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Prime Minister Must Call Upon Minister To Resign: Otherwise Customs Stink Will Boomerang On Government

If the Prime Minister hopes to win over the uncommitted, the neutral and the marginal voter not inhibited by blind party loyalties, he must call upon the Minister to resign whose name and reputation have been dragged into the mire in the recent Customs' detection of a brazen attempt to smuggle undeclared goods into the island by close relations of the Minister whilst being members of his "party". Although the *Lake House* and the *Gunasena* group of papers had blacked out news about this disgraceful episode—no doubt to save the reputation of the Minister and the Government—the *Times* group has focussed attention on this incident which is likely to cause a first class *furor* in Parliament. It is known in political and journalistic circles that the press was lobbied by interested parties connected with the Minister to black out all news about this matter. *Lake House* and the *Gunasena* papers

seem to have fallen victim to this lobby and, up to the time of writing of this note, have not even referred to this newsworthy episode which is the talk of the town. Credit must be given to the *Times of Ceylon* and the *Daily Mirror* for publishing the statement of the Principal Collector of Customs who had been called upon to explain why the Customs had unduly delayed a Minister at the Customs barrier. The Minister, it would appear, had neither been delayed nor the top bureaucrats who had accompanied him, but the baggage of the Minister's son and daughter-in-law (and also that of his ubiquitous Private Secretary) had been detained for further examination because undeclared goods which were either dutiable or contraband were found in their bags. The luggage of the Minister's private entourage was extraordinarily large considering the length of the tour

and the Customs had every right to examine these bags. Furthermore, the public have a cause for complaint that the Customs did not examine the bags of the Minister and his wife as they were well entitled to do. If this had been done, the Minister would have thought twice before lodging a complaint with the Minister of Finance that he had been ungraciously treated by the Customs. In taking under his wing private persons travelling in his party and in complaining that he had been humiliated because their luggage had been examined, the Minister has taken on a responsibility which he can only discharge in the present circumstances by tendering his resignation. If he does not do so, the Prime Minister must call upon him to resign. Otherwise the stink will boomerang on the Government—and this is something which it cannot afford to suffer in a pre-election year.

Headlines Of The Week

THURSDAY, February 6 — Speaking on the debate on the Peradeniya clashes in the House of Representatives the Prime Minister Dudley Senanayake said that in the face of heavy odds in the shape of "tremendous provocation", the army had acted as a disciplined force. The Government is now examining a proposal to ban trade unions from investing their funds in non-Trade Union fields without State approval. Legislation will be introduced in Parliament shortly prescribing life imprisonment to all persons convicted of manufacturing and selling kasippu. Israel has rejected a reported peace offer by President Nasser. Over twenty million workers are reported to be on strike in Italy.

FRIDAY, February 7 — The *Sun* reported that according to a Government decision the property in Ceylon belonging to persons found guilty of exchange control offences of a very serious nature will be confiscated by the State. Large scale oil drilling operations are to be undertaken along the northeast coast of Ceylon by the Petroleum Corporation with the assistance of the Asian Development Bank which has pledged a grant of two million rupees for the project. The Minister of Commerce, Mr. Hugh Fernando, has sought Cabinet approval to spend three million rupees on the Ceylon Pavilion at EXPO' 70 to be held in Osaka, Japan, next year. Pakistan's former Foreign Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, now held in detention, has threatened to fast to death unless the Ayub Khan Government withdraws emergency regulations imposed in 1965. The third session of the full scale Vietnam peace talks opened in Paris yesterday.

SATURDAY, February 8 — The Vice-Chancellor of the Peradeniya University, Mr. M. J. Perera, who sent in his resignation yesterday, blamed the Army for the incidents at Peradeniya campus. The *Daily Mirror* reported that public servants who were interdicted for the participation in the one-day token strike on January eight, 1966, are to be reinstated. U.S. President Nixon plans to enlist the support of NATO allies before moving towards an American-Soviet summit conference. Nearly twenty people died and over a hundred were injured when an express train ploughed into a goods train in Sydney.

SUNDAY, February 9 — A Sub-Committee appointed by the Board of Regents to go into the campus clash began its sittings yesterday. Members of the Hospital Committee have decided to appeal to the public for funds to build a new section for physiotherapy orthopaedics and plastic surgery at the General Hospital, Colombo. The Vatican has urged "vast" experiments to make the training of future priests and nuns and lay brothers for religious societies better suited to "the mentality of younger generations and modern living conditions".

MONDAY, February 10 — The *Times of Ceylon* reported that according to an official of the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs that Government is likely to withdraw all temporary residence permits from members of the DMK who have come from India, if they are caught trying to arouse communal feelings among the people or interfering in the internal affairs of the country. With full State honours and in the presence of a very large gathering the remains of the Ven. Amunugama Rajaguru Sri Vipassi Mahanayake Thero of Malwatte were cremated at the Police Park yesterday. West Germany has strongly condemned East Germany's ban on members of the Bonn Federal Assembly using the overland routes to West Berlin. West Germany has described the new measures as giving rise to a new element of tension in East-West relations. Pakistan's ruling party, the Muslim League, has demanded the release of detained student demonstrators.

TUESDAY, February 11 — According to an observation made by the Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs, if the prohibition proposals submitted to the Government by the Minister of Home Affairs, it will cause a loss of one hundred and twenty million rupees which is earned as revenue from liquor annually. The American hospital ship *Hope* left Ceylon yesterday after a ten-month stay in the island. The *Sun* reported that the Government was likely to ratify a resolution adopted at the recently concluded Asian Labour Ministers' Conference to ban strikes in the essential services and set up effective machinery for prompt examination the legitimate demands of workers with a view to just and fair settlement. Fourteen people have died and hundreds have been injured in the past twenty four hours after rioting in Bombay an election violence in four Indian States. A dusk to dawn curfew was clamped in Bombay. Ali Bhutto was today ordered to be put under house arrest until further notice. A seven-member DMK Ministry headed by Mr. M. Karunanidhi was sworn in at Rajbhavan yesterday.

WEDNESDAY, February 12 — Two thousand seven hundred and seventy persons of Indian origin in Ceylon have been granted Indian Citizenship under the Sirima-Shastri Agreement last month. The *Daily News* reported that Professor E. O. E. Pereira, Professor of Engineering and Dean of the Faculty of Engineering, has been offered the post of Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ceylon. The *Sun* reported that the Government had consulted the Attorney-General in regard to a recommendation of the Central Bank that legislation should be introduced to control the opening and maintenance of bank accounts abroad by residents in Ceylon. The Indian Army was on standby alert and police reinforcements were rushed into the city last night after a third day of devastating riots in which thirty seven people have been killed and more than one hundred and fifty wounded by police bullets. The British government rejected the idea it should ask the United Nations to impose still tighter sanctions against breakaway Rhodesia, including the blockade of the Portuguese Mozambique port of Lourenco

In Retrospect

★ **FP & TC On Prime Minister
& Minister Of Education**

★ **DMK & Ceylon**

★ **Prohibition**

★ **Public Servants**

NO ONE, NOT EVEN THE TAMILS, were in the least surprised that the Federal Party should have chosen an appropriate occasion to hit out strongly against the National Government and accuse the Prime Minister Mr. Dudley Senānayake of not fulfilling the promises that he made to the Party in March, 1965, and the Minister of Education, Mr. I.M.R.A. Iriyagolle, of having a scheme to destroy the Tamil race in the country. The question that is now being asked in political circles is whether the Federal Party will quit the Government, after all, or, whether it is just another gimmick.

Speaking at a meeting of the All Ceylon Unemployed Graduates' Association held at Jaffna last week, Mr. A. Amirthalingam, General Secretary of the Federal Party, said that the time had come for them to bid good-bye to the National Government because by supporting it they had achieved nothing during the last four years, and that the Tamils had been taken for a ride. All their demands had met the same fate that befell the call for District Councils and that they had to take a decision as regards their future relationship with the Government.

The Tamil Congress, too, joined the Federal Party in attacking Mr. Iriyagolle who has now become the whipping boy of his opponents. Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam said that Mr. Iriyagolle was the blue-eyed boy of the Prime Minister and that he had done enough damage to education in Ceylon, particularly to the Tamils. He was out to annihilate the Tamil race and

should not be allowed to run riot any more.

Mr. M. Sivasithamparam, Deputy Speaker, said that he knew several Tamil science graduates who had attained the required proficiency in Sinhala who were still unemployed. Mr. Iriyagolle had announced that Tamil graduates who attained proficiency in Sinhala would be given jobs and when they attained it they were told by Mr. Iriyagolle that there were no vacancies and that clearly showed the discriminatory policy of the Minister. He went on to say that when Mr. Iriyagolle met him in the House of Representatives he had told him that every word spoken against him in the North by him would only bring more votes to him in the South.

LAST WEEK the DMK and the appointment of Mr. M. Karunanidhi as the Chief Minister of Tamilnad were kept in public focus by the newspapers. The *Daily News* which published a profile on Mr. Karunanidhi described him as DMK's Iron Man. The paper was not too happy about his appointment and this was reflected in an editorial comment which said "...that with political hot heads of the type of Karunanidhi at the helm, it would not be surprising if the call for separation from India is revived. Under the prevailing conditions the Tamilnad Congress Committee have a big job on their hands. It should be the duty of Kamaraj and TNCC President C. Subramaniam to campaign against "Dravida extremism" in Tamilnadu". For quite understandable reasons the *Daily News* editorial bosses did not tell its readers the

reason that had contributed to "Dravida extremism".

The *Times of Ceylon* frontpaged a report that the Government was likely to withdraw all temporary residence permits from members of the DMK who have come from India, if they were caught trying to arouse communal feelings among the people or interfering in the internal affairs of the country and that their activities were being closely watched by the CID on the instructions of the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs. The report went on to say that according to reports submitted to the Ministry, certain DMK members who had arrived from South India a few months ago were now busy in the upcountry plantation areas organising DMK branches by enrolling estate labourers of Indian origin who had obtained Ceylon citizenship rights. It also said that local politicians in these areas had also made representations to their party leaders as well as the Government of the danger in allowing the DMK organisation to gain a foothold in the country's most economically vulnerable spot.

IT IS ABUNDANTLY clear that there is not much enthusiasm for prohibition among parliamentarians both within and outside the Government. The *Daily Mirror* reported that the propriety of the Minister of Home Affairs, Dr. W. Dahanayake, announcing a new Excise Policy without Parliamentary approval was now being questioned in both Government and Opposition Parliamentary circles. The report said that Members of Parliament were perturbed that Dr. Dahanayake should have quite unilaterally decided to proceed with certain measures intended to introduce total prohibition without seeking their views on the subject, and that the gravamen of their complaint was that during the past three years or more, the Home Minister had failed to adopt a consistent policy in regard to liquor. The report went on to say that Opposition MPs had told the paper that if Dr. Dahanayake intended his new excise proposals

to be yet another "election gundu" he was mistaken and quoted the MPs as saying "Compare the number of UNPers who consume liquor and anyone can imagine the consequences."

The Ministry of Planning and Economic Affairs has taken a realistic view on the prohibition proposals of the Home Minister. It has estimated that Rs. 120,000,000 which is now earned as revenue from liquor annually will be lost if the proposals are implemented, and that if the permit system is introduced the Government would earn only about Rs. 20,000,000 as revenue. The Ministry has held the view that prohibition should be introduced only after the Government decided upon alternative avenues of revenue to offset the losses in excise income.

The National Government's claim about a massive increase in rice production is now under the scrutiny of the Opposition which wants to prove that its performance does not match its claims. It contends that there has been no appreciable decrease in the importation of rice negotiated by the Ministry of Trade and Commerce and that there has been no fall in prices in the open market.

THE GOVERNMENT has decided to accept the appeals tendered by public servants who went on strike on January eight and to reinstate them in their former jobs. The *Daily Mirror*, which reported this news item said that there were many strikers who had not made any appeal and that they were the ring leaders of the strike who were office bearers of Unions. The report said that these leaders had asked that the reinstatement should be effected unconditionally without even being called upon to submit appeals, but the Government has firmly rejected this demand.

KAUTILIYA

From Tamil Nadu

Death Of Annadurai: Problems Facing DMK

Madras

Tamil Nadu is plunged in the deepest gloom. Its Chief Minister, C. N. Annadurai, enshrined in the hearts of millions who deify him, died in the small hours of Monday, February 3.

Death came at an unexpected moment but not unexpectedly. Having undergone two operations for removal of cancerous glands and suffered two major heart attacks in quick succession, it was known that Anna was waging a losing battle with death. He fought courageously throughout a week of critical days at the Cancer Institute, Adyar, with the help of the country's best surgeons and specialists besides two American specialists, Theodore Miller and Henschke, of New York.

MILLIONS of people bade a touching farewell to their leader Anna as his body, draped in the National Tricolour and the DMK red-and-black banner, was placed upon a gun carriage and taken on its last journey on Tuesday from Rajaji Hall to the beach off the Triumph of Labour Statue. Here he was laid to rest.

Monday witnessed scenes which added poignancy to the saddest moment in the Tamil people's recent history. Waves upon waves of mourners were denied an opportunity of a glimpse of the body lying in state at Rajaji Hall.

As they attempted to get into the Hall they were teargassed, lathi-charged and driven back. Again and again they came determined to get past the obstacle that stood between them and their beloved leader. The police fired 23 rounds. It was officially stated that only one person was killed in the firing, but the fear was that many more must have died.

In the stampedes that occurred during the morning and night on Monday, six persons were trampled to death. It was utter inefficiency and lack of imagination on the part of the bureaucracy not to have anticipated that millions would pour into the city to pay homage to their leader who established Anna-Thambi personal bonds in building up a huge regional party.

The spacious Rajaji Hall and the vast Government Estate could have been better prepared to allow every one of the mourning millions to fulfil his or her most legitimate wish.

TO THE ruling DMK it is now the hour of crisis. It has lost his founder-leader, architect of its present ruling status and supreme arbiter whose very word was sacred to the Party. It was Anna who gave DMK its mass base. His removal from the scene has created a crisis of evolving a leadership for the consolidation of the Party in the coming years. This appears to be a serious moment since the DMK, despite its present status, is still in the infant stage of ideological consolidation.

V. R. Nedunchezian, 49-year-old Industries Minister, has been named by the Governor as the Acting Chief Minister of the State and all members of Annadurai's Cabinet were sworn-in as Ministers pending election of a new leader by the DMK Legislature Party. Nedunchezian is a co-founder of the DMK along with Anna and is one of its earliest leaders.

Soft-spoken and non-controversial, Nedunchezian is naturally the immediate choice for the Chief Ministership, but behind a facade of unity there is an intense struggle for power among DMK factions. Until the DMK finds a strong man

with a base among the masses and a capacity to enforce discipline, it is going to be a crisis period for it, especially in the absence of a strong ideological foundation.

An ideological identification is irrelevant to factional activities in the DMK. These are largely due to conflicting interests and ambitions of men in its hierarchy.

THE IMMEDIATE problem facing the DMK is to find a leader who has claims to carry Anna's legacy forward at organisation level. *M. Karunanidhi*, Public Works Minister and the Party's Treasurer, is the man to watch now since he has something of Anna's charismatic appeal for the masses.

Within the first 300 days of DMK in power, he proposed a plan under which senior Ministers were to leave the Cabinet and take up Party work to face the mounting challenge of Congress Opposition. He offered to quit first. His plan was vehemently opposed by *K. A. Mathiasagan*, Food Minister, who saw in the Karunanidhi plan "a conspiracy" to get rid of his group. Anna intervened to pacify his colleagues who were at loggerheads and enforced a truce.

Now that Anna is no more there to play his role of unifier, Karunanidhi may revive his earlier proposal with predictable results. It is true that the DMK is facing a crisis, but the Party is not likely to break up. DMK leaders know the limitations. Power struggle would be kept within bounds and the Party would run its full term. A DMK leader told *Blitz*. "We owe this to our great Anna. We will not betray his heritage".

SIXTY-YEAR-OLD Canjivaram Natarajan Annadurai started his career in politics as a leftist in a rightist camp. He joined the pro-British justice Party not because

he was pro-imperialist but because he believed in undoing Brahmin supremacy and caste arrogance.

Even while he was active in the Justice Party, Anna drew inspiration from the Marxist trade union leader *M. Singaravelu* and through his powerful pen and gift of oratory roused the people to an understanding of the basic tenets of socialism. It was Anna who was the principal architect of DMK's growth during a span of just 20 years — from a bunch of rabble rousers into a big organisation with a mass following and capacity to govern a State. In the last General Elections the DMK, with the support of all non-Congress parties, won the honour of ruling under Anna's guidance. Though elected to Parliament, Annadurai preferred to stay on in the State as its Chief Minister and General Secretary of the Party.

After assuming power, it was said, Anna had "mellowed". He started as a secessionist politician, and ended as a great nationalist leader. In Centre-State relations, he held radical views favouring change but never pressed his point of view of State power to create a constitutional crisis. Tributes paid to him by national leaders in this respect were therefore well deserved.

He gave the masses of Tamil Nadu cheaper rice, fire-proof houses and a responsive administration. The administration's lapses were the result of inevitable bureaucratic handling but Anna's emotional identification with the masses and their problem was never in doubt. Every time there has been some violence either on the part of the people or the police he went without food as penance.

Anna displeased none and won over even his uncompromising opponents.

BLITZ

SWITZERLAND

MUNITIONMEN

About a month and a half ago the Zurich authorities arrested three high-ranking officials of Oerlekon Buhrle after it had become known that this concern, defying Swiss legislation, had been systematically exporting arms and thus violating the country's neutrality status. The concern, it was learned, had gone so far as to forge documents and even the official stationery of foreign states. In the course of a parliamentary debate on December 19, Andre Muret of the Party of Labour said the *Neue Zürcher Zeitung* had reported that "the attention of the federal authorities has been repeatedly drawn to grave violations of Swiss laws relating to arms exports." M. Muret demanded a complete ban on the export of arms and nationalisation of war plants. In his reply, Federal President Willy Spuhler admitted that the government had been in possession of information about the export of Oerlekon arms to Nigeria last January, that the falsification of documents had been going on for at least two years and, what is more that a great deal more weapons had been exported than hitherto reported (the sum reported was 10 million francs). In other words, the munition makers have exported tens of millions of francs worth of arms. A few days after this admission the press reported another sidelight on the scandalous affair. Oerlekon-Buhrle, they said, was illegally exporting not only guns and ammunition but also Pilatus-Porter warplanes, which, according to the newspaper *Blick*, are first shipped to Australia and thence to Vietnam, where they are used against the Vietnamese patriots.

A Monstrous Union

Brandt's Foreign Policy Gone To Pieces After Two Years Of SPD—CDU Grand Coalition

Berlin,

The West German Federal Republic was under the practically unlimited rule of the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) and its Bavarian offshoot, the Christian Social Union (CSU), for 17 years running, from the day of foundation in 1949 until November 30th 1966; the nominal coalition, for instance, with the Free Democratic Party (FDP) for a little over a decade, was just a poor disguise. When, the new Federal German Chancellor Kurt Georg Kiesinger presented his new cabinet on December 1st 1966 the CDU/CSU hegemony seemed broken: ten CDU/CSU ministers were joined by nine from the Social Democratic Party (SPD), which gave up its traditional role of an opposition party for the first time.

DESPITE PARLIAMENTARY MAJORITY this monstrous marriage drew criticism, some of it very strong indeed, mainly from SPD members and supporters. It was conceivable why the Social Democrats having considered that the CDU/CSU policies were a "failure", entered into coalition with these parties rather than appoint the head of government from their own ranks and bring about a badly needed turn in Federal German policies; the 202 SPD Bundestag deputy; plus the 49 of the Free Democratic Party would have easily made parliamentary majority. To reassure the members and supporters of his party, Herr Willy Brandt, then SPD Chairman, now Vice-Chancellor, said in a letter to his party members: "We have not entered into a CDU government but have formed a new one. We have not adapted ourselves to CDU policies but put forward our preconditions for new policies...."

The CDU has always rejected this interpretation. Kiesinger said plain-

ly: "The Grand Coalition was possible only because the SPD, in its foreign and home policy programmes has moved closer and closer to the CDU programme. And Heck, CDU Secretary-General and family affairs minister, was equally flat in rejecting all allegations on a foreign policy with a Social Democratic bias when he said: "Our eastern policy had nothing to do with right-wing or left-wing. Incidentally, it was already conceived by the Little Coalition under foreign minister Schroeder's responsibility."

NEW EASTERN POLICY — OLD POLICY IN NEW DISGUISE. The conception of the future eastern policy was the issue crucial to the weal and ill of the new cabinet. For 14 years Adenauer had been committing himself to a military roll-back programme mapping out the following steps: division of Germany and integration of her imperialist-ruled part into a western military bloc; West German rearmament and growing political and military pressure, mainly on the Soviet Union to force her into consenting to what is described as German reunification but understood as annexation of the GDR to the West German state; and further steps to "restore Germany to her 1937 borders." All of that precluded the respect by Adenauer's government of the European status quo: recognition of the GDR as a German state enjoying equal rights under international law, finality of the Oder-Neisse border; all-time non-validity of the Munich diktat. Yet the irrationality of their intentions of changing the status quo made fail both Adenauer and his successor Erhard. Kiesinger said in his policy statement in the Bundestag on December 13th 1966 that "the will for peace and international understand-

concern of this government's foreign policy." And from that time on the concept of a "new eastern policy" began lingering about in Federal German mass media.

Brandt tried at this year's Nuremberg SPD Congress to make dual capital out of a fiction. For one thing, he claimed there was a "new eastern policy", and for another, he tried to suggest it was of Social Democratic origin. "Who can deny", he said, "that we have begun a new policy of detente and building bridges to the East." But what, actually, is new about the Kiesinger government's present eastern policy, quite apart from the CDU/CSU crediting itself with having sponsored it? And what role is played by Herr Brandt, SPD Chairman and Foreign Minister, in practising it?

HERR BRANDT AND THE STATUS QUO. Herr Brandt, like Adenauer and Erhard earlier and Kiesinger now, is unwilling to acknowledge the European status quo, which would involve to recognise the post-war borders and have them guaranteed in every respect through a treaty. "The situation as it now stands in Europe will not continue", Brandt said bluntly going on: "A European peace order should not be thought of as a mere sanctioning of what World War II has left in Europe. He said in an official statement at a Bundestag foreign policy debate on July 7th 1967: "But what we say in all frankness is that we do not want a hardening and fixing of a sterile status quo. "Now, where is there a difference from the programme for governmental policies as it is contained in the book "Design for Europe" by Franz Josef Strauss, Bonn's Eminence Grise and Finance Minister? Strauss said: "It is high time and realistic to demand a change of the face of the globe so that political power is shifted and a new military equilibrium attained.... Every move towards European unity and, consequently, towards a stronger and autonomous Europe will produce a change in the status quo, in the favour of the West, of course.

TIME BOMBS AGAINST THE NON-NUCLEAR TREATY: Makin

this revanchist demand, both Herr Brandt and Strauss deliberately take the risk of military action, as Europe's post-war borders can be challenged only by military schemes but never with "peaceful agreements." That's why the West German government is trying to keep the road open to nuclear weapons and is stubbornly refusing to sign the non-nuclear treaty signed by as much as 70 states by now. This makes Brandt's double talk particularly obvious. As the SPD Chairman, he is committed to the platform adopted by his party at its Nuremberg Congress and calling on the Federal government to sign the treaty. The resolution says: "What makes it easier to say 'yes' is the preclusion by the treaty's present text of any impediment to civil research into, and civil use of nuclear power." As the Foreign Minister, however, Herr Brandt practically delays Bonn's signature by asking for more and more "safeguards". So he said at the Geneva conference of non-nuclear countries on September 3rd last: "I wonder whether the supreme principle of the renunciation of force would not be the imperative point of departure which this conference should choose for a resolution or convention on the security of the non-nuclear states." In plain language, this is nothing but delaying tactics: to ask for what is now impossible in order to disrupt what is now possible.

Here again he falls in line with the CDU/CSU and Strauss, its chief ideologist, over a basic issue of European security. And Strauss notes resentfully in his book: "The Americans prepare for the conclusion of a non-nuclear-weapon treaty with the Soviets which would cement and considerably legalise the status quo in Europe." But Herr Brandt volunteers to plant time bombs against a treaty to safeguard the status quo.

BRANDT'S AND STRAUSS' DAYDREAMS: Now, how do the Bonn government and its Foreign Minister view recognition of the GDR under international law, another crucial problem of European security? Here we have heard much new terminology. Herr Brandt, in

his own words, favours "trying for the solution of the national questions with peaceful means only and renouncing the use or threat of force in all inter-German disputes." (4) The GDR is even offered a renunciation - of - force pledge. But in the same breath, Herr Brandt makes this demand to his potential "partner under the treaty." "The GDR cannot be granted the right to call itself a sovereign state in terms of international law." (5) Let us forget for the moment that Herr Brandt's statement is a malicious daydream. Legally, however, he wants the GDR to accept a priori an inferior status under the treaty, of a mandate territory of West Germany. and with its signature to legalise the pretentious claim of the Federal government to be the sole "spokesman for all Germans." In the light of such facts, how can Bonn claim to carry on a "new policy?" This is again backing CDU/CSU policies and the idea of their author Franz Josef Strauss, who calls on the Federal government in his "Design for Europe" politically" to act as a trustee for the whole of the German people and give up none of the German rights. This includes: the exclusive right of the Federal government to represent all of Germany; the maintenance of close links between Berlin and the Federal Republic; and the observance of Germany's legal claims on her areas beyond the Oder and Neisse rivers.

SPECULATION ABOUT AN UNCHANGEABLE BORDER: That there are no realistic views either on the Oder-Neisse border but that Social Democratic ministers have tied themselves to the traditional CDU line of "recovering lost territories" — this becomes clear from an official resolution of the SPD Congress. The SPD says there: "The present European borders, in particular the present Western border of Poland", should "be respected and recognised until the German borders are finalised in a peace treaty settlement which can be considered just and lasting by everybody involved." But one glance at the map shows that the neighbouring countries involved are only the Po-

ish People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic; and these two states have concluded an agreement way back in 1950 declaring the Oder-Neisse peace border to be final and inviolable. The solution sought also by the SPD leaders can only be based on the absurd assumption that the GDR could be liquidated, German imperialism become a neighbour of People's Poland and then "negotiate" with her a "just" solution a la Bonn. Bonn is also evasive about the Czechoslovak demand to the Federal government to recognize the illegality of the conclusion of the predatory Munich agreement. Officially, the Federal government "condemns" "Hitler's policy to destroy the Czechoslovak state", as Kiesinger said in his policy statement of December 13th 1966. "Nevertheless", he added, "there are problems still to be solved such as the right of nationality. We are well aware of our duty to take care of our Sudeten German fellow-countrymen and all expellees and refugees and we take it seriously."

What hopes Bonn has linked to that "duty", i.e. for "recovering" foreign territory, became particularly evident from Bonn's response to the action of five socialist countries to crush the counter-revolution in Czechoslovakia. It has mainly been Herr Brandt who again and again spoke of a "grave set-back to the eastern policy." This way he disproves once again statements to the effect that the purpose was only to "establish good-neighbourly relations" rather than liquidate socialism in Czechoslovakia. If not, how could Bonn see the preservation of socialism as a "set-back?" Here again Herr Brandt of the SPD proves to be a faithful executant of schemes of Strauss of the CDU/CSU, who in his book, describes methods of creeping counter-revolution as an "all-European disaggregation": "we should not forget that Europe includes not only Switzerland, Holland or Belgium but also Poland Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania etc. What matters is both to bring influence to bear on these countries and hold tough negotiations with Moscow, thus working

in a long-run process for making these countries again parts of Europe, for the time being at least in the sense expressed by the term of 'intermediate Europe.' This shows after all, what is really new about the "new eastern policy" — not the aim of liquidating socialism in Europe and the restoration of imperialist Germany, but only the methods, which have been employed from late 1966. The earlier sabre-rattling has been muffled; they are trying peaceful means to make "transparent" and "democratise" socialism. And here Strauss' new weapons are: exchanges of youth and university graduates, tourism, sports events and "many other suitable means."

BRANDT'S FOREIGN POLICY FAILURES: So the Social Democrats cannot claim the role of master-minds of the "new eastern policy", but only that of the keen helpers to carry it out. It has mainly been the Soviet Union, the Polish People's Republic and the German Democratic Republic which have made it clear in a number of recent statements that — however subtle Bonn's tactics might be — their unchanged aggressive strategy will never come. The clamour about the foiled West German plans for Czechoslovakia mirrors the rage of the planners while the socialist states do not permit any change of the post-war borders in Europe, however much Social Democratic ministers may do to achieve that aim of West German imperialism. The influential British *Financial Times* aptly described the Sisyphean labour of the Social Democratic Foreign Minister writing well before August 21st last: "It has been a bad summer so far for Herr Brandt, the West German Foreign Minister... there are no visible signs of improvement in Bonn's relation with the Eastern bloc, except with those countries which are already following an independent line. If Herr Brandt's policy of bridging the gap between Western and Eastern Europe is not exactly in tatters, it is showing distinct signs of wear." (6)

What made Brandt fail — and this is likely to be the fate of all his possi-

ble successors — is a policy aimed at winning the Second World War for West German imperialism after the War is over. Only when Bonn stops that and works for peaceful co-existence and safeguarding the European status quo, a future West German foreign minister may for the first time score real points in foreign policy instead of facing tatters again and again.

Tribune Correspondent

The quotations are taken from:

- (1) *Die Welt, Hamburg, April 10th 1967;*
- (2) *CDU Pressedienst, August 3rd 1967;*
- (3) *Bulletin Des Presse- Und Informationsamtes Der Bundesregierung, Bonn, July 4th 1967;*
- (4) *DPA news agency item, June 24th 1967;*
- (5) *ibid.; and*
- (6) *The Financial Times, July 18th 1968.*

Under The Auspices Of The World Peace Council

Stockholm Conference On Viet Nam

by J. Malalgoda

THE Stockholm Conference on Viet Nam was held under the auspices of the World Peace Council from the 13th to the 15th December 1968, in Sweden.

168 delegates from 51 countries and 19 international organisations, including representatives from Viet Nam comprising of the National Liberation Front and the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam participated in its deliberations. The Ceylon Peace Council was represented by Mr. J. Malalgoda and The Ven'ble Medegoda Sumanatissa, Mr. Ariyasena of the Afroasian Solidarity Association not having been able to reach Stockholm in time for the Conference.

This Conference drew up the outlines of International Mobilisation of world opinion and action on a greater and more effective scale in support of the Viet Namese people in their second struggle to end aggression by the armed forces of the United States of America.

Despite the important and significant victory won in compelling the United States government to stop unconditionally its bombing and

territory of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, and to agree to open talks in Paris with the participation of the South Viet Nam Liberation Front, it was felt by the World Consultative Meeting of the Peace Council that the gravity of the situation in that, firstly, the United State Government is continuing and intensifying the war; secondly, that it has continued its violation of the sovereignty and security of the Democratic Republic fresh bombing raids were being carried out even though since 1st November after the undertaking; thirdly, in violation of its commitments, the U.S. Government on some excuse or other was delaying the opening of the four party negotiations in Paris called for intensive action. Progress towards a political settlement of the Viet Nam problem is being impeded if not obstructed by the hesitancy to recognise the National Liberation Front which controls four fifths of the territory apart from it administering a population of ten million out of the fourteen million inhabitants of South Viet Nam. Military reverses and the vicissitudes of the United States supported military minority government successively, of Din Diem, Minh and the present Cao Cy ad-

ministration have amply demonstrated the futility of American intervention in the internal affairs of Viet Nam, in violation of the Geneva Agreement of 1954 which was arrived at after the eight-year successful struggle against their former colonial rulers, France. This settlement re-confirmed the independence and unity of the whole of Viet Nam and its far reaching de-militarisation of the country. "Recourse to war for the solution of international controversies as an instrument of national policy" is prohibited by International Law, in as much as outside intervention in the internal affairs of a country is illegal. Under Article 51 of the United Nations' Charter even "the threat of the use of force" is a violation of the basic principles.

In this background and context, particularly owing to the threat to world peace by escalation to a nuclear flare-up the main emphasis of the Stockholm Conference was on the exertion of the maximum pressure on the Government of the United States for the early settlement and indeed the success of the Paris talks between four parties involved.

Among the outstanding contributions to the Conference were those of the eminent American lawyer, Professor William Standard of New York Bar and University; Professor Gunnar Myrdal of Sweden, the well known authority on Economics, Mrs. Peggy Duff of Great Britain, Dr. Carlton Goodlett of the U.S.A., Mr. Romesh Chandra of India, and Mr. Bertil Svahnstorm who was also the Chairman of the Conference Liaison Committee and piloted its day to day business smoothly with incredible precision and speed in an assembly of such magnitude.

On the second day, the Conference divided into four Working Groups, viz "POLITICAL AND MASS ACTION, which recommended a world campaign in support of the Appeal for the success of the Paris Talks, ending of violations and attacks on the sovereignty and

security of Viet Nam, withdrawal of U.S. and satellites' troops.

The Group on RECONSTRUCTION adumbrated plans for building a free, prosperous and independent Viet Nam on the ruins of the homes, factories, schools, hospitals, railways, plantations defoliated, sources of water poisoned by deleterious chemical and germs dropped from American aircraft. The Group on MEDICAL AND MATERIAL AID, reported on the urgent need for hospital equipment and medicines and supplies to be listed from time to time coupled with an appeal to scientific organisations and foreign medical and relief teams. The fourth group was concerned with assistance to American DRAFT RESISTERS, DEFECTORS, REFUGEES in countries like Sweden at the end of the war and their treatment when sent back to the U.S.A. and a halt of the prosecution of men like Dr. Benjamin Spock, now languishing in a New York jail.

The Conference concluded plenary session on the 15th December but Committee and Groups continued their work till the 17th putting the finishing touches to the task ahead in 1969 which is the Year of International Mobilisation to end the war in Viet Nam and assure independence and peace to the people of Viet Nam whose valiant resistance to aggressions and love of liberty will remain always a remarkable example and inspiration to the world.

Great enthusiasm and a rare idealism marked the entire proceeding and if disagreement and debate ensued, it was only evinced the earnestness and determination of the participants of this memorable assembly to achieve its objectives of world peace and "Making the world safe for Democracy" as envisaged by the founder of the League of Nations at the end of World War I. He was the high souled Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America who, alas died a disappointed man — his dream of outlawing War was frustrated by his own kin.

SPAIN

UNDER LOCK AND KEY

The Catholic Church of the Sacred Heart and St. Francis of Borja is one of the most popular in Madrid. On the morning of December 14, however, it did not open its doors. Hand-written signs informed worshippers: "Services are suspended in this church until further notice." The church's Jesuit fathers told people that they did not know who had ordered it closed. "We only know that the church has been closed", one of them told reporters. This time the priests were not telling the truth, to put it mildly. The church, it was learned, was closed with the knowledge and consent of the Franco authorities. For it had been used for an unprecedented sit-in by a group of Madrid women protesting against the conditions in which political prisoners were kept in Spain. The original group (eight mothers, five wives and two sisters of political prisoners) were subsequently joined by other women who spent five days in the church. It was to avoid an undesirable reaction that the church was locked up. Franco's policy of intensifying reprisals is meeting with increasing resistance among all segments of the population. The hunger strikes in prisons, the sit-in in universities and churches, and mass strikes at enterprises are what the authorities are confronted with. Some time ago about forty Basque priests staged a 25-day sit-in in a seminary near Bilbao. The Church of the Sacred Heart in Madrid has been locked up but it is impossible to lock up the whole of Spain.

Point Of View

An Undergrad Writes On The Peradeniya Campus Incidents

MUCH HAS BEEN said and commented upon the incidents which occurred at the Peradeniya Campus during the Independence Day celebrations. But, I find the true picture has not been presented to the general public yet. I wish to place certain facts before the public through the courtesy of your columns as an undergraduate and an individual who had an impartial view of the situation.

When the troops began moving into the campus on the 1st February, there was organised hooting by the students. This type of welcome is unfortunately considered to be a tradition at Peradeniya. The troops who showed no apparent resentment at the welcome, extended to them moved into the gymnasium and it was thought by us all that the matter had ended there. In the evening a medical student who was returning from Kandy, was met by a group of our valiant soldiers near the medical faculty and threatened with bodily harm. This medic made his way to Wijewardene Hall and lay in wait for the soldiers, with a group of his colleagues. The soldiers on being questioned as to why they had behaved as they had done, probably thinking it was below their dignity to answer, sought out the medical student whom they had met earlier and slapped him. This provoked the rest of the undergrads into violence and the soldiers were set upon by the students and beaten up. The students later went up to the Vice-Chancellor in deputation and demanded from him that the Army be moved out of the campus immediately. The V.C. politely explained that it was impossible at the moment and advised the students to come to some sort of settlement with the soldiers.

The situation began hotting up, as the soldiers lost all restraint—

which is required of trained men of a disciplined force — and began setting upon isolated groups of students. The students too responded in a similar fashion and the events of the day came to an end with the soldiers reducing Akbar-Nell Hall to a shambles. The next day the resident students of Akbar-Nell Hall deflated the tyres of two of the four buses, which had been hired to transport the soldiers, before being prevented from proceeding further by the Dean of the Faculty of Engineering. Later in the day, as the soldiers were being moved out of the campus on the orders of the higher authorities, the students organised themselves into a militant group and sought to take revenge on the soldiers.

ROAD BLOCKS were set up and stones were rained on the vehicles as they were leaving the campus. Many army vehicles and private cars were damaged in the fracas. There had been some isolated stone throwing incidents even on the previous day. After all the soldiers had left the campus, the Vice Chancellor, decided to close down the university till the 10th February in view of the expected attack from the blood-thirsty soldiers. This threw the students into confusion and they vacated the three Halls on the road side - namely Wijewardene, Jayatileke and Arunachalam and sought refuge at James Pieris, Marcus Fernando and Marrs Halls. There was a strong rumour current that the soldiers would attack Wijewardene Hall at 11 p.m. on the same day. Along with about hundred other students, I was at Marr's Hall when at about 2 a.m., we were awakened by the noise of army trucks going towards Wijewardene Hall. Those students who were on watch at Marrs Hall had seen some soldiers in civvies going along the railway track towards Wijewardene Hall. I do

not think these students would have been wrong in their judgment, since a trained soldier can always be identified by his walk and general stance, in whatever costume he is attired.

The arrival of trucks and soldiers was followed by the sound of glass being shattered mingled with the "war-cry" of the soldiers. We were able to discern from Marr's Hall, figures fighting about Wijewardene Hall, bent on destruction. Later we heard the group moving towards Jayatileke and Arunachalam Halls. From there too we heard sounds of the destruction that was taking place. In about an hour's time, the soldiers left the campus along the new Galaha Road walking, as the trucks had left by then. Although we expected an attack on Marrs Hall, it did not materialise. Next day the 3rd February the campus looked an abandoned battle field, with the Wijewardene, Jayatileke, and Arunachalam Halls, along with the Science Faculty in ruins and the road strewn with scattered pieces of glass and roadblocks. By 12 noon on the 3rd all the students were moved out of the campus in staff cars and lorries and the police with wicker shields and tear gas bombs moved in.

As regards the urinating incident, described in Parliament, I take pride in saying that the youth in Ceylon, especially the young women have not descended to such low depths as yet and the very thought itself reflects the utter perversity of the person who had come out with this bit of fiction first and the speed with which this fancy joke gained currency shows how gullible we as a nation are.

On a post-mortem of what happened during those unfortunate days, it appears that the higher authorities are more to blame than the undergrads or soldiers, since they need not have had much intelligence to foresee this situation arising. It is certainly apparent however, much the army may deny, the responsibility to the

damage caused to campus buildings, that the soldiers went on rampage with the connivance of their commanding officers — otherwise I ask how the soldiers could have boldly launched out in trucks to accomplish their destructive mission. Finally it is a shame that leaders such as our "Father of Education" the Hon. Mr. Iriyagolle and the Prime Minister should make statements in Parliament which are seemingly incorrect, partial and lacking in dignity. I do not know how these leaders propose to inspire confidence in the youth, with such irresponsible and partial behaviour. The Minister of Education is more intent on finding fodder for a harangue on the universities, than on finding out the facts and acting with responsibility and reasonability.

UNDERGRAD



FISH IS WARNED OFF DANGEROUS AREAS

Moscow

The biologists and associates of the All-Union Research Institute of Geophysical Survey have designed a device warning fish about any impending danger of an explosion. The seismic prospectors make their paths not only on the ground but in waters as well. The new device will help avoid the killing of fish which comes to be near the place of an explosion. The explosive charge is sunk on the bottom after which a special loudspeaker is put underwater. The fish, as it were, is given a warning signal to keep out of the place. Scared by the sound signals coming from the loudspeaker, the fish leaves the dangerous area. The point is that the recorded "threatening voices of the fish of prey are transmitted through the loudspeaker

Medicine

Can Mankind Be Delivered From Communicable Diseases ?

UNFORTUNATELY this question can be answered only in the negative. The reason is this: Microbes are extremely widespread in our natural environment. Many of them are useful and necessary for the life of man, animals and plants. Only a small proportion of them are casuative agents of diseases. Such microbes emerged as a result of interaction with the saprophytic, benign microbes with other micro-organisms. This process will never cease in nature. Therefore while some communicable diseases will disappear, others will take their place.

There are grounds to suppose, however, that the new agents of diseases will not present a great danger for man's health.

The formal attack on infection is widening in our country from year to year. The state allocates huge funds for the protection of the people's health. Medical science is making a broad use of new knowledge in related fields, and furnishes the physician with a vast arsenal of preventive and curative means.

A series of victories over communicable diseases has been scored in recent years. Professor Pyotr Sergiyev made a decisive contribution to malaria control. Professor Mikhail Chumakov and Professor Anatoly Smorodintsev did much to achieve the victory over polio. Their research into the methods of mass production of the live attenuated vaccine has won a Lenin Prize. At present all Soviet children are being given this vaccine, and their parents may be assured that it gives a reliable protection against polio. (As a matter of fact, the excellent properties of Soviet-made

vaccine have been demonstrated convincingly in many parts of the world.)

All the efforts of physicians in this field are coordinated by the Committee of Communicable Diseases Control under the Academy of Medical Science.

SOVIET SCIENTISTS have drawn up extensive programmes for controlling communicable diseases. We are confident that diphtheria and tularmia will be completely eradicated in three or four years.

Considerable progress has been made in the battle against whooping cough and brucellosis and also against such formerly widespread diseases as TB and enteric fever. Complete eradication of these diseases is quite feasible, and is only a question of time.

A comparatively short time ago we thought that every person would sooner or later go down with measles. Now we know differently, and focus our attention on the prevention of this disease. Thus far a measles serum, or gamma-globulin, was used for measles prevention. These means do not produce complete immunity, but protect a child for only several days.

Soviet scientists are now developing a measles vaccine which will induce lifelong immunity in children. The results obtained are quite promising. The new vaccine is being tested in a wide antiepidemic programme and is giving good results.

ONE OF the most pressing and at the same time most complex

problems of infectious pathology is the prevention and treatment of influenza. This is seen even in the new epidemic caused by the "A-2" Hong Kong virus.

Influenza does not produce lasting immunity, and people frequently develop the disease, despite having been ill with it previously. Besides this there is a large variety of influenza viruses, and the disease caused by one does not make a person immune to other influenza viruses. Hence, the difficulties which make some scientists view the question of influenza control pessimistically: some even think that the struggle is hopeless.

In actual fact it is far from hopeless though the problems are certainly formidable. Recent results in influenza research have produced new data on the structure, mechanism, reproduction and variability of the virus in experimental and natural conditions. Our knowledge has grown as regards the nature and mechanism of the action of specific and non-specific factors of immunity of this disease.

Early and express methods of influenza laboratory diagnosis have been developed and are being introduced into medical practice. Scientists have found in recent years that the human organism develops a specific protein substance—interferon—in the process of an influenza attack, and this substance kills the virus. Possibly it will considerably help the task of influenza control. Research today is being conducted to develop other similar substances, and a study is being made of the subtle mechanism of relationship between the causative agent of influenza and the diseased cell.

An Institute of Influenza Study has been founded in Leningrad. The staff is conducting research into an effective influenza vaccine to produce immunity from the

most widely spread varieties of the influenza virus. Another promising programme is the development of drugs capable of controlling the disease at an early stage.

Research is also under way to increase the protective potency of influenza vaccine. Use is made of genetical methods: selection, induced mutagenesis and hybridization of viruses. The technology of production and the method of application of this vaccine are being concurrently improved.

Joint action by researchers and practitioners helps to achieve tangible results. For instance, physicians at a cotton mill in Orekhovo-Zuyevo,

at a spinning mill in Poltava, at the Petrovsky metallurgical plant in Dnepropetrovsk, and at textile mills in Vladimir Region, managed to reduce the number of influenza cases during an epidemic to a half of a third of what it used to be by the use of vaccine simultaneously with epidemic-control and hygienic measures. The results of the work of the Institute of Virology, and of medical and epidemiological centres in Smolensk Region are also noteworthy. It was found that the annual coverage of the population with influenza vaccine for three consecutive years resulted in stable reduction of susceptibility.

All this gives us grounds to hope for important victories in the battle with influenza.

Letter To The Editor

More Good Schools Needed

Sir,

Lanka or Sinhala Dwipa is a tiny Island hardly noticeable beside her gigantic neighbour India. Still, it abounds in charms attracting tourists from far and wide. The population is between 11-12 million. 65 per cent of whom are Sinhalese. It went under three successive foreign powers until some years ago when it regained Independence. The present rulers are local men elected on an adult franchise.

The Sinhalese had from the remote past a system of education in the Pirivenas which produced eminent men of letters. The facilities now available are, however, insufficient to meet the demands of an expanded population. The urgent needs are:—

(i) The establishment of Vidyalyayas where they are lacking;

(ii) Up-grading of schools, in rural areas;

(iii) Extensions to existing University buildings.

There is a shortage of schools in some parts of this country. In Galle, Sangamitta Vidyalaya has an attendance of over 3,000. Any educational pandit will appreciate the difficulty of a proper education under such circumstances. There is an equal lack of boys' schools. The Hon. Minister of Education would do well to concentrate on remedying these deficiencies.

In many villages there are talented children whose parents are unable to send them to higher schools in towns. Their talents are now being wasted. They should be enabled to obtain a higher education in their own surroundings and this can be accomplished by raising the standard of education imparted in schools in these villages. The village school is lacking in many respects. The bulk of our population is in the rural areas and these have so far not received sufficient attention in respect of education.

I find that it is intended to establish some Junior Universities. This would in my view be a false step. This little Island has already four Universities which can meet our wants for fifty years more. The buildings should be enlarged and all other requisites of a University should be provided. At the same time steps should be taken to establish sufficient and well equipped schools where they are needed. Ceylon is not a country overflowing with money and the little that is available must not be frittered away on useless undertakings. The immediate need is not Universities-Junior or Senior - but good schools.

W. A. GOONETILLEKE

"Depthie",
Hapugala,
Wackwella,
Galle.

NEW OCEAN CURRENT

A sub-tropical counter-current in the Western Pacific that may be of economic importance to the tuna fishermen has been discovered during the Co-operative Survey of the Kuroshio sponsored by UNESCO's Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission. The Kurushio ("black water") is a swift current that runs along the western edge of the Pacific juveniles, larvae and eggs into the central and Eastern Pacific. It could be an added factory to support the argument, advanced by certain American and Japanese scientists, that tuna caught in various fishing grounds in the Pacific are actually related. If this were so, tuna catches on one side of the Pacific would affect those on the other side.

—UNESCO FEATURES

Soyuz 4 & Soyuz 5

From Sputniks To Cosmotels: Perspectives Of The Future

by Masood Ali Khan

Moscow

The Soviet Union is storming the cosmic space in a much wider front building a much more secure and far-reaching foundation of technique and experience which would lead to far greater achievements of permanent significance than the Americans have shown so far. The emphasis in Soviet space programme is much more on perspective and long-range planning than on monetary sensationalism.

It is believed here that the area of sensation in space research is now past and that permanent gain to science and human progress should be the main aim. While no one wants to belittle in any way the magnificent achievement of the American manned-flight to the moon orbit and back, the Soviet experts think that the Soviet space programme is going to bring greater dividends.

THE ANSWER to the question why the Soviet Union did not attempt to outdo the Americans in their moon rush is quite clear. The Soviets had no reason to think that the Americans were doing something technically superior. Today, there is panic as well as admiration at the latest Soviet space triumph in the western press.

The successful flights of Soyuz 4 and Soyuz 5, the spectacular five-day sojourn bringing about the wonder of a precision link-up for 4 hours and 35 minutes, the one-hour space walk by two cosmonauts and their transfer to another space ship in the deep vacuum of space while in orbit, have put on the agenda the construction of permanent orbital stations as a practical next step.

The western press is worried that this opens the way for the foundation of Soviet colonies in space. Some even speak of "Soviet extra-territorial ambitions in space and their sinister implications". The more sober ones emphasise the need for an end to the arms race and new missile programmes and control over nuclear weapons. This is the real and practical dimension of the Soviet space achievement.

THE SERIES of delicate and precise overlapping manoeuvres and their precision, the pin-point accuracy of the whole programme of the magnificent flight of the four cosmonauts—Shal'tov, Voly-nov, Yeliseyev and Khrunov—which was watched with bated breath on TV screens as it unfolded itself has once again shown the world the Soviet mastery of space techniques.

Academician Anatoli Blagonravov says that "the time is not far off when a permanent space laboratory will be orbiting the earth." Research workers will be stationed there for fixed periods, ferry rockets will fly to it and back with supplies. There will be a postal service (in a way the cosmonauts from Soyuz 5 having delivered mails to Shal'tov in Soyuz 4 have already initiated such a service) between the earth and the orbiting station.

The Soyuz link-up had produced a four-room space laboratory and as it is pointed out here all the potentialities of the Soyuz spacecraft have not been exploited yet: they can remain in space for a month and go up as high as 1300 km in orbit.

The future prefabricated stations and townships have unlimited possi-

bilities. The latest flights have made a big advance in this direction by rehearsing and training cosmonauts to work and assemble in weightlessness of cosmic space. The transfer of crews in flight opens up the way to changing shifts in space.

IT WILL be much more economical in future to maintain permanent stations, cosmoteles, as they are being named, and send small rockets to them with day to day perquisites and personnel. For future interplanetary flights astronauts will be trained there for long periods in space conditions and it would be easy to take off to the moon and planets from there using very little fuel and power.

These orbiting stations will have great advantages over stations doing research on earth. There is no interference from winds up there and not much of radiation either. There will be no terrestrial radio interference as well. The extra-atmospheric stations can even use laser beams for long distance space communication which is now not possible due to atmospheric refraction.

Scientists, specially astronomers, have been dreaming for a long time to work over the atmospheric layers with their optical and radio telescopes and other equipment. Many processes taking place in deep universe and faraway galaxies can be studied well only up there on space stations. There is even talk of factories in space. Fantastic though it might sound today, production in space is becoming a near reality.

CONDITIONS of complete weightlessness and the deep outer space which cannot be created on earth and which exist up there, will make possible the making of ideal spherical forms such as ball bearings; new material and alloys can be produced which on earth's gravity conditions are impossible to manufacture. For making castings in space, such phenomena as electrostatic fields, capillary forces and

surface tension etc., could be used with advantage.

Great prospects will open up for optical industry in space: huge high quality lenses and mirrors which get distorted on earth due to their weight could be made up there which will be a great boon to astronomy opening up unbounded vistas of the universe.

Use of space stations as huge communication and TV centres for worldwide linkups are now already a reality. This could be further extended and improved. This research, its new possibilities of scientific and technical progress for man will not be utopian but will have a direct bearing on human living and thinking.

That practical day to day preparation is on, for, all these fantastic possibilities can be seen from the recent Soviet experiment of keeping three people in a hermetically sealed model of a spaceship for a year. This spaceship had a completely self-contained system of supply and regeneration of the requirements for human beings using rationally all material available.

THIS SUCCESSFUL experiment in which certain forms of organic foods were also grown show that such crew could go to far planets and return, let alone the nearby moon.

A great programme of medical, physiological and psychological research oriented to space flights is fully under way here. The great Russian pioneer Tsiolkovsky had spoken with confidence of "man's conquest of the solar system" and of "townships in space". One writer in *Pravda* declared that he visualises a whole series of archipelagos of space islands made by man and linked together with an invisible laser beam network.

There is lot of room in the space vacuum. With abundance of uninterrupted light and solar

energy, absence of weight and freedom of "six-sided space", real human industry could develop in outer space.

Electronics, the science of the future, for example has great need of clean vacuum. Man needs automatic production lines and rolling mills working in vacuum which require great expenditure on earth. All this technique just wants to fly out in the clean dustless and absolutely sterilised space.

The productive process have reached a stage when benefits of industry in outer space are becoming more and more obvious.

SPACE EXPLORATION AND HUMAN PROGRESS

Moscow. A large Soviet publishing house, Mysl, has issued a book on the "cosmosization" of science and production, as well as a number of philosophical and social problems being put before humanity by the space era. The author of the book, entitled *Space Exploration*, is A. Ursmul a Soviet scientist and journalist. Humanity, he writes, once on the path of space exploration and inter-planetary flights, is not to stop at a half-way point and will pursue space research indefinitely. The existence of other cosmic civilizations is very likely, he says. Sooner or later, people of our planet will be able to contact higher civilizations in other planetary systems. Such a contact will lead to greater progress. As a supplement, the book carries excerpts from the works of the great founder of cosmonautics, Konstantin Tsiolkovsky — under the title "On Some Sociological and Philosophical Problems of Space Exploration as Raised in the Works, of K. E. Tsiolkovsky."

President Richard Nixon

Mouthpiece Of US Financial Titans: Faces Conflicts Of Interest Between Citizens And Wall Street Interests

by Art Shields

Richard Nixon is not his own man. He is Wall Street's man. Nixon was sitting on boards of corporations with total assets of 11 billions of dollars when he was nominated in Miami. He will enter the White House from the world of big business.

The new U. S. President is not a financial titan, however. He is just a month-piece for titans.

It is the custom of big corporations to put their leading lawyers on their boards of directors. And Nixon won his seats at the directors' tables as the head of the corporation law firm of Nixon, Mudge, Rose, Guthrie, Alexander & Mitchell of 20 Broad Street.

Nixon's share of the law firm's fees has been estimated at 200,000 dollars a year. He won this lucrative position as the result of his political background — not because of exceptional legal skill.

The new President will face conflicts of interest between the people and his Wall Street associates every day. Nixon will deny any conflict of interest of course. He may plead that his big business links belong to the past. He can say that other men took his place in the board rooms before the date when the Chief Justice was to swear him in.

Such excuses should confuse no one. Who can forget the statement that Charles Wilson, the former president of General Motors, made while serving as Eisenhower's Secretary of Defence? "What is good

for General Motors is good for America," said Wilson.

The conflicts of interest continues. And one wonders what Nixon will say to coal miners, who demand better federal inspection in their gassy pits. One wonders because Nixon was linked to coal baron before the Miami convention.

The record of Nixon's ties is spelled out in fine print in Moody's "Bank & Finance Manual". This volume of big business statistics shows that Nixon was the director of a financial house that had big investments in the death mine at Mannington, W. Va., where 78 men perished in November.

THE COAL MINE INVESTMENTS were held by a giant firm called Investors Diversified Services. This company held 58,606,250 dollars in share of the Continental Oil-Corp. Continental, in turn, owns 100 per cent of the Consolidation Coal Co., whose No. 9 mine blew up.

Nixon, the politician does not tell the public about his big business ties. Nor do the capitalist newspapers or the television networks advertise his big money connections. The press and TV have been especially silent about Director Nixon's role in the war industries. But the fact is that Nixon was up to his neck in the military-industrial complex that Eisenhower warned the country against in January, 1961.

Hundreds of millions of war contracts were handled by companies that Director Nixon represented. The stockholders of these companies

have been drawing big dividends from the war in Vietnam. Blood flows in torrents while the dollars roll in. The profits come from napalams bombs, missiles, military computers, nuclear submarines, guns and other items of war equipment.

Investors Diversified Services,, which Nixon helped to direct has huge stockholdings in Dow Chemical, Boeing Aircraft, Litton Industries, General Dynamics and other merchants of death.

Big Pentagon contracts also went to other Nixon companies. Nixon's companies were linked to all the big monopolies. Big blocks of stockholdings came from corporations in the Morgan banking camp. Other big blocks came from the Rockefellers' Standard Oil firms, from the Mellons' Gulf Oil and Alcoa, from Ford, General Motors and Chrysler and from the Pont Corporations.

Nixon's closest financial ties, however, appeared to have been with the Morgan interests, which compete for power with the Rockefellers. Thus Nixon is a trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Co. of New York. This powerful company, with assets of 3,317,996, 325 dollars, is controlled by the Morgans.

In the Mutual Life board room Nixon rubbed shoulders with members of what C. Wright Mills call "The Power Elite". Sitting near him was Robert Ten Broeck Stevens, a director of the Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., a nine billion dollar house that controls tens of billions of dollars in other companies.

Stevens is also a director of General Electric, one of the biggest war industry contractors. And he is first of all the president and chief executive officer of J. P. Stevens & Co., America's biggest textile combine with nearly 80 plants. This company exploits many thousands of workers throughout the old South and has broken many strikes.

Another Nixon seatmate was E. Roland Harriman, the brother and banking partner of A. Averell Harriman, President Johnson's representatives at the Paris peace talks. E. Roland Harriman is a leading director of the Anaconda (Copper) Co., as well.

A second copper baron sat nearby. He was Robert P. Koenig, president of the Cerro Co., which exploits Peru copper and works Indian miners under the gun. He is also a director of the South Peru Copper Co.,

A third copper man was Lewis Douglas of Arizona, former ambassador to Britain. He comes from the family that ruled Phelps Dodge Copper many years. In his youth this family kidnapped 1,100 IWW strikers in 1917 and dumped them far out in the desert, without water.

A fourth copper baron was a leading figure in the Morgans Newmount Mining Corp., which works many thousands of South African miners in slave compounds. Still other seatmates were bankers, aviation executives and railroad officials.

Such are the men behind Richard Nixon. But that is not all. One of the major clients of Nixon's legal firm is Matsui and Co. of Japan. This is a combine of banks, industrial trading and shipping companies. It does about six billion dollars of domestic and foreign business.

NIXON HAD CONTRACTS with foreign big business circles through other clients as well. We'll mention a few Studebaker-Worthington, the 450,000,000 dollars machinery firm, for instance, has plants in fascist Spain, Latin America and elsewhere.

Another Nixon client — Pepsico the 400,000,000 dollars soft drink concern—has bottling plants in South Africa, the Apartheid land and many other countries, and Nixon boasts with a smile that he

installed a Pepsi-Cola cooler in the U. S. Embassy in Saigon recently.

Nixon's biggest overseas investments, however, came from a gigantic finance firm. Nixon was a director of this company—Investors Diversified Services of Minneapolis. It has assets of 7,200,000,000 dollars.

This makes it bigger than all but a handful of banks.

This 7,200,000,000 dollars assets are in stocks and bonds of big corporations. Most of these corporations have big overseas investments. Somelike the Rockefeller oil companies — dominate foreign lands.

The finance company's strong boxes hold about three quarters of a billion dollars of oil stocks. Of this about 215,000,000 dollars come from the four leading Rockefeller oil companies. And 91,000,000 dollars of this come from the Standard Oil Co., of New Jersey.

This company — Standard Oil of N. J. — draws two thirds of its profits from underdeveloped lands overseas. It props up the butchers of Indonesia, the oppressors in Venezuela, Colombia, Iran and the slave-owning autocrats of Saudi Arabia.

Nixon's former finance company also held 175,000,000 dollars in securities of three other oil firms that share control of Saudi Arabia with Standard Oil of N. J. The three are Standard Oil of California, Mobil Oil, another Rockefeller company, and Texaco.

These oil giants are arms of imperialism. They suck out the resources of foreign countries and help to control them for the American empire. Thus all four countries named above pump oil out of the sand of Iran and put pressure on the Shah against democratic measures.

In the North Africa and North east Africa group are Continental Oil and Amerrada Oil. The latter

firm is controlled by Rouglas Dillon, the Dillon Read banker, who was Eisenhower's Secretary of the Treasury. Nixon's former finance company owns 58,606,250 dollars of Continental's stock and 40,000,000 dollars of Amerrada's

Under these circumstances the lobbyists will not need to pressure President Nixon to oppose national liberation movements. The former Wall Street attorney and corporation director knows which side he is on.

He is on the side of the Rockefellers, the Morgans and the Mellons. The Mellon's Gulf Oil is represented in the portfolio of Nixon's former finance company with a block of 77,000,000 dollars of stock.

And the Mellons not only have immense investments in Colombia and Venezuela. They also share control of the richest oil field in the capitalist world with British Petroleum. That field is in the tiny Arabian sheikdom of Kuwait.

The oil holdings, however, are only a beginning. The portfolio of Investors Diversified Services also has large blocks of stocks in the big international banks of the American empire and in many industrial corporations with important overseas interests.

The bank stocks come from the First National City Bank of New York, which has more than 100 branches in about forty foreign countries. They come from the Rockefellers' Chase Manhattan Bank the Bank of America — this country's biggest—and others.

All are arms of the American empire overseas.

Large blocks of stock in General Motors, Ford, Westinghouse Electric, Radio Corporation of America and other international exploiters are in the same portfolio.

These monopolists expect President Nixon to put their interests ahead of the interests of the American people. And he will help them as much as public pressure permits him to do so.

NIXON'S INTERESTS

Richard Nixon was a director or trustee of the following companies before his nomination. Assets are given in figures of December 31, 1967.

Mutual Life Ins. Co., New York City, \$3,317,996,325 controlled by the Morgan bankers; **Investors Diversified Services**, Minneapolis, Minn., \$7,200,000,000. These billions are invested in the biggest war equipment companies, biggest banks, industrial and transportation firms; **Harsco Corp.**, Harrisburg, Pa., \$182,000,000 producing steel and different kinds of military equipment; **General Precision Equipment Co.**, Tarrytown, N.Y., \$3,13,000,000 Produces precision instruments optical equipment, radar, various military devices. This company merged with the Singer Co. of 30 Rockefeller Plaza, N.Y.C., \$1,075,000,000, on an exchange of stock basis. Leading officers of General Precision Equipment were taken over by Singer.

Richard Nixon's law firm Nixons, Mudge, Rose Guthrie & Alexander, of 20 Broad Street, N.Y.C.—is the legal mouthpiece for the following companies:

Irving Trust Co., 1, Wall Street, \$5,000,000,000; **Stone & Webster**, 80, Broad Street, N.Y.C. \$100,000,000 an engineering firm; **Studebaker-Worthington**, Harrison, N.J., \$400,000,000; **Pepsico**, 500, Park Ave, N.Y.C. \$400,000,000 **General Cigar**, N.Y.C., £100,000,000; **Eversharp-Schick**, Milford, Conn., \$90,000,000; **National Bulk Carriers, Blair & Co** N.Y.C., brokers; **Cargill, Hornblower & Weeks**, N.Y.C., brokers; **Mutual Life Insurance Co.**, **General Precision Instrument Co.**, **Harsco Co.**, **Matsui**, (the big Japanese monopolist), And six railroad companies, whose names are not released to us by the law firm.

Background Notes

On The Club Of Ten

The latest aggravation of the capitalist monetary crisis has again turned the spotlight on the "Club of Ten" which met recently to discuss the malaise of the French franc. We give the following background note in response to requests from readers.

The term "Club of Ten" is of fairly recent coinage and is applied to the group of capitalist countries associated with the General Arrangement to borrow, an arrangement for mutual credit aid. The agreement was signed in Paris in December 1961 by ten countries: US, Britain, G.F.R. France, Italy, Japan, Canada, Belgium, Holland, and Sweden. It entered into force in October 1962 and is to be operative up to 1970. In 1963 the arrangement was joined by Switzerland, but the name "Club of Ten" had become so well established that it remained.

Juridically, the "Club" is not an international organization. It has no executive or leading bodies. The participants merely meet from time to time to examine pressing problems. At these conferences they are represented by their finance ministers and heads of central banks, with the ministers presiding in succession.

THE arrangement provided for the establishment of a reserve credit fund of \$6,000 million, formed of contributions in national currencies. The United States contributes \$2,000 million, Britain and Federal Germany \$1,000 million each. France and Italy \$550 million each, Japan \$250 million, Canada and Holland \$200 million each. Belgium \$150 million, and Sweden \$100 million. The contributions need not be paid in at once.

In case of need the member countries place funds in the form of credits at the disposal of the International Monetary Fund for crediting members in serious balance of payments difficulties. However, credits are extended only if the deficit is due to an outflow of short-term private capital. If the balance of payments of a country in need of credits is in the red for other reasons (for instance, because of an unfavourable trade balance), the fund is not obliged to come to its assistance.

The granting of credits is examined in each given case by all parties to the arrangement together with the directors of the International Monetary Fund. Each country has a vote proportional to its contribution, and decisions are taken by a two-thirds majority of the total voting power of countries whose contributions account for no less than three-fifths of the total sum of reserve credit. the recipient country does not vote.

The International Monetary Fund extends credit from the reserve placed at its disposal on the same conditions as it loans money to its members from its own funds. The IMF pays the creditor countries 2 per cent interest.

A creditor country has the right to withdraw its funds if its own currency situation deteriorates or if the borrowers use this money for undesignated purposes.

The credits are repayable in five years in the currency in which they were issued.

THE arrangement was conceived to support the reserve currency countries (USA and Britain) with credits in national currencies from other

countries. The biggest operation so far is the short-term loan of £3,000 million to Britain in late 1964.

In connection with the crisis of the French franc, the "Club of Ten", meeting in Bonn in November, decided to extend France short-term credit totalling about \$2,000 million. The G.F.R. subscribed \$600 million, the USA \$500 million, Italy \$200 million, Britain, Sweden, Switzer-

land, Belgium, Holland and Canada \$100 million each, and Japan \$50 million. The Bank for International Settlements gave \$50 million.

In recent years the "Club" has discussed not only credits, but also other problems, including that of the so-called world currency reform.

A.S.

new round of Berlin provocations. Five years ago, when Mr. Luebke was elected at the ceremonial session in West Berlin three seats in the front row reserved for high representatives of the US, Britain and France remained vacant. It was clear that the allies did not support Bonn's claim to West Berlin. **Bonn leaders are now probing the new US President's mind on the vital issue.**

Cold War In W. Europe

Bonn's New Provocations In West Berlin: Test For Nixon's Policies

by Our Special Correspondent

Berlin,

The West German Government has decided to hold a special parliamentary convention in West Berlin, 120 miles outside the borders of West Germany, to elect a new Federal President in 5 March, ignoring repeated warnings from the Soviet Union and the GDR.

More than 1,000 members of the Bonn Parliament and West German provincial assemblies, including the 22 neo-Nazi National Democratic Party deputies, will be airlifted to West Berlin. The GDR naturally will not allow their transit through its territory for such an illegal assembly and for staging dangerous provocations against peace.

But Bonn officials can misuse the GDR's air space and the three air corridors allotted to the allies exclusively for military use. Chancellor Kiesinger dares to do so because he knows that at this stage of East-West relations, the GDR and the Soviets will not go to the extent of intercepting these illegal flights, a military action that will lead to a major conflict. Thanks to this single advantage, Bonn politicians can demonstrate their "squatters' right" in West Berlin.

OCCUPIED West Berlin is in turmoil now. The people of this disintegrating city are worried about the prospect of the cold war getting 'hot' and of the thunder of jet fighters over their heads, this is in addition to their anxiety over rocketing prices (rent for a three-room flat has gone up to 500 marks a month).

Youth in frustration have declared war on the regime and everything they dislike. These young men and teenage girls are led by extreme Left-wing leaders including the West German Foreign Minister's young son, Peter Brandt, who loves Mao's thoughts more than his father's.

The sensational acquittal of the Nazi "hanging judge", Herr Rehse, who is accused of passing summary death sentences on thousands of innocent people during the war, shocked the people so much that the presiding judge, Mr. Oske, had to appear twice on television to explain the verdict. When 10,000 militant students shook the city in a demonstration and broke the windows of his house, judge Oske suffered a nervous breakdown.

Chancellor Kiesinger thinks that President Nixon will not mind a

BUT Mr. Kiesinger and his men will not stop with the election ritual. Revanchist leaders have a plan for annexing West Berlin, the steps being: (1) to hold regular parliamentary committee meetings and occasional plenary sessions in the old Reichstag in West Berlin; (2) to establish an official residence for Federal Chancellor in West Berlin (there is already a place for the West German President); (3) to extend all West German laws to this isolated city; (4) to make secret efforts to get the US to okay the stationing of Bundeswehr units in West Berlin as a token of Bonn exercising military power; (5) to intensify provocations across the Berlin wall; (6) to post a so-called armed "first-aid brigade" along the wall on the pretext of "helping refugees," but in fact to shoot at East Berlin border guards; (7) to amend the Constitution to enable West Berlin deputies to vote in the West German Parliament, a right not available now; and (8) to declare West Berlin the 11th province of Federal Germany.

One of the aims of the Asian tour of Bonn's Foreign Minister Brandt is to explain to the Governments in the region the West German claim to West Berlin.

A NUMBER of European newspapers, commenting on the new provocations planned by the Kiesinger Government in West Berlin, have posed these questions: Why this mock parliament in West Berlin? Should a mighty state elect its President in a city outside its jurisdiction? Should the ceremony be held in a city occupied by three foreign armies? Should the first

citizen of a state be chosen on territory whose deputies have no voting right in its Parliament ? Why intensify tension in Berlin just when Mr. Nixon starts sorting out his foreign and military priorities ?

Mr. Kiesinger's aim, it appears, is to put Mr. Nixon and his Chief Adviser on Foreign and Military Policies, Mr. Henry Kiesinger, in a fix.

Soviet diplomacy meanwhile is vigorously trying to impress on all peace-loving states the dangers implicit in Bonn's provocative policies.

BUSINESSMEN FAVOUR LOWER EMPLOYMENT

A bitter rift between the Johnson administration and 100 corporat chiefs emerged at the semi-annual meeting of the Business Council in Hot Springs, Va., on Oct. 20. The business executives say that the most urgent problem facing the nation is inflation, and that in order to reduce it, unemployment must be raised to as high as 5.5% or 6%. The administration feels that this anti-inflation, prescription would touch off a major recession and also would increase violence in the ghettos. The present unemployment rate, as of September, is 3.6%. A rise to 5.5% or even 6% would mean adding about 2 million people to the 2.8 million already unemployed. An increase of 2% in total unemployment would mean a 5% jump in already higher black unemployment, as a larger proportion of blacks are in the less skilled categories and usually affected first by a business downturn. Officials are also worried about an increase in white backlash if companies have to fire whites because they are committed to programs for training and employing blacks.

CONCILIATION — THE CITIZEN'S DILEMMA

Conciliation will reduce
Our litigation, crime,
Without recourse to Courts of Law
And save rupees and time.

It may be in some busy town
Or 'midst poor village folk,
If Board and Panel operate,
You can't avoid its yoke.

No matter how abstruse the law,
Or what its nature be,
All civil claims, unscheduled crimes,
Must bear the Board's decree.

If some dispute arise about
A land or contract made,
You shall not claim redress in Court,
Until you seek this aid.

If some big bully beats you up
To need physic and rest,
First take your grievance to the Board
They'll try to do their best.

Or if a thug, a shanty builds,
On your small plot of land,
First take your grievance to the Board,
They'll try to lend a hand.

If you would put a Bond in suit,
First go before the Board,
Your debtor then forewarned can bar
Your one effective road.

Or if a harassed landlord would
Evict a vicious man,
Conciliation, Rent Control,
Are Boards which he must span.

Armed with the Board's Certificate,
He seeks his legal right,
And if the judgment be adverse
Appeal prolongs the fights.

Thus justice will be cheap and quick.
And Panels will provide,
Wide avenues for patronage,
Tho' cynics may deride.

MERVYN CASIE CHETTY

As A Full And Equal Partner

GDR Will Participate In Future Olympic Games

The German Democratic Republic will participate in future Olympic Games as a full and equal partner, under its proper name and with its own flag and national anthem, the International Olympic Committee ruled on October 12th. Hitherto, West German opposition has condemned the GDR to "second-class status" at Olympic Games.

THE International Olympic Committee took the decision by a vote of 44 to 4, thus reversing previous decisions that clung to the fiction that there was only one German state.

The German Democratic Republic was excluded from the 1952 Olympics, since only the West German Olympic Committee was recognised. At the Olympic Games in 1956, 1960 and 1964, the two German states were represented by a "joint team", selected after pre-Olympic contests between the athletes of the two German states. A special and otherwise non-existent flag was devised to be raised when a sportsman from the GDR or West Germany won an event, and a tune by Beethoven was played instead of the relevant national anthem.

For the 1963 Olympic Games in Mexico, a half hearted compromise was worked out by the International Olympic Committee: the two German states entered separate teams but the "All-German" flag and music were retained. West Germany was given the official title of "Germany", and the GDR title of "East Germany".

Under the new ruling, GDR sportsmen will take part in the 1972 Olympic

Games in Munich, West Germany under the official title "Germany-GDR" and with their own flag and anthem.

The decision will mean that the West German Government will have to alter its laws. Under present regulations the public exhibition of the GDR flag on West German territory is regarded as an "anti-constitutional act" which can lead to arrest.

The decision of the International Olympic Committee unleashed an hysterical outburst in West Germany. The right-wing West German daily "*Die Welt*" suggested that West Germany should renounce the 1972 Olympics rather than tolerate the presence of the GDR flag. The paper stated on October 14th:

"The decision of the International Olympic Committee faces the (West German) National Olympic Committee with the alternative of either cancelling the Olympic Games, or making the unreasonable demand that the Federal President should honour the flag with the hammer and compasses (GDR flag, ed.)

"If the International Olympic Committee will not listen to political reason, then it may be impressed by the rugged threat that it will have to look elsewhere for a site for the 1972 Olympics."

The right-wing newspaper "*Frankfurter Allgemeine*" described the In-

ternational Olympic Committee as a "week-kneed body, not noted for firmness, and often responsive to outside pressure".

Other West German newspapers took a more responsible view. The liberal "*Süddeutsche Zeitung*" stated: "The West German population, let alone the world at large, would be baffled if this decision should endanger the Olympics in Munich. The decision has cleared the air. One may regret it, but the fact remains that we shall have to live with it".

The "*Westdeutsche Allgemeine*" commented:

"Minister of the Interior Benda has described the decision as 'unfriendly'. In fact, particularly with a view to the future, the decision is eminently reasonable. We simply cannot expect that the International Olympic Committee should occupy itself for years to come with inner-German policies, argued out on a basis which is becoming increasingly antiquated."



In an article on "THE FALL OF THE PORTUGUESE FORT IN BATTICOLOA" by Mr. Kantha Retnam, published in *Tribune* of November 17, 1968, the year of the fall of the Fort was incorrectly printed. The Fort fell in 1638. We apologise to Mr. Kantha Retnam for the error.

An Efficient Marksman

Fish That Shoots Drops Of Water To Obtain Food

SCIENTISTS were long intrigued by the method employed by the archer fish of India for obtaining food. In the 18th century and earlier vague accounts reached Europe regarding an Oriental fish that obtained its food, consisting of insects, by knocking them down with drops of water propelled from its mouth.

The first printed reference to archer fish was in 1765, in the "Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society of London". At a meeting of the Society held on 15 March, 1764, a communication from John-Albert Schloszer announcing the presentation to the Society of a specimen of the fish, was read out. It carried an illuminating description of the peculiar habits of the fish. It was designated as the jaculator or shooting fish.

Archer fish are small, varying in length from three to eight inches. When the fish sees an insect hovering near the water surface or perched on an overhanging branch, it swims slowly until near its prey and carefully raises its mouth close to the water's surface. Then a drop of water is shot from the fish's mouth with disconcerting suddenness, strikes the insect and knocks it into water, where the fish can get it. The fish is an efficient marksman. It is accurate at a distance of three or four feet. Some observers say that they have brought

down prey at a distance of six feet. An insect may on occasion fail on the bank beyond the fish's reach. At short range the drops can strike a person's face with a singing sensation.

Archer fish has a straight groove in the middle of the roof of the mouth. For shooting the tongue is held against this groove to form a tube and the gill covers are passed inwards, driving water through the tube under considerable pressure. The eyes sparkle with seeming intelligence. They can be directed side-ways, upwards and back-wards. The extent to which the fish's head projects at the surface of the water during the shooting depends on circumstances. In muddy water the eyes must be at the surface in order to permit a good view.

The shooting habit of the archer fish begins to develop very early and may be observed in fish only an inch long. It is amusing to see inexperienced youngsters sending out tiny drops which may go only two or three inches.

The fish in aquaria have many thousand tricks up their sleeves. They have an irresistible sense of fun. When hungry they squirt water at the keeper with a view to attracting his attention. Many have been known to shoot at food held by hand over the tank.

—S.I.R.,
in *Patriot*

of American Presidents.

Mr. Johnson is a professional with all the limitations of a professional. A scheming, ambitious man, with Texan-sized pride he was elected to the House of Representatives in 1937 at the age of 29. Coming from a well-off family—his grandfather was the founder of Johnson City and both his father and grandfather had served in the Texan legislature—he married the daughter of a wealthy rancher. While Mr. Johnson served a Congress his fortune rapidly increased: his association with shady characters like Bobby Baker led to aspersions being cast on his integrity. He was a master tactician and knows the ways of the cloak-rooms and corridors in Capitol Hill. Affable by nature and prone to blackslapping as a means to build up a popular image, Mr. Johnson, a Roosevelt New Dealer, had no difficulty in making his way in Congress. After 11 years in the House he moved into the Senate in 1948 as Junior Senator from Texas. The Senate was his natural habit and four years later he became Minority leader. From 1954 for the next six years, he was Majority leader; a powerful man in a powerful position able to dispense favours and win political friendships. The Senate was his base, for the capture of the Presidency. He had achieved a unique distinction as he was the first southerner to receive serious consideration for nomination. But in 1960 his time had not yet come; Kennedy got the nomination and Mr. Johnson who was bitterly opposed to him accepted the Vice-Presidency. Succeeding to Kennedy for the incomplete term he won the Presidency in 1964. Now his pride humbled Mr. Johnson who had believed that he could manipulate international politicians as he had manipulated Congressional politicians, has retired a badly bruised and battered man. He is vain and his vanity has been hurt. He had been rejected even before he offered himself for reelection. The Johnson era was spectacular and it brought into open the divisions, the corruption and the hatreds in American society.

Lyndon Baines Johnson

The Great Failure

LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON will leave his mark in history. The arrogance of power and the insolence of wealth which made America unbearable has been shorn off, the Vietnamese inflicted a crushing defeat on the US military machine and the dollar. The symbol of American power and stability, has been shamed. Mr. Johnson who succeeded an assassinated President was impeached, he has escaped impeachment, but he has left the presidency a

beaten and humiliated man — a man who failed to measure up to the standard set up by the exacting tasks which the nation faced. The great society is in ruins, the students are in revolt, racial relations worsened during his presidency and assassination had become a habit. American prestige is at its nadir; not even the spectacular circumnavigation of the moon can restore confidence in the American political system or the credibility

FILM PAGE

● **THE FIGHT OF THE PHOENIX**, Color by DeLuxe, now at the *SAVOY CINEMA*, is a dramatic story with beautiful setting and production values. The strong international cast adds power to the movie, which relates the incidents of several personalities caught in stark circumstances, that it is not only exciting, but also inspiring with suspense that does not rely on brutality, violence or neuroses. Robert Aldrich produced and directed the adventure drama, an Association and Aldrich Company production, released through 20th Century-Fox.

● **THE FACE OF FU MANCHU** now showing at the *EMPIRE* brings once more Sex Rohmer's immortal characters to fulfil in sparkling Technicolor and Techniscope for Angle Amalgamated's production of drama and suspense. The movie produced by Harry

Alan Towers is directed by Don Sharp.

The execution of arch villain Dr. Fu Manchu (CHRISTOPHER LEE) had been witnessed by Scotland Yard Inspector Nayland Smith (NIGEL GREEN), his greatest enemy. Smith somehow finds it hard to believe that a man of such power and cunning would allow himself to submit to so tame a demise. His suspicions are finally verified when a famous German Professor (WALTER RILLA) who is engaged on top secret and dangerous experiments, disappears leaving evidence enough to support Smith's theory that the malevolent plotter of evil still lives. When his suspicions are confirmed (a famous Chinese actor lost his life under a powerful hypnosis in Lieu of Fu Manchu), a full scale hunt for the villain is instigated, with the knowledge that he is almost certain to use the information in his possession to produce an essence which is potent enough to kill tens of thousands, using only minute quantities. The chase leads to Fu Manchu's hideout which is cleverly concealed under the River Thames in London, where with his daughter Lin Tang (TSAIL CHIN) and several other faithful followers, he plans to inflict a regime of terror on the population, using the deadly essence as a deterrent to anyone who might challenge his power. He makes a terrifying example of the potential evil of his new found weapon by destroying the total population of a remote village, the country beiforewarned and reminded of his action through radio broadcasts made by Fu. Nayland Smith with his friend Dr. Petris (HOWARD MARION-GRAWFORD) hunt their old enemy, until with the of army reinforcements, the fiendish Fu is obliged to leave England to be received in the Place of the Grand Llama of Tibet to gain more supplies of the rare poppy seeds needed to distil the fatal liquid. It is here that Nayland Smith seizes his chance and outwits his adventurrers causing total destruction to the place and its occupants including, ~~harm to the~~ the

evil Fu Manchu and his devoted daughter, but Fu Manchu is no ordinary man and Nayland Smith knows this only too well.



2nd Week

**KINGSLEY
PLAZA
MYLAN**

2, 6 & 9.30 p.m.

Sivaji — K. R. Vijaya
Nagesh

**OOTY VARAI
URAVU**

(Eastman Colour)

Last Few Days

GAMINI

2, 6 & 9.30 p.m.

CINEMAS'

SURAYA

6th Week

LIDO

10.30 a.m. 2.30, 6 & 9.30 p.m

President's Gold Medal
Winner

CHEMMEEN

(Eastmancolor)

Music:- Salil Chowdhury

CAPITOL

2, 6 & 9.30 P.M

Ranjan — Anjalidevi
Veerappa in

**NEELAMALAI
THIRUDAN**

Brand New Print

Air Conditioned
LIBERTY

WARREN BEATTY
FAYE DUNAWAY
in

**"BONNIE AND
CLYDE"**

Technicolor

CENTRAL

JAISHANKAR — ASOKAN

in

**NEELAGIRI
EXPRESS**

● **THE TRAP** now at the **REGAL** is the first major Anglo-Canadian co-production. It is a dramatic, often savage story of life in the wilds of mid-nineteenth century Canada, a constant battle for survival by man against loneliness and nature in the raw. The movie presents action, adventure and drama on a scale which no rival entertainment medium can imitate. The Panavision-colour photography is truly breathtaking, presenting a rugged back-drop of Canada's scenic splendours. Oliver Reed gets his biggest opportunity to date as lusty French-Canadian fur trapper Jean La Bete, with Rita Tushingham completing the off-beat casting as Eve, the mute orphaned bondswoman he takes as bride to his shack amidst the mountains and lakes. These two superb British artistes are ably supported by a largely Canadian cast. From a story and screenplay by Davis Osborn, Sidney Hayers directed the movie in Panavision and Eastman-color entirely on location in the mountains and forests of British Columbia, Canada, and at the Hollyburn Film Studio, West Vancouver, and at Pinewood Studios, London. A George H. Brown production for Parallel Films, the movie is distributed by the Rank Organisation.

La Bete returns to the settlement with a haul of beautiful fur, after trapping for three winters. People in the settlement thought La Bete was dead. On the same day the coastal boat arrived with cargo, and women who are to be married to the settlers for about 750 dollars each cash. La Bete craves a wife, and selects Eve, a young house-servant of the settlement trader. She has been a mute since the day she saw her mother murdered by a party of raiding Blackfeet Indians. For ten years the trader and his wife had given Eve shelter. Eve now becomes the unwilling mate of La Bete, who had made a double deal through the trader's wife and

paid 1,000 gold dollars. La Bete loads the canoe with supplies and takes Eve along with him. Part of the deal is that he takes her away to the north immediately. At La Bete's home, a lonely cabin of mud and logs, Eve is taught the laws of the wild, and about the animals and fish. When La Bete's leg is crushed in his own bear trap as he fights off an attacking cougar, Eve fights for his life. Following La Bete's leg wound, Eve hunts with knife, gun and trap for weeks to kill animals to save him from dying. Eventually they become close friends. But days later she runs to the river and escapes in the canoe, during the flood time. Eve and the canoe vanish in the torrents. Friendly Indians find her and return Eve to the settlement. Once regained, she is back to work in the trading post, and the trader's clerk asks Eve to marry him. On the day of wedding, there are impatient glances to the back of the church. Eve does not arrive. Days later La Bete sees Eve in her canoe. La Bete's expression reveals nothing. He



Sow as a co-passenger in ALS Productions Tamil movie **NEELAGIRI EXPRESS**, Ceylon Entertainments Ltd. release.

waits while Eve steps out of the canoe and she stands before him. He touches her face and turns away from her then proceeds towards the forest, Eve goes into the cabin.

EMPIRE Air-Conditioned

Christopher Lee—Tsai Chin in
The Face Of Fu Manchu
in Technicolor & TechniScope

4th Week

MAJESTIC Air-Conditioned

70 m.m.

MGM's **GRAND PRIX**
in MetroColour

REGAL Air-Conditioned

Rita Tushingham—Oliver Reed
in

THE TRAP
in Colour & Panavision

ELPHINSTONE—ROXY

LIBRA FILMS'

Samaje Sathuro

Directed by the late Somasekaran
of "Sadasulang" fame

4th Week

SELLAMAHAL

M. G. Ramachandran in
Kudiyiruntha Koil
in Eastman Colour

CROWN

Sunil Dutt — Nutan
in AVM's

MEHRBAN
Colour

SAVOY Air-Conditioned

James Stewart—Peter Finch
in

The Flight Of The Phoenix
in Colour

New Alignments ?

Is China Moving Towards A Deal With The USA ? A Trend That Cannot Be Ignored

From A Special Correspondent

Hongkong,

The Chinese have brought 1968 to a dramatic close with an announcement of their intention to resume dialogue with the USA. The long-postponed 135th meeting between the ambassadors of the US and China will be held in Warsaw on 20 February. The ambassadorial dialogues was suspended partly because of the confusion into which the Chinese Foreign Ministry was thrown during the Cultural Revolution.

The 131st session of these talks was held on 7 September, 1966. The proceedings of these meetings have always been shrouded in mystery, but the Chinese on that occasion chose to publish their ambassador's statement which practically ruled out any serious negotiations in future while Taiwan continued to be a US protectorate. The talks however continued after a fashion.

The 132nd session was held on 25, January, 1967. The next one was held after some delay in June that year. The 134th was held on 8 January, 1968. After that the Chinese repeatedly postponed the next session saying that there was "nothing to discuss at present".

The 26 November statement of the Foreign Ministry almost blames the Americans for postponing the session and takes them to task for "unilaterally" abrogating the talks. It also revealed that the Chinese envoy had suggested 20 February as the date for the 135th meeting — the very date the Americans had suggested earlier.

THE STATEMENT also made two proposals which should be discussed at Warsaw; a US pullout from Taiwan and an "agreement on the Five Principles of Co-existence".

The Chinese public seems to have been carefully conditioned for a resumption of the dialogue. For some time before the announcement the anti-US tirade in the Chinese press had lessened. On 8 November the New China News Agency carried the news of Nixon's victory and chose to quote only one statement of his wherein he stressed the need for the US to "reduce our commitments in areas where we are over-extended and to put more emphasis on priority areas" — namely, Europe.

Also "peaceful co-existence with the US" — which the Soviet Union was accused of in the past — has been suggested to the Chinese people as an attractive proposition.

The resumption of the dialogue between China and the US seems to have been foreseen in the capitals of NATO nations — especially after the well-publicized Chinese intention to set up missile bases in Albania. The NATO allies apparently foresaw a US-China dialogue as the next anti-Soviet move on the part of Peking. Having dubbed both America and the Soviet Union as the "most ferocious enemies of the world" and "jackals of the same lair", Peking has now made up its mind about who is its bigger enemy and taken the first step to repair its relations with the lesser one.

At the last NATO meeting, the Western nations warned the Russians not to cross into a "zone of security interest" in Europe and the Mediterranean, in this zone are Albania, Rumania, Austria, and Yugoslavia.

SOON AFTER the Czechoslovak affair China rushed troops to its Sikiang border with Russia. It made clear the Chinese had an area of interest in Europe — which will be anti-Soviet in its operations. The NATO, instead of being alarmed at a Chinese presence in Europe, may find in it an ally to "contain" the Soviets.

Pierre Harmel (Belgium) asked the 15-member NATO Council in September to study the role of China in Europe, the theory of "socialist Commonwealth," the increasing difference among Communist nations and the implications to the West.

The Paris talks also seem to have helped China make up its mind. US pullout from Vietnam is a matter of time, and Peking's hardline allies in Hanoi seem to have been eclipsing completely. Instead of continuing its anti-US posture, China had decided to mend its fences with the Americans and to effect a Chinese disengagement in Vietnam. Peking may be feeling that its violently anti-US posture may become a positive embarrassment in the event of an American retreat in the East. Even on Vietnam, Peking and Washington seem to have had some kind of a deal. The Trade with US — at least on non-governmental basis — is also a distinct possibility now. The ESSO is to invest over 269 million dollars in Hongkong in the next five years. Such large-scale investment in a colony which is practically living on borrowed time cannot be dismissed as a rash gamble. Many other American firms too are investing in this prosperous but insecure piece of British real estate in a big way.