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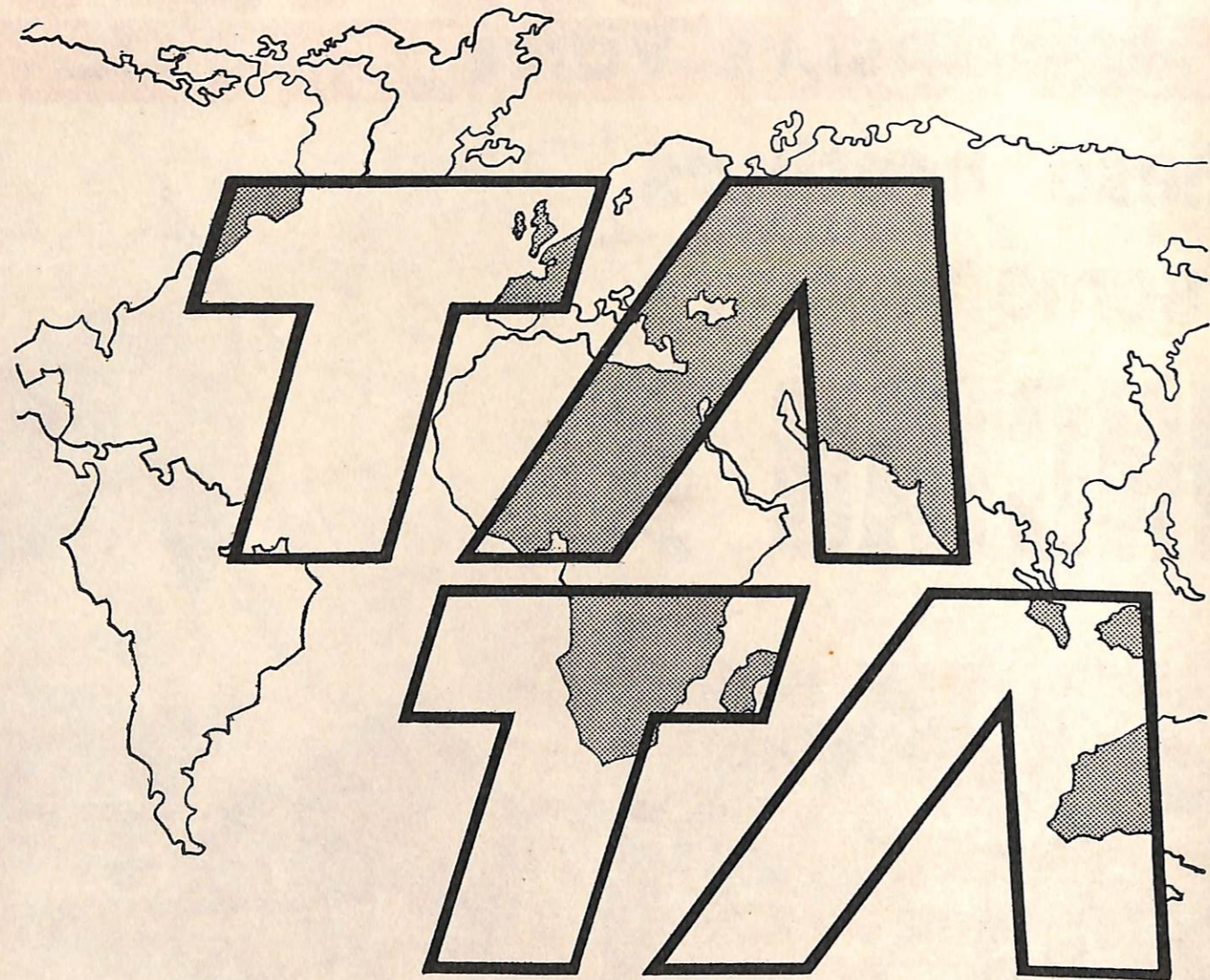
p.13



**UNCTAD President Dinesh Singh
with delegates**



SNAKES AND LADDERS p.5



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Editorials

Many happy returns

THE PROPHETS of doom and gloom will no doubt give a sceptic grunt, but others will be cheered by the news that India's overseas trade earnings rose 23 per cent last year to Rs 1210.54 crores.

Jute, with earnings of just over Rs 222 crores, topped the list and, with crippling export duties now reduced, overseas sales in the coming year should hit a new peak.

India's second earner, tea, brought in Rs 169.44 crores and made us number one tea exporter.

In the more sophisticated spheres there are also encouraging indications. South Korea is negotiating a long-term agreement for the purchase of six million tons of iron ore annually to feed her new steel mill. This deal could earn Rs 22.5 crores a year. India is already due

to ship to Korea 1050 rail wagons and oil tankers worth Rs 8.25 crores.

Sales to Burma include 33 railway deluxe coaches worth Rs 76 lakhs. India's tender was 30 per cent below Japan's. Sudan is buying electric portal cranes, pressed steel water storage tanks and steel stagings.

These small beginnings may not be a panacea but export earnings do constitute a scale-tipping factor in our economy, worn threadbare by controls and stifled initiative for so long.

One can only hope that Mr Morarji Desai will give on his Budget-cum-Birth-day this week a handsome gift that will boost the spirits and coffers of our exporting industries.

Black, white and brown

IN DENYING free entry to the Kenya Asians, the British Government has gone back on its obligations. If they were not wanted in Britain, why were they given British passports? As some of them cabled Queen Elizabeth, "We had full faith and trust in you."

At best the hasty legislation to stem the recent flood of immigrants can be ascribed to fear—fear lest Britain, which has already over one million non-white citizens, may suffer racial upheavals such as desolated American cities last summer.

At worst the new law, which applies to British passport-holders of non-British birth or parentage, results from political cowardice in face of racial prejudice. The Labour Government, which reneged recently on pledges to South Africa to please its Left, has now sacrificed the Kenya Asians to placate its Right.

Reports on Tuesday spoke of a queue of would-be immigrants 3½ kilometres long at Nairobi airport hoping for a seat on a London-bound plane. This recent rush has been due as much to fear of new British restrictions on entry, due to begin on February 29, as to increased

pace of Africanisation forcing Asians unwilling to become Kenya citizens to leave the country. With many urban unemployed, whose frustrations the former Vice-President, Peking-oriented Oginga Odinga, seeks to exploit, the Kenya Government has rejected British appeals to slow the exodus of Asians—even though their rapid departure is damaging the Kenya economy.

The tardiness of the Kenya Asians in throwing in their lot whole-heartedly with either the land of their birth, of their passport or of their origin—despite repeated warnings—has in part brought their present plight upon themselves. Yet with their professional men, skilled artisans and office workers, they could be a source of wealth and strength to the country in which they make their home.

Britain's slammed door will strengthen Peking-style revolutionaries who foster global war on lines of colour. Far-seeing leadership might have welcomed Kenya's Asians to demonstrate that white and non-white can live and work together. Politicians have regarded them as a problem; a statesman would view them as an asset.

Bungle in the jungle

ALL THE ANIMALS of the Jungle met to plan how to share its riches. Only Dragon was absent, because Bear and Eagle, Dragon's rivals for lordship of the Jungle, hated him even more than they disliked each other.

At first all went well. Bullock was chosen to lead the meeting. He tried his best to be friends with both Bear and Eagle, and had not an enemy in the Jungle—except of course Dragon, and also Tiger, who complained that Bullock had pinched his favourite waterhole.

Trouble started when Springbok tried to speak. The Elephants regarded Springbok as an impossible snob—worse than Dragon. Whenever Springbok opened his mouth all the Elephants stampeded from the meeting, followed by the Camels, their desert neighbours, and Bear and his partners. Only Eagle and his friends stayed to listen.

Bullock didn't know what to do. He wanted to please Bear and Camel, whose help might be useful against Tiger and Dragon, but he didn't want to displease Eagle, who often brought him gifts of nice, ripe corn.

"Follow me," cried Eagle. "I'll show you how to become rich." Growled Bear, "I'll help you grab Eagle's riches." Each said he was the best friend of all the others.

At this moment a shepherd entered playing on a flute. "Enough for need but not for greed," he sang, "e'er since time began. To care enough and share enough, that's the only plan."

With a flourish of his staff, he cast a spell over each animal. They forgot their fears and rivalries and thought only of working as brothers to satisfy every need. Bear, Eagle and even Dragon toiled shoulder to shoulder to clear the forests, dam the rivers, and make available for all the treasures of mountain, plain and ocean which Nature had provided.

"The tears were wiped," according to an old saying, "from every eye."

There is doubt, dear reader, whether this tale relates to something that happened in the past, or is meant to happen in the future. Which do you think?

Briefly Speaking...

Weekends at UNCTAD

SOME delegates to UNCTAD have used their weekends to study nearby farm projects, others the Taj Mahal and similar tourist attractions. But large numbers are said to jet their way to Bangkok because the night-clubs there offer more of what they want. Yet a short distance from their apartment buildings are Harijan settlements which could educate these delegates in what the under-privileged really want. A visit any evening at six o'clock would see the poorest of the children lining up for a mixture of milk and porridge organised by the senior men of the settlement. If the Harijans and others do not have the chance to address UNCTAD, at least the delegates would find inspiration for their labours by on the spot talks with them. After all, these people are

some of those who are supposed ultimately to benefit from the delegates' deliberations.

Irreplaceable Hunte

CRICKET WRITER and former Australian test cricketer Keith Miller had some terse comments to make about the West Indies recently. Writing in the London *Daily Express* he said: "The West Indies can't be tagged world champions these days... England beat Sobers' men convincingly at The Oval last tour, and in the two Tests so far played in the Caribbean, England have again had them on their knees..."

"In the West Indies batting line-up, the man they miss more than anyone is Conrad Hunte. His experience, flawless technique, and his ability to hold the team together in a crisis are missing. He is irreplaceable and the only man they can bank on all the time is Sobers — a genius if I ever saw one."

Birbal learns that these days the irreplaceable Hunte is playing a master's innings in the struggle to eradicate race conflict in Britain.

Critics vs polls

PROMINENCE given in the press to critics of President Johnson's Vietnam policy should not be taken as representing the trend of US public opinion. A recent poll among Republican voters of their choice of Presidential candidate showed "conservative" Richard Nixon leading "liberal" Governor Rockefeller by 61 to 31 per cent. This result was attributed to Nixon's "hard line" on Vietnam.

Jailed monk

THE ARREST of Thich Tri Quang, militant Buddhist leader, by the Saigon Government, is hardly surprising. Twice arrested by the French for his dealings with Ho Chi Minh, Quang has himself admitted working with Communist Front groups under Ho. His brother, according to French sources, works for the Hanoi Government. It was Quang who masterminded the burning to death of Buddhist monks as a means of bringing political pressure on the South Vietnam Government.

Soon or late, it is ideas, not vested interests, which are dangerous for good or evil... The world is ruled by little else.

JOHN MAYNARD KEYNES, 1883-1946

When questioned about the ethics of this he commented: "In a revolution many things must be done."

Recent Viet Cong attacks on Saigon centred round Thich Tri Quang's pagoda. Not his arrest, but the South Vietnam regime's allowing him freedom for so long, is the surprise.

Kutch: Pakistan view

AMID the expressions of disappointment which greeted the award of the Kutch Tribunal on the Indian side, it is interesting to note that the Pakistani official reaction is similar. A Pakistan Foreign Office spokesman comments: "What has been awarded to Pakistan is the barest minimum of the essential areas. We cannot hide our disappointment at the result."

Yet in one aspect, both nations may draw satisfaction from the award. By accepting arbitration, even though both feel it has gone against them, India and Pakistan have set the world community an example in peaceful settlement of disputes.

Birbal



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HIMMAT, March 1, 1968

Snakes and ladders: year of political experiments

BY R. M. LALA

EXACTLY ONE YEAR after India's fourth general elections, 130 million people of the world's largest democracy do not have their direct representatives ruling them. President's rule was imposed last week in West Bengal and then in Uttar Pradesh, India's most populous state with almost 90 million. (Earlier, President's rule was declared in the smaller states of Haryana and Manipur.)

The remote, cold hand of New Delhi's Home Ministry, through the State Governor, will rule Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal for some months until fresh general elections are ordered, probably in November. The new Congress-supported Bihar Ministry which has now managed to stuff into the Government every possible defector (36 Ministers and Deputies) may still fall any day bringing another 50 million under President's rule.

The Congress Ministries may not have been a thundering success but the experiment of non-Congress United Fronts has been a proved failure.

of the United Front group. Happily he caught the train to attend a public engagement in another town. While he was away the Jan Sangh had staged a political "coup" and installed its own man, Mr Vikal, as leader of the United Front parties. Four days later President's rule was declared in the State. The charge of sincerity cannot now be laid at the doorstep of any political party, not even those who profess a nationalistic ideology.



Mr Charan Singh

At the Centre, for the last one year, different political parties in the Opposition have been scrambling so to arrange things that if and when the Congress Government at the Centre falls they can have a commanding position in a United Front or national government.

For example, the Jan Sangh has a two-pronged strategy. While Mr Balraj Madhok as a "Rightist" is contacting Rightist parties for a possible coalition, Mr Atal Behari Vajpayee keeps in touch with the Leftist parties. He is ranked as a "moderate". Mr Madhok has been negotiating with the Swatantra, select Congress members with Rightist views, and some independents with the hope of collecting at least 160 to 170 men on the Jan Sangh side in a house of 520. Meanwhile Mr Vajpayee, I understand, keeps good touch with the PSP, the SSP and even the Right Communists in case they come in useful in the forming of a Leftist oriented government.

If the Centre collapses, the Jan Sangh would like to be in the lead. But it will be unfair to level this charge only against the Jan Sangh. They are playing a game in which most parties are indulging. Even smaller parties have made bold to send emissaries to some of the senior-most Cabinet Ministers of the Congress Party asking them to cross the floor with "their men in the Congress" and head a national government.

The feature "On your toes" will be resumed next week—Ed.

If the energy spent on this game of future government-making could be canalised to heal the hurts of the nation, bridge the gulf between India and her neighbours and get India to play her rightful role in Asia, the nation would be better rewarded. Because of this race for power, national issues, be they the Kutch award or the language issue, cannot be tackled in the spirit of give and take or even of common sense.

The gracious and immediate acceptance of the Kutch award, which was 90 per cent in favour of India, could have been the beginning of a new relationship with Pakistan and in the highest interest of Asia. The most enlightened view on it has come from Dr K. M. Munshi, a framer of the Constitution and a distinguished lawyer. He says that there are only two alternatives before India: either accepting the award or rejecting it, risking a war and forfeiting international opinion.

At least one party, scared of what Kutch acceptance might mean to a future settlement on Kashmir, is launching a campaign against the Kutch Tribunal award acceptance. Like the proverbial Irishman who takes off his coat, rolls up his sleeves and then asks, "What is this fight all about?", the SSP is all set to join the fray.



Mr Vajpayee

In the last months, Mrs Gandhi has shown some signs of vigour and a desire to fight for her convictions. She has also gained a certain measure of confidence in herself which is apparent for the first time during her two years' rule. Another hopeful sign is the meeting between former Congress President Kamaraj and Chief Minister Annadurai of Madras last Saturday. The two leaders got together for the first time in years. They appealed to Madras students to give up violent agitation on the language issue and jointly to explore ways of arriving at a satisfactory solution.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

HIMMAT, March 1, 1968

VERDICT!

This week HIMMAT...

LAUDS the gesture by Orissa Governor Dr Ansari in making a voluntary 10 per cent cut in his salary as an economy measure.

URGES a just and speedy settlement of the Delhi teachers' strike, which has led to 28,000 teachers being suspended or sacked, for the sake of the main victims — the children.

CONGRATULATES Kerala Finance Minister Kunju on his State clearing its overdraft with the Reserve Bank.

IS SHOCKED at the burning of the national flag by some Coimbatore students, **POINTS OUT** that this is an indication of where linguistic extremism, on either side, is taking the country, and **SUGGESTS** that Tamil Nad's biggest role lies in leading India, not leaving it.

CHUCKLES at the absurdity of the Controller of Aerodromes (Western Region) having to bring to the Minister and Director of Civil Aviation the problem of preventing cows straying onto Bombay's Santa Cruz airfield.

RAPS the Education Ministry, also severely criticised by the Public Accounts Committee, for its failure to supervise a scheme to compile a Hindi dictionary, begun in 1955 and still unfinished.

CONGRATULATES the Finance Ministry on saving Rs 50 lakhs through cuts in travel allowances.

PROPOSES that observation of Thinking Day, celebrated by the scout and guide movement, be made mandatory on all Ministers, at both State and Union level, at least once a month.

SYMPATHISES with the Minister of the superseded West Bengal Ministry who turned up to work at his office automatically the day after President's rule had been imposed.

WELCOMES the Union Government's decision to stand by the Kutch Tribunal's award, and **NOTES** the support given to this policy by C. Rajagopalachari and J. P. Narayan.

Circumstances have pushed these two leaders together and neither, to his credit, has stood on his pride. Each has felt the need to work with the other. Parties extending this spirit might do more for India than parties opposing each other for the sake of opposition.

Indians need each other, but they also need the world just as much as the world in its turn needs India. This country is riven by multitudinous battlelines between Hindi and non-Hindi speaking nationalists and so-called non-nationalists, Congress and non-Congress, capitalists and anti-capitalists. The real battleline now needs to be drawn between men who accept moral standards as the basis in personal, national and international life and those who accept lesser means to achieve their ends—however high-sounding may be their slogans.

In the last month that I have spent in and around Panchgani I have seen the hope of an answer through a change in the lives of people. I have seen that, brothers as divided

as Cabinet Ministers can heal their differences (see page 13). I have known economic problems like land disputes settled. I have heard men in the grip of drink relate how they have found freedom from it.



Mr Annadurai

Could it be that a new way is being shown to Delhi from an unexpected quarter—the farmers and the villages? A fresh source of hope seems to have sprung from the area around Panchgani. Would it be too much for parties and politicians to study it with an open mind?

Change is coming there to families through the same means that Gandhiji found—listening to the voice of conscience and obeying it. Politicians who humbly try the same experiment will save India's democracy. Nothing else will.

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March 1, 1968.

(Sgd.) **R. M. LALA**

UNCTAD for the layman

BY C. N. VAKIL

THE UN Conference on Trade and Development which is now meeting in New Delhi has attracted some attention because of its size. While some of the proceedings are published in the newspapers the material is sometimes so heavy that it is not easy for the layman to follow.

A similar Conference was held some months ago at Algiers. At that Conference, a document was prepared by the developing countries in which they gave an account of their problems and offered solutions in which the developed countries could help. Not much has come out of this Algiers Charter, because it has remained on paper. Though the Charter is the starting point for this Second Conference, efforts are being made to evolve a general consensus of opinion on different problems among both the developed and developing countries.

Among the countries of the world, 20 per cent may be roughly classified as developed countries and the remaining 80 per cent as developing countries in terms of population. In the latter, there are countries at different stages of development. The treatment, therefore, of these different groups varies according to their situation.

For the purposes of development, investment of resources is required. The developing countries are poor and do not have adequate savings for investment. Though they may try to mobilise their own savings to some extent, they are bound to need outside help. This means that there should be flow of resources on an adequate scale from the developed countries to the developing countries.

This results in an excess of imports in the developing countries for the time being. They receive these resources or help in the form of loans, but really in the form of capital goods and other equipment for development. In order to be able to repay these loans it will be necessary for the developing countries to export because that is the only way in which foreign dues can be discharged.

There has been a general feeling that the developed countries should be willing to part with at least one per cent of their gross national product in order to help the developing countries. This has not yet been possible in most cases. The ways and means of achieving this target and, if possible, exceeding it in the interests of rapid development have

to be agreed between both parties. In the same way, the conditions attached to loans such as the purchase of goods from the donor country involve considerable loss to the receiving countries. Suggestions are made that receiving countries should be given the option to buy their requirements in the cheapest market.

The developing countries have to promote more exports, and they find it difficult to do so, because they are not able to compete successfully in quality and price in the international market. If they are to be encouraged to pay back the loans granted to them, the donor countries should be willing to accept their exports on more favourable terms. This involves problems of preferential tariffs to the goods of developing countries.

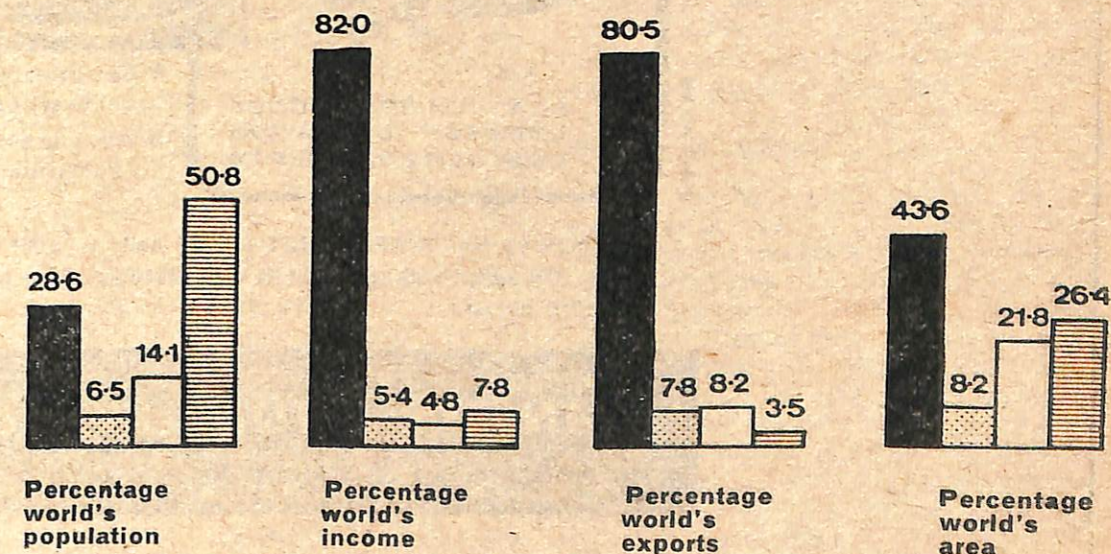
It is well known that in the process of granting loans to developing countries, political considerations do have an effect. As the developing countries are anxious to preserve their independence and identity, they would like no political strings to be attached to the economic help. Instead of bilateral agreements between developed countries and developing countries, the problem may be solved if the aid is channelled through international financing agencies such as

One of India's leading economists, Prof. C. N. Vakil was head of the UNESCO Research Centre for Southern Asia for 3 years. For 26 years he was head of the School of Economics and Sociology of Bombay University. He is author of "The Falling Rupee" and several other books.

the World Bank. To what extent the countries are willing to adopt such a procedure is a problem.

At the same time, suggestions are being made for the developing countries to have more co-operation among themselves such as joint industrial ventures. Discussions are going on between some of them. A beginning has been made by India which has been able to establish joint industrial ventures in some of the developing countries.

The above is a broad illustrative list of items indicating the problems before the UNCTAD. The results of the Conference will be embodied in Reports which will be recommendations to the respective governments for their consideration and implementation. In other words, the Conference may succeed in creating world opinion on the type of economic arrangements that may be developed for helping the developing countries to go forward. Though this will be useful and may be adopted by some, it cannot be said that the recommendations will be wholly accepted by all countries.



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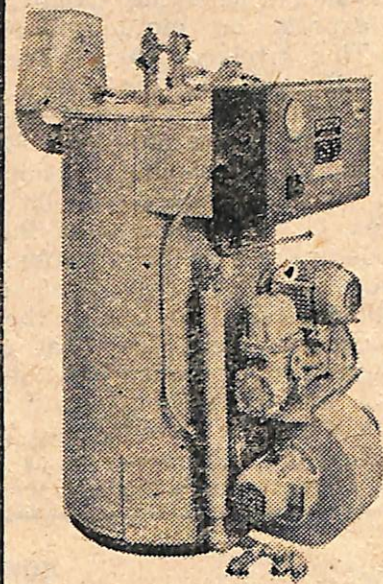
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Reflections on UNCTAD II

BY P. R. BRAHMANANDA

Professor of Monetary Economics at the University of Bombay

UNCTAD II now in session at Delhi may be looked upon primarily as a discussion forum of most Less Developed Countries (LDCs) to present a concerted "bill of requirements" to the Well Developed Countries (WDCs). Some have even referred to it as a club of perpetual borrowers!

The underdeveloped countries desire that more "capital" from developed countries should flow to them. In fact, the LDCs would expect the WDCs to commit themselves to regular "capital" outflow, year by year.

A second requirement of LDCs is that such aid or loans should be capable of being expended by the underdeveloped countries multilaterally. In other words, the loans should not be tied-in. The LDCs would expect the WDCs to sanction the loans in terms of Generalised International Purchasing Power (GIPP).

A third requirement is that those underdeveloped countries which have developed some manufacturing activities would expect the developed countries to import such goods on an increasing scale, and with special preferences.

A fourth requirement is that the LDCs expect the developed countries to abolish all types of tariffs and subsidies which they levy upon the

primary products exported from underdeveloped countries.

Fifthly, as the underdeveloped countries themselves have the problem of importing maintenance requirements for putting their productive capacity to work, they expect the developed countries to provide "supplementary financing" and on a larger scale to tide over "maintenance gaps" in foreign exchange resources.

Stabilisation funds

Sixthly, the underdeveloped countries would expect the developed to help in the establishment and financing of stabilisation funds in order to overcome trade and income losses accruing to the underdeveloped countries on account of worsening terms of trade. The LDCs would also like the WDCs to help the underdeveloped countries to earn more exchange through invisibles.

This large and varied "memorandum of requirements" involves a fair commitment upon the surpluses of the developed countries, and implies considerable changes in their trade policies.

Thus, the underdeveloped countries seek from the developed countries (a) long-term "capital" to enable development of factories and projects; (b) working "capital" to enable the factories and projects to work to reasonable capacity during the initial stages of development; and (c) assured markets in the developed countries for the products of factories and projects established.

The developed countries have their own angle. They appear to be willing to export some "capital" in the form of a "lease" to the underdeveloped countries of a portion of their products and productive capacity in lines which do not appear to be export-worthy in the international market. What they offer is not "capital" connoting command over international purchasing power; but command over a specific portion of their output or of their capacities.

The developed countries, therefore, are clearly protectionist in their attitude to the physical content of foreign aid. Whereas they are protectionist in regard to the conditions of disposal of aid by the aid-receiving countries, they seek generalised international purchasing power in

the matter of repayments and servicing charges.

The attitude of the underdeveloped countries is to make the WDCs accept the debt-servicing charges in terms of command over specific commodities produced in LDCs. However, the LDCs would desire freedom in regard to the disposal of loans and other forms of aid.

Thus, we reach a peculiar paradox. The aid-giving countries are protectionist in the conditions governing aid. The aid-receiving countries also are protectionist in the conditions which they desire, regarding debt-servicing charges.

The whole business of foreign "capital" flows, therefore, is tending merrily to disrupt the principle of free trade in the international sphere. Both the WDCs and the LDCs are sinners in this respect.

Then there is the crucial issue of determining the quantum of aid that actually flows. If aid is tied-in, it ceases to be unrestricted generalised command over international purchasing power. Theoretically the amount is not proportionate to the dollar value of the aid received. The LDCs are well within their claims of natural justice to seek a correct evaluation in terms of GIPP of the aids they receive. There is need for an International Aid Standardisation Organisation to perform this job.

Problems differ

It would be a great mistake to assume that the urgent trade and development problems of underdeveloped countries are all similar. The Latin American countries, by and large, are able to obtain sufficient inflows of private capital. But they depend upon a few primary commodities for sustaining their export earnings. Persistent inflation, followed by each member of the group, helped to keep the export earnings high for some time.

With the development of export potential in Africa and East Asia, as well as the development of synthetic substitutes in the developed countries, the Latin American group is finding the terms of trade now turning adverse. Prolonged inflation, while it possibly rendered some benefit in the short run, has tended to cause severe damage. Agriculture

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

SO THEY SAY

What Britain needs is to discover a new national purpose that will inspire the nation and shake our citizens out of their phlegmatic "could-not-care-less" attitude.

DR IMMANUEL JAKOBOVITS,
Britain's Chief Rabbi

I am not an economist. I do not want to be an economist, because economists never agree among themselves.

FINANCE MINISTER MORARJI DESAI

How ever pleased foolish people may be at the triumph of David over Goliath, the fact is that all of us depend on Goliath.

Mysindia editorial referring to the Vietnam war.

was relatively neglected; and consciousness of cost competitiveness was not developed. The Latin American countries have built a number of industries; but their sustenance has now become difficult unless foreign exchange earnings go on rising.

It is for this reason that they are seeking the assistance of stabilisation funds for recouping losses due to adverse trends in terms of trade. The UNCTAD secretariat (in fact, the entire gamut of UN economic secretariat), is dominated by the Latin American economic viewpoint.

Unfortunately, the trade and development setting of countries like India are structurally different from those of Latin America. The path of high and long inflation will not be acceptable in India to the masses of the country, though some sections of the economic establishment were, and may be, in its favour.

Again, the mood of the masses in India is not to make the country dependent over the long run on aid from the rest of the world. The policy of "premature heavy industrialisation", which was initiated in the Indian economy during the middle 'fifties, has led to a severe economic

crisis. The economic opinion in India, even in some circles of the establishment, is now swinging against the pattern of investment implied in the Second Five Year Plan.

Development of agriculture and related activities and of exports constitute now top priority requirements in India. Hence, the extent of dependence of the Indian economy on foreign aid is primarily on account of the pattern of investment and strategy of development introduced in the middle 'fifties.

The balance of payments gap, which was built in the strategy, has left a residue of debt-servicing commitments and maintenance gaps, which are bound to make a heavy dent upon our limited export earnings. The Indian interest therefore would tend to be in making the aid-giving countries accept the principle of untied aid.

Secondly, the Indian point of view would emphasise the need to give attention to a strategy of development which is viable from the receiving country's angle. In India this implies linking of aid with the agricultural and related activities, and export industries. Again, the Indian point of view would be to route as much aid as possible through inter-

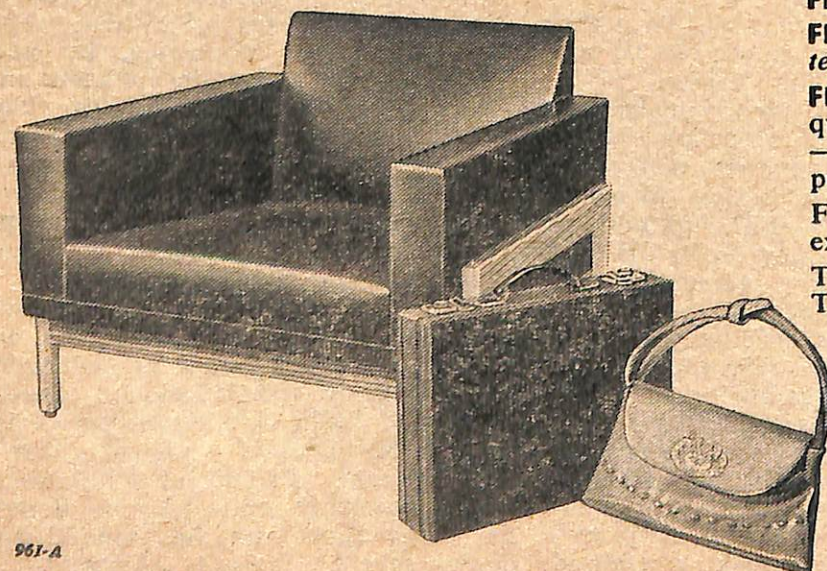
national agencies. Its interest in private capital inflows is rather marginal.

There is the third group of countries, consisting mostly of nations in Africa, who have managed their economic policies soundly and have built viable export sectors. There is much in this respect that countries like India and the Latin American group can learn from Africa.

It is therefore natural that the discussions at UNCTAD may not lead to any agreed set of solutions to trade, aid and development. There is no reason even to believe that the WDCs should or would agree to meet the bill of requirements. If the development of non-viable industries and the promotion of protectionist policies should be sauce for LDCs why should it not be also for the WDCs? And, why, why at all, should the WDCs be gouged to give "aid"? Of course there is a moral reason. But that remains in the sphere of moral conscience. And why should the LDCs expect the WDCs to have a higher level of social conscience than they themselves seek for themselves?

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Two issues at the UNCTAD

BY DR D. T. LAKDAWALA

Director, Department of Economics, University of Bombay

MORE THAN FOUR WEEKS have lapsed since the inauguration of the UNCTAD Conference. To the uninitiated it seems to be endless and almost aimless. There are few records of such high-powered delegations transacting so little business in so much time.

The protracted procedures that will continue for some time can only be followed with sympathy and interest if one knows the different backgrounds, viewpoints and interests that nations bring to this task. Though from a superficial viewpoint, there appear to be two diverse camps—the developing and the developed—there is not much concord within each camp.

Foreign aid

Of the two vital issues—foreign aid and trade liberalisation—foreign aid is relatively simple. In most of its forms (except export credits and foreign private capital) the direct economic return to the country is insufficient. If some reciprocity as an inspiring motive is insisted upon, the justification can be found in the political need to have a large number of strong willing allies, or sympathetic neutrals who will not fall victims to the cunning wiles of one's enemies. With the thawing of the cold war, this explanation has lost some force, and increasing resort is made to the humanitarian motive or the desire to promote rapid growth and development in the developing countries.

The implications of developmental aid are not fully realised for various reasons on both sides. The experience of the leading donor in the field—the United States—has been confined to war-time and reconstruction aid, where the donor's interest was strong and where the end results were quickly achieved. The people of the developed countries do not feel themselves committed to developmental aid in the same way as the US did to lease-lend programmes or Marshall aid. They try to balance every year other competing claims on the national budget with assistance to the developing countries, and when they are in difficulties, their social services, defence or even military aid to foreign nations get higher priority.

Foreign aid during the current de-

cade has not only not achieved the 1 per cent minimum target of national income set up by the UN, but has actually declined in relation to the incomes of the donor countries, and has probably just kept up with world prices.

The developing countries, on the other hand, have their own problems and add to them by their own actions. They have strong ideas on their national independence and safety, social justice and economic equality. These demand courses of action which are not always coincidental with sound developmental policies. Often they have genuine differences with the developed countries on the paths to economic development. Many of them have entrenched vested interests, groups of people, and worse still, ideologies and institutions which make single-minded pursuit of development difficult. Over-ambitious policies, incapable and dishonest administration and corrupt politicians complicate their tasks greatly.

The developed countries, on the other hand, are under strong domestic pressures at least to show quickly the results of their assistance, and are at a loss to know why the results of

their own rich and varied experience in the field is not availed of. They are apt to forget how slowly, through trial and error, they have built up their own insights and institutions.

Trade liberalisation

The question of trade concessions and preferences is more complex. The policy of bilateral aid hides many of the sharp differences which would arise if there had to be a worldwide distribution of multilateral aid. Trade policies are a matter of concern to both the developed and developing world. This is so, obviously, when the non-discriminatory principle is followed; but it is more so, when trade preferences are permitted.

In many ways, for a developed nation, aid represents an easy way out compared to trade for providing the wherewithal to import developmental goods. While the former represents a reduction from the national resources available for domestic use, the burden is distributed among the entire body of taxpayers; on the other hand, its benefits are concen-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 25

STUSA 5/65



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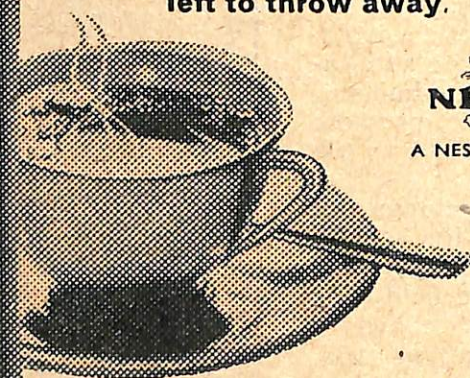
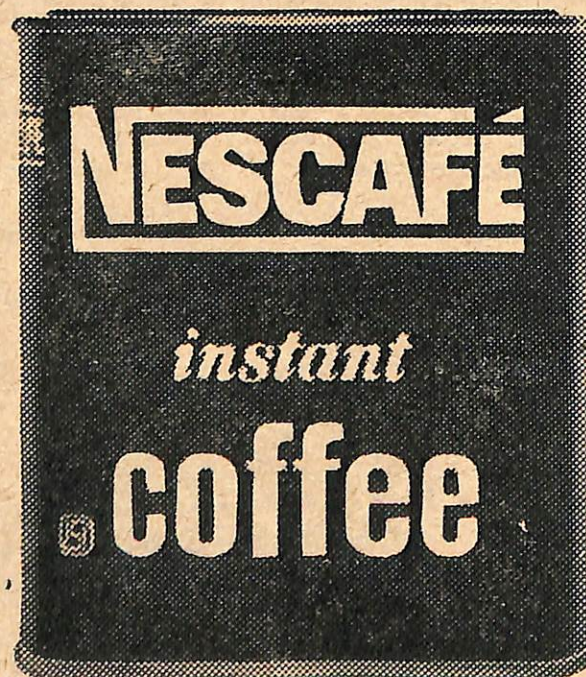
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NCE 624B

Two brothers with some clues for UNCTAD

BETWEEN the plateau of Panchgani and the range behind lies the green Kudal Valley. For centuries heavy rains have washed the silt down the mountains to make the valley fertile. Here lies the village of Ambeghar (home of mangoes), famed also for its fragrant rice and for the fighting spirit of its people. It played a worthy part in the struggle for independence.

It was from this village last December that HIMMAT picked its Man of

gani, ten miles away. That day he was one of a crowd of 4000 but something gripped him. A couple of days later he returned to invite some delegates to his village. They went. He became more intrigued. Next time he invited 150 from the MRA conference to address a rally of 2000 at Ambeghar including people from 22 neighbouring villages.

When the guests arrived he stayed in the background and let his brothers receive them. That was the first change in Maruthi. Two days earlier he had sat and listened to his inner voice when the thought came, "Be humble. Your spiritual growth may lie not in being the first but in wanting others to be first."

At the rally that evening speakers referred to four absolute moral standards of honesty, purity, unselfishness and love. Next morning his village friends came up to him delighted with the previous evening and said, "If you are the Man of the Year you should be the first one to live these moral standards. We will study you and report to HIMMAT at the end of the year."

One speaker gave them a vision that if Ambeghar produced the Man of the Year could it now aim to be the Village of the Year. This interested them.

Maruthi called again at the MRA Centre with his brothers and a few friends from nearby. Towards the end of the meeting the chairman suggested a quiet time. The farmers wrote down their thoughts. Maruthi had a simple thought: "Ask your elder brother Narayan Rao for his forgiveness for the years of bitterness and division." He read aloud his thought to Narayan Rao in front of others and sat down.

"Fuses" not working

A few days later at a meeting of the citizens of Panchgani it was Narayan Rao's turn to speak first. He thundered forth: "Disunity is destroying our country. MRA has the answer to it." Swinging his arms in an embrace he said, "After meeting MRA my brother and I got united. Is that what the country needs? We need to open our eyes, ears and hearts and accept this idea. If we don't we are traitors to this nation."

Maruthi said, "When I met MRA I was a man with electric connections but my fuse wires were not in order.

Maruthi watches fellow villagers of Ambeghar working at a well.

Then I met a mechanic in MRA. He fixed my fuses, and the globe lit up." He added, "Now I want to give the remaining years of my life to get others to listen to the voice that



changed me and to go anywhere I am needed with this message."

Narayan Rao and Maruthi are two brothers the like of whom may well be working in a stockbrokers' firm on Wall Street, a factory floor in Birmingham or on a co-operative farm in Russia. They are finding an answer to division that is valid for all men. They may even have something to teach the delegates at UNCTAD — those from both the privileged and the developing nations. R.M.L.

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No-one can say

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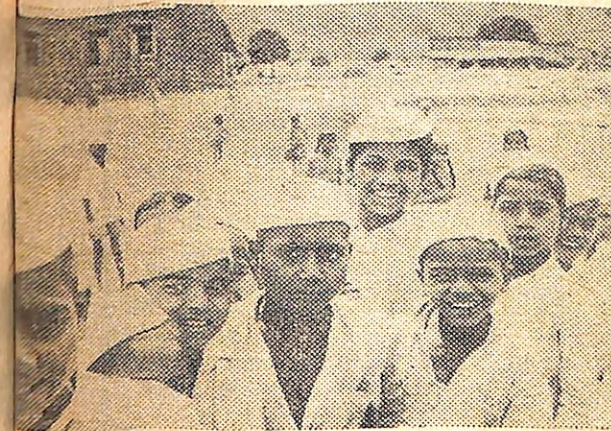
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Children of Ambeghar village.

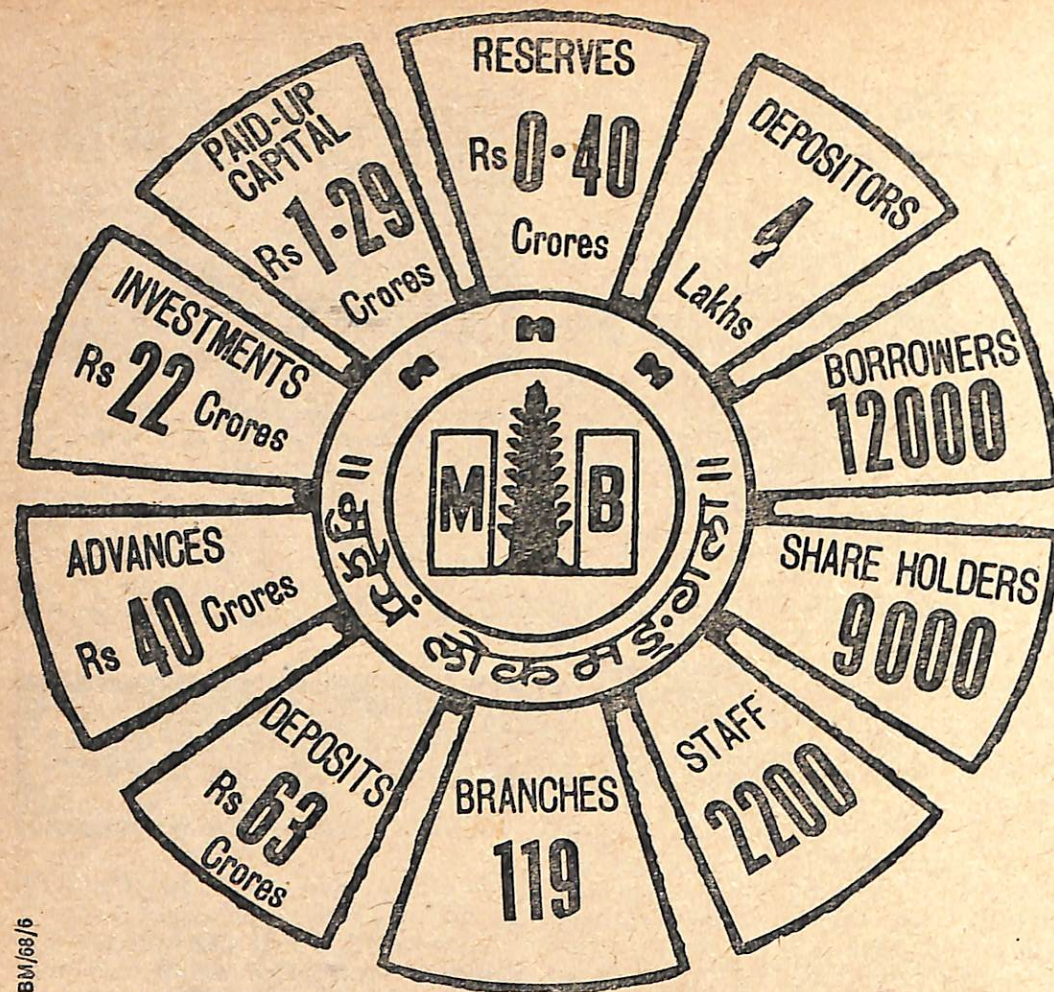
the Year — farmer Maruthi Yadav. Lean but sturdy, 65-year-old Maruthi owns ten acres of land and grows rice, jawar and tomatoes. Typical of Maharashtra farmers Maruthi sports a turban, wears dhoti and chappals.

Added to his native shrewdness is a combination of assets few of his fellow farmers have. He can speak some English, play cricket and beat on the drum or tabla. Forty-five years ago he got his junior Cambridge Certificate at a nearby school and was trained in cricket by a former Cambridge blue. He is ready to play cricket any day but makes it clear he will have to change his clothes for it.

In addition to the eldest, who is 80, he has two lively brothers — Narayan Rao, 70, and Keshav, 60, a former Inspector of Excise. Keshav is well read in the scriptures. They also farm in Ambeghar.

The Yadav brothers are leaders of their village. But they have not always seen eye to eye. For the past 15 years, says Maruthi, "there was a tug-of-war between my elder brother, Narayan Rao, and myself as to who was the bigger of the two."

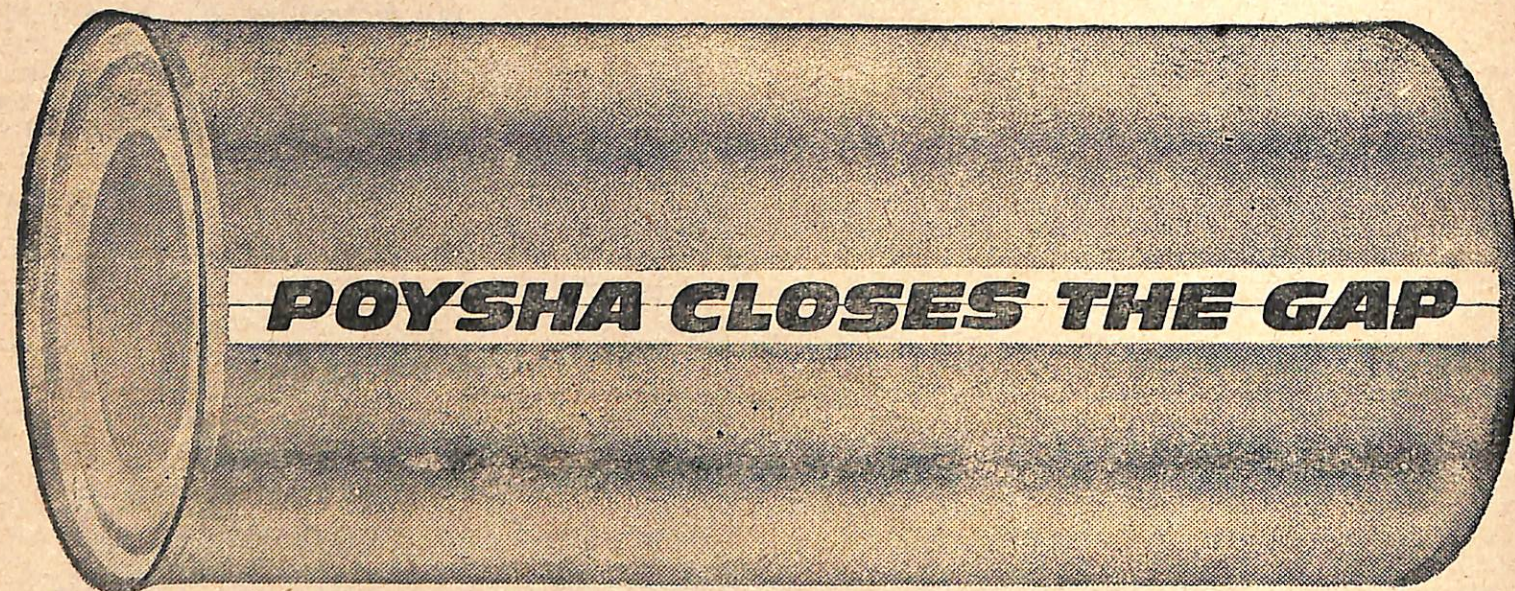
Then one day things began to happen. Maruthi came with all his family to the opening of Asia Plateau, MRA's Training Centre in Panch-



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FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

Indo-Ceylon bhai bhai

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

COLOMBO The recent announcements of the plans of India and Ceylon to introduce a joint blended tea packet mainly aimed at the European Common Market countries, the African nations and Scandinavia may mark the birth of a closer economic co-operation between these Asian neighbours.

With the exception of Britain, all European countries are habitually coffee drinkers and this move may be a major breakthrough to turn Europeans "Cuppa"-wards. Ceylonese officials estimate an average export of 3,000,000 packets of tea at present, mainly to Canada and Australia.

While trade circles buzzed with this news, plans for Indo-Ceylon co-operation to be extended to a number of other fields, from shipping and ship-building to port facilities and textile production, were also announced.

Libra's recent article in *The Indian Express* on Ceylon must have set many heads on both sides of the Palk Straits nodding in agreement. "Our long term interests lie naturally in the cultivation of relations with our immediate neighbours in South-East Asia, rather than in making ineffective fancy agreements with distant countries," he wrote.

He pointed out that although Cey-

lon had made many friendly overtures to India, "slow, halting and unimaginative" responses have been the result. He urged the Indian Government to buy more goods from Ceylon and also agree to let Ceylon develop smaller consumer goods industries for which she may have natural advantages.

Libra's article also suggested a payments agreement where both countries agree to hold each other's currencies up to a specified limit and clear only excess balances through foreign exchange as at present. If implemented, it would certainly provide for a larger volume of trade between the two countries.

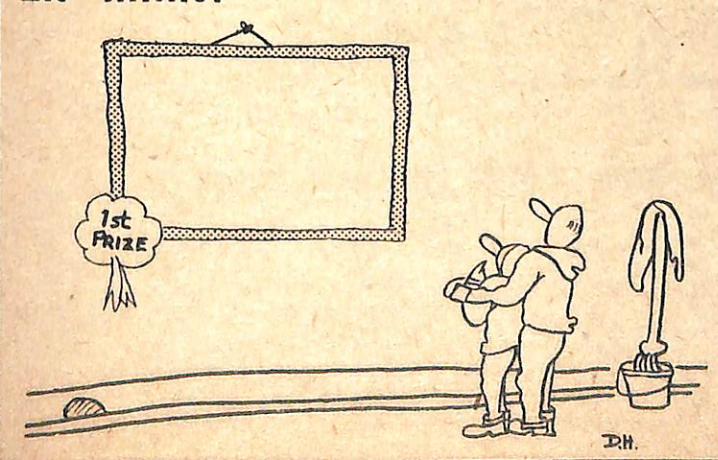
Both India and Ceylon are in a critical stage in their economic planning, and have a lot to learn and give to each other. British withdrawal may initiate a new phase in Asia with Asians seeing the urgent need for closer co-operation among themselves.

Sterling sacks Britannia

FROM GORDON WISE

LONDON The British patriotic song "Rule Britannia, Britannia rule the waves" is, understandably, less credible than it used to be in the hey-day of Empire.

Ek - minit!



There is the withdrawal from the Far East, the phasing out of aircraft carriers and the decision to put Britain's nuclear submarines under international control. But perhaps the most graphic indication of Britain's reduced right, or ability, to rule the waves is the announcement

CONTINUED ON
PAGE 17

The week in ASIA

HONG KONG — American jets bombed the Hanoi radio station, one of the most powerful in Asia. Meanwhile Viet Cong units tried to encircle Saigon in a fresh onslaught.

KATHMANDU — Nepal is planning to lift the ban on mountaineering, according to Deputy Premier Kirti-nidhi Bista. The ban was imposed in 1965.

SINGAPORE — Indian and Malaysian delegates at a seminar on economic and political co-operation suggested that their countries should sign a rubber trade agreement for their mutual benefit. Of India's rubber needs of 105,000 tons, only 60,000 were produced locally and another 25,000 by a synthetic plant.

COLOMBO — Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike's Sri Lanka Freedom Party won its first seat in a predominantly Tamil area in the Eastern province.

TOKYO — Mr Tadao Kuraishi, who made a statement that Japan's war-renouncing Constitution should be scrapped and a "nuclearised armed force of 300,000 be created", had to resign following nationwide protests.

JAKARTA — Sixty people died and 450 others were hospitalised following a massive outbreak of food poisoning in the West Java province.

RANGOON — Eleven Chinese elders were sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment for trespass, deterring public servants from discharge of their duties and causing alarm to the public. As they left the courtroom they chanted Maoist slogans.

VIENTIANE — Three battalions of Communist Lao Viet forces seized the Laos Government's strategic position in Thome, 100 miles north-east of Vientiane. Thome controls approaches to the Mekong River town of Paksane.

SAIGON — Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky resigned as chairman of South Vietnam's National Recovery Committee. The resignation is another indication of the inability of Mr Ky and President Nguyen Van Thieu to work together.

HONG KONG — One hundred and twenty Chinese fled from the mainland to Hong Kong. They said there was food shortage in their own cities.

TEHRAN — Soviet Prime Minister Kosygin is to visit Iran shortly, it was announced here.

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DALMIA ENTERPRISES

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

that the figure of Britannia will not appear on the new decimal coins which will be issued this year in the first stage of the £128 million change-over planned for British currency.

The first five new coins announced are the ten "new pence", (equal to two shillings), five new pence, two new pence, one new penny and new halfpenny. A portrait of the Queen will appear on all the coins, but the disappearance of Britannia was explained by Mr J. H. James, Deputy Master of the Mint, who said, "Apart from anything else the lady does not sit well on top of a large numeral. She looks jolly uncomfortable."

Historical figure

Britannia first appeared on British coins about 1830 years ago. The Roman Emperors Hadrian and Antonius Pius struck coins depicting her to commemorate their achievements in Britain — such as the building of the two great walls.

Charles II brought her back on his halfpennies and farthings. He picked his favourite mistress, Frances Ste-

wart, as the model. Since then the famous seated lady has appeared regularly.

Decimal Currency Day will be February 15, 1971, Mr Roy Jenkins, Chancellor of the Exchequer, has announced. February has been chosen because it is the quietest month for business transactions.

Lion remains

A current controversy is the decision to make the £ the basic unit. Australia and New Zealand chose the 10 sh. unit which puts that currency close to par with the American dollar. The Government have announced their decision and, despite considerable expert criticism, have so far declined to rethink it.

The designs chosen have been selected from over 900 suggestions by 83 entrants, including fascinating contributions from children. Contemporary motifs such as nuclear power stations or aircraft were bypassed. As the Mint Master said, "Things which are up to the minute now may soon be outmoded."

It is a good augury for Britain, perhaps, that the defiant lion remains a feature.

The week elsewhere

WORLD EPIDEMIC

LONDON—Britain is involved in the largest-ever peacetime epidemic of venereal disease. Over 160,000 people are expected to visit VD clinics this year, and the disease now constitutes the second largest group of infectious diseases in the country. There are an estimated 65 million cases of gonorrhoea (one form of VD) each year throughout the world. The incidence among young people is increasing, the effectiveness of penicillin as an antidote is lessening, and doctors are said to be despairing of holding the epidemic by medical means.

SECOND ASIAN FRONT ?

SEOUL—South Korean leaders claim a 20,000-strong commando force is standing by in North Korea for a campaign of infiltration and terrorism in the South, virtually opening a second front involving US troops in Asia. Last month a North Korean suicide squad nearly succeeded in assassinating President Park at his home near Seoul, after the American electronic warning system had failed

to give the alarm on their crossing the frontier.

UAR OFFICERS SENTENCED

CAIRO—A military court gave 15 and 10 year jail sentences to two Egyptian Air Force commanders during the Arab-Israeli war last June. They were blamed for the disastrous defeat of the Egyptian Air Force. Seven senior army officers were given sentences up to 25 years' hard labour.

NIGERIA MEDIATION BID

LAGOS—Efforts by Arnold Smith, Canadian Secretary General of the Commonwealth, to mediate in the war between Nigeria and breakaway Biafra, brought no immediate results. With the conflict approaching stalemate, observers held this to be the decisive moment to attempt a peaceful solution.

GREEK ISLE SHAKEN

ATHENS—Nineteen people died and over 40 were hurt when an earthquake rocked the Greek island of Ayios Efstratios, near Lemnos. Over 700 were made homeless.

The week in INDIA

NEW DELHI — The Union Government imposed President's rule on West Bengal and dissolved the State Legislature. The action followed Governor Dharma Vira's report that the Speaker's ruling had made the functioning of the Assembly impossible.

COIMBATORE — Even as Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was talking in the Rajya Sabha about the need to evolve a national consensus on the language issue, a student leader hoisted the "Independent Tamil Nad" flag. It was witnessed by 1000 students, who saluted the flag, let off crackers and sang a new Tamil "national" song.

BOMBAY — India's first-ever heart transplant patient, Bodhan Chittan, died at the KEM hospital three hours after his new heart was grafted from the body of a 19-year-old woman.

LUCKNOW — In a single day the Samyukta Vidhayak Dal re-elected outgoing Chief Minister Charan Singh as its leader, cancelled it, and elected Mr Ram Chandra Vikal as the leader. The Centre imposed President's rule on Uttar Pradesh — the fourth State to be brought under President's rule since the elections.

AGRA — Union Minister of State for Health S. Chandrasekhar said that a Bill to liberalise abortion would be introduced in Parliament soon.

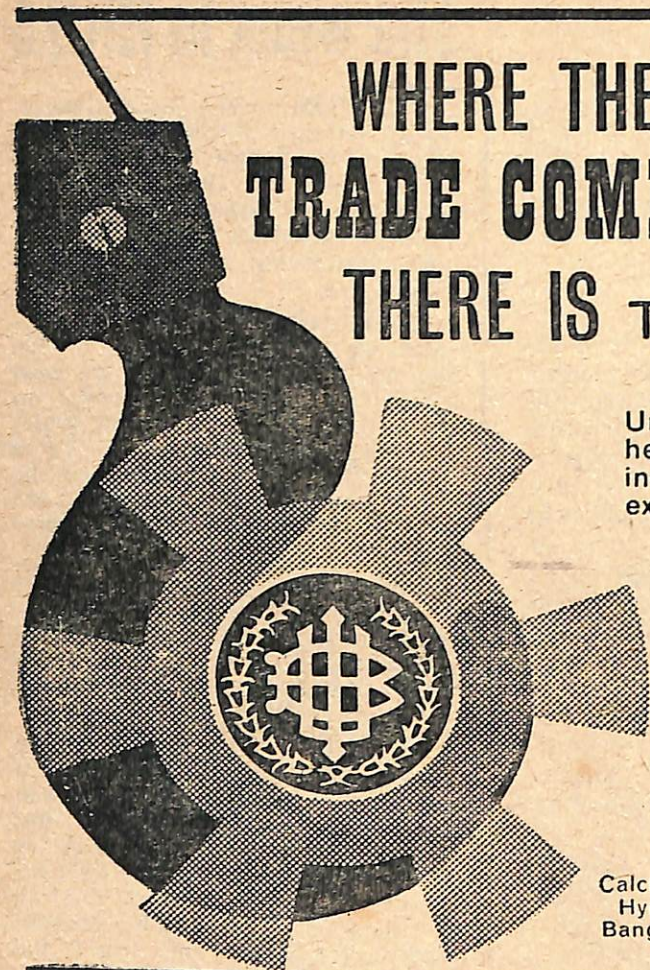
HYDERABAD — Maoist literature is finding its way into Andhra and probably the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi had something to do with it, according to Chief Minister Brahmananda Reddi.

NEW DELHI — While Prime Minister Indira Gandhi told the Lok Sabha that India would abide by the Kutch award, former External Affairs Minister Chagla said in the Rajya Sabha that Government should examine the extent to which it was committed to abide by a patently "political" award.

NEW DELHI — 14 children were killed and 45 injured when a portion of a house gave way in Munirka village, near New Delhi. The children were on a projection witnessing a dance.

BANGALORE — Opposition leaders in the Mysore Assembly stilled the proceeding and assailed the "dual role" of Mr Nijalingappa as Chief Minister and Congress President.

BOMBAY — Mr J. R. D. Tata suggested the appointment of a high-power commission to review the Constitution. None of our efforts at planning would be meaningful unless political stability returned to the country, he said.



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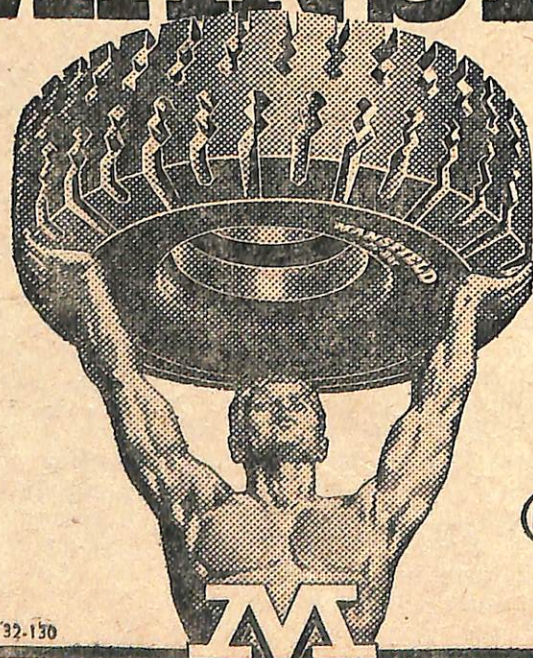
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FRONTIERS OF *science*

Future planes may not need special runways

RUNWAYS for aircraft may one day be out of date. Huge areas of good farming land may be saved from burial in concrete. Developing countries may be able to spare the cost of building miles of concrete and save time and energy for other tasks.

Tourists landing recently at International Airport, Niagara Falls, on the Canadian-US border, might have seen the plane in the picture being tested. If so, they will have seen the wheel-less machine, its pusher-propeller whirring, sitting supported by what looked like a large sausage or rubber inner tube. Sharper eyes would notice an inch of daylight underneath.

Suddenly they see the craft slide forward and climb into the air within a few hundred feet. The "sausage" then retracts and fits snugly round the bottom of the fuselage like an elastic skin.

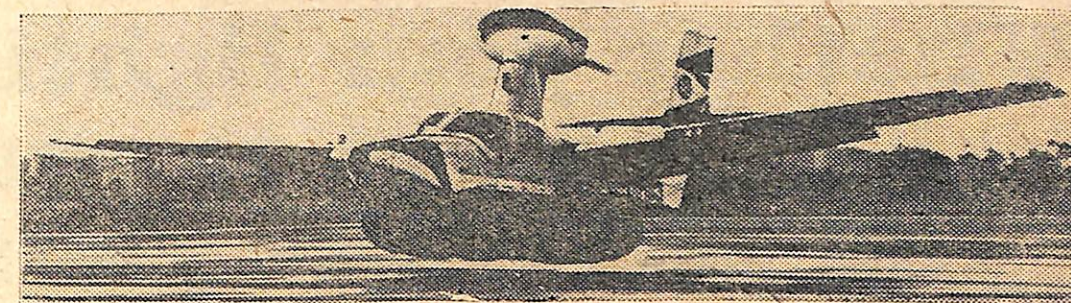
They watch the pilot circle the field. Inside the airport tower the control officer hears the unusual words over his radio link: "Bag down and inflated."

The watching tourists see the

plane's forward speed checked as the pilot reverses the propeller's pitch. Will the plane do a belly landing and rip the bag off? Not a bit. The plane slows to a walking pace, still with daylight under its bag. It settles to a dead halt on the ground, with bag unpunctured.

If the curious ones approach and look under it, they will see a rubber-ribbed tread that absorbs whatever friction is needed for finally halting the plane. The rubber tread also prevents the plane skidding when stationary in a cross-wind.

In answer to their questions why



the bag does not tear, the pilot tells them that it is of special design — made of layers of nylon cloth sandwiched between layers of rubber. The material stretches easily to triple its width sideways but won't stretch lengthwise at all.

Bell Aerosystems use the air cushion principle, which was first developed in Britain for hovercraft, hover trains and heavy load-carrying lorries.

The secret of this aircraft is a small four-cylinder engine in the fuselage. This drives a fan mounted

with its blades horizontal, blowing downwards. The fan inflates the bag. Air escapes from hundreds of jet nozzles circling the bag's underside, which is shaped like a long doughnut. The jets blow towards the doughnut's "hole" and produce an air cushion that holds the craft about an inch off the ground.

Since the bag is flexible it can follow ground contours and pass over obstacles several inches high. So aircraft fitted with it need no runway except mud, earth, sand, water, snow or ice. There are hundreds of commercial uses for such machines.

For fast-moving military operations bulldozers could quickly rough-grade a piece of terrain, and giant cargo planes fitted with the Air Cushion Landing Gear (ACLG) could begin landing within minutes, the Bell people believe.

If the plane is forced to make an emergency landing over water, the bag would keep the machine afloat indefinitely while passengers are taken off and the plane repaired. Bell engineers say the ACLG could make every plane amphibious.

REGINALD HOLME

BOOKS

Kerala guide

A KEY TO KERALA, pp. 112, Rs 5.

PUBLISHED by the *Malayala Manorama*, Kerala's leading daily newspaper, this booklet offers a comprehensive and well-produced guide which other states might emulate. All aspects are covered from climate and topography to Five Year Plans and space research. Sometimes called "Venice of the East", Kerala has over 40 rivers. It leads India in literacy (46.8 per cent as against a 24 per cent national average) but has the

lowest per capita income (Rs 303 as against an average Rs 421). The first truly democratic elections in India were held in Travancore, a former princely state now part of Kerala. The State also holds the record for the number of general elections and changes of ministry. This concise, well set-out booklet includes two maps. Statistics are helpfully shown in tabulated form.

A. de L.F.

Student editions

AMERICAN publishers have for some time brought out Student Editions of classics and general works of interest at a price (US 20 cents) within easy reach of the student's pocket. Well produced and illustrated, these welcome paperbacks should find a ready market in this country.

Volumes received by HIMMAT include:

FROM WASHINGTON SQUARE PRESS

The New Pocket Anthology of American Verse, from colonial times to the present day, edited by Oscar Williams.

The Pocket History of American Painting, by James Thomas Flexner. 300 years of American art, with 48 illustrations.

Electricity — The Story of Power, by Arnold Mandelbaum. From the ancient Greeks to cybernetics.

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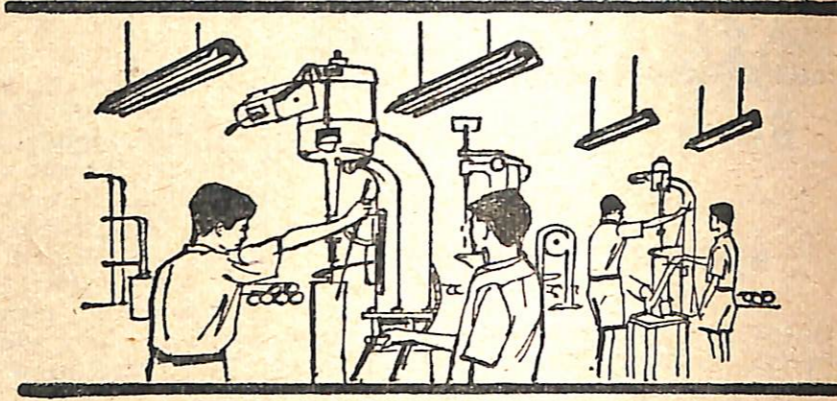
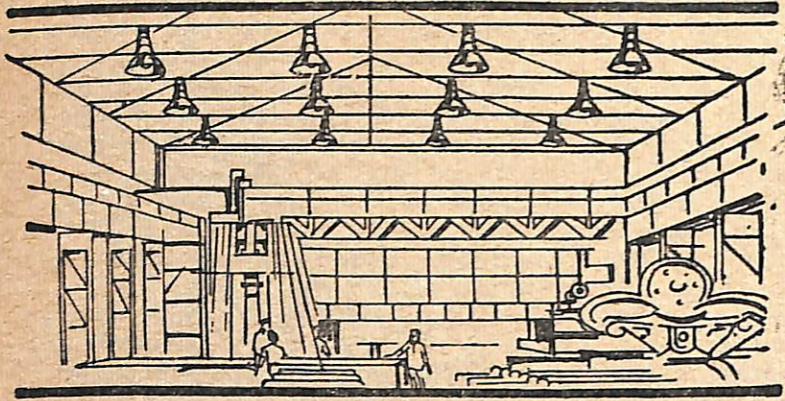
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CONTINUED ON PAGE 27

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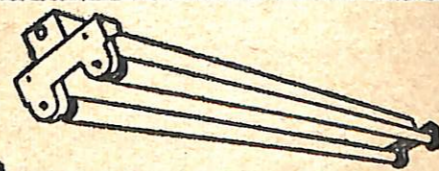
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WEST BENGAL

All's well that ends well

FROM S. K. MUKHOPADHAYAY IN CALCUTTA

"ALL'S WELL that ends well." That is how most Calcuttans felt when HIMMAT interviewed a number of them after President's rule was promulgated in West Bengal on February 20.

The big guns of the West Bengal State Congress Committee, who along with the Chief Minister Dr P. C. Ghosh were summoned to Delhi, tried to make a last ditch stand and convince the Centre that the Coalition Ministry was still in the majority and that the Assembly was the *only place* where their strength could be tested. But the Centre decided otherwise.

The proclamation of President's rule has stripped the Speaker, Mr Bijoy K. Banerjee, of his power and position. The Speaker and his supporters, however, feel that the position remains unaltered, that the Speaker continues in office until a fresh Speaker is elected.

An executive of the Life Insurance Corporation told this correspondent he believed that the Centre had acted wisely in taking over the administration. "A lot has been heard of the Governor as a tough man and a fine administrator. If he could do something to rejuvenate this unfortunate State, posterity will thank him," he said.

A taxi driver expressed his satisfaction also. "We are sick of these political parties and their so-called leaders who always try to exploit us. None of them seemed to be interested in doing anything for the country or the people."

A housewife in South Calcutta asked, "Will it succeed in giving us more rations at a cheaper price? Witnessing the performances of the last two Governments, I don't feel hopeful even of President's rule. We want concrete results."

A Government college student thought that President's rule "might help in bringing a better stability to educational life". She told me, "Maybe we can attend classes more regularly and there will be less interference by political parties."

A retired judge said, "Mr Dharma Vira is a good administrator with a reputation in the Punjab and Haryana where he paraded profiteers and

hoarders in public. But how far he will succeed here remains to be seen, since corruption, nepotism, political pressures and vested interests have eaten out the very core of our society. Honesty, sincerity and devotion to duty have become mere words of the lexicon. Besides, there is a danger of officials getting drunk with power.

"No one person," the judge continued, "can clear up the mess, no matter how capable he might be. It behoves us, the citizens, to rally round a good administrator and make his hands strong."

A shopkeeper selling *pan* and cigarettes was very happy about President's rule. "Babuji," he told me, "let this arrangement continue for some time until these leaders realise that

the country is more important than petty wranglings and dirty politics." "Dekhiya Saab," he continued, "some of these Left leaders asked us to vote against Congress. Well, many of us did, to teach Congress a lesson. But see the fun now. It is all double-crossing." And with that, and some other unprintable abuse, he spat on the ground in contempt.

Meanwhile, the Governor at his Press conference on February 21 laid special stress on food and improved labour-management relations. "These are the two prime things and all attention will have to be geared towards their prompt and rapid fulfilment."

The Governor also ordered the release of those arrested in connection with the agitation started by the United Front, excepting those detained with specific charges of anti-national and subversive activities. It was also announced that Section 144 was to be withdrawn with immediate effect excepting in certain areas.

Thus ended the Ministerial sojourn of parties who failed to deliver the goods.

ASSAM

Patience ebbs in Assam hills

FROM A CORRESPONDENT IN SHILLONG

THE ISSUE of the reorganisation of Assam remains a silent backdrop to recent events in the State. Surprisingly enough the "Assam for the Assamese" agitation which boasts about solving the economic suppression of outside influences, was allowed to proceed unhindered and, what is more, talks are now going on to "legalise" the Lachit Sena organisation of pro-Naxalbari elements.

It may be recalled that following the demand of the Assam hill areas, comprising 21,732 square miles out of the total 47,098 square miles of the State, for a separate hill state, the Union Government on January 13, 1967, announced its decision to reorganise the State on the lines of Punjab, with the proposal of integrated federal units.

However, because of stern opposition from the plains district in the Brahmaputra Valley against the disintegration of the State, Delhi convened a joint discussion of hills and plains leaders to reach a solution. The result was a complete flop. The

two opposing views were poles apart. Delhi was therefore put in a dilemma. It has either to please the Congress State Government or carry out its decision to reorganise the State. The vacillating attitude of the

Centre created an atmosphere of uncertainty both in the hills and plains, thus giving the opposing forces the opportunity to dig in firmer.

The plains people grabbed the chance to boost the "Assam for the Assamese" campaign, and on January 26 last

the reorganisation issue was used to ignite the reaction build-



Mr B. P. Chaliha

CONTINUED ON PAGE 23

from **1ST** march
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and shortly all over india

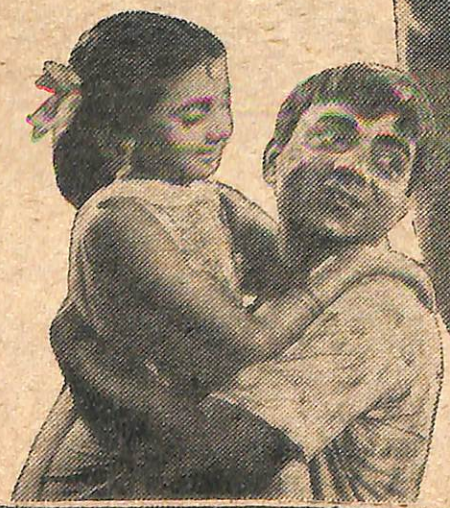
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FILMS

"I Deal in Danger"

REX, BOMBAY

THE SMARTEST of spies — like the greatest of saints — have moral conflicts. The difference is that, for double-spies like

RIGHT: David March (Robert Goulet) faces the Nazi General in charge of Gestapo and his staff in "I Deal in Danger".

David March in 20th Century Fox's "I Deal in Danger", the torment lasts only a few moments.

David March (Robert Goulet) as the last survivor of the elite Allied spy ring known as Blue Light has a seemingly impossible target: destruction of the underground, well-guarded factory manufacturing sub-



marines, missiles and planes, situated on the island of Grossmunchen in wartime Germany.

With the help of French spy Suzanne Duchard (Christine Carere), March befriends the scientist in charge of Grossmunchen, a shy and scholarly middle-aged lady, Dr Gretchen Hoffman (Eva Pflug). David and Suzanne escort the scientist to Berlin to receive a prize from Hitler and surprise her by producing her mentor, Dr Eckhardt, who had been imprisoned for defying the Nazis. March's rescue of Eckhardt from the German prison is brilliant. Dr Eckhardt, brain-washed in the prison however, mouths Nazi propaganda, tries to shoot his disciple and March but in the struggle falls out of the window to his death.

Disillusioned with Nazism and convinced that destruction of Hitler's war-machine is for the ultimate good of Germany, Hoffman activates the missiles that blow to pieces her own creation — Grossmunchen.

Larry Cohen's dialogue is swift and sharp as a sword-fight.

ASSAM—FROM PAGE 21

ing up against non-Assamese residents of the State. Hooliganism went on the rampage and shameful deeds

of destruction, including the desecration of the National Flag, were let loose that day at Gauhati.

To strike a note of caution, the patience of the hills people has been greatly taxed and the day is not far when its limit may be reached.

"Return of the native"

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN IMPHAL

PRESIDENT'S RULE was revoked in Manipur on February 19 when Mr M. Koireng Singh was sworn in as Chief Minister along with three other Ministers.

This is the third Ministry since the general elections and it is for the second time that Congress has returned to power in this Union territory within a year. With the return of 10 defectors, the Congress Party now has a strength of 22 in the 32-member House.

The new Chief Minister told pressmen that probably he will expand his Cabinet to accommodate those defectors who have rejoined the Congress. But a "Haryana-type" ministry is unlikely in Manipur and the Chief Commissioner, Mr Baleswar Prasad, had earlier opposed it. Thus, Mr Koireng Singh will have to earn the displeasure of a few and this may prove a costly affair for him.

Before the fourth general elections, Congress had a comfortable majority of 21 members including the Speaker. The others were: three SSP, six Independents and two nominated members.

After the elections, the Congress again captured a majority of seats in the Assembly and its leader, Mr Koireng Singh, formed the Ministry on March 19 last year.

But Manipur legislators became infected by the disease of defection



Mr Koireng Singh: uncertain future

(ULP) led by Mr Longjam Thambon Singh on October 13. The ULP had a strength of 17 consisting of 10 dissident Congressmen, three SSP, three Independents and one Communist member. The Front had formulated a 27-point Minimum Common Programme, but could rule for only 12 days.

On the recommendation of the Chief Commissioner, Mr Baleswar Prasad, President's rule was proclaimed. It was significant that the Territorial Assembly was not dissolved but only suspended. This helped Congress to win back the defectors. Now after 117 days of President's rule Koireng Singh has again returned to power.

But few welcome the "return of the native" and his future is clouded with uncertainty.

when eight Congress MLAs crossed the floor and topped the 199-day-old Congress Ministry on October 4.

The event paved the way for the formation of the first non - Congress Ministry of the United Legislature Party

"The Naked Runner"

EROS, BOMBAY

THE NAKED RUNNER, struck down by a hackneyed story and dull dialogue, is partly resuscitated by lead actor Frank Sinatra, photographer Otto Heller and director Sidney J. Furie, but not enough to pass the winning post.

Sam Baker (Frank Sinatra), well-cushioned in his London-based furniture manufacturing firm is picked up by Slattery (Peter Vaughan) and his colleagues at British Intelligence to deliver a micro-film to a woman agent in Leipzig, East Germany. Baker has taken his young son on the trip, but his main purpose is to meet his old flame — Karen (Nadia Gray).

By the time Baker realises that his true assignment is to kill a British scientist fleeing from England to Moscow — it is too late. The cunning Slattery keeps Sam's son as hostage. Having known Sam in the war days, Slattery knows that he works best under emotional stress. Slattery wires Sam the false news that his



CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Chaplin's treasures

son is dead. Sam, duly worked up, zeroes in on his target.

Frank Sinatra as Baker gives a polished performance. Derren Nesbit as Colonel Hartman is well poised. Nadia Gray's blue eyes are her only recommendation.

SCREENER

POSSIBLY the world's most valuable one-man collection of motion picture film is owned by Charles Chaplin, who directed his 82nd screen venture in "A Countess From Hong Kong", starring Marlon Brando, Sophia Loren, Sydney Chaplin and Tippi Hedren, for Universal release in Technicolor.

Chaplin, who directed "Countess" at

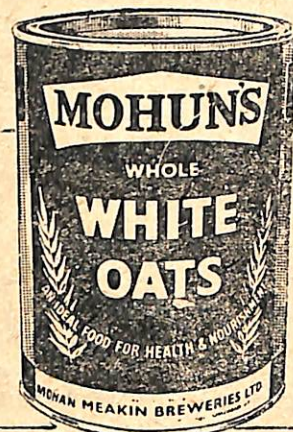
England's Pinewood Studios, has retained the rights to almost all of his important films over the decades. No-one has been able to calculate the worth of television rights alone should Chaplin choose to release any of the pictures to world networks. Additionally, he can re-release to theatres any of the masterworks included in the priceless collection.

The collection includes all newsreel footages among which is his historic meeting with Churchill.

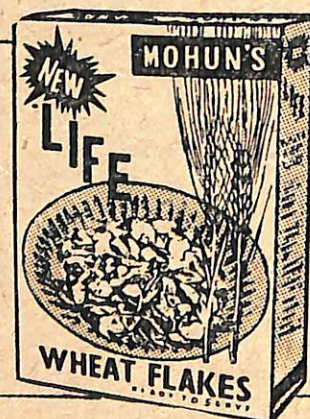
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A non-economist views UNCTAD

DELHI — A non-economist arriving in the Indian capital at the moment when UNCTAD has reached its half-way point cannot help but become terribly confused. From everyone he meets he gets a new opinion of the meaning, practicality and sense of the conference.

"It's all an utter waste of time and money", says a journalist. An Asian ambassador says, "It is moving so terribly slowly. And why all these political manoeuvres?" Another adds: "The rich nations will let drop from their tables some crumbs which the poorer nations can then pick up. There will be lots of resolutions but precious little implementation."

Obviously behind the hullabaloo there are some serious men at work trying to achieve something. But when you try to find out what this something is, you run into real difficulty, especially if you are a non-economist. Leaving out all the by-standers, observers and "professional conference wallas", there are two groups that really matter: the "believers" and the "non-believers".

Men like Sr. Raul Prebisch, the Secretary General of UNCTAD, and some of the men around him, really

believe that the growing gap between rich and poor nations has to be bridged if peace is to be preserved. Prebisch is intelligent enough to know that as he has no power to enforce any decisions of the conference, he has to get the rich nations by one means or another to agree to concessions. He also feels that there will not be one big victory or defeat, but a sum of many small successes or failures.

The position taken by the "believer" at this stage of the conference is quite simple. "We have just begun to get down to concrete issues in the committees," said Prebisch to impatient newsmen who were asking him what the results of the last weeks' negotiations had been. For the "believers", the fact that the issues are being talked over at length and that some of these issues may be settled, is already a great positive fact.

Some of the vision of the "believer" group could also be read between the lines of World Bank President George D. Woods, and by conference President Dinesh Singh, in his summing up of the general debate. The latter

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

D. T. LAKDAWALA —FROM PAGE 11

trated on a small band of producers and traders of export commodities. The benefits of trade liberalisation accrue to the nation and, therefore, are not easily allocable.

On the other hand, the producers of competing commodities in the importing countries get adversely affected. The developing countries have a special disadvantage in this respect, insofar as their major fields of specialisation—agriculture and simple manufactured goods—have attached to them large immobile groups in developed countries.

There have been three persistent demands by the developing countries in this realm—removal of agricultural protectionism, reduction and elimination of the duties on tropical products, relaxation in effective duties on manufactured products and preferences to manufactured goods. Except for the second demand, all these are likely to meet with stiff resistance. Even the Kennedy Round with its heavy stakes for the developed world, has not been

able to make substantial inroads into the system.

As the classical example of textiles shows, the interests concerned are not prepared to reconcile themselves to the working of free price mechanism in such cases. Preferences to manufactured goods of developing countries will offend not only the domestic producers but also the producers in other developed countries. The generalised system of preferences they demand would run counter to the special preferential systems which some developing countries enjoy and prize. These demands are negotiable with developed countries committed to the expansion of the export trade of the developing countries, for the sacrifice required of them is not large. But the groups likely to be hurt are vocal.

It will require a combination of the highest degree of statesmanship, insight and hard work to bring the UNCTAD sessions to successful fruition. The time for judgment will come at the end; till then, one must patiently watch the long, tortuous negotiations that are inevitable.



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ended his speech by saying that he had reflected, while listening to the debate, "on the rise and fall of nations, of cultures and of civilisations in the long march of human history and wondered whether we could not, through a Charter of development to be adopted by this Conference, secure for communities struggling to come into their own, an abiding promise,

and, for communities currently in the vanguard of progress, an enduring release from the cycle, so long regarded as inevitable, of development and decay." Reflecting the position of the "non-believer", an Indian said to me last night: "There is no end to an Indian's capacity of analysing things...". He meant that the UNCTAD delegates, might have absorbed something of the local atmosphere and that they

would never get beyond diagnosis and analysis to the real cure. Even if you leave aside the cynics who will on principle belittle and undercut the results of any conference or negotiation where there is real give and take, you still have an important group of men with legitimate doubts whether UNCTAD II has shown so far the best way to deal with individual and national selfishness.

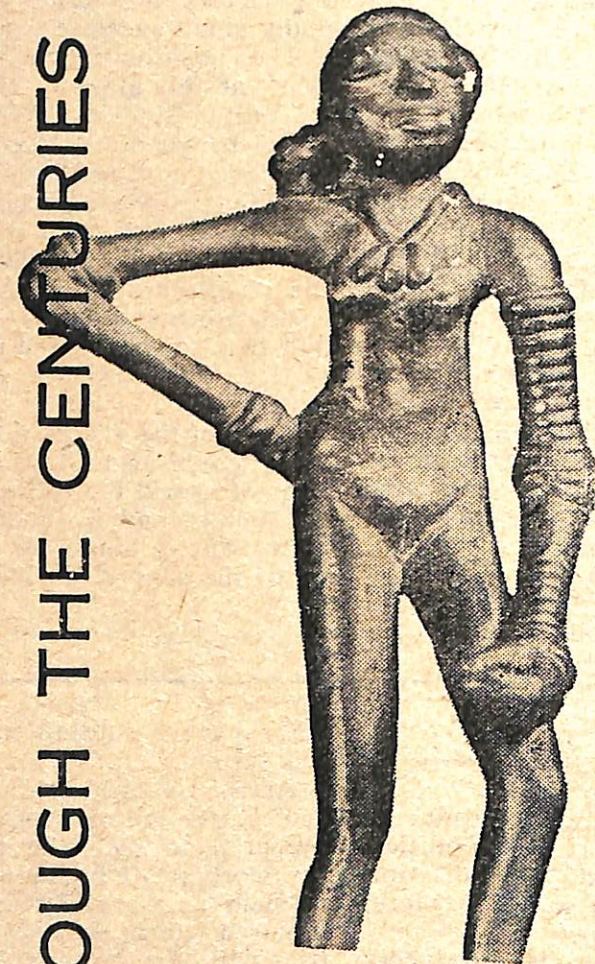
P.S.

The craftsmen of Mohenjadarro 5000 years ago cast the figure of the dancing girl with her care-free stance, expressing her joy and her sense of rhythm.

The tradition of metal-casting continues with the changing rhythm of society. The metal-casters of tribal people make the simple sculptures of gods and goddesses who protect them from calamities. They cast images of animals and birds, whose vitality, gaiety and strength are supposed to be conveyed to the owner.



RHYTHM THROUGH THE CENTURIES



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Even today, master-craftsmen cast images which express their belief and show their skill in the different styles of casting

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SPORT

Bombay's record

BY WINNING the National Cricket Championship of India for the tenth year in succession Bombay achieved what is claimed to be a world record — beating the nine-in-a-row feat of New South Wales in the National Championship of Australia (Sheffield Shield). It is all the more creditable as some of Bombay's best players are away in New Zealand on Test duty.

Bombay, known as the home of Indian cricket, has always dominated the game both in the Championship (Ranji Trophy) and in its contribution to national (Test) teams. It has won the national title nineteen times in the 34 years of the competition. But, contrary to past performances when its victories were outright, Bombay had to be content with a first-innings decision against plucky Madras.

Fancied to win comfortably, Bombay had the tourists reeling on the first day at a miserable 65 for six wickets after being sent in to bat. Then Madras staged a spectacular rally, with end batsmen Prabhakar and Bhaskar, the seam bowlers, knocking the Bombay attack about for the total to soar to a respectable 258. And Madras climaxed the first day's play by sending back two Bombay batsmen for only 7 runs.



Bombay skipper Hardikar

A century by young Mankad, a dour captain's innings by Hardikar and a handsome contribution by wicket-keeper Kar-khanis saved Bombay and gave the champions a first-innings lead. Madras neutralised this lead with a brilliant opening stand of 121 between skipper Beliappa and Rajagopal. This altered the tempo of the game, and though the team went on

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to a sound total of 302 they took valuable time to do it. Bombay, needing 249 to win, received shock after shock to find half the team gone for a bare 109. With only an undependable tail to follow, Hardikar again came to Bombay's rescue, aided by Solkar. The two concentrated on merely keeping the innings going, making no effort to win even when the total had crawled past 200 with ample time to knock off the remaining runs to victory. Madras just could not dislodge these stone-walling defenders and time was called with Bombay 24 runs short of the winning total but still champions on first innings.

This type of negative play bores the spectators and does little credit to the already long-drawn-out game. But the modern trend being what it is — victory at all costs — Bombay's "world record" has received nothing but plaudits even from those who have been campaigning for "bright cricket".

Railways worthy champions

THE RAILWAYS are to be congratulated for winning the National Hockey Championship outright this time, after having shared it with the Services in 1966 and with Madras last year. They have had their name inscribed on the trophy thrice in succession for the second time, and in all nine times.

A feature of their current success is the steady improvement shown by the team after a shaky start when lowly Vidarbha rose to great height to hold the champions goal-less after they had struggled to get the better of Maharashtra 2-1 in their opening league match. The Railways got over those shocks, and in spite of being held to a goal-less draw by Bombay managed to qualify for the tournament proper, finishing second to Bombay in the regional league.

The most anxious time for the Railways came in the quarter-finals when they were two goals down to Bengal. They showed rare fighting spirit to draw that match before winning the replay convincingly by 4-0; went on to down Punjab 1-0 in the semi-finals and repeat that margin against Mysore in the final.

Hockey National a success

THE NEW SYSTEM of conducting the National Hockey Championship of India — on the Olympic lines of group leagues to determine the final eight for the tournament proper — has proved highly satisfactory.

It gave the 23 representative teams from the States and sports boards adequate opportunities to display their skills in at least four appearances; it provided the weaker teams enough scope to learn from better sides both by playing against some and watching others; it gave the stronger

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

This India

DIFFERENT SPIRIT NEEDED

A HARIJAN SWEEPER was relating that recently 700 of his community in Calcutta died of intoxication. Three thousand of them consumed this illicit liquor in which a certain kind of dope was introduced to make it stronger. The doctors predict that the poisonous effect of this dope will linger on, and many out of the surviving 2300 will perish in the ensuing weeks.

Said this sweeper, "We can go without food, but we must have drink. Please help free us from this grip."

A building contractor iterated his inadequacy to deal with drunkenness in the labourers working under him on the construction. They are paid their wages on Tuesday. By Wednesday they are broke; men and women sozzled and soddened with drink. To get food for their families they get deeper in debt.

Industrial unrest in India is being given eloquent expression. Workers are waging a war for a rise in wages. And in many cases it is right and overdue. But it has become such a common occurrence that newspapers have ceased to give it prominence.

A worker from Maharashtra was explaining how his wages shot up by Rs 55 each month when he decided to cut out Rs 10 spent on smoking, Rs 15 on extra cups of tea in hotels and Rs 30 on alcohol.

I talked to one of the cooks at the Moral Re-Armament centre in Panchgani. Working in a hotel in Bombay, he used to drink two bottles day. But he said that in the past six weeks he has so enjoyed working hard that he had not wanted to drink.

Could not this sort of spirit put new life and more wealth into every home in the nation?

Neeraja Choudhury

BOOKS—FROM PAGE 19

19th century romance set in New England, by Nathaniel Hawthorne.

Roads to Discovery, dramatic account of the discoveries which opened up the atomic age, by Ralph E. Lapp.

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Lone Wolf, the story-biography of Jack London, by Arthur Calder-Marshall.

combinations the chance to find their best form while coming through the qualifying leagues; and it prepared our national representatives for the ordeal of frequent matches under high pressure.

From the organisational point the new system has taught some valuable lessons, particularly in preparing and maintaining a panel of top-class umpires who would apply the rules uniformly and efficiently. There is also the possibility that this first

attempt at regional group leagues will lead to the decentralisation of the National so that the league part of it can be played at different centres so as to provide greater spectator interest and support.

This year's National Championship had added significance, being a forerunner to the selection of the team to defend India's Olympic title in Mexico.

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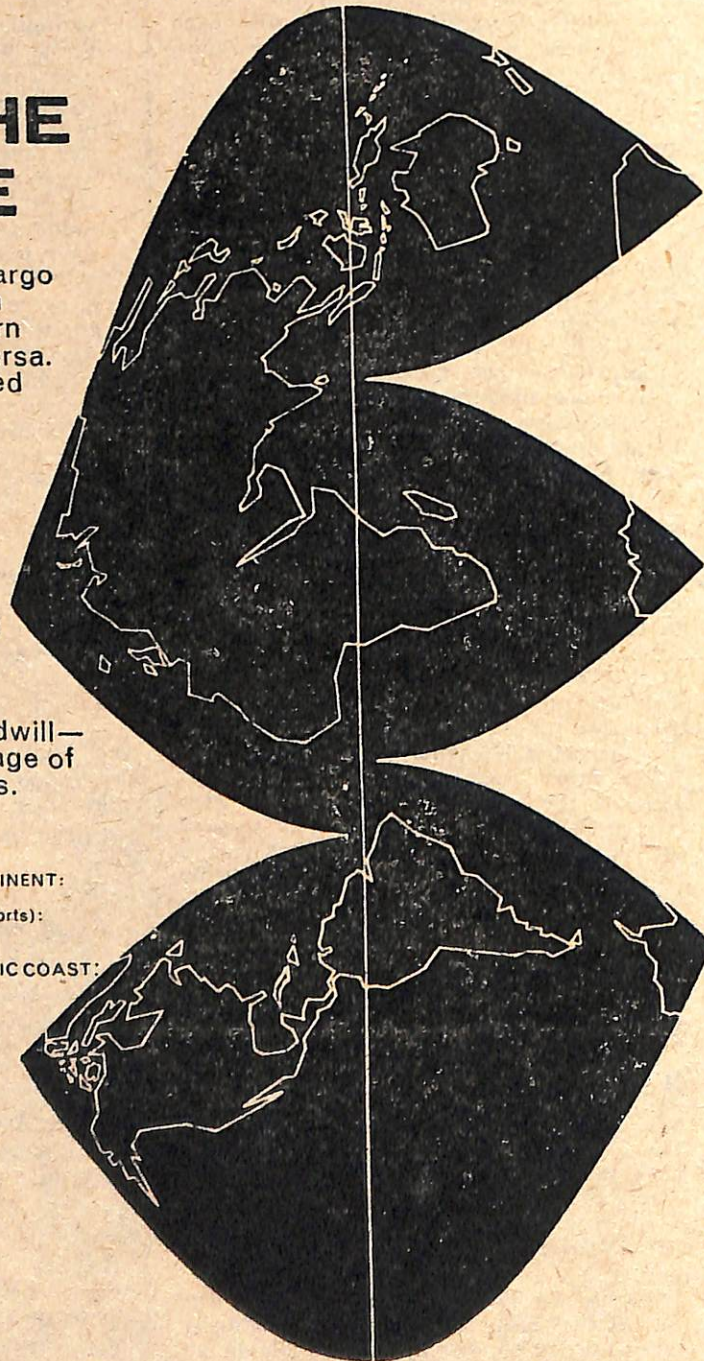
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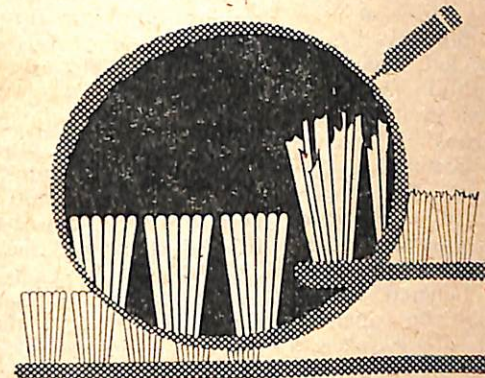


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This was a Life

YUKICHI FUKUZAWA 1835-1901

YUKICHI FUKUZAWA, born in Osaka in a family of the samurai class, made it his life's work to introduce the Western learning which would convert Japan from a feudal society.

When he was 19, he seized his first chance to study western learning in Nagasaki, where the Dutch had a trading station. 1859 saw the opening of the port of Yokohama, and Fukuzawa discovered to his chagrin that Dutch was not a universal language. He straight away applied himself to learning English.

During the next few years he travelled twice to America and once to Europe. This period saw a strong wave of reaction against admitting Western influence, and for 14 years Fukuzawa lived in constant danger of assassination by "patriotic" samurais. He started a school, which for several years was the only school of Western learning. His writing, which began with a simple account of the curious things he encountered on his travels, became his main weapon in re-educating his country. Income from his pen enabled him to be independent of the success or failure of his school, which became one of the leading universities of modern Japan, Keio.

His mode of living expressed his independence of convention. Long before he was allowed by law to give up his rank of samurai and the wearing of swords, he was only carrying a kitchen knife in the scabbard. His strictly monogamous, and happy, married life was in sharp contrast to the mores of his times.

At his school he abolished low bowing by students whenever they passed teachers and introduced cash fees in place of the periodic gifts in kind required by a society which regarded the handling of money as something vulgar. He invented new words, and set a new trend in writing by using a style the common man would understand.

Though frequently pressed to take public office, he consistently declined. In 1882 he founded a newspaper, the *Jiji Shimpō*, to be a mouthpiece for non-partisan opinion. He encouraged his reporters to write boldly but never to say anything about a man that they would not say to his face. He lived a disciplined life, with plenty of physical exercise, and died seeing his goals achieved.

H.E.W.

STREAMLINING CONGRESS

MR RAJMOHAN GANDHI's article "Mr Educated Citizen" (HIMMAT, January 26, 1968) is thought-provoking. But Mr Educated Citizen should not be judged a bigger culprit than the cabinet minister. The role of Congress leadership during the last twenty years resulted in bringing democratic norms into contempt.

The recent language convulsions which pose a dangerous threat to national integrity and unity are a case in point. The Congress leadership at the Centre has failed to give a cohesive lead to the nation on the language as on many issues. Policy making has often been contradictory, spelling confusion and uncertainty. The progressive objectives of an egalitarian and welfare state have turned out to be mere high sounding slogans. That the Congress has not learnt the appropriate lessons from the general elections was evident at the Hyderabad conference, although its President, Mr Nijalingappa, talked of heart-searching and of streamlining the organisation to make it an effective instrument of service to the people.

T. S. PRASAD, Mysore

ROMANAGIRI SCRIPT

AFTER 20 years of independence, the solution of our language problem is nowhere in sight. Indonesia was in a similar predicament and she has already solved her language problem. This was due largely to the adoption of the Roman script. Much of the opposition to this script in India arises from the fact that most people here know it through English, which is not to know it at all. The facility and the advantages of this script disclose themselves only to those who know how it is being used in continental languages.

That there is need of a link language for our country should be obvious: a poor country like ours cannot afford to waste money in doing its official work in too many languages. In spite of all its means, the UN has still a backlog of 81,000 pages to translate. That English cannot remain forever as our link language should also be clear. With the introduction of regional languages in education at all levels, English is bound to recede into the background.

If we want to remain a united nation, something must be done to develop a link language, which is our own in all senses. One wonders whether the time has not come to do some rethinking on the problem and, perhaps, to return to the original idea of the Father of the Nation: **Hindustani, as the link language.** According to Mahatma Gandhi all children were to be taught Hindustani in two scripts — Persian and Devnagiri.

But could we not return to the proposal of Netaji Bose, that is, **Roman Hindustani** as the link language? Dr C. D. Deshmukh suggested something similar at the English convention held recently in Madras. That a simplified, yet phonetically perfect, Roman script can be devised for all Indian languages is shown by its use for Konkani in Goa.

Letters

On account of her contacts with Latin, Portuguese and French, Goa is in a unique position to show the right method of Romanisation for other Indian languages. I submit that Roman Hindustani will spread much more quickly than Devnagiri Hindi. But if it is to be accepted as a link language, we have also to teach our children to write their own regional languages in the local and the Roman scripts. It is only when everybody accepts the proposed Roman script as an additional script for his own language that no one will regard Hindustani in Roman as an unnecessary burden.

And the script could be called Romanagiri, as a Member of Parliament suggested.

ANASTASIO GOMES, Alwaye 3

AUSTRALIAN CATTLE

It is most gratifying to know that Asia Plateau will soon have its own herd of cattle. This herd in time should become a great asset to the district.

I enjoyed reading Neerja Chowdhury's column "Cows May Not Change" (HIMMAT, February 9, 1968), but would like to make one or two corrections.

One cow only was given by Adelaide West Rotary, another by Mr L. A. Reid, MP, of Victoria, and yet another by the Society for Those Who Have Less. The bull was the gift of a pioneer pastoralist family of South Australia, Mr and Mrs J. Hawker. Many friends of India contributed the Rs 10,000 toward the cost of transport and feed.

May I pay a special tribute to Mr L. A. Reid, without whose generous giving and untiring effort these cattle and many hundreds more would never have gone to India. He, like many fellow Australians, has done this in the belief that India is meant to pioneer a new day for the whole of Asia.

GORDON C. BROWN, Adelaide, Australia

VIEWPOINT COMPETITION

* Are human heart transplants ethical?

Closing date: March 15

** Should South Africa be excluded from the Olympic Games?

Closing date: March 29

Prizes: Rs 25, Rs 15

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

Unmasked at UNCTAD

by Rajmohan Gandhi



MERCY, Shakespeare told us, blesses the giver and the receiver. Economic aid, it seems, wears the rich nations and provokes the poor.

In New Delhi, thousands of learned, experienced and probably compassionate men and women from almost every country of the world have been discussing for weeks how the developed nations can help those only developing. Clusters and committees of expert officials are examining intricate questions of aid and trade, foreign exchange and interest rates.

Apparently not every expert journalist is convinced that thunderous results will flow from UNCTAD. It looks as if many participants, too, have been attacked by frustration and tedium.

One must not offend the world's wise economists and politicians. But it should be gently suggested that a reason for UNCTAD's failure to grip its delegates' hearts and minds is the shelving of some fundamentals.

Rights of poor nations?

Here are some questions for the developing (a phrase which, incidentally, assumes a lot — some in the group are, others are not) nations: Is it their right to receive aid? Is it their prerogative to be granted concessions in trade? Is it their due to borrow without a promise to return?

Discussions at UNCTAD suggest that many delegates think that these are the inalienable rights of the poor nations. I am not so sure. It may be the duty of affluent lands to care for indigent ones. But needy countries cannot claim grants as their birth-right.

We have the right to be grateful for what we receive and wholeheartedly to express our thankfulness. We have the right to use the aid we get with care and prudence. We have the right to work as hard as we can. We have the right to block the holes in our impoverished economies dug by our own corruption. We have the right to end the hating and feuding inside our lands created by

everyone's passion to be number one.

We have the right to refuse to burn our buses, trams and trains. We have the right to put in a fair day's work for a fair day's wage.

We, the poor nations, also have the right to settle the expensive bickering among ourselves. But we have no title or claim to the riches, howsoever bounteous they might be, of other nations. Splendid if they wish to share them with us, that's all.

Facts have a habit of popping out. Riots in Gauhati and Coimbatore speak louder than speeches in great conference halls on the smooth and stable life of the developing countries. Defections of politicians for cash from party to party do not strengthen the image of a graft-free land.

Costly agitations

Agitations against awards of international tribunals and threats of hostility and confrontation are hardly likely to increase the aid from opulent countries to the poor.

The prosperous parts of the world realise that it is possible for them to become impoverished without enriching the poverty-stricken lands. Hate, riots and wars are costly.

There are questions also for the moneyed nations. Is giving a favour? Is aid a boon handed out, or is sharing a commandment, an ethical, spiritual and, for those who believe in religion, a religious duty? Is the aim of aid the prosperity of the poor nations or is aid the combating of a rival power's influence?

I submit that if takers and givers get these rights, duties and privileges straight they will achieve a relationship that is harmonious and natural. And they will witness astonishing economic growth, the fruit of undemanding and honest partnership.

These recent decades have seen unexampled technological progress. But they have also been marked by the worship of selfishness and the enthronement of self-seeking as a desirable, healthy virtue. That

in this climate there still is a widespread urge in many rich nations, among large numbers of ordinary people, to share their resources with those in need in other parts of the world is something to be grateful for.

Yet if we in the poor nations insist on what we think are our rights and at the same time refuse to deal with the chicanery on money matters inside our countries, we shall damage this desire. We shall be hurting the unselfish side of modern man.

We, the developing, can ask ourselves another question. Are we right in demanding aid from the rich if our own wealthy remain unconvinced of their duty to share their fortune with our poor?

And another question to the affluent nations: Can you help live and give the moral foundations for a strong economy, apart from economic aid?

"You must treat us as your brothers" is an attitude that seldom produces the desired result of brotherhood. "Whatever you do, I shall be your brother" is a different approach, and has revolutionary potential. Representatives of poor nations who, without shyness or embarrassment, can be honest about where their countries are in need of change will startle the delegates of the rich nations. They will then also have the opportunity to speak candidly to the wealthy countries on the changes they need.

Break the barrier

Similarly, voices that truthfully admit the need in developed countries for an answer to materialism will succeed in breaking the barrier of pride put up by the other side. After all, and after conceding the utter division among the poor nations, the affluent ones are not exactly presenting a unified front. And if these voices contain a vision of what the materially poor nations can do to help towards a moral and spiritual renaissance in their countries, they will arrest hearts and wills that today seem so difficult to touch.

Will someone in UNCTAD try?

FIND THE BALL Competition No 61



2nd Prize:

Swish Shaving foam in AEROSOL CAN

HOW TO PLAY

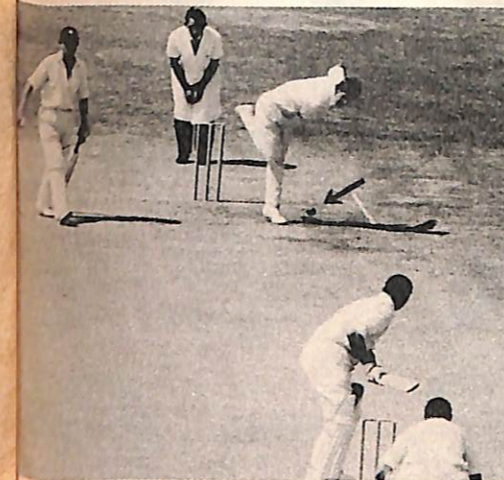
The ball in this cricket action picture has been painted out. All you have to do is to mark a cross (not circle, arrow, etc) where you think the ball is. Then cut out the picture and coupon and send it to "Find the Ball", c/o HIMMAT, 294 Bazargate Street, Bombay 1 before noon on Monday, March 11

The winner will be announced in the following issue. There is no limit to the number of entries you can make, but only one cross may be marked on each picture. The Editor's decision is final.

Nearest entry wins Rs. 25
On the ball wins the 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 EXACTLY the centre of the ball. This Jackpot Prize will accumulate by Rs. 25 per week until it is won.

Name _____
Address _____
I agree to the rules of the competition as outlined above.



WINNER OF COMPETITION 59

is P. C. Aswani, A 8, Narayanarayan Society, Turner Road, Bandra, Bombay 50. Rs 25 for nearest entry (3 mm from ball).

2nd Prize (Swish Shaving Foam in Aerosol Can) also goes to P.C. Aswani, Bombay 50. (3.2 mm from ball).

Next week's Jackpot: Rs. 200

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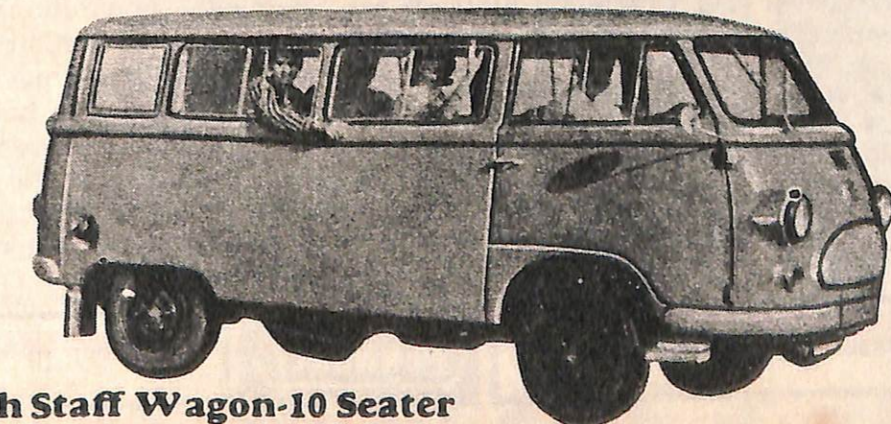
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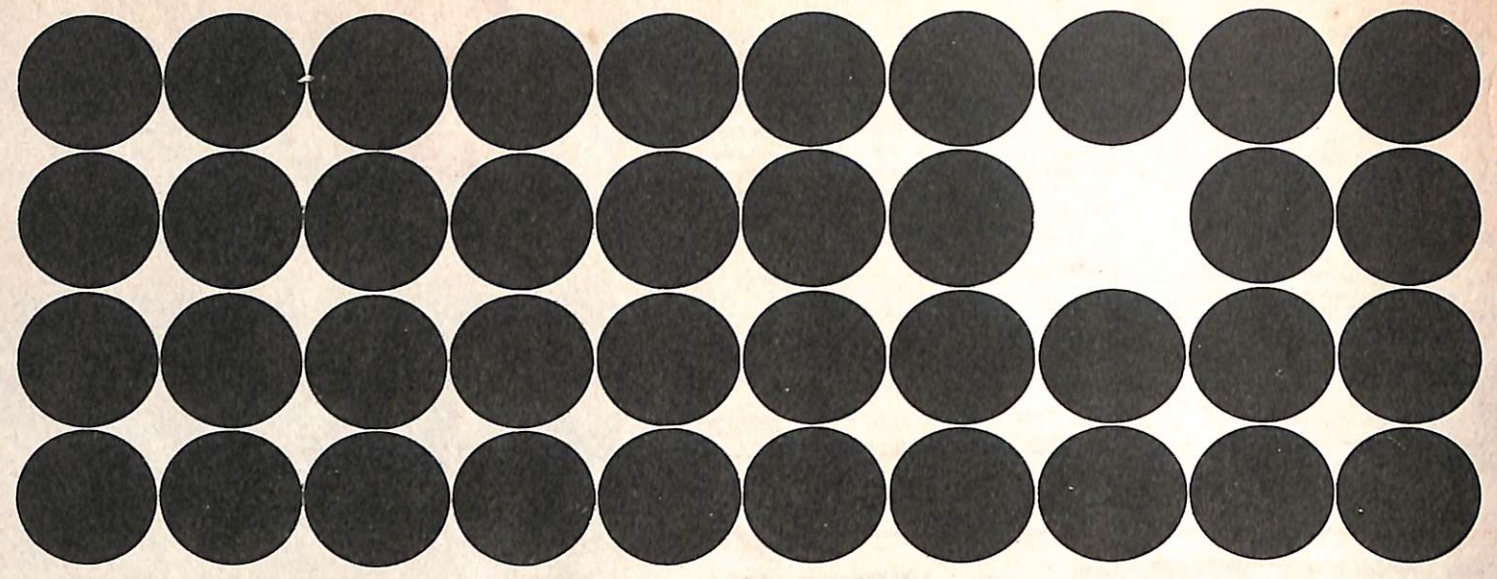
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p. 9



AND WHO IS TO BLAME? asks Rajmohan Gandhi