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HIMMAT

WEEKLY 25p

VOL 2 NO 26

Asia's New Voice

FRIDAY APRIL 29 1966

Rajmohan Gandhi answers those who ask:

IS INDIA A SINKING SHIP?

Under the Lens

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HIMMAT

Asia's new voice

WEEKLY

Bombay Friday April 29 1966

Fair Lady and Faint Hearts

PROFESSOR N. G. RANGA's private resolution urging a
"Pacific Concord" embodying firm defensive under-
standing between Japan, Australia and other demo-
cratic countries, though defeated in Parliament, has
stimulated healthy thinking in minds otherwise
atrophied.

Foreign Minister Swaran Singh in reply to the
Swatantra leader's resolution said the idea of mili-
tary pacts being the best means of containing Chin-
ese expansionism in South-east Asia had to be given
up. The Foreign Minister offered no alternatives.
He spoke in general terms that economic and cul-
tural relations should be strengthened and India was
ready to take help from any country ready to give
it. (It is amazing how our mind always travels
along the lines of what other countries can give us
rather than what we can give to others).

While the Foreign Minister is holding on to the
safety of the known ways, it is significant that other
members of his Party are thinking ahead and afresh.
At least two Congressmen supported the opposition
member's resolution. Mr. Ragunath Singh, MP,
pleaded strongly for Indian initiative in bringing
about accord among friends to avert external danger.

Mr. Sheo Narayan, also Congress, said that the
idea underlying the resolution was good and should
be accepted.

The only concern of our Central Ministers ap-
pears to be the maintenance of the *status quo* in
home and foreign affairs. Their lack of risk, and
absence of dare, is frustrating the spirit of our peo-
ple. We are in the grip of inferior thinking. If
leaders don't take India along a path of a right kind
of change, the time will come when this nation will
—fed up—be prepared to accept any sort of change.

There is a restive, questing, searching spirit in
the nation. If anyone in the Cabinet is sensitive to
it, it is Mrs. Gandhi. She says she wants to remove
unnecessary controls, to meet groups of industrialists,
town planners, writers and young farmers to discuss
ways of harnessing to better purposes the available
talent and dynamism in the country.

But to implement any new policies she will have
to carry her Cabinet with her. She will need fresh
and open minds around her. A fair lady and faint
hearts go ill together.

The elections may give Mrs. Gandhi a better
opportunity. Meanwhile wisdom may lie in her
capacity to pick the right advisers.

Jumping to Conclusions

THE MOOD of the Lok Sabha was angry this week
when the latest train explosion in Assam figured in a
two-and-a-half hour discussion. In three train blasts
since February 16, 133 have died. Over 250 have
been injured, many seriously. The victims were in-
nocent civilians, for the most part third class
passengers.

Violence in India's turbulent North-east is on the
increase and with it the nation's defensibility is seri-
ously threatened. Railways Minister S. K. Patil
promised the House stronger protection for travellers
using the vital North-east Frontier Railway.

The cruelty of these latest acts of sabotage must
be condemned in the strongest fashion. But the
Prime Minister did well to intervene in the turmoil
of accusations with a request to indignant Members
"not to jump to conclusions in a hurry". Mrs. Gandhi
pointed out that the outrages were still under investi-
gation.

In an emotional situation such as the North-east
it is unjust to assume that those responsible are
necessarily members of the Naga underground. It is
wiser to ask, "Who stands to gain from these vicious
attacks?"

If they continue they will produce two results:
First, a nation-wide hostility towards those believed
most culpable, namely the Naga people; second, a
"prompt and effective retaliation", to use Mr. Patil's
words, which will inevitably harden further the lines
of demarcation which, in recent weeks, have shown
some sign of easing following talks between the Prime
Minister and leaders of the Naga underground gov-
ernment in New Delhi.

If these results do follow, will the Nagas stand
to gain? No. The only victors will be those who,
sympathetic to Peking's long-avowed ambitions to
control the North-east, want to increase the hatred
and anarchy in that region as a prelude to their take-
over. Peking's stakes are high and the North-east is
China's most likely chance of a "Yenan base" for
expansion southwards.

Lucky Number

A NEW APPROACH to the vexed question of promotions
was tried out recently in Her Majesty's Ship Nubian,
a frigate of the Royal Navy. Not the long slow climb
up the rope-ladder for naval rating Victor Pyatt. He
rose from the lower deck to the bridge in a flash. He
won a shipboard raffle. First prize: "Captain" for
a day.

He donned the Captain's uniform, entertained
his shipmates to luncheon in his Chief's cabin and
even did a "tour of inspection" of the ratings' mess.
"I didn't give any orders," admitted raffle-winner
Pyatt. "I didn't have the nerve."

Meanwhile, below decks, Captain Brown was
lining up with the crew for his "help yourself" meal.
"I was just one of the lads. It was great fun," said
Skipper Brown.

The Admiralty has not yet divulged whether this
curious arrangement will become a regular naval pro-
cedure. But it is quite possible that if the scheme
were introduced by the Indian Government, some
raffle winners might prove more efficient than the
present holders of certain portfolios.

Briefly Speaking ...

When the millions heed you, ask yourself what harm you have done; when they censor you, what good.

CHARLES C. COLTON, 1788-1832

Holmes Investigates

The *Amrita Bazar Patrika*, Calcutta, reports:

"A high power investigating team from a South Indian University made an air dash to Calcutta recently for an on-the-spot inquiry into alleged defalcation by a professor of the university concerned. The inquiry costs appeared to be of little concern in this remarkable instance.

"The professor, the subject of the inquiry, came to Calcutta and Darjeeling some time ago with a batch of students on an educational tour. The amount of the hotel bills was questioned as being perhaps inflated."

CHALTA HAI...



"Just as well it is taking place in Delhi, otherwise we couldn't afford to attend it."

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.



SKIPPER

A powerful 5-man inquiry committee was constituted including the Madras State Assembly's Opposition Leader.

The Committee thought it necessary to visit the places first hand. They dashed to Calcutta from Madras by air; then flew to Darjeeling and back to Madras.

The amount allegedly defalcated by the Professor was Rs. 100.

'Sing-out Australia'

The musical "Sing-Out Australia", which comes to Bombay in early May, has recently been broadcast coast-to-coast by ABC, the Australian national radio, and scenes from the show have been televised. This will be the first time, so far as I know, that a "live" Australian musical has visited India.

"Sing-Out Australia" opens at the Bhulabhai Desai Auditorium, Nariman Point, on 8 May. It is presented by Moral Re-Armament.

Record Breaker

THERE IS LIFE and vigour down south in Australia and New Zealand. They love to break records. In Auckland University, New Zealand, student George Wheeler drank 62 cups of tea in 30 minutes and claimed the world record. The previous record was 26 cups in the same period.

In Sydney, Australia, two Australian civil servants claimed to have broken the world bridge-playing record. *The Times* of London says "they played non-stop for 116 hours". I am sure, however that they work during office hours.

Gandhi Centenary

UNESCO is being approached to declare the year 1969-1970 as the Gandhi Centenary Year. During 1969 international seminars will be held on the general theme "the relevance of Gandhi to our times". In India a comprehensive bibliography of Gandhi's writings is in preparation. A number of books will be issued in various languages in the Centenary Year. All this is laudable, but in all the mammoth celebrations, it is so easy to miss the essence of Gandhi's teaching.

Superstition Must Go

A FRIEND in England sends me a clipping from the South African magazine *Universitas*, clipped some time in 1917. A young African working among his people in South Africa complained to Gandhi of their apathy, ignorance and poverty. Gandhi said: "I told them they had got to help themselves and always to work in the hope that help would come to them from somewhere when the hour for it arrived. In the meantime they had to prepare themselves for it by self-purification."

"But what we want to understand from you," said the African, "is how to relate this inner process with the actual problems of the day."

"The first step," replied Gandhi, "is to turn the searchlight inwards, to proclaim your failings to yourself and the world.... The second thing would be to set out boldly and fearlessly to purify public life. Unfortunately, a belief has today sprung up that one's private character has nothing to do with one's public activity. This superstition must go."

Man and Machine

COMPUTERS are great, but when human beings feed them false information there is real trouble.

The Drapers' Chamber of Trade in London hired a £5000-a-year computer at its clearing house for paying retailers. Some drapers gave the wrong code numbers for the suppliers they wanted to be paid.

The result was that the Chamber's Treasurer woke up with a shock to find a bank overdraft of £11,000. The Chamber is now recovering the money and £2,500 has already been traced and recovered.

Mice and Men

IN BOLTON, England, a Briton told the local health committee that mice had stolen his false teeth and claimed another free set from the National Health Scheme. The Health Committee was suspicious, but very soon found evidence coming from the rest of Britain, Germany, Nigeria and the United States of mice carrying away false teeth. Instances show that sweets or cheese eaten the previous night attract the rodents' fancy.

R. M. L.

NEW DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AT "INDIA ARISE" CONFERENCE

BY OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT

Bombay, April 25

"I believe that 'India Arise' is going to be more important in history than 'Quit India,'" said Mr. Rajmohan Gandhi today. "We must again declare independence—freedom from the cult that says 'it can't be done', freedom from fear of those next door or those in authority and freedom from self-absorption."

Mr. Gandhi was addressing the first session of the "India Arise" Conference in Andheri, Bombay, called in the conviction that "if enough Indians so make up their minds, cynicism and drift can end" and that "a dynamic India, with millions of hope-filled citizens can bid higher than Peking for Asia's leadership".

Confidence Trick

He continued: "Somebody has played a great confidence trick on the Indian people, mesmerizing everybody into the belief that nothing can change. You have got to stop that. India is going to be changed, she is going to be a strong and united country with great lessons to teach the world."

"I left a Rs. 13,000 a year job and sold my car to raise the plane fare in order to stand beside Gandhi to help India arise," said Tom Jones, Superintendent of a railway yard in North England. "I will stay as long as I am needed. India needs not charity but hard work. When you produce that, other nations will pour in ideas, plans and people."

"Power to Help Ourselves"

"Last Thursday morning I sold my scooter. In the afternoon I plunked my Ph.D. thesis on my professor's desk and left for India," said Ian Robertson, of Edinburgh University. "The story going around the Western press is that Indians will not help themselves. I know from the young Indians I have met in the last 24 hours that there exist men determined to change this country."

Miss Aline Dolman, whose family lived in India for three generations, said, "MRA is the best export Bri-

tain can give the world. That is why we are here."

Shankar Narayan of Hyderabad, a former member of the Indian Communist Party, who has been blind for the last three years, inaugurated the conference. "Our people are encircled in gloom," he said. "On the one side is famine. On the other our industries languish. Our government and people grope about here and there, but within us is the power to help ourselves. Here we are preparing programmes to preserve freedom and democracy for Asia."

Three children of the chief sweeper from Panchgani, near Poona, spoke with youth from many parts of the country. Their father, Hiralal Jadia, has given them to Rajmohan Gandhi for training in leadership. "I am a simple girl from a village, but I want to lead my people and build a new India," said Mangala Jadia.

Asia's One Hope

Speaking against the background of bomb attacks on the railways in Assam, which in the last one week have killed over 150 people, Mr. Niketu Iralu from Nagaland said, "Many ask me on the one hand why the Nagas could possibly want to secede from India. But those who ask this are so cynical and hopeless about their own country that they often tell me that the only way to wake up India is by mass murder. Yet I believe with all my heart that India is the one hope for Asia, and it is for that reason that I am working with Indians trained in MRA.

"To think that by keeping ourselves apart my people can avoid the chaos and convulsions that will engulf India if her divisions are not cured is folly. We Nagas have got to give our best to see that the wrong things in India change. There is still a freshness in our hills, and if we forego our determined selfishness and our prejudices and grasp the vision of what we can do for and with India, we will become a different and a greater people."



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Soviet aid—a powerful lever in world affairs

The world quickly takes stock of the success or defeat of Soviet foreign policy. Greater emphasis often produces better appreciation of the steady gains made or occasional loss suffered by the Soviet Union. Less noticed, but equally significant, have been the inroads made by Soviet trade and economic aid on the economies of "the non-Socialist countries", especially the developing countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America.

For the period 1950-64, the trade turn-over of the Soviet Union with the new countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America increased thirteen-fold from Rs. 59 crores to Rs. 753.6 crores. (During the same period, the total trade turnover of the USSR rose only five times.) At the beginning of 1953, the Soviet Union had trade agreements with three developing countries. In 1964, it had such agreements with 40 developing nations. Loans from the Soviet Union were financing economic and cultural projects in 43 countries.

However, the Russians have been selective and highly discriminatory in the type and quantum of aid granted, as well as the countries chosen. For example, the main reci-

SAY THAT AGAIN...

"Now that Indonesia is supposed to have rid herself of the domination of the Communist Party it should be easy for her to call off the confrontation."

TUNKU ABDUL RAHMAN
Prime Minister of Malaysia

"We have not achieved the physical targets despite the fact that we have achieved all our monetary targets, that is, we have spent all the money allotted for these targets."

N. DANDEKAR, MP

"New thinking calls for new minds and the petrified minds of the overwhelming majority of old Congressmen who talk like Gladstone and think like one's maiden aunt are plainly unequal to the task."

FRANK MORAES
Chief Editor, *Indian Express*

ipients of Soviet aid in the world are restricted to a few countries—Cuba in Latin America, UAR, Syria and Iraq in the Middle East, Mali, Guinea and (until recently) Ghana in Africa, and Afghanistan, India, Indonesia (uncertain after the coup) and more recently Pakistan in Asia. Military aid, which is often secret, is confined to supposedly secure pro-Soviet bastions like Ghana (till the recent coup), Mali and Guinea or Communist regimes like North Vietnam. As a result mainly of Khrushchev's forward policy, some "non-Socialist" countries like the UAR and India have also received military assistance.

An examination of the recipients of Soviet aid explains the underlying significance from the point of view of protection of Soviet national interests as well as the ideological advance of world Communism.

Indo-Soviet Trade Links

India is the most important trade partner of the USSR among the developing countries and has a one-fourth share in the total trade turnover of the USSR with this group of countries. The total volume of Indian foreign trade with the USSR totalled Rs. 183.9 crores in 1964 and is expected to reach the level of Rs. 260 crores in 1965. From 1965, India occupies first place in the global foreign trade of the USSR with "non-Communist" countries. India's trade with the Soviet Union exceeds the turnover of Soviet trade with developed countries such as Japan, UK, France, Germany and Italy.

Till 1953, foreign economic relations of the Soviet Union was confined to the Socialist States and, while aid did not figure as an instrument of foreign economic policy trade with non-Communist nations was restricted to a minimum. This was largely because of the emphasis on autarchy in the Stalinist period to make the Soviet Union self-sufficient in all spheres. Since 1953 both trade and aid have been increasingly employed as instruments of Soviet policy.

With regard to newly independent nations, the view is that the struggle for national liberation does not end with the termination of poli-

Under
the
Lens



by R. VAITHESWARAN

tical domination. It must continue in the fight for the creation of what is called a "national economy" which has broken loose from the economic domination of the former imperialist powers.

Ideological Weapon

Soviet ideologists have also laid great stress on the fight to secure a "non-capitalist path of development" in developing countries. They lay down that in backward nations the national leadership with Socialist leanings ("revolutionary democrats", in Communist jargon) should be supported by the Communist Parties as well as the Soviet Union in their efforts to strengthen the Public Sector, national planning, actions against foreign capital, etc.

"The Soviet Union's economic cooperation with and technical assistance to the developing countries promote the establishment of the State Sector in their national economies," wrote PRAVDA in an editorial. "The development of the State Sector and the introduction of Planning Principles into economic up-building foster the non-capitalist tendencies in the national economies of a number of newly independent countries. . . Imperialist monopolies and internal reaction find it more and more difficult to oppose the socio-economic transformations taking place in these countries which are having an anti-capitalist nature." (PRAVDA, June 28, 1965.)

Thus economic aid to developing countries is viewed as a deepening of the national liberation struggle in the independent nations. It is the next stage, from the Communist ideological point of view, towards the Socialization of the national economies of the new nations and their eventual Communization.

The immediate political gains of more aid and trade are also obvious. "The influence of imperialism in the 'third world' has been substantially undermined," says an article in the

Continued on page 20

Agricultural Scientists: Use Your Hands!

By W. G. Bocock

Mr. Bocock visited India last month with a delegation of Canadian farmers. They met the Union Food Minister and were shown round India's various efforts at increasing food production. Mr. Bocock, a farmer from Alberta, Canada, was invited by HIMMAT to give his assessment, as a farmer, of Indian agriculture.—Ed.

INDIA IS A GREAT COUNTRY. She has very great resources of soil, water, climate and minerals and a people who are adaptable and skilled in many trades. Her scientists and research personnel are able and well trained. Our feeling as a group was that if practical application of what was now known could be implemented on the farms, then India could feed herself.

Spread Knowledge

This of course is a huge task. Twenty per cent of India's population are farmers, most of them without education. To reach even one in a hundred would be a prodigious achievement in extension. But that might be all that is necessary. If one farmer in every village could be helped to demonstrate on his own farm the advantages of using better cultural methods, more fertilizer, and more irrigation on some of the new varieties of food grains, his neighbours would have practical visual proof of the value of changing their methods.

Our group felt that the dissemination of information on better farming practices to the people on the farms, was the greatest problem, and the most pressing need

for more food production in India. It should be a continuing challenge to the heart, mind and energy of every trained agriculturalist in India.

There is one other difficulty which seemed to us to be hampering the most efficient use of food grains. This was the system of zoning which prevented the movement of food grains from localities where food was in surplus supply to areas of scarcity, except through government channels. Whatever the advantages of the system under normal conditions, we felt that it was too cumbersome and restrictive under conditions of severe scarcity.

To sum up, our group of Western

Canadian farmers were impressed with the energy and ability of the Indian farmers we met and talked to, operating as they were with primitive tools and the old methods handed down from their forefathers.

Research Achievements

We were also impressed with the achievements in agricultural research of the agricultural scientists we were able to meet. We felt that the greatest obstacle to increased food production on the farms of India was the gap in communication between the technical agriculturalist and the farmer. We felt that there is no lack of planning or organization to bridge this gap, but rather a lack of recognition on the part of those responsible that any plan will fail unless technically trained men are willing to go out on the farms and help the farmers to put them in to practice, even if it means getting their own hands dirty in the process.

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FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

Sandstorm, Bullets Change Arab Scene

FROM HARRY ALMOND

Beirut

A desert sandstorm and an assassin's bullets struck down two Arab leaders last week.

The helicopter of President Abdel Salam Aref of Iraq crashed on the 40-mile flight from Qurna to Basra, Iraq's port on the Shatt al-Arab. Ten others died in the crash, including the Ministers of Industry and Interior. The aircraft crashed and exploded in a sudden, violent sandstorm which reduced visibility to zero and forced back the two press helicopters which were following.

Many observers forecast a struggle for power between rival military factions. However, the speedy decision which named Major General Abdel Rahman Aref, Deputy Chief of Staff, to succeed his brother reassures those who anticipated trouble.

The day before the Iraq tragedy Qadhi Abdullah al-Iryani, Minister of Local Government for Republican Yemen, was killed by an assassin who committed suicide after pouring five shots into his victim as he sat at his desk. The Yemeni Republican Premier, Lieutenant General Hassan al-Amri, said on the radio that the plot has "the assistance of elements subservient to reaction".

General Amri has repeatedly accused Saudi Arabia of creating dissension, describing that neighbour country as the "number one enemy of Yemen".

A third significant event in the Arab world is the return to Damascus of Khaled Bakdash, Secretary General of the Central Committee of Syria's Communist Party. He fled to Russia in 1958 on the eve of the merger between the UAR and Syria. He was then a member of Parliament and gave as his reason for leaving his wish to avoid voting on the merger. However, most observers believe he left to avoid certain arrest as Nasser's security police took over.

Local press reports attribute the Communist leader's return to the present Syrian regime's desire to prove its neutrality in the rift between Moscow and Peking. Popular opinion here quickly labelled the current Syrian Government as pro-Peking. Mr. Bakdash always has been an outspoken supporter of Moscow. Whatever the reasons for his return, it marks a step-up in Communist activity in Syria.

Soviet: "Quiet without Khrushchev"

FROM PIERRE SPOERRI

Zurich

The time before and during the XXIIIrd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union gave every political commentator, Sovietologist, radio announcer and television news analyst of the world an ideal chance to venture forth with his favourite prophecies.

The predictions went from a return to black Stalinism to a final break with Peking; from historic shake-ups in the political structure of the Soviet Government to sensational changes in the economic policies.

Now the Congress is over, and many commentators seem almost disappointed that nothing extraordinary has happened. "It's quiet without Khrushchev," wrote one British Sunday paper. "The Party congress of the bureaucrats" was how the res-

pected *Neue Zurcher Zeitung* called it. Compared to the ups and downs, sensational public and private revelations and personnel shake-ups of the Party Congresses of the Khrushchev era, this Congress has obviously been a relatively tame affair.

Even the foreign Communist delegates who usually liven up such events, behaved remarkably like well-educated Western citizens at a bourgeois party conclave. The cor-

continued on next page

The week in Asia

BAGHDAD—Iraq President Aref said the Kurds will be granted the autonomy for which they have been waging civil war, reported the Mid-East news agency.

SEOUL—North Korea was reported to be stepping up infiltration of agents into South Korea for future Vietnam-style subversion.

DA NANG—South Vietnam and US troops claimed 189 Viet Cong dead after an attack on one of their strongholds.

KARACHI—Pakistan Foreign Minister Bhutto welcomed Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi's statement that she might meet President Ayub to try and ease Indo-Pakistani differences.

COLOMBO—Ceylon police hunted two employees of Tass, the Soviet news agency, suspected of being linked with the recent anti-Government coup plot.

JAKARTA—Indonesian students occupied the Chinese Consulate and made it their headquarters. West Java military authorities closed 44 Chinese schools in the province.

HANOI—US bombers destroyed a key bridge affecting all traffic between Hanoi and the port of Haiphong, and attacked North Vietnam's major power station.

CANBERRA—Australian Prime Minister Harold Holt said he had invited Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi to visit Australia.

RANGOON—A joint communique, following Chinese head of state Liu Shao-chi's visit, said Burma reaffirmed its support for Communist China's entry into the UN.

ADEN—A bomb thrown into a camp cinema wounded 33 British soldiers.

SINGAPORE—Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew left for London where he is expected to seek a restriction of British powers over the Singapore base.

ISLAMABAD—King Feisal of Saudi Arabia ended a five-day state visit as guest of President Ayub.

RANGOON—General Ne Win, Burmese Revolutionary Council Chairman, begins a visit to Pakistan on May 7, it was announced here.

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

respondent of the Algiers weekly magazine *Jeune Afrique* summed up his impressions by saying: "The XXIIIrd Congress has ended like it started, in calm and immobility."

Western observers although reaching the conclusion that nothing sensational had happened during the Congress, pointed out nevertheless that several declarations of Russia's present leaders might allow predictions about the future policies they will follow. It is clear that in foreign policy they will continue to avoid an open break with China while at the same time the peaceful co-existence policy with the West is to be pursued.

In the economic field, concessions to the desire of the Kolchoze farmers to own larger individual plots were announced in the three-hour speech of Prime Minister Kosygin, but no fundamentally new economic measures were included in the new seven-year plan. "More butter and more rockets at the same time" seems

to be the economic line to be pursued.

Even in the new Central Committee and in the new Politbureau there are only relatively few new faces. The two old Bolsheviks, Mikoyan and Schwernik, have been retired in peace and their places have been taken by representatives of some of the newer Republics inside the Soviet Union.

Tendency to Nihilism

But some of the most important speeches of the Congress, according to Western observers, concerned the questions of culture and youth. As far as youth is concerned, the party leaders like the chief of the Moscow region, Jegoritshev, attacked violently the lack of ideological fight and tendency to nihilism in many representatives of the present Soviet youth.

Many observers also stressed the fact that most rising stars of the younger generation in the Soviet leadership—the generation of the forties—like Shelepin, Demitshev and others did not even get a chance to speak at the Congress.

In the field of literature, the "liberals" had to face even harder attacks. The Editor of the non-conformist review *Novi Mir*, Tvardovsky, was not admitted to the Congress. And men like the contributors to the magazine *Junost*, which is widely read by the young generation, and authors like Solschenizyn were attacked by name time and time again. The main attacker of Tvardovsky was the Nobel Prize-winner Michail Sholokov who had been in favour both during the Stalin and the Khrushchev eras and had obviously succeeded in remaining the recognized voice of the orthodox writers and novelists.

All these events seem to indicate that the present leadership in the USSR is quite clear where it wants to go—forward without any adventures in the political, economic or military field. At the same time these same Soviet leaders are very conscious of the fact that the population, especially the rising generation, have smelled the taste of even a limited form of freedom. And the pressure which this slight loosening of the controls has released, has scared the bureaucrats and *apparatchiks*.

The only question is: will some increased prosperity satisfy everybody or will the evolution in the direction of more freedom of thought and belief prove to be irreversible? This is the unanswered question after the XXIIIrd Congress.

Swallow Some Pride and Fill Stomachs

FROM GORDON WISE

Rotterdam

The Italian Confederation of Free Trade Unions (CISL) has just issued an appeal to all its members to donate the value of an hour's work to aid India's food shortage.

When the news of India's threatened famine came westwards, the Government-run radio and TV in Italy boosted India's cause so successfully that the people donated seven billion lire (Rs. 5.3 crores). Widows' mites—the outpouring of a warm-hearted people—made up a great deal of this amount.

When travelling through Italy recently, from Milan to Naples, I found

continued on next page

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

much heartburning over reported statements by some influential Indian leaders that the situation was really not as bad as all that. There was the same reaction in Holland where the Socialist Party gave money from its own funds in order to prompt the Government to give generously.

Aden's Alphabet of Nationalism

FROM HARRY ALMOND

Beirut

Although violence continues in Aden, talks quietly pursued here in recent days between leaders of various South Arabian groups give promise that independence may be peacefully achieved in 1968. By this time the British have promised to withdraw from their military base and hand over authority in the territory.

A four-man delegation of Federal Ministers came from Aden for discussions with representatives of FLOSY (Front for Liberation of South Yemen), the newly-formed extremist group based in Cairo. The third major element was the SAL (South Arabian League)—Aden's oldest political party. The League is a moderate group led by Mr. Mohammed Ali Jifry and Sultan Ali of Lahej.

After denials that FLOSY would participate in the meetings held here at the Carlton Hotel, two men finally arrived—Mr. Ahmed al-Fadhli and Mr. Jaabal al-Adhali. Both men, as it happens, have brothers in the delegation of Federal Ministers.

During the talks a new addition to the alphabetic maze of nationalist

It may be humiliating for India to seem dependent on others' charity. But it would appear that at this time of crisis, to swallow some national pride would not only aid India but would loosen the clammy grip which materialism has on the otherwise warm hearts of many Europeans.

groups was announced—CONFISA—the Command of Nationalist Forces in South Arabia. This new grouping is made up of the League (SAL), a group called the Organization for the Liberation of the Occupied South and independent politicians. In other words, this new Command groups together all the nationalist elements except the Front (FLOSY). They called for direct negotiation with Britain, as recommended by the United Nations. This initiative was welcomed by Sultan bin Hussein al-Audhali, Federal Minister of Internal Security, one of the four men representing the Government.

Sultan Ali of Lahej told me he was optimistic and felt that these talks were an indication that unity could be achieved, although differences are by no means ironed out.

Buddhist Leader's Visit Builds Unity

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Kandy

The first visit of the head of Ceylon's largest Buddhist Chapter to Jaffna in the predominantly Tamil north has helped produce a great unity between the races.

The Mahanayake Thero, the Venerable Amunugama Rajaguru Sri Vipassi, was received at the airport by representatives of all religions. The Mahanayake's statement that disunity and estranged relations had obstructed national progress in the past was a reminder of the hate and violence of recent years.

The Mahanayake recalled the great period of Ceylon's history under King Parakrama Bahu when water was conserved in giant tanks and the island's people lived in pros-

perity and peace. He said this was because the people followed their faith and chose unity with those of another faith.

Reconciliation was in the air. The Catholic Bishop received the Buddhist dignitary in his monastery, and the Muslims thanked him for "the fraternal kindness" the Sinhalese always showed their people. Tamil MP V. N. Navaratnam accompanied him everywhere.

continued on page 14

The week in India

CALCUTTA—Three hundred and forty-four primary school teachers were arrested following a three-day sit-down demonstration near Raj Bhavan. They were demanding Rs. 180 monthly salary. 93,000 West Bengal primary teachers get under Rs. 100 a month.

NEW DELHI—External Affairs Minister Swaran Singh said India was against entering defence alliances with other South-east Asian countries to contain China.

NEW DELHI—The US agreed to provide Rs. 77.9 crores loans for development projects under PL 480.

LUMDING—Sixty-four people were killed when an explosion, believed caused by sabotage, wrecked a train at Lumding station in Assam. Two days later a similar train explosion killed 40 in Assam.

NEW DELHI—Food Minister Subramaniam announced that the Punjab, UP and rural Delhi would become one zone permitting free movement of foodgrains.

NEW DELHI—Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi wrote Communist leader Bhupesh Gupta that recent outbreaks of violence had delayed Government plans to relax use of DIR.

NEW DELHI—Home Minister Nanda announced October 1 as the proposed date for setting up the new Punjab and Haryana States.

AHMEDABAD—Gujarat Chief Minister H. Desai said five tribesmen were killed by police when 2000 tribesmen attacked the town of Shehera.

NEW DELHI—Nair leader Mannath Padmanabhan urged Congress and its Kerala rebels to unite to defeat the Left Communists in the coming elections.

BOMBAY—It was reported that the West Indies cricket team will play four five-day Test matches during a nine-week tour of India at the end of this year.

NEW DELHI—A strong Indian Communist Party delegation left for Moscow reportedly for talks on uniting the Left and Right wings of the Party, in accordance with Soviet directives, before the next elections.

NEW DELHI—Defence Minister Chavan said India had contracted to buy 40 MI-4 helicopters from Russia.



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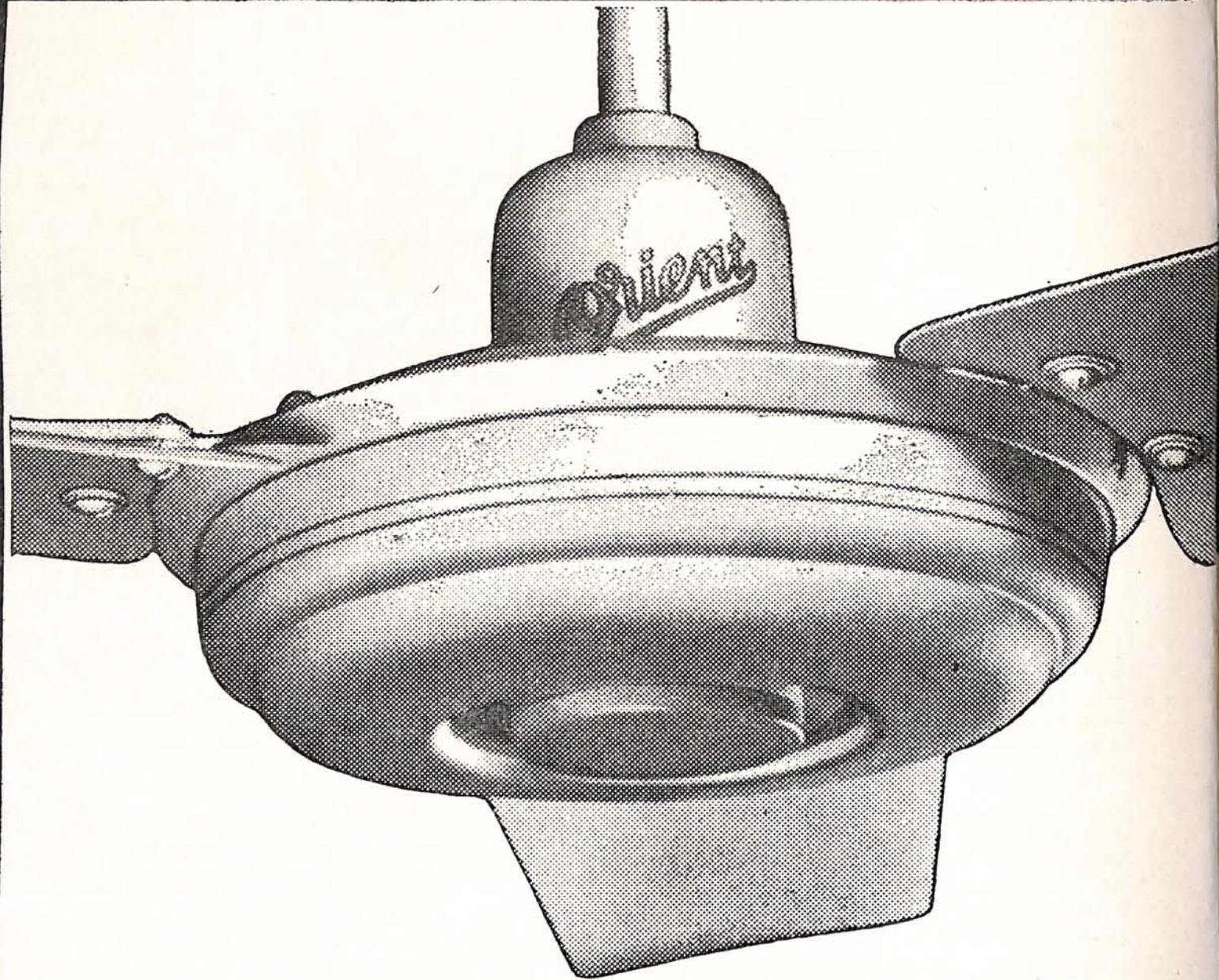


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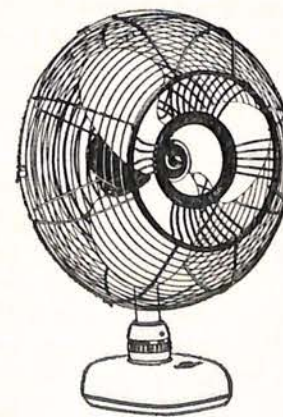


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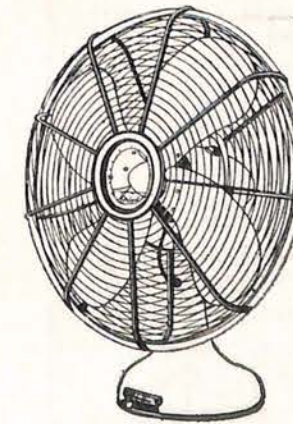


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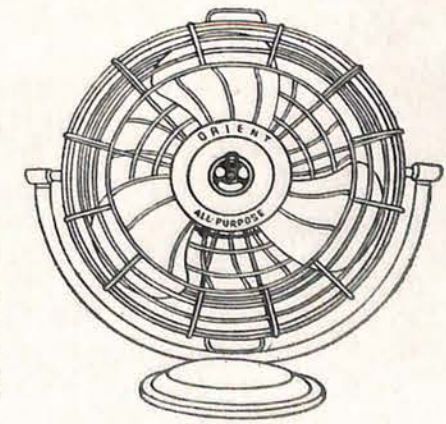
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FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

The Mahanayake's remarks about the "satisfactory" solution to the language problem made it plain that with his first strong doubts about "reasonable use of Tamil" now finally at rest, his visit will be a powerful support to the Government's policy of religious unity.

Significant was the Mahanayake's message sent the day before his departure for Jafna to the Moral Re-Armament Training Camp for youth

The week elsewhere

WHEAT FOR CHINA

OTTAWA—Canada is to sell more wheat to Communist China, Finance Minister Mitchell Sharpe told Parliament. Over the next three years Canada will sell China from 168 million to 280 million bushels of wheat at a maximum cost of 550 million dollars. The contract calls for the shipment of just under 60 million bushels this year.

COMMISSARS vs EXPERTS

HONG KONG—Chinese press articles indicate a clash between experts and commissars, know-how and ideology in military, economic and political fields. The Communist Party paper *Jenmin Jih Pao* in a front-page editorial accused workers who thought only of the technical side of their jobs of endangering the revolution and giving bourgeois elements a chance to seize leadership. Observers said

where he called on the youth of the country to "join MRA and help its action". "Organizations like MRA," the Buddhist leader said, "are very essential in a world rent by strife, controversy and imminent war."

A few days later at the same camp a Tamil teacher's apology to the Sinhalese for the bitterness of his community towards them moved the Junior Minister of Finance N. Wimalasena to thank MRA for "fulfilling the task" of building racial unity which the Government has set itself.

this indicated Peking's concern over the failure of many sections of society to respond to its demands for dedication to the world revolution. In agriculture the clash lies between technicians who want peasants to keep small private plots as incentives and commissars who want complete collectivization.

RETURN OF BIG MINH?

SAIGON—"The most important aspect of the Buddhist agitation against the Ky Government is that it paves the way for the return of General Duong Van Minh (Big Minh)" who is now exiled in Bangkok, writes the *Far East Economic Review's* correspondent. Minh led the coup against Diem and was Chairman of the Military Revolutionary Council until ousted by General Khanh in 1964. Buddhist demands include the return of the generals living overseas.

Observers say Minh's return is inevitable since the Americans have come to realize that without a popular government in Saigon their military sacrifices are vain. Minh, senior army general, is a respected figure, and it is believed his first step would be to hold a referendum to give his government a popular basis.

AUSTRIAN SOCIALISTS OUT

VIENNA—Austria's 21 years of coalition rule ended with the formation by Chancellor Josef Klaus of a Conservative People's Party cabinet. The Conservatives won 85 out of 165 parliamentary seats in last month's election. Klaus' decision was made after the failure of talks with the Socialists on forming a new two-party government.

RED-BACKED ROYALISTS

NEW YORK—Mr. Bushrod Howard, registered agent of Yemini Royalists in the US, said in a radio interview that the Royalists had been buying Russian arms from Bulgaria for use against the Russian-supported Republican regime. "Anyone who has been in the clandestine arms business knows that if you want to buy arms for any purpose, you go to the Russians through Bulgaria," said Howard. Marked "in transit", the arms were transported to the Yemen by way of Austria, Greece and East Africa and then parachuted to the Royalists.

SOVIET ARMS MID-EAST

BEIRUT—Russia is to increase arms supplies to Middle East countries in the next few months, according to reports reaching here. Modern weapons including planes and guided missiles will be delivered to Egypt and Iraq. More arms shipments have arrived recently in the Yemen port of Hodeida. Syria also expects to receive more arms soon.

US ARMY BUILD-UP

WASHINGTON—It was announced that 15,000 Army specialists would be withdrawn from Europe by June to help train and organize the large numbers of new conscripts and volunteers required for the Vietnam war. By mid-year US Army strength will reach 1,160,000. By the end of 1966 the Army hopes to be over the difficult period in its training programme and to restore its forces in Europe to the present 225,000.

ON THE Spot

HIMMAT meets the people

"Always Room for One More" says Mother Teresa

THE BEGGAR WOMAN was lifted from the sewer. Beaten by hunger and fatigue, she had fallen into an open manhole and lay there for five days. She was brought to a home, her body crawling with maggots. A saint in a sari put her to bed and started cleaning her lovingly. Shredded skin slipped off the woman's body into the little lady's hands.

Suddenly the beggar half-consciously whispered: "Why are you doing this for me?"

The saint in the sari replied: "For the love of God."

The beggar woman smiled and died.

The beggar woman was from Calcutta; the saint in the sari was Mother Teresa, a slightly built, soft-eyed, Albanian-born nun, the creator of the organization called "The Missionaries of Charity", founded in 1948.

Mother Teresa came to India on January 6, 1929 and worked till 1948 as a Loreto nun. Believing that it was God's holy will for her to be His hands of health and healing among the last, the least, the lost of Calcutta's slums, she began her movement of poor relief along the streets and alleys of the city. Very often hers is a mission that saves lives from dustbins.

For the Unwanted

Her headquarters, originally three small rooms at 14, Creek Lane, was shifted in 1952 to 54A, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta-16, as her work grew. In less than 20 years, the Missionaries of Charity have spread to branches in 19 Indian cities. This work includes the cure and rehabilitation of lepers, the looking after of dying destitutes, the care of children (most of them unwanted), the training of school-going children and the feeding of hungry have-nots.

Mother Teresa is the most unself-conscious person I have ever met.

When I went to see her, she was very, very reluctant to talk about herself. She wanted only to talk about her work.

How many nuns do you have to help you, Mother?

"278," she replied.

Do you find it easy to recruit?

"Just today we are consecrating 22 novices. We have nuns from all over India who have answered God's call to this apostolate of Christian charity. They come from various communities in India—West Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Goa, Maharashtra, Kerala and even from abroad—Nepal, Pakistan, Malaysia, Yugoslavia, Germany, United States, Malta, and France. All over there seems to be a concern for the poor, the rejected and the outcast. There seems to be a great desire to help in many parts of India."

India's Greatest Need

What do you feel is India's greatest need?

"Warm hearts to love and willing hands to work."

What about funds?

"The Lord never lets us down. My mother and father would never want me to starve. Our Father in heaven will never allow these people we help, ever to starve. We get no official aid or grants, but we get help from everywhere."

Do you intend to expand?

"We may have a mission in Venezuela, and hope to move into Bhutan and Ceylon." The mission to Venezuela is led by an Anglo-Indian nun and consists mainly of nuns who joined in Calcutta and, after a training in Spanish, set out for Venezuela.

A visit to Mother Teresa's "Nirmal Hriday" Home, the asylum for dying destitutes, will make your heart bleed. The words of Jesus, "Come unto Me all ye that labour and are heavy-laden and I will give you rest,"



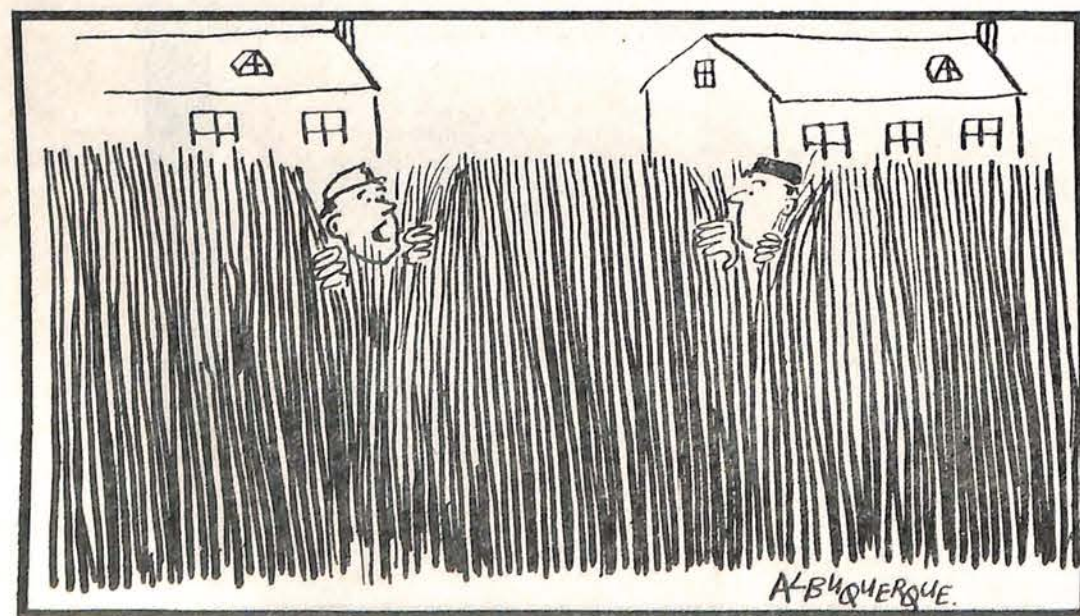
came back to me. I saw men, women and children in various stages of life. While I was there three bodies were carried out.

The people there were from many religious groups and communities. They were all children of God, Mother Teresa told me. When I asked her if she had room for any more, she replied, "There's always room for one more." On record, since 1952, 18,435 dying people were picked off the streets. Of them 8,580 died. Life was literally breathed into the rest. One of the nuns, Sister Barbara, told me that some were taken in so vermin-covered that even if they are dead, they have to be cleaned before they are laid to eternal rest.

The Missionaries of Charity of Calcutta have grown to 278 Sisters and 16 Brothers. Their latest recruit is the first French nun, Sister Fabienne. But they need all the help they can get, in service and sacrifice, finance and prayer. The work that has been done by this daring band of selfless Christians has been superhuman; the work that is yet to be done is more than superhuman. We have many dying brothers and sisters falling by the wayside. The question is "Are we to leave them there?" Mother Teresa could do with more Good Samaritans.

In her lifetime she has become a legend but nothing changes her consecration. The Magsaysay Award hardly had any meaning for her except financial aid for her work. She remains as she began, the Saint of the Slums, the Angel of the Lost, the Sister of the Beggars.

I. S.



"I said grow more wheat, not weed."



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HIMMAT, April 29, 1966

Is the Country Really Poor?

By Charles Newton

SOMERSET MAUGHAM, shortly before his death, confided to his nephew, Robin, that he was a millionaire, no doubt, but, in comparison to some of his wealthy neighbours on the French Riviera, a very poor one. Some wealthy people enjoy wearing a cloak of false modesty by pretending to be poor, just as others seem to enjoy wearing a cloak of false pride by pretending they are well-to-do. India has its share of both varieties, but many people also conceal an inherent parsimony in the boast that they are votaries of "plain living and high thinking". In reality, their living is plainly anti-social, and their thinking of sub-average altitude.

According to individual income, the average Indian is supposed to be the poorest inhabitant of this planet. But, anomalously, India also has the largest hoards of gold in the world—estimated by experts to total 5,000 tons, valued at Rs. 5,000 crores.

Begging Industry

Next to farming, begging is the largest industry in the country. According to the last Census, there are about two million professional beggars throughout India. But a beggar I interviewed when I was writing a series for a newspaper, under the heading, *The Common Man Talks To You*, confessed to earning Rs. 5 a day, on the average. Thus, a crore of rupees is handed out to beggars daily, without any perceptible effect. And yet if the Rs. 365 crores that the begging industry earns annually were to be collected scientifically by the Ministry for Social Welfare, we might be spared the horrors of seeing beggars, suffering from sickening deformities and afflictions, on our streets. Furthermore, they would be converted from an embarrassing liability into an impressive asset if they could be taught some rudimentary handicrafts. In any event, their isolation would be a big step toward the containment of infectious disease.

By indiscriminate charity, we merely encourage impostors. It is now quite some time since stories were published in the Press of large syndicates, run on commercial lines, which deliberately maimed children

and others to render them eligible for employment by their Personnel Departments.

Unemployment, too, is supposed to be rampant. But that, if true, is surely paradoxical in a country in the throes of development. What appears to be the real problem is masses of young people striving to gain admission to colleges without having the remotest idea what they intend to do thereafter. What are they training for?

Too Many Square Pegs

Parents and teachers should combine to give the counsel that employment advisory bureaux offer in other countries. A career should be chosen for a child in relation to its aptitude, and the scope offered financially by a particular trade or profession, as also the amount of competition in it. Once a career is chosen, the young beginner should remain in it irrespective of the obstacles that may have to be encountered.

This is patently an age of specialization, and, therefore, everybody should be made aware of it. To migrate from one line to another is a risk, and as such a luxury few can afford. Too many people, at present keep changing lines, and thereby always being square pegs in round holes.

Shortage of food is frontpage news these days, and famine is said to be imminent. But India has always been a farming country. If the crop yield per acre is low, it is because the top layers of soil only have been worked year in and year out, and have worn thin. If, on the other hand, deep steel ploughs were used, and the earth churned inside out, the same farms would yield bumper harvests. Furthermore, manure should be allowed to be used as such to nourish the soil, and not burnt as fuel.

Even with the existing harvests, stocks need not be short if grain is stored safely and protected against rats and other pests. In the cooked stage, too, a great deal of food is wasted. We are familiar with the boast to guests invited to pot-luck:

"We always have enough to accommodate an extra mouth."

Wastage is a common phenomenon in every aspect of life in this country. Time is wasted wantonly. Money is wasted on a multitude of mythical feast days, on ceremonies such as marriage and death, and because of the absence of domestic planning.

Machinery is handled so ineptly that its life span is only about a third of what it is in the West. Similarly, brick-built structures are not maintained properly, with the result that comparatively young cities, such as Calcutta (which is less than 300 years old), look ancient ruins. Rome is about 2,700 years old, and so is Athens. London is about 900 years old, which is also the age of Moscow. In India buildings begin to fall apart in a few years.

In the realm of overall production, although India trails the rest of the world, she still deems it necessary to enjoy the greatest number of public holidays.

Bankrupting Midas

Many of the country's minor ailments could be cured if there was a greater sense of social service and patriotism. Indian women who are well placed in life and who have time, do not choose to engage in social work. Instead, the country is obligated to missionaries from other countries for building schools, hospitals, old-age homes, and other institutions.

In view of these facts, is the country really poor? Its abundant resources and large reservoir of talented manpower surely entitle it to be regarded as one of the wealthiest in the world. But neglect and carelessness can reduce even a Midas to bankruptcy.

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BOOKS

POLITICS AND SOCIETY IN INDIA:

edited by C. H. Philips (George Allen & Unwin, London. Pp 190. Price 25 sh.)

With the coming of independence in 1947 and the adoption of universal franchise, the social order began to claim great importance in the public life of the country. Politics especially must be considerably influenced by the social conditions. In the same way the traditions and experiences of the past, the roots of the nation, must also have their shaping influences on the legislative and administrative life of the country. Bearing these facts in mind Prof. Philips has made a collection of learned articles discussing the different aspects of the relations between politics and society in India.

Prof. Basham discusses the fundamental political ideas of ancient India. P. Hardy and Cantwell Smith describe the Muslim attitude to politics in general. These three show the gulf between traditional theories and the modern world. Dr. Mehrotra emphasizes the contrasts.

Bailey and Mayer are concerned with the limited fields of Orissa and municipal elections. But all the discussions show that the traditional social order has its influence on the modern political system and the modern political influences penetrate the existing social order. Panchayat Raj is the product of the reactions and counter influences of tradition and modern trends.

According to Morris-Jones three political idioms—traditional, modern and of saintly politics—work together, and the interpenetration of these is the great achievement of political life in

independent India. But the essays in this book as a whole show that the pulls between the different influences continue, and the final form must be the fruit of the struggle between tradition and experiment, and in producing that fruit the genius for assimilation, which the country has always shown, will show its beneficent power.

KAMBA RAMAYANA:

a study by V. V. S. Aiyar (Bhavan's Book University. Pp 342. Rs. 2.50).

Though Kamban, the greatest of Tamil poets, has closely followed Valmiki in his Ramayana, his work is as original and worthy as Shakespeare's plays are original and worthy in spite of his using stories that already existed. The ninth century Tamil poet has filled the 10,569 stanzas of his great poem with sublime spiritual ideas and presented his characters with so much understanding that his work is a masterpiece of the highest order. Mr. V. V. S. Aiyar has made a study of this great classic bringing out all its admirable qualities. He shows how the poem, in spite of its following the chronological order, manages to rise to a crescendo, as every incident leads up to the destruction of Ravana. At the same time Rama's character is magnificently developed, with emphasis on his divinity everywhere. Lakshmana, Indrajit, Hanuman and all the other characters are separately studied in detail.

Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan must be congratulated for including this book in Bhavan's Book University, as it is well fitted to reveal to the other States in India a treasure of great value existing in Tamil Nad.

THE QUIET BATTLE:

writings on the theory and practice of non-violent resistance.

Edited by Fulford Q. Sibley.

(Bhavan's Book University. Pp 383. Rs. 2.50)

The more civilized people are, the readier they are to settle differences by civil means. This does not mean yielding to the bully or giving up one's just cause. It means only that brutish violence is avoided and non-violent resistance is put up backed by justice and love. We are still far from the ideal; and much knowledge and practice are required to realize the ideal. Hence the value of books like this, collecting together writings dealing with man's efforts to oppose evil by non-violent resistance.

The book gives a comprehensive picture of non-violent resistance all over the world against economic and social exploitation. The foundations are first presented with readings from many writers, including Godwin, Thoreau and, of course, Mahatma Gandhi. In the second part of the book readings are given so as to show how far non-violent struggle has been successful in different countries and at different times. A strike in ancient Rome, Jewish non-violence, a strike in a concentration camp and Norway's struggle against the Nazis are some examples revealing the power of non-violent resistance.

Non-violence in constructive forms is revealed in the third section of the book. Colonial Pennsylvania, the wonderful work of Las Casas in Latin America, Satyagraha in India, and non-violent resistance to war—these show that we can achieve our objectives more effectively by non-violence than by violence.

P.L.S.

VIEWPOINT

COMPETITION

* My plan for clearing the slums.

Closing date: May 13

** What I am most proud of in my country.

Closing date: May 27

Prizes: Rs. 25, Rs. 15

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Viewpoint, HIMMAT, First Floor, 294, Bazargate Street, Bombay-1.

LETTERS

FROM THE BIRDS

We, the undersigned, much resent the implication in the last Editorial of your issue of April 8 that we pigeons are not united.

Consider, Sir, the following facts:—

- (1) Though we have our private quarrels, there has never been a pigeon war.
- (2) Every pigeon can fly straight to the point no matter how far man may remove us from it.

You mortals have fairly recently developed a clumsy imitation of our flight, we see that you can sail on the seas, but how to live together on the earth you do not seem to know.

When you have mastered that secret then will be the time for you to give us advice on building unity.

PEW HEW, Secretary,
Grey Feather International
YE HE, Editor, "Flying Straight"

The pigeon monthly
Crowborough (sic), Sussex.*

*This week's Rs. 10 prize winners may collect their prize in bird seed.

DOING IT

The inspiring slogan "Don't say: This should be done; say: I will do this" should reach the heart of every citizen, young and old, in India. Mr. K. Vedamurthy and his five colleagues (of the LIC Bangalore) deserve warm appreciation in revealing the truth that unless every citizen takes up the individual pledge to effectively carry out one's duty, our Motherland will never march ahead. These are days of conferences and seminars in our country wherein innumerable resolutions employing generalized expressions are framed and passed. Mr. Vedamurthy and his friends have taken a very positive approach by coining the six-point resolution and adopting the same in their day-to-day life. I am sure this would open the eyes of every employed person, more so the government servants who feel unsatisfied if they don't exploit the "benefits" provided for them. It is my earnest request to you, Mr. Editor, that a copy of the resolution as published in HIMMAT dated April 8, 1966, be circulated to all the state legislatures and parliament.

R. BALASUBRAMANIAM
Bangalore.

In the spirit of the slogan that has meant so much to you, may I suggest that you send out the resolution to the legislatures and Parliament.—Ed.

UNIMAGINATIVE LEADERSHIP

Reading Mr. Gandhi's article, "I Am in Revolt" (April 1), I came to the conclusion that "We are in revolt".

The recent troubles have defaced India. She will need all the support of her people to face the glaring crises with courage. Our Prime Minister's remarks concerning the recent riots were very depressing. To feel that lawlessness could have been worse is unimaginative.

We are living in an uncertain present and if India plays to the tune of her leaders we will only see a misty future.

India needs an "emergency blood transfusion" for, as President Johnson indicated, a time will come when America will have no surplus to export. To whom then shall we turn?

We should not turn to anyone for help. We should be able to stand on our own feet. It is therefore a MUST that we change before we fall into a state of helplessness when no one will be able to help us.

ARUN TIWARI

Calcutta

PARENTS' JOB

Every few days some national or civic leader makes an impassioned plea to students not to be pawns of certain political parties.

But never does one read of leaders calling on parents to exert a greater and more moderating influence over their children.

PERVEEN R. PATEL

Bombay

PRIME MINISTER'S PERFORMANCE

The recent tour of Mrs. Gandhi of the USA has elicited praise from all quarters—inside and outside India.

When she was elected Prime Minister the pundits and prophets of doom predicted unhappy days ahead. They are now having to eat their words.

Lal Bahadur Shastri never knew how much Indians appreciated him because all our best words for him were poured over his dead body. We must be careful not to repeat that mistake with the present Prime Minister.

DAVID SASSOON

Calcutta

ANNUITY DEPOSIT SCHEME

It is doubtful that Finance Minister Sachin Chaudhuri would like to dispense with the Annuity Deposit Scheme as it is a good source of financing the Plan during these hard times of scarcity of capital.

Yet a suggestion is worth considering. The Finance Minister can give a shot in the arm to the capital market by providing an option that an individual may either directly contribute towards Annuity Deposits or alternatively an equal amount may be invested in newly formed companies. This participation in Share Capital would directly lead to productive channels instead of the present system of catering to public expenditure. It is quite understandable that in the present year in the wake of difficulties in raising resources the Finance Minister would be reluctant to forego a sum of Rs. 42 crores. But it would be worthwhile to look into the probability of introducing a system in the future,

HIMMAT awards Rs. 10 for the best letter received every week. Letters should be brief and exclusive.—Ed.

by which the industrial sector would benefit. More so, when capital is not so easily available.

NATESAN SUBRAMANIAN

Calcutta

MP'S PAID TO ATTEND

The recent suggestion of Mr. Satya Narain Sinha, Leader of the Lok Sabha, to reduce the quorum from the present 50 to a convenient number, will, I am afraid, not find favour with many lovers of democracy. According to him, the MPs have "other important work" to do than merely sit and listen to their colleagues' speeches. What this "other important work" is, the Honourable Minister has not cared to explain. Being elected representatives of the people, the MPs should necessarily participate and take active interest in Parliamentary debates. For this the members are paid a daily sitting or attendance allowance while the House is in session. This is in addition to their monthly salary.

V. RAGHURAMAN

Bombay

LINGUISTIC STATES

Mr. V. R. Santhanam and others deprecated linguistic states as a "blunder" and "harvest of chaos". I do not agree with such critics.

Communal strife was rampant even before the advent of linguistic states. Casteism is not new to India.

In my opinion linguistic states have done good to India and will do good in future also. Linguistic states have proved to be beneficial to villagers who form the bulk of the Indian population. They are nothing but grouping of villagers who speak a common language. They are now becoming conscious of their rights and duties. A new generation of leaders is emerging from village level. Thus India is being rejuvenated from its base.

R. A. GODSE

Gadag

FOR THE EDUCATION MINISTER

Today an idea came into my mind for the Education Minister: that he should make it compulsory for every school and institution every day to have a period of one and a half hours for gardening in which different classes could grow different fruits and vegetables.

At the end of the year at the annual function day the best class will get a valuable award. The food produced will be sold in the market or the parents and guardians can buy it at a cheaper rate.

In this way all the children of the school will learn how to maintain their own gardens as well as learn something about agriculture and horticulture. At the same time it will help the school funds and give food to the country.

R. AHMED

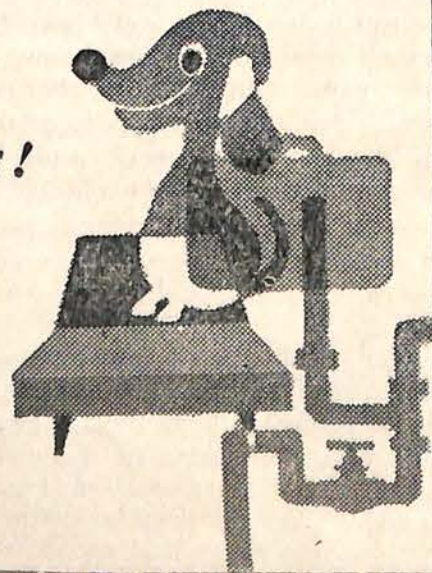
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UNDER THE LENS—from page 7
theoretical journal of the CPSU, *Kommunist*, "and the young countries have received considerably greater opportunity to pursue an independent foreign policy." (*Kommunist*, No. 14, 1965.) *This powerful leverage of aid is seen not only with the so-called developing countries but also in the inroads made into the Chinese sphere of influence by Soviet military and economic aid—Cambodia, North Vietnam and North Korea.*

From a national point of view, Soviet aid has been useful and important for us in building the foundation for our heavy industry. The American policy on aid precludes any substantial measure of help to heavy industry in the Public Sector because it attaches more importance to building "the infrastructure" for development such as communications, irrigation, power, etc., and also because American authorities are reluctant to reinforce the trend towards a stronger Public Sector. Soviet help has there-

fore been a welcome supplement to Western aid.

Moreover, the Indian desire to obtain a certain manoeuvrability in monopoly industries like petroleum extraction, refining and distribution has coincided with Soviet interest in breaking the monopoly of Western oil companies. The competition of the Soviet Union for the Indian market has therefore been of some advantage to India. (In 1964, the Soviet Union supplied more than half the gasoline imported by India and 22 per cent of heavy oil.)

However, it is not true that there is any saving in foreign exchange because trade with Communist countries is on the basis of so-called "rupee payment". This is a fallacy, as all the goods bought by us from Communist countries have to be paid for in Indian goods. The trade has to be balanced and there is a legitimate basis for the charge that the Russians do drive a hard bargain and we do not get a good price for our products. However, there is a gain to India in so far as Communist countries buy from us goods that we are not able to sell to other countries.

Recent articles about aid in Soviet publications also indicate a new policy. The Soviet Union has given up the Stalinist policy of autarchy. She is now investing in certain industries in the developing countries, the entire product of which by agreement will be taken by her. She is therefore establishing industrial adjuncts in our nations which are complementary to her own economy. This will create a new type of dependence which may be no better than was the raw material producing colony catering to the needs of the manufacturing mother country.

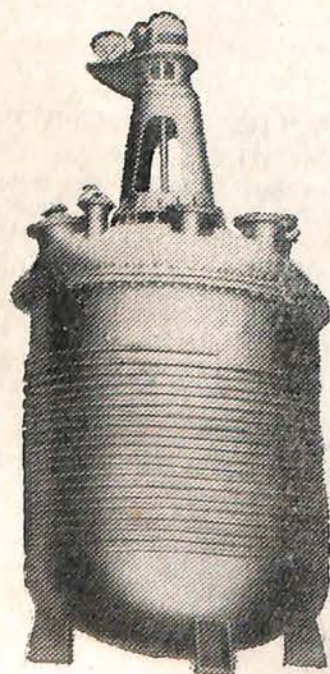
Guard Economic Independence

While increasing trade with any country is a desirable thing in itself, it must not result in the domination of a single buyer or group of buyers in any segment of our economy. *Our economic independence must be safeguarded from Soviet as well as Western dictation.* If we add a powerful economic consideration (by excessive trade or aid receiving) that binds us to the USSR in addition to the already existing powerful geopolitical factors that hold us to the Soviet Union, we shall become a satellite state as certainly as Bulgaria or East Germany.

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This was a life NICOLAI FREDERIK SEVERIN GRUNDTVIG 1783—1872

IN 1848, GERMANY tried to absorb Schlesvig; and the 2½ million-strong Danish nation threw itself at the throat of the 25 million-strong aggressor. After 3 hard years, they won. But in 1864, through Bismark's machinations, hostilities broke out again; and the Danes suffered defeat at Dybbol Mill in Sunder-Jutland. Things seemed set of a long drawn-out agony.

But, in N. F. S. Grundtvig, Denmark had the patriot ready to hand, who set his nation on the new course. In his great poem, "Danish Ravens Chatter", Grundtvig pictured a Denmark which had so subjected herself to the divine rule that honesty and fairness, purity and brotherhood, flourished; and the ravens looked down on ships bearing the national leaders of the earth to learn how to live from this model community.

Grundtvig, already 81, was known and loved for his poetry. A scholar versed in the ancient sagas, he had made the poetry of the heroic age available to his contemporaries. He had known suffering, too. For the revolutionary nature of his doctrines, he once was publicly tried, fined and forbidden to utter for 7 years.

Now his countrymen roused to his call. He said: "Let us make the most of the land we have!" The Jutland peninsula, because of the destruction of forests for weapons during the viking wars, had been exposed to the North Sea winds, and buried under sand which soon became heath and peat. To reclaim this, the Sjaellanders left the comfort of their island homes and moved in huge numbers to huts on the Jutland peninsula. They worked up to 20 hours out of the 24 in the long summer days when the sun hardly sets in those northern climes.

They planted a row of trees straight down the Western coastline, to be a windbreak; and the next year another row further inland. The soil began to produce again.

Because they were one at heart, the farmers set up co-operatives, to market their milk and dairy products. These are still models for the world.

Grundtvig promised that Denmark, though a small nation, would achieve greatness in the eyes of the world, if she were possessed by a great enough idea, and lived it out. Even her enemies, he promised, would learn from her to live right and give up the destructive quarrels which brought loss on all, in favour of constructive teamwork which made all victors.

F. G.

Q and A

Q—Can we hope that a moral and cultural renaissance in India is in the offing? What steps should be taken to bring it about?

V. SWAMINATHAN, Madras 4

A—When man's spirit is liberated from fear of other men, fear of the Government, fear of personal discomfort or insecurity, man is liberated to express his full self in works of art, music, drama and films. I see the sunrise of such a renaissance in India. It is taking place through people, young and old, who have decided to pay the price of creating a new India in their own lives by putting things right.

When people are freed from self-absorption that blinds and binds them they are free to find a new love and patriotism for their country which can end the cynicism and the despair that manifests itself in modern art and life.

Two forces are struggling for the mastery of our nation. In simple terms they may be called the good one and the bad one. This struggle is fought in the heart of each and every one of us and as we choose the right and reject the wrong, we advance the renaissance of India. It is a privilege for each one of us to be able to participate in it.

Q—What will happen if India proclaims Moral Re-Armament? Will it be something like being under one-party rule?

DILEEP TALWALKAR, Bombay 7

A—Certainly it will not be a one-party rule. Everyone has something of MRA in him whatever party he belongs to. Men who decide issues on the basis of moral standards and are infused with a desire to remake society, can catapult the country to greatness.

Dr. Frank Buchman, initiator of Moral Re-Armament, said, "Governments as fully convinced of Moral Re-Armament as Moscow is of Communism will lead the world immediately into a new era of unity, peace and plenty, the God-given heritage of the millions of every nation."

A government that makes MRA its national policy in India will within a span of five years give people cheaper and better homes, cheaper and better food, cheaper and better clothes and above all a national purpose that will end the pettiness, the rivalry and the division that is undermining our nation. Men at the helm of our affairs are human beings and will have their feelings of rivalry, jealousy, competition and ambition but will search for and find an answer to these, in order to serve the bigger cause of national life.

Q—How much do our exports to East Africa amount to annually? What do you think has hindered our trade link with East Africa from growing?

T. M. DUTTANI, Bombay 7

A—India's exports to Kenya approximate Rs. 5 crores per year. Her imports are in the same region. I do not have the figures for Tanzania and Uganda.

Kenya was, until December 1963, a British colony and naturally her trade links were very strong with Britain. It is only since independence that she has looked to other nations beginning with her East African neighbours. Similar is the case with Uganda and Tanzania. A recent survey by an Indian business mission to East Africa shows there is considerable promise for increasing our trade links and in fact some industrialists have already set up projects like textile mills in East Africa. The Indian community of East Africa can play a great part in strengthening trade links between the two countries.

**ANY QUESTIONS?
SEND THEM TO Q AND A, HIMMAT**



Is India a Sinking Ship?

By Rajmohan Gandhi

"Most of us have thought that India is a sinking ship. Who wants to join a sinking ship?" declared a Naga.

After seeing a force of young Indian men and women trained in Moral Re-Armament who are obviously determined to use their lives for a national clean-up and strengthening, the same Naga said, "For the first time I see a possibility that the Indian ship will not sink."

The Nagas, the Mizos and the other races living in our North-east will lend their allegiance to a strong nation with a great aim. They will always be tempted to harass and rebel against a weak and aimless nation, even if it is large.

There is truth here for our relationship with Ceylon, Nepal and Bhutan. Their support will be immediately forthcoming if we conduct a massive experiment in India of speeding up our economic progress to a pace faster than China's and, if possible, Japan's, and if we are fortified internally and have strong friends abroad.

Governments and peoples abroad are not taken in by claims and speeches about our solidarity and forward march. They look at us, they read our newspapers, they observe the proceedings of our Parliament, their men and women travelling in India see our squalor and stagnation and experience the rising prices, and they reach their own conclusions.

Proclaim Liberty

When such visitors converse with individual leaders of our country, often they are told the truth. Seldom in any country, I should think, has there been such an inconsistency between what Government leaders say in public and what they say individually in private.

The aim of the new force of Indian patriots is far more than winning praise for themselves or India. It is not less than the re-making of Asia, and the creation of a new system of Government in China. We are more interested in what China will be like in ten years from now than the Chinese rulers are in what India will be like in 1975.

We, the Indian people, need to proclaim our liberty on two fronts. One, liberty from the fear of "the powers that be". In my experience during these last months, more and more people are claiming this freedom. It has always been there, of course, waiting to be picked up. Fortunately an increasing number are getting on to it.

The authorities, the Government leaders, have an important part to play in changing India. But we needn't give them more than their due importance, nor attach to them more than their due significance.

Some people seem to look at GOI (the Government of India) through a magnifying glass, and at God through the wrong end of a telescope. One of my immediate aims in life is to liberate more and more from this illusory fear. And I have a notion that the fulfilment of this task will be steadily easier and quicker.

Lie of Century

This country is mine and yours, as much as anybody's else's. Men in high office have no extra rights to it. All they have are extra duties. They are needed in overhauling our country, but if they do not co-operate we shall go on with the task anyway. Our door will always be open to them.

The other independence we need to announce is the freedom from the hypnosis that India cannot and will not change. A valued friend of mine described this the other day as a titanic confidence trick played on the Indian people. It is as if some evil magician had waved a wand over the Indian people and convinced them that Indian society was destined forever to remain poor, callous and selfish.

It is the biggest lie of the century. Goebbels knew that big lies often succeeded where little lies failed. And this huge lie has for the moment seduced many Indian hearts and dulled many minds.

It is possible within the next five years to give a vastly improved standard of living to every Indian family—to provide more and cheaper food, better and cheaper clothing, more and cheaper fuel, water, electricity and transport, and decent houses to live in. And

it is possible to make every village, town, mill and coalmine a place of beauty and cleanliness.

And it is possible to produce in the Indian heart a concern for everyone in the country and for nations outside.

A faith in tomorrow's India can spread faster than fear, courage can be more infectious than cynicism.

But faith comes by decision, not imperceptibly and unawares. It is unlikely that you will wake up tomorrow filled with courage if tonight you do not decide to have it.

We are in a race. There is no point in pretending that the creed of violence is not gaining more adherents. At my meetings I find a growing number of people who feel that the harsh language of violence alone will succeed.

Personally I don't see how internal violence to achieve an economic or political aim can succeed. That cult lets loose a chain of events that is uncontrollable, and the trouble with the method of violence is that it finally—and often speedily—destroys the very people who first use it.

Liquidation is out of date and will only produce a society of terror at every level. The weak and the defenceless—who are India's majority—will have no place in this kind of regime.

New Crop of Leaders

But I understand the intensity of passion of those who wish to see India different. And to them we must convey not only the conception of how a new society can be built by a new type of man who is free of hate, fear and greed, but also a visible, resolute attempt—in public and in private—to give to this nation a new crop of leaders.

India needs people who will say, "Give me charge of India and I will bring order and progress."

India in two or three years will be quite different from today's India. Whether it will be a freer, hope-filled India or whether it will be a darkened, more frightened India we may discover before very long. The outcome hangs on what ordinary Indians decide.

THE DICTATOR'S SLIPPERS by PETER HOWARD

Episode 7

I COME FROM EVERY RACE, CLASS, AND COUNTRY. THE BLOOD OF EAST AND WEST IS MINGLED IN ME. MY GRANDFATHER WAS A LORD AND MY MOTHER A SERVANT. I AM A JEW AND GENTILE

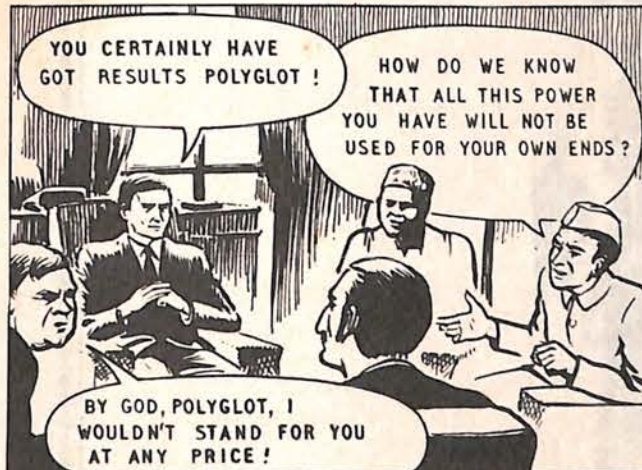


WHITE, BLACK, AND YELLOW TOO. IN FACT, I HAVE

THE ESSENCE OF ALL HUMANITY IN ME. I POSSESS EIGHTEEN PASSPORTS IN EIGHTEEN DIFFERENT NAMES. I KNOW WHAT IT TAKES TO RUN A REVOLUTION. IT TAKES A KNOWLEDGE OF POWER, AND THE ABILITY TO USE IT WITHOUT FEAR. FEAR WOULD DISTORT YOUR JUDGEMENT, SATURN. YOU DON'T WANT FIRST PLACE ANYWAY, AND FAVOUR WOULD RUIN THE REST OF YOU. BULLBLUFF WOULD FAVOUR THE BRITISH, IRASCA WOULD BE AGAINST THE WHITES. DESSTANI WOULD BE WORKING FOR THE EAST TO CONTROL THE WORLD. BUT I, FORTUNATELY, AM FREE FROM FAVOUR AND FEAR, AND I KNOW THE USE OF POWER.

WHAT DO YOU KNOW, POLYGLOT, THAT THE REST OF US DON'T KNOW?

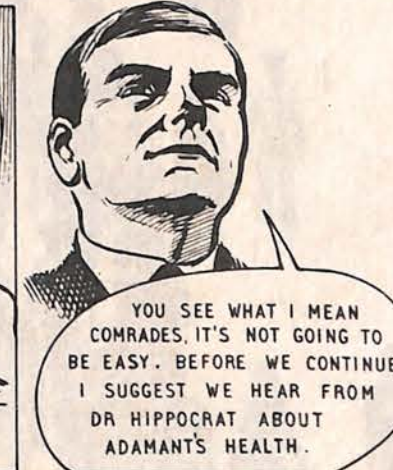
MY TASK HAS BEEN TO ENCOURAGE AND EXPLOIT THE MORAL WEAKNESSES OF THE WORLD. I CAN GIVE YOU THE NAMES OF HOMOSEXUALS IN EVERY STATE DEPARTMENT AMONG THE NATIONS. THE NAMES OF THOSE IN NEWSPAPERS, BROADCASTING AND TRADES UNIONS WHO WOMANISE AND DRINK AND DRUG. I HAVE MORE POWER IN MY HANDS THAN ANY LIVING MAN EXCEPT ADAMANT HIMSELF.



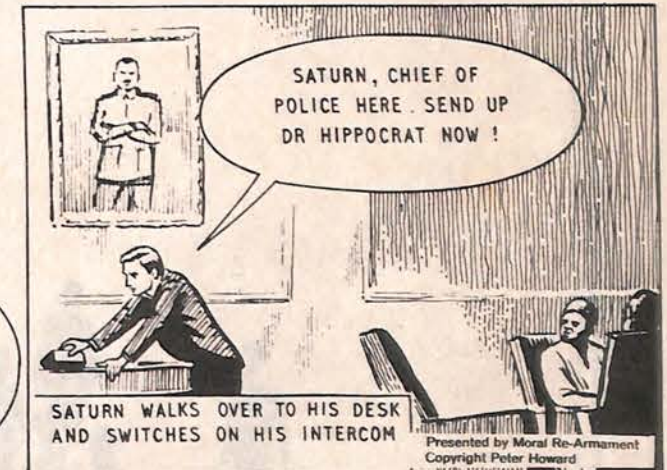
YOU CERTAINLY HAVE GOT RESULTS POLYGLOT!

HOW DO WE KNOW THAT ALL THIS POWER YOU HAVE WILL NOT BE USED FOR YOUR OWN ENDS?

BY GOD, POLYGLOT, I WOULDN'T STAND FOR YOU AT ANY PRICE!

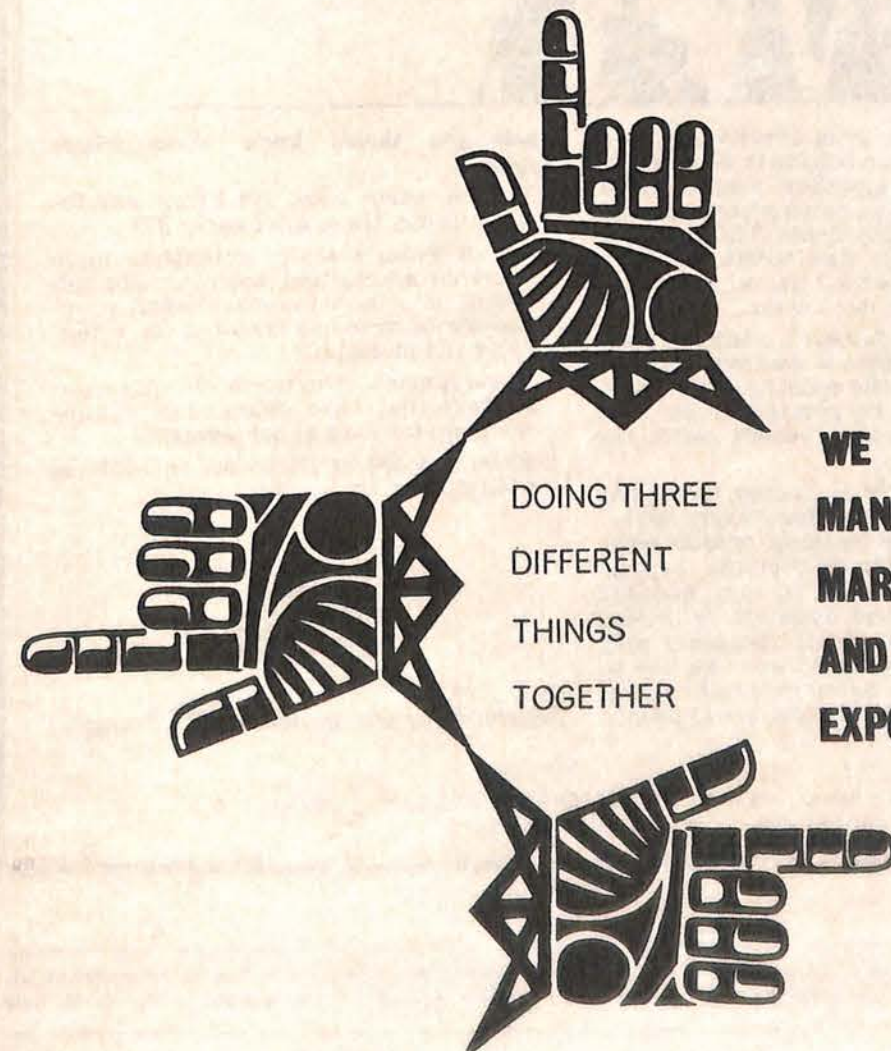


YOU SEE WHAT I MEAN COMRADES. IT'S NOT GOING TO BE EASY. BEFORE WE CONTINUE I SUGGEST WE HEAR FROM DR HIPPOCRAT ABOUT ADAMANT'S HEALTH.



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SATURN WALKS OVER TO HIS DESK AND SWITCHES ON HIS INTERCOM



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2. All of Pfizer's senior scientists have received specialised training abroad. There is a continuous phased programme of overseas training for scientists and managers.
3. Development programmes—internal and external—are arranged on a regular basis for staff at all levels.
4. Pfizer's Board of Directors in India is entirely Indian.

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