



CHECKED TO CONQUER. Tantalising checks that dazzle. Sharp. Precise. As a question. Reckless as passion itself. Have courage. Dare them. Wear them. Just imagine what would happen if a man like you wore checks like these!

MAFATLAL GROUP
POPLINS AND SHIRTINGS
COTTON AND 'TERENE'/COTTON



2 X 2 'TERENE'/COTTON, PRINTED, TEBILIZED, MAFINISED AND STRETCH QUALITY

NEW SHORROCK (SHORROCK), Ahmedabad • NEW SHORROCK, Nadiad • STANDARD, Bombay • STANDARD (NEW CHINA), Bombay • STANDARD, Dewas
SASSOON, Bombay • SASSOON (NEW UNION), Bombay • SURAT COTTON, Surat • MAFATLAL FINE Navsari

LPE-Aiyars M. 192 A

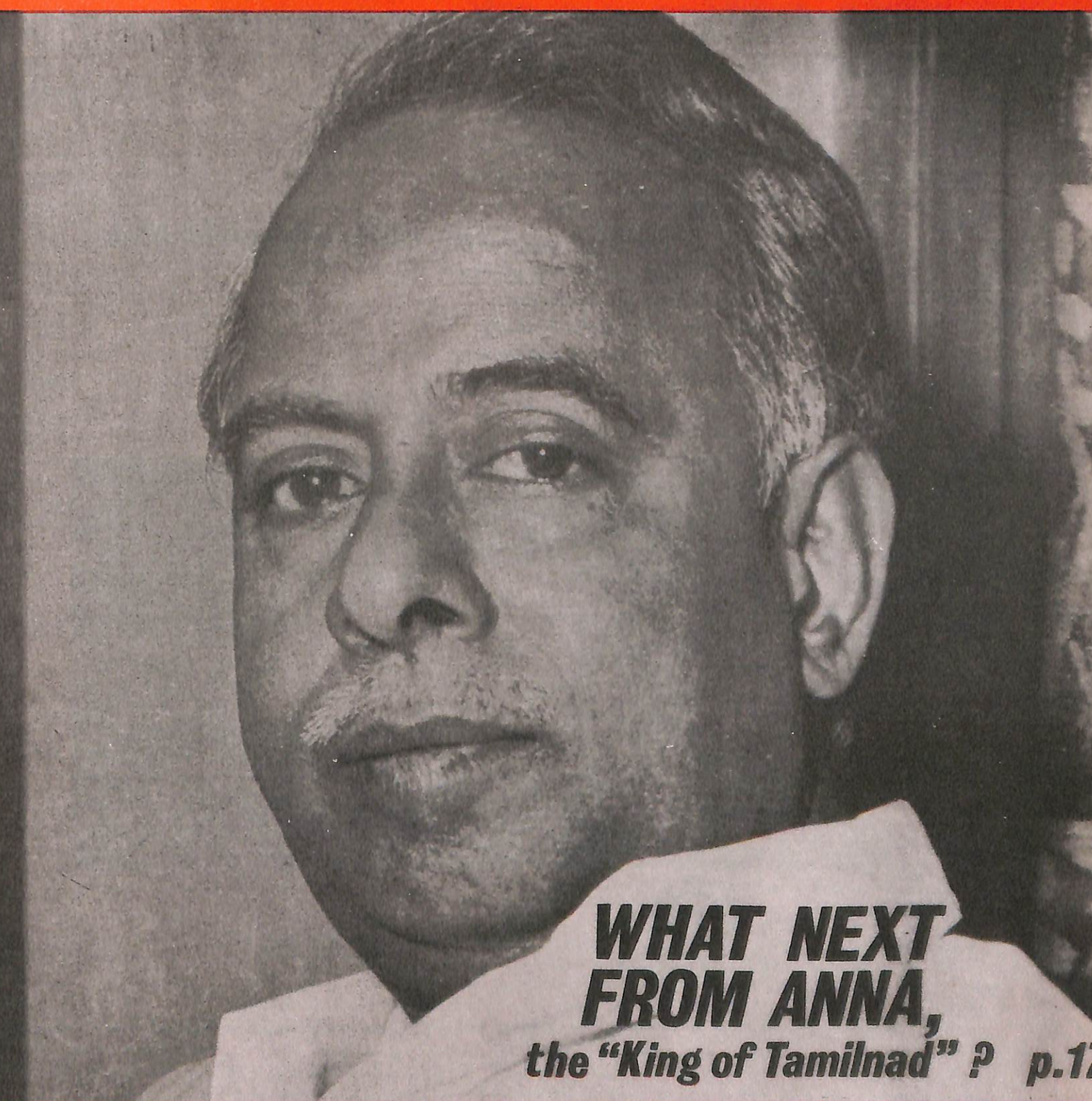
HIMMAT

WEEKLY 25p.

VOL 3 NO 41

ASIA'S NEW VOICE

FRIDAY AUGUST 11 1967



**WHAT NEXT
FROM ANNA,**
the "King of Tamilnad" ? p.17

*Will two-language formula create an
INDIA, THAT IS, BABEL ?*

by
ANTENNA
p. 5

Metals are important for what can be fabricated out of them, be it coach panels from mild steel sheets, penstocks from high tensile steel plates, or chemical vessels from stainless steel sheets. In all these and countless other jobs, the world hangs heavily on one link —

WELDING.....the indispensable link.

ADVANI-OERLIKON with a broad range of 58 types of welding electrodes, a variety of fluxes for brazing and submerged arc welding, and 4 types of welding equipment provide this vital link for industrial growth.



J. B. Advani-Oerlikon Electrodes Private Limited, 6 Rampart Row, Bombay-1. Phone: 254815.

Herat-JBO-6/A

HIMMAT

Asia's new voice

WEEKLY

BOMBAY FRIDAY AUGUST 11, 1967

Nagarjunasagar

A SALUTE to a great triumph of the Indian people—the Rs 165 crores Nagarjunasagar irrigation project, commissioned by the Prime Minister last week.

Nagarjunasagar, on which 20,000 workers have toiled for ten years, and for which 200 gave their lives, includes:

- the largest and highest stonemasonry dam in the world (409 feet at the final stage);
- the longest irrigation canal in the world (245 miles on completion);
- the world's third biggest man-made lake (110 square miles—biggest in India).

The completed project will bring 3.5 million acres under irrigation and produce 460,000 kw of electricity. The first phase alone, to be finished in three years, will water land able to grow 1.1 million tons of foodgrains annually, besides other crops.

The entire nation, despite regional bickerings, will benefit from this far-sighted scheme. Free India, on her twentieth anniversary, can take pride in this monument to the sweat, skill and blood of her people.

Mao's long way round

"NOW HE IS WINNING, now he isn't." China's wall poster students can hardly assess Mao's changing fortunes more accurately than this.

Liu Shao-chi has been handed his hat many times since Mao's purges started twelve months ago. But his hat is still on the peg, and the head of state is still inside bargaining for his place in tomorrow's hierarchy. And remember, Mao and Lin Piao are both ill; Chou En-lai and Chen Yi are both strangely silent.

According to Yugoslavia's official *Tanjug* news agency, Liu now is collecting evidence of Mao's mistakes in post-war China's developments. A former member of the Central Committee has been spotted going through the party records with a sharp pencil and a furtive eye. If he lives to publish his findings we may see the "Thoughts of Liu" replacing the present red book which furnishes all good Maoists with their daily guidance.

Following the recent revolt of top officials in southern Wuhan, anti-Maoists are now reported increasingly active in Inner Mongolia.

A further indication that Mao is not the supremo his Red Guards claim is an editorial in the army *Liberation Daily*. It calls on the militia, the vast para-military force which is an important element in

China's armed services, "not to follow orders blindly from above but to follow the thoughts of Mao".

What is really happening is not clear, except that those who imagine the turmoil in Mao's kingdom betokens the demolition of the Communist State are building kremlins in the air. Such power struggles are, and have been since 1848, the hallmark of Marxist revolution. Marx disbanded the Internationals he could not control. Lenin's Bolsheviks slaughtered their erstwhile Menshevik comrades. Stalin dispatched those who helped him bury Lenin. And even Stalin's successors danced on his grave.

Sincere Communists, who burn with a longing to fashion a new age of justice and plenty for all, know that trying to change the world without removing jealousy, ambition and hate is the long way round.

Vietnam's unpaid bill

"A man who knows he has made a mistake and does not correct it makes another mistake"

CONFUCIUS

THE BILL FOR VIETNAM is still mounting. In 1963, the year of President Diem's fall, the US had 16,500 men in Vietnam; casualties were 489 killed and wounded. By May this year there were 453,000 US troops in the country; casualties had mounted to 71,705.

Last week President Johnson asked Congress for a ten per cent surtax on personal and corporate income because the \$21,900 million already budgetted for Vietnam was not enough. At the same time, he authorised the sending of 45,000 more troops, bringing US forces in Vietnam to over half-a-million.

Since the military, with US backing, overthrew Diem in 1963, the Vietnam bill has risen steeply. As Marguerite Higgins, Pulitzer Prize winning American journalist who investigated the coup thoroughly, wrote about the US role in the affair:

"If the overthrow of a friendly allied leader is morally wrong, historically unsound, and totally dishonourable, it also has disastrous practical consequences of a kind not too many Americans yet understand."

So far, no leader of comparable stature has replaced Diem, under whose nine-years' rule a million refugees from the Communist North were resettled, the civil service reorganised, land reforms begun, communications restored and over a million acres of abandoned land recultivated. Shortly before his death Diem was also planning a "saturation" programme of Moral Re-Armament to help build unity and national purpose.

Frank admission that wrong was done over Diem may be the necessary beginning of a new road in Vietnam. Till then, the Vietnamese must inevitably feel their leaders depend on the will of America rather than their own choice and their devotion to the "National Cause" will be lukewarm.

As Vice President, Johnson opposed Diem's betrayal. As President he could give US policy there a new turn. On the present course the bill seems bound to go on mounting.

Briefly speaking...

Drugs can deform

A STERN WARNING has been given by a Canadian physician against the taking of LSD drugs. Dr Paul Campbell told the Moral Re-Armament Assembly at Caux in Switzerland during a session on drug-taking that experiments have now shown that one dose of LSD can change the chromosome structure. "Therefore," he pointed out, "a girl who takes even one dose may produce a thalidomide-type child. It is criminally irresponsible that men and women within and without the medical profession should have thus placed in jeopardy all future children of people who have taken LSD."

Dr Campbell made the startling disclosure that three thousand addicts

in London alone were absorbing vast resources of medical skills and money urgently needed for patients with unavoidable illnesses. This should jolt those who describe LSD taking as a non-habit-forming "trip".

Words or action?

PUNJAB CHIEF MINISTER GURDAM Singh has wisely said that if legislators continued to cross the floor it would mean the end of democracy. He told the Press Guild of India in Bombay that it should be made obligatory for anyone who wanted to defect from a party to resign. I wonder if he noticed the recent boast by his Excise and Taxation Minister, Mr Balwant Singh, that seven Congress MLAs would defect within a fortnight to join the ruling United Front. If they do, will the Chief Minister put his lofty principle into action and insist on their running for election again before admitting them to his fold? We shall see.

Now the other foot

LEFT COMMUNIST leader P. Sundarayya told a Calicut meeting last Friday, "I admit that no Ministry has the right to continue in office if it is not able to give food to the people." Surely he does not mean the Kerala Ministry headed by his Party comrade E.M.S. Namboodiripad who, he says, told him that by mid-August there would be absolutely no rice in Kerala unless fresh stocks were rushed in from outside. Mr Namboodiripad would agree, no doubt, that this was not the first time his comrade had put his foot in it with rash public statements.

Humanity needed

ONE OF THOSE inevitable dilemmas caused by ideological emotions now confronts the "free-love, free-hate" philosopher, Bertrand Russell. His international "tribunal" which recently judged the US "guilty" of war crimes in Vietnam has now been urged to "try" Algeria for the "vio-

It takes less time to do a thing right than to explain why you did it wrong.

HENRY LONGFELLOW 1807-1882

lation of the rights" of ex-President Ben Bella.

Ben Bella, once a hero of the non-aligned world, lies in the dungeons of Colonel Boumedienne who deposed him in the coup of June 19, 1965, without a whisper of protest from any of Ben Bella's non-aligned friends. Ben Bella is now said to be gravely ill and dying.

While this appeal from French attorneys representing Ben Bella's family will have Lord Russell wriggling it is to be hoped that he can persuade President Boumedienne to show a little of the humanity which he and Russell find so absent in their ideological opponents.

Lonely yachtsman

WITH NEWSPAPERS hailing the extraordinary round-the-world journey of English solo yachtsman Sir Francis Chichester, another adventure was largely ignored by the press—at least outside Japan.

On July 13, 37-year-old yachtsman Ikuo Kashima sailed his tiny 17-ft Koraasa II into Yokohama, 101 days out from Long Beach, California. Congratulations from Prime Minister Sato and a tumultuous welcome from 100 ships greeted his arrival.

Kashima is the first Japanese to sail across the Pacific and Atlantic. In 1964 in Koraasa I, he sailed alone from Genoa to New York.

It is worth considering whether Kashima would have had more publicity had his journey received the sponsorship of as many commercial products as Chichester's.

Kashima's next exploit? Sailing round the world—"with some friends".

Listening speakers

DURING THE MONSOON SESSION of the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Assembly 852 speeches were made in 36 days—more than 23 each day. This was announced the other day by Mr B. V. Subba Reddi, the Speaker. Which only makes me wonder why they are called Speakers and not Listeners!

Birbal



from the Capital

India, that is, Babel?

by **ANTENNA**

NEW DELHI People who have been taking a second look at the Government's new policy on the medium of instruction in educational and technical institutions find bitter irony in its choice of the 20th anniversary of Indian Independence to announce it. Because, in their perhaps jaundiced view, the decision to make the regional languages the medium at all levels of education within five years will jeopardise the unity of the nation in the absence of a universally acceptable substitute for English as a link language.

This fear may be far-fetched, but one thing is certain. The new policy, the outcome of the labours of the Education Commission headed by Dr C. S. Kothari, Chairman of the University Grants Commission, threatens to be a very potent source of further dissension in the Congress Party. Indeed, in the opinion of some observers, this could be the final disruptive factor at the apex of the party hierarchy, the cracks in which have become quite evident in the last few weeks.

The issue at stake is what is going to be the link language in the event of the switchover to the regional languages from the primary to the university and technological levels. The critics of this policy see in it a thinly veiled attempt to overcome the opposition of the non-Hindi-speaking states to making Hindi the language in practice as well as in theory as speedily as possible.

Formula not accepted

The three-language formula has failed to win acceptance. The Government's proposed amendment of the Constitution to retain English as an associate language—in fact, as the only real link language at present—in terms of the assurance Jawaharlal Nehru gave the non-Hindi states, has run into stormy weather as it is not acceptable either to the Hindi states or to the non-Hindi ones.

Apparently, according to the somewhat over-simplified thinking of the champions of Hindi, if the regional languages become the sole medium of instruction in the areas where they are used, students in non-Hindi states will have no use for English and will

therefore accept Hindi as their second language, thus facilitating the practical substitution of Hindi for English as the link language.

But the facts of life are not as simple as paper logic. And those who question the validity of this conclusion want to know what will happen if some non-Hindi states decide, on switching over to the regional language at levels of teaching, to retain English as the second language instead of Hindi, as in all likelihood they will.

On your toes

SOME AUTO-SUGGESTIONS

I TOOK DELIVERY of a new Ambassador car five years ago and had hardly driven 2500 miles when the main bearings went. "Don't worry," said the agent, "it will be fixed free of charge under warranty." He cheerfully repeated his assurance when the main bearings went again at 7500 miles.

I was lucky. I only lost my bearings! In April a friend took delivery of a 1967 model and within three weeks it needed a complete new engine fitted. I am sure his agent also gave the same assurance.

So three cheers for the Minister for Industrial Development, who has promised a probe into the deteriorating quality of locally-built cars. Mr Fakruddin Ali Ahmed said he was forced to do this because "persuasion and appeals" have not resulted in voluntary action to improve quality.

The manufacturers have completely lost the sympathy of the motoring public. Their cavalier attitude to the purchaser is encouraged by knowing that they can sell everything that so much as rolls out of their factories.

Even some champions of the regional languages and of Hindi have genuine doubts about the feasibility of a switchover within five years because very little has been done in the last 20 years to develop any major Indian language as a suitable vehicle for imparting instruction.

After a study of the primary and secondary school textbooks some state governments and private agencies have produced in the Indian languages, one shudders to think what will happen when they get down to producing manuals in engineering and other technical subjects.

If the regional languages are not properly equipped for the task the Government now wants them to

continued on next page

They complain that high excise and taxes cause the high prices. But the production manager of one manufacturer told me a few years ago that nearly one-third of his output was rejected because of defects or faulty assembly.

On March 31 there were 1,24,586 bookings for cars pending with dealers throughout the country. Though this represents approximately five years' production, the Minister said that in some parts the waiting period for a Fiat is 29 years. The earnest deposits in Post Office accounts supporting these bookings amount to Rs 25 crores. One enterprising MP has suggested the Government set up a factory with the Rs 25 crores deposits held.

Perhaps the solution to quantity and price is a small car. Seventeen firms have filed proposals with the Government for its production. But we seem no closer to it.

The small car, if it ever comes to birth, will be known as the small miracle.

After Mr Fakruddin's quality probe is completed and the truth is out, maybe the strong lobby which certain manufacturers are said to exert in Government circles will be broken.

Freebiter

CHALTA HAI...

THIS WEEKLY FEATURE comes to you through the courtesy of the **EAGLE VACUUM BOTTLE MFG CO (PVT) LTD** manufacturers of the Eagle range of vacuum flasks, jugs and insulated ware.

VALENTINE

VERDICT!

This week HIMMAT...

APPRECIATES the spirit of school children in Teeside, north-east England, who are raising Rs 40,000 to equip a school in Gujarat.

LOOKS TO Government and dock-workers' unions to reach a quick settlement of their dispute, and **REGRETS** that recent stoppages in Bombay alone held up 43 ships and threw port operations out of gear for two months.

COMPARES the attitude of Punjab Chief Minister Gurnam Singh who wants more outsiders, "not only Punjabis", to set up industries in his State, with those who would restrict employment to people of their own state and language.

NOTES with interest that Hindu Mahasabha President Nitya Narayan Banerjee has called upon people to resist the proposed compulsory sterilisation of parents after the third child.

REMINDS the Food Ministry spokesman, who claimed that under one per cent of imported food-grains were lost in transit or storage, that one per cent means a loss of 90,000 tonnes a year — just 90,000 tonnes too much.

CHUCKLES at Education Minister Dr Triguna Sen's proposal of a class for moral education for MPs and **MOVES** that lesson one be based on the old Vedic truth: "As I am, so is my nation".

APPROVES the honesty of UP Food and Civil Supplies Minister Jharkhande Rai, who admitted his department was the most corrupt and has taken action by firing 47 supply officials and ordering another 100 investigations.

POINTS Health Minister Chandrasekhar to the view of leading doctors and social workers expressed at a Bombay seminar that abortion is not feasible for controlling population as it would mean 3.7 million operations a year to reduce the birth rate by only 12 per cent.

ANTENNA—from page 5

shoulder, the fault is that of the Congress Party, which in 20 years of office treated them with studied neglect. Now, of a sudden, the Congress in power at the Centre is in a tearing hurry to implement this reform in education.

The significance of the suggested time limit—five years—has not been lost on some observers. Five years hence, there will be another general election, and the switchover round about that time to the regional tongues in education could be a good talking-point for Congress candidates.

This again may be far-fetched, but the suspicion that there is a strong element of vote-catching in the anxiety to push through the new policy is strong here. If the Government can persuade the non-Hindi states to reconcile themselves to the removal of English and the acceptance of Hindi as the link language before February 1972, the Congress Party appears to be looking forward hopefully to regaining all or most of the ground it has lost in the Hindi-speaking heartland of India, which has now passed completely out of its hands, if Himachal Pradesh is accepted.

Observers feel, however, that this optimism is unjustified. What is more likely to happen is that India will become another Babel, in which communication between the states will

become very difficult, if not virtually impossible. In this process, the Congress will lose its steadily waning influence faster than at present, and its chances of survival as the largest national party will recede to infinity by 1972.

Side by side with the propagation of a new language policy at the Centre, the demand for the recognition of Urdu as a second language in those Hindi-speaking states where there is a sizable Muslim minority has gathered momentum.

Explosive political potential

The sponsors of this move, which has a dangerously explosive political potential, are not Congressmen, who might have been expected to resort to it to restore their popularity among the Muslim voters of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, but the Left Communists.

The Left Communists, who lack a mass base in both these States, as their showing in the general election indicated, have deliberately set out to create one among the Muslims by pressing this demand, despite the fact that it threatens to disrupt the coalition governments in them.

In this venture, they have the enthusiastic backing of the pro-Pakistani elements among the Bihar and UP Muslims. One significant offshoot of the Peking-Rawalpindi axis is that these elements have aligned themselves with, or even joined, the Left Communist Party in these two States, West Bengal, Kerala and elsewhere.

Soviet propaganda pressure on India

MR PETER SAGER'S book is not an exciting thriller that probes the secrets of espionage as the title might suggest. It is an exhaustive and thorough study of Soviet propaganda in India which brings together all the facts of the Soviet ideological effort in this country. Many of these facts are individually known to most informed Indians but collectively constitute impressive documentation of the importance attached by the Soviet Union in winning and retaining India within her sphere of influence.

"The minimum aim of Soviet propaganda," says Mr Sager, "is probably to build up India as a reliable counter-weight to China in Asia."

"But Soviet propaganda," he continues, "is aiming higher than this. There is also a maximum aim. We find a clear intention to bring India into the Moscow orbit."

It is the opinion of the reviewer that in the sphere of foreign relations and even of military planning, Indian policies give rise to the question whether this is not taken for granted both by Moscow and New Delhi. It would seem that only the compulsions of the democratic framework within which allowances that have to be made for the strength of opposed ideological groupings, as well as the exigencies of the economic situation, have prevented further shifts in internal policy more to the liking of Moscow.

Mr Sager makes a comprehensive survey of the activities of Soviet news agencies in India—Tass and Novosti—and the scope of their services to the Indian Press. There is no doubt that it is a formidable effort. Taking into consideration the fact that these agencies purvey views and opinion rather than any news, the Department of Information of the USSR in India is undoubtedly the largest opinion forming organisation in this country.

It is the opinion of the reviewer that Mr Sager's estimate of 10 million dollars per year as the cost of the Soviet propaganda effort in India is certainly a gross underestimate.

It is more difficult to evaluate the influence on public opinion exercised directly by Soviet propaganda. The influence of a magazine like Soviet Land published in 14 Indian languages and available at give-away prices is undoubtedly immense, particularly as

Moscow's Hand in India, by Peter Sager, published by the Swiss Eastern Institute

they are often the sole magazines of quality in some Indian languages. The readership for various publications of the Information Department is however much more limited. One must not also overlook the value of easy availability of Soviet documents such as those provided by the Soviet Review brochure series which in Western countries are provided by expensive Digest Services. Often the only source material available to the Indian student of Soviet affairs is the material provided by the Information Department of the USSR.

A surprising number of news features and articles distributed by the Information Department do get published, especially in the smaller English and language dailies and other periodicals which are often in the position of having to fill up free space inexpensively.

Every year, there are Indian Government-sponsored film festivals of Soviet films in all the state capitals. The admission rates are cheaper than for normal films. The audiences are fairly large. But apart from creating

Under the Lens

by R. VAITHESWARAN



a possible favourable impression of the USSR, it is doubtful if they leave a more permanent mark.

The surprising thing is not that so much of Soviet material gets into the Press but that there is still considerable resistance in the Press to putting out Soviet propaganda.

Far more dangerous from the point of insidious influence on public opinion is the powerful Press controlled by Moscow-controlled Communists or fellow-travellers, especially in the periodical field, both in English and the languages. An organ of the Communist Party like New Age is read only by Party members and students of Indian Communism. But the purveyors of the dubious mixture of Soviet inspired political propaganda and pornography have the largest circulations among periodicals in the country. Mr Sager refers to these journals but it is not clear whether he realises that they are far more important for achieving Moscow's aims than the direct propaganda activity of the Soviet Embassy and related news agencies.

In addition, in recent years, the opinion-forming potential of magazines run by Communist or near-Communist intellectuals which cater specially to the intelligentsia, is quite considerable.

The financial connection, if any, between this periodical press and the Soviet Embassy, is not known. The power of advertising agencies which advertise for state-sponsored Soviet and East European firms in supporting this press, is known and Mr Sager also highlights it.

Dubious methods

Mr Sager does well in giving some details of the dubious methods adopted by the Information Department in promoting propaganda, such as providing financial inducements to newspapers and journalists etc. "Besides payment in kind (through gifts and tours)," he writes, "and besides the subsidising of certain newspapers and institutions, the Information Department also makes payments to individual journalists who promise to rewrite Soviet material and make it

continued on page 20

SHRIRAM PVC
is so
VERSATILE
SO IDEAL FOR MODERN LIVING

Colourful, cleanable, virtually unspoilable, SHRIRAM PVC is proving a fast favourite for hordes of items...

TOYS FOOTWEAR UPHOLSTERY
RAINWEAR WIRES AND CABLES
PIPES AND TUBES ENGINEERING ITEMS

SHRIRAM VINYL & CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, NEW DELHI-1

SAY THAT AGAIN...

This is a free country...princes have also the right of free trade union activity.

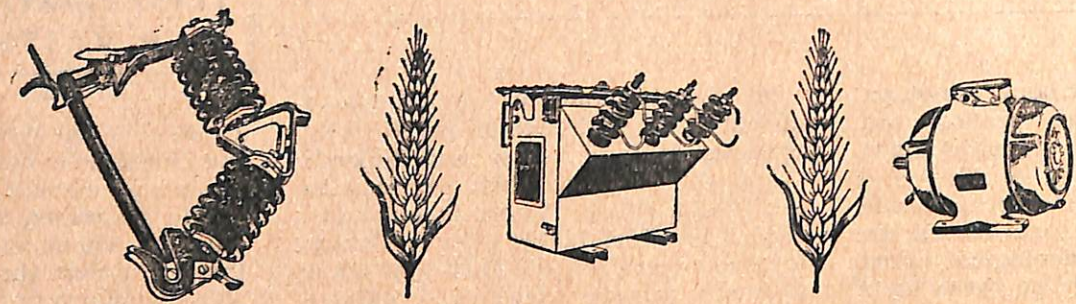
HOME MINISTER Y. B. CHAVAN

Faithful performance of contracts is good policy as well as morality.

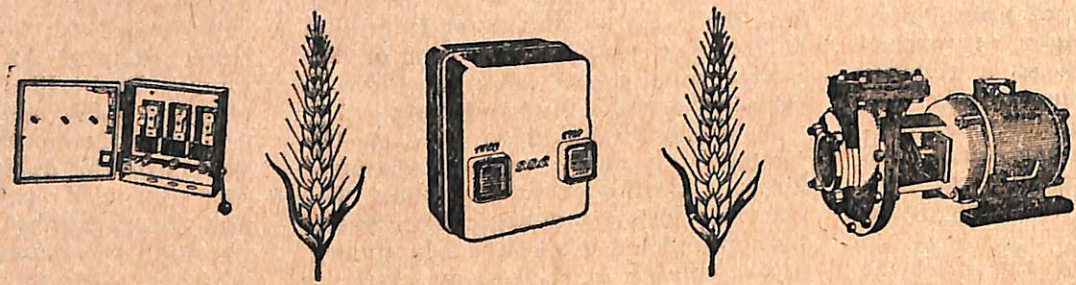
C. RAJAGOPALACHARI

Has the man who has proposed compulsory sterilisation been examined by a competent psychiatrist?

P. N. SAPRU, MP, Jurist and Congressman



TO **G.E.C.** 'GROW MORE FOOD' IS NOT JUST A SLOGAN



India's parched fields need water, and quick irrigation by pumpsets can provide the water they must have. Rural electrification on a wide scale can bring power to our farmers, so much needed for electrical pumps. This is where the selection of equipment to extend power distribution becomes vitally important in our drive to grow more food. G.E.C. produce many of the equipment that are essential to power distribution and utilisation. From high tension fuse

isolators and transformers to motors, starters and pumpsets, G.E.C. have specialised in producing equipment that stand up to the most rigorous conditions. Designed, in many cases, to more stringent specifications than currently accepted in India., G.E.C. equipment help to ensure uninterrupted supply of power to our villages. To the Indian farmer, the reliability of G.E.C. equipment is a guarantee of greater yield on every acre of land.



YOUR GUARANTEE

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY OF INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

CALCUTTA, PATNA, KANPUR, DELHI, BOMBAY, AHMEDABAD, RAIPUR, MADRAS, COIMBATORE, SECUNDERABAD, BANGALORE.

TRADE MARK G.E.C. REPRODUCED BY THE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY OF INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

© 1967 G.E.C.

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS



Suez closure hits Ceylon hard

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

COLOMBO The West Asia crisis is taking its toll of Ceylon's economy. There has been a 17½ per cent rise in freight rates round the Cape of Good Hope. Other freight rates are also up, as Caribbean and Latin American shippers, on whose necks the British and North Americans have fallen in their need for oil, have seen their chance to make a little extra.

There are fewer ships in Colombo harbour and no work for 2000 dockers. The Port Cargo Corporation is Rs 200,000 out of pocket.

India is helping Ceylon with her needs of diesel oil and petrol—50,000 of the 760,000 tons Ceylon needs. The Ceylonese are grateful, but they do not want to be too dependent on India. Already since starting to buy Indian coal (which is cheaper) instead of South African the South Africans have cut their tea imports from Ceylon by 20 per cent. India does not trade with South Africa because she is strongly against *apartheid*.

It is being asked here how, with

her foreign exchange shortage, Ceylon can afford to repatriate 525,000 Tamils who, under the newly passed Act, are allowed to take with them up to Rs 75,000 each in cash and assets. When asked if India would like to give a loan to cover this, the Indian Deputy Commissioner here said, "Why not ask China?"

If this can be settled, the implementation should now go ahead. The Buddhist leader who is head of the Malwatte Chapter has agreed to support it now that it has the force of law, and Mrs Bandaranaike's party is not likely to stop the departure of half a million Indians whom she accuses of meddling too much in Ceylon's affairs.

Peking aid for Zambia rail link

FROM VERE JAMES

NAIROBI The announcement by President Kaunda of Zambia on his return from an official visit to China, Pakistan and India, that China had offered to finance the proposed £100,000,000 railway link between his country and Tanzania, is forcing a serious reappraisal of earlier objections to the scheme—particularly the reluctance on the part of Western Governments to offer aid in this respect.

Five years ago the World Bank carried out an extensive survey. The proposals were rejected. But landlocked Zambia has as its only real outlet to the sea a rail line which passes through Rhodesia to the Portuguese Mozambique port of Beira. With Rhodesia's unilateral



President Kaunda—successful bid for aid.

declaration of independence, Zambia's position has become untenable. It is now believed the World Bank's view has changed and this may prove decisive in raising the finance either through the African Development Bank, or an international consortium.

The 1300-mile line has been fully surveyed by a combined British and Canadian team whose report indicates that the scheme could be feasible and profitable. All that is needed now is money. In addition to the construction of the line, which is expected to take five years, the final stage with rolling stock may cost up to

continued on next page

The week in ASIA

HONG KONG — Railway workers fought Red Guards in Hunan Province, killing or wounding 300 people and halting Canton-Hankow rail services, according to press reports.

CAIRO — Egypt proposed to Saudi Arabia a settlement of the Yemen conflict on the basis of the 1965 Jeddah agreement. Egypt has some 50,000 troops in Yemen and is believed to wish to withdraw them.

SYDNEY — Seven hundred journalists from all Sydney daily papers struck in protest against new gradings by their employers under which 130 were downgraded.

BEIRUT — Iraq, Syria and Lebanon lifted their ban on shipment of Iraqi oil to most European countries. The ban on Britain and West Germany was expected to remain.

KATHMANDU — Two candidates from the graduates constituency for the National Panchayat were given a year's imprisonment. They had allegedly demanded revival of political parties, now banned under Nepal's Constitution.

DACCA — Forty people were reported hurt when students demanding cheap food and press freedom clashed with police and troops.

RAWALPINDI — China is to supply Pakistan with one lakh tons of rice in exchange for raw jute and cotton, under an agreement signed here.

HONG KONG — Chinese civilians tried to rush a checkpoint on the British colony's border but turned back when Gurkha troops fired tear-gas. Chinese troops later arrived and prevented further intrusions.

DJAKARTA — Chinese diplomats were confined to their embassy following a similar ban on movement of Indonesian diplomats in Peking. Earlier, Chinese diplomats fired on rioters demanding severance of relations between the countries.

AMMAN — Firing broke out between Israeli and Jordan troops in violation of the cease fire. Increasing tension was reported between Arabs and Israelis in occupied Arab territory.

—from page 9

£ 60,000,000. A further £ 15,000,000 will be needed to improve port handling facilities to cope with an extra two million tons of Zambian exports and imports.

With no solution to the stalemate between Britain and Rhodesia, Zambia is looking towards the East Africa Common Market. Trade with Kenya is on the increase. In the last

two years it has jumped from £462,031 to £691,145. A new route south is being developed using lake steamers on Lake Victoria which will link up with the present Tanzania rail system.

President Kaunda has denied the suggestion that he is using the Chinese offer to exert pressure on countries like Britain, France, Japan and the United States. But a certain caution about Chinese policies can also be discerned. The *East African Standard* points out the differences between the terms of the Chinese

offer to Tanzania and Zambia. Tanzania would have had to pay for all equipment, rails, rolling stock etc, with the Chinese providing the labour—in thousands. The offer to Zambia appears to be all-embracing.

An editorial on the subject: "China has made a great propaganda splash with offers of aid to developing countries. Yet over 11 years to the end of 1964 less than a quarter of the promises which total £660,000,000 have materialised. The Chinese are not very good at making promises come true..."

America's long hot summer

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

DETROIT Something profound is happening in the Western Hemisphere this summer which is causing a torrent of comment and vast unease. Many have their own interpretations of the outbreaks of violence, burning and looting in American cities.

Immediate explanations include: (1) too little progress in living conditions and employment opportunities for the negroes (Newark); (2) rising expectations and frustrations caused by above-average progress for the negroes (Detroit); (3) the "sickness of the cities," where millions of the urban poor of all races feel imprisoned for life in unlivable noise, dirt, congestion, and ugliness; (4) an interstate conspiracy creating national turmoil; (5) too much money and effort diverted to Vietnam from the solution of domestic problems; (6) lack of "firmness" at the outset of disorders.

Solutions offered include billions of dollars more for slum alleviation, millions more for better law enforcement and the inevitable national commission of prominent citizens to investigate and make recommendations to the President by January 1. This 11-member Presidential Commission began its work last month under the chairmanship of Governor Otto Kerner of Illinois.

Always in the background on a subject of such absorbing concern is the effect it will all have on the 1968 presidential election. Already both parties have succumbed to the temptation of seeking partisan advantage. After the Michigan outbreak, the Republican leadership blamed President Johnson for inability to cope, while the President similarly charged Republican Governor Romney.

But there is a deeper concern growing. A nagging whisper is heard that perhaps when man reaches the peak of technological development he is realising too late that human character has been left out of the projection; that he has created dizzying external change while the people have remained unchanged. As a result he is simply unable to cope with the progress he has created. There is a suggestion that perhaps society is seeing a disintegration of integrity brought on by relative moral values, self serving materialism, and the embalming of God. "We are being asked," said Governor Kerner as he convened the Presidential Commission, "to probe into the soul of America".

Many who have wholeheartedly supported the administration's pro-

gramme in South East Asia are bound to rethink the American commitment. If society begins to crumble at home, many will ask whether there is sense in the enormously expensive effort on behalf of peace and freedom for South Vietnam.

This of course is precisely what underlines recent developments in the Western Hemisphere. Cuba's Ernesto Che Guevara is said to be developing simultaneous guerrilla uprisings in Bolivia, Venezuela, Peru, Colombia and Guatemala. And Fidel Castro at the Havana meeting of the Latin American Solidarity Organisation indicated, the American Black Power advocate Stokely Carmichael at his side, that the South American uprisings and the racial violence in the United States are all designed to create as many "Vietnams" as possible. Some are saying the movement may even seek contact with the Quebec separatists who want to partition Canada.

In the aftermath of the long hot summer of 1967, a re-evaluation of domestic and foreign policy will clearly be made.

Britain's defence cuts spelt out

FROM OLIVER CORDEROY

LONDON In the House of Commons the vote on the Defence White Paper calling for withdrawal from East of Suez by 1977 at the latest only gave the Government a majority of 67, (297-230).

Making Britain solvent being the primary aim of the Government, it is seen as pragmatically justified to cut costs of a world defence role. By 1967 the Government has become increasingly conscious of the need to frame economic policies which both strengthen the internal position

in the country and command international confidence. And this White Paper (the third on Defence in eighteen months) shows that the Wilson Government is spending as much or slightly more on a world defence role than the Conservative Government in its last year of office.

The main assertion (withdrawal by 1977) is not new. It is consistent with the resolution tabled at last year's Labour Party conference. This Defence White Paper has nothing unexpected to say on policy. What is new is the spelling out of the implications.

One serviceman in five is to be sacked. The Army is hardest hit. The Royal Navy is to have no shipborne aircraft except for helicopters. The Navy must from now on rely on RAF land-based aircraft. It is doubtful whether setting up island bases in the Indian Ocean at a cost of more than £50 million a piece will ever be accomplished. The Navy's main striking force is to be the submarine.

The Far Eastern obligations will be met by substituting (in the words of military jargon) a "capability" for a "presence". This means that a "capability" outside the Far Eastern area of a strategic reserve based in the UK with a naval and amphibious force based probably in Australia is to take the place of a "presence" based within the Far Eastern area. The precise size and deployment is still to be settled.

What was not brought out in the Defence debate is the precise nature of the non-military factor which makes possible this changeover in method of defence. The White Paper says that the actual timing of withdrawal will depend on progress made in achieving a new basis for stability in South-East Asia. What is this new basis?

Whatever it is, the White Paper does not see it as existent in the Middle East. In fact no mention is made of future British policy in regard to the Persian Gulf and the Middle East.

If there is to be this contraction of Britain's world defence role the question is now being asked: Does this mean an increasing reliance on her world diplomatic role?

To shift the emphasis from reliance on armed force on to reliance on diplomacy is a civilised advance. But it will sound more realistic if the diplomatic voice gives as certain a sound as any gun. What made Sir Winston Churchill's words crash like shells was that he acted upon them, often in the face of great resistance.

The week elsewhere

10% INCOME TAX FOR U.S.?

WASHINGTON—President Johnson proposed a 10 per cent surtax on corporations and personal income because of Vietnam war costs. In a message to Congress the US President said this year's budget deficit would rise to 28,000 million dollars unless taxes were increased. Expected spending would now be 79.5 billion dollars for defence and the Atomic Energy Commission and 62 billion dollars for civilian programmes.

Johnson also authorised a 45,000 increase in troops for Vietnam, bringing US forces there to 506,000.

FRENCH WORKERS SHARE

PARIS—French workers will share their employers' profits—if a draft decree approved in principle by the Government is carried out. All companies with over 1006 workers would be subject to the proposed law. In big companies, workers would receive shares in accordance

with overall profits. In small companies their shares would be invested for them by the firm. The proposed decree does not detail the size of the workers' share.



"How many times do I have to tell you not to shampoo your hair before the show...?"

The week in INDIA

CALCUTTA — State Labour Minister Subodh Bannerjee reported 15,000 maunds of foodgrains, enough to feed 1.5 lakhs people for a week, had been rotting for five months in a port warehouse. Bannerjee said one fifth of the foodgrains, mainly relief gifts from foreign countries, had become unfit to eat.

NEW DELHI — The Parliamentary Public Accounts Committee blamed Government authorities for the loss of Rs 2.14 crores through transactions with an unregistered private firm for supply of road rollers.

BHUBANESWAR — The Orissa Government introduced a Bill giving the Assembly Opposition leader Rs 750 monthly salary and a rent-free residence.

BHOPAL — Members of the new Madhya Pradesh coalition Cabinet decided to accept Rs 100 cut in their monthly salaries.

BOMBAY — Industries Minister R. A. Patil said the State Government would make every effort to secure priority of employment for Maharashtrians in new public and private industries.

BOMBAY — Exports fell by 206 million dollars in the 12 months since rupee devaluation, stated the "Economic Times". Exports in the year following devaluation totalled 1,505 million dollars compared to 1,711 million in the year before.

NEW DELHI — India's population on July 1 was estimated at 511.3 million, stated Deputy Home Minister K. S. Ramaswamy.

HYDERABAD — Hindustan Machine Tools, one of India's "prize public sector undertakings" has had to reduce production to a third of capacity because of recession, said Managing Director S. M. Patil. With Rs 3 crores of unsold stocks, he said, "From affluence it has become a question of survival."

MADRAS — Chief Minister Annadurai inaugurated free distribution of school books to junior students. About eight lakhs of notebooks were distributed.

NEW DELHI — Congress won 40.85 per cent of the votes in this year's Parliamentary elections, according to figures published by the Government. Next largest percentage, 8.59, voted for the Swatantra Party.

Strengthen your teeth against decay with Binaca Fluoride

Why do teeth decay?

Food particles left in your teeth after a meal break up into acids.

Acids weaken the protective enamel. Result—live tissues of teeth are open to attack by decay causing germs and decay means painful cavities (caries) with probable loss of teeth.

What to do

Toughen tooth enamel with Fluoride. Fluoride unites with enamel to give extra toughness to resist acids and decay.

How to do it

Brush with Binaca Fluoride, the only toothpaste which contains the *active* Fluoride compound *sodium monofluorophosphate*, and visit your dentist for periodical check-up.

Brush extra toughness into your teeth with Binaca Fluoride—*the toothpaste that is particularly good for children.*

C I B A

A dangerous career safeguarding a free press

WHEN I MET Ahmed Emin Yalman in Geneva at the annual conference of the International Press Institute, of which he is a very active member, he told me it was exactly sixty years to the day that he had taken up the pen as his life career.

He started to write when he was eight years old, and on the day he finished school he entered the newspaper *Essabba* as an apprentice. During that period—Abdul Hamid was then the ruler of Turkey—there were two groups of censors at work as the Sultan did not trust that one team would do the job in a thorough way.

Yalman then went to the United States for four years of study and returned to Turkey as a war correspondent during the First World War. Ataturk became the Turkish President after the war, and until 1924 all went relatively well. During that year, Ataturk decided to become head of state and president of the only party at the same time. Yalman wrote Ataturk a letter declaring that the existence of several parties was essential for preserving democracy. Ataturk refused to budge and closed down all the opposition papers. Yalman decided not to write anymore. And for ten years he did not publish a single word.

Again took up pen

After ten years, by chance, Yalman met Ataturk in a restaurant. After a long talk, he was persuaded to take up his pen again. His fight for freedom, however, continued. After the Second World War, during the last year of the Menderes regime, Yalman found himself again in jail for a while. And the old man gives you today the impression that, even with his seventy years, he would prefer to go to prison again rather than yield his deepest convictions.

During the present dramatic world situation is the international press fulfilling its rightful role of information and interpretation?

“One cannot speak in general about ‘the international press’. There are everywhere conscientious papers who inform their public in a

correct way and who interpret the events objectively. There are also everywhere newspapers who have preconceived ideas and who have only one point of view according to which they judge everything. Finally there are those newspapers who think only of their own existence and who, therefore, in order to be able



to appear, have to find excuses or even exploit hates and difficulties.”

You are just back from the United States where you were asked to do a study on the state of the US press. What were your conclusions?

“I found a great improvement, not only in the newspapers themselves, but also in what the public was expecting of them. One finds more and more a new type of reader who desires a clean and well-informed press. When I went for the first time to America, 55 years ago, Hearst was just launching his sensational papers with enormous headlines. Of the 22 papers of the Hearst group, only eight are left.

“Today, one of the best papers in the United States is the *Milwaukee Journal*. It is the only newspaper which belongs not only to the printers, but also to the editors and to the whole personnel, including the office boys. It is an amazing experiment. But when Arthur Sulzberger from the *New York Times* was recently looking for a place where his son could learn the trade, he chose the *Journal*.”

ON THE Spot
HIMMAT meets people

Is the press in Eastern Europe also progressing?

“Unfortunately I do not have that impression. On the contrary, in some countries there seems to be rather a contrary evolution. In Yugoslavia, however, one sees a great improvement, thanks to the fact that the press is adapting itself to the new demands made on it by the public.”

What would you do to strengthen the role played by the press in answering the problems of our time?

“One way would be to encourage the activities of the International Press Institute which through its congresses and publication, is doing a very good job. The great difficulty that the Institute faces is lack of funds. But even with limited funds, it has done good work in preserving a free press in East Africa and Asia.”

You come from a part of the world which is in great turmoil. What about the future evolution in this region?

“We live in a region full of divisions and hates, where it is not easy to establish a lasting peace. But I have always had faith in a real co-operation between Greece and Turkey. I always hoped that we could start here. It is a question of prestige on both sides. It should be easy to find a solution but, for the moment, both sides have chosen the road of antagonism.

“Some time ago, in private conversations between the two Foreign Ministers, there was almost an agreement reached. But with the recent events in Greece, I do not know what will happen. In any case, I believe Turkey is meant to be an element of reconciliation and peace between the nations.”

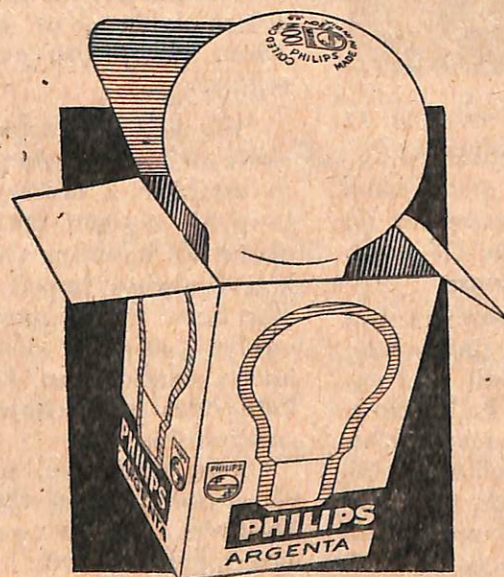
P.S.

For the real news read
HIMMAT Weekly

INDIAN SUBSCRIPTIONS -
3 years : Rs.32 • One year : Rs.12 • 6 Months : Rs.6.50
from Himmat Weekly, 294, Bazargate Street, Bombay-1

1. No glare.
2. No hard shadows.
3. Perfectly diffuse light.
4. No eyestrain!

...4 good reasons why
PHILIPS ARGENTA
 is the better lamp for your home



FREE!
 Write to Philips India Limited,
 Advertising Department,
 7 Justice Chandra Madhab
 Road, Calcutta 20, for free
 informative booklet "Guide to
 Scientific Homelighting".

PH 3642

viewpoint

Should Sheikh Abdullah now be released?

The Sheikh's mental torture is enough

First prize to Debashis Das Gupta, Calcutta 13

ONE of the baffling questions that has of late engaged the attention of different legislators, political commentators and exponents of the Constitution, is the justification for the detention of Sheikh Abdullah for prolonged periods without any trial.

The Government, it must be admitted in all fairness, never really demonstrated its true allegiance to democratic principles or valued freedom and justice. On the contrary, had it been guided by elementary human considerations, it would have lost no time in giving due thought to the Sheikh's release.

Our rulers neither understand nor care to gauge the feelings and emotions of the people. Nothing proved the pathetic ineptitude of the Indian Government so conclusively as its vague and fanciful belief that the ill-feelings, rancour and hostility between it and the Kashmiri people could be effectively removed with the arrest of their leader.

The arrest and confinement of a person without a trial for an indefinite period is, to say the least, adding a gross injury to a serious wrong. Mahatma Gandhi has rightly observed: "It is a bad outlook that truth and justice have to surrender to mere physical force whether wielded by an individual or Government." What the Government needs to realise is

that to a man, the highest indignity that reason can comprehend is to deprive him of natural justice.

No substantial proof in support of the Government's apprehension has been laid before us. There is no principle behind such a grossly unfair detention. Nothing could be more harmful and humiliating to democracy than the very fact that the Sheikh is being kept under confinement when there is virtually nothing on record to show that his behaviour was unjust or prejudicial to the interests of the country. On the other hand, had the Government called into question some of his

actions, it could well have brought it home through the usual process of law. Moreover, that a case filed against the Sheikh, involving a huge amount of money some time ago, was abruptly withdrawn to the consternation of many, is an additional ground for his immediate acquittal.

The Government's lingering decision on so crucial and vexed an issue, is an unmistakable symptom of its lack of statesmanlike handling of political matters. The Government, shaking off its dilatoriness and ambivalence, should set him at large forthwith. Admitting that the consequences of his release may be unpleasant and far-reaching, the mental agony and torture that Sheikh Abdullah has been undergoing by way of his prolonged detention is enough.

National security more important

Second prize to Shaju Peter, Calicut, Kerala

IT IS INDEED gratifying that we have men like Rajagopalachari, Jayaprakash Narayan, Deshmukh, and Frank Moraes amidst us who have got some real concern for the fundamental rights of a citizen guaranteed by our Constitution. Their sincere eagerness to see them preserved is most welcome. But their demand to release Sheikh Abdullah should be weighed against the more vital issue of peace and security of our border State.

One still wonders what the Sheikh really has in mind. It is obvious that he has ever sought to internationalise the so-called question of Kashmir. His own views on Kashmir have many a time been contradictory. Whether his cherished goal is an independent Kashmir or a special status respecting the legal accession of the State to the Union of India, or whether he is brewing up a hitherto unspoken idea is anybody's guess. If his past actions and utterances are any guide he never seems to have held any firm convictions on this problem.

It may be true that "Defence of India Rules" is no longer a justifiable necessity. But to say that with re-

gard to the border States is inexplicably illogical.

Chief Minister Sadiq has a strong case when he asserts, "We do not want to do anything which would disturb the present peaceful conditions here." It would be unfortunate if the public mind is once again to be agitated on this question.

We have sympathy for the Sheikh with his freedom denied for thirteen long years. It is also embarrassing for all Indians to know that his detention costs the Government about Rs 3 lakhs a year. But if this will ensure the peace of Kashmir the price is really rewarding.

The Government would do well to come to know what his real intentions are. The argument that while in detention he cannot express his views is in no way convincing. The security of a nation and the peace of a people are more vital than the rights of an individual.

Contributors to this week's competition felt this way about the Sheikh's release:

No	— 60%
Yes	— 26%
Undecided	— 14%

VIEWPOINT COMPETITION

* Should privy purses be abolished?

Closing date: August 18

** Defecting legislators should stand for re-election before resuming their seat.

Closing date: September 1

Prizes: Rs 25, Rs 15

Send entries of not more than 500 words to Viewpoint, HIMMAT, First Floor, 294, Bazargate St., Bombay-1.

* Jute and Jute Goods * Coal and Coal Washeries * Minerals * Heavy, Medium and Light Engineering * Process, Chemical and Mechanical Engineering * Refractories * Springs and Spring Balances * Pneumatic Equipment * Sub-Soil Investigation * Paper * Shipping * Travel Service * Research

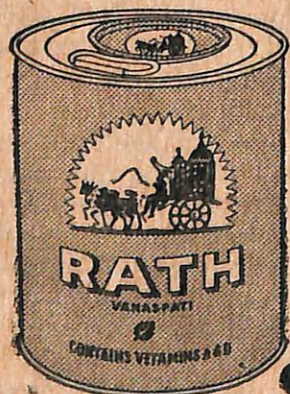


THE BIRD-HEILGERS GROUP

CHARTERED BANK BUILDINGS, CALCUTTA-1



I
HAVE
CHANGED
TO
**RATH
VANASPATI**



For its vitamin-rich goodness.
For the taste it adds to my cooking.
And because my family absolutely
loves food cooked in
Rath Vanaspati.

Change to Rath Vanaspati today!

LPE-Always RV. 276 B

Sentiments and politics of Tamilnad

BY K. S. RAMANUJAM IN MADRAS

It was the great Abraham Lincoln who declared, "Public sentiment is everything. With public sentiment, nothing can fail. Without it, nothing can succeed." If this is applicable to the American people, it must be much more so to the Tamil people. For, right from the beginning of 1920, when Mahatma Gandhi, visiting Tamilnad for the first time, announced that he was giving up his normal clothing in favour of a simple loin cloth worn by the poor Tamil peasant, they have shown themselves to be highly sentimental.

No wonder that the new DMK Government, whose leadership seem to have a very special mastery over the psychology of the Tamil people, have begun taking full advantage of it. They have shown, beyond doubt, during the last four months, that public relations, like morale, is a lot of little things.

"A fuss over simple things"

Firstly, they put up a big name board with neon lights in Tamil on the Secretariat building in the historic Fort St. George overlooking the Bay of Bengal. It said "Tamizhaga Arasu, Thalaimai Seyalagam" (Head offices of the Government of the Tamils). This was soon followed with English names on State Transport buses being changed to "Tamizhaga Arasu Pokkuvarathu"; and, inside the vehicles, quotations from "Tirukural" and a picture of Sage Tiruvalluvar were fixed.

The motto around the State emblem of Temple Tower which was "Satyameva Jayathe" was changed to "Vaimaye Vellum" (Truth triumphs always).

The opposition Congress did not at first seem to care for what was being done. Some of the leaders, including the former Union Minister for Petroleum, even remarked with contemptuous sarcasm, "What is all this about? Why are they making a fuss of such simple things? Small minds only know how to act small." They were at once answered, "Why did you not do even such simple silly things during the twenty years you have been in office?" The DMK leaders knew that they had the sentiment of the Tamil people

squarely on their side while doing all this.

They followed this up by introducing an invocation prayer of Tiruvalluvar with which to start the proceedings of the daily sessions of the State Assembly. As if to crown it all, on the last day of the Budget session, Mr Annadurai moved an official resolution changing the name of Madras State to "Tamil Nadu" (The land of the Tamils) and when he raised his voice to say, "Hail, Tamil Nadu", every one of the members present in the House, including those of the Congress, had to follow suit. How could anyone calling himself a Tamilian afford to be unsentimental about it?

The other act that evoked the sentiments of the people was the unconditional release of all who had been convicted in the anti-Hindi agitation of 1965. "This is never done; many had committed grave acts of looting, arson, etc.", was the Congress protest. May be they were right, but then how are the official records of conviction at the time of the anti-Hindi disturbance to be accepted as having recorded truth and nothing but truth. There was violence on both sides, by the people as well as the police. An armistice had to come if the sentiments of the people, severely hurt at the time, was to be restored in favour of the new Government.

Act hailed by people

Apart from the announcement of the Annadurai Ministry to take only Rs 500 per month as salary, Mr Annadurai had said at the time of taking up office that none of his Ministers would draw any salary until the new Government was in a position to give rice at one rupee a Madras measure. It was an act of great sentimental value and Mr Annadurai knew it. The people hailed his announcement even though eminent leaders like former Chief Minister Baktavatsalam quickly retorted "If they are not to receive their salaries, how will they manage?"

He got it back at once, "If it becomes necessary, people will give us our wants through small public

subscriptions." This reply touched the people so much that in each of the meetings the Ministers addressed for the next few days, purses were presented. Not one of the Ministers actually accepted these amounts. They turned them over to the Chief Minister's relief fund!

The Chief Minister also decided that none of his Ministers who had their own houses in the city would move into official quarters; those who had cars would continue to use them. Lastly, not one of them would have cars larger than Hindustan or Fiat; big luxurious cars being reserved for visiting dignitaries.

What Mr Annadurai was doing by all this was not very different from what the Congress leaders themselves had done when they formed the first popular ministry in 1937. Had not many newspapers and periodicals all over India and abroad published the picture of Rajaji washing his own clothes?

No rural resentment

When the cheap rice scheme was announced, the Congress leaders hoped the new Ministry had made a big mistake in their calculations and that the rural population would rise in revolt over the partiality that was being shown to the urban people. They calculated that rice would cost around Rs 2 per Madras measure outside the areas under statutory rationing. The rural people have not shown any resentment over the Government's decision. Why should they? Most of the rural population depended for their daily food on the grains they had stored after harvest.

Recent fires in the slums of Madras city provided yet another opportunity for the ruling DMK Party to awaken and unite the sentiments of the Tamil people. The response that was seen on some of the busy thoroughfares to the personal door-to-door appeal of some of



Chief Minister
C. N. Annadurai:
people on his side

Who's been nibbling your ear?



Who else, but those infernal pests!

The magnitude of the problem of crop damage caused by insect pests and diseases is perhaps not fully realised by many of us. Last year alone, crop losses amounted to over 10,000 million rupees—an astronomical figure for a country like India with limited agricultural resources and a multitude of mouths to feed.

Protection is our business

Modern, scientific pesticides, easily available to farmers across the country, are an essential pre-requisite for India's agricultural prosperity. TATA FISON has been making a concerted effort in this field...using its research facilities and resources to provide farmers with the widest, most effective range of pesticidal chemicals made from indigenous sources. Tata Fison's most recent contribution has been the introduction of ROGOR—India's first safe, systemic insecticide, a revolutionary form of protection for a variety of crops.

TATA FISON PESTICIDES
INDUSTRIES LIMITED

ROGOR is the registered trade mark of Montecatini, Milan, Italy.

“THE AGONY AND THE ECSTASY”

IRVING STONE's epic novel, “The Agony and the Ecstasy”, which headed the best-seller lists for nearly two years (selling upwards of 11,500,000 copies), has now been brought to the 70mm screen by 20th Century Fox. (Regal Cinema, Bombay).

Veteran director Sir Carol Reed has brilliantly portrayed the agony and the ecstasy of Michelangelo Buonarotti's struggle to bring forth the artistic genius which boiled inside him. The colour is a delight. The photography and settings, including a full-scale reproduction of the Sistine Chapel in the Vatican, are superbly done.

The film is made entirely in Italy—Florence, Rome and the cliffs of Carrara where the marble used by Michelangelo for his masterpieces is still quarried. The camera conducts a breathtaking prologue tour of some of Michelangelo's greatest works of art—Pieta, David, Moses, the dome of St. Peter's. Of the 43 recognised works of art by Michelangelo all but three reside in Italy—19 of them in his native Florence.

Best role of career

Acting credits are due in generous measure to Charlton Heston and Rex Harrison. Heston is a strong and likeable Michelangelo (“The facial resemblance is remarkable; they both had broken noses,” says the publicity!) He manages to divorce himself enough from earlier portrayals of Moses, (“Ten Commandments”) Judah (“Ben Hur”) and El Cid, to



Michelangelo (Charlton Heston) confronts Pope Julius II.

come up with the best role of his career.

When the handouts scream “fresh from his triumphant performance as Professor Henry Higgins” one is intrigued to see what Rex Harrison will make of Julius II, the warrior Pope who, sword in hand, fought to establish in the Vatican a Church free from foreign domination. He does magnificently. With touches of gentle humour, an angry intolerance of obstacles (be they things or men), Harrison unfolds the autocratic character of Pope Julius in his restless drive to embellish the Sistine Chapel with the greatest fresco ever created. Both Harrison and Pope Julius can be said to have succeeded.

FILMS

Michelangelo's love for the Concessina de Medici, a daughter of the powerful House of Medici which has produced kings and popes for centuries, is treated delicately enough not to intrude upon the main story. And for this, Diane Cilento is as responsible as the script.

Well chosen theme

Those who have read the 781-page novel may debate the selection of incidents made by script-writer Philip Dunne. They should also appreciate his agony in condensing such an ecstasy of action and artistry onto a few thousand metres of celluloid. He has done well to choose as his central theme the struggle between Pope and painter over the Sistine Chapel ceiling.

Michelangelo's prime love was sculpting. The Pope commanded him to paint. The struggle of wills is dramatically shown. In the end, the ceiling is finished. Pope Julius, now a dying man, tells the artist how when he meets his Creator he will throw the Sistine Chapel fresco on the scales against his sins. It was the best compliment he could pay Michelangelo. On the day of the Chapel's dedication, Michelangelo was to be found not at the Vatican but, chisel and hammer in hand, resuming his long-postponed sculpture.

It is a powerful film and, perhaps more important, something for the whole family.

C.B.M.

“Batliboi - the source of power”



Power which generates electricity. To supply industry. To produce goods, to create jobs — to increase productivity and prosperity. Batliboi supply Plants that generate this power on which national development depends.

From the Maithon to Sharavathi, from Koyana to Aliyar and Kodayar—Power Projects are injecting a new vitality in the nation's economic and industrial lifeline. For these and other projects, Batliboi supply turbines and generators, transformers and switchgear, and other allied equipment.

WORLD-RENOWNED POWER PLANTS FROM FRANCE!

NEVRPIC Hydraulic Turbines, Governors, Valves, Gates, etc.

STEIN & ROUBAIX—H.P. Steam Boilers.

ALSTHOM—Steam Turbo Sets, Waterwheel Generators, Traction Equipment, Synchronous Motors, Industrial Drives, Rectifiers etc.

ALSTHOM-SAVOISIENNE—Power Transformers, Reactors, Static Capacitors etc.

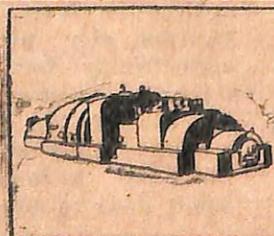


Batliboi & COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED

Regd. Office: Post Box No. 190 A

Forbes Street, Bombay 1.

Branches • Associate • Agencies ALL OVER INDIA



BATLIBOI
for everything
in machinery
and machines
for everything!

TAMILNAD—from page 17

the stalwart DMK leaders, including the film star Mr M. G. Ramachandran, was unprecedented. In three days, he collected, single-handed, over Rs 50,000 in cash and kind. Bags full of small coins that were collected seemed to represent the sense of participation that was evoked in the hearts of hundreds of thousands of simple citizens for the distressed slum dwellers.

It is in this context that the “Demands Day” on July 23, throughout Madras State, has to be viewed. For 20 years, the Tamil people have been told by successive Congress

Governments that both the Salem Steel Plant and the Tuticorin Harbour Project are essential for their industrial development. Much sentiment has been built into the claim for these projects. How then could the new DMK Ministry have dealt with such an inflammable public issue other than by sponsoring a “Demands Day” which passed off without any incidents?

The by-election for the prestige Lok Sabha constituency of South Madras will provide a good opportunity to evaluate the extent of the build-up of sentiment for the new DMK Government.

Get up to date with HIMMAT Weekly

INDIAN SUBSCRIPTIONS - from Himmat Weekly, 294, Bazargate Street, Bombay-1

Name _____

Address _____

Enclosed

6 months Rs. 6-50
 1 year Rs. 12
 3 years Rs. 32

please ✓ whichever desired and send with remittance to HIMMAT at the above address

A month in Bihar

BY N. RAMACHANDRAN

WITH A VIEW to helping the relief work in Bihar, this year the All-India Kishor Shanti Dal Camp was organised from May 3 to 30. Shanti Sena Mandal sent information to 2600 colleges. It is strange to note, however, that only 66 campers arrived: 25 from Maharashtra, 16 from Gujarat, 6 each from Orissa and Rajasthan, 4 from Madras, 2 each from Andhra, Madhya Pradesh and UP, and one from Kerala, Kashmir and Assam.

Camp in three parts

The camp was divided into three parts: preliminary camp in Gaya district, evaluation camp in Patna, and work camp in Shahbad district. On the second day Shri Jayaprakash Narayan inaugurated the Camp. He apprised the campers of the drought situation in Bihar and the relief work.

In the camp itself, all of us participated in sanitary work, drawing

water, cooking and serving food. In the villages, our work was to help the poor labourers in digging tanks, in serving food in kitchens, distributing milk, medicine and clothes and inspecting relief work of the Government and other institutions. At one place we helped to arrange a funeral.

We were shocked to note that even after 20 years of independence, the people are ignorant of the changes outside their villages. They appeared unable to do anything to change the condition of their families or to educate their children. Even after hard labour from morning till evening, they were unable to earn enough to fill their stomachs, because of the exploitation by contractors. The villagers could not understand why youngsters from well-to-do families, casting away all differences of caste, creed, colour and language, were working with them.

UNDER THE LENS—from page 7

appear in another form under their own names."

The subservience of the Government of India is perhaps most highlighted by its failure to take action against the Soviet Embassy for constantly breaking what Mr Sager calls "the Third power rule", according to which no foreign Embassy in one country can indulge in abuse of another country. He points to the many instances of Soviet brochures which attack US aid to India and US policy in Vietnam. The most glaring instance in past months however has been the violent anti-Chinese campaign carried on by the Information Department of the Soviet Embassy, which has emerged as the most active anti-Chinese propagandist in India, without any obvious obstructions from the Indian External Affairs Ministry.

Investigation called for

Mr Sager alleges a definite connection between the "New Age" press releases and the Soviet Information Department. As this is substantiated by the interesting and instructive report of the Zurich Police, investigation from the appropriate agencies of the Government of India is definitely called for.

Mr Sager's book however suffers from inadequate background knowledge of India. As long as it is factual and informative, the book is fine. Where he seeks to comment on India, his statements are shallow and sometimes incorrect. For example, no knowledgeable Indian will agree with the first part of the following of Mr Sager: "Although in the field of domestic politics, the CPI exerts no independent influence, it is able to provide considerable support for the Soviet Union." It is obvious to any student of contemporary India that the CPI (Right) and the crypto-Communist faction inside the Congress Party exercise far greater influence on internal policy than warranted by their organisational strength precisely because of the Moscow-New Delhi tie-up. There is also a tendency in Mr Sager to make sweeping and unsubstantiated statements such as that the majority of the Soviet citizens in India are probably engaged in political activities at Soviet instigation.

Errors such as in the photograph facing page 105 where a Hindi text on the Economic and Political Geography of the Soviet Union is described as a "Russian Grammar in Hindi" could have been avoided with a little more care. However, Mr Sager's book is an invaluable study on a subject largely neglected in this country.

We saw that while drought conditions were spreading all round and were actually making people starve, and animals were helplessly dying in the villages, many citizens were found living in their usual way as if there was no drought at all—eating and drinking, enjoyments, cinemas and recreations, marriage ceremonies, all went on as before.

Human qualities deteriorate

After serious thought we concluded that the sufferers were only those who had lost their purchasing power, who depended on agriculture for their earnings or who were labourers. While those who had permanent earnings such as business, service, etc. were either unaffected or only partially affected by drought. Those who had money could purchase from the bazaar or from the cities.

We saw how human qualities were deteriorating because of hunger. Mothers snatching away the food from their small babies to meet their hunger; the children weeping. We saw truthfulness, service and sacrifice declining day by day. Profiteering is done even in the relief work. Cases of humanity were also seen.

My attention was caught by the reluctance of many people to participate in the manual labour schemes organised by the Relief Committee to enhance their living standard.

We won the affections of villagers to the extent that when we left that place some of them shed tears. One cannot forget their hospitality.

NATIONAL EKCO
RADIO
AND
TRANSISTORS

I am the National-Ekco Guardsman—symbol of protection for every set.

GENERAL RADIO & APPLIANCES LTD.
Bombay • Calcutta • Madras • Delhi • Bangalore
Secunderabad • Patna

LPE-Aiyars NE. 83

This was a Life

ABU ALI AL-HASSAN
NIZAM-UL-MULK
Circa 1030—1092

CAN a subject people give civilisation to alien conquerors? Nizam-ul-Mulk did. He put the fullest riches of his Aryan heritage at the service of the Turkish Seljuq masters, who ruled from the Khyber Pass to the Black Sea across to Egypt's borders.

Abu Ali al-Hassan was born in Khorassan about 1030 AD. After serving in the local administration, Abu Ali was raised to the Grand Vizirship of the whole Empire under the title Nizam-ul-Mulk (Orderer of the Realm).

He soon proved his worth, as a capable administrator and as a patron of the arts and sciences. The Seljuq rulers encouraged the learned to flock to their court.

Nizam-ul-Mulk himself wrote a number of works. But, greater still, he encouraged other men of genius. He founded a University in Baghdad to perpetuate that diffusing of the arts and sciences for which Baghdad had been a world centre for 400 years.

He had an astronomical observatory built near Maragheh in East Azerbaijan. Here he installed a mathematician named Ghiyath-ud-Din Abu'l-Fath Omer ibn Ibrahim al-Khayyam. This brilliant scientist produced astronomical tables and a very accurate calendar.

Nizam-ul-Mulk's chief work, the Siyasat-name or Art of Government, is a manual of principles of rulership based on his interpretation of history and his own experiences of power. An interesting section describes the growth of factions which harm the common wealth and destroy right government. One separatist society he castigates was an offshoot of the Ismaili sect run by Grand Master Hassan es-Sabbah, who used drugs, especially hashish, to turn men into addicts who, for supplies of the drug, would do anything he ordered them, such as murder his political rivals. The addicts were called Hashishi'in. The Frankish Crusaders pronounced this "assassin", whence "assassination".

One of their victims was Nizam-ul-Mulk himself. A hashishi murdered him in 1092. Deprived of his wise leadership the Seljuq realm fell apart in dynastic quarrels.

F.G.

U.S. MUST REJECT SECTIONAL SELF-DETERMINATION

OVER the years, the United States has patronised and lent weight and respectability to Pakistan in her plea for sectional self-determination in Kashmir. The US Government is intrigued why India, which so staunchly and heroically upholds the principle of self-determination at home and abroad should deny it to the Kashmiris. Yet the US has turned a deaf ear to the cry for sectional self-determination in Paktoonian and East Pakistan. Historically, the US fought a civil war to maintain the indivisibility of the Union, and the denial of sectional self-determination to the Southern States.

How would the US Government like the cry for a separate homeland by the 22 million American coloured people currently rioting in and around Detroit to be given powerful international support and respectability on the principle of sectional self-determination? How does the US Government view the de Gaulle plea to the French-speaking Canadians in Quebec that sectionally they belong to France and hence should retain their identity from Canada and the US?

India repudiates sectional self-determination. Pakistan repudiates sectional self-determination and for that matter self-determination itself. Canada repudiates sectional self-determination. The US too must repudiate the principle of sectional self-determination.

SUBASH N. THADANI, Bangalore

BELIEVE IT OR NOT...

ON July 21, the head office of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was kept closed; the Deputy Commissioner had called me for some urgent work. When I asked a watchman the reason, he

Letters

told me that a Deputy Commissioner, Mr Shete, had died, hence the closure.

I scratched my head but could not remember anyone by that name. On the following day I learnt that Mr Shete was the Deputy Commissioner of the Corporation during the 1930s and he had retired from service in 1939 AD!

The officers and the staff of the Corporation must be most sensitive; why else would they stop work? It must be to honour the memory of Mr Shete, who retired 28 years back.

I wish Mr Ripley, the original editor of the "Believe It Or Not" series, were alive in 1967. He would have warmly thanked the Corporation officers and men for providing him with a wonderful story.

SHRIKANT V. BHAT, Bombay 22

DANGEROUS DRIVING

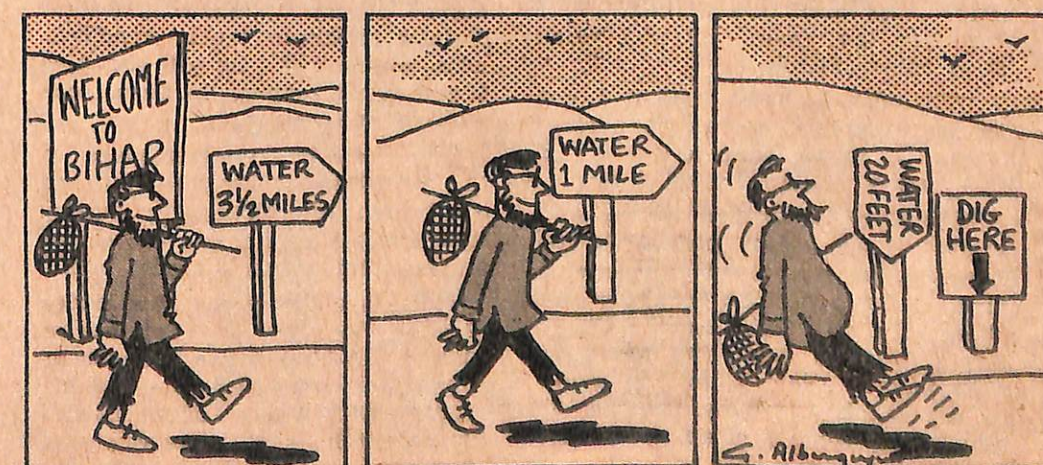
THE Education portfolio in the hands of Dr Triguna Sen is like a car in the hands of a person who cannot drive. With his two language formula, and medium of instruction in regional languages, he is leading the country towards intellectual dissension, social disintegration, economic stagnation, and political insolidarity. It is high time every intelligent person, be he clerk, teacher, lecturer or professor, rose as one man against the implementation of his policies.

C.M.J., Secunderabad

24TH TIME LUCKY?

AFTER BEING DISAPPOINTED 23 times in the "Find the Ball" competition I have decided not to enter any more in future. But this will not prevent me from buying HIMMAT Weekly for its excellent political news and views on both internal and international affairs.

N. THYAGARAJAN, Madras 14





Seat of honour

by Rajmohan Gandhi

Caux, Switzerland

"HEADQUARTERS of the hope of the world." This is how Arthur Baker, long-time Parliamentary correspondent of the London Times, described Caux.

Adenauer and Schuman, Kishi and U Nu, Communists and capitalists, Mau Mau men and South African whites have been to Caux, conference centre for Moral Re-Armament, echoing Baker's words.

"If Moral Re-Armament were just another theory," Robert Schuman, the late French Premier and Foreign Minister, said, "I should not be interested. It is a philosophy of life applied in action that I have seen reaching the millions. It is a world-wide transformation of society that has already begun."

International centre

People come to Caux from all parts of the earth, find themselves amidst men and women whose lives are given to world remaking, and get changed.

The other day a Vietnamese woman in her fifties spoke. She used to live with her husband, a French air force officer, and their children in a comfortable North Vietnamese home with 11 servants. He died. The Communists gave her a day to quit the country.

Madame Hoang Thy Xuan Lan said: "I come from Vietnam and am French by marriage. I lost my husband in the war of 1954. I had two daughters studying in Switzerland, but the younger one broke her back and died in 1960. The older one got leukemia. I lost her last year. Now I work in a Swiss family.

"Through a Swiss friend I got to know about Moral Re-Armament. I came here to Caux. I was really shaken by all I saw.

"However, I decided to try and apply those four standards of honesty, purity, unselfishness and love. I have decided specially one thing. It may seem small. Every day I have to clean the shoes of everybody. Every time I grumble in my kitchen. Now, instead of grumbling when I clean the shoes, I will sing.

"I have contact with all the Vietnamese students in Switzerland. I decided that I should contact them and get them to Caux.

"Then I think we can do something to change our Vietnam."

When you see people before you being freed from their bitterness, finding hope and a purpose for their lives, you burn for this answer to reach men who rule nations and redirect their policies.

Jim Coulter is a skilled Australian writer and revolutionary fighter for Moral Re-Armament. He flew bombers during World War II. He has related in Caux the story of the changes coming to Papua-New Guinea through Moral Re-Armament.

Eastern part of the largest island in the world after Greenland, Papua-New Guinea has a population of 2,300,000 with more than a thousand tribes and 700 languages. Razor-backed ridges have compartmentalised the island.

Papua-New Guinea has 14,000-foot mountains, impenetrable forests, natural beauty and possibly immense wealth, unknown or untapped. For millennia, life on the island has remained in one groove, or so we are told. Now there are stirrings. People are eager for rights, for status.

"Real civilisation"

Will Papua-New Guinea repeat on its soil the humiliating story of nation after nation in Asia and Africa, where independence has turned out to be a cruel disappointment, with corruption, killings, jailings? Will Papua-New Guinea enthroned truth, unselfishness and unity? Or will she give the seat of honour to hate, self-seeking and vanity?

"We may be the last place in the world to be civilised, but we can become the pioneering country that teaches all nations the secret of real civilisation—God's plan."

These are the words of a leader of the people of Papua-New Guinea. Addressing a number of Australians who had come to his country with a team of Moral Re-Armament he said, "The way you have lived and mixed with our

people ties in with our traditional moral standards. We are afraid that all our traditional moral ties with the family are going.

"In the old days there was no divorce. Any one who committed adultery was killed straight away. This is something I would like you to know, because this is my background and my country's and it is no use your knowing half.

"There is room here only for the best Australians. If Australia does not give us the right thing—Moral Re-Armament—we will turn elsewhere."

18-year-old Leo Kawaua travelled for three days to meet the Australians. "I heard about MRA in my village," he said, "and decided to give my life for it. In five years my brother will be old enough to take over our land plot. I am then ready to go to India or wherever needed."

New basis of hard work

The country's leading Papuan public servant, Dr Reuben Tau-reka, Assistant Director of Public Health, has said:

"Most of the newly emerging countries have come to some sort of very bad management in governing their own affairs. More bloodshed, more unrest and more fighting have been experienced, created by hatred and bitterness towards the ex-colonial powers.

"Are we going to do the same thing here in Papua-New Guinea? We can plan to avoid all these problems. Today in our society hatred is a psychological disease. I understand that when Prime Minister Holt was opening the Moral Re-Armament Assembly in Melbourne in January he stated that we did not need under-developed people in under-developed countries. This is quite true. We want dedicated people to develop this country for the benefit of the people of the country.

"It is time we planned for our future on a basis of hard work, non-violence and no hatred. It will take solid work and deep caring for the people. It may be our greatest destiny to show that people can be rapidly transformed for the benefit of the nation."

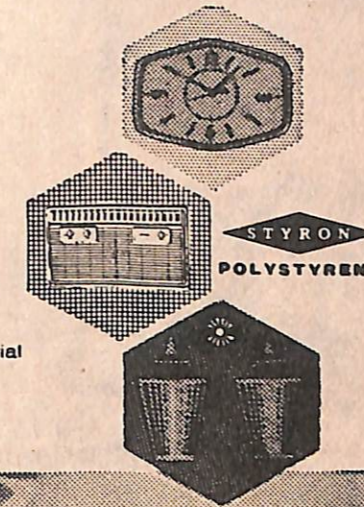
Polystyrene and you!

A modern reception room—and POLYSTYRENE is much in evidence. Polystyrene is used for desk calendars, pen holders, airconditioner fronts, light fittings.

To mention just a few POLYSTYRENE has become so much a part of daily life that we tend to take it for granted.

But it's difficult to imagine a modern reception room, showroom or office without POLYSTYRENE—the versatile plastics material we depend so much upon.

POLYSTYRENE—for better and modern living!



POLYCHEM LIMITED

Regd. Office: 7, Jambhadri, Tata Road, Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay 1. Telephone No: 241778, 241689

SOME EXTRA INCOME FOR YOU!

You can get Rs. 10 commission for every three annual subscriptions sent to HIMMAT. All you have to do is send name, address and Rs. 12 for each subscription to HIMMAT WEEKLY, 294 Bazar-gate Street, Bombay 1. We will send you by return your commission in cash.

Do you realise that this can bring you monthly:

- Rs. 10 for 3 subscriptions
- Rs. 50 for 15 subscriptions
- Rs. 100 for 30 subscriptions

This offer remains open only till Diwali ... so start today!

FIND THE BALL Competition No: 32



2nd Prize: HIRA LUXURY SHAVING BRUSH & SHAVING STICK (with Hira luxury blades)

Nearest entry wins Rs. 25
On the ball wins Jackpot*

*Each week half the prize of Rs. 50 will be awarded to the nearest entry. The other half will be carried forward to a "Jackpot" to be won by the first competitor who marks the ball EXACTLY. This Jackpot will accumulate Rs. 25 per week until it is won.

HOW TO PLAY

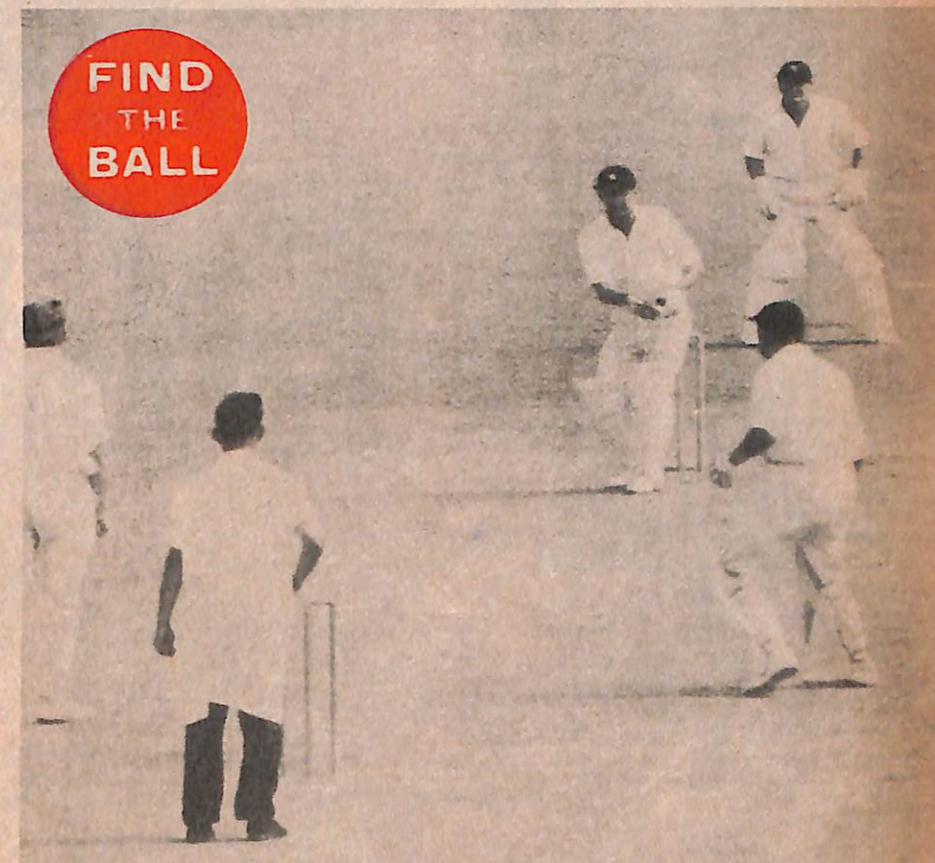
The ball in this cricket action picture has been painted out. All you have to do is mark a cross where you think the ball is. Then cut out the picture and send it to "Find the Ball", c/o HIMMAT, 294 Bazar-gate Street, Bombay 1, by noon Monday August 21. The winner will be published in August 25 issue.

There is no limit to the number of entries you can make, but only one cross may be marked on any one picture. The Editor's decision is final.

Name _____

Address _____

I agree to the rules of the competition as outlined above.



WINNER OF COMPETITION 30: Jackpot prize of Rs. 75 to D. S. Parab, Chiman- lal Chawl No. 4, Room 45, Tardeo Arthur Rd., Bombay 34. (on the ball)

2nd prize to Jagdishchan-dra Mishrikotkar, Central Telegraph Office, Bombay 1. (11mm from ball).

Next Week's Jackpot: Rs. 50



Indian textiles and world trade—Venice

"In sooth these Indian muslins look like tissue of spider's web. There is no king or queen in the world but might be glad to wear them."

MARCO POLO (13th Century)

TWO CENTURIES after Marco Polo's voyage, Europe began clamouring for Indian textiles. Exquisitely woven cottons and sumptuous silks were ferried over from Alexandria by Venetian merchants. Venice soon became a thriving emporium as these fabrics fetched higher and higher prices in the markets of Europe.

Since the earliest times, Indian textiles have been instrumental in the opening of new trade routes, in bringing wealth into India and in linking the rest of

the world more closely with the East.

Today the manufacture of textiles is one of the country's largest industries. Indian textiles compete in all the major world markets and in 1965 alone, they earned Rs. 73 crores worth of foreign exchange!

Although the traditional methods of colour processing live on, India's textile industry demands scientifically formulated pigment emulsions and binders. Over 75% of the country's pigment-using textile manufacturers use COLOUR-CHEM products. Experienced makers of pigments and dyestuffs, COLOUR-CHEM are constantly developing new processes to augment the competitive strength of Indian textiles all over the world.

COLOUR-CHEM LIMITED
Fort House, 221, Dadabhoy Naoroji Road, Fort, Bombay-1

In collaboration with:
Farbenfabriken Bayer AG.,
West Germany and

Farbwerke Hoechst AG.,
Frankfurt, West Germany

Distributed through:
Chika Limited,
13, Mathew Road, Bombay-4

Hoechst Dyes & Chemicals Limited,
Parekh Mahal, Veer Nariman Road,
Bombay-1

Indokem Private Ltd.
221, Dadabhoy Naoroji Rd. Bombay-1

Colour-Chem adds colour to India's textiles

AND NOW ON TO THE NEXT



p.5

RECESSION'S OTHER FACE p.3