seems to make the point of maturity of years of American conspiracy. As *Blitz* had warned earlier, the Chogyal and his American Queen are by no means silent spectators to the anti-Indian drama unfolding on our Himalayan ramparts, not far away from the gaze of the Mandarins.

AMERICAN HAND. Interestingly the innocent school kids from West Point School, run by the Sikkim Government, were rounded up for the protest demonstration the day after the Chogyal and the Gyalmo returned to Gangtok from a visit to the United States, one of the many in recent times.

It is inconceivable that children from a government school could be taken out and paraded without the connivance of B.B. Gurung, the Executive Councillor in charge of Education.

Gurung is a turncoat. He was elected to the Sikkim Council, on the Sikkim National Congress ticket, at the last general election. But he soon fell prey to the temptations of the Sikkim Durbar—and defected. The Sikkim Council is a puppet body; it merely rubber-stamps what the Chogyal and his foreign advisers say. It has not made the least difference to the authoritarian, one-man rule obtaining in the kingdom.

ULTIMIATUM. Gurung is a Nepali immigrant, as also one Kaiser Bahadur Thapa. Thapa is the editor of *Sikkim*, an English journal from Gangtok which bears the legend; Independent Fortnightly".

It is, in fact, the voice of the Maharaja of Sikkim. Moreover, it is the mouthpiece of the anti-Indian conspiracy that has been brewing for long under cover of a seemingly innocent demand for a revision of the Indo-Sikkim Treaty of 1950.

Sikkim, in its issue dated August 7, carried an insulting editorial on the 21st anniversary of the Indian independence. After offering us a piece of gratuitous praise ("INDIA HAS INDEED SURVIVED AND FARED WELL!"), the editorial called for independence for Sikkim. It argued that Defence, Communications and External Affairs of Sikkim were handed over to India in 1950 "as we were then not in a position (to handle them) because of shortage of man-power. This shortage, has been overcome. Sikkim's population now is 1.65 lakhs. Of course, if the "problem of defence comes up", the Sikkimese were ready to "sign a Defence Pact (with New Delhi) as is done all over the world these days". It called for a thorough revision of the 1950 Treaty. Not only that, but also the revised treaty should be deposited with the U.S. And if New Delhi refuses to listen, then they would, Sikkim threatened "repeat the Underground Naga story".

DARJEELING. This ultimatum was followed up, in its next issue (August 21), with more threatening tones. For the first time while reporting the schoolchildren's demonstration, *Sikkim* spoke of an "under-surface organisation", and gingerly said that the organisation would not guarantee "Ahimsa" for all time to come."

"The goal is clear", it added, "that Sikkimese are pleading silently not to force them to use force or drive them towards the North".

viewing these dire threats not as the outbursts of an irresponsible newspaper. THE GAME IS DEEP-ER. It is recalled that, some two years ago, HOPE, the Chogyal's American wife, had written an article in the magazine, published by the Institute of Tibetology set up by the Sikkim ruler.

It was a plea for the incorporation of Darjeeling district of West Bengal into Sikkim.

Competent observers of the Sikkim scene are definitely of opinion that this article was written by Prof. Leo Rose, Director of the Himalayan Research Project, financed by the Pentagon. Early last month, this dubious spy project came under fire in the Lok Sabha. Leo Rose was an Assistant Editor of the *Asian Survey*, published from the United States and financed by the *Asia Foundation*, recently banned from India. For the last six years, Rose has been a frequent visitor to Sikkim and has always stayed as a guest of the Chogyal. All these years, he was having complete access to the Palace archives and to, also, the current administration files. It was only after the Lok Sabha discussion on July 5 that it became clear that Leo Rose was visiting Sikkim in connection with the Himalayan Research, which was established by California University as far back as September 1960. **SCUTTLE.** During the first six years of its existence, several schemes did field work in various regions of the Himalayas. Leo Rose's specialisation was Sikkim. It was then financed by various US organisations including the National Science Foundation. Recently, it was taken over by the US Defence Department. The number of foreigners, especially Americans, visiting Sikkim has been growing from year to year. There has been an exodus since the inter-continental marriage. West Germans are a close second to the Yanks.

The main source of foreign money is the PL-480 counterpart funds. It is the PL-480 Indian Rupee that is greasing the wheel of the anti-Indian conspiracy there.

— BLITZ

Handiwork of CIA

Club 231's Activities Exposed

SOME PEOPLE in Czechoslovakia and indeed the west have until very recently found it highly useful to allege that no one in Czechoslovakia is harbouring plans to restore the capitalist order. Now is the time to bring to light the activities of some anti-socialist forces in Czechoslovakia. The Council of "Club-231" consisting of seven men was formed in Prague on the last day of March. Four of them had been exposed in the past as American intelligence agents: Jofif Cech, Antonin Roubik, Radvan Prochazka and Otokar Rambousek. The Council also included Palecek, a former general of the bourgeois Republic, a man maintaining close contacts with the British Ambassador to Prague, Barker. The once — active bourgeois politician Nigrin was made President of the Council and fascist-minded Yaroslav Brodsky its General Secretary. "Club-231" owes its name to an article in the constitutional law for the defence of the Republic, under which enemies of the people were punished for anti-state and counter-revolutionary activity in Czechoslovakia, following the defeat of reaction in February 1948.

Proclaiming itself a "nation-wide political body", "Club-231" set out, pressing for official recognition even the right to have its faction in the Czechoslovak National Assembly. Within a very short time its membership grew to several tens of thousands of people, mostly former state and other criminals who launched a hysterical campaign to "bring the process of democratisation to consummation." The ring-leaders of "Club-231" read "special" meaning of their own into the idea of the "democratisation process." A certain Grdy, Bruch Chairman in Prague 71/1 district, said openly that "the situation in the country is very suitable for overthrowing the socialist regime." At a meeting of the Preidium of the Bratislava branch of "Club-231" late in June, one of its leaders Vindra stated impudently

"our ranks must become more numerous than those of the Slovakian Communist Party so that when necessary we will be able to destroy the Communist Party. We shall abolish socialism." Smid, a representative of the "Club", addressing all sorts of unsavoury rallies, kept harping on the "impermissibility of a situation when Czechoslovakia is to be ruled by workers." He spoke of the years of socialist construction in Czechoslovakia as "years of appalling slavery."

The "Club" leaders harboured plans for seizing key positions in all fields of the political, state and economic activity of the USSR. Their supporters had wormed their way into leading posts at various political organisations enterprises and offices. Special attention was devoted to capturing responsible posts in the army and security bodies.

"Club-231" drew up proscription lists of party and government officials and mailed them to its branches in the provinces. Threatening letters started to arrive at the addresses of many Czechs and Slovaks who stood firmly behind internationalist positions and boldly advocated friendship with the Soviet Union. Leaflets and posters were spread, containing the calls "down with the Czechoslovak Communist Party", "down with the USSR", "death to communism."

As the newspaper *Rude Pravo* noted, "Club-231" was found to have as its members former nazi generals, SS officers, ministers from former anti-popular governments, reactionary clergy and traitors of all hues. All that riff-raff spread malicious slander against the communists.

One of the "Club" members, Sorm, was thrice brought to court for profiteering and blackmarketeering offences. Later on Sorm fled to Austria, was recruited by the US

intelligence service, sent secretly to the CSSR and caught red-handed by state security bodies. The Chairman of "Club-231" at Komna also fled to Austria in the past and went through the same round as Sorm.

Among active members of the "Club" in central - Czech region are agents of imperialist intelligence services Joska, Boucek, Zagrada. In South Czech region there are American agent Strand, a professional terrorist Peck, and a Gruby, son of a minister in Hitler's "protectorate of Czechia and Moravia."

Acting in West-Czech region are agents of American intelligence service Bek, Kreicirik, Selais, Grdlicka, and terrorist Kebl, in North Czech region agents of the western intelligence services Lumbach, Raulim and members of terrorist bands Taller, Zima and Zizka, in east Czech region, agents of the American intelligence service Kovar, Andrie, Stanek, Tigr and Citra., in south Moravia American agents Krsivaneck Becka, terrorist Kominek and a certain Slavik whose father heads the so-called emigre, "Council of Free Czechoslovakia" in the United States.

ALL this counter-revolutionary gang which has nothing in common with the 14 - million - strong people of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, is now trying to use the phrase of one of its inspirers, "to place the last bouquet on the grave of friendship with the Soviet Union." "The west knows of us", American agent Fabon, an activist of "Club-231", shouts with glee." It is waiting from US specific actions and will support us." A letter from a group of state criminals who escaped abroad was read out at a sitting of the "Club" at the village of Semily near Prague, saying that an account for "Club-231" had been opened with one of the foreign banks. Frantisek Poul, a member of "Club-231", established contact with Pechacek, a CIA agent editing in Austria the emigre magazine *Svedectvi*. He also got in touch with the anti-Communist radio station "Free Europe" which said it was ready to give any

assistance to the "Club." The claims of "Club-231", to become a full-fledged faction at the Czechoslovak National Assembly got support from some of the "democratisation" champions who found themselves in leading positions in the country. Thus, Minister of the Interior Pavel was quite outspoken when he said that although many members of "Club-231" had been stained by ties with western intelligence services "Club" activity was pursuing on the whole human goals." Gajdstucker, Chairman of the Union of Czechoslovak writers, said that he "respects Club-231 members", because "after the sufferings they had they were purified and wiser" and he looks upon people as "his friends and wants to co-operate with them." It was probably for this reason that Brodsky, General Secretary of Club-231, claimed that "journalists and writers are with us."

The activities of "Club-231", that nest of spies and terrorists, could not but cause alarm among all honest Slovak citizens who hold dear their socialist country. Many patriots considered it their national duty to warn the public about the dangerous activity of this Club and sent letters to newspapers, expressing concern at these intrigues by anti-socialist forces.

Thus, for example, a number of Ostrava newspapers recently printed a letter exposing many members of "Club-231" as collaborationists of Hitler's occupation time, as robbers and murderers. The writers of the letter pointed out quite rightly that those people did not deserve to be rehabilitated, for "even today they are enemies of the Czechoslovak people and all honest men and women." The patriots wrote that these criminal elements and traitors of the country had never "stopped the struggle against progressive forces committing political murders and other acts of violence." The letter contained a warning that "Club-231" members were having an intention to "settle accounts with revolutionary gains" and were preparing the "restoration of the old order." Time, however, shows that

the enemies of the Czechoslovak people who gathered under the wing of "Club-231" and those supporting them have miscalculated. Their far-reaching plans were not to have come to fruition.

Letter To The Editor

MP's Allowance & The Cost Of Living

Sir,

It was brought to light recently that the Government is going to increase the allowance of the M.P.s and Senators.

It is fair and justifiable to give some thought to the common man also at this juncture, as the cost of living will not only affect the M.P.s and Senators but the poor man too. The poor man is the real bread winner of a nation. He is the man who provides the country with its requirements by sacrificing his energy and life. Hence, it is very essential in the first instance to think about them rather than the big people who lead luxurious lives with the poor man's toil. The Government must think that it is not the big people who should lead a luxurious life and all privileges be given to them, but the poor man and the common man also have the same difficulties in their living, due to the present day cost of living.

Today the price of each and every essential requirement of the poor man has gone up by leaps and bounds and they find it very difficult to make ends meet with the income they get. The price of the very commonest foodstuffs such as dhal, potatoes, sugar, chillies, etc. etc. has gone up and is going up daily. The prices of the poor man requirements such as clothes, etc. too have gone up. The income of the poor man is not sufficient to meet the cost of their requirements. Hence the common man will automatically demand more from the Government. I have found that some families in the remote areas will never take a wholesome meal even once in a month due to the high cost of

the requirements for same. The poor man is leading a very difficult life which will never be noticed by the big people or can never be experienced by them. The plight of the Government servants in this connection is the same. That is why they are demanding more and more allowances from the Government.

The cost of living has gone up so much due the fact that the prices of each and every essential item has increased. The wage earner of the day and the poorer classes of people cannot meet this as their income is not sufficient to do so. The Government should first of all find out ways and means *not* to increase various allowances or wages or salaries but to bring down the cost of living by putting down the prices of essential requirements of the common man. If the price of the day to day requirements of the common man is quite reasonable to meet their earnings there is no necessity for the Government to increase various allowances and salaries etc. Hence the Government must think of reducing the cost of living in the first instance, in order to avoid the demands of the wage earners.

Until and unless the National Government takes some stern and immediate steps to reduce the cost of living, the poor man will have to dig his own grave in the near future. The more they get from the Government by way of salaries, wages and allowances will never solve their difficulties if the cost of living increases daily.

I think it is much more fair and justifiable that the Government devote extra consideration on the requirements of the poor man than on the big people like MP's and Senators, on this matter. If the decision of the Government to increase the allowances of MP's and Senators is put into practice, it will allow room to the wage earners and others to demand more from the Government and they will also lose confidence in the Government.

D. P. B. Somapala

*Mihintale Road,
Old Town,
Anuradhapura*

THE BORDERLAND — by C. V. VELUPILLAI

CHAPTER TWENTY ONE

The Unexpected Happens

When Amaradasa returned to his daily chores he realised the import of what Menike had told him earlier. He found that he was in the invisible tentacles of an octopus. In spite of his deep attachment and love for Menike he wavered. However, he told himself that he would never go to the dispensary before 9.30 a.m. and leave its environs exactly at 5 p.m. Thereafter, he decided to devote his time for study and social calls.

His friends noticed the oncoming change in him. They strongly urged him to go to the village as frequently as possible and look after his property. But none of them knew about Menike.

There was the usual crowd at the bee-hive, morning, noon and night. She treated them all alike with studied nonchalance and preserved her "purity." Although Amaradasa knew something of her freeish nature after the Ravi incident, as time wore on, he put it down to some fancy which did not count. But something prompted him to find out whether there was any truth in what Menike had told about her; and Rajan thought of her. He was watchful but never tried to pry into her movements.

One afternoon when Amaradasa was talking to her the telephone rang. She asked him to take it. Although the voice at the other end was vaguely familiar, he could not place the speaker and he gave the telephone to Sundari. She spoke in monosyllables faltering at every word. It was evident that she was excited and Amaradasa wondered as to who it was. At last she said: "Six", and dropped the receiver.

Amaradasa inferred that the "six" meant 6 p.m. and left the parlour and as the time neared he watched for developments through the key hole. Sundari stood at the door and sharp at 6 p.m. a car arrived. Someone leapt out of it and ran up the steps. Amaradasa recognised the visitor to be the sleek, well groomed guy whom he saw at the party. He went in direct with her. And as Amaradasa prepared to leave for the day his telephone rang.

"Are you not coming this way?" asked Sundari.

"Yes. I am", he said lamely.

He closed the dispensary and went to her parlour to be introduced to the sleek visitor. Much to his surprise he found her alone by the window and he took his favourite chair opposite her. It intrigued him to find that the visitor had vanished into thin air and the mystery deepened with Sundari's total silence. As usual they talked on lightly till dinner time and the whole of that evening he found her to be restless and distracted. Amaradasa put it down to his imagination.

Now it was time for him to take leave from her and he was itching to leave early to satisfy his curiosity. He left her lingeringly

PENTAGON RESEARCH

The Institute for Defence Analyses (IDA), whose close ties with Columbia University are one of the targets of the Columbia student's current actions, was the subject of searching attack by Sen. William Fulbright (D-Ark.) in the Senate April 18. It seems that, among the more than \$10 million the IDA receives from the Pentagon were funds for a study of the Tonkin Gulf incident, about which it has now been established that the Johnson administration openly lied to both Congress and the public. The IDA's review of the incident remains classified, and the Pentagon even refuses to show it to members of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate. About the IDA study, Fulbright charged: "This is not research at all. This is spending enormous amounts of money to gather information to support administration theory, and if the study does not support their preconceived notions of what our foreign policy should be, the study is buried and hidden from the relevant committee." Columbia's membership in the IDA, people may now understand, is a major reason why white students at that university demand a severance of its ties. But eleven other major universities — Princeton, MIT, California, Case, Cal Tech, Michigan, Illinois, Penn State, Tulane, Stanford and Chicago — will remain in IDA even if Columbia President Grayson Kirk is forced to resign his membership on its board of trustees.

— *Guardian, New York*

as was the custom to avoid suspicion. The doors closed on him abruptly. At least he thought so. He went down the steps to the road below with the help of his torch only to climb up again in the dark. When he reached the dispensary door he found Sundari's dining room lit up. He moved along the big hedge and peeped in from behind the foliage. The guest seated opposite Sundari was none other than her favourite at the party. He ate quickly with large mouthfuls while Sundari nibbled at her food

At last they rose.

Amaradasa was tense and his heart began to pound audibly as he groped his way through the shrubs and plants to her bedroom window. But the light went up in the drawing saloon. He bent low and bolted like a tracker's dog on scent as if his whole life depended on the discovery of Sundari's liaison with the sly visitor. The shadow of the two figures fell on the window curtain and moved away. He moved closer to the window and peeped through where the curtains left a space. Sundari and her lover were seated on the divan and she had her left arm round him and gazed at the wall with the eyes of a drunk.

Angry, jealous, disappointed and cheated as Amaradasa was, the Ravi incident flashed back to his mind. He wondered why she behaved in this unaccountable way. But the circumstances in which he found himself did not permit reason to prevail.

"The usual nonsense, I suppose?" said Sundari's lover.

"Keep quiet."

He pulled her close to him.

"Dont' do anything. Please."

"Shouldn't I touch you?"

"Just be like this."

"Are you a woman?"

"Can't you see?"

"Come let's go in?"

"I can't."

"Why?"

"Please don't" she pleaded.

"No. No. Get up!"

"Are you mad?"

"Who is mad?"

He got up, flushed and excited and pulled her by the hand. She dug her feet and resisted with all her strength and pulled back. He missed his footing and fell on her and then she flung him with unexpected abruptness. He landed on the floor with a

MOON - POWER

The moon is changing — from the static emblem of platonic love to a new possible energy source for the Jet Age. Professor Nikolai N. Semenov Soviet Nobel Prize winning scientist, feels that the moon may become the new 'source' for the world if lovers don't come in the way and each take a piece of the moon for his lady-love! The moon is about 16 times smaller than the earth in area. Lack of an atmosphere, however, leads to its receiving three times the amount of solar radiation than an equivalent slice of the earth. In terms of solar energy absorption, the moon's surface is equivalent to one-fifth of the earth's, but it receives the same quantity of energy as that which falls on the earth's continents.

Scientists are exploring the possibility of covering the entire moon-face with semi-conductors and photo-elements of high efficiency. The problem of energy transportation can be solved by using a revised and adapted version of radio waves — the earth could then be energised by luna-power. The estimated energy supply runs into several dozen trillion kilowatt's. Those in the mad race for weapons of destruction might use luna-power for their purposes — for the moon could be the site of atomic and thermonuclear stations, saving the earth from the danger of radioactive contamination. If we could utilize moon-power the latest in snobbery might well become the loving husband telling his kitchen - in - charge wife: "Darling, don't bother about the stove being out of order — I'll get you a moon man as a power medium.

heavy crash and got up like an enraged animal. With all his might he lifted her off her feet and tried to pin her down. Like a tigress engaged in a combat she grabbed his hair, twisted his head and bit him on the neck.

"Ha!" he cried in pain and put her down and slapped her shoulders and back in blind fury. Amaradasa clenched his fists and wanted to break through the window before the next blow fell. Just then Sundari cried out "Muthamma ! Muthamma !!" The aggressor left her and ran to the bed room.

"Amma, coming", came the reply.

Sundari got up and adjusted her clothes.

"Heat the kettle, Muthamma."

The servant woman stayed behind.

Sundari rested on the divan panting. Her guest returned with an ugly look on his face.

"What I gave you has not put the devil out of you."

In a lightening flash Sundari got up and slapped him with all the force she could command.

He held his face and sat in a heap on the empty chair before her. Sundari was non plussed and there was terror in his eyes.

"Forgive me! I never meant to hurt you. You do not know what I am. Have pity on me."

Amaradasa who witnessed this physical conflict and travail of her spirit felt strangely moved. This was not the normal relationship between a man and a woman. What strange emotional satisfaction did she get out of bare suffering, he wondered.

"Enough of this lunacy. Let me get out of this hell."

"No. You can't go now. Come in."

She led him in. Suddenly the female had surrendered to the male.

Amaradasa could not reckon whether he had lost his sanity. His emotions boiled over and he had an impulse to deal a thundering kick on the window. However, he held himself back. He felt beaten and crushed. And with a nameless anger welling up within him, he rushed down the steps to the road. He had gone down ten steps. He missed a step and fell back with a heavy thud.

"Oh! What a fool I have been!"

A blackout. The night became doubly dark and Amaradasa lay there senseless.

When Amaradasa came back to his sense it was well nigh midnight. The back of his head was throbbing with intense pain. He felt his head and the bump was as big as a dinner. He got up

SPAIN

THE BISHOPS TOO

Franco's police are certainly being kept busy. Just recently they were having to quell rebellious students, round up members of the workers' commissions, eliminate newspaper and magazine editors who dared to disagree with the regime. At the end of last month four priests in Bilbao were heavily fined, and six others were jailed for terms of one to three months. These six had refused to display the flag in their churches and to officiate at ceremonies commemorating the outbreak of the 1936-39 civil war. The authorities took this as a public insult. Spanish papers report that the police are keeping their eye on another 70 priests regarded as "suspects" as they have supported opponents of the regime. The Catholic Church has always been one of the main pillars of the Franco dictatorship. Now that pillar is crumbling. The recent conference of Spain's bishops issued a document which proclaimed the principle of trade union freedom. It recommended worker participation not only in the management of industry but in "the higher organs where the big political economic and social decisions are taken." As the Spanish press points out, this document, though it does not specifically point the finger, is a condemnation of Spain's government-controlled compulsory trade union system. And the bishops' conference even declared that "when all other means have been exhausted, strikes may be necessary to defend the right and aspirations of the workers" — which runs right counter to the Supreme Court ruling proclaiming strike "illegal."

cursing himself and clamboured up the steps to the dispensary. As he turned towards Sundari's bungalow something from within him prompted:

"Peep through the bedroom window."

"Fool! Apply something on your blasted head" suggested reason.

He opened the dispensary, groped his way through and got the ointment he needed so much.

"Fool, how does it concern you if Nayagam's wife sleeps with another man. Why should you pry into her illicit love affair? Utterly degrading!" he chided himself and left the dispensary.

He had no desire to get to his cottage but took a cab to the village; to Menike, his heaven.

To be concluded

RUSSIA RELENT

Oh Russia' we weep to see
You use such naked force,
Upon a Comrade who may be
Testing a smoother course.

We cavilled not when you revised
The rugged road of Marx,
The N. E. P. which you devised
To save you from the sharks.

Likewise, when overboard you cast
The Comintern, we felt
The seas too rough for you to last
Without such safety-belt.

But none can justify the crime
Which you now perpetrate,
No spacious reason or no rhyme,
Can help you violate.

The freedom of a smaller state,
Not even if she be,
A neighbour, who's so situate
To cause you jeopardy.

Undo the damage you have done
Repair your lost prestige,
Withdraw the forces, tank and gun
Which now the Czechs besiege,

Respect the sovereignty and right
Of free democracy,
Reserve your powder for the fight
'gainst Fascist tyranny.

Mervyn Casie Chetty

DENMARK

THOSE 27 ROCKETS

Readers may remember that Denmark refused the Americans permission early last month to launch 27 large rockets from their Thule base in Greenland for "ionospheric studies." The Danish Foreign Ministry stated at the time that the government "wished to avoid the risk of alarming the people of Denmark." More details were given by Foreign Minister Paul Hartling at a press conference on July 24. One of the reasons for Denmark's refusal, the Minister said, was the "mobile borderline" between the purely scientific and the military aspects of the launchings. What he meant the Danish press explained, was that the Americans intended to use the results of these studies for purposes of "nuclear defence." There is certainly reason enough for Danish concern over the American activities in Greenland' Mr. Hartling pointed out that such concern had been felt ever since that B-2 with a load of nuclear bombs crashed at Thule last January. The proposed rocket launchings and protests, including one from the major of New Thule, Kaj Beck. After the Danish government refused to let the rockets be fired in Greenland, the Americans moved the launching to a site in their own Alaska. And the Copenhagen *Ny Dag* wants to know: "Why didn't the US hit on this obvious idea in the first place?" Why indeed? Could it be because it prefers to have others run the risks involved?

FILM PAGE

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Roja Films

HANGI HORA

● **SINHALA FILMS — CHOICE WITH THE PUBLIC** — In the 39th annual report of the Ceylon Theatres Ltd. covering the activities of the Company for the year 1967, it states that it is not the film producer, the distributor or the exhibitor who decides on the acceptability of a film, but it is the people who are the ultimate arbiters of what should be screened and for how long. Audience tastes are more selective than many people imagine, and consequently the Company has to satisfy these varying tastes. Dealing with the Sinhala Cinema the report states that the Company is providing the highest amount of playing time for Sinhala films.

Since the Company's release of ASOKAMALA in 1947, 88 Sinhala films were released in the circuit. 67 of these films were financed entirely or in part to the extent of Rs. 11,843,000. During 1967, 12 Sinhala films were released by the Company, which indicates a progressive increase in the distribution of Sinhala films. Financial assistance on 10 of these films amounted to Rs. 1,331,000. In the current year the Company released GOLU HADAWATHA which was entirely financed by the firm and produced by its subsidiary, Ceylon Studios Ltd. This movie proved to be an artistic and box-office success. The Company is now in the process of producing Mr. Madawala S. Ratnayake's AK-KARA PAHA, which will be directed by Mr. Lester James Peiris. Other productions are under consideration which should make a contribution to the progress of the Sinhala film. Prior to the incorporation of Ceylon Studios Ltd. on 15th February, 1956, the Company produced Sinhala films in India. Thereafter all its Sinhala films have been made in the Company's own Studios, thereby helping to conserve a considerable sum in foreign exchange.

The report states "The recent Budget provides for the implementation of some of the recommendations of the Taxation Committee. The intention of the Committee was to

provide the necessary tax climate for accelerating the pace of capital formation and economic growth. The Budget, however, does not include all the measures recommended by the Taxation Committee. We regret that the principle of trading expenditure actually incurred in the production of income has not been accepted as legitimate expenditure. Advertisement is the life-blood of the Film Industry and the total expenditure incurred on this account should be considered a legitimate business charge. Shareholders may be anxious to know the impact the Foreign Exchange Entitlement Scheme introduced in the current year will have on our business. Imports of exposed films are presently under the Import Control Licence and payments therefore are also subject to the FEECs scheme. This will in effect be an increase in the cost of imported films involving an additional expenditure of approximately Rs. 800,000 per annum besides increasing the cost to us if imported equipment, spares, carbons and other accessories required for the operation of our business. The increase is bound to have serious repercussions on our business. Representations have been made to the Government to exempt the trade from this scheme".

The report states that the Company is maintaining the best standards in the theatres in keeping with modern requirements and affording maximum amenities to the patrons. An up-to date cinema for Sinhala films incorporating all the latest amenities including air-conditioning is receiving the attention of the Board, as today in Ceylon Theatres Ltd. circuit Sinhala films predominate.

● **THE PISTOLERO OF RED RIVER — A FAST ACTION WESTERN OF FASTEST GUNMEN !** In the period of America's early West, whenever a man had established a reputation as the fastest gunman, sooner or later another quick draw shooter was bound to challenge the title. This ambition for supremacy provides the dramatic conflict in MGM's incisive outdoor action drama in Panavision and Metrocolor, now showing at the

EMPIRE THEATRE. This movie which provides rich entertainment for young and mature alike, is based on Joh Sherry's novel. Directed and produced by Richard Thorpe, the whole movie is not about gunplay. Relieving the tension are such scenes as a bucolic fishing sequence in which Dan Balaine (Glen Ford) and Lot McGuire (Chad Everett) first meet neither realising that their friendly feeling will turn to hatred when their respective identities are revealed and a comic episode in which a band of threatening Indians are pacified when they are made roaring drunk. There are also glimpses of the backstage rivalries of the toothsome girls employed by Lisa Denton (Angie Dickinson) in her saloon.

Dan Balaine, the most deadly hand-gun in the West, is happy in his romantic relationship with Lisa Denton, owner of the saloon in the

border town of Suworn. He now has an aversion to killing. Lot McGuire rides in on Suwora and reveals that he has come looking for Balaine, intends to kill him in order to achieve the title of the best pistolero in the land. That he is a superb gun fighter is proved when he enters a poker in Lisa's saloon and catches a master card shark cheating. He makes his accusation, knowing that the other must draw, and kills the cheater. In the days that follow, Balaine realises that Lot eventually will force a duel. He also knows that he will kill the youth and that when this happens, much of himself will be destroyed. He sees Lot the kind of wild youngster he himself was and tries repeatedly to convince him to leave Suwora and not try what he came to do. But a showdown is inevitable, and when it occurs in the taut climax of the movie, the result not only brings about death but alters the lives of the two remaining protagonists in the triangle made up of Balaine, Lot and Lisa.

● **WEEKEND AT DUNKIRK** — Spectacular War Drama! The greatest military evacuation in the history of World War II occurred between Friday, May 31, and Monday, June 3, 1940. The tumultuous events of these three days furnish subject matter for the movie, a 20th Century-Fox release in DeLuxe-Color, now showing at the *SAVOY CINEMA*. To some, Dunkirk was a disastrous defeat. To others, it stands as a glorious accomplishment made possible by the finest show of daring and courage in British history. The movie presents the little-known French point of view as dramatised by author Robert Merie in his novel that won the Prix Concourt, France's highest award for literary merit. Jean-Paul Belmondo, a French star, plays the role of Maillat, a French sergeant who, with a group of comrades, is stranded on the beach at Dunkirk from which the British troops are embarking under German bombardment. Catherine Spaak plays a girl whom the segeant weds in a bombed-out house and whom he saves from two attackers. The

mond Hakim, and directed by Henri Verneuil, was shot on location on the French Channel Coast lonely peninsula where the Dunkirk evacuation really took place



EMPIRE Air-Conditioned
Glenn Ford
IN MGM'S
**THE PISTOLERO OF
KED RIVER**
in PanaVision & Colour

Air-Conditioned
REGAL
Dirk Bogarde - Susan Strasberg
in
THE HIGH BRIGHT SUN
in Colour

5th Week
**ELPHINSTONE
ROXY**
Jeeva Rani
Tony Ranasinghe, in
INDUNILA

3rd Week
SELLAMAHAL
Ravichandran - Jayalalitha
in
**MAADI VEETTU
MAPILLAI**

GAIETY
M. G. Ramachandran - Jayalalitha
in
THANI PIRAVI
From Sept. 16

3rd Week
CROWN
Jeetendra — Rajshree in
V. Shantaram's
**GEET GAAYA
PATTHRON NE**
in Eastman Colour

SAVOY Air-Conditioned
Jean-Paul Belmondo
Catherine Spaak in
Weekend at Dunkirk



Air Conditioned
LIBERTY

ENTERING 3rd WEEK
Montgomery Wood in

**"ONE SILVER
DOLLAR"**

Technicolor Techniscope

3rd MONTH
CENTRAL

K. S. GOPALAKRISHNAN'S

**PANAMA
PASAMA**

Topical

War And Peace In Arab-Israel Relations: A Plea For Realism

by David Hacohen

Chairman of the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee

THE CENTRAL SOURCE of the Arab-Israel conflict has been the refusal of the Arabs to recognize that we are as permanent a feature in the Middle East as they, that our links with the Land of Israel are as deep and as long as recorded history. A close observer of the Middle East scene must admit, however, that now for the first time there is a debate within the camp as to whether war will solve the issue. Day after day, thousands of Israelis meet with thousands of Arabs in the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip. The image of Israel which Arab propaganda has projected over 20 years has, to say the least, been modified by the reality of these contacts.

Visitors to Israel will surely attest to the fact that with all the essential security restrictions, the military rule in the West Bank and in the Gaza Strip is without parallel in similar circumstances in other lands. A *de facto* relationship has developed and is deepening. Since the last war, there is increased contact between Israel and the Arabs in Israel-held areas.

During the war, there was not a single case of an uprising by Israel Arabs or an attempt to join the forces across the border, despite the family ties with them. Now, since the war, terrorist organisations from across the border have met with only an insignificant response amongst Arabs in Israel. The prevailing attitude is active opposition to the Fatah and other groups. The reason for this is not fear, but the fact that the reality of life in Israel is far removed from the imaginary horror

pictures painted by Arab propaganda. The intercourse in daily life between Jews and Arabs in Israel and the administered area has assumed the nature of regular, normal relations.

As against this process, there is the growing danger of renewed war, as a result of the ever-growing rearmament in the Arab countries. Thus, paradoxically enough, two trends are gathering strength in the area—the one towards peace, the other towards war.

DIRECT TALKS. I would submit that world statesmanship has been faced with a crucial test, after its failure over two decades. At this cross-roads in the fortunes of the Middle East, it must apply its influence without qualification in the cause of peace, through direct negotiations. We want direct talks, not for their own sake, but for the sake of a lasting peace. This is not made by some indistinct utterances and phrases about non-belligerency pronounced one day to be disavowed the next. We want a genuine, direct confrontation to work out agreements around the negotiating table, to build mutual confidence for the achievement of a stable peace within secured, agreed borders and with good neighbourly relations.

So long as our Arab neighbours refuse to meet us face-to-face and thus put their case to the test of world opinion, any other proposal for relaxing tension in the area must necessarily be merely a palliative which the Arabs consider—and openly declare—to be a respite to prepare for further war.

Our appeal for direct negotiations is not a rigid insistence on one diplomatic formula, but the desire to strive for a solid, stable peace, contractually expressed, renouncing the policies based on non-recognition of Israel sovereignty and independence. This is the policy to which the Security Council resolution (of last November) gave its support. So long as the Arabs refuse to recognize the clear meaning of that resolution, we shall maintain the status quo. We see no compelling reason to depart one iota from this stand and to create an illusion which could be interpreted as indicating that we will return to the previous condition unless direct talks, which will bring peace, cooperation and relations between us and Arab countries, take place.

Every other interpretation of that resolution is contrary to the heart of the issue at stake. The international community, over the past year and a quarter, has rejected Arab-Soviet demands that Israel yield territory without peace. It must take a further step and insist that these negotiations be undertaken without delay.

From an address delivered at the opening session of the Conference of the Inter-Parliamentary Union in Lima, Peru, on September 9, 1968.

NEXT WEEK

- Hindu Education in Jaffna In Early 19th Century
- Birth Control—The Pill And Theosophy
- The Myth Of The "Open Society"
- Czechoslovakia—Danger Of Counter—Revolution
- Peking's View Of The Czech Crisis
- Psychological Warfare—In Ceylon Too
- Princess Dina, Ceylon, And The Middle East