

THE REPORTER Puzzle

Acrostickler® No.170

by HENRY ALLEN

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DIRECTIONS

- 1) Each crossword definition contains two clues. One is a conventional synonym; the other a pun, anagram, or play on words.
- 2) Letters from the acrostic should be transferred to the corresponding squares in the crossword, and vice versa.
- 3) The initial letters of the correct words in the acrostic will, when read down, spell out the name of a prominent person: the Acrostician.

- A 193 107 165 39 153 See Word B.
- B 141 19 219 5 143 115 Followed by Word A, a current concern of the Acrostician.
- C 111 125 98 27 171 195 205 9 207
139 225 The quality of suppleness.
- D 67 43 118 31 217 55 Pacific island made famous by Bligh and Gauguin.
- E 85 49 211 59 51 101 109 77 37 209
161 1 75 Part of the refrain of a popular song of yesteryear, following "Beat me, Daddy" (5,2,3,3).
- F 53 131 65 151 21 169 Kind of baron?
- G 145 201 185 33 128 108 13 57 215 3
Reproduction of a three-dimensional frieze, for example (6,4).
- H 197 23 149 179 17 81 163 11 41
The great sin attributed to Satan (4,5).
- I 177 187 112 71 63 221 U.S. college, from Swedish city.
- J 119 183 73 29 167 79 213 203 All-out (3,5).
- K 47 223 89 173 147 117 155 Non-woody vegetation.
- L 114 181 199 15 See at a distance.
- M 189 25 83 137 87 95 159 7 61 45
175 What the Acrostician's opposites say they might have to do to ensure Words B and A (5,6).

1	E	2	3	G	4	5	B	6	7	M	8	9	C		11	H	12	13	G	14	15	L							
		17	H			19	B			21	F			23	H			25	M			27	C			29	J		
31	D	32		33	G	34				36		37	E	38		39	A	40		41	H	42		43	D	44		45	M
		47	K			49	E			51	E			53	F			55	D			57	G			59	E		
61	M	62		63	I	64		65	F	66		67	D	68				70		71	I	72		73	J	74		75	E
		77	E			79	J			81	H			83	M			85	E			87	M			89	K		
								95	M					98	C					101	E								
		107	A	108	G	109	E	110		111	C	112	I	113		114	L	115	B	116		117	K	118	D	119	J		
								125	C					128	G					131	F								
		137	M			139	C		141	B		143	B		145	G		147	K		149	H							
151	F	152		153	A	154		155	K	156				158		159	M	160		161	E	162		163	H	164		165	A
		167	J			169	F			171	C			173	K		175	M			177	I		179	H				
181	L	182		183	J	184		185	G	186		187	I	188		189	M	190			192		193	A	194		195	C	
		197	H			199	L			201	G		203	J		205	C			207	C		209	E					
211	E	212		213	J	214		215	G			217	D	218		219	B	220		221	I	222		223	K	224		225	C

ACROSS

1. Concern of the Acrostician (area, not exact name) (4,5).
11. What do you see in the sea-side cayman? That's rot!
31. Goddess of existence, twice over.
36. Favorite dessert of photographers?
61. British spa on a winter morning? It's bracing! (4,4).
70. When it's Dan, it's spruce.
107. Treat in the loony bin? It's attractive but stupid (1,5,7).
151. May have to do with a trust, young fellow!
158. Thrashing or a penny rub for Crosby?
181. A Puritan, perhaps, with loot ahead and fun at last.
192. The way to progress in tennis, Wimbledon style.
211. Victorious in degrees (archaic).
217. Tardy nues show up Castor's father.

DOWN

2. Result of mortar fire?
4. Edison is to be found in the legal side of the football line-up.
6. Canter up for the drink.
8. Place for a shroud when violently opposed (4,3,4,4).
12. Make off fifty paces east.
14. How to find out if she accepts? (3,3).
25. Kind of stage speech to aides.
95. Hawaiian food found in all points south.
101. Uncle or Pepe in Spain.
137. Meal that's super quiet.
139. A trip in the southeast on a narrow band.
141. Stein verse by any other name Shakespeare got up.
145. A duster shaken out and deteriorated.
147. Manipulator of a sailor or just one who maltreats him?
149. Substituting in the thin lieutenant's place (2,4).



Communism's Great Divide

ALBERT PARRY

Moscow is placing great stress these days on the fact that the Soviet Union, a Eurasian nation, is in Asia no less legitimately than it is in Europe. The Soviet press is conducting a campaign to erect additional markers in the Urals to show eastbound travelers that they are now crossing into Asia—Soviet Asia—and publishing articles that extol the Russian past and present in Central Asia and particularly in the Far East. The old Czarist explorers and military men who discovered or annexed those lands are praised as true and glorious sons of the fatherland—and never mind the fact that they worked for the Czars. Beginning in mid-February, matrices of the Moscow *Pravda* are being sent to Khabarovsk by telephoto so that the inhabitants of the Russian Far East will be able to read it the very day it appears in Moscow. Significantly, this step followed close on the wake of Soviet resumption of full-scale jamming of broadcasts from Peking beamed at the Russian borderlands.

The Soviet press often quotes the famous words uttered by Lenin

when the news reached him that the Red armies had finally recaptured Vladivostok from the White and Japanese forces: "Vladivostok is far away, yet it has always been our Russian city." Neither Lenin nor Stalin ever visited the Soviet Far East, but Khrushchev did, and his successors increasingly go there to inspect and rally the empire's forces. Last June, Nikolai Podgorny, the Soviet President, visited Khabarovsk and urged its inhabitants "to be ready to guard and, if need be, to defend the Far Eastern frontiers of our fatherland." In January of this year, Premier Alexei Kosygin spoke to patriotic rallies in the Ural cities of Cheliabinsk and Magnitogorsk, then flew for similar talks to the party activists in Vladivostok and to a local military unit in Khabarovsk—as if to show that all of Russian Asia, west to east, was his concern. Marshal Nikolai Krylov, head of the Soviet rocket forces, has given a pep talk to the troops of the Trans-Baikal Military District bordering on Outer Mongolia in a truly front-line atmosphere.

The patriotic rally of twenty-five

thousand Russian youngsters in Moscow's Red Square last August, staged to remind the new generation of the wartime sacrifices of their elders, coincided with the beginning of the Red Guards' campaign in China. At least one Komsomol leader commented on the difference between the young Russians' decorum and the Red Guards' lawlessness. That China was very much in the minds of the organizers of the demonstration could be seen from the fact that Mongolian Premier Yumzhagin Tsedenbal, then visiting in Moscow, was prominent among the parade's reviewers and stood atop the Lenin mausoleum at the side of Party Secretary Leonid Brezhnev.

Finance Minister Vasily Garbuzov's explanation last December that the 8.2 per cent increase in military spending for 1967 was caused by "the aggressive monopolists of the United States" did not fool Mao. He knew that the increase, coming as it did in the midst of his sharp attacks against Soviet "revisionists" and in the face of incessant Chinese provocation along the 6,991-mile Sino-Soviet border, was meant to forestall him.

Underplaying the News

All of this reflects Russian nervousness over the unpredictable and illogical way in which the Chinese have been behaving. Another reflection of that nervousness can be seen from the paucity of Soviet reports of skirmishes along the Sino-Soviet border and the fact that Russian comments on reports from other quarters have tended to play down the seriousness of the "incidents." In commenting, for example, on a report in early January from Radio Belgrade of bloody armed clashes along the border, Moscow insisted that "Chinese provocations" were "minor."

On piecing together accounts from various sources, however, it seems clear that people on both sides of the frontier, the longest between any two nations, have been trigger-happy for some time now. Many of the incidents that occur undoubtedly belong in the category that the Munich *Süddeutsche Zeitung* spoke of in February as "psychological warfare" in describing how a group