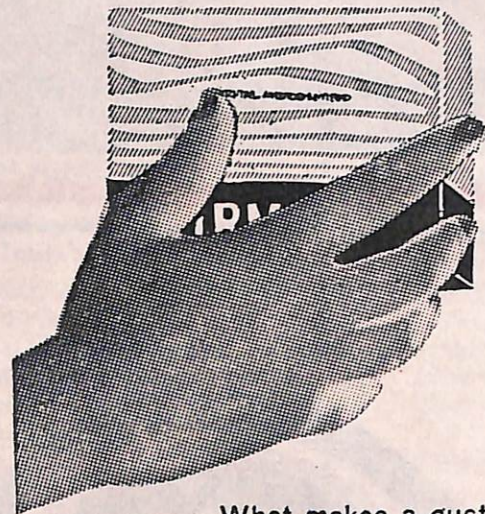


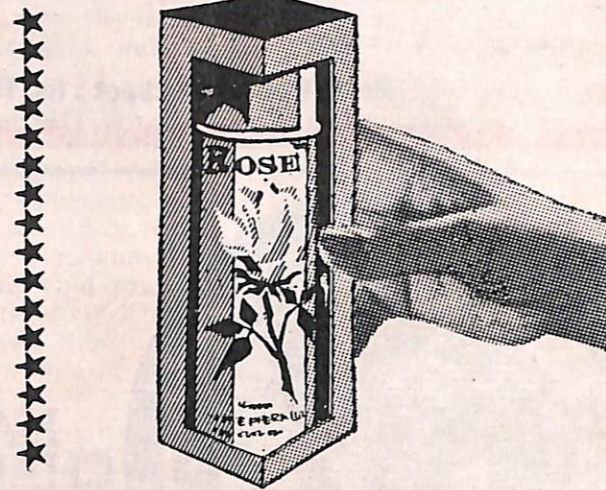
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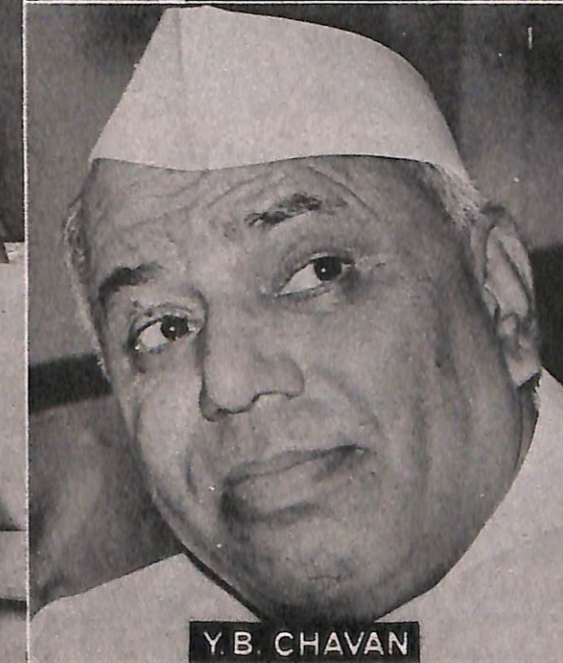
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K. KAMARAJ



INDIRA GANDHI!  
Later than she thinks



Y.B. CHAVAN

Rajmohan Gandhi:  
**NEW LIFE for CONGRESS?**

page 18

**SOBERING THOUGHTS ON FOOD** by ANTENNA





When care is the measure of your love.



**Y**ES, when the little one suffers from cold pains, tears roll, he cannot breathe, feels restless, care is the measure of your love... care with Vicks VapoRub.

Mother's gentle rub with VapoRub warms and comforts him right away. Your child breathes easier and sleeps better all night long... as if he never had a cold! With sunshine next morning he is up again, the bright and playful child you love so much.

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# HIMMAT

Asia's new voice

WEEKLY

BOMBAY FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 1, 1967

## Contemptible

POLITICAL LIFE in India has descended to a new low level with the resignation of Mr B. P. Mandal from the Bihar United Front Ministry and the formation of a breakaway group by 25 MLAs.

Such blatant self interest and opportunism must be condemned.

It is to the credit of the Congress that they have not succumbed to the temptation to support the break-away Shoshit Dal in an endeavour to stage a come-back to power. Of course, such an arrangement with Mr Mandal, who had already broken with the Congress before, would have been open to utter contempt.

The world, which has generously responded to the plight of Bihar, will stand aghast at the callous indifference to the sufferings of the people by these politicians. But perhaps these other countries will see in this indifference a reason for Bihar's plight.

HIMMAT once again reiterates that if any parliamentarian wishes to change his political allegiance, let him resign his seat and stand again for election, so the wishes of the people may be made known.

For the sake of India and the future of democracy, this political horse-trading must cease.

## Don't make another Vietnam!

SUPPLY OF FOREIGN ARMS to Nigeria threatens to prolong the civil war and drag it into the cold war arena.

Russian Antonov transports have ferried sizeable numbers of MiG fighters and Czechoslovakian warplanes to Kano, Northern Nigeria. Charter aircraft and Polish shipping have delivered military equipment to Lagos, the Federal capital. Arms are reaching Biafra, the breakaway Eastern Region which the Federal Government is trying to subdue, via the Spanish island of Fernando Po.

The UK has sent the Federals rifles and anti-aircraft guns, completing previous orders, but is delaying a reply on further requests. The US has said it does not wish to become involved in an arms race.

**Supply of arms to Nigeria is more wicked because left to itself, according to correspondents on the spot, the struggle would peter out. Neither side has the strength, unaided, to win complete victory.**

Foreign supply of arms to Nigeria, from whatever quarter, should be condemned. No high principle of "fighting imperialism" is involved. There is no excuse for foreign meddling in this tragic civil war. Those who do, seek only the expansion of their influence, or profits, at the expense of Nigerian lives.

## Himalayan ally

WELCOME TO HIS HIGHNESS Palden Thandup Namgyal, Chogyal of Sikkim, his American-born Queen, the Gyalmo, and their family, on their seven-day State visit to South India. The close co-operation between India and the Himalayan Kingdom during the last 20 years has been beneficial to both.

During two completed development plans, financed by India, Sikkim's revenue doubled. At the end of the Second Plan last year, her 180,000 people had a *per capita* income almost double that of India. A Rs 10 crores Third Plan began this year.

Relations with India are governed by the 1950 treaty, under which external affairs, defence and communications are India's responsibility. Indian troops may be stationed anywhere in the Kingdom. The Chogyal has frequently said that his Bhuddhist State has nothing in common with Communist China. All political parties, and the Chogyal, are said to agree that Sikkim's defence should be left to India.

Yet in the general election last March, the National Party, which seeks more independence and is supported by the Chogyal, won five out of 18 elected seats on the Council. The Chogyal himself, though he has not said so publicly, is believed to want a revision of the Indo-Sikkim Treaty, giving his State separate postal and coinage systems and the right to earn hard currency through foreign trade.

India's vital stake in Sikkim is defence—for the Himalayas are our front line as well. On other issues, where the Sikkimese people seek a bigger say in their own affairs, New Delhi should make concessions.

## Riddle of the Sphinx

WHEN JULIUS CAESAR conquered Egypt, it is said that he consulted the Sphinx about his destiny. An observer, speculating on the constructive prospects for the Arab Summit Conference in Khartoum this week, also needs the wisdom of the Sphinx.

Almost three months after the West Asian war, Arab leaders are meeting to devise ways to recoup their defeat. But despite three foreign ministers' conferences and one of economics ministers, their ranks are still divided. Tunisia and Morocco, who feel the hard line against Israel should be dropped, will not be represented by their Heads of State. Libya, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia have reservations about the proposed oil ban against nations which support Israel. Syria and Algeria want a "military solution".

One positive outcome of the Summit could be agreement between Egypt and Saudi Arabia on the Yemen.

If Khartoum proves a step towards Arab unity, it will also be a step towards peace for humanity—and towards solving that modern riddle of the Sphinx: why Arab nations, with similar aspirations, disastrously divided?



# Briefly speaking...

## What about our Bonds?

AMIDST the hot debate on the issue of abolishing privy purses of ex-rulers one blunt question should be answered by the Congress High Command. It was put rather well by one of the prize-winners, Mr M. M. Talwar, in last week's "Viewpoint" competition in HIMMAT. If promises made to the former rulers are denied, asks reader Talwar, "what is the guarantee that the Defence Bonds and the National Savings Certificates that we have purchased will be encashed in our favour when the time comes"?

This very real fear will now face the ordinary citizen. The value of the rupee is falling so fast that there is already much hesitation in putting one's savings into Government

securities. But over and above the intrinsic devaluation of the rupee will some future government, secure in the precedent of the privy purse abolition, decide to abolish all repayments of loans from the public?

The Congress rulers obviously have not thought through this measure beyond a cursory glance at its cheap political appeal to certain sections.

## Suicide by "Bandh"

ACCORDING to published statistics the State-wide strike in West Bengal on August 24, called by the ruling United Front of 14 non-Congress political parties, cost the nation Rs 5 crores in terms of industrial production.

Did the organisers of the "Bangla Bandh", which was called mainly to protest against the Centre's "failure to meet the food requirements of the State", realise it would affect loading and unloading operations of 6000 tonnes of food grains in Calcutta port—half of it meant for West Bengal? The jute industry, principal earner of foreign exchange for India, lost Rs 65 lakhs in foreign exchange. The State-owned railways lost Rs one crore by way of passengers and freight earnings.

Of course what the average wage-earner lost won't be clear until his poor harrassed wife looks in his pay packet when he brings it home this week.

If this is the United Front's way of producing more food then we shall all starve.

## Less poetry for Mao

A DISTINGUISHED DIPLOMAT from China who was Consul General in Calcutta before Mao took over, compares the present clashes in China with those prevailing 22 centuries ago during the rise and fall of the Chen dynasty. Now Taiwan Ambassador to New Zealand, Dr Wei-ping Tsai said recently in Wellington:

"After unifying the country by

Most of our faults are more pardonable than the means we use to conceal them.

LA ROCHEFOUCAULD, 1613-1680

force, the Emperor constructed the Great Wall of China and unified Chinese written characters. But he committed the blunder of ignoring Chinese cultural heritage and setting up an unprecedented totalitarian regime. Thoughts were controlled, critics of the Government decapitated, and people were drafted for slave labour.

"The Government soon met relentless resistance from scholars and found Confucianism standing in the way of political autocracy. The Emperor burnt all the writings of Confucius and his disciples and thousands of scholars were either exiled or put to death. Within three years the Emperor was overthrown in a nation-wide rebellion. The dynasty had lasted only 15 years, from 221-206 BC."

Mao would be wise, it seems, to take time off from poetry and read a little history.

## Omnipotent Bobby

LONDON'S *Evening Standard* was hardly accusing the police of sacrilege the other day when it suggested more care be taken in placing their posters. At one London railway station, it reported, two large posters were displayed side by side.

One read: "God is our refuge and strength."

The other: "He can't be everywhere. Call a policeman if you see anything suspicious or need help."

*Birkal*

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## from the Capital

# Sobering thoughts on food

by **ANTENNA**

**NEW DELHI** Can the Government's aim of self-sufficiency in grain be achieved by 1976? An analysis prepared by President Johnson's special Science Advisory Committee gravely doubts whether this is possible. The Government plans to step up food output to 152 million metric tons by 1976, the end of the Fifth Plan. If the gross area sown to grain in that year is 123.5 million hectares, as projected officially, this would call for an increase in yield to 1235 kilograms per hectare—representing an average increase in yield of 5 per cent a year from 1964 to 1976.

Is this attainable? The Science Committee, which has apparently gone into the problem on Mr Johnson's instructions pretty thoroughly, says NO. It says: "In the light of experience in India and elsewhere, it is questionable whether food grain yields can be increased that rapidly; in fact, many will even question the feasibility of achieving a 4 per cent annual yield increase over the next nine years." On the basis of five-year averages centred on 1954 and 1964, India's grain yield rose from a meagre 603 kilograms to 688 a hectare in this period. If grain self-sufficiency is to be reached by 1976, yields would have to be raised to 1097 kilograms a hectare, and this would call for a compound yearly increase of 4 per cent a year from 1964 to 1976—a tripling of the historical rate of increase.

## Huge increase necessary

If grain self-sufficiency is defined as satisfaction of human demand, related either to income or nutrition, together with the elimination of imports, the following production is necessary: 1971—113 million tons; 1976—136 million tons; 1981—160 million tons, and 1986—187 million tons.

With a hypothetical production of 87.4 million tons in 1967 as the starting-point, self-sufficiency by 1971 requires a production rise of 6.8 per cent yearly, says the Committee. It points out, however, that the Government's production target for 1971 is between 120 million and 125 million tons on the supposition of an output of 90 million tons in 1966, and this would demand an annual growth rate of 5.9 per cent

yearly. On this, the Committee observes: "On a cursory examination, achievement of a growth rate of 5 per cent per year in foodgrain production over the next nine years should be technologically feasible, but in practice even this will require extremely well co-ordinated resource planning and time investment and policy decisions, to assure both the availability and effective utilisation of the necessary agro-industry inputs.

Growth rates higher than 5 per cent per year cannot be regarded as realistic, even though they may be technologically feasible."

If, on the other hand, for a variety of reasons, grain output continues to increase at the historical rate of 2.36 per cent yearly, it will reach only 94.5 million tons in 1971 and 134 million tons in 1986—55 million tons higher than produced in 1964, the last "normal" harvest year, but 53 million tons short of self-sufficiency.

What does this mean in terms of individual consumption of grain? On the basis of preliminary production estimates of 78 million tons in 1966-67, domestic supplies of grain are equivalent to only 115 kilograms a person, 32 kilograms below income-

continued on next page

## On your toes

### BETTER BY PIGEON POST

THERE WAS A TIME when Freebooter was the first to praise the superb service of the Indian Postal Department. One could mail an Inland Letter for 10 paise in Bombay in the evening and it would reach a Calcutta address 1700 kilometres away by first delivery next morning.

Letters addressed to HIMMAT are now taking seven days or more within India and an average of three days within Bombay limits.

Freebooter himself received a letter from New Delhi last week which boldly bore the Post Office slogan: "MOVE WITH THE TIMES—USE AIRMAILS". The letter had been posted in New Delhi on August 19, franked at the Bombay GPO on August 23 and delivered a quarter of a mile away on August 25!

EXPRESS DELIVERY is a service which used to mean express delivery. It was even faster on occasions than a telegram. Last week an urgent dispatch to HIMMAT, clearly labelled EXPRESS and bearing the correct surcharge, turned up in the ordinary mail twenty-four hours

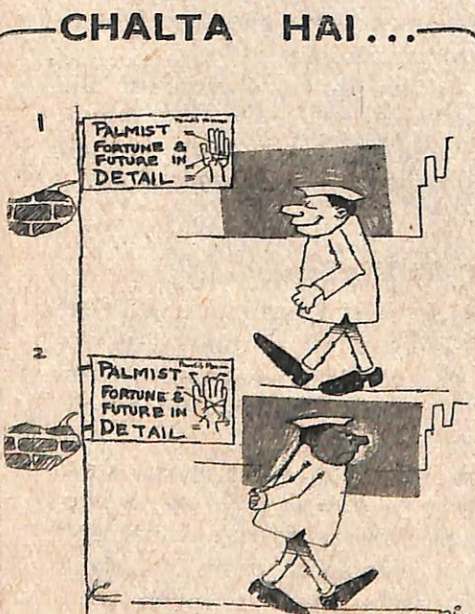
after a duplicate copy (mailed at the same time as a precautionary measure) had been delivered by EXPRESS DELIVERY.

And so the weary tale of woe continues. Freebooter's experience is not unique. It is the common lot of anyone who still dares to drop a letter in the familiar red box. And this in spite of steep rises in postal rates last month!

The sad performance of the Post Office is made worse by the fact that telephone and written complaints seem to provoke no action. Even personal visits to the Post Master General himself (with his fine office decorated with impressive graphs of his department's performance last year) seem to be a waste of time. A courteous hearing, yes. Even, perhaps, a cup of tea. But action? Unfortunately not.

Freebooter welcomes the top-level inquiry promised by the Administrative Reforms Commission. But will it recommend strong enough remedies? Senior officials who tolerate the present slackness should be posted to where their indolence will not cause the public such inconvenience and distress.

*Freebooter*



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MIKADO



# VERDICT!

## This week HIMMAT...

**IS DISTRESSED** at the non-reply of President Ho Chi-minh to the request of 32 Western pacifists to share the dangers of bombing with the civilians of North Vietnam, and **SUGGESTS** they hazard their lives instead in South Vietnam, where nearly 10,000 civilians have been killed, wounded or kidnapped by the Viet Cong so far this year.

★ **DRAWS** the parallel between the Assam Government's expulsion of foreign missionaries and similar actions by Mao's Red Guards in China, and **PROPHESES** that Assam's step will hinder rather than help integration of the North-East.

★ **HAS** its breath taken away by the ingenuity of the Planning Commission, now said to have hit on the idea of "planless planning"—a Fourth Plan with no fixed size or targets, only a general direction.

★ **OBSERVES** that the "absence of sustained thought" by Indian youth deplored recently by Jamnagar's Collector, Vinay Sharma, in a Junior Chamber of Commerce speech, is a lack also to be deplored in some elders and rulers.

★ **CALLS** attention of gloom-mongers to the declaration of Dr. B. P. Pal, Director of the Council of Agricultural Research, that India can grow 120 million tons of food grains annually by 1971.

★ **IS MYSTIFIED** why India and Pakistan keep accusing each other of massing troops on their borders, and **SPECULATES** whether some pink-eyed gremlin with a permanent interest in tension is at work in both countries' External Affairs departments.

★ **CONTRASTS** the statement of AICC Treasurer Atulya Ghosh that Nehru's assurance to non-Hindi states on the language issue was inviolable, with his remark, in the same interview, that abolishing princely purses involved no breach of trust.

FOOD—from page 5

related demand. To close this gap would require the import of 16 million tons of grain, but actual imports are likely to be about 13 million tons, resulting in a per capita consumption of 108 calories daily below nutritional needs. "Since this is an average figure, certain segments of the Indian population will fare a great deal worse," the Committee remarks.

If grain production continues to grow at no more than the 14-year trend of 2.36 per cent a year, per capita domestic supply would decline because of an even faster growth rate in population. And this would create a gap between grain supply and demand of 50 kilograms per person in 1986.

At the present rate of growth, the following imports would be necessary:

	Millions of Tons	Millions of Dollars
1971	15.3	1,007
1796	24	1,680
1981	32.5	2,280
1986	42.8	3,000

If other things are equal, food demand will tend to increase in direct proportion to population growth. By 1985, India's food demand would have risen by 78 per cent over 1965, against a global increase of 52 per cent in the same period.

But other things are not equal, and as India's birth and death rates undergo change, population age groups and body weight also change, and with this per capita nutritional needs as well.

By 1985, therefore, the caloric needs per person are expected to be 18 per cent greater than in 1965, rising from 1936 calories to 2280 per

### VIEWPOINT COMPETITION

\* **Should all banks be nationalised?**

Closing date: September 15

\*\* **University education in regional languages will be disastrous.**

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day. Together with a 78 per cent rise in population, this means a 108 per cent increase in food demand in 1985 compared with 1965.

India's share of world population was 15 per cent in 1965, and is expected to increase to almost 18 per cent by 1985. It is expected to double from 487 million in 1965 to 975 million in 1991.

The country's population growth rate, which averaged 2.1 per cent from 1950 to 1965, reached a level of 2.4 per cent in 1964. It is expected to rise further to at least 2.7 per cent a year before the impact of population controls is felt around 1985.

### Conclusions

The Committee arrives at these conclusions:

1 With a population growth rate of almost 2.8 per cent per year in 1975-85, India's population of 854 million in 1986 will be 81 per cent higher than in 1964.

2 Together with a 19 per cent increase in per capita grain demand, based on nutritional needs, this results in a 114 per cent rise in human grain demand.

3 For complete self-sufficiency, this requires a 136 per cent increase in grain output to a 187 million tons by 1986.

4 The growth rate of population is expected to double—from 11.8 million in 1964 to 23.6 million in 1986—unless the assumed 11 per cent decline in birth rate is considerably bettered.

Where does this all leave us? No better off regarding food in 1986 or 1976 than we are today. In fact, worse off than now. So much for the Planning Commission's paper dreams of self-sufficiency.

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## MADRAS

# The DMK's achievements and aspirations

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN MADRAS

**THE IMPLEMENTATION** of the one-rupee-per-measure rice scheme is the most outstanding achievement of the DMK in Madras State during the five months it has been in office. Perhaps no Governmental measure has been received in recent times with greater public gratification.

But a decision need not necessarily be right just because it commands public approval. This was a contrived price reduction and not the logical result of the creation of conditions conducive to a price fall. The DMK only treated the symptoms and not the basic malaise affecting the economy.

How did the DMK achieve what the common man has jubilantly hailed as a miracle? Very simply, by subsidising the sale. And how has the money been obtained to foot the bill? From taxes imposed on the people of the State. The people get rice cheaper by paying more for other commodities. How the additional tax burden has been distributed is another matter.

The rice subsidy measure, incidentally, benefits only Madras and Coimbatore and relates only to the poorer quality of rice. This, therefore, is not an intrinsically valuable achievement. Cynics regard it as a mere political stunt.

It was hoped that this manipulated

## SAY THAT AGAIN...

*Please remember, education does not end with graduation.*

PRESIDENT HUSAIN, to Bombay University graduates

*You have every right to ask me for secrets and I have every right not to tell you.*

FINANCE MINISTER MORARJI DESAI to journalists

*Nowhere have riots won any concrete improvements.*

DR MARTIN LUTHER KING Negro leader and Nobel Prize Winner

A disquieting aspect of the DMK's outlook is that it blindly favours public to private enterprise. It was perhaps with this thought in mind that even Venkatraman added a note of warning: he said that industrial progress should be the order of the



DMK Chief Minister Annadurai

day and it did not really matter whether such progress was in the public, private or co-operative sectors.

At the cultural level, the DMK hopes to revive the glory that was Tamil Nad, enriched by the multitudinous benefits of modern civilisation.

All this is richly satisfying to the aspirations of the people of Tamil Nad. It is only hoped that in its exuberance, the DMK will not succumb to the type of linguistic fanaticism which it has opposed at the national level, the bigotry which threatens to turn the country into a number of airtight linguistic units where parochialism is at a premium and nationalism at a discount.

### Lacks depth of imagination

A bird's-eye view of DMK policies during its brief tenure would indicate that the DMK's approach is charged with sincerity and enthusiasm but is lacking in depth of imagination.

For instance, its agricultural policy is still based on procurement and controls; its industrial policy favours State ownership and nationalisation. Two decades of experience have shown that these discredited policies lead to economic ruin, and not salvation.

Mr Vaitheswaran, who is at present abroad, expects to resume his feature "Under the Lens" soon.—Ed.



## Psychiatrist who survived Hitler camps says "meaning in life" key to survival and society

Man's Search for Meaning, Dr Viktor E. Frankl, Hodder and Stoughton (16s.)

THREE YEARS of horror in Hitler's concentration camps were endured by Dr Viktor E. Frankl, psychiatrist on the Medical Faculty of the University of Vienna.

Now head of the Neurological Policlinic in Vienna and founder of a school of psychotherapy that succeeds Freud and Adler, he has written a remarkable book on the lessons he learnt in and after the camps. It is called "Man's Search for Meaning". Meaning and purpose in life, far more than sex, he concludes, is the great essential for man's existence in freedom and happiness.

In the first part Dr Frankl proves from his own experience as a prisoner that, in Nietzsche's words, "He who has a *why* to live can bear with almost any *how*."

In the dreaded Auschwitz Camp Dr Frankl lived near the flaming chimneys of the crematoria that consumed corpses from the gas chambers. He and his fellow prisoners were in daily danger of death. They had to survive beatings by guards, starvation, diseases like typhus, frostbite from working ill-clad, ill-fed in winter weather.

"Humour was one of the soul's weapons in the fight for self-preservation," he records and as a first therapy he helped a fellow-surgeon and others to survive by inventing amusing anecdotes together.

### Human values

Faith in human values was a further stage in triumphing over the bestial, sadistic sides of human nature of camp guards and prisoners.

"We were treated like complete nonentities. But the consciousness of one's inner value is anchored in higher, more spiritual things and cannot be taken away by camp life. Yet how few men... possess it?"

After enduring and examining the horrors of hell in several camps, Frankl comes to a question fundamental to the age: "Is that theory true which would have us believe

that man is no more than a product of many conditional and environmental factors—be they of a biological, psychological or sociological nature? Do the prisoners' reactions to the singular world of the concentration camp prove that man cannot escape the influences of his surroundings?"

Frankl's verdict: "The experiences of camp life show that man does have a choice of action... We who lived in concentration camps can remember the men who walked through the huts comforting others, giving away their last piece of bread. They may have been few in number, but they offer sufficient proof that everything can be taken from a man but one thing, the last of the human freedoms—to choose one's attitude in any set of circumstances."

### Inner decision

The sort of person the prisoner became, he says, was the result of an inner decision, indeed of daily and hourly decision, and not the result of camp influence alone.

"We all had to have a fundamental change in our attitude to life," Dr Frankl discovered. "We had to ask ourselves and teach despairing men that it did not really matter what we expected from life but what life expected from us."

Dr Frankl subtitles his book "An introduction to Logotherapy", the name he gives his system. His method, he says, is "less retrospective and introspective" than Freud's. In psychoanalysis the patient may need

## BOOKS

to lie on a couch and tell things about himself which are disagreeable to tell. "In logotherapy he may sit erect but have to listen to things which sometimes are very disagreeable to hear."

This is the essence of what has been called the Third Viennese School of Psychotherapy (after Freud and Adler). Instead of just trying to get some bad ideas out of a person, it aims to put some good ideas in. It focuses less on the past than on the future and on the "assignments and meanings to be fulfilled by the patient in his future". Frankl believes that "this striving to find a meaning in one's life is the primary motivational force in man".

He quoted a poll taken a few years ago in France which accorded almost exactly with one he took of his own patients and staff. Nearly 90 per cent of the people said that man needs "something" to live for. Around 60 per cent had something they said they were prepared to die for.

"Every age has its own collective neurosis," Dr Frankl concludes. "The existential vacuum, which is the mass neurosis of the present time, can be described as a private and personal form of nihilism, the contention that life has no meaning." The cure, he says, is that "every human being has the freedom to change at any instant." Man can "decide between swine or saint." Which he becomes "depends on decisions not on conditions".

R.A.E.H.

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## FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

### Opinion divided on Tamil issue

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

**COLOMBO** The enforced resignation from the Senate of Senator Manickam of the Federal Party, one of the two main parties representing the Tamils, for voting against the Indo-Ceylon Act, shows how divided Ceylon's Tamils are on this explosive issue.

The "hundreds and hundreds" of his and his party's supporters as well as the Tamil Association of Amparai District who pleaded with him not to resign are representative of a large body of Tamil opinion opposing the new law, which provides for the repatriation to India of 525,000 of their Tamil colleagues.

The Federal Party was formed largely to fight for the Tamils' rights. This included the "liberalisation of the citizenship laws" for which every one of their MPs took a pledge to work. Yet, in the case of this Act, they are clearly doing the opposite and to some extent Senator Manickam is understandably hurt at being sacrificed on the altar of political policy.

But the Tamil parties must support the Government in this matter, even if they were not coalition partners. Where else are they to hitch their star to? The incarceration, to which the Senator refers in his impassioned attack on his own party as one of the sufferings he has had to put up with, was the lot of Tamil MPs at the hands of Mrs Bandaranaike's Government and they may see it as a signpost to what the Tamils can expect from her.

Dudley Senanayake's Government is friendly to the Tamils, and the Prime Minister said when he took office that he was glad his party was in coalition with the Tamils as that would help him build bridges between the two communities. But with the emotional tide, stirred up by the Opposition, running so strongly towards Sinhala language and nationalism, the Government, if it wants to survive, must play down its support for the considerable Tamil minority. This it has done.

In their own larger interests the Tamils would seem well advised not to insist on their rights to the last pound of flesh and thus force their allies to the wall—and perhaps through it into the wilderness.

Senator Manickam, even though he may feel he is reflecting the wishes of those who elected him, may not be justified in accusing his colleagues of "lust for power". Mr Chelvanayakam and the other Federal Party leaders feel they are exercising their function of leadership which tries to interpret to their community what are their and their country's true interests.

### Suharto in the quicksands

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

**DJAKARTA** Last year's tourist guide book noted that the taxi charge from the airport to the centre of Djakarta was 100 rupiahs. A month ago the prevailing rate was 300 rupiahs. Currently it is 400 rupiahs. It indicates the economic quicksands Acting President Suharto has inherited.



Suharto — Smiles are replacing tears

a disconcerting way of turning away from the wheel to point out the

continued on next page

## The week in ASIA

**DJAKARTA** — Indonesia sent navy commander Admiral Muljadi to the Soviet Union and Poland to seek spares for her ships and planes. Russia had stopped giving spares to Indonesia following the coup attempt in 1965.

**ADEN** — The South Arabian Army and the British Middle East Command agreed on the dates for the withdrawal of British forces from Aden. Little Aden will be handed over on September 15 and Crater Town on November 3.

**RANGOON** — In a raid against a rebel hide-out in Shan State Government troops killed two high-ranking Communists and three others.

**HONG KONG** — British and Gurkha troops beat back Chinese demonstrators who surged across the border at several points and set the Hong Kong immigration office on fire with gasoline bombs.

**PEKING** — Thousands of Chinese demonstrators stormed the British Chancery, set it ablaze, and pounced on the diplomats as they fled into the open. The diplomats were also beaten and kicked by Red Guards.

**RAWALPINDI** — Government asked three officials of the Indian High Commission in Islamabad to leave Pakistan within 24 hours. The accusation that they were indulging in anti-Pakistani activities was denied by Indian authorities.

**COLOMBO** — Ceylon is using army, navy and air force units to supplement police and customs staff to check smuggling of goods to India. The units will be given powers to search vehicles on land.

**TOKYO** — Japan has reduced the interest rate for new yen credits to India and has increased repayment period of loans by three years.

**DACCA** — President Ayub Khan said that Pakistan was working day and night to develop its military capacity to deter India from aggression. He charged that India had massed troops on Pakistan's borders.



many magnificent statues and memorials—a legacy from the free-spending, inflation soaring days of Sukarno. One monument to mark the “liberation” of West Irian was referred to by the driver as being “for our colony”.

Later in the day a member of the currently recessed Parliament told me: “We need both moral rehabilitation and economic recovery.” He also referred to West Irian and said that the “present Government” had reaffirmed that the people there would have a plebiscite to choose their future.

When asked about the death toll amongst the Communists after their abortive coup in 1965, he said that a Presidential investigating committee had come up with the figure of 83,000, “a very conservative estimate”. Apparently the Communists were so sure of victory in the coup and taking over the nation that they had prepared very accurate lists of all their most trustworthy men across Indonesia. It was the men on these captured lists, and particularly the executive committee men in each district and village, who were swiftly and bloodily slaughtered.

Some of Sukarno's edifices may have inspired a healthy pride and sense of nationhood, but building after building in various stages of

completion, many sheathed in scaffolding without a single man working on them, are statues of another kind—mute reminders of the spending and borrowing that Suharto had to stop.

The Government's campaign to

## Kenya interprets “Africanisation”

FROM VERE JAMES

**NAIROBI** Before independence, government and business in Kenya was practically the exclusive domain of the Europeans and Asians. The pressure to “Africanise” these sectors together with the transfer of previously European-owned land to African farmers became two of the most pressing political problems of these post-independence years.

In a country which has accepted approximately 800 people of European descent and 60,000 of Asian parentage as Kenyans, “Africanisation” or “Kenyanisation” has become an issue of concern to those who have decided that Kenya is their home.



Attorney-General Njonjo with President Kenyatta.

Commenting in Parliament recently, Attorney-General Charles Njonjo, restated the Kenya Government po-

litical policy to encourage foreign capital has brought hosts of businessmen from across the Pacific, from Japan, Australia and Europe. These visits might prove a significant starter for world industry's role in helping create a new economic future here.

lity that it would not allow ruthless discrimination against its citizens merely because of the colour of their skin.

Mr Humphrey Slade, the white Speaker of the House, had ruled on a resolution passed in Parliament which stated, “In view of the declared policy of positive Africanisation both in Government and private companies, this House resolves to appoint a Select Committee to investigate the possibility of outright Africanisation in all fields.”

The Speaker pointed to Section 26 of the Kenya Constitution which prohibits both legislative and executive discrimination between citizens of different races, tribes, religions or communities.

He said the word Africanisation was capable of different meanings. It might be said that all people, whatever their colour or racial origin who had adopted any African country as their permanent home and the object of their exclusive loyalty, had thereby become Africans and were entitled to benefit from a policy of Africanisation.

Unfortunately it was clear from interruption and statements during the debate that many Members supporting the resolution intended discrimination in favour of indigenous Africans to the detriment of Kenya citizens of other races.

The Kenya Government is in the process of producing a new Immigration Bill which will abolish the status of non-citizen permanent residents and leave only two categories—citizens and non-citizens. The latter will be allowed to stay in Kenya if they remain essential to the economy and if their functions cannot be carried out by a Kenya citizen.

The East African Standard in an

editorial on racial discrimination pointed out that it is pertinent to quote once again the statement of an African expert on the East African Community: “All the three countries are very short of capital

and management skills. While trying to do as much as they can on their own, they must also realise that if rapid industrial development is to be achieved, outside capital and skills will be necessary.”

## Reuther revs up auto industry negotiations

FROM T. WILLARD HUNTER

**DETROIT** Walter Reuther, the fiery union leader, who 40 years ago helped to unionise the nation's automobile workers and who has turned their 650,000-strong union into the most efficient labour organisation in the country, has hit the nation's headlines with bold innovations which he intends to write into the auto workers' contracts for the next three years.

It was once said that Mr Reuther had three ambitions: to be president of the United Auto Workers, to be president of the Congress of Industrial Organisations (CIO), and to be President of the United States. He made the first two. But at 60 and at the centre of constant controversy, he is not likely to make the third.

As for the CIO, as soon as he became president he worked out a merger with the organisation's old enemy, the American Federation of Labour, and with great statesmanship deferred for the top spot in the combined 13.5 million-member AFL-CIO organisation to George Meany, the plumber who was President of the senior group.

Last year, however, Reuther decided the movement was not militant enough and resigned from the

producers expire this month. This is the time when the manufacturers, tooling up for next year's models, least want a work stoppage. Last July labour and management sat down in Detroit to talk about new terms. On the outcome will depend whether it will be industrial peace or war in the motor city.

The United Auto Workers (UAW) successes in the past show up in the statistics. The average General Motors worker's package of wages and fringe benefits has jumped 202 per cent since 1947, though the cost of living has risen only 48 per cent.

The UAW is making three broad demands this year: (1) that workers be given salaries and that the hourly system of wages be ended; (2) the absolute guarantee of a month's pay if a worker reports the first day of the month; and (3) a guaranteed annual income by extending the unemployment benefits to a full year.

Observers close to the union and the industry believe that it is unlikely that production workers will win salaries and that the union will not fight for this. It will, it is expected, fight for the other two demands, and because management has expressed major objections, a strike is expected. Most predict it will centre at Ford.

Other demands the union is making include a six per cent wage increase, profit-sharing and a requirement that companies subcontract work only to UAW workers or plants where pay is the same. The package is so broad, there is plenty of room for manoeuvre, and a solution will probably come, if there is no strike, only after many agonising all-night sessions right up to the

continued on next page

## The week in INDIA

**NEW DELHI** — The Fourth Plan should have no fixed size or fixed targets. According to the Economic Times, this is the view of the new Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission, Prof. D. R. Gadgil.

**CALCUTTA** — With Cabinet Ministers giving the lead, a state-wide Bandh crippled West Bengal. Street urchins played cricket and cards on deserted roads.

**PATNA** — Mr S. M. Joshi, Chairman of the Samyukta Socialist Party, called for a peaceful gherao against corruption. He suggested a Suddhi Sena (Purification Corps) to rouse people's conscience.

**JULLUNDUR** — Urdu could not be granted the status of a second language in Bihar under any circumstances, declared Bihar's Industries Minister Basawan Sinha. Meanwhile, anti-Urdu demonstrations in Ranchi claimed the lives of at least 30 persons.

**CALICUT** — The State Home Minister is stated to have instructed the police to report only the speeches of Congress, Jan Sangh and Kerala Congress workers at public meetings. These orders have emboldened the Marxists to make violent speeches against the Centre.

**CHANDIGARH** — A new dispute in the Chandigarh issue cropped up — over the allocation of the Raj Bhavan. According to the Centre's decision the Punjab Governor is to stay in the Raj Bhavan and the Haryana Governor in the State Guest House.

**AHMEDABAD** — Three prisoners of the Central Jail will appear at public examinations in October — two for the SSC and one for the pre-University.

**BANGALORE** — Mysore will scrap prohibition from September 1 throughout the State except in Bidar district and six talukas of North Canara. Finance Minister Ramakrishna Hegde told the State Assembly recently that prohibition had failed in the State.

**ALLAHABAD** — The headmaster of a primary school was arrested on the charge of hoarding and blackmarketing milk powder meant for free distribution to students. Several bags of milk powder and “dalia” (wheat porridge) were seized from his house.



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Reuther (right) with AFL-CIO President Meany (left) and Vice-Presidents Randolph and Townsend at merger convention.

executive committee of the board, which some have interpreted as stage-setting for taking the CIO out of the pack again.

Be that as it may, the auto workers' leader has other things on his mind this summer. The three year contracts with the major automobile



## The week elsewhere

### NOT WHAT IT WAS

**CANBERRA**—External Affairs Minister Paul Hasluck said Britain's withdrawal of military forces from the Far East and bid for entry into the Common Market required a fundamental reappraisal of Australia's foreign policy. "We have to learn to work," he said, "not with the Britain that used to be, but with what Britain chooses to be in the future."

### MIG'S FOR NIGERIA

**LAGOS**—Russian Antonov transports flew crated Mig-15 jet fighters and Czechoslovakian Delfin fighter-bombers to Kano, Northern Nigeria. Over 170 Soviet bloc technicians were reported to have arrived to assemble the aircraft, said to number 20. The planes are for the Nigerian Federal Government's struggle with rebel Biafra, or Eastern Nigeria.

The conflict intensified last week with Federal troops advancing from Opi, 28 miles from Enugu, Biafra's capital, while a Biafran thrust reach-

ed the strategic town of Ore, in Western Nigeria, 120 miles from the federal capital, Lagos.

### GUERRILLAS IN RHODESIA

**SALISBURY**—Rhodesian, South African and Botswana security forces were co-operating in one of their biggest operations against guerrillas who entered Rhodesia from Zambia. Numbering 30, they were believed to be the advance guard of 2000. Captured guerrillas said they were heading for South Africa to set up sabotage camps. They carried Chin-

ese weapons and were members of the banned African National Congress of South Africa.

### NOT INVITED

**CAMBERLEY, UK** — Tanzania and Uganda have not been asked to the Commonwealth Chiefs of Staff conference starting here on September 4. Both countries, it is noted, have accepted Chinese military missions. Much secret equipment will be on display at the conference which will discuss ways to fight small-scale "bush-fire" wars. Directors of 20 firms have been invited for the first time to improve liaison between the armed services and industry.

In the meantime, the lively Walter Reuther will be working all the magic he can. Known as a dedicated fighter for human rights, he neither smokes nor drinks, and lives a quiet family life with his wife at a secret location outside Detroit.



continued from page 11  
contract expiration hour at 11.59 pm September 6.

## Brazil declines to renounce atom bomb

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

**SAO PAULO** The recent agreement between the Soviet Union and the United States not to spread the use of the nuclear energy to other nations has met with disapproval in many parts of the Latin American continent. Most far-seeing statesmen understood that this would condemn their nations to second class development for all time.

But one nation which not only disagreed but which raised the question in Geneva at the Disarmament Conference was Brazil. More than any other nation of the South American continent, Brazil has the geographic size, the people, the natural resources and most of all the will to become a world power. To renounce the use of nuclear energy is equal to renouncing her national destiny.

In a widely publicised conference in the War Ministry in Rio de Janeiro a Brazilian Army spokesman defined his country's position:

- 1 Brazil is "on acceptable terms" against the spread of nuclear weapons,
- 2 "Brazil is not necessarily interested in the atom bomb for use in war" and has already signed international agreements in that respect,

3 Brazil defends her right to choose whether she imports the needed technology from other countries or decides to develop it herself. With this Brazil made it clear that she would accept the help of anybody to develop her own nuclear energy.

The special phrasing of this declaration seems to indicate that the Brazilian Government has not totally renounced the idea of ultimately producing an atom bomb.

It is calculated that Brazil would need six years to produce the bomb. There does not seem to be any potential enemy in the hemisphere against whom such a bomb would be useful. But in the minds of many military men the atom bomb, much more than the peaceful use of nuclear energy, is a status symbol of a world power.

## Indian dockers shun gangsterism and extortion

The recent all-India port and dock workers' strike threat and the consequent settlement reached at Delhi have come in for criticism from shipping circles. **HIMMAT** went to Mr S. R. Kulkarni, 39-year-old president of the All-India Port and Dock Workers' Federation, to hear his views on the causes of the continued unrest at the docks and his long-term solution.

*It is said that there have been frequent strikes in the ports resulting in precious loss of man-hours, crippling foreign trade and casting a heavy burden on the Port Trust.*

"This is erroneous. There was only one all-India strike, in June 1958, for 11 days. From 1958 to date there has been no strike at the national level. There were only threats, particularly in 1961. This was because what was agreed to in 1958 was not enforced. In 1964 there was another threat—for the appointment of a wage board.

"As regards sectional strikes, since 1964 there had been no strike until January this year when the shore crew went on a nine-day strike which was settled. In June, the flotilla crew struck for 15 days followed by the shore crew for six days—in July. There were one or two sectional strikes in Madras, Vizag, Cochin and Calcutta.

"When you speak of the need to avoid a strike, you should know the economic implications of a strike. When the strike comes off, ports are crippled, precious imported machinery for industries lies uncleared and the loss mounts. Would it not be easier to come to terms on the genuine grievances of the dockers and avert this loss?"

### Bipartite settlements

*What are your suggestions to bring about lasting peace on the waterfront?*

"I feel that:

1 Every dispute need not go for adjudication, which is a time-consuming process. Some of the disputes are pending for over four years. Employers go on appeal and in the meantime there is a radical change in the circumstances, resulting in workers losing faith. Arbitration as a solution is good but the port authorities and shipping circles rarely go in for it.

2 There should be as far as possible bipartite settlements, because what is not given by the third party always creates unrest.

3 The existing Port Acts should be modified so as to decentralise powers. Now for everything the port authorities have to refer matters to Delhi. If bipartite talks are held we can avoid time-consuming processes. Disputes of a purely local nature could be settled without delay.

4 Many workers have not yet got the benefits of decasualisation. They are kept on a temporary or casual basis for years. As a result they develop a "casual" attitude to work! In Britain they have done away with this "casual" system.

5 Labour laws and settlements must be implemented without delay. You should not allow a feeling that



unless the worker goes on strike he would not be able to get justice done. For instance, the Dock Wage Board, appointed in November 1964, made its interim recommendations in February 1965. But some of the private sector employers have not implemented them so far.

"A long-term settlement, as it is obtaining in the Pacific coast ports of the United States, demands the recognition of a single bargaining agent for labour. If the majority labour federation, namely, the All-India Port and Dock Workers' Federation, is recognised as the sole bargaining agent, I am sure the Federation would be able to maintain industrial peace."

*Don't you think that the demands put up by dockers would have repercussions on the economy?*

"This 'theory' of repercussions



Mr S. R. Kulkarni, President, All-India Port and Dock Workers' Federation.

should not be stretched too far. Dock work is distinct by itself—with its nature and characteristics different from other sectors. It should not cause repercussions. Moreover strikes on economic grounds and on political grounds must be distinguished!"

*Would you agree that automation and containerisation will lead to all-round efficiency?*

"To talk of a radical step like automation in an underdeveloped country like India where labour is relatively cheap (and unemployment is in abundance!) is to destroy the very process of economic development.

"We don't have real social control over the means of production. So unless the gains arising out of automation can be equitably shared by all (the worker, the employer and the consumer) automation won't work. It cannot be introduced in only one sector of the economy. One must take an integrated view of the economy as a whole.

"As regards containerisation, you must assess the financial stability of the investing shipowners. Are our port conditions adequate, with vast space and sufficient rail capacity to cope with the rate of discharge of cargo immediately? Are there enough technically qualified people? There is no uniform type of cargo, so vital for the container service. The pattern of trade is different. The cost of operation has to be

continued on page 16

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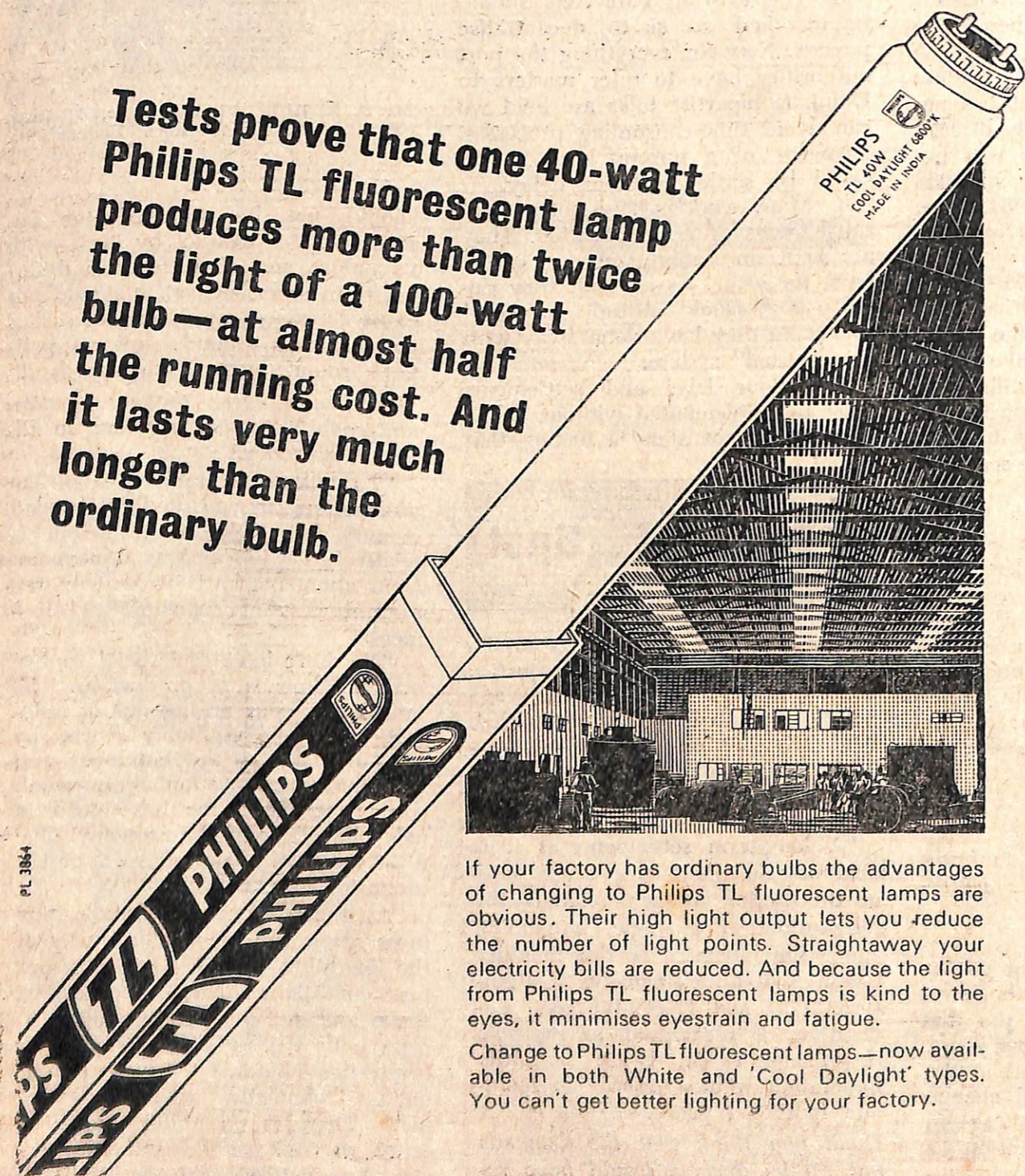
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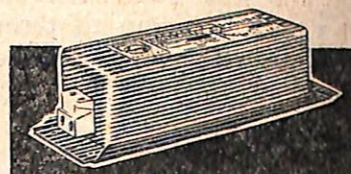
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## Fadeout of Mao?

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

**NEW DELHI** Diplomatic observers here who have been trying to sort out the tangled Chinese political puzzle think that the forces in the Communist Party of China represented by President Liu Shao-chi have succeeded by and large in asserting their ascendancy over the trends Mr Mao Tse-tung represents.

They see in Mr Mao's renewed call for a new party to counter the "revisionism" and "bourgeois" tendencies which have eaten into the Communist Party and sapped its revolutionary vigour a desperate attempt to revive his waning authority, and they do not think it will succeed.

### Prophet without authority

These observers believe that the dominant group in the Communist Party will not attempt to purge Mr Mao or his lieutenants. He will continue to be a father figure, a prophet still enjoying immense influence but denied any real authority. He will continue to utter prophecies, but they will have a progressively smaller impact at the policy-making level.

The observers detect in the aging, and growingly senile, Mao a streak of the paranoia which afflicted Stalin in the last years of his life and warped his thinking and actions—a self-induced persecution mania.

Even if he lives several years more, they say the present indications are

that he will no longer play a significant role in Chinese affairs. Already, there are clear signs that the Chinese intelligentsia, who have been in the vanguard of the bitter factional struggle that is cloaked in the innocuous phrase "cultural revolution", are tiring of the constant, long-drawn

out state of hysterical tension it has engendered and want normalcy.

However, this may be preceded by a final outburst of mass hysteria on the part of the defeated supporters of Mao which may rise to a higher pitch than experienced so far. These observers think that the last flicker of dying and discredited Maoism will be mainly, if not completely, an internal manifestation.

## Reverse at Ulan Bator

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

**NEW DELHI** Behind the election of Dr V. T. H. Gunaratne, Director of Health Services, Ceylon, as the new Regional Director of the World Health Organisation for South-East Asia lies a drama that does little credit to India. Dr Gunaratne was elected at a meeting of the regional group of the organisation at Ulan Bator, the capital of the Mongolian Republic, recently. He defeated the Indian nominee, Dr K. N. Rao, by six votes to three.

Sixty-two-year-old Dr Rao is the son-in-law of the former Union President, Dr S. Radhakrishnan.

The story that ended in India's ignominy at Ulan Bator starts in 1948, when another Indian, Dr C. Mani, was elected Regional Director unanimously.

The term of office is five years, but through three extensions Dr Mani has continued in this position right up to now.

When Dr Mani was chosen for the first time, it is learnt that India gave an oral understanding to the Ceylon Government that it would support a Ceylonese nominee as his successor. This assurance was not, however, honoured, and Dr Mani was renominated by the Indian Government again and again.

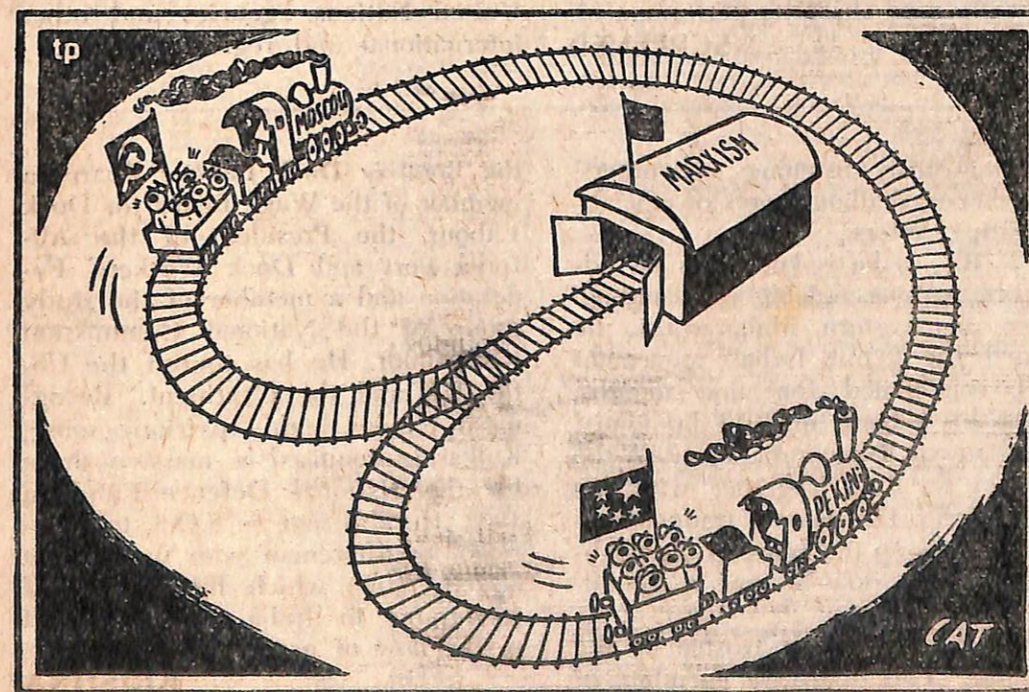
In 1965, when the regional body met in Kabul, the Ceylon representative raised the issue and pressed strongly for a change of director. The Indian Health Minister at that time, Dr Sushila Nayar, is understood to have assured Ceylon that India would not put up a candidate when Dr Mani's term was up and would, in addition, support Ceylon's claim to the post.

Recently, however, a high-level meeting of WHO was held in Geneva, and India was represented at it by Dr S. Chandrasekhar, the Union Health Minister. At this conference, informal lobbying is said to have taken place for the post of South-East Asian Director as Dr Mani's term was due to end in March 1968. To the surprise and great irritation of the Ceylonese, the Indian representative is said to have sounded out the regional delegates on supporting Dr. Rao for the post.

The Ceylonese representative, Mr G. S. Peiris, his country's Ambassador in Bonn, is believed to have objected and pointed out that this amounted to a breach of the assurance given by Dr Nayar in Kabul two years earlier.

At this, he was informed that the assurance was no longer valid as there had been a change of minister after the recent general election in India. Mr Peiris was also told that

continued on next page





# "First to Fight"

EROS, BOMBAY

THIS ISN'T the first film about the US Marine Corps. It won't be the last either, for these glamour boys lend themselves to Technicolor heroism and in Warner Bros.' Panavision they seem almost invincible.

Here is a good story handicapped by poor studio war scenes. Stuffed dummies, dressed like Japanese soldiers, are forever being blown to pieces by machine guns and hand grenades. The forced nonchalance of sweating heroes who have just escaped death is also unreal, as when Sergeant Connell (Chad Everett) is



Lieutenant Connell urges his men on in the capture of a vital ridge

complimented by his colonel (Dean Jagger) after a bloody night clash on Guadalcanal. "They were pretty hard to miss, sir," he replies.

Promoted in the field and awarded the Congressional Medal of Honour, Second Lieutenant Connell is flown home for a patriotic war bond

# FILMS

selling tour. He woos and wins the tour organiser (Marilyn Devlin), and this is where the real story begins.

The hero of Guadalcanal becomes a tame, comfortable husband with a job at home base training recruits. But he is torn by the knowledge that while his unit is slugging it out against the Japanese, he "sleeps between sheets each night". He had not opted for posting back to action because of a promise he made his bride. Finally he begins to crack under the conflict and his wife realises that the man she has held back is no longer the hero she married. One night she tells him, "There'll be no more promises to hold you from doing what you know you must do."

Back to duty on Saipan, he is "welcomed aboard" a new unit and cheered as the hero of Guadalcanal. But in action he is held back still by thoughts of home and fear of death. He has to fight his nature as well as the enemy before he regains his manhood and leads his unit to victory.

Those who poke behind the dead bodies and Hollywood sets will see a shrewd portrayal of how a wife can either bind her husband down with her demands or free him to become the man of calibre he can be.

The realism of the film gains from a cast, largely unknowns, who turn in some good character performances.

SCREENER

## ON THE SPOT—from page 13

considered, and finally the national economy must hold the impact of the new change. Containerisation will create more problems than it seeks to solve.

"From the point of discipline, efficiency and non-violence our dock workers are the finest in the world. There is no extortion of money, gangsterism or political exploitation so rampant in western ports."

Mr Kulkarni is a human dynamo. When I called on him at his office in D'Mello Road, Bombay, he was engaged in a number of "operations"

simultaneously—listening to workers' grievances, dialling scores of officials, dictating letters.

"S. R.", as he is known to his admirers, is ever-amiable and smiling. Born in western Maharashtra, he joined the "Quit India" movement and was jailed for nine months. After his release in 1943 he joined the Radical Democratic Party of the late M. N. Roy. Together with Mr P. D'Mello, the veteran trade unionist, he took up the cause of dock labour and has now become a formidable force.

He is currently a trustee of the Bombay Port Trust, a member of

## ULAN BATOR—from page 15

if Ceylon supported the candidacy of Dr Rao at Ulan Bator, India would in turn back a Ceylonese candidate in 1972.

The Ceylonese reply to this proposal was that if the assurance given in Kabul in 1965 did not hold good, what guarantee was there that the fresh promise would be fulfilled?

When India insisted in putting up Dr Rao, a prestige contest ensued in Ulan Bator in which India was worsted. Voting in the contest, the first ever for the post since its establishment, was: Dr Rao—India, Mongolia and Afghanistan; Dr Gunaratne—Ceylon, Thailand, Indonesia, Burma, Nepal and the Maldives Islands.

The Ministry of External Affairs is said to have advised the Health Ministry to withdraw Dr Rao's nomination. But Dr Chandrasekhar is believed to have turned down this advice.

It is said that a similar fate might befall India in the Food and Agriculture Organisation if it decided to renominate the organisation's present Director-General, Mr B. R. Sen, or, as is more likely, put forward the former Food and Agriculture Minister, Mr C. Subramaniam.

A concerted move is being planned, according to informed diplomatic sources here, by some Afro-Asian countries to combat what they call the "Big Brother" attitude India has adopted towards them in the United Nations agencies and other international and regional bodies.

the Bombay Dock Labour Board, a member of the Wage Board for Dock Labour, the President of the All-India Port and Dock Workers' Federation and a member of the study group of the National Commission for Labour. He has toured the US, the UK and the Continent. Recognised for his highly patriotic sense, Kulkarni organised a massive drive for the National Defence Fund in 1962. He also sent an S.O.S. to American longshoremen who were on a 53-day strike which hit loading of foodgrains to India. This resulted in the flow of grains immediately.

KRISHNA

## This was a Life

### SIR ALEXANDER FLEMING

1881-1955

IN 1928 a "speck of dirt" blew in a London window. It landed on a laboratory table, spoiling a scientist's experiment. As a result millions of people have been saved from suffering and death.

On qualifying as a surgeon, Alexander Fleming was taken by Dr Almroth Wright, the eminent pathologist, on to his staff at St. Mary's Medical School, London.

Spurred on by the terrible death-toll from blood-poisoning and gangrene he saw in the 1914-18 war, Fleming sought an antibiotic that would kill germs without destroying the body's natural defences. One of his discoveries was the natural antiseptic in tears. He got all his laboratory staff crying and gathered their tears for experiments.

When the "speck of dirt", which was a piece of mould, started killing the germs he was cultivating, Fleming did not cast out the contaminated culture but studied it.

After extensive experiments he was certain he had found the germ-killing weapon he had sought. He called it penicillin. Not being a chemist, he was unable to purify it for human use. This was finally done by two Oxford scientists in 1940. Large scale production was urgent. Fleming, a practical man, tackled the British wartime Minister of Supply. The Government set up a "Penicillin Committee" which planned its mass production. Thousands of wounded were saved.

A journalist once asked Fleming the secret of his success. He replied, "Work, work, work and work again." He usually worked 16 hours a day in his laboratory. He once said, "Unless scientists have vision they can do comparatively little with their formulae."

Fleming, the eighth child of a Scottish tenant farmer, never sought honours, yet they were abundant—Nobel Prize, French Legion of Honour and a score of others. He was knighted in 1944. Perhaps the greatest honour was when complete strangers would come up to him and say, "Thank you, thank you, sir. You saved my life."

G.F.H.

## DANGEROUS MOVE

THE regional languages as medium of instruction in the colleges, the formula enunciated by the present Education Minister, Dr Triguna Sen, is a dangerous move towards the balkanisation of our country. No doubt every citizen will accept the view that regional languages should be given sufficient encouragement to grow, not by official patronage but by their own accord. If Triguna Sen's formula is implemented every state will become a separate state and that will put an axe to the regular flow of university intelligentsia into other States in the profession of teaching.

Kamaraj has sown the seeds for dismantling the Congress empire in India, and it seems that Triguna Sen wishes to go ahead with the balkanisation of India. May God save the country.

D. RAMARAO, Rajahmundry 2

## ASK THE STUDENTS

THOSE of us who advocate the replacement of English by the regional languages, and later on by Hindi, at the higher levels of education seem to overlook certain fundamental facts regarding the issue.

The opinion of the students about the medium of their studies should be a factor more decisive than that of any politician. Also, the imposition of Hindi or any other regional language may well augment the hapless consequences of brain drain because those who intend returning to their homeland will think twice before sacrificing their talents and hard earned knowledge to the powerful zealots of Hindi and other regional languages.

It is as if a mere formulation of a legislation by some half-baked brains, would achieve integrity among the people!

S. CHANDRASHEKARA, Bangalore 12

## ENGLISH ESSENTIAL

THE proposal to hold the Lok Sabha in South India is not unwelcome, though I am not certain whether that will contribute anything to national unity as suggested.

The regional feeling is more due to the enthusiasm of the Central and state governments to introduce regional languages in all spheres of administration and education. The over-enthusiasm of the politicians to thrust regional languages into both educational and administrative spheres is a retrograde step and will only encourage separatism. It would be better if English — which is

# Letters

an international language — is retained as the medium of higher education and as the link-language.

Recently I have been to three international medical conferences in Europe and I was very impressed at how the East and West Europeans alike spoke English. I believe in most of the East and West European countries everyone who goes for university education makes it a point to learn English. But alas! Our politicians are too eager to shed English.

I sincerely hope that our politicians do not meddle with the education of our youngsters and leave it to our illustrious educationalists, and heed their views.

I. S. MENON, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, UK

## DO NOT INCREASE PRICE

THE suggestion from S. Das Gupta of Ambarnath in your issue of August 18 to increase the pages of your weekly and also the news coverage is certainly a welcome one! But it has its drawbacks. The increase in news coverage and a few more pages will most certainly result in an increase in price and a consequent drop in sales. I am afraid the readers will not approve of increase in price in these days of spiralling prices.

I would rather suggest that some columns like "THE WEEK IN INDIA" and "THE WEEK IN ASIA" could be deleted as items appearing therein have already been reproduced in one or the other daily newspapers.

P. B. DESHPANDE, Bombay 25

## 10 PER CENT EXTRA!

THE HEADLINE "10% Income Tax For US (HIMMAT, August 11) on page 11 is rather misleading, in my opinion, since it's an increase on rates already ranging from 20 per cent to 85 per cent!

GEORGE VONDERMUHL, New York

## MAGNIFICENT VISION

THE ARTICLE "Twenty Years On" (HIMMAT, August 11) made truly exhilarating reading. In these days, when pessimism about the future is much in evidence, you have projected a magnificent vision of the India that is possible. The wonderful thing is that this vision can, and I am sure will be transformed into reality if we cast aside our present day dogmas and hypocritical attitudes, and work with pride and confidence in the future of the country.

K. P. F. SOLOMON, Hyderabad 1





# New life for Congress?

by Rajmohan Gandhi

WHAT IS GOING to be the Congress Party's future? Extinction? Or a great revival?

Mr Kamaraj, it seems, is going to get an extra term as Congress President. Neither his election defeat nor his silence since then means the end of his career. He is one of India's shrewdest politicians, and his wariness in opening his mouth is one of his strengths.

Whether Congress will now arrest its decline and take a safer, saner and more promising road will depend a good deal on Mr Kamaraj.

The difference between remorse and repentance, it is said, is that when you have the former you say sorry and when you absorb the latter you are sorry enough to quit. Congress leaders have seemed to think that both political cleverness and virtue lie in rejecting and kicking out the first twinge of a stricken conscience.

## "We are right"

"We were right and wise, we are right and wise and always will be right and wise." This appears to be the standard and ready refrain of a number of them. If often the chorus is out of tune, a careful listener can still detect the unmistakable words.

Time was when to be a Congressman meant that you were not interested in career, comfort or cash. You were interested in the country, its liberty, its people, their happiness and worth. You were eager to sacrifice, hopeful of discomfort, zestful for the chance to give your colleague the better place or position.

Let it not be thought that the majority of Congressmen in the pre-Independence days were like this. But the important fact was that these qualities were openly regarded as the ones to strive after, and there were occasions when some people did achieve them.

It is now obvious that unselfishness and dedication did not establish themselves as permanent characteristics of Congressmen. Power is a strong drug, and they were not, in their spirit and fibre, prepared for it.

Theirs became a party of careerists; of pedlars of patronage for personal gain; of men prompt in

their willingness to sacrifice principles and friends for cash; of men callously determined to encourage and exploit jealousy and hate among individuals, castes, classes and language groups to tighten their control; of men with a passionate feeling and regard for themselves and a superior indifference to the country.

It is Congress self-righteousness that many who have a realistic regard for the Party find off-putting and difficult to digest. Defeat and the prospect of things worse have left many a resolute Congressman completely unshaken. Unwavering loyalty to one's country's cause is one thing. An immovable attachment to points of view and to policies that have demonstrably and over a long time failed is somewhat different, and less of an admirable quality.

Allied to self-righteousness is the trait of self-sufficiency. This high-caste attitude loftily spurns offers of help and co-operation. The pious pledge to avoid contact in the open with contaminated men and parties did not, of course, wholly rule out under-cover alliances when these became utterly necessary for electoral and other political gains. But the repeated assertion of the oath succeeded in making ill-wishers of those who should have been friends and allies.

## Easily satisfied

How easy and simple it has been to please and satisfy most of our politicians! Garlands, pictures in newspapers and on posters, a legislature seat, a post in a Cabinet or on a committee, a place of prominence in the presence of one's friends—these have sufficed. Pleased as punch with some or all of these dishes, they have managed to remain smug and complacent. The nation, meanwhile, has been racing towards anarchy and tyranny.

There is some talk of rejuvenation. A fair number of voices are calling for a move Leftward. Others, less vocal in public, see an oasis on the Right.

A line has to be drawn inside Congress, but that between Left and Right is the wrong one to draw. It will divide men who should co-operate and merely in-

crease the ruinous and irrational class war in the country.

The choice today before Congress is not between Left and Right but between straight and crooked. Not Left, not Right, but straight! If this became Congress policy, then a reborn Party would astonish the country.

In truth, Congress is still the nation's largest party. Different non-Congress regimes are in power in the States, and the public has discovered that Congressmen are not unique in coveting power or wealth. Even at this late and dismal hour, Congressmen have an unrivalled opportunity.

Will Congress become a party of service, of integrity, of fearless, pride-less honesty? A party of humble men and women demonstrating not the pompous and deceitful humility that is sometimes found in our loved land, but the good sense of people who know their limitations and their need of others?

## Key figures unite?

Congress could still become the party of the whole nation, a party for all regions, all classes (including paupers and princes, slum-dwellers and capitalists), all religious groups, all language groups, all castes (including Harijans and Brahmins). A party free from the acid of caste and class hate.

For this to have even a hope of happening the senior Congress leaders will need a level of unity and a degree of teamwork they do not now possess. Indira, Morarji, Chavan and President Kamaraj are at the moment the key figures. Will they unite on the basis of not Left, not Right, but straight? Or will they allow the divisive Left-versus-Right feud to destroy their unity and the country's?

Today most men in authority, in the states or at the Centre, have abandoned all pretence at leadership, if by that word is meant leading the country into a better and happier day. They do not expect or plan for improvement, nor does the public expect it of them.

Yet, if they were to claim a new and valiant level of unity and dedication, Indira, Morarji, Chavan and Kamaraj could still surprise India and the world.

## FIND THE BALL Competition No: 35



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

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

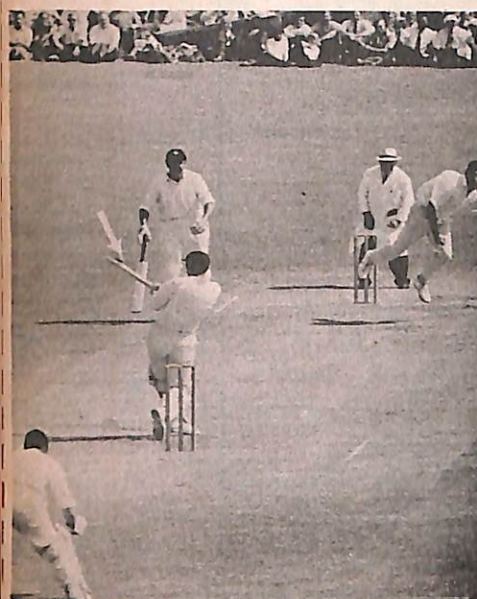
\*Each week half the prize of Rs. 50 will be awarded to the nearest entry. The other half will be carried forward to a "Jackpot" to be won by the first competitor who marks the ball EXACTLY. This Jackpot will accumulate Rs. 25 per week until it is won.

## HOW TO PLAY

The ball in this cricket action picture has been painted out. All you have to do is mark a cross where you think the ball is. Then cut out the picture and send it to "Find the Ball" c/o HIMMAT, 294 Bazargate Street, Bombay 1, by noon Monday September 11. The winner will be published in September 15 issue.

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

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



## WINNER OF COMPETITION 33:

is K. Ram Reddy, 11/1685  
M.G.M. Hospital Rd., near  
Islamia School, Warangal  
A.P., Rs.25 for nearest  
entry (2mm from ball).

2nd Prize jointly to K.R. Raghavendra,  
86 Hanumanthnagar, Surenahalli  
Extn., Bangalore 19 and Vernon D.  
Souza, Barretto High School,  
Dr. Viegas St., Cavel, Bombay 2  
(3mm from ball).

Jackpot Next Week: Rs. 125

PLEASE CUT HERE



**teach them to save  
to build for the future!**  
Today they have no cares. But what about tomorrow?  
Teach them to look ahead. To save for the future.  
To save the with the State Bank.  
**State Bank for Service**





**STRIPES TO TEASE. Tempting. Teasing. Stripes that flash. Sunbeam like. Swinging. Singing. Stripes that pulsate. Beat a flamboyant rhythm. Just imagine what would happen if a man like you wore stripes like these!**

**MAFATLAL GROUP**

**POPLINS AND SHIRTINGS  
COTTON AND 'TERENE'/COTTON**

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

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



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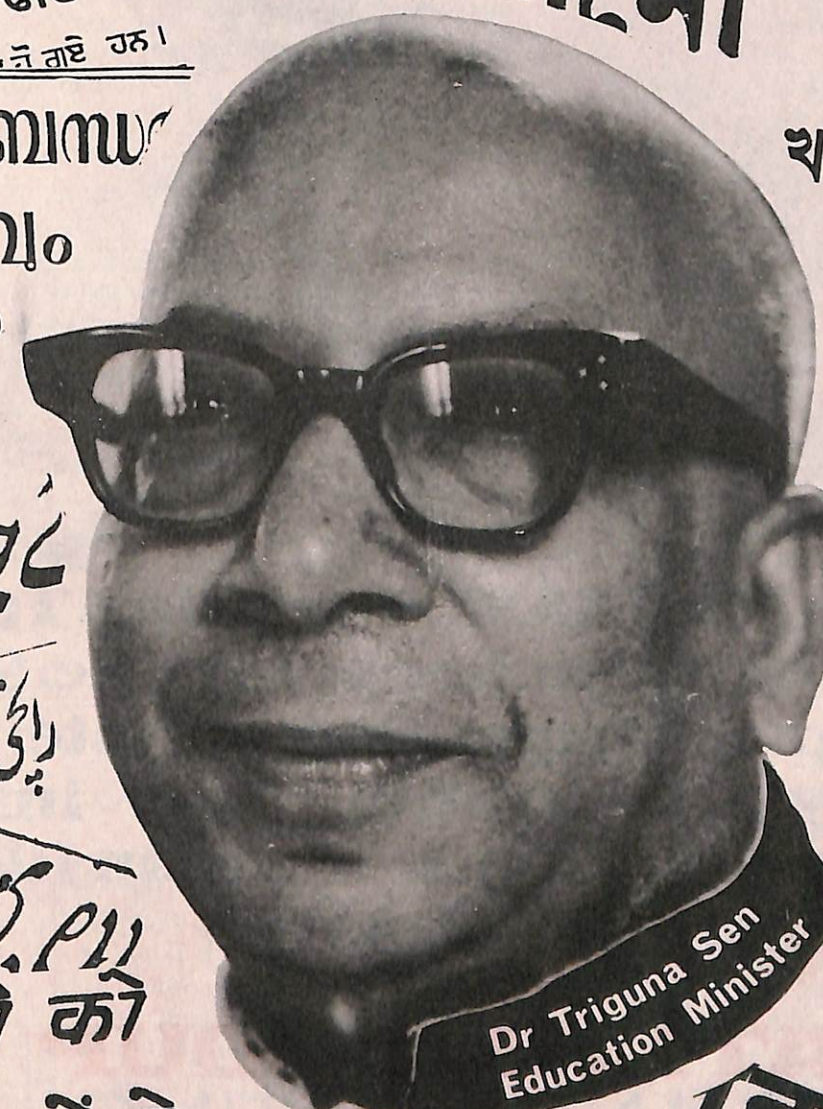
মাল্লা-সুঁচ ষিলাক বিবেকারির গমের বরাদ্দ  
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চি দে বরীষ মকান ছবি রাখে  
কমানো হবে না

മദ്യം  
കോപ്രശ്നം  
ശി ക്ഷയമന്ത്രീയായ എ  
ലന്റെ ചർച്ച

تجارت پر اتفاق  
پاکستان کی صورت

योगिक क्षेत्रों को  
सामाजिक तत्वों के

तक से बचाया जाय



Dr Triguna Sen  
Education Minister

কমানো হবে না  
খনো  
নই  
সৈন্যবাহিনী  
শ্রীবর্ষত

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**HE CAN'T BE SERIOUS!** see pages 7, 18