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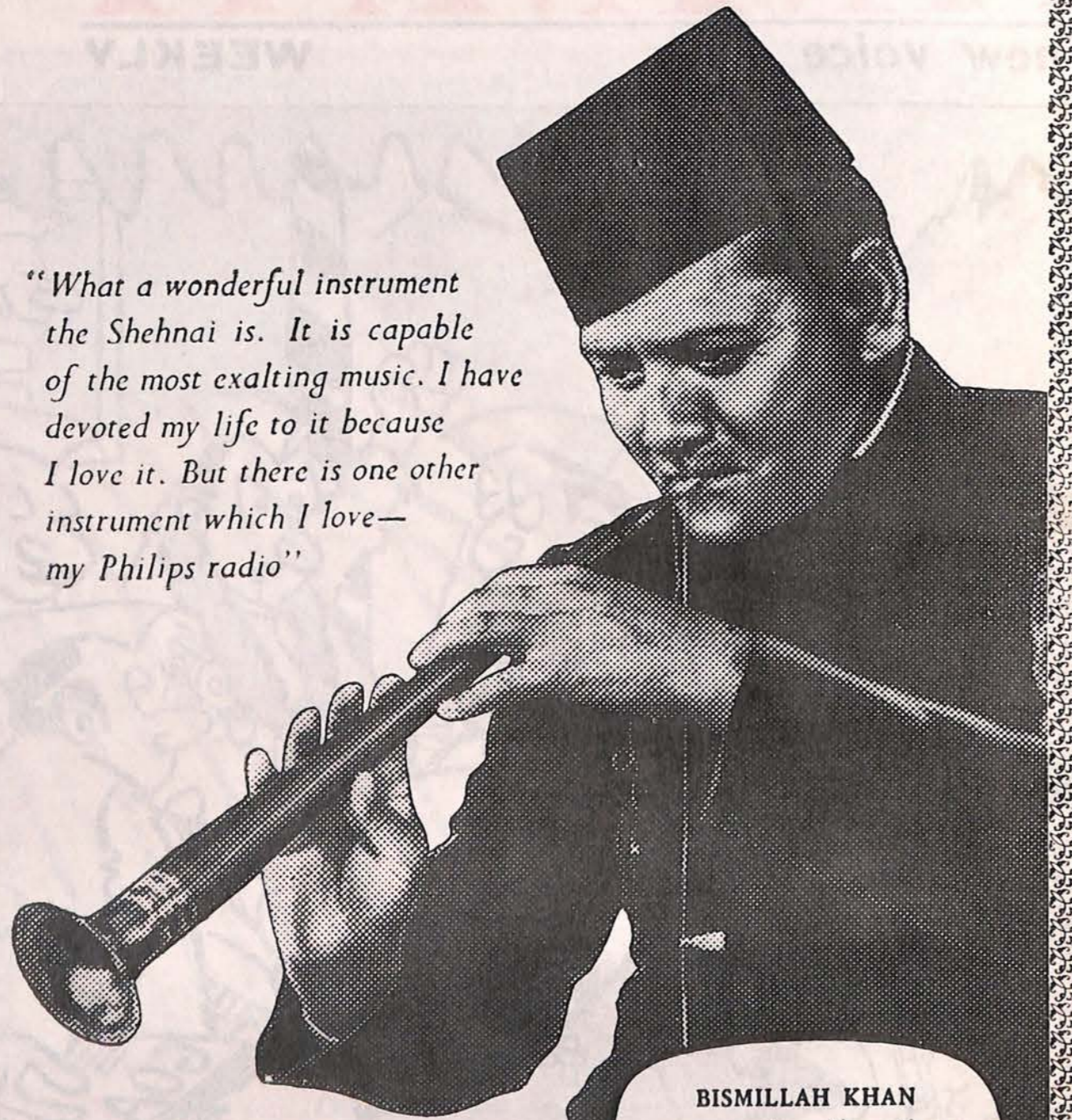
WEEKLY



Friday
July 30
1965

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Asia's new voice

WEEKLY

Bombay

Friday, July 30, 1965

Vol. I No. 39

Sukarno's Uncle Sam

PRESIDENT SUKARNO declared last Saturday that Indonesia would make an atomic bomb in the near future. The declaration comes within a few days of a report that the U.S. State Department wants a private American firm to sell a highly sophisticated military communications system to the Indonesian Armed Forces.

Voices like that of Republican Representative William Broomfield have been raised against this deal: "The last thing we need is another Vietnam."

It does concern Asian circles that the U.S. State Department should even consider selling such equipment to a country that is out to crush a nation of 10 million Asians, is an ally of China, has got a billion dollars' worth of arms from Soviet Russia, and is a threat to Australasia.

Does the U.S. realize that, to some Asians, the supply of military equipment to Indonesia by the U.S. at this hour is what the supply of arms by Russia to Cuba means to Americans?

While equipping himself with Soviet arms, Sukarno won U.S. support for his claim to West Irian. It was due to American pressure that Holland yielded the territory to Sukarno. On May 4, 1963, President Sukarno declared in a speech to the Papuans at Kotabaru that, having acquired West Irian, Indonesia had no desire to annex any other country or "to steal anything from anybody". Less than a year later, he declared his intention to "crush Malaysia".

In March 1964, Secretary Dean Rusk declared Indonesia would get no more aid till the Malaysian dispute was settled. Next day, President Sukarno launched out on his theme "to hell with your aid".

By February this year, five attacks had been launched on U.S. properties in six months.

Since early this year, the Indonesian Government has seized three U.S. oil companies. The Government says the companies' ownership is still recognized!

Whilst the State Department is so eager to give the Indonesian Army a military communications system, Indonesians are busy cutting American communications within Indonesia. On March 23 this year, the Communist Postal Workers' Union decided to boycott U.S. Embassy mail. Gas and electricity to U.S. Embassy staff apartments were cut off.

It is time that American statesmen, press and public became aware of the dangers of U.S. policy in Indonesia and put it on a new course. If they do so, it will give immense confidence not only to Malaysia, now threatened, but to the rest of the region.

Exit Sir Alec

SIR ALEC DOUGLAS-HOME came to power at a time when Conservative fortunes had hit their lowest ebb after the Profumo scandal. Within one year of premiership he had restored the Party's image for the general elections. As Prime Minister, and later as

Leader of the Opposition, he stood for values and standards that characterized the best of Britain.

When he announced his resignation Sir Alec was aware a *putsch* might be attempted against his leadership. If that happened, whether he survived it or not, the image of the Conservative Party he had built up would be damaged. "I would never allow disunity in the Party," he said, "least of all over myself."

Power came to Sir Alec. He did not intrigue for it. It is regrettable that the grumbling and the whispers in his own Party, believed to have been led by the "radical Tories" whose leader is Mr. Edward Heath, have contributed to his resignation. Sir Alec was that rare breed among politicians who has the grace to go when he fails to have full support—a refreshing contrast to some politicians.

Man of the People

IT IS QUITE EARLY. You have shaken sleep from languid limbs. *Chota Hazri* has come and the warm tea has made it easier to face the day. There is a commotion at the door. You go. Standing there, rather breathless, is a Joint Secretary of External Affairs ready to hand you your morning paper. Far-fetched? Not at all. If it can happen in Washington, why not in New Delhi, Tiruchirapalli or Bhubaneshwar?

When young Bruce Talbot was laid low with poison ivy in Washington last week, father came to the rescue by delivering the newspapers on his son's regular round. Father is Assistant Secretary of State Phillips Talbot. He has just been named U.S. Ambassador to Greece.

Now, the story might end there were it not for the fascinating implications it has for us all.

Imagine the Deputy Director of Posts and Telegraphs appearing at your door with an urgent telegram because the delivery man scheduled for duty got marooned by the monsoon. Could the General Managers of the B.E.S.T. or the D.T.U. not slip out of their offices one day, send their car and chauffeur home, and try boarding one of their wretched overloaded buses about 6 o'clock in the evening? Would the Manager of Bombay Telephones care to sit for a few hours on one of his overworked switchboards and see at first hand the frustrations that most telephone subscribers experience trying to contact 199 merely to report their difficulty in trying to contact 181?

An Under Secretary of Food might even leave his desk one day—out of office hours, of course—and queue at a fair-price rice shop. He would be surprised how often he would get to the top of the queue to be told to come back when fresh stocks arrive.

If Mr. Talbot's paper round gives even one civil servant in India the idea of getting out and learning what the man in the street really goes through in a day of toil and trouble, it will prove perhaps the most important aid we have ever had from Washington.

Briefly Speaking ...

The people, if they are benefited, are harmonious, and if they are loved, they are serviceable; being serviceable, they are employed, and being harmonious, they are not deficient.

Desalting Water

NINETY-SEVEN PER CENT of the world's water supply lies in the oceans, yet for fresh water cities thirst and crops wither. The key to this scarcity lies in desalting water.

The First International Symposium on Water Desalination is to be held this October in Washington. The U.S. and the Soviet Union have already signed an agreement to exchange information on desalination technology. The crux of the problem is the cost. Already considerable progress has been made in desalting. In 1952 the cost was Rs. 20—Rs. 25 per thousand gallons. This has been reduced to Rs. 5—Rs. 6.50, but it is still a high price. If the programme for desalination continues at the present rate, it won't be long

EAGLE PRESENTS

This weekly feature comes to you through the courtesy of the Eagle Vacuum Bottle Mfg. Co. (Pvt.) Ltd., manufacturers of the Eagle range of vacuum flasks, jugs and insulated ware.



HANDY-DANDY

CHALTA HAI....



"I am so moved by the plight of your country that instead of asking for aid my Government has decided to give you aid."

SHANG YANG, c. 350 B.C.

before deserts can be made to bloom and the fear of water famine lifted from mankind.

Cleanest City

A CAMPAIGN has been launched to make Bangalore the cleanest city in India, with the encouragement of the Governor of Mysore, Mr. V. V. Giri.

Such a campaign will not only make Bangalore a cleaner city but also create a healthy civic spirit among its people.

Europe's Architect

THEY SAY in Europe that President de Gaulle has contempt for most Western leaders except former Chancellor Konrad Adenauer. There is welcome news that the 89-year-old grand old statesman of Europe is standing for the September elections from Bonn.

Architect of Europe's present unity, Dr. Adenauer must be greatly concerned with the growing split in Europe created by his old friend, de Gaulle. It is quite conceivable that his destiny might be to heal the rift in Europe and give a common purpose to France and Germany beyond material benefits that have preoccupied these two nations for so long.

On the Dot

CONGRATULATIONS to the Rajasthan Government for its decision to punish late-comers by stopping annual increments. It needs more than reporting on time to increase output of work, but it is a step forward in productivity. The Central Government and offices of other state governments, corporations and public utilities can well learn from Rajasthan.

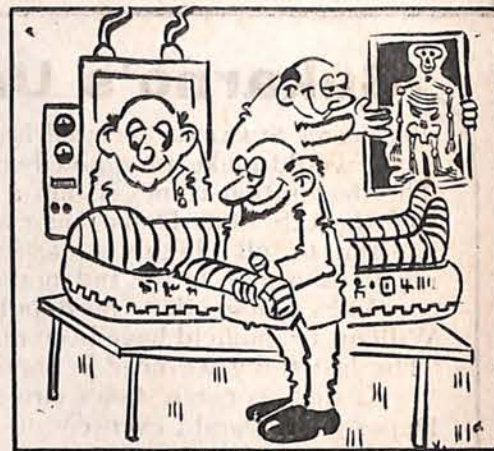
It would also be interesting to see statistics of late attendance before this rule was proposed and after.

First Things First

LAST WEEK, on the day when 75,000 people were flooded out of their homes, Bombay's Mayor, Shri Mahadevan, took off for a trip to Moscow. Had he cancelled his trip or even postponed it, he would have won tremendous popular support.

Men and Mummys

AT DURHAM University in Britain, a 3,000-year-old male Egyptian mummy was taken with great care to a hospital for a series of X-rays to see whether it had an artificial hand. Preliminary



tests showed that the man had suffered from a number of ailments including six slipped discs, a broken toe and gallstones.

At the same time as the release of this news item comes information from New Delhi's *Hindustan Times*, that some dispensaries run by the Employees' State Insurance Scheme dispense sub-standard mixtures. "We are sick of treating patients every day," a doctor is quoted as saying. The blood pressure apparatus of a dispensary is reported out of order, stocks of penicillin are exhausted and not replaced and it is alleged that unsterilized cotton is also used.

It is amazing what facilities the ancients get.

Tobacco Chewing

SMOKING and now tobacco chewing. Professor V. N. Dyomin, Medical Officer of the World Health Organization, and distinguished cancer surgeon from the Soviet Union, described the habit of tobacco chewing in India as dangerous and likely to cause cancer. In fact he felt it was more dangerous than smoking.

Topsy Turvy

"MR. SHASTRI said ultimately the Vietnamese should be left alone to decide their destiny without foreign interference.

"Mr. Shastri, who is leaving for Yugoslavia on Wednesday on a State visit, said he would discuss Vietnam with President Tito."

—News item

No comment.

R. M. L.

Bangalore:

A.-I.C.C. Discusses the Wrong Issues

By R. M. Lala

"Top Leadership Under Fire at A.-I.C.C.—Black Flags and Stones Greet P.M.—Leadership Blamed for Groupism—Walkout Averted—Congress Big Guns Fire First Salvo Against P. M.—Country Heading Towards 'Civil War', Say Members". These headlines announced the two-day Bangalore session of the All-India Congress Committee.

For some years now the Congress Party has been split in various States—in Kerala, Mysore, Orissa, U.P., Punjab, Gujarat, M.P. In half the States it rules, there is intense rivalry and jealousy within the ranks of the Party. But the so-called "Syndicate" has, since Nehru's death, maintained a facade of unity in the national ranks. Now that facade is off.

What has been witnessed in Bangalore is the spectacle of senior members of the Party clashing openly with each other with an intensity and fervour not visible since the days when the Subhas Bose conflict tore the Congress at Haripura.

Warning of Civil War

What was under the table is now emerging into the open. Decisions now taken will be far more difficult to rescind. As all this happens, Prime Minister Shastri speaks of the need for a "psychology of oneness" and moves resolutions on inter-State unity.

The Bangalore session was a pathetic performance by the ruling Party of India. Instead of tackling national issues of food, housing, staggering foreign exchange needs, defence, all that the A.-I.C.C. concentrated on were the internal problems of the Congress Party like Goa—which the leadership created—and an amendment of the Constitution to reelect Mr. Kamaraj.

"To what depths have we sunk," said V. P. Raju, a young Congressman from Andhra, "that when we are faced with such questions as food, foreign exchange, Vietnam, we are discussing Goa as if that were the main problem before the nation."

Another member, S. N. Mishra, said the country had reached a stage where the voice of reason no longer counted. He ridiculed the sugges-

tion that the decay was in the roots of the Party. The unhealthy features were conspicuous at the top, not the bottom, he asserted. The leadership, he said, was "narrow-minded" and surrounded by flatterers and sycophants.

Mysore's Minister for Revenue, Mr. M. V. Krishnappa, warned that inter-State restrictions on movement of foodgrains provided the greatest

"Before India is reborn it will have to go through, again and again, the fire that cleanses and tempers and burns up the weak, the impure and the corrupt."

JAWAHARLAL NEHRU, 1936.

threat to inter-State unity. If food zones were continued, he warned, "civil war will start in this country". Mr. K. K. Chatterji of West Bengal said that the country should be prepared to face "a bloody revolution" if the lot of the poor, particularly in the matter of food, shelter and clothing, was not solved.

The giant Congress organization is disintegrating because it has lived by double standards for too long. Men who talk unity have chiselled their own little kingdoms. If the Congress has no answer to the poverty of our people, it is because it has no answer to the greed, selfishness and lust for power in its own ranks.

They say that when the lion is too weak or too old for big game hunting, he turns to game which he can easily handle—goats, sheep, even humans. Not able to handle the big game within its own organization these last years, the Congress has tried more and more to make its Central and State Government rule stronger. The Indian people are made to cringe and beg for licences due to them within the framework of the law and for passports due to them under the Constitution and the U.N. Charter of Human Rights which guarantees freedom of movement.

The caste system is abolished by law, but a new caste system has crept in of pressure groups who get favoured treatment, whilst the rest of the people are treated differently. One delegation was recently given one hundred "P" forms due to pressure of

a foreign embassy. Another delegation was refused fourteen "P" forms.

In Parliament it is understandable that the absolute majority of the Party is used for voting. But even in meetings of various committees of the House where laws are drafted and Opposition members, by democratic procedure, are included, there have been instances where Congress M.P.s have been pressurized to vote against

their convictions on direction from the Ministers concerned.

In the name of Emergency and Socialism, initiative is curbed and production put back.

Instead of admitting that certain policies have been wrong, instead of giving the nation a new start and a new break, Central Cabinet Ministers and the Planning Commission have found a ready scapegoat in rising population—as if it were a new discovery. The Minister of Education, instead of concentrating on illiteracy, vigorously advocates legalized abortion. Others flaunt loops and rings as talismans that will take the nation forward.

It is time that men who truly love the Congress—and that means loving it more than the next election ticket—should stand with the Prime Minister and work out a new platform and policy, without dogmas, doctrines or deceit. They need the humility to say, "We have failed to do the job. Let us begin to live what we have so far only talked about."

If these things are not put right, the Congress will break upon the rock of immorality, its double standards, its attempts to control and enslave the very people who have brought it to power. Adjustments will not do.

You will have the "psychology of oneness", Mr. Shastri, when you make the people feel one and when you deal resolutely and firmly with men who, under various guises, are taking the Congress to disintegration and ultimately our nation to dictatorship.

Milk Can End Starvation

By S. F. Barnes

"If the starving people of Asia can be made to drink a quart of milk a day (2 lbs.), all the starvation areas would disappear and the maps of disease would lose their meaning." With this statement, Dr. May, Head of the Department of Health Geography in the U.S.A., graphically described the importance of milk in the diet. How near is Asia to the achievement of this "quart of milk a day"?

The present total world production of milk represents nearly one pound per head of population per day but the countries of Asia (excluding Communist China) with over 38 per cent of the world population, consume only 11 per cent of the total production of milk.

Western Asia, from the Middle East to the Eastern borders of India, with a population of over 500 million, produces, on the average, 200 pounds of milk per annum per head of population and consumes about 230 pounds per head. The countries of this region are, on the whole, milk producing and consuming countries and obtain milk from cows, buffaloes, sheep, goats and, in Pakistan, even camels.

India itself is said to have the largest cattle population of any country in the world. Yet this level of consumption is well below the world average and less than half the desired amount as expressed by Dr. May.

60 Per Cent Underfed

Eastern Asia produces only 70 pounds of milk per annum per head of population and consumes some 75 pounds per head (less than 100 grams of milk per head per day in all forms). The countries of Eastern Asia are not traditionally milk producing or consuming countries as indicated by this very low figure. In Thailand, for example, the drinking of milk, as such, is practically unknown and of the total milk in all forms consumed in the country, 85 per cent is sweetened condensed milk used mainly in coffee and other drinks.

Dairying countries such as Australia

and New Zealand produce over 1,600 pounds of milk per annum per head of population and consume over 1,000 pounds per head.

In spite of all that has been achieved since the war, both by countries themselves and by United Nations and other Agencies, the increase in the total production of food, including milk, in the underdeveloped areas of the world, has not kept pace with the increase in population. So, today, 60 per cent of mankind consumes less than 2,800 calories a day, the food level which the Western world considers to be adequate to maintain health and growth.

Since the last war in many of the countries



Mr. S. F. Barnes of the Australian Milk Board is a leading world authority on milk production. He is now in charge of two milk-processing factories in Bangkok and Singapore. In the 1930s when Undulant Fever which is transmitted through milk, was prevalent in Malta, it was the work of Mr. Barnes which eradicated the cattle disease from the island.

of Asia, much attention has been given to increasing the production of milk. Western, high yielding breeds of cattle have been introduced for crossing with local breeds and, in some countries, artificial insemination centres have been set up for this purpose. Improved methods of feeding have been adopted and experimental farms have been established. However, important though these developments are, they can have very little immediate impact on the overall availability of milk, and must be considered as a possible long-term solution.

Generally speaking, the countries of Asia are not naturally suited to milk production. The climatic conditions pose problems not found in the dairying countries of the West and the general absence of pastures makes the production of milk difficult and costly. Further, in many countries of Asia, the area of productive land is so limited that it would be possible

to increase the production of milk only at the expense of other foods.

Today, by use of modern methods of technology, milk from natural dairying countries can be converted into "dairy raw materials" (non-fat milk powder and anhydrous milk fat) and utilized in underdeveloped countries in conjunction with local supplies of milk. To manufacture these products, the milk is separated into skim milk and butterfat, the skim milk is spray dried to give a high quality non-fat milk powder and the butterfat is converted into anhydrous milk fat which is 99.9 per cent pure butter fat. In these forms, these essential ingredients of milk can be transported economically without deterioration and, by modern methods, can be recombined into high quality milk.

Because of the hygienic problems of handling milk, especially in hot countries, the first step is the establishment of a modern milk plant and system of purchase of local supplies of milk. Once a plant is established, proper use can be made of imported non-fat milk powder and anhydrous

milk fat, to meet the local need. Finally, with an organized system of marketing, it is possible to ensure that the milk reaches the people in a hygienic and unadulterated condition.

The finest example in the world of what is possible through the organized marketing of milk is the Bombay Milk Scheme. The first and very obvious need was to remove the buffaloes—the main milk producers of Bombay—from the city and this was achieved by setting up a cattle colony at Aarey with a modern milk pasteurizing plant.

The next step was to make available to the people low priced "toned" milk. Toning is the process of adding non-fat milk powder and water to high fat milk to give a "toned" milk with the same protein as normal milk but with less fat. Bombay was ideally suited for such a process as the local buffalo's milk is high in

Continued on page 16

Is India today like China before 1949?

Is there an Indian crisis? The Finance Minister assures us that all will be well as long as he is there. Our sensitive Government gets furious at the slightest suggestion that the country is in a bad state. Yet, facts must be faced.

Our sterling balances are at an all time low with no prospect of improvement. *The Economist* of London writes, "About a third of India's foreign exchange requirements for the fourth Plan will be sunk into paying of debts and interest." We face shortages of food, raw materials and consumer goods.

Political observers in Delhi believe that the Government has no long-term policy on any matter and has no intention of having one. They expect to makeshift and improvise from problem to problem. Whatever the truth of this view, the impression is gaining ground abroad that we are a nation in the midst of an acute economic and political crisis on the verge of financial bankruptcy and internal breakdown.

This is the theme of Mr. Ronald Segal's new book "The Crisis of India" (Penguin Special, 5 shillings) which has been widely and favourably received in Britain. "India—the Alarm Sounds" is the headline of the review in *The Guardian*.

One-Sided Book

The author is a liberal South African who escaped via Bechuanaland. With the help of the Indian Government, he travelled 7,000 miles during the three months he spent in this country before writing his book. A considerable section of it is an essay on Indian history and sociological conditions that may be useful to the

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foreign reader but familiar knowledge to Indians.

To a certain extent, it is a one-sided book for it completely overlooks the many undoubted achievements of independent India. It may even be considered a biased view when one reads comments like the following: "The press—vernacular and English—is free to say largely what it likes (the national emergency introduced some minor restraints) and generally it does so, though its democratic function is open to dispute, since it is owned in the main by the Indian industrialists and ruthlessly reflects their views." (The statement in italics is not correct. Newspaper editors in India have a wide area of freedom.)

Standing Still

The most crucial Indian problem is, of course, food. Mr. Segal points out that food production in British India in 1878-9 with a population of 181 million was 51.53 million tons. *Seventy years later in 1951-52 with a population of 361 millions, we still produced only 51.14 million tons.* We actually produced less than before. Per capita availability of foodgrains had declined from 27.9 ozs. of food per person per day to 14.3 ozs.—nearly half of what it had been because of the doubling of population.

It is obvious on the basis of these figures that the understanding of the food problem in India as one of marginal scarcities magnified by the vagaries of the monsoon, speculation and hoarding is not correct. What we have is a chronic, permanent and large-scale shortage of foodgrains which can be met only by a revolutionary increase in the productivity of the land and of the agriculturists.

Finding scapegoats in traders and hoarders is an escape for the failure of Government to understand both the magnitude of the problem and the scale and persistence of effort needed to meet it. Ideological prejudices which Mr. Segal shares with the Government have only aggravated the crisis. For example, there seems no justification for the recent breakdown of the talks of the Government of India with the Bechtel

Under
the
Lens



by R. VAITHESWARAN

Corporation of America which wanted to set up a number of fertilizer factories in India. One would have thought that the urgency of saving foreign exchange as well as of increasing the supply of fertilizer would have led the Government to resolve the comparatively minor issues which led to breakdown of the negotiations.

I disagree with the solutions recommended by the author which seem to reflect the prejudices of the ideological left more than the judgement of an objective observer. Mr. Segal advocates coercion on a reasonable scale and Communist-type cadres to carry out a Communist type of collectivization programme. He wants the transformation of the Congress Party into a watered down version of the Communist Party of the Russian variety to remedy the failures of the Government's agricultural policy.

Stalinist Violence

"What Indian agriculture needs," he writes, "is not less 'Communism' but more—if the chasm between rich and poor is to be crossed, if a sense of community and so of national effort is ever to be induced, if enough food is to be grown to feed the multitude of starving, and if the alternative of Stalinist violence in the long run is to be escaped." If Mr. Segal had taken more trouble to study the practical aspects of the Indian agricultural problem, he would have realized that his solution has already been tried by the Nehru Government with the disastrous consequences that we know.

Despite the Marxist predilections of the author's panacea, there is enough truth in his diagnosis to make us sit up and take notice. If we do not confront the uncomfortable facts he presents and deal with them, we

Continued on next page

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shall quickly move towards the situa-
tion of China before Communist
takeover.

One of these is our indifference to
the grim poverty of our fellow men.
"It puzzled me for a time," Mr. Segal
writes, "that so many Indian politi-
cians, administrators and business-
men—the rulers of the new Raj—
could discuss the poverty of India
without once referring to the poor.
At first I thought they had merely
depersonalized the poor for conveni-
ence. Until now they would only
communicate with statistics and con-
verse in percentages. It was later,
when having lunch with an indus-
trialist, that I realized the rich did
not see the poor at all." Mr. Segal
should have added that the Indian
intellectuals and economists are in
the same position as the industrialists.

A second uncomfortable fact is our
attitude to colour, what he calls
"the Indian obsession with colour",
which vitiates social relations and
antagonizes all Africans who come to
this country.

A third refers to the tendency to
violence in political agitation and the
unfortunate attitude of authority
which unwittingly encourages it.
"When 15 million peasants quietly
petition," he writes, "the Congress
leadership cannot hear and when 1500
rioters loot, strip and fire trams, it
stirs to respond. Thus, when it should
attend, it ignores. When it should
measure, it resists and when it should
resist, it succumbs."

Monopoly of power has blunted
the sense of service of the Congress
Party, eroded its idealism, encour-

aged the pursuit of power and mate-
rial rewards for their own sake and
electoral and political expediency in
place of principles and integrity. Fac-
tionalism divides it and corruption
destroys it from within. A great tra-
gedy for India is that the challenge
which faces the Congress is also a
challenge to Indian democracy. Our
survival as a free nation depends on
the ability of Congress leaders to
overcome the moral disarmament of
the Party. This is much more so after
the death of Nehru.

Mr. Segal quotes C. P. Fitzgerald's
account of the Kuomintang before
Communist takeover in 1949. "To
what end, to what vision of the fu-
ture the Kuomintang progressed, no
one really knew. Not many of its
members cared. The short-term
prospect, the rewards and spoils of
office, the ambition of high command
—all these things were eagerly sought
and fiercely contested but when it
was asked where all was leading...
all was uncertainty... The intellec-
tuals withdrew from politics. The
careerists controlled the Party."

It sounds ominously familiar. The
author suggests that "the alarm has
begun to sound".

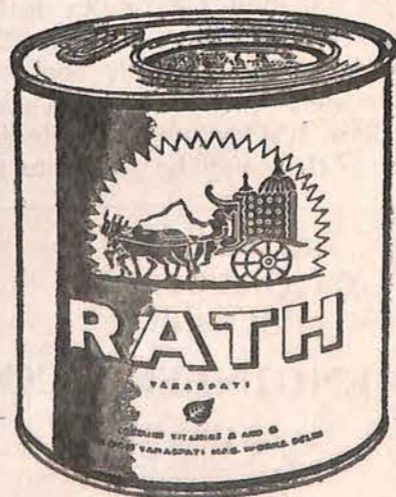
For the optimist, there are some
consoling factors, not the least of
which is the awareness among the
leaders and the mass of people of the
present moral crisis. There is still
time for change. There is still time
for the birth of a new leadership that
can stem the tide and shift the
course.

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FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

Japan's Business Soaring in Africa

FROM VERE JAMES

Nairobi

Japan's precarious reputation in Africa has received a well deserv-
ed boost from Dr. Milton Obote during his official visit to Tokyo. The
Uganda Prime Minister declared that Japan was "an outstanding illu-
strious example of a stable society into which Africa hoped to develop".

Reports of Dr. Obote's red carpet
welcome in Tokyo and the courtesy
of the Japanese Prime Minister, Mr.
Eisaku Sato, in leaving his hospital
bed to greet him at the airport were
front page news in East Africa. One
Nairobi newspaper ran a banner
headline: "Africa Looks to Japan".

A crisis in Afro-Japanese relations
has been developing over the balance
of payments between the African
states and Japan. Last year, for in-
stance, Uganda imported textiles,
radios and cars to the value of
£2,500,000. In return Japan im-
ported only £1,500,000 of coffee and
raw cotton from Uganda.

Japan Doubles Trade

In an effort to redress this un-
favourable trade balance Japan has
granted Uganda a loan of Japanese
yen amounting to £1,000,000. In
return Dr. Obote has agreed to lift
the ban on Japanese imports into
Uganda. Similar loans are expected
by Kenya and Tanzania in an effort
to persuade them to abolish recently
imposed trade restrictions against
Japan. East Africa had an adverse
balance of trade with Japan of over
£11,000,000 in 1964.

Proposals to rectify the situation
include increasing the number of
Japanese tourists to East Africa, now
that currency controls have been
eased in Japan; reducing the import
duties on items such as soda ash
(which Kenya previously exported to
South Africa and now wants to send
to Japan); training African students
in electronics, engineering, indus-
trial management and accounting in
Japanese universities; and an in-
crease in the purchase of coffee, tea,
cotton, canned fruit and vegetables.

During the next few weeks Japa-
nese economic missions will be
speeding to Ethiopia, Zambia, Congo

(Leopoldville), Nigeria, Ivory Coast
and Senegal to expand trade with
these countries. Nigeria and Ethio-
pia have also suffered from the
heavy imbalance of trade.

Japan's major sales drive through-
out Africa (including South Africa)
has nearly doubled her trade with
this continent in the past five years.
Time magazine commented, "The
Japanese are business-like and colour
blind, carefully steering clear of
politics, convincing many African
nationalists that to trade with Japan
is the best way to avoid entangle-
ments with either the West or the
Communists."

In addition to the trade opportu-
nities Japan is in a unique position to
grasp ideological initiative in Africa.
Her massive neighbour makes no
pretence of her aims.

The Chinese are believed to be
financing the construction of a 100
kilowatt medium wave transmitter
near Dar es Salaam in Tanzania.
This will beam to East and Central
Africa, the southern Sudan, Ethiopia
and Somalia. The Japanese are sell-
ing the low-priced transistor radio
sets that will enable the masses to
listen-in to the Tanzania station.

Embittered Paradise

FROM HARRY ALMOND

Nicosia

"What began as a patriotic
struggle for independence has
been changed. We are now involv-
ed in a world anti-imperialist
struggle which we do not want
and cannot afford."

This was the sad estimate of a
young veteran EOKA freedom fighter
as we lunched together on the sands
where Saint Paul and Saint Barnabas
first landed. In ancient times Cyprus
was called the Blessed Isle because its

The week in Asia

DJAKARTA—India's Ambassador to
Indonesia was threatened by a mob
of 500 in the city of Surakarta shout-
ing "Down with Shastri", "Crush
Malaysia".

PEKING—Andre Malraux, French
Minister for Cultural Affairs, spent
a week in Peking on a visit thought
to be of major importance.

KARACHI—Student demonstrations
against America's postponement of
economic aid blocked the city's
streets. Signs read, "We want
friends, not masters". Opposition
Parties supported President Ayub
Khan's increasing ties with Russia,
China and Indonesia.

COLOMBO—Peking-line Commu-
nists are reported training groups
in Viet Cong tactics in rural areas.
A recent congress called on Commu-
nists to make a "close study" of the
Communist Party of Indonesia
"which has scored brilliant suc-
cesses".

DJAKARTA—A 25-member delega-
tion led by Foreign Minister Suban-
drio is touring African and Arab
states to win support for the "Crush
Malaysia" campaign.

PEKING—China bought up 80 mil-
lion dollars worth of gold on the
London market. It is believed that
this will be used to finance purchases
in the European market.

COLOMBO—Minister of State J. R.
Jayewardene denied plans for any
separate electoral rolls for Ceylonese
of Indian origin and said that every
citizen whether by descent, regis-
tration or grant of citizenship would
share equal rights and responsibi-
lities.

KUALA LUMPUR—India's DMK
Party leader C. N. Annadurai told
the press his Party had dropped its
aim of a separate Tamil State be-
cause "we feel we can achieve what
we want within the Indian Union".
SAIGON—Officials expect America's
troops in Vietnam to be doubled fol-
lowing the visit by Defence Secre-
tary McNamara.

COLOMBO—The Vice President of
Mrs. Bandaranaike's S.L.F.P. Party,
Senator De Zoysa, resigned and ac-
cused Mrs. Bandaranaike of com-
mitting her party to a policy of com-
munal hate.

SAIGON—Viet Cong troops launch-
ed swarm attacks on the large Bien
Hoa air base north of Saigon pene-
trating American defences.

DJAKARTA—The Indonesian com-
mander of the Rhio Islands, 12 miles
off Singapore, claimed that guided
missiles had been installed on the
Islands that could reduce Singapore
to a "sea of fire".

DA NANG—55,000 civilians living
around this huge airbase are being
evacuated to create a security
cordon.

climate and resources were thought sufficient to give the inhabitants perfect happiness. The Blessed Isle is now an embittered paradise.

In many of the 700 villages of Cyprus, including the city of Limassol, Greek and Turk continue to live, farm and trade together. In Famagusta they unload ships and administer Customs side by side. But the goodwill of the majority has not prevented the *de facto* partition of the Green Line in and around Nicosia, as imposed and rendered nearly permanent by politicians and extremists.

The UN Forces were sent to open the Kyrenia Road, which would have cracked the partition of the two communities. Their failure to do so has necessitated their patrolling the line of division that runs like a scar through the heart of the Island.

The plain fact is that selfish and evil men have pushed their plans for Cyprus with greater persistence and passion than have those who knew better but would risk nothing. It is still not too late for those who know how to build unity and clean house. Meanwhile the tune is more and more being called from Athens and Ankara.

College With a Plus

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
Mackinac Island, U.S.A.

A Liberal Arts College for a thousand students is to be established at the Moral Re-Armament conference centre on Mackinac Island, Michigan.

The Directors of MRA in America have announced they are deeding holdings on Mackinac Island for this purpose, subject to approval by the State Board of Education.

The proposed four-year college is scheduled to open in September, 1966. It will be called Mackinac College. Dr. S. Douglas Cornell, Executive Officer of the National Academy of Sciences in Washington, is resigning to become its first President.

The aim of the proposed college, say the Directors, is to equip youth for moral as well as intellectual leadership. Courses leading to B.A. degrees are being designed. They will give professional training for students seeking to enter government, public life, law, teaching, business, industry, trade union leadership,

journalism, theatre, cinema, TV and radio.

The Board of Trustees will include the Chancellor of Long Island University; the Chairman of Trustees of Sarah Lawrence College and former President of Vassar College; and a former National President of the Federation of Women's Clubs.

The Directors of Moral Re-Armament are taking this action in order to provide for the fullest year-round utilization of the extensive buildings, especially in view of the shortage of higher education facilities in Michigan.

They believe that the aim of Mackinac College to provide youth with full education which emphasizes training in character as well as brain and body is in line with the aims of MRA.

Summer conferences will continue to be held at the Island buildings. More than 1,300 students from 82 colleges and 275 high schools have attended sessions of the MRA Demonstration for Modernizing America this summer.

They will shortly be joined by a delegation of 14 from India.

Australian M.P. Cites Choice for Asia

BY OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT
Bombay

Mr. Kim Beazley, a Member of the Australian Parliament and Secretary of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Australian Labour Party, told a public reception here that he believed the ultimate choice for Asia would be decided between the ideologies which motivated China and India.

Mr. Beazley said that a new thinking had developed in Australia since India was attacked by China. "We have begun to realize that we



Mr. Beazley addresses a reception at the HIMMAT office

are part of Asia," he said. "Our fate is entirely identified with the fate of India and Asia."

He was confident that the Australian public could be won to a policy of offering to India a buffer stock of one year's supply of grain. A former Prime Minister of Australia, Mr. J. B. Chifley, had once discussed with Mr. Nehru such a scheme which he described as "an ever-normal granary"—one that was full and ready to meet any famine.

"This would be far more intelligent than sending our wheat to China in order that she could export her rice at a higher price, thereby using the profit and foreign exchange to buy arms to use against Australian troops in Vietnam."

Mr. Beazley who has just come

from a tour of forward areas in Malaysia met here with representatives of the thousands of young Indians trained by Moral Re-Armament in the last year. "To come from an atmosphere of confrontation and subversion," he said, "and meet these patriotic young men and women has been a tonic. Already I have seen through them a new vision of the dignity of this great country India."

Asia, he said, would follow an India who had solved all her problems through an ideology which left men free. "Moral Re-Armament is that ideology because the demands it makes on men are total and global and it penetrates to their deepest motives."

Chile's President Questions the West

FROM MICHAEL HENDERSON
London

Can Europe help Chile avoid having to choose between "capitalist oppression and enforced Marxist-Leninism"? That is what President Eduardo Frei wants to know on his European tour.

Democracy, he believes, must prove itself capable of constructing a system more democratic than Communism and of securing economic development and popular participation in the social and political life of the country.

His visit to Britain, just concluded, was the first State visit of any Latin American President. It is a measure of the increasing interest of this country in Latin America and vice versa. The President told the British press that Chile regarded herself politically and culturally in many ways closer to Europe than to the U.S.A. He wanted the relationship extended to the economic field.

"We in Latin America see ourselves as a bridge between the developed and under-developed worlds," he said. "We belong to Europe but also to the under-developed south."

Prime Minister Wilson at the Anglo-Chilean Society, referring to the challenge of Communism in Latin America, said, "The answer lies not in negative repression nor in massing arms, but in the creation of a new society in which the lot of the under-privileged is improved."

The week in India

NEW DELHI—Prime Minister Shastri has suggested the Fourth Plan be delayed one year in order to "consolidate" the country's economic position. Though a substantial portion of the Third Plan will not be completed on schedule the Planning Commission opposes the proposal.

BANGALORE—Demonstrators almost halted Prime Minister Shastri's car as it arrived for the All-India Congress Committee session. Shouting slogans against the merger of Goa with Maharashtra, students carried black flags and "go back" posters and threw stones at the cavalcade. Information Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Congress President Kamaraj also met with hostile receptions.

BOMBAY—The All-India Port and Dock Workers' Federation threatened a nation-wide port strike of 200,000 workers unless wage demands were heeded.

BANGALORE—The President of the Goa Congress Party came out in support of Mysore State's demands that elections for the future status of Goa be postponed.

MADURAI—Congress President Kamaraj advised Madras students not to resume agitations on the language issue on August 15 but to be content with the three language formula which retained Tamil as the language of the State's administration.

NEW DELHI—From Independence Day, a daily one-hour TV programme will be telecast here.

BOMBAY—Finance Minister T. T. Krishnamachari announced that foreign exchange would be made available to industries aiding agricultural development or producing machine tools. Other grants would be given only where maintenance of essential plants required them.

BANGALORE—Food rationing similar to measures invoked during World War II will be imposed on all major cities, the Chief Ministers decided.

BANGALORE—Prime Minister Shastri told States locked in controversies over borders, water control, etc., that the Union Government would be the final arbitrator.

BANGALORE—Former Finance Minister Morarji Desai attacked the Rann of Kutch truce in the session of the Congress Working Committee. He was supported by former Defence Minister Krishna Menon who called it a precedent-setting "blunder".

BARODA—G. L. Mehta, former Indian Ambassador to Washington, called on the Government to change its non-alignment policy to suit India's security interests in an atomic age when old power blocs were dissolving.

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ICFTU Needs More Unity, Less Diversity

FROM GORDON WISE

Amsterdam

The International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) has been holding its triennial Congress here. Over 200 delegates spoke for 60 million organized workers in 66 countries. The voices were confused.

The President of the 16-year-old International, Arne Geijer of Sweden, declared at the outset that their main concern was the widening gap between the standard of living in industrialized nations and the "developing nations".

Sadly, the gap between some of the delegates was just as wide. The Eighth Congress, held in a superb sports centre, opened with a bout of verbal fisticuffs. The Dutch Press carried that day an outspoken attack on the ICFTU Secretariat by the American delegate, George Meany, President of the 12½ million-strong AFL-CIO. Meany charged that the ICFTU's Brussels Headquarters "behaved more like a bank than a trade union".

A plumber by background, Meany was brought up on blunt speech. He said that too much of his organization's voluntary gifts to the International Solidarity Fund was being held in reserve. It should have been used for developing trade unionism in less fortunate areas.

A senior British trade union leader told me that Meany wanted to use his money to finance pet projects of

his own, but that he believed in making as big a fuss as possible, so that the final demand would come almost as a relief.

The squabbling broke out afresh on the final day over the issue of how seats on the Executive Board should be distributed between the Canadian and American delegations. The Americans wanted one more seat than their normal allotment.

With free trade unionism's noble aspirations, it was tragic that these divisions loomed as large in the press as did those between the Chinese and the Russians at the concurrent Helsinki "Peace" Conference.

Benefit Poorer Nations

In between the pyrotechnics were many sincere declarations from the flag-bedecked platform. Africans asked for help to end "remnants of colonialism", and to "combat China's influence in Africa".

Militant trade union "suffragettes" demanded fair treatment for women trade unionists from their "brothers". ICFTU President-Elect Bruno Sturti of Italy pleaded eloquently for a "common will" in East and West to

develop trade so that poorer nations are benefited rather than enriching the already rich.

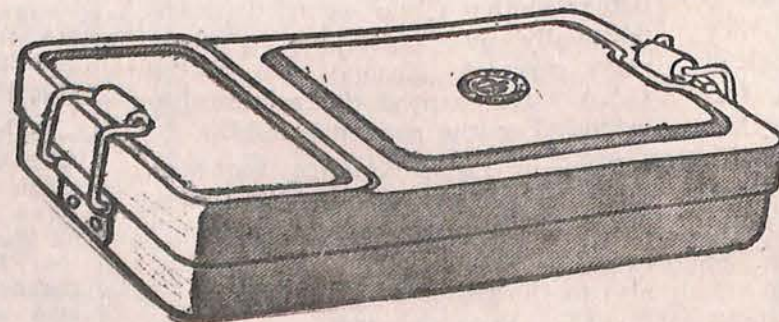
One cause for concern was the withdrawal of so many African unions, once their countries attained independence. One of the ICFTU executive told me that many African labour leaders who had accepted Western help while fighting for independence, were now Cabinet Ministers. They did not want outside pressure on wage levels while their economies were weak. Some felt that belonging to the somewhat anti-Communist ICFTU would compromise their chances of getting economic aid from the Soviet Bloc.

Attitude to Strikes

Frank Walcott, burly labour leader from Barbados, urged that "trade unions should press for agrarian reform and economic diversification, backed by international efforts to guarantee stable markets and fair prices for the products of developing countries". He said that trade union movements such as his own had to realize that strikes in developing countries could not be regarded in the same way as strikes in more developed countries.

The concluding session heard the General Secretary Omar Becu, who was re-elected unanimously, wryly remark that though unity in diversity was a fine and democratic ideal, it would perhaps be better if the ICFTU "had more unity and a little less diversity".

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LETTERS

INDIA AND S. VIETNAM

SIR: In the grim days of October 1962, when the Chinese were slowly but surely marching on us, if the U.S. had not intervened, what would have been our fate? We would have either turned Communist or would have been living today in Chinese concentration camps.

How then can we expect weak-kneed South Vietnam to protect itself from the Communist onslaught without foreign help? We should therefore wholly support America's presence in South Vietnam, but denounce any aggression that they may cause.

CHRISTIE M. JUAN

Secunderabad

PLANNING FAULTY

SIR: Your editorial "The Big Blunder" (July 18) points the sign-post in the right direction. Our economy is still basically an agricultural economy. Indeed the heart of India remains in her thousands of villages and it is there that the educated must return if they want to serve their Motherland.

Planning at a high level has been very faulty. A factory producing fertilizers can be operated year after year till the machinery wears out. On the other hand, fertilizers procured from abroad are soon used up.

B. G. R. KRISHNAMA

Secunderabad

HIMMAT announces a prize of Rs. 10 for the best letter received every week. Letters should be received by Friday. They should be brief and exclusive to HIMMAT. Carbon copies will not be considered.

—EDITOR

CONRAD HUNTE'S PLAN FOR WEST INDIES TOUR

SIR: Many West Indians were shocked by the news that the India tour is off. Some of us understand India's foreign exchange difficulties. We are sorry that those difficulties necessitate the Finance Ministry's decision to cancel the tour. India's cricket is bound to suffer and suffocate for a lack of exercise.

For the past decade India has gone through a lean period of her cricket development. Under the capable leadership of Mr. Nari Contractor and his successor, the Nawab of Pataudi, she has begun to stir herself and could soon rise triumphantly as one of the top cricket powers of the world. A series against West Indies, who are world champions, would be a powerful fillip to speed forward this growth as well as add to India's prestige in the world.

I think that a right solution to this cricket crisis can be found. The following five points could be a basis of the solution.

1. Negotiations re tour be reopened.
2. West Indian businessmen be enlisted by the West Indies Cricket Board of Control to underwrite the cost and profits of the tour.
3. The Indian Board of Control to underwrite the cost and profits of the tour in rupees.
4. West Indian businessmen use the rupees to import needed goods from India.
5. Allow India to take back our foreign exchange if there is a profit when their team visits the West Indies.

Britain taught the world how to play cricket. West Indies are teaching them how to win. We must go a step beyond and demonstrate a dynamic and ideological content in cricket which overcomes economic and social difficul-

CONRAD HUNTE *

Bridgetown, Barbados

* This week's Rs. 10 prize winner.

SIR: Congratulations to General Cariappa on his appointment as President of the All-India Sports Council. I hope that the General will do his best now to persuade the Finance Ministry to reconsider their opposition to the West India Cricket tour.

Maybe he will help the Government understand that this is not just a simple question of a few cricketers playing their favourite game. This also involves India's image abroad and whether or not she will progressively withdraw from all international sport.

I cannot see how, if Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari refuses the foreign exchange to allow the West Indies to take home their share of tour profits, he will be able to sanction foreign exchange for sending our athletes and sportsmen abroad—even to the Olympic Games.

Is he prepared to face public hostility on that question when it comes up?

K. R. HUKUMCHAND

Bombay-26



Opening batsman and West Indies Vice-Captain Hunte in an unusual role on Calcutta Maidan.



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First Prize: Rs. 20

Is India Non-Aligned?

By Dileep M. Talwalkar, Bombay

HELL NO! FAR FROM IT. If India is at all non-aligned it is only so in the press releases and big public statements. India's announced policy is one thing, but in practice it is another thing altogether. I would say that India's policy as practised is not non-alignment but non-alienation. And it is an ailing policy as history has proved.

Non-alignment, as some people define it, means not belonging to any pact or treaty such as NATO; others think it means that a non-aligned nation should not accept military aid from any faction.

Personally, I think a non-aligned nation is one that is powerful and able to give perfectly impartial opinion (when asked) without the fear of or favour to another nation or group.

Therefore, in my view, India is emphatically not non-aligned.

COMPETITION RESULTS

Yes: 41%
No: 41%
Undecided: 18%

That nearly half the entrants for this week's Competition think India is not non-aligned, nor should be, is an indication that popular support for this mainstay of India's foreign policy is dwindling.

Non-alignment is a great ideal, says more than one of those who attack it, but impracticable in the realities of today's world. Non-alignment's most convincing advocate admits that India is dependent on military and other help from Communist or non-Communist powers.

India's present policy, says one reader, is "not non-alignment but desultory or opportunist alignment"—a policy of expediency not principle. It is one that demands friendship when in trouble, but offers nothing in return.

The supporters of non-alignment say: (1) It gives India the moral authority to intervene for peace between other nations; (2) It enables India to take economic and military aid from both Communist and non-Communist countries; (3) It makes it possible for India to pursue her own development without outside interference.

Non-alignment means leaving the great power blocs alone; but will they leave India alone to be non-aligned?

Our whole policy is based on two factors:—

1. Our leniency towards and our favour (though this is a rather strong word in this context) towards the Communist countries. Of course the Communists may be right sometimes but, "Today," as a noted journalist puts it, "confusion and division abound. Everyone Left is regarded as right and everyone Right is regarded as wrong."

2. Our fear—the worst enemy of truth—that aid might be cut off. We have sometimes taken advantage of other nations' fear (that if aid is cut off, India may go extremist on either side, Left or Right), to summon up enough courage to blurt out defiance.

India is neither aligned to her friends and life-savers nor to truth. The funny thing is that we try to ride two, nay innumerable horses simultaneously, make nice little messes and become the laughing stock of the whole world.

Non-alignment should not, and does not, mean being alienated from truth. India should take on truth-alignment as her policy and give up the fallible, fruitless and furthermore, fake, phony and false facade of non-alignment.

Best Points win Rs. 5 VINDICATED BY SUCCESS

A. B. KATRAK, Bombay 1

Not only is India non-aligned—it is successfully so. Two major developments have fully vindicated this policy. The positive aspect of non-alignment has seen its fulfilment in the atmosphere of *detente* prevailing today. The negative aspect of alignment has been shown up in the gradual dissipation of SEATO as Pakistan, and now Turkey, make diplomatic overtures to Russia.

True, India has in the past been bitterly criticized for "one-sided non-alignment" when her condemnation of the Russian suppression of the Hungarian revolt was watered down while her horror at the British adventure in Suez was conveyed in clear

COMPETITION

*India is heading towards a dictatorship?

Closing date: August 6

**My first five acts on being elected Prime Minister.

Closing date: August 13

First Prize: Rs. 20

Excerpts published: Rs. 5 each

Length: Up to 500 words

Send entries to The Editor, HIMMAT, 13 Advent, Foreshore Road, Bombay-1.

and precise terms. This needs a little understanding.

Criticism forms a vital part of any democracy. If any society at all is constituted to view criticism objectively, it is the West, which should remember that freedom to criticize is equally exercised in India. A totalitarian regime, on the other hand, is not suited to accept strong criticism favourably. It has been said that criticism is one of the privileges of close friendship. That we feel free to criticize the West and accept their criticism in turn is a sign of healthy relationship.

Can India be called truly non-aligned now that it is receiving Western armaments after the Chinese invasion? Both, the West as well as Russia, have a stake in seeing India strong and free, and are willing to give us military aid. However, the quarter from which military threat comes is an important factor, for it brings political affiliations into play. Were Pakistan to mount a formidable invasion of India, say in the context of the Kashmir issue, then it will be the West which will be in an awkward situation, whereas Russia would be totally unencumbered to aid India.

This understanding is the true basis of our policy of non-alignment.

A HUGE FARCE

JAVIED SHAH, Madurai 10

Non-alignment has deteriorated into pleasing one nation at the expense of incurring the wrath of another. It was natural for this to happen, because ours is a poor country, dependent upon the charity of others. Yet the formulators of our foreign policy

Continued on page 17

ON THE Spot

HIMMAT meets the people

"I would always choose to be a fisherwoman"

She is a sturdy woman, laden with jewellery—heavy gold earrings, tinkling bangles, chains by the dozen and rings galore. Her hair was done up in the fisherwoman's traditional top-knot, wagging up and down as she spoke emphatically to her children.

With great pride she announced her name—Krishnabai Haman, taking care to pronounce each syllable clearly.

Her thatched hut is situated among the swaying palms at Versova beach north of Bombay. Krishnabai, who said she was twenty-four (married at the age of ten), is already the mother of six strapping children—three sons and three daughters. Their ages range from one to twelve years.

She rises every morning at 4 o'clock, only getting to bed at midnight after a hard day unloading and

separating the different types of fish and preserving some of them by drying and salting.

What is your recreation?

"I see one or maybe two films a year at the local cinema."

The main attraction of the year for her folk is the "Holi Festival"—celebrated for three or four days and enjoyed tremendously by young and old alike.

Krishnabai's smile spreads as she tells how on this great occasion she decorates her husband's two launches, prepares sweet-meats and beds herself with all her jewels and an expensive saree. She participates in the dances and ceremonies dedicated to Bhavani Goddess.

And do you have any grievances?

"Yes. Taxes, the Government and the worry when my husband returns home late at night."



What is your ambition?

"My greatest desire is to give my children a college education. I would like them to become doctors and engineers, but they are ever so naughty. I have no idea what will become of them."

Krishnabai indicated that if customers did not respect haggling fisherwomen, fisherwomen have a contempt for the customers. Krishnabai refuses to tolerate any nonsense.

"If they are rude to me, I would certainly retaliate—and not only with abuse. I would go so far as to beat them up. And every time. I get the better of them."

My Own Boss

She does not believe in fixed prices and varies them considerably according to the customer! At the same time she says, "On the whole, I do feel that honesty pays in my work, and it certainly ensures more customers." These paradoxical statements were endorsed by murmurs of approval from all the other fisherfolk.

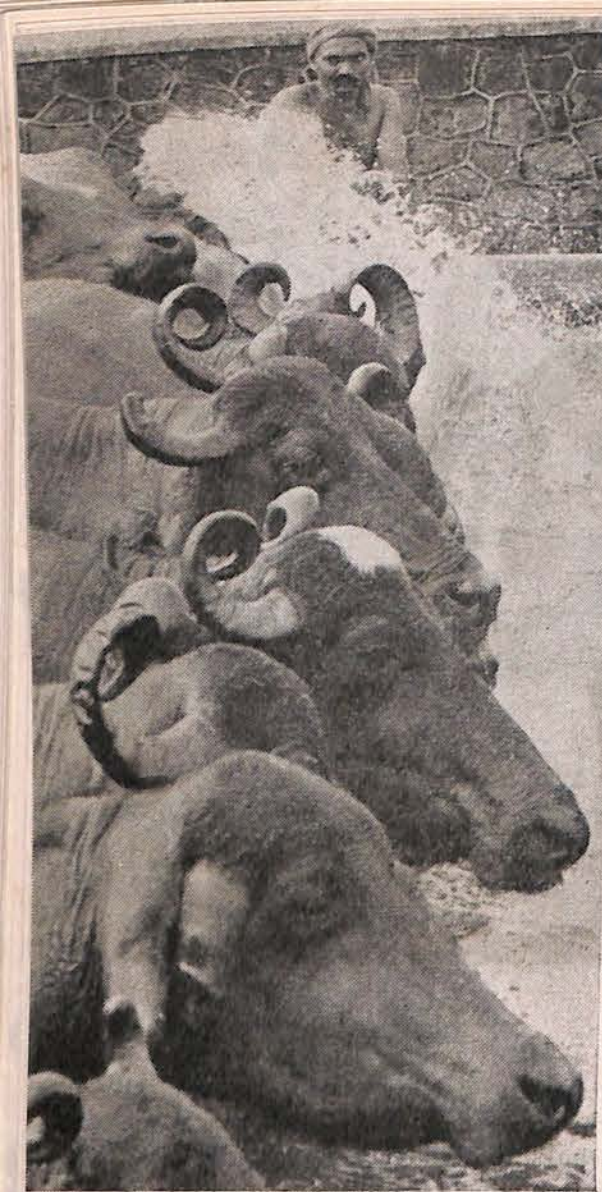
"If I were given a choice, I would always choose to be a fisherwoman, because I prefer to be my own boss rather than slave for someone else."

Continued on next page

HUBERT



"Wow! I'll give you ten bucks for that old umbrella, Mother-in-law!"



At the Aarey Milk Colony outside Bombay. Buffaloes were removed from the city and resettled.

the district in which it is produced. Further, the milk, if it does reach the consumer, has a very limited keeping quality and is an active, potential source of disease.

A marketing scheme, even if based initially entirely on "recombining", can provide a market for available local supplies and as every "toning" or "recombining" process must include modern heat treatment, the problem of milk-borne disease is automatically dealt with.

In addition to clearing the buffaloes from the city and demonstrating the value of "toning", the Bombay Milk Scheme has also opened up a market for milk produced in the Anand district, 266 miles away.

Farmers Get Spot Cash

The Kaira District Co-operative Milk Producers' Union, in the villages round Anand, collects milk from the villages, treats it in a modern plant in Anand, and sends it to Bombay. The factory at Anand is also equipped to convert surplus milk to butter and milk powder.

When I visited the area in 1957, the Union had approximately 33,000 farmer members. Some brought only a few pounds of milk in a brass container but all of them were producing for a market which could not be available without an organized scheme, which would accept all they could produce and which would pay them on the spot in cash.

To me what was taking place in Anand was of outstanding importance because increased milk production was being integrated with the normal farming operation of thousands of small farmers.

The project on which I am at present engaged in Thailand is another rather different example of the trend for the immediate future. Here, outside Bangkok, a joint Company with Thai, Malaysian and Australian capital has erected a modern factory for the production of sweetened condensed milk from non-fat milk powder and anhydrous milk fat imported from Australia.

In addition to providing part of the capital, the Australian Dairy Produce

Board has provided the plant and equipment on a long term loan basis and has also accepted full responsibility for technical control and the training of local staff.

This new factory, which went into operation early this year, has the capacity to produce half the quantity of sweetened condensed milk at present imported into Thailand. Even when allowance is made for importing anhydrous milk fat, non-fat milk powder and tins for making cans, there is still a considerable saving in foreign exchange. In addition, Thailand has a new industry within the framework of which more milk can be made available at a reasonable price and practically any dairy product can be produced.

I believe that these manufacturing and marketing developments can go far towards providing milk products for Asia, until the time comes when Asia can produce her own needs.

Dairying countries such as Australia and the U.S.A. need new outlets for dairy products and already talk of limiting the production of milk. Technical knowledge, plant, machinery, all these are available in the West to bring to Asia that "quart of milk a day". But usually the countries of Asia have neither the foreign exchange to buy machinery nor can they import increasing quantities of milk powder at world prices.

Technically it is possible today for all the countries of Asia to have milk. Will the West care enough to make this possible?

ON THE SPOT - from page 15

Krishnabai impresses one as a devoted mother and wonderful housewife. She enjoys caring for her children and spends her spare time with them. Her home, one room and a porch, was neat and clean, although eleven people stayed there.

She is proud of the progress in the fishing industry and greatly relieved that at last the sail-boats have been replaced by more reliable motor-boats and modern machinery.

"We fisherwomen realize the importance of the job we do. We are hardworking and conscientious, and we want to do our best to contribute to the prosperity of our nation."

This was a life

KEMAL ATATURK

1883—1938

"HURRY SLOWLY"—Kemal Ataturk, maker of modern Turkey, would not have approved this axiom.

The son of a minor government clerk, Ataturk joined the army and rose swiftly through his ability and determination. As a young officer he saw the decadence and weakness of the Ottoman Empire. He began a revolutionary society of officers, was arrested and nearly executed.

During World War I he became a national hero following his successful defence of the Gallipoli Peninsula against superior British and allied forces. After the war, when Turkey was stripped of her empire, he led a revolution against the Sultan's weak rule. Backed by the army and navy, Ataturk called a National Assembly which on April 23, 1920, elected him as its President. In 1921 he checked a Greek invasion after a 21-day battle south of Ankara. Next year he drove them from the country.

His aim, until his death 17 years later, was to make Turkey a modern Western power.

He has been likened to a schoolmaster in his eagerness to educate his backward-looking people, the dazzle of the Sultanate, Caliphate and Empire still in their eyes. When the Roman alphabet was introduced, he toured the country with a blackboard and coloured chalks explaining the new system.

He was a schoolmaster with a stick. When the National Assembly "unanimously" voted to abolish the Sultanate, the barrels of his supporters' revolvers stared in his opponents' faces.

Reforms followed at astonishing pace. Ankara replaced Istanbul as capital. A Republic replaced the Ottoman Empire, with Ataturk its first President.

Wearing the fez became a crime. Women were made to discard their veils and given the vote. An official opposition was created. The Roman alphabet, Western calendar and metric system were introduced. Education was reorganized on Western lines.

A new civil code was borrowed from Switzerland, a penal code from Italy and a commercial code from Germany.

Ataturk was not a democrat, but he wanted democracy for Turkey after his rule. He was not a fascist and despised men like Mussolini.

He was a reformer in a hurry, a visionary determined to make his visions reality in his own life-time.

"He had," wrote a Turkish biographer, "the hour of the twentieth century chiming in his blood."

Q and A

Readers are invited to send questions about our land or the world

Q — The Indian as a rule is more interested in thinking than doing, in ideas than facts. Comment.

N. CH. VEERACHARI, Hyderabad.

A — True. Nehru writes in his biography, "Indians have been accused of talking too much and doing little. It is a just charge." (p. 438).

"In ideas more than facts." Example — last week, moving the bill to check corruption among Maharashtra State employees, Minister Shantilal Shah is reported to have asserted that "by and large" the moral level of Indian society was higher than that of societies elsewhere in the world!!!

Instead of saying, "Let us put right what is wrong in India," and going about it, we even move anti-corruption legislation saying how much better we are than nations who do not need such measures.

In an interview with a Bangalore paper the other day, a Japanese student accused Indian students of this habit of talking and doing nothing. It is our job to show the world that Indians can practise what they preach and, in fact, such a force of Indians is rising already.

Q — What can a doctor do to remake the world and especially rebuild India?

JANAKI VARADHAN, Bangalore.

A — I can best relate the story of a doctor who has taken on this task. Dr. Bill Close was in the Congo when civil war broke out immediately after independence. Black killed black. Black killed white. All surgeons in Leopoldville were white and overnight they all left the Congo. Dr. Close stepped in. He had only two assistants, a Belgian nun and a Congolese technician called Sam.

The day Close took charge of the Leopoldville City Hospital with 1800 beds, Sam went round every pavilion telling

VIEWPOINT — from page 14

never foresaw this, for they were too optimistic. They expected India's opinion to carry weight so that non-alignment would be a powerful position from which to talk, barter and, of course, advise.

Unfortunately, all the weight that India's voice can carry is that of a feather, so that our non-alignment policy has become one huge farce, serving only to irritate and displease Russia or America, one or the other. In our passion for non-alignment, we have become blinded to truth because recognizing it would hurt a cold war belligerent.

patients they would die at the hands of the American surgeon. Sam hated all white men. Next day, when Dr. Close was operating on a trooper with a bullet-wound, he turned to Sam and said, "The arrogance and superiority in some white doctors has made you bitter, and I am darned sorry for it."

Sam replied, "You are the first white doctor with guts to admit he is wrong." Sam also put things right with the Belgian nun and, as a result, the three of them worked out a system which enabled them to average 350 operations a month for a year and a half.

Close was appointed Surgeon General to the Congolese Army. Under his inspiration, a training programme was worked out to give character and discipline to the Congolese Army.

Eighty per cent of diseases, it is said, originate from mental or moral disorders. A doctor needs to care for the whole man.

Doctors who live straight and serve unselfishly will be wonderfully led in the building of a new India.

Q — What do you say about the reported proposal of the Samyukta Socialist Party to launch a country-wide agitation against food scarcity and high prices from August 9?

K. L. VARAHAN, New Delhi.

A — Agitation is right and necessary for a just cause. The question is whether our aim will be achieved through such agitation. In this instance of food scarcity and rising prices, agitation will not produce a single grain more of food, and it may even take away some farmers from the job that they would otherwise have done. Agitation against higher prices, when it involves a strike as it usually does, will bring about a fall in production; prices will naturally shoot up.

I know of a professional agitator who one day had the thought: "If you are really interested in more food for your people, you will go and cultivate your own 18 acres of land rather than neglect it and agitate." He did so and reaped a bumper rice harvest next season.

We did not murmur our dissent at Russia's atrocities in Hungary and Germany. We have not come out in support of America over Vietnam. We have not sent one soldier to fight Communism, although we know that in South Vietnam's safety rests our own. Yet we claim that non-alignment is a policy for self-preservation.

This so-called policy of non-alignment has sapped our self-respect. Our every step is hesitant, fearfully taken in case we displease those who give us alms. Consequently, we have become notorious the world over for our spineless policies, our moral hollowness, our utter lack of dignity and shame.

MILK—from page 6

fat (7.0 per cent average) and the need of the people is for more protein rather than more fat in the diet. So the Bombay scheme produced toned milk at half the cost of normal full fat buffalo milk, with all the protein content of normal milk and in twice the quantity that was available as buffalo milk.

This process with variations to suit local circumstances is the basis of modern milk marketing throughout Asia either by "toning" or, where only limited local milk is available, "recombining" non-fat milk powder and anhydrous milk fat to make milk. Usually milk can be produced in this way at a lower price than it is possible to produce normal milk in tropical countries.

Another important result of the introduction of a modern milk plant and marketing scheme is that a market is immediately created for locally produced milk. Under normal conditions, in hot countries, because of the problems of deterioration, locally produced milk can only be sold in

Encounter in a Taxi

by Rajmohan Gandhi

THE WHITE MARBLE STAIRS outside the Senate Office Building reflected a fierce glare in the hot July afternoon as three of us came out after talking with a couple of U.S. Senators. We stopped a taxi and stepped inside.

The driver, I could see from my back seat, was neither white nor a Negro. Edging forward, I read the card that hangs on the dashboards of American cabs and displays, in large printed type, the driver's name, age and photo. "Ramesh Agrawal," I read aloud.

"That's me," the driver said, turning his face. It was the unmistakable face of a North Indian *bania*. He was untidy and unshaven, and smoking as he drove.

"What part of India?" was my first question. "Bombay," he replied. "And I can speak Hindi, Marathi, Gujarati, Tamil, Punjabi, Sindhi and one or two others."

"Entirely on My Own"

He had come to the States in 1960 and joined Washington's Howard University, where he still was a student. He was driving the taxi in the summer vacation to pay for his education.

"Married here?" I asked him. "Yes." "An American girl?" "Yes, and I have a daughter."

He left us at our destination without charge and insisted that we visit him that evening.

Ramesh, by then clean-shaven and neatly dressed, led us up the stairs to his third-floor, rented apartment. It was a two-bedroom, comfortable home, with wall to wall carpeting, an air-conditioner and a modern kitchen.

"Can I fix you a rum and coke?" he asked. We settled for Coca Cola without the rum, and over the drink I tried to gather the story of Ramesh's life.

His father had died when he was not quite two years of age. "He was in the import-export business, made lakhs of rupees, but lost it all in gambling and speculation," said Ramesh. "And my mother died of tuberculosis when I was twelve. She was ultra-conservative, and would not take medicine or eat food cooked by others." He lived with his older brother in a house in Matunga.

"My brother was a tough disciplinarian. He used to shout at me

and beat me if I was unpunctual or did things in a manner he didn't like. At fourteen I declared to him that I was a man, that I had hot blood inside me, that I would hit him back. From that moment I was entirely on my own."

Evidently a bright student, Ramesh passed his SSC in the first division—and got a seat in St. Xavier's College. "But I didn't study in college. I hated books and lectures, and spent my time singing, playing the *dholak* and travelling with friends whose interests were like mine." He told me he often played on the All-India Radio and gave me the name of his music *guru*, who he said was still living in Dadar.

In Bombay he maintained himself and paid his college fees by washing cars and dropping newspapers.

The brother left for America in 1959 and now has an excellent, well-paid post as a college professor of economics and political science. In 1960 Ramesh sold his house and with Rs. 40,000 in his pocket sailed for Europe. Paris, Switzerland and Rome—Ramesh was dazzled by their magnificence. The dazzlement cost him Rs. 38,900 in six months. He went to London, corresponded with his brother in America, obtained a scholarship from Howard University, and arrived in Washington with \$240.

No Word of Complaint

At Howard, Ramesh tried his hand at engineering, dramatics and acting and finally psychology, which is his subject now. In the last five years he has been a waiter, dishwasher, bartender and butler. This last position he occupied for six months in the Washington home of none other than Senator Robert Kennedy. Kennedy himself spent most of those months in New York electioneering for his Senate seat, but Ramesh worked directly under Ethel Kennedy, the Senator's wife, and served virtually every leading Washingtonian.

We looked at an album of pictures. "That's my father-in-law," he said, pointing to the picture of a distinguished-looking American Negro. "You see, my wife is a Negro girl." Then came many pictures of his wife, who obviously was an attractive person, and of

the child, who was named Nir-mala Rani.

The wife, Marilee, and child were away in South Carolina, where her father is a businessman.

"I have known many girls," said Ramesh. "They have wanted sex, security and to be taken out to expensive restaurants. Marilee was different. She gave me a hand when times were bad for me." He spoke of how they had lived for two and a half years in a small room on his earnings of \$25 a week, with not a word of complaint from Marilee.

Her family and his brother were totally opposed to the marriage, but are now reconciled and friendly. "I can tell you I was not a good boy. I am grateful to Marilee and will never give up my family for nobody in the world."

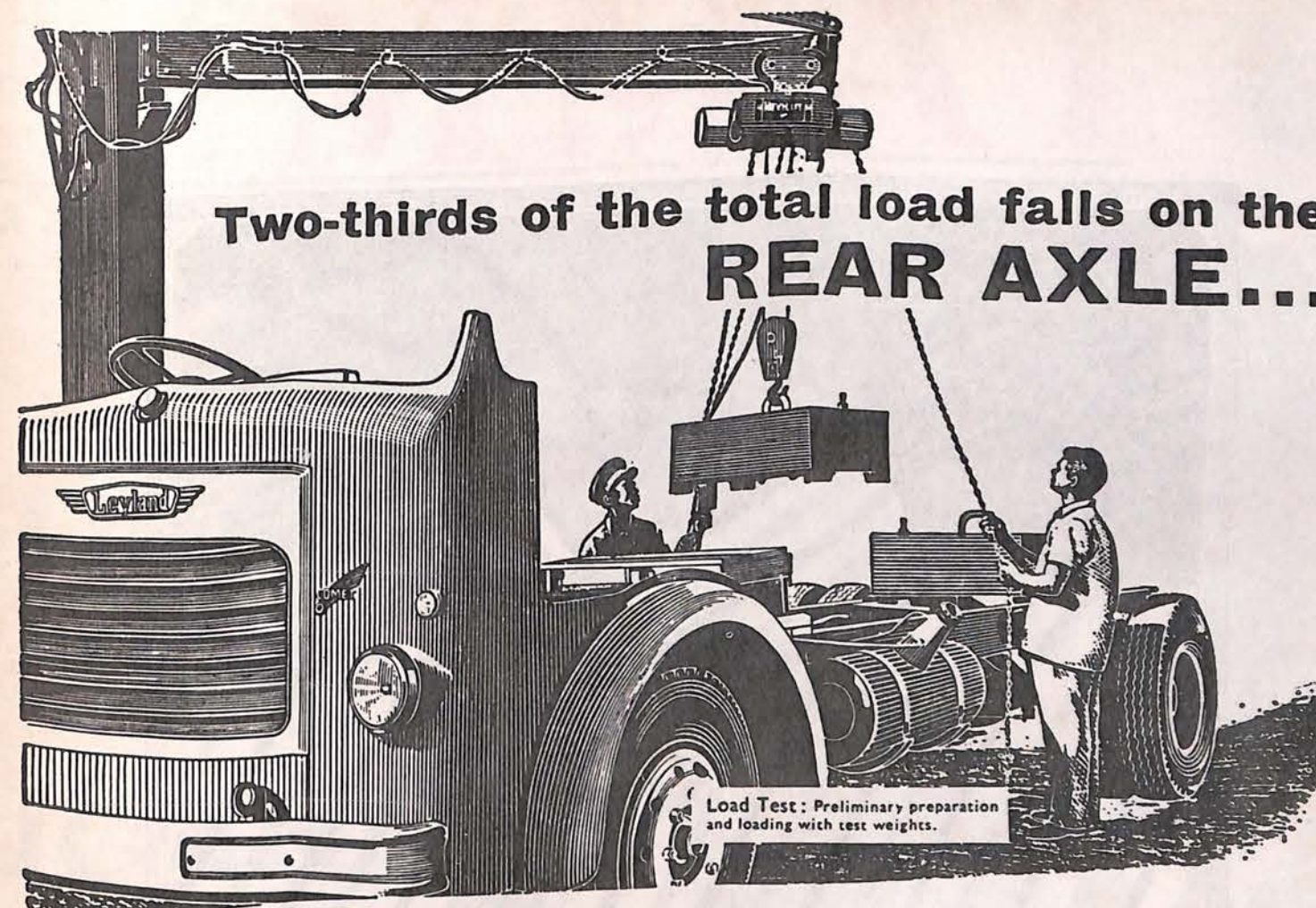
Hard Work

Did he move much with the Indian students in Washington or his compatriots in the Embassy? "No, I have few friends among them. It is mostly a case of 'Namaste,' that's all. Marilee and I have not once been asked by any Indians to their home. It would have been different if I had married a white girl."

What did he feel about America? "You have got to work hard here, and all the time. You can't fool around for a whole year and then take an exam and get a degree. But if you are prepared for toil, there is no ambition a man can't achieve here. Of course, there are places in this country where we will not be welcome."

He wants to practise as a doctor and psychologist in America, but there is no question that a large chunk of his heart is still in Matunga and among the friends he has loved and played with in the slums and mansions of Bombay. "I want to give my best to India," he said, "I shall return. Next year, perhaps, with my family."

Ramesh, of course, is not his real name. But his story is real. It is a story of grief and achievement, hate and love, humiliation and pride. It is a story of a young man who often made serious mistakes, but who also showed a spirit that would never accept defeat. I have a hunch that we may hear more of this young man.



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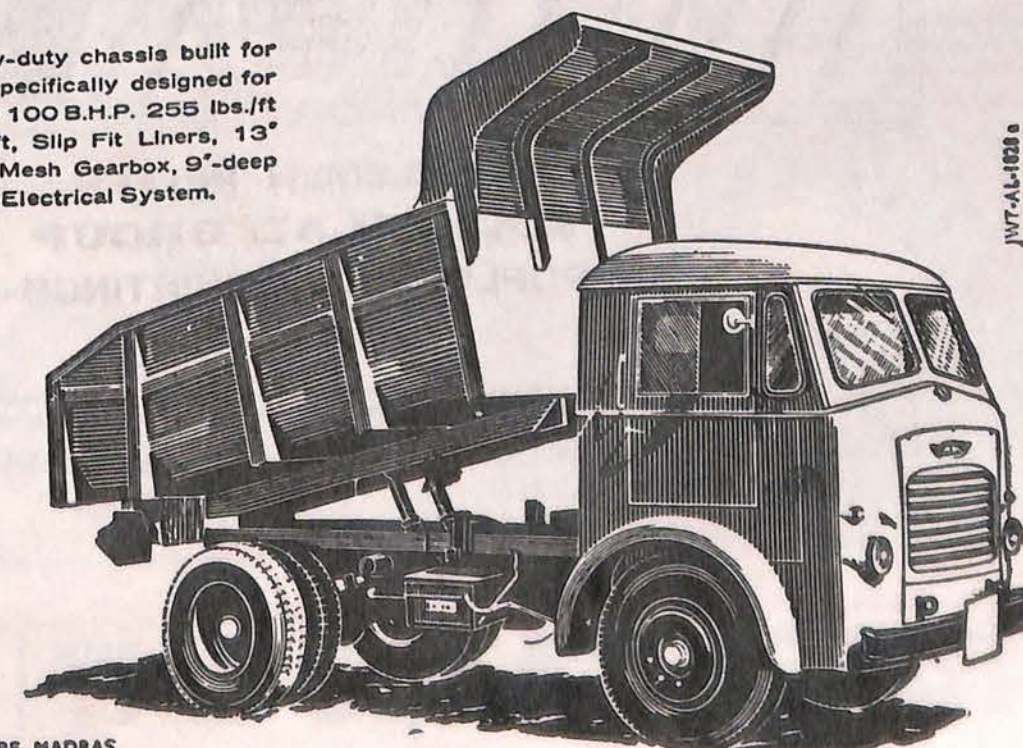
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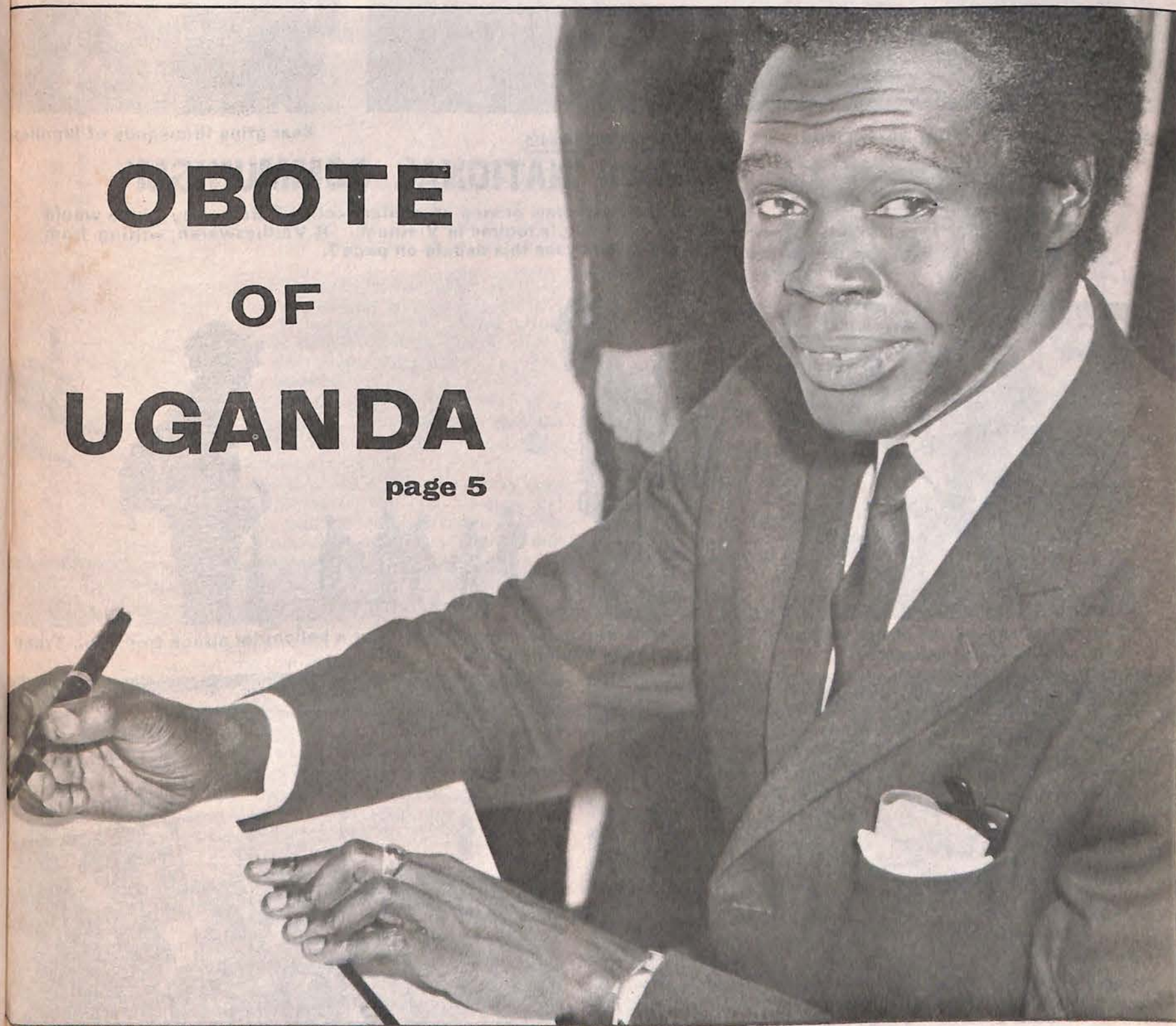
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