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Danger Of Mounting Election Fever Causing Suicidal National Psychosis

With the declaration by the Prime Minister at the UNP Sessions at Kuliypitiya last weekend that the Party should be ready for the general elections at "any time now", the election fever has begun to mount in a way that indicates that the nation could well be thrown off its balance. The word *psychosis* is not a pleasant word because it connotes "severe mental derangement involving the whole personality", but there is no doubt that current trends in the island disclose the most distressing aberrations in the views and attitudes of not only leading personalities but also parties, groups and communities.

Even the big three in the daily press, which seek to spread a smokescreen over the voters about the less palatable results of Government policies, are finding it more and more difficult to hide the menacing reality of the growing contradictions within each group as

well as within the country itself. For instance, though a big attempt has been made to portray the UNP sessions at Kuliypitiya as a roaring success marking complete unity within the Party, it is already well known in political circles that the cold war within the UNP has reached proportions that does not augur well either for the Party or the country.

The Dudley - Iriyagolle - Premadasa triumvirate dominated the proceedings to the exclusion of all else, and the sullen silence and faint grumbling of contending elements had provoked the Prime Minister to hint ominously about "persons who had tried to establish dictatorships through me." No names were mentioned but everybody knew what it is all about.

IT is alleged that the top personality who had proposed the PM to be re-elected President of the UNP had not said "all that he could have said about

the great deeds of the leader" and this fact had been rubbed in by another top dignitary who supported the nomination — this episode, it is said, was only an outer manifestation of an internal canker which the big time press now seeks vainly to hide.

In the Coalition camp things are no better, and whether stories about plots to assassinate Mrs. Bandaranaike are real or a hoax, the political atmosphere in the Opposition camp is being coloured by events and episodes which are not likely to take the Coalition very far. A great deal is made about the Food Drive by official propaganda and though there is no doubt that this Government has done much more in this direction than any other previous government, sharp antagonisms and hostilities between contending political factions have begun to surface

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Headlines Of The Week

THURSDAY, February 20 — According to a commendation made by Mr. M. Rajanayagam, who was appointed by the Minister of Labour to report on the Working of Labour Tribunals, Presidents of Labour Tribunals should be obliged to deliver judgments in a case within one month of the receipt of the record containing evidence and submissions by Counsel. The Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, Mr. M. Karunanidhi speaking at Tiruvanur said "The Tamil Nadu Government was only interested in peaceful co-existence with every state and nation and the Ceylon Government need not entertain any suspicion that the DMK party in Ceylon will create any problems or anti-national act. Israeli leaders last night conferred on the next move following the attack by four Arabs on an El Al plane in Zurich airport on Tuesday.

FRIDAY, February 21 — Handsome cash rewards will be given to persons who volunteer correct information in regard to instances of exchange control malpractices. A high-powered Ministerial sub-committee, headed by the Minister of Industries, Mr. Philip Gunawardena, is studying pricing and distribution of local industrial products to give them cheaper to the consumer. Iraq yesterday executed seven more men accused of spying for Israel. The no-confidence motion moved against Mrs. Indira Gandhi was defeated in the Lok Sabha by 213 to 83 votes.

SATURDAY, February 22 — The *Daily Mirror* reported that millions of rupees worth of drugs and medical requirements have gone waste in the Civil Medical Stores. The Opposition will move a motion of no-confidence on the Minister of Labour and Employment, Mr. M. H. Mohammed. Trade between the UAR and Ceylon is expected to reach a turnover of £ 8 by the end of this year, according to letters exchanged by the two countries. Government Agents have been given wide powers to eject non-nationals who are encroaching on reservations and crown forests adjoining estates in the up-country districts. President Ayub Khan announced that he would step down by not contesting the next presidential election due to be held before March 17, next year. Parliamentarians from Britain and the Common Market countries held an emergency debate after behind the scenes efforts to cool tempers in the West European Union dispute with France.

SUNDAY, February 23 — A divisional bench of the Court of Appeal yesterday declared Mr. George Kotawela (UNP) as the elected representative for Bandaragama. The *Daily Mirror* reported that the Prime Minister had told the Minister of Home Affairs that while he favoured prohibition, he would not force it down people's throats. At least eight people were killed and about fifty injured in East Pakistan as a result of the police firing on processions in different parts of the city. Peking renewed its attack on the United States branded her "the biggest vampire sucking the blood of the Latin American people.

MONDAY, February 24 — When he addressed the 18th annual sessions of the UNP at Kuliypitiya yesterday the Prime Minister said "We must be ready and organised for a general election at any time before the next party sessions." The Prime Minister has indicated that he is willing to accept the invitation to visit the Soviet Union in May or June.

TUESDAY, February 25 — The *Sun* reported that hundreds of small-scale industrialists and businessmen who are dependent on big commercial combines for credit facilities are getting squeezed by the credit squeeze. An alleged plot to assassinate Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, the Leader of the Opposition, had been reported by her to the police. At a SLFP meeting held at Kalutara the deputy Leader of the SLFP, Mr. Maitripala Senanayake, said, "We knew of plans of an attempt on Mrs. Bandaranaike's life on February ninth, but we did not reveal the plans because police investigations were on." The election of a new Mahanayake Thero for the Malwatte Chapter to fill the vacancy created by the death of Ven. Amunugama Rajaguru Sri Vipassi, will not take place for another three months. Egypt today declared a state of emergency in all provinces and said it would continue until further notice. Waves of Israeli jets today raided Syria and Israel said it had crippled two main bases of the Arab guerilla organisations Al-Fatah. President Nixon yesterday announced that the United States would in due course enter into negotiations with the Soviet Union on a wide range of issues. Foreign Minister Michael Debre will try to calm anxieties among France's five Common Market countries caused by the Anglo-French row over how General de Gaulle sees the economic future of Europe.

WEDNESDAY, February 26 — The *Times of Ceylon* reported that the Government Members of Parliament considered the report of the attempt to assassinate Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike a hoax. The *Observer* reported that the Police would today report to the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs that there was no substance at all in the alleged plot to assassinate her. Professor E. O. E. Pereira was yesterday appointed Vice-Chancellor of the University of Ceylon, Peradeniya. Ceylon has lost several substantial offers from Pakistan for the purchase of rubber, tyres and tubes, minor export crops due to red tape. A joint public-private sector organisation is to be set up shortly to promote Ceylon's foreign trade. The Government may charter cargo vessels for the National Shipping Corporation instead of buying them outright. The Malayan Deputy Prime Minister strongly welcomed the decision of Australia and New Zealand to keep their forces in Malaysia-Singapore after the British military withdrawal in 1971. Subjects and date for the round table conference called by President Ayub Khan of Pakistan will be finalised by the Democratic Action Committee of eight Opposition parties meeting today at Rawalpindi.

Topical

Public Investment In The Shipping Corporation

by: Kantha Retnam

FAR TOO MUCH emphasis has been placed on the low prices fetched by traditional exports, and on the wide range of imports necessary to meet consumer demand for the financial difficulties that are now being experienced by Ceylon. A cause of the economic malaise that is seldom recognised is the reluctance of one government after another to let expenditure wait upon revenue. Ever since 1955-56, the net cash operation has been a deficit.

Now that the high tide of foreign aid has begun to recede, there may come a time when this country, like the Latin American republics, will have to turn increasingly to domestic saving² if the gap between expenditure and revenue is to be bridged. Here lies a probable source of financial difficulty; debt servicing may become cumbersome if domestic borrowing exceeds the manageable limit. Professor E. Stuart Kirby of the University of Aston in Birmingham, paying attention to the period 1945-1965 in his book *Economic Development in East Asia* states that the indebtedness of the Government of Ceylon increased fivefold in thirteen years, rising more in the domestic than in the foreign sphere³.

That the various taxes now being levied are barely sufficient to cover the country's financial commitments is clear from the inability of the government to provide employment to every medical graduate at the stipulated scale of salary as year succeeds year. To some, employment is available only if they are agreeable to the receipt of an allowance which is much below the authorised commencing salary; to others not so fortunate, financial provision does not exist even for the payment of subsistence. *The cadre of medical graduates required has not been realised; yet, for want of finances, the government*

is forced to place limits on its annual in-take of medical practitioners.

IN THESE circumstances, is it proper for the government to assume financial responsibility for new ventures? Must not its endeavour be to develop the existing services with the much-needed additional financial backing rather than to perform some of the services inadequately owing to the assumption of responsibility for new enterprises? As long as expenditure keeps its lead over revenue, it will be in the government's interests to refrain from diverting public capital into corporations in embryo-one of them being the Ceylon Shipping Corporation. Donald R. Snodgrass who filled an economic advisory role in Malaysia in 1966 points out in his book *Ceylon: An Export Economy in Transition* that the entry of the government into the field of investment during the years 1950-60 before the close of which period expenditure had surpassed revenue added to the deficits, and made the government an agent of overexpansion which was unhealthy⁴.

When the relative positions of revenue and expenditure remain unchanged, why must public investment be unabatingly made? Even though the government share in the Ceylon Shipping Corporation is limited to fifty per cent of the initial paid up equity capital, it must be stressed that this is not the time for the government to rush into fresh financial commitments.

Since the capital required has been raised entirely in the domestic sector⁵ the operations of the Corporation are bound to aggravate the foreign exchange position. The four vessels that the Corporation proposes to buy cannot be paid for in Ceylonese currency. Does it then intend to deplete the meagre foreign exchange that is now available for the import of essential consumer goods? The portion of the carrying trade that can be

accommodated by four cargo ships will not be worth crowing about.

IF A MERCANTILE marine is essential for Ceylon at this juncture, there must be an adequate number of cargo carriers flying the Ceylonese flag. Their ownership and management must be vested entirely in the private sector, domestic as well as foreign. **When this is done, it will be possible to purchase ships and equipment with the foreign private subscription without endangering the country's tenacious grip on the dwindling foreign exchange. With the domestic capital, local expenditure can be met.**

By making private enterprise responsible for merchant shipping, the government has much to gain. For instance, its preoccupation with the unemployed will cease; when private capital is made to provide the country with shipping services in a big way, a large portion of the unemployed will be drawn into useful work without increasing the wage bill of the government. The government party can then face the next general election without trepidation. It will be in the interests of the ruling party to ensure the withdrawal of government capital and government directors from the Shipping Corporation, and make the way open for full-scale private participation, both domestic and foreign.

1. *The Financial Times And News of Ceylon* (Colombo, November 1968, page 16.)
2. (*International Banking 1968: A Survey* (London, The Economist Newspaper Ltd., 16th November 1968), page 52).
3. Kirby, Professor E. Stuart, *Economic Development in East Asia* (London, Allen & Unwin Ltd., 1967), page 194.
4. Snodgrass, Donald R., *Ceylon: An Export Economy In Transition* (Homewood, Illinois, The Economic Growth Center, Yale University, 1966), pages 198-199).
5. *Ceylon Daily News*, Provincial Edition, December 22, 1968, page 1 - news item captioned "Shipping Corp. To Begin Operations from March".

West Germany

Move To Elect President In Berlin Stems From Neo-Nazi Provocation

From Kunhanandan Nair

Berlin

WELL known GDR anti-Nazi specialist Prof Albert Norden told an international press conference in Berlin that GDR and Soviet Union would curb Bonn's provocations set in West Berlin on 5th March.

Ulbricht's chief spokesman on West German affairs said that Bonn's decision to elect a new President in West Berlin, a territory that does not belong to West Germany, is an "acute threat" to peace and security in Europe.

"There" is no parallel in history that a head of state was chosen outside its established borders except that the first German Kaiser was crowned at Versailles which too was done for militarist purpose.

A documentation of Prof Norden showed that every tenth elector in Federal Assembly illegally convened in West Berlin is an old Nazi or a neo Nazi activist.

Prof Norden illustrated Nazi continuity of Bonn establishment : "Hitler's *Mein Kampf*, that is today Bonn's strong man Strauss's programme for a new order in Europe from the Atlantic to Urals. Hitler's 'drive to East' that is today sole representation claim of the Bonn Government and its demand for 1937 German frontiers. Hitler's withdrawal from the League of Nations that is today Bonn refusal to sign the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. Hitler's 'special laws' that is today revanchist Bonn legislation and 'emergency laws'. Hitler's campaign against France and other western European countries that is today Bonn striving for hegemony in the European Common Market and NATO. Hitler's 'protective custody' that is today Bonn's 'preventive custody'.

Hitler's banning trade unions that is today process of muzzling DGB with the help of Social Democrats."

According to Norden's papers some of the pillars of Hitler dictatorship make Bonn's neo Nazi policies today. They are well known Nazis, incriminated men like 20 members of the Federal Cabinet and State Secretaries, 189 generals and admirals, over a thousand judges, 500

diplomats, 300 police chiefs and many Nazi professors.

This generation of true Nazis are training a whole number of neo - Nazis. Norden named fifty Hitler judges who during the war together hanged 1,080 anti-fascist resistance fighters. Most of them hold top offices in Bonn judiciary today. In the past twenty years the Bonn government paid 30 thousand million marks out of taxpayers' money as salary and pension for these Nazi criminals. Such are "Deputies" who gather in West Berlin to elect a new President, also a neo Nazi. Their aim is to alter the *status quo* in West Berlin and finally annex a divided city.

Pact For Soviet Tractors

NEW DELHI

The Soviet Union will supply to India 6,500 tractors during 1969 under a contract signed here between the State Tractor Corporation and the Soviet Organisation Tractor-export. The total value of the contract is Rs. 4.26 crores. The tractors will be distributed to the farmers through the agro-industries corporations set up in various States while servicing of the tractors will be done by firms in the private sector which had hitherto been handling the distribution of Russian tractors. The agro-industries corporations will also develop maintenance facilities. The price of the 18-HP tractors, of which 6,000 will be supplied by the USSR, will be Rs. 6,050 each while the price of each of the other 500 tractors in the 48-50 HP range will be Rs 13,385. For these higher HP tractors, a discount of Rs. 600 per tractor will be allowed for the agro industries corporations to enable them to develop their technical facilities for servicing. Thus the price

for them will be Rs. 12,785 per tractor. According to STC sources, the price of the 18-HP tractor for the farmer will be between Rs. 9000 and 10,000 much less than the existing prices. The contract will also help check the black-marketing in tractors, these sources said. A Soviet-aided tractor plant in the private sector at Gaziabad (UP) will assemble 10,000 tractors during 1969. Soviet-aided tractors will have 40 to 50 per cent of indigenous content. An agreement between the USSR organisation, Tractor-export, and an Indian private sector firm is expected to be signed within a few days, according to the officials of the tractor-export. The plant is being set up at a cost of Rs. 7 crores and by 1971, it is expected to produce 10,000 tractors with more than 90 per cent indigenous parts.

Indian Express

The Nixon Cabinet

Rich White Team Unfit To Solve Domestic Problems

by Ashwini K Ray

THE AMERICAN CABINET is the President's Cabinet, hired and fired by him and responsible to him; the provision for congressional approval is no more than a constitutional formality. Occasionally a Dulles may excel or a McNamara equal the notoriety of the architect of a new policy; but these are the exceptions. According to Mr. William Rogers, Mr. Nixon's Secretary-designate for the State Department, "the only thing a Cabinet officer should have in mind is the success of the Administration".

In spite of all this, every new President takes meticulous care in selecting the No. 2 men in each of his Departments. About 2,000 such Government functionaries are hand-picked by the President. As political scientist Richard F. Fenno said: "The Cabinet is the show-window of the Administration, and a favourable reception for the group will be an asset the President can use to augment his own public image".

Far from indicating a President's policy, the Cabinet only reflects the type of people he chooses to be surrounded by. Often these people may have no relation with the President's campaign announcements. Mr. Nixon's Cabinet bears no relationship with the most critical domestic problems that the President will be called upon to deal with.

He has no one who is acquainted with the problem of the poor, the black, the young or the dissatisfied. He has chosen to be advised by the affluent, white, middle-aged establishmentarians whose lack of concern created the problem that helped to get Mr. Nixon elected.

This grey-haired bunch will echo President Johnson's "faith in the

good judgment of the American people, and most of all faith in the American system, of which you, both Democrats and Republicans, are a vital part". Mr. Nixon's Cabinet is all-Republican pitted against a Democratic-dominated Congress.

THE PRIMARY CRITERION seems to be loyalty to Mr. Nixon's brand of conservatism and cool competence. Mostly from the millionaire bracket, they represent the American new-rich who are rarely well-known. Seven of the twelve live west of the Alleghenies which was the mainspring of Mr. Nixon's support. Despite his earlier promises of a broadbased Cabinet, Mr. Nixon ended up by announcing a Cabinet that is all-white, all-male all-Republican, all-wealthy.

As a sop to the coloured people he reappointed Mr. Walter Washington, a Negro Democrat, as Mayor of Washington D. C. But the Blacks could not be convinced. A Director of the NAACP said, after the Cabinet announcement: "Johnson, a President from Texas, desegregated the Cabinet, while Nixon, a President from California, re-segregated the Cabinet".

Three in the new Cabinet became rich from the construction business: Massachusetts Governor John Volpe the Secretary of Transportation, whose firm are the chief contractors for the new 19-storey building of the Transportation Department in Washington; Alaska Governor Walter Hickel, Secretary for the Interior, and President of the Chamber of Commerce Winton Blount who is designated to be Postmaster-General. The best known, Michigan Governor George Romney in the Housing and Urban Development Department was the head of American Motors.

Despite Mr. Nixon's disdain for intellectuals, he has chosen two "academics"—Chancellor Clifford Hardin of the Nebraska University in the Department of Agriculture and George Shults in the Department of Labour. Mr. David Kennedy, no scion of the famous clan, designated to head the Treasury, is a Chicago banker who earlier refused the offer from President Johnson. Attorney-General John Mitchell was Nixon's law partner and campaign manager. California Lt. Governor Robert Finch, who heads the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, is an old Nixon friend, campaign -aide and confidant.

The 55th Secretary of State and keeper of the Great Seal will be Mr. William Pierce Rogers, who was Attorney-General in the Eisenhower administration. In fact, the "kitchen Cabinet" is likely to be constituted by Mr. Finch, Mr. Mitchell and Mr. Rogers with Defence Secretary Melvin Laird an occasional participant.

Mr. Rogers has no significant experience in foreign affairs except a goodwill mission to West Africa. Even his Under-Secretary of State, Massachusetts Attorney-General Elliot Richardson, is inexperienced in foreign policy except as President of the unofficial Boston World Affairs Council. "What matters", Mr. Elliot says, "is that one is equipped by education and experience for making tough decisions". The only professional expertise available to the State Department at policy-making level would be from its No. 3 Mr. Alexis Johnson, a 60-year old career diplomat.

DESPITE his personal accord with the White House, Mr. Rogers has to reckon with the experience of Mr. Melvin Laird in the Pentagon. With 14 of his 16 years in the House Appropriations Sub-Committee on Defence, Mr. Laird is well-acquainted with the \$80 billion a year budget of the Department with a military and civilian personnel of 4,500,000; he knows the military leaders personally, and also the Pentagons'

politics. He is known to have been highly critical of McNamara for ignoring the professional judgment of military chiefs. In his book — “*A House Divided—America’s strategy gap*” — Mr. Laird argued strongly for a hard line in military and foreign policy and condemned the UN as being “dominated by new, unstable nations”. He criticized US failure to intervene in Hungary in 1956 and the “immoral and suicidal willingness to act as if there were Communist legitimacy”. He said: “While we have the power, we must aim at confronting the enemy directly. We can win every such confrontation”. He also criticized the Johnson Administration for not pursuing the Vietnam war more vigorously.

Mr. Laird has chosen as his deputy centi-millionaire David Packard, who is the richest man to join the government since Mr. Nelsen Rockefeller and had served as Under-Secretary in the Ike Administration. Controlling 29 per cent interest, worth \$ 299,688,100 in the world’s largest makers of electronic measuring devices, Mr. Packard is the personification of the military-industrial complex that now is the US. But with one-third of his companies’ business with Government, his confirmation may run him into difficulties in Congress. He has been advised by Nixon’s counsel to put his shares in a trust so as to counter fears of a “conflict of interest” which is the newest American synonym for office of profit. Few Americans will be convinced by what a Packard friend said of the “diverstiture rules” being “out of tune with the economic realities of the twentieth century.”

HARVARD professor Henry Kissinger will invest the revived National Security Affairs Council with a new stature. Mr. Kissinger’s view on the Vietnam war written in his now famous article in “*Foreign Affairs*” can be summed up thus: (1) US and North Vietnam meeting to work out phased withdrawal of foreign troops from South Vietnam; (2) Viet Cong sitting with Saigon to negotiate South Vietnam’s future; (3) an inter-

national group to discuss guarantees of peace after the pull-out.

However, the future of US policy can be viewed in the light of Defence Secretary Laird’s first press conference. He still shares Mr. Nixon’s views on the “security gap”, believes in sharpening the bite of the US military machine along the lines suggested by the Joint Chiefs of Staff—nuclear power for the Navy, advanced manned bombers for the Air Force, anti-ballistic missile system for the Army, expansion of the Strategic Air Command’s missile arsenal.

For the poor and the Blacks, the Nixon Administration has only promised the creation of a “Council on Urban Affairs”.

Iraq’s

“Nuremberg” Race Laws

Amending Law Supplementary to Law for the Supervision and Management of the Properties of the Denationalized Jews No. 12 of 1951.

In the name of the People
The Presidency of Republic

In accordance with the provisions of Article 44 of the Interim Constitution and on the suggestion of the Minister of Interior, approved by the Council of Ministers, the following law has been ratified:

Article I

Paragraph (6) of Article VII of Law No. 12 of 1951 as amended shall be cancelled and substituted by the following:

6. When this law comes into force the Land Registration Departments, Waqf authorities and Notary Publics shall abstain from carrying out any transaction of sale of immovable properties belonging to a Jew, and abstain from carrying out on such property any transaction which involves the transfer, donation, mortgage, liquidation of joint ownership, selling by execution, making lien as a security against a debt, bequest, rental for more than one year, causing an attachment or obli-

gation. Also to abstain from making any disposition or transaction which would result in such properties being transferred from the Jew’s ownership even if the transaction is based on an irrevocable power of attorney with a fixed date which was granted before this Law comes into effect, or based on any other legal documents. The Minister of Interior may allow for the transaction to be carried out if he is satisfied that it is not fictitious.

Article II

The following paragraph shall be added to Article VII of the above Law and shall from paragraph (8) thereof:

8. (a) If the Minister of Interior issues the necessary permit in accordance with any of paragraphs 5, 6 and 7 of this Article, he may decide that the amounts due to the Jew be deposited in one of the Banks. Each time, these amounts shall not be dispensed without the approval of the Minister or anyone who is authorized by him.

(b) The provisions of paragraph (a) above shall apply to all other transactions and dispositions which would result in sums being payable to a Jew as a consideration excluding the salaries and wages which do not exceed 100 Iraqi Dinars per month. The official and semi-official departments, companies and establishments should not pay the amounts due to any Jew in respect of such transactions or dispositions, but inform the Minister of Interior thereof.

Article III

This Law shall come into force as from the date of its issue in the Government Gazette. Its provisions shall apply to all the transactions and dispositions which were carried out before the date of its enforcement without receiving the amounts due in respect thereof.

Article IV

The Ministers are charged with the execution of this Law. Written in Baghdad on the 16th of Thi-l-qida - 1387, the 14th of February.

Israel Says

Lebanon Supports Arab Policy of Belligerency Against Her

"Israel's commando raid on Arab airliners at Beirut airport will not weaken Lebanon's support of the Palestinian guerillas, Premier Abdullah el-Yafi said yesterday. He told newsmen the Saturday night assault that left 13 Arab aircraft destroyed or damaged 'had no influence on our stand' regarding the saboteurs, whose actions Lebanon considers as 'legal and sacred.'"

(UPI report from Beirut, 30 December 1968).

The Lebanese Government has consistently supported the general Arab policy of belligerency against Israel and has played an active role in the implementation of that policy. Speaking in the U.N. Security Council on 30 May 1967, Lebanese Foreign Minister Hakim pronounced his country's full approval and support of the belligerent moves Egypt's President Nasser had already undertaken against Israel, on land and sea, and joined in the dire threats against those who might lend it assistance:

"Lebanon supports this exercise by the United Arab Republic of its sovereign rights over the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba. We will stand by the United Arab Republic in its defence of those rights. . . . The Arab world extends from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean. It occupies a vast territory with immense oil resources. Its strategic location is wellknown. It is inhabited by one hundred million people. Countless more millions support them. In a total war the Arabs will use all means to defeat their enemy. . . . The interests in the Arab world of those who would become their enemies would be completely eliminated."

On 5 June 1967, Lebanese planes attacked Israel's northernmost village of Metulla, one of them being shot down.

On 31 July 1967, Ambassador Takla informed the Secretary-General

of the United Nations that Lebanon accepted the Security Council Resolutions on the cease-fire.

Lebanon Serves As Recruiting Centre for Terrorists. Lebanon had not seriously participated in the war knowing its limitations. The Lebanese Government, anxious, it would appear, to "make up" in other ways for its "shortcomings" in open belligerency, ignored the cease-fire to which it had solemnly pledged itself and has followed the path of the other Arab Governments in allowing its territory to become a base and centre for the recruitment, arming and training of terrorists and the operations of terrorists organizations.

Both of the recent acts of violent interference with Israel's civil aircraft, flying recognized schedules along international airlines — the hijacking of the El Al plane in July 1968 and the attack on another El Al plane in Athens in December 1968 — were planned and organized in Lebanon, and were admittedly carried out by members of the officially recognized and encouraged Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (P.F.I.P.). The headquarters of the P.F.L.P. are located in Beirut.

There is widespread and open solicitation throughout Lebanon of funds for terrorist organizations, monies being accepted against official and signed receipts, with the full knowledge of the Lebanese Government.

Official Expressions of Support. On 20 April 1968, the Beirut daily *Al-Anwar* reported that a first group of fifty young people, including fifteen Lebanese subjects, had joined El-Fatah and left for training camps in Syria. Before their departure, they had been received by Lebanese Prime Minister Abdullah el-Yafi, who spoke in passionate terms of the justice of the terrorist cause and of its prospects of success, and issued instructions to the Lebanese border

guards to facilitate the group's passage into Syria.

In an interview with the daily *Al-Yom*, ex-Foreign Minister and leading Christian member of Parliament Raymond Edde stated: "These activities are the only effective way of exposing Israel, particularly at the present time. A continuation of these operations will finally end Jewish immigration to Israel and create an atmosphere of constant insecurities among its present population. Despite the heavy price of Israeli retaliation against citizens, this activity must be continued intensively, since it is the only way to the voice of the Palestinian people heard by world public opinion."

The chief spokesman of the National Liberation Front in the Lebanese Parliament is Aruf Saad, Member of Parliament for Sidon. The Front leader is George Habash and its organisation officer Ahmed el Yamani. Both enjoy Lebanese Government protection although they are involved in terrorist activities within the framework of the Arab Nationalist Party.

AERONAUTIC AND SPACE SHOW IN FRANCE

The Concorde will probably be displayed in flight for the first time at the Le Bourget Air Show being staged here from May 29th to June 3rd. The French and the British prototypes of the Airliner are expected to be the principal attractions. The French Concorde should make its first flight shortly and the British version six weeks later. France's Swing-Wing Mirage-G will make its first appearance, together with the Mirage F-1, the new Generation Interceptor Fighter Aircraft, the Franco-British Jaguar and the business-man plane, the Hironelle. Sud Aviation will put on display a life-size model of part of the fuselage of the European Airbus.

Israeli Point Of View

Why A Formal Peace Treaty? — For Reasons Of Security And Stability

by Prof. N. Feinberg

Prof. N. Feinberg, Professor Emeritus of International Law and Relations, Hebrew University, discusses the unique character of the Israel-Arab conflict, and the Arab view of international lines of demarcation.

One of the fundamental principles formulated by the State of Israel on the conclusion of the Six Day War is that any settlement between Israel and the Arab States must be embodied in a treaty of peace, over their signatures defining "secure and recognized," boundaries. By the very nature of things, the only way of coming to an agreement on this matter is by direct negotiations between the parties themselves. That principle headed the nine points set out by Foreign Minister, Mr. Eban, in his speech to the General Assembly of the United Nations a few months ago.

It is sometimes asked — and not only by people hostile to Israel, but even by its friends — whether Israel's present stand is not too formalistic and rigid. Those who raise this question contend that Israel would do well to show some understanding of the Arab point of view, act with a greater measure of flexibility, and not take refuge behind principles which the other side refuses to accept. In saying so, they completely ignore Israel's bitter experience in a similar situation in a not too distant past. Indeed, in 1957, Israel gave way to inducements and promises, did not stand upon formalities and consented to a settlement which proved to be wholly illusory. Only a few of years went by and the United Arab Republic arbitrarily and unilaterally abrogated the arrangements made.

EQUALLY unconvincing are the attempts to base the demand for flexibility on the possibility that

sound relations may exist between states even in the absence of a peace treaty, as shown by the relations between the Soviet Union and Japan. Those who advance this point disregard the unique character of the Arab - Israel conflict in the sphere of international disputes and in the history of international relations. For, the root of the matter is not a dispute between states about a strip of territory on their borders, but a denial of the very right of the State of Israel to exist, accompanied by threats to wipe Israel out. And, just as we today condemn those responsible for the activities of the League of Nations for their lack of resolve and foresight while minimizing the Axis Powers' threats of aggression, so surely will future historians view the failure of the United Nations to call the Arabs to order as a betrayal of the basic principles of the U.N.

True, it is often claimed that the Arab threats are voiced only for internal consumption and that is no need, therefore, to exaggerate their importance. *But, in the face of hard facts, this approach is quite untenable, as may clearly be seen from the official Notes sent by the Governments of the United Arab Republic and Syria to the Soviet Union, at the beginning of 1964, in answer to the Russian proposals concerning the conclusion of a treaty on the peaceful settlement of all territorial disputes and boundary claims.*

In these Notes, the two Arab Governments expressed their readiness to accede to the proposed treaty, subject to one reservation, namely, that their obligations under it should not apply to their dispute with Israel. **This means that in their relations with Israel they are unwilling to**

forego the use of force or, in other words, they reserve the right to resort to war against it.

THE ARAB STATES have consistently adopted a similar position in the U.N. Special Committee on Principles of International Law concerning Friendly Relations and Cooperation among states in accordance with the Charter. This Committee, which is composed of 31 members (8 from America, 7 from Africa, 6 from Europe, 5 from Asia, 4 from the Eastern Block and 1 from Australia), includes representative of four Arab States: Algeria, the United Arab Republic, Syria and Lebanon. Its task is to study and secure a more effective application of the basic principles established by the Charter of the United Nations, by expounding them and specifying the obligations which those principles involve.

Some of the problems raised in that Committee have direct repercussions on the relations of Israel and the Arab States, inasmuch as they deal with the principle of direct negotiation, the despatch of volunteers or irregular forces and armed bands into the territory of another state, and the prohibition of resort to armed reprisals. Some proposals put forward in the Special Committee seem to have been made with an eye to the consequences of the Six Day War, such as the proposal that the territory of a State may not be the object even temporarily, of military occupation on any ground whatsoever.

ONE of the central principles being discussed by the Committee — and it is generally agreed that it is the most important of them — is the prohibition of the use of force, embodied in Article 2, paragraph 4, of the U.N. Charter. At the 1965 session of the Committee, a number of states saw fit to propose that in the resolution to be drafted on this subject activities forbidden in connection with State boundaries be expressly declared to extend also to international lines of demarcation. According to the joint proposal of the United States, Great Britain, Canada and Australia, this extension was to

relate to the provisions enjoining states to refrain from the threat or use of force to violate the existing boundaries of another state; to refrain from organizing or encouraging the organization of irregular or volunteer forces or armed bands for incursions into the territory of another state; and to refrain from committing terrorist acts in another state.

This also appears from the joint draft resolution of five Latin American states, as well as from the draft of Holland and Italy, which proposed that together with the term "boundaries" express mention be made of "international lines of demarcation." In contrast, the latter term is not to be found in, the joint proposal of Algeria, Egypt, Yugoslavia and six other African and Asian States. *This group bases its objection to the reference to international lines of demarcation on the theoretical ground that this would endow them with the status of permanent boundaries — which is inadmissible and contrary to international law.*

In 1966, when the report of the Special Committee was being discussed in the Sixth Committee of the Assembly, the representatives of several states stressed that what was behind the attitude of the objecting states was the desire to leave themselves free scope for action. A year later, the Lebanese representative on the Sixth Committee declared - and, in doing so, he undoubtedly expressed the position of the other Arab countries that the report of the Special Committee could not "be interpreted as questioning the right of people of occupied territories to free themselves by force. All the norms of international relations and standards of international conduct accord them that right."

AT ALL of the sessions of the Special Committee since 1965, the representatives of the states calling for express mention of demarcation lines have tried to convince their colleagues that the prohibition of the use of force is particularly necessary in respect of international lines of

demarcation, for otherwise the resolutions to be adopted will be interpreted as applying to international boundaries alone. There was no difference of opinion between the participants in the discussions that the term "international lines of demarcation" includes lines fixed in both armistice agreements and cease-fire orders.

In the report submitted by the Special Committee to the 1968 Assembly it was noted that those members who favoured the mention of international lines of demarcation had proposed to the Committee that in the resolutions to be adopted it be clearly emphasized that such mention was without prejudice to the rights, claims or positions of the parties concerned with regard to the territories in dispute. However, this proposal too proved unacceptable to the objectors.

Since the policy of the Committee was not to adopt resolutions by majority vote, but to reach a compromise solution acceptable to all of its members, the question remains open, and further discussion will be pursued next year. The proceedings of the Special Committee prove quite con-

clusively the great danger inherent in the acceptance of a demarcation of boundaries not in a formal peace treaty, but by means of some other arrangement.

There is of course no legal foundation for the contention that a state which is a signatory to an armistice agreement, or has undertaken to obey a cease-fire order of the Security Council, may, if it so wishes - resort to force to change the demarcation line which it has undertaken to honour. *But the fact that such a contention was forcefully advanced can only harden the State of Israel in its firm resolve to demand the termination of the conflict once and for all by the signing of a formal treaty.*

This demand does not emanate from a desire to compel the Arabs to accept certain procedures and practices and still less to humiliate them. It is dictated by weighty considerations of security and stability; for, only a written treaty, duly signed, can lay the foundations for a true and lasting peace and create the political climate necessary for neighbourly relations and fruitful cooperation.

Kerala

Food Production Miracle Vindicates Left-Wing United Front Government.

by A Special Correspondent

The tremendous breakthrough achieved on the food front alone is enough vindication of the Leftist United Front Government in Kerala which has been in office for 23 months, as an effective alternative to the Congress.

It can be argued that since the impact of the "green revolution" cut across regional boundaries, no particular part of the country can take special credit for having "turned

the corner". Critics of the UF may even suggest that a Congress set-up could have done as much. The vital difference lies not so much in the strides made as in the massive change that has led to the wiping out of the State's chronic annual deficit of 54 per cent (as against 10 per cent for the country as a whole) by almost half. **The impossible job of putting the heaviest deficit State on the road to self-sufficiency has been half done.**

THE FAMILIAR food arithmetic of internal production meeting people's needs for only six months in the year and dependence on imports for the remaining six months is no longer valid. Dependence has now been reduced to half - from six months to three. That is the meaning of raising an additional two lakh tonnes of rice from the 3 lakh acres brought under high-yielding varieties of paddy like IR-8 and Culture-28.

In two or three years Kerala can dispense with food imports altogether provided the crash production programmes are carried out at the same pace - saving the State its annual drain of Rs. 10 crores spent on import of food grains. Chief Minister Namboodiripad had to remind the Opposition recently in the Assembly that the administrative expenditure incurred by the Government included Rs. 16 crores spent on meeting the food subsidy during 1968-69.

The Kerala alternative to the Congress thus demarcates itself sharply from the rest of the country in a field of vital importance to the economic life of the State. The miracle wrought on the food front has to be viewed in the context of the fact that no other State spent as much as Kerala on development projects. The latest annual outlay on development was 66.27 per cent of total annual expenditure, while the national average was only 51.11 per cent.

Barring Assam, Kerala is the one State which spends the least on the administrative services. The State spent 5.08 per cent on the administrative services, while the annual percentage was 7.08.

THE OPPOSITION Congress and Kerala Congress make a lot of noise over what they call the high incidence of "non-developmental expenditure" under the UF Government, which they trace mainly to the new posts created. Of the 1,698 gazetted posts newly created by the coalition Government, 1,529 were in education, public health and

medical departments. **APART** it did not dawn on the Opposition that expanding social services necessitate additional posts. More important, the increase in non-developmental expenditure in Kerala was caused mainly by the increasing interest on loans from the Central Government, amortisation and increase in the D.A. of Government employees. The Opposition deliberately overlooks the facts that as long as the State thrives on loans from the Centre, the interest on these loans would account for a bigger proportion with each passing year.

The Kerala 'alternative', despite the heavy odds, has been able to conduct itself differently in its commitment to the people, whether in the matter of a new deal for various sections of the working people or in attempting a bold thrust in the administrative and productive sectors. Peaceful agitation for legitimate demands without fear of police brutality has come to be recognized under the UF Government. Traditionally oppressed sections of society like agricultural labourers, who are mostly Harijans, have taken full advantage of the new situation by asserting their rights and self-respect. They have been assured of their minimum wage.

THE WORK of assigning Government land to the landless poor was taken up by the UF Government in right earnest. Steps to bestow "pattas" (titledeeds) have benefited thousands of poor settler families in Government-owned forests lands. In the field of agrarian relations, with the object of making the tillers the actual owners of land, a series of Bills including the Land Reforms (Amendment) Bill have been introduced. By the passing and implementation of the Land Reforms Bill, certain provisions of which were objected by the Centre, the cherished hope of share-croppers, tenants and tillers to become masters of their land and toil will be realized. **The State Government has also announced its intention to bring in legislation to abolish various service tenures. Indebted agriculturists will**

get relief under the Agriculturists' Debt Relief Bill now before the Assembly.

In 1968, no less than 54 Bills were published and 48 of them were introduced in the Assembly, of which 35 have been passed into law. The Kerala University Bill, which makes it almost impossible for private owners to operate the majority of colleges under them as unfettered business establishments as hitherto, was passed by the Assembly recently in the face of stiff resistance and pressure from powerful vested interests.

The University Bill has been hailed by teachers in private colleges as their "Magna Carta" because it ensures security of service and decent working conditions, ending the nightmare of "hiring and firing" at will by the employers. The Bill, also for the first time in India, gives representation to students in the University Senate, which means direct involvement of students in the administration of the University and the colleges under it. Simultaneously, the Government decided to abolish the detention system at the secondary and college levels. Another measure is the fee exemption announced for high school classes.

With the enactment and implementation of the Panchayati Raj Bill, a bold new chapter opens in administrative decentralisation with wide powers for the local authorities.

On the question of giving immediate relief to the people, the UF Government has been able to break new ground. This was reflected in the increased minimum wage rates announced for employees of shops and establishments, agricultural workers and plantation labour. The Bill recently adopted for setting up a Toddy Tappers' Welfare Fund will benefit one lakh workers in all. A Handloom Finance Corporation has been set up. A scheme for reorganization of the coir industry has received sanction from the Centre. Proposals are also under consideration for setting up a

Cashew Corporation. Over 10,000 beedi workers in Cannanore district alone have been brought under Government-sponsored co-operatives.

As for Government employees, a new pay commission to go into their scales of pay and allowances as well as conditions of services has been set up. Services of all contingent and work-charged employees have already been regularized. A committee with a non-official chairman and with representatives of Government as well as service organizations is to be set up soon to review service rules. The system of maintaining confidential records has been revised. So has the provision relating to the

literary activities of Government employees. It may recalled that one of the very first acts of the UF Government was to end the obnoxious system of police verification. All those who were debarred from Government service on the ground of their political convictions were taken back.

To alleviate unemployment among technically trained persons, production centres attached to industrial training institutes as also tractor servicing stations under the newly started Agro-Industries Corporation are planned. Fifty per cent of the employment potential in the latter is reserved for Harijan agricultural workers.

Australia's migrant workers represent \$U.S.8000 million of human capital".

These estimates in determining the "economic value of human capital" take into consideration the cost of caring for and training a person until he or she enters the work force.

GOOD RAW capitalist meat, stripped of sophisticated public relations trimmings. After all, how many migrant workers are there in Melbourne's Stock Exchange, or how many read the Liberal Voice column in the *Herald*, where Mr. Snedden's address was extensively quoted?

Every Italian or Greek must have appeared as a golden-haired, blue-eyed god in the eyes of the diners, changing temporarily the normal picture they have of him as a greasy, backward, dark bastard.

For if migrants in general cost next to nothing, Southern Europeans in particular cost even less. Whilst the Government subsidises the fares of over 50 per cent English and Northern European migrants, only 13-25 per cent of all Greek and Italian migrants have their fares partly subsidised.

No doubt between the main course and coffee they had time to ponder happily over the even bigger profit employers make by over-exploiting the labour of these workers. Deliberate policies and attitudes of economic, social and political discrimination contribute. It is not unconscious and accidental discrimination. Mr. Snedden certainly told affluent Australians about 'affluent Australia'.

BUT, THREE WEEKS LATER, the Institute of Applied Economics of the Melbourne University released a survey on poverty. This shows that 30 per cent of families from Southern Europe have a total income of \$33 a week and less than \$27 a week to live on after paying for accommodation. This percentage is three times

Australia

Migrants Are Measured In Cold Hard Cash. Cheaper Than Slaves?

by George Zangalis

Melbourne,

It not considered nice these days to display publicity price tags on human beings. But the Minister for Immigration, Mr. Snedden, when addressing the annual dinner of the Melbourne Stock Exchange in October, must have thought it most appropriate for the digestive functions of those present to translate the value of migrants into cold cash.

"If we wanted a new way of describing the immigration program, then instead of speaking of a 1968-69 program of 160,000 settlers — of whom approximately half would be workers — we could perhaps speak of an immigration program with an initial human capital inflow value in 1968-69 of approximately \$A500 million with accretions for at least the next 25 years", he said. "These figures must have stimulated the appetites of the cigar-chewing gentlemen, for they know this huge annual

capital investment, exceeding by 2-300 per cent the actual money inflow, is obtained for next to nothing.

JUST REFLECT for a moment how the business world and the Federal and State Governments roll out the carpet, grant large concessions, provide expensive services and sing endless eulogies to even \$50,000 cash investments. Yet \$500,000,000 worth of human beings every year draw no more than \$30,000,000 expenditure from the Federal Government and are paid for by the taxpayers to boot.

Mr. Snedden was not prepared to call it a day. He had even more tempting delicacies for the Exchange's gourmets. "There are an estimated 2.3 million overseas-born in Australia's population today" he said. "Of these, 1.3 million are in the work force. Using European estimates (appreciably lower than here and taking no account of the economic value of their families)

higher than that of the Australian-born.

Some 76 per cent of Italian migrants and 79 per cent of Greek migrants who arrived here between 1960 and 1966 have no health insurance, according to the same survey. Why?

Recent wage decisions gave the majority of migrant workers something between nothing and a dollar. They have to pay their own fares, and care for aged parents who cannot claim old age pensions unless they have lived here for ten years. They pay exorbitant prices and interest rates for dilapidated houses in the inner suburbs, deserted for better ones by most of the poorest section of the Australian-born working class. All this eats deeper into their low incomes, thus placing health insurance and even education on the list of luxury items.

School 450 in George Street, Fitzroy, for instance — held up by teachers and parents, and even by politicians and the press as the worst example of educational neglect — is primarily a migrants school in a substantially migrant suburb.

The conclusion cannot be avoided from available facts and figures that immigration policy is designed to make the migrant worker, particularly the Southern European, the equivalent of the negro and the Puerto Rican in the USA.

The labor movement must take the initiative in reversing this trend. The most effective measures which can be taken are to devise policies and campaigns which will help win substantial wage increases for unskilled and semi-skilled workers.

OTHER ISSUES on which concerted action is necessary include the provision of adequate and cheap accommodation, low interest housing loans, and age pensions for all those residing

in Australia, whatever their length of stay.

Fares to Australia should be fully subsidised, with big enterprises like BHP and GMH, who absorb so much unskilled migrant labour, contributing towards the expenses involved. Immediate financial assistance should be given to schools in working class inner-city areas and a comprehensive non-contributory national health scheme established. **All incomes under \$2000 should be free of taxation. Some of these measures would be of benefit not only to migrants, but to many Australian-born workers as well.**

It also necessary to acquaint migrants in their own language

with their rights under the law as workers and citizens. Ignorance often results in the loss of hundreds of dollars in workers' compensation, annual and long-service leave, municipal rates and so on, as well as in business transactions such as the purchase of property and homes.

Mr. Snedden is in Europe once again to shop for more migrants. His first port of call is Greece, where he has been entertained by the country's latter-day tyrants. As usual, he will find the businessmen of Europe eager to dispose of one of their surplus commodities — human beings. As the old saying goes, a slave is sold. A migrant is given away for nothing.

At The Paris Talks

US Sidetracks To Solve The Essence Of The Vietnam Problem

Moscow,

THE third meeting of the Paris conference in Avenue Cleber did not produce any practical results, just as the two previous meetings, having only revealed differences in positions of the sides. The representatives of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam put forward a wide programme of military and political settlement aimed at the solution of the Vietnam problem. The American side, on the other hand, supported by the delegates of the US-controlled Saigon regime, wants that only narrow — military questions, which do not touch upon the essence of the Vietnam problem should be discussed,—they are interested only in the restoration of the statute of the "demilitarised zone", in "mutual withdrawal of troops" and in exchange of prisoners of war. It is clear, however, that the Vietnam problem cannot be solved without the stopping of American aggression in South Vietnam, without withdrawal of the troops of the USA and their allies, without elimination of American military bases and granting the

people of South Vietnam the right to decide their affairs on the basis of the NLF programme and without foreign interference.

The refusal of the USA and its Saigon allies from a wide discussion of the problem could not but aggravate the armed struggle of South Vietnamese patriots against the American occupants and their puppets. Reports about fierce battles conducted by the patriotic forces in Quangchi province, in the valleys of Chungbo, eastern and central Nambo are coming all the time. Blood-shedding battles are going on at the defence line around Saigon. The USA continues to send arms to South Vietnam. The other day, according to the press, some 300 military planes will be sent. There can be no doubt that they will suffer the same fate as more than 5,000 other American planes, shot down over Vietnam, suffered. It is high time for the Pentagon to understand that the people of Vietnam cannot be broken, and it is high time for Washinton to start talks on the essence of the Vietnam problem.

In Retrospect

*** UNP Sessions, Elections & Unemployment**
*** Assassination Plot**
*** Price Tagging**
*** Prohibition * DMK**

THE ANNUAL SESSIONS OF THE UNITED NATIONAL PARTY; speculation about the date of the next general elections; the alleged plot to bump off Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike and prohibition were the headline news last week.

Judging from the pro-government newspapers, Mr. Dudley Senanayake leader of the UNP, was certainly in a highly jubilant mood when he addressed the UNP sessions at Kuliyaipitiya. He was jubilant that in spite of the many difficulties in its way the Government had done well. He was jubilant that it had retrieved the country from the mess into which it had fallen under the previous regime. He was jubilant that under the government of the UNP anybody, regardless of race or religion could say of Ceylon, "this is my own may native land."

Mr. Senanayake said that the adoption of the strategy of development by the National Government over consumption had resulted in a certain amount of development in the country, and that it had both the development as well as a reasonable amount of consumption.

Continuing, Mr. Senanayake said that though consumption had been cut considerably, Government expenditure had reached an all time high record of three thousand millions of rupees, and problems such as unemployment, high prices and scarcities of goods were all due to lack of development. He said that the Opposition had derided the Government's efforts to grow more rice and that it had said that it was only being grown over the radio and in the newspapers. They had earlier criticised the assistance given to farmers

was not sufficient, but the story was quite different now.

Referring to unemployment, Mr. Senanayake said that the Government was saddled with the task of clearing the accumulated backlog. The Government had set out to clear this gigantic problem by concentrating on the food drive and industrial development.

Perhaps the most important part of Mr. Senanayake's speech was about the next general election. He stated categorically that the elections would be held before the next sessions of the UNP and that it was time for the UNP to sit up and organise to fight the election. He, however, added that he did not propose to say exactly when the elections would be held.

The *Times of Ceylon* was the only paper which said that there was a definite undertone of disillusionment by the youth that the problem of unemployment had not been solved by the Government, and added that the plight of the unemployed youth was the only bone of contention at the the sessions. The *Daily Mirror* reported in a boxed item that youth leaguers of the Party were conspicuous by their absence at the sessions.

But for the announcement by the Prime Minister about the general elections, there was nothing dramatic about the UNP sessions, although supporters expected some concrete plans would be announced to solve the problem of unemployment which is the burning question of the day. This evidently suggests that the unemployment problem will continue to remain what it has been all these years.

IT CAME AS A great surprise to many in this country that there had been an alleged plot to assassinate Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike. According to reports the matter has been investigated by the Police. Speaking at a meeting at Kalutara, Mr. Maithripala Senanayake, Deputy Leader of the Sri Lanka Freedom Party, said that they knew of plans for an attempt on Mrs. Bandaranaike's life on February 9th but they did not reveal the plans because police investigations were on. The *Daily News* of 26/2 reported that Mrs. Bandaranaike had said at a meeting that there had been an attempt to assassinate her, but that she did not fear for her life as the people would protect her. The paper said that police sources found the alleged plot less sinister and that an exhaustive investigation carried by operatives under the direction of Mr. A. M. Senviratne ASP, had established no evidence to corroborate the account of the alleged plot placed before them by the original informant. The paper also quoted an unnamed SLFP source as saying "What else could we have expected from the Police but a white-wash job."

The alleged plot seems to have now taken a different turn. The *Observer* reported that the Police would report to the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs that there was no substance at all in the alleged plot to assassinate Mrs. Bandaranaike and the *Times of Ceylon* reported that the Government Members of Parliament considered the report of the attempt a hoax, and that in their view the report was well timed to be released when the UNP sessions were held so that publicity to the sessions would take second place.

IT HAD OFTEN been suggested that the best and effective way to bring down the high cost of living was to peg down the prices of local products. It has been reported that a high-powered Ministerial Sub-Committee headed by the Minister of Industries, Mr. Philip Gunawardene, was studying pricing and distribution of locally manufactured industrial goods to make them available cheap-

er to the consumer. The report also stated that industrialists had complained that distributors were making unconscionable profit on the sale of local goods. It would indeed serve the interests of consumers if the pricing study is extended to a wider variety of locally produced goods. People are also watching with particular interest a report in the *Daily Mirror* that the Prime Minister had decided to deal personally with measures to bring down the cost of living.

THERE appears to be some relief in the country that the Prime Minister has taken a more realistic view of prohibition instead of forcing it down the throat of people. The *Daily Mirror* reported that he had told the Minister of Home Affairs, Dr. W. Dahanayake, that while the proposals on total prohibition had been accepted by the Government in principle, it would not be proper to enforce it just now because the correct atmosphere for its implementation was lacking at present and that he wanted an effective campaign against drinking habits on an islandwide basis for any measures before prohibition was introduced.

There have been yet no reactions from newspapers and politicians who raised the fears of Dravida extremism spreading its tentacles to Ceylon to Chief Minister Mr. M Karunanidhi's assurance in Tiruvananthapuram in Madras that the Tamil Nadu government was only interested in peaceful co-existence with every state and nation and that the Ceylon Government need not entertain any suspicion that the DMK party in Ceylon would create any problems or anti-national act.

Whilst being on the subject of the DMK, the leaders of the Opposition parties had opposed the vote of condolence being moved in the House of Representatives on the death of Mr. C. N. Annadurai, former Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, on the ground that there was no precedent

for such a step to be adopted by the House. The proposal had been made by Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam, leader of the Tamil Congress. The Opposition had also pointed out that a vote of condolence had not been passed

even when international personalities like the late Mr. Nehru, President Kennedy and Sir Winston Churchill had passed away.

KAUTILIYA

Turkey

NATO Exercises In East Mediterranean: New Provocations ?

Istanbul,

The Pentagon has planned another provocative operation, following the arrival of ships of the US Sixth Fleet in Istanbul, Air Force exercises have started at the American Air Force base of Incirlik (near the city of Adan in South Turkey).

The Turkish *Cumhuriyet* stresses that these exercises are a continuation of the largest NATO exercises which ended in the FRG last week, in direct proximity to the Czechoslovak frontier. It is generally known that one of the aims of the NATO exercises was to demonstrate the Pentagon's ability to rapidly airlift major reinforcements from the United States to Western Europe. Everything points to a similar aim being pursued during the American Air Force exercises at the Incirlik base. An air bridge has also been built via which an American formation of heavy transport planes and large quantities of material have been brought from the FRG.

Besides this, four squadrons of Phantom fighter bombers (96 planes) are expected to arrive in Turkey. These are the same Phantoms which participated in the provocative demonstration of the overseas might along the air borders of the CSSR and then, instead of returning to the United States, as initially planned, were detained in Western Europe for

"additional exercises" and "for demonstrating the American flag" in other Atlantic countries. It is indicative that Turkey heads the list of these countries announced by representatives of the US air force command.

The culmination of NATO exercises in West Germany were christened rather symbolically "carbide ice". Today their organisers apparently decided to spread the "icy atmosphere" created in international relations by such militarist actions in an artificial way to the Eastern Mediterranean as well. One can hardly consider its accidental that the holding of American Air Force exercises in the south of Turkey coincides in time with a new outburst of dangerous intrigues of the Israeli military, its threats addressed to Lebanon, the systematic violation of the ceasefire agreement with Jordan. The question involuntarily arises: does the Pentagon and NATO Headquarters intend to demonstrate force at the borders of the Arab East in order to render at least psychological support to the Tel Aviv extremists ?

In one way or another, this militarist adventure of the Pentagon can only still further aggravate the situation in the Middle East which is already fraught with danger to peace and the security of the peoples.

A Special Correspondent

Mission In Perspective

THE MEANING OF APOLLO - 9

by WALTER FROEHLICH

Mr. Froehlich is a veteran newspaper and magazine writer specializing in science and technology subjects. He is a member of the U. S. National Association of Science Writers' and the Aviation/Space Writers' Association and an Associate of the American Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics.

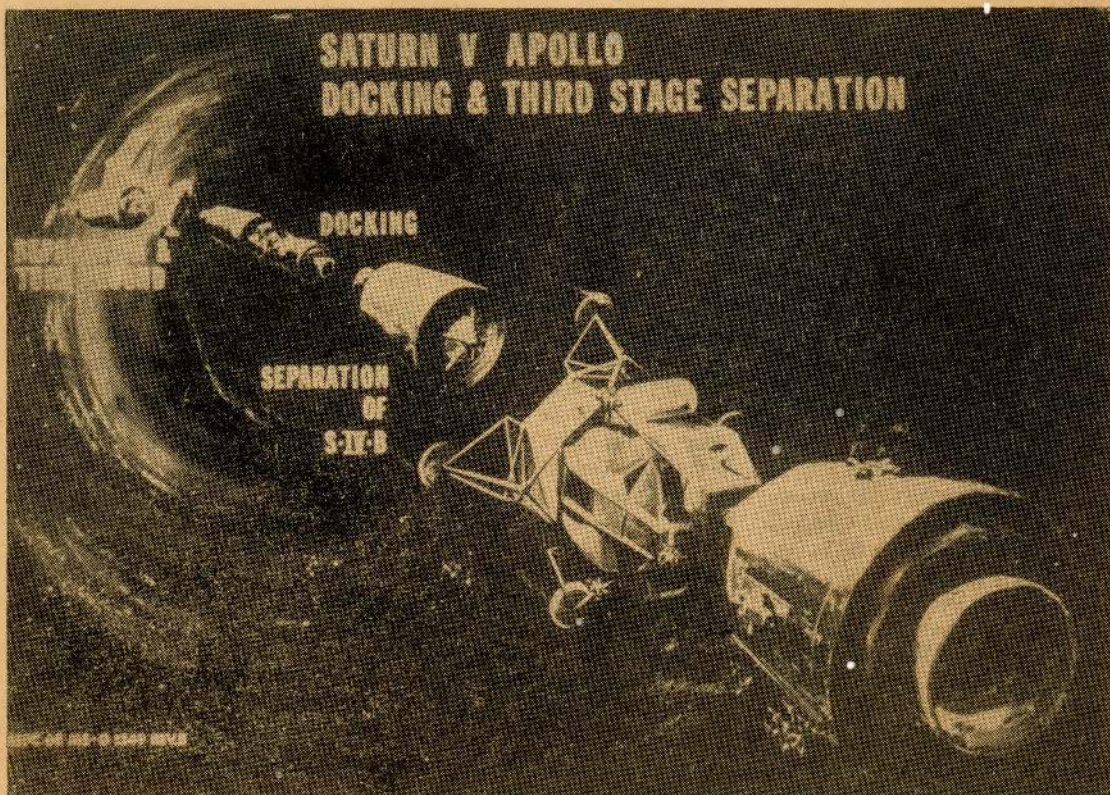
Far from being an anticlimax to the epic Apollo-8 around-the-moon flight, the forthcoming Apollo-9 mission is destined to make its own momentous contributions to the advancement of space exploration. As the three Apollo-8

astronauts orbited the moon 10 times as a distance of only about 70 miles (112 kilometers) in December 1968, they became the first human beings to reach and explore the vicinity of another heavenly body.

In contrast, no such unique place in history awaits the three-man Apollo-9 crew when they lift off at Cape Kennedy, Florida, on February 28. Except for launch and landing, their flight plan calls for them to spend their entire mission of nine days, 22 hours and 40 minutes in earth orbit. This would make their mission the world's third-longest spaceflight. This was surpassed only by the U.S. Gemini-7

enduranceflight which remained in orbit for nearly 14 days in December 1965, and the U.S. Apollo-7 flight which completed 163 earth orbits in nearly 11 days in October 1968.

But the world has already witnessed 27 manned orbital flights in the last eight years. (15 American and 12 Soviet flights, since April 1961. In addition, the U.S. has made two sub-orbital manned flights and the around-the-moon flight for a total of 18 U.S. manned spaceflights since the Space Age began.). In that period, 37 men (21 U. S. astronauts and 16 Soviet cosmonauts have each been in space on two separate missions, and two Americans have flown through space on three separate missions. For two of the Apollo-9 astronauts (Commander James A. McDivitt and command module pilot David R. Scott) the forthcoming mission will be their second venture into space.



The drawing pictured here shows the entire sequence of manoeuvres undertaken as the astronauts prepare their descent to the moon.

The question has already been asked: Why are men still being sent into earth orbit when Americans have already demonstrated that they have the machines, methods and skills to travel to the moon?

The answers are manifold.

The immediate purpose of Apollo-9 is simply to test America's little moon landing craft - the Lunar Module, or "LM" - manned flight in the environment of space.

The craft has already undergone exhaustive moon flight simulations in vacuum chambers on the ground and once, on January 22, 1968, was sent into space in an unmanned test. But the LM remains the only major component of America's three-module Apollo moon vehicle not yet flown by astronauts above the atmosphere.

By giving the craft a thorough first workout in earth orbit, instead of at the far-off moon, the astronauts can subject the Lunar Module to most of the conditions present at Lunar distance, yet maneuver it under close tracking surveillance by earth stations.

Also, should any malfunction or other emergency require a fast re-entry, the astronauts could achieve a splashdown in from less than an hour to three hours, depending on the status of the test and their location. At moon distance a return to earth could require as long as three days.

Thus, while the objective of Apollo-9 is primarily to advance America's national goal of a manned moon landing - hopefully in the middle of this year - the forthcoming flight will unquestionably also generate experience and knowledge which are likely to be of considerable value in future earth orbital operations.

For example, as part of the test during flight, two of the Apollo-9 astronauts - McDivitt and lunar module pilot Russell L. Schweickart - will repeatedly crawl

through a tunnel between the main section of the Apollo vehicle and the Lunar Module. This passage will be the first crew transfer from one spacecraft to another ever made in orbit without stepping outside a spacecraft.

In a related test, Schweickart will leave the Lunar Module through its exterior hatch and "walk" through space to the Command Module (the section where the astronauts live), entering it through its exterior hatch. This maneuver will be similar to a "space walk" transfer between orbiting craft demonstrated for the first time in January 1969 by two Soviet cosmonauts during the flights of Soyuz 4 and 5.

The main purpose of this Apollo-9 experiment is to gain experience for the moon landing flight in which astronauts must be able to pass through the tunnel or, in emergency, may have to move outside the vehicle. But the techniques emerging from this operation may eventually be equally useful for changing shifts on semi-permanent orbiting space stations, for astronaut rescue, and, ultimately, for in-orbit assembly and repair of large space vehicles.

Also as part of the mission, Apollo-9 astronauts will detach the Lunar Module from the rest of the Apollo vehicle, with Astronaut Scott remaining in the Command-Service Module combination while McDivitt and Schweickart operate the Lunar Module independently. Later in the flight, the modules will "dock" (rejoin), and McDivitt and Schweickart will return by tunnel to the Command Module.

Apollo-9 is the last scheduled manned earth orbital flight by the United States until 1971. Present plans call for Apollo-9 to be followed by a series of moon-aimed flights at a rate of one flight about every two months.

In about May, Apollo-10 will head to the vicinity of the moon where the Lunar Module with two men aboard is to approach

to within 50,000 feet (15 kilometers) of the moon's surface. Apollo-11 in July or August is to land the first men on the moon and bring them safely back to earth. Apollo-12 and 13, in the last part of 1969, would repeat or extend the moon landing. United States plans call for more moon landings in 1970.

But in 1971, manned earth orbital flight is to resume for U. S. astronauts with the start of the "Apollo-Applications Program." This program is intended to keep Apollo vehicles in earth orbit as "orbital workshops" from 28 to 56 days, during which astronauts would engage in astronomical research and in scientific investigations, such as industrial production experiments, that can be performed best or exclusively in the weightless atmosphere-free conditions of space.

All of these exploits will be brought a step closer by Apollo-9.

By any measure, it will be one of the most complicated earth orbital flights to date. In sheer engineering complexity it will rival even the U. S. around-the-moon flight by the three Apollo-8 astronauts in December.

The talks of assembling the Lunar Module with the Command-Service combination, the later separation of the Lunar Module and its independent maneuvering through firing of its rocket engines, and its rejoining the other modules, all call for exacting application of orbital mechanics and great skill in the operation of spacecraft systems.

Apollo-9 is likely to carve a lasting niche in the history of space exploration. The flight's lessons may profoundly influence long-range development of machines and techniques for space exploration, and may even determine to a significant extent the directions the planning for such exploration may take for many years ahead.



Biographical Sketch

Karunanidhi : Cleverest And Most Ambitious Of DMK's Many Leaders

THE CLEVEREST and most ambitious of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam's many leaders, there was never any doubt that Mr. Muthuvel Karunanidhi would at the appropriate time make a bid for the top position in the party as well as in the Government. If he restrained himself in the past, it was because he could not afford to defy the late Annadurai who commanded as much affection outside the party as in its ranks.

As faction-builder Mr. Karunanidhi has no serious rival in the DMK; even those who do not like him recognize his firm hold on the party organization which tightened considerably after the last party elections. Mr. Nedunchezian, who has refused to serve under Mr. Karunanidhi, could in any event have only been a stop-gap Chief Minister; he is too soft to suit the tastes of the extremists who dominate the DMK and has little following of his own. Even Mr. Mathiazhagan, who has his admirers in the party ranks, has had to accept Mr. Karunanidhi as leader.

The unanimity achieved in the Legislature Party is obviously artificial; it is a concession by the smaller factions to Mr. Karunanidhi's strong position in the party organization.

The new Chief Minister's closeness to Mr. Rajagopalachari and vested interests generally is well known. So far as State-level administrative policies and attitudes are concerned, a pronounced swing to the Right is inevitable now.

AT THE SAME TIME Mr. Karunanidhi has built up an image of linguistic extremism as the basis for his hold on the party; he cannot adopt a reasonable attitude to the Centre without weakening himself in the party. *It is only a matter of time before the various contradictions come to the surface, and it is difficult*

to say how long his shrewdness can keep things going smoothly.

Mr. Karunanidhi's rise has been remarkable. Without much schooling, he has come to be recognized as an authority on Tamil letters. Earlier, apart from his role as Annadurai's lieutenant, he was known chiefly as story and scenario writer for Tamil films; he has done this for more than 35 films. His stage plays were popular due to their lack of restraint. He has produced some films also.

FORTYFIVE-YEAR-OLD Karunanidhi hails from Tirukuvalai in Thanjavur district, and belongs to a backward community. He was at first in E.V.R.'s Dravida Kazhagam, and left it along with Annadurai to

from the DMK. In the party he has been the chief fund-raiser and election strategist. He is known as an orator, though of a different type from the dignified Annadurai. He has been a member of the State Assembly from 1957, and was Public Works Minister in Annadurai's Cabinet.

He was about to force a crisis by proposing a "Kamaraj Plan" for his party, but Annadurai scotched the idea, no doubt sensing the motive involved. Now that his ambition has at last been fulfilled, it remains to be seen whether he can keep the team going and adjust his attitude to both Right-wing influences and the clamorous extremist opinion in his party which regards him as a tough guy unlike either his departed leader or Mr. Nedunchezian.



LONDON

Millions of glistening butterflies
 On a vast forest leafless —
 Standing orderly like heaven's stars —
 Rested still un-twinklingly
 When Air Ceylon's super pigeon
 Homed via Rome in London,
 Venerable and honourable, cold, clean;
 Still a city of hope, problem and solution.

The East's sun is not yet risen this morn;
 The snow falls softly from high heaven;
 I lift the window for a cheering breeze
 And see a solitary brave unafraid to freeze
 Meet the chilly challenging breeze.
 More join in and the busy footsteps
 Herald a coming golden dawn.

My mind's eye sees Scandinavians
 Danes and Saxons who conquered the ice
 And walked vigorously to their little purpose
 The blindly, compelled perchance by circumstance.
 I see the hope in that chill-conquering force;
 I see the Livingstones, the Scotts and Stevensons;
 I see arising bold missionaries of the Peace.

M. K. ANAWARATNE

Africa

Growing Movement For Liberation: Meetings In Sudan & Tanzania

Dar-Es-Salaam,

An international conference in support of the peoples of the Portuguese colonies and South Africa was recently held in Khartoum, the capital of Sudan, at which representatives of countries of all five continents discussed various problems connected with the further expansion of the national-liberation movement. The decisions adopted in Khartoum provide favourable conditions for a successful struggle against colonialism, racialism and neo-colonialism.

A fortnight later, the 14th session of the Liberation Committee of the Organization of African Unity began its work in Dar-Es-Salaam, the capital of Tanzania. The agenda of the session includes most important questions connected with the liberation movement, discussion of the situation in the South African Republic and Rhodesia, and the problem of the creation of a united mighty front of all anti-colonial forces.

In connection with the opening of the session, the Tanzanian paper *Nationalist* writes that "the African peoples who are under the domination of the colonialists and racialists hope that the members of the Liberation Committee will find effective forms of assistance for the overthrow of the racialist and fascist regimes in Rhodesia and the SAR". The press of the African countries gives broad coverage to

the activities of patriots from Mozambique, "Portuguese" Guinea, Angola, Zimbabwe and Namibia.

Agostinho Neto, leader of the people's movement for the liberation of Angola said: "the imperialists and colonialists are trying to undermine the national - liberation movement, they do not stop before committing crimes against the staunchest fighters. The murder of Eduardo Mondlane is one of the basest provocations imperialism has ever committed. Today, as never before, we must think of the ranks, concentrate our forces and expand the liberation movement. We believe that the support of all of Africa, the socialist countries and peace-loving peoples all over the world will help us to completely liberate our continent".

The recent statement made by P. Nkudu, leader of the so-called 'opposition United People's Party of Rhodesia, exposed the treacherous methods colonialism resorts to. Nkudu came out against the unity of the patriotic forces of Zimbabwe and attacked the patriots who are waging an armed struggle. Nkudu completely exposed himself as a defender of racialism and colonialism in Africa. That is why the FRELIMO, PAIGC, MPLA, SWAPO, ZAPU and the African National Congress Party of South Africa presented a joint statement to the session against the admission of the colonialists to the meeting.

USA

SCIENTISTS ORGANISE PROTEST ABUSE OF ACHIEVEMENTS OF SCIENCE AND ENGINEERING

New York,

A scientists' movement against the abuse of the achievements of science and engineering by the country's ruling circles has recently begun in the USA. These actions which are beginning to take organisational forms are an expression of the profound apprehension and dissatisfaction of many scientists of the country with the militarization of science, the use of scientific discoveries and achievements not in the interests of progress and for the improvement of the people's living conditions, but for the arms race. It is not a mere coincidence that the scientists have chosen as one of the main objects of their protest the government-planned programme of the creation of the so-called Anti-Ballistic Missile System (ABM).

The movement was initiated by 45 Professors of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who have issued a call for a one-day strike on March 4, when they propose to hold manifestations against the expenditure of enormous sums for the senseless arms race at a time when acute social problems within the country remain unsolved.

The appeal has met with a fairly broad response. The Bostonians were supported by scientists of the Cornell and Yale universities, as well as by professors and students of a number of other higher educational establishments engaged in scientific research on orders of the Defence Department. Among the participants in this movement are such prominent scientists as Nobel prize winners Dr. Hans A. Bethe from the Cornell University and Dr. George Wald, a professor at Harvard University.

The plan to hold a strike on March 4 was announced on February 5 at a Press Conference in New York convened by the "scientists for Social and Political Actions" organization.

A DREAM SINGS A SWEET MELODY

Wisdom, serene, calm, with penetrating eyes;
Beauty, soft, harmonious as in a statue nice
Dignity, drawing, restraining, in character's bow bold
Stood like pure glowing Rishees of Himalaya old,
While Fitness danced leaping high and joyously
Breathtakingly powerful in art so heavenly
Even as some Bolshoi ballerina showing Venus
What this earth can soon do war minus.

M. K. ANAWARATNE

Tribune Correspondent

Revolt In Pakistan

Ayub Isolated, But Opposition Disunited

by Ayub Syed

This article was written before Field Marshal Ayub Khan announced that he was not standing for re-election as President, but the article is revealing of the situation inside Pakistan.

THE RESOLVE of the opposition in Pakistan to force Mr. Ayub Khan out of power has increased with visible signs of nervousness in the once formidable and fortified Presidential camp. The dismissal of the universally hated East Pakistan Governor, Mr. Monem Khan, is the first moral victory to be scored by the opposition and it is almost certain that West Pakistan Governor Gen. Mohammed Musa is on the way out.

Mr Ayub Khan has grown wiser by experience. He is no more the intansigent and arrogant Field Marshal refusing to share power. He is in an extremely precarious position and his willingness to meet 'responsible' opposition leaders for a round table conference, the decision to abrogate the emergency and release detained politicians, repeal the University Ordinance and replace it with an act assuring academic freedom indicate the weakening of his base in the barracks.

He can no more rely totally on the armed forces and it appears that his former rival Air Marshal Asghar Khan's direct appeal to the army not to stain its hands with the blood of the people has had its effect. The decision of retired General Jilani to join the "common man's struggle and his appeal to other ex-army officers to accept Mr Ashgar Khan's leadership have upset Mr Ayub Khan's hope of crushing the popular upheaval. The loyalty of the police also seem to be shaken. Several

police officers were seen shedding tears when opening fire on defiant mobs in Dacca and Karachi.

Mr. Ayub Khan stands virtually isolated. The ruling Muslim League which re-elected him is more than a rump and the few who still owe allegiance to him are facing mob fury. The houses and property of its several leaders have been burned and destroyed. His son, Mr. Gohar Ayub, dare not appear openly in public. Top members of the bureaucracy who ran his regime are under tremendous popular pressure to withdraw their support and refuse to carry out Presidential orders.

A LARGE SECTION of the bourgeoisie which was deprived of the favours bestowed on the 22 big capitalist concerns has switched its loyalty to the opposition and is financing its campaign. The country's middle classes and the intelligentsia are in the forefront which yearns for political freedom of the mass movement. The mullas have also ranged themselves against the regime after the merciless caning of their revered leader and President of the Jamiat-e-Ulema Islami Obaidullah Noor.

Mr. Asghar Khan has been drawing record crowds in the cities in both wings of Pakistan. The urge for change is so great that few have yet cared to question him on what kind of political order he would seek to establish once Mr. Ayub Khan is removed. Now the opposition leaders have decided to tour villages and stir the countryside which until now has remained quiet.

But while the people of Pakistan have responded to the opposition call to rise as one man against the "autocratic" regime, the opposition

itself presents a pathetic picture of disunity. The politicians and the parties who were responsible for the collapse of the parliamentary system in 1958 have not changed much in their basic approach to the problems facing the country.

The Democratic Action Committee which Mr. Ayub Khan has sought to disrupt by offering to "negotiate" over its demands, is a front of eight parties. While its convener, Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan, termed Mr. Ayub Khan's offer as a "good gesture", another important member Shaukat Hayat Khan, thought it was a trap and demanded that unless the two important points concerning direct elections and restoration of parliamentary democracy were not conceded the DAC will not enter into negotiations.

DESPITE the mass upsurge against him, Mr. Ayub Khan is aware of the basic weakness of the opposition. The DAC is composed of such divergent parties as the Council Muslim League, the Awami League, the Jamaat-e-Islami, the Jamiat-e-Ulema Islami, the Nizam-e-Islam Party, the National Awami Party, the National Democratic Front and the Six-Point Awami League. Mr. Bhutto's People's Democratic Party and the East Pakistan peasant leader, Maulana Basani's National Awami Party, have kept out of the Committee. Mr. Bhutto is not acceptable to the DAC as the opposition's presidential nominee and Maulana Bhasani will not co-operate with any party which is against his own brand of socialism.

The Six-Pointers led by Sheik Mujibur Rehman, who is facing trial on charges of treason, will not agree to anything except total restoration of parliamentary democracy and an autonomous status for East Pakistan. They want a separate parliament, police, administration, communication and judiciary.

Only defence and external affairs are to be left with the Central Government. Most of the political parties in the Western wing are reluctant to agree to these demands

though they concede greater autonomy which they have not yet defined.

Mr. Bhutto's party, which commands the largest support in the urban areas in West Pakistan, is apprehensive of the designs of the Jammāt-e-Islami chief Maulana Maududi. His declared aim is to establish a government based on Quranic laws and purge the country of all un-Islamic Muslims including Mr. Bhutto. In case he decides to contest the presidential election on his own, he will face tough opposition from all the religious elements led by Maududi. The Maududi group might even decide to support Mr. Ayub Khan if it is left with no other choice.

The Maududis are reported to be pressing some like-minded constituents of the DAC to call off the battle and strike a bargain with Mr. Ayub Khan. This is surprising since they used to be his staunchest detractors. The Council Muslim League leader, Mr. Shaukat Hayat Khan, and the Nizam-e-Islami boss and former Prime Minister, Choudhry Mohammed Ali are also getting round to the idea of opening a dialogue with Mr. Ayub Khan. **Their main aim is to isolate Mr. Bhutto whom they distrust as much as they do Mr. Ayub Khan.**

THE SQUABBLES and virulent groupism leaves the field open for Mr. Asghar Khan. He has conducted his campaign as a national hero and not as a leader of a faction. He turned down the offer to lead the Action Committee on the plea that his responsibility to the nation was much greater than leading a purely political organization though, he said, he agreed with its aims.

This provoked the leaders of the National Awami Party to criticize him publicly. Unless Mr. Asghar Khan declares his political programme clearly, they said, their party will consider him an opportunist. Mr. Asghar Khan's suggestion that this time the people of East Pakistan should be asked to make their choice of the Presidential can-

didate was ridiculed by Maulana Bhasani. He charged the former Air Marshal with hypocrisy. It meant, he said that Mr. Asghar Khan wanted the East Pakistanis to nominate him as their candidate.

The division in the opposition ranks might ultimately help Mr. Ayub Khan. He has made an attempt to take the sting out of the violent movement by conceding some of the opposition's demands.

He appears adamant on the issues of direct elections and restoration of parliamentary democracy. But if popular pressure continues to grow for acceptance of these two most important points, he might even decide to step down without naming

a successor. This he will do to precipitate rivalry among the opposition leaders. This will inevitably lead to chaos.

In that situation Mr. Asghar Khan will vindicate his position as the saviour of the nation and emerge as the only alternative. The army will prefer him over the unpredictable Mr. Bhutto and the opposition will be left with no choice but accept the *fait accompli*. Mr. Asghar Khan is as much committed to the restoration of a democratic order as his rival, Mr. Bhutto. But democracy in the absence of organized political parties with ideological commitments will be as big a farce it was before the advent of Mr. Ayub Khan.

Anglo - French Venture

Growing Opposition To Supersonic Concord

London,

When the Soviet Supersonic liner TU-144 took to the air over Moscow and made its first trial flight the British press published its photograph and congratulated Soviet aviation on its success. On the same day British newspapers asked their Government "when will the *Concord* liner, this joint British-French venture, take off?"

The *Concord* is supposed to make its trial flight in France by the beginning of March. Meanwhile, political clouds are gathering over the *Concord* in Britain.

The newspaper *Guardian* published a statement of the *anti-Concord* committee, signed by 600 prominent British professors, public figures and businessmen who insist on discontinuing the project because, among other things, "intolerably big sums have been spent on it".

The *Concord's* opponents include Finance Minister Jenkins, Employ-

ment and Productivity Minister Castle and Interior Minister Callaghan. The Prime Minister openly expresses his sympathies with the *anti-Concord* movement.

However, can the matter be reduced to huge spending and why, having not yet been on the wing, the *Concord* found itself in the political fog? The statement of the *anti-Concord* committee says: "Initially it was believed that the *Concord*, as an act of Anglo-French collaboration, will help Britain to make its way to the Common Market. However, as Britain has failed to get into the Common Market, the political need for such collaboration has disappeared."

British commentators hint that the behind-the-stage fuss around the *Concord* points to the complication of Anglo-French relations and British desire to devote more attention to collaboration with West Germany in the joint development of new weaponry and other technical projects.

Tribune Correspondent

Significant

New Treatment For Heart Attack : Experiment Proves A Success

Nearly 40 people are alive in London today who might have been dead, had it not been for a new treatment at the Westminster Hospital. They were victims of the biggest single killer disease in countries with advanced economies - what we call "heart attack".

As Richard Oliver reported in a BBC broadcast, heart attack strikes hard at the very core of civilization — it kills without warning, without a chance to set one's affairs in order. It hits hardest among people under stress - those doing responsible jobs. In fact, a third of the population of Britain - or any similar country — died from heart attack, more men than women, often the younger middle-aged with growing families.

What we call "heart attack" covers many medical conditions. Basically, the heart ceases to pump blood satisfactorily. The blood, of course, carries oxygen - necessary for life - from the lungs to all parts of the body, including the muscles of the heart itself. Without adequate oxygen, the body begins to die - the brain first. So among the sixty per cent who generally recover, some may be seriously weakened.

At the Westminster Hospital, victims of heart attack have been put into special oxygen chambers, where the pressure of pure oxygen is raised to double that of the atmosphere. Under these conditions they absorb enough oxygen to feed their bodies even though their hearts are not functioning properly. Then the body, properly nourished, can repair itself, as it does with a minor injury.

Over a period of eighteen months, forty patients were treated in this way. Thirty-seven lived. And two of the three who died, on postmortem examination, were found to have

serious blockages of blood vessel of the heart and death was inevitable. Now, this would be an excellent record if the patients so treated had been a representative selection, including mild cases as well as serious. With normal treatment, some thirty of them would have lived. But all the treated cases were serious, so much so that, with normal treatment, perhaps fewer than ten would have survived. It looks like a great success story, but the doctors are cautious - they say that, to be really sure, they need similar success in five times as many cases. But, undoubtedly, they have paved the way for further trials which may show faster, more complete recovery as a bonus.

NOW ANOTHER few words about the technique and the equipment. First of all, treatment under pressure is not new. It is being used in work now going on in many countries to combat carbon monoxide poisoning, gangrene and cancer. But the Westminster Hospital is the only place where a total atmosphere of pure oxygen has been applied for heart attack. Often special rooms are built, pressurised with air, where patients breathe oxygen from masks - not so effective, because a mask is not absolutely efficient. Alternatively patients are put, lying down, into pressure cylinders.

But for heart-attack patients breathing is often impossible when lying down - they have to sit up. The equipment at the Westminster Hospital was designed by Vickers specially for treatment of heart cases. It is a pressure cylinder containing a mattress, with a transparent dome at the head end, high enough to clear the head of a sitting patient. There's no bother with getting the patient in and out, or attending to him, because the whole top surface

of the cylinder opens at the touch of a lever. Intercommunication equipment is built in, as are connections for all the electronic instruments doctors need. And a single pedestal contains the automatic controls for the oxygen.

This work at the Westminster Hospital, and the Vickers equipment, has aroused interest all over the world. Orders for the equipment, at about £6,000 per bed, have come in from the USA, and a Vickers hyperbaric oxygen bed is being installed in a clinic in Moscow, too. So before long, the extra results the British doctors want fully to prove their new technique should be available - and heart attack might well lose its reputation as a killer disease.

BIAFRA—COMMITTEE IN PARIS

A group of leading Frenchmen today launched a "Biafra Action Committee" aimed at bringing the Nigerian war to an end and obtaining Biafra's right to independence. Formation of the Committee was announced by former French Ambassador to Nigeria, Mr. Raymond Offroy. It comprises two Nobel Peace Prize winners, four Ambassadors, several members of the French Academy, politicians, scientists and journalists etc. Mr. Offroy said that the new committee aimed to push its action in the political field. "We want to act on the public by making it aware of the horror of the Biafran drama", he said. "We shall also try to push our action on the international level, particularly at the United Nations. Why cannot this great international organisation send an international commission to Biafra to verify whether or not there is genocide there", he asked.

FILM PAGE

● **OBA NATHI NAM**, Venus Films offering, released through Ceylon Theatres Ltd. now showing at *ELPHINSTONE, ROXY, ASOKA* and other centres is a film of appeal to all classes with its strikingly different set-up and the intensely realistic manner of the treatment. The picture emerges as a director's handiwork, who makes and moulds it into a pleasant and engrossing movie, to grip audience's attention in a remarkable degree. The maiden directoral effort by M. V. Balan is competent with his eyes on art and box-office. It is full of vitality and vigor and the takings create an impact. He is also responsible for the original story and screenplay. The story is powerful and poignant. The lively musical score enriches the narrative with tantalizing tunes of ear-catchy impact. Songs are tuned with lively lilt and rhythm. The movie has a vast assemblage of talented popular artistes in the cast.

Air Conditioned
LIBERTY

Frank Sinatra In

"The Naked Runner"

Technicolor

CENTRAL

GEMINI—SAROJA DEVI

in

Gopalakrishnan's

"PANAMA PASAMA"

The story daringly different and full of suspense, is of two orphaned nurses Kanthi (VIJITHA MALLIKA) and Shanthi (ANULA) who are inseparable, and work in a private nursing home. Kanthi during her off time, while in the park along with her friends sees Sarath (GAMINI FONSEKA), and later he is admitted to the hospital for heart trouble. Kanthi is put in charge of Sarath to nurse him carefully. Eventually both fall in love. Shanthi who looks after Priyantha falls for him. Sarath who is much devoted to his dead sister, resembling Shanthi, has her photograph with him. Kanthi noticing the picture, misunderstands Shanthi, and both fall out. When Priyantha relates his personal troubles to Sarath, he too narrates his life story, which is overheard by Kanthi and Shanti. Both forgive each other and make up once again. Now both anxiously await to see their loved ones the following morning. Priyantha discloses to Shanti his love towards her is a brotherly affection only, while Kanthi is stunned by the news that Sarath expired during the night. Shanti and Kanthi disappointed in their love affairs console each other.

● **FATHER CAME TOO**, Independent Artists picture, released through the Rank Organisation, now showing at the *EMPIRE THEATRE* features the famous British comedy team, James Robertson as Sir Beverley Grant, a popular actor whose face is familiar to countless thousands of cinema and theatregoers throughout the globe; Leslie Phillips as Roderick Chipfield, an estate agent who loves to become a professional actor; Stanley Baxter as Dexter Munro, the son-in-law of Sir Beverley Grant, and an exciting new personality petite Sally Smith as Juliet, newly-wed wife of Munro.

The movie is the story of the couple Munro and Juliet, a happy-go-lucky newlyweds who have to cope not only with the everyday problems of married life, but also with the following shadow of the father constantly at hand offering

EMPIRE Air-Conditioned

James Robertson Justice
Stanley Baxter - Sally Smith in
FATHER CAME TOO
in Colour

2ND WEEK
MAJESTIC Air-Conditioned
David McCallum - Stella Stevens
in MGM's
**THE SECRET FILE OF
SOL MADRID**
in Colour—Adults Only

4th Week
REGAL Air-Conditioned
Rita Tushingham—Oliver Reed
in
THE TRAP
in Panavision & Colour

ELPHINSTONE—ROXY
Gamini Fonseka—Vijitha Mallika
Anula Karunatilaka
in Venus Films'
Oba Nathi Nam

6th Week
SELLAMAHAL
M. G. Ramachandran in
Kudiyiruntha Koil
in Eastman Colour

2nd Week
GAIETY
Mutturaman — Nagesh in
ANUBAVI RAJA ANUBAVI

3rd week
CROWN
Sunil Dutt — Nutan
in *AVM's*
MEHRBAN
in Eastman Colour

SAVOY Air-Conditioned
THE RUSSIANS ARE COMING
**THE RUSSIANS ARE
COMING**
in Panavision & Colour

advice, abuse and criticism. In the exciting and hilarious incidents that follow one after another Dexter becomes desperately unhappy. His world has collapsed and his beloved Juliet has gone to reside with her father. All owing to his father in-law's meddling. But later by his interfering with the electrician the main fuse box becomes overloaded and sets the house on fire. The destruction of their dream cottage brings Dexter and Juliet together again. They also learn from Roderick that a road is to be constructed through where the cottage once stood and they will be fully compensated. The couple's happiness is complete. Father is happy too, for he has discovered Roderick's secretary Lana (BARBARA ROSCOE) whom he takes off to audition for a prospective theatre career. While Roderick, who has never stopped pestering Sir Beverly for an audition, goes back to being an estate agent.

The movie in Eastmancolor, is produced by Julian Wintle and Leslie Parkyn, and directed by Peter Graham Scott.

● **THE RUSSIANS ARE COMING THE RUSSIANS ARE COMING**, a Mirisch Corporation Presentation of Norman Jewison production, released through United Artists, now at the *SAVOY CINEMA*, is a hilarious comedy based on Nathaniel Benchley's novel about a Russian submarine that comes too close to America for a curious look and gets stuck on a sandbar 400 feet offshore in New England coast. The residents panic and proceed to defend their land against a landing party of Russians, who are only looking for a way to get back to sea before they start World War III.

The movie in Colour by DeLuxe, produced and directed by Norman Jewison, stars Carl Reiner, Eva Marie Saint, Alan Arkin, Brian Keith, Jonathan Winters, Theodore Bikel and Paul Ford. Co-starring are Tessie O'Shea, Ben Blue, John Philip Law and Andrea Dromm.

● **THE NAKED RUNNER**, Sinatra Enterprises Production, released through, Warner Brothers, showing at the *LIBERTY CINEMA*, is an explosive story, shot on location in London and Copenhagen. Crisscrossing between the East and the West, Sam Laker (FRANK SINATRA) becomes the pawn of British Intelligence in an involved manoeuvre behind the Iron Curtain. The thriller shows how a man, pressured by his love for his son and love for a certain beautiful woman, can be turned into a assassin.

Beginning with a casual toast with an old friend who works for British Intelligence, Slattery (PETER VAUGHAN), Laker is by psychological means cleverly stripped of reason and turned into an animal with an overwhelming urge to kill a man, he does not even know. The man has been marked for murder by others. Thus the running begins. The two prominent pressures at work in Laker's conversion from businessman to secret agent are that of his love for his young son, Patrick Laker (MICHAEL NEWPORT), and his love for a wartime mistress, Karen (NADIA GRAY). Derren Nesbitt, Toby Robins and Inger Stratton co-star in the suspense drama.

Filmed in Technicolor and Techniscope, the thriller was directed by Sidney J. Furie and produced by Brad Dexter. Stanley Mann wrote the screenplay from the novel by Francis Clifford.



M.G.R. Jayalalitha in a scene in the Tamil movie **KUDIYIRUNTHA KOVIL**

From Wednesday 5th
at
GAMINI SAPPHIRE
and at 13 other Centres
Jasmin Films'
KOHOMADA WEDAY

4th Week
KINGSLEY PLAZA
10 a. m. 2, 6 & 9.30 p.m.
Sivaji — K. R. Vijaya
in
OOTYVARAI URAVU
(Eastman Colour)

Last 3 Days
GAMINI
10 a.m. 2, 6 & 9.30 p.m.
CINEMAS'
SUJATHA
New Print

8th Week
LIDO
10.30 a.m. 2.30, 6 & 9.30 p.m.
President's Gold Medal
Winner
CHEMMEEN
(Eastmancolor)

CAPITOL
10 a.m. 2, 6 & 9.30 P.M.
Modern Theatres
VALLAVANUKKU VALLAVAN
Brand New Print

Danger Of Mounting Election Fever . . .

continued from page 1

and food production has become a plaything of the political cold war. In the rush and anxiety to win elections, a great many things are being said and done by all and sundry which can bring national disaster.

THE communal question between the two major communities remain unsolved in spite of the continuing honeymoon between the UNP on the one hand and FP and the TC on the other. In spite of intimate bonds of political friendship between the UNP and Mr Thondaman's CWC, the repatriation scheme has not really got going and the problem of the stateless is still very much where it was. Whilst the UNP thinks that the success of the Food Drive will submerge other problems, Opposition swings from the evils of the IMF-inspired FEECs to the bogey of the Karunanidhi - led DMK to sway the voters.

Even as all these divergent trends are hotting up the situation, the FP is turning and twisting in every direction in order to find a platform that will bring votes as well as political allies. The FP has so far got nothing from the UNP, but it is afraid to turn to the SLFP and its allies. The Muslims are today a divided lot — Minister Mohamed's antics having driven whole segments from the UNP either into Badiudin's ISF or into complete apathy. UP-country versus low-country antagonisms are no longer dormant and the Sinhala Only slogan will not for long enable the low-country man to invade and dominate the Kandyan areas.

IT is well to remember that these tensions and antagonisms are building up with acute urgency because unemployment is daily getting worse, the cost of living is every day increasing by leaps and bounds and housing is yearly becoming more scarce and more expensive. The new FEECs - based price levels are only helping the rich to become richer and the poor even poorer and the small capitalist is being crushed out of existence by the credit squeeze. In the present set-up the foreign financiers and his local collaborators are minting unconscionable profits from the new "industries."

That all is not well with society is seen by the increasing crime and suicide rate in this country. The murder rate too has reached new peaks, whilst theft and robbery have become commonplace.

But, more dangerous than all this is the cynical attitude that has grown in the hearts and minds of people that there is nothing a man (or woman) can do, in the present state of Sri Lanka, than to make as much money by any means whatever in the shortest possible time. The rush to become MPs and Ministers, or to get on the bandwagon of the winning Party, is only to ensure the quickest way of getting rich.

Idealism and altruism are regarded as the pastime of wasters and fanatics. To be good is no longer a virtue: all that matters is to mint money anyhow. Even clerics and religious organisations seem unable to withstand the onrush of this mentality which can only bring in its wake a dangerous psychosis that must necessarily spell disaster.

Soviet Union

Elections to Local Soviets: Campaign In Full Swing

Moscow,

Preparations for elections to the local soviets are under way throughout the country. On March 16, elections will be held in all the union and autonomous republics to territory, region, national area, district and city Soviets, as well as to borough soviets in cities and the settlement and village soviets. The campaign is of a mammoth scope, since a total of 49,554 local soviets will be elected.

Now the campaign is in its decisive, nomination stage. At the plants and factories, mines, collective farms, offices and research institutes, the voters at their meetings are putting forward as candidates those who, in their opinion, will best represent their interests in the soviets. Everywhere, election commissions have already been formed. Over two million election areas have been set up. It is interesting to note the composition of the election commissions. 57 per cent of the commission members are non-party people, and 47 per cent are women.

It is also interesting to note another feature of soviet democracy: deputies are all accountable to the electorate, and so are the executive committee of all the soviets. Thus, 96 per cent of all the outgoing deputies and 99 of the executive committees have already accounted for their work to the electorate.

The working people actively participate in the election campaign. Everywhere meetings are held which thoroughly single out the future candidates and examine the activities of the soviets of the previous convocation. All the adult population in the country participate in soviet state administration. The electorate's mandate and decisions will serve as the action program for the soviets to be elected on March 16.

APN