

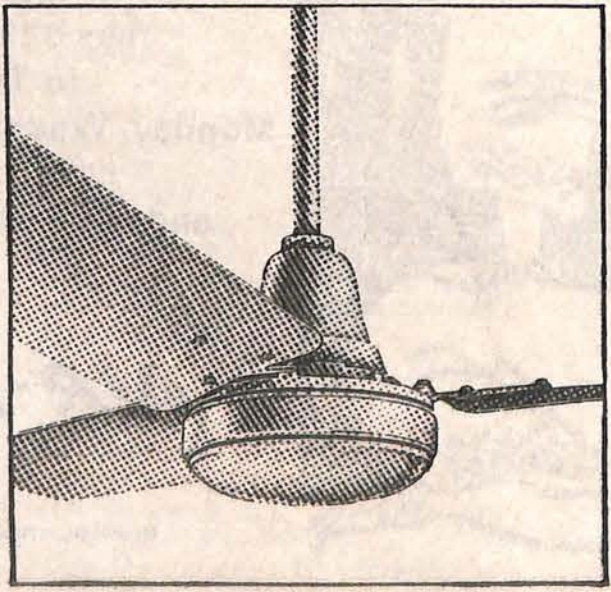
25 YEARS
FROM NOW



THINGS WILL HAVE CHANGED



BUT THIS Crompton FAN



WILL STILL BE AS GOOD AS NEW

A ceiling fan is no casual purchase. You buy it once in a lifetime... out of precious, hard-earned savings. It must give you a lifetime's service. More, it must work efficiently and economically throughout, as on the day you buy it.

A Crompton fan is designed with just this in mind. It lasts a lifetime... yet needs no servicing, no repairs. Its amazingly low power consumption cuts electricity bills consistently over the years. Your Crompton pays for itself many times over.

Crompton Fans

GCCP

Designs/1-GCCP-33

HIMMAT

WEEKLY 25p.

VOL 2 NO 20

Asia's New Voice

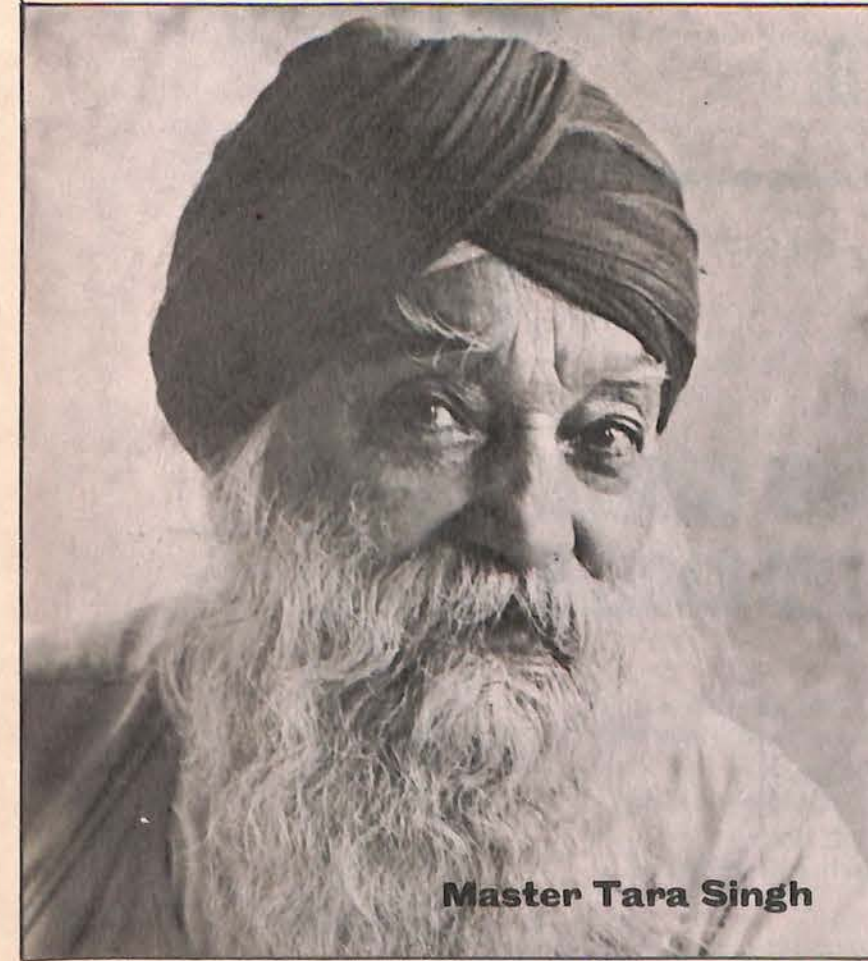
FRIDAY MARCH 18 1966

PUNJABI SUBHA

WHAT IT MEANS

WHAT THE FUTURE HOLDS

Page 5



Master Tara Singh



Sant Fateh Singh

Rajmohan Gandhi

THE ASIA WE WANT



CABLE CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.

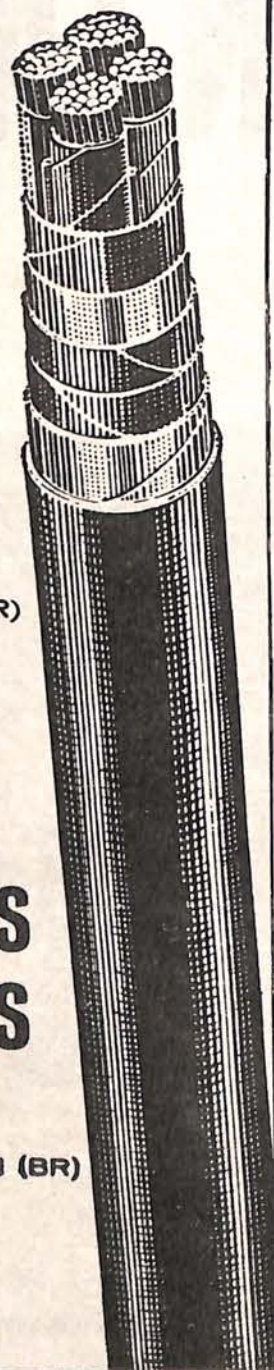
Registered Office:
Laxmi Building Ballard Road, Bombay-1 (BR)
Factory:
Borivli (East), Bombay-66 (NB)

MANUFACTURERS OF

'TROPODUR' WIRES AND CABLES AND PAPER INSULATED CABLES

Distributors:- SIEMENS ENG. & MFG. CO., OF INDIA LTD.,
Raj Mahal, Veer Nariman Road, BOMBAY 1 (BR)
TRINITY ELECTRIC SYNDICATE,
154, Princess Street, BOMBAY-2 (BR)
EASUN ENGINEERING CO. LTD.,
5-7, Second Line Beach, MADRAS 1.

SISTA'S-CCI-4



HIMMAT

Asia's new voice

WEEKLY

Bombay Friday March 18 1966

More Dos Less Don'ts

THE SPEECH OF Mr. S. L. Kirloskar, the outgoing President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, was welcome for its candour. It drew a sympathetic response from the Prime Minister in her address to the annual session of the Federation.

In a refreshing way Mr. Kirloskar started by turning the searchlight on private business. He emphasized the weakness of businessmen who basked in the sunshine of a sellers' market without cost-consciousness, modern methods and a forward-looking spirit. It was an honest call to industry to meet the challenge of the competitive world, especially with regard to expanding overseas trade. In this spirit he appealed to the Government to review its policy of controls and planning which he feels are negative in the bulk—"more don'ts than dos"—and often not based on the realities of the situation.

Mrs. Gandhi took note of the fact that there was a danger in the administration of controls perpetuating scarcity conditions. "Controls," she declared, "must protect the consumer and yet not discourage the producer." She hoped that there could be mutual consultations on the role of controls and said that the Government would eschew a rigidity of attitude in the matter.

The Prime Minister agreed with the FICCI President that there was need for planning the allocation of foreign exchange in relation to developing exports and welcomed a constructive dialogue between Government and industry on this issue.

Mr. Kirloskar's suggestion that the Fourth Five Year Plan be pruned on the grounds that an additional outlay did not necessarily bring an increased national income, brought forth a sharp defence of Government's policies and achievements from the Prime Minister and it was here that perhaps the greatest difference of opinion exists.

A healthy aspect of the speeches was the marked lack of bitter wrangling by entrenched protagonists of the private and public sectors. If the country has to develop economically it is essential that the antagonism between the Government and industrialists be broken down. This "dialogue" at the FICCI Annual Session could be the beginning of a healthy era of understanding and united endeavour.

Mrs. Gandhi is keen to meet with the younger industrialists—the men of the future. This is a wise step if new blood is to be infused into the economy, but the Government must shed much of the rigidity of which Mrs. Gandhi speaks if the enterprise and resource of the younger men is to be fully mobilized. On their side the young industrialists will have to show a desire, beyond running industries profitably, to grapple with the national problems of poverty and distress.

Soft Words-Hard Facts

BRITAIN'S GENERAL ELECTION on March 31 is an exercise in party politics rather than political conviction.

Encouraged by favourable opinion polls Prime Minister Wilson has called an early election (Parliament has run only 18 months of its usual five years), in the hope of increasing Labour's Parliamentary majority of two. Rumour has it that the physical, rather than political, ill-health of certain Labour MPs in marginal constituencies prompted Wilson to go to the country now.

Neither Conservatives in their 13 years' rule, nor Labour in their 18 months', have succeeded in curing Britain's endemic economic ill-health. Last year wages rose 9 per cent per man; productivity one per cent. Huge foreign loans keep the economy afloat and no more.

Last week the London *Times* editorialized:

"... for twenty years leadership has been lacking; soft words have been substituted for hard facts; exhortation has never been followed by deeds; the national philosophy has been all take and no give.

"... in the last analysis economics is a matter of human nature and not of formulas; no country can be saved if its people will not save themselves."

Leaders able to galvanize their people and induce a fresh current of energy and enterprise will deserve the voters' support—and that does not only apply in Britain.

Down-Under Opens Up

PRIME MINISTER HAROLD HOLT has announced a substantial liberalization of Australia's immigration policy. Hitherto, non-Europeans have rarely been eligible for naturalization (citizenship) before completing 15 years' residence, generally not permitted. Even so, apart from the Aboriginal race, there are already some 30,000 non-European residents in Australia of whom 10,000 have been granted citizenship and 12,000 are students. New regulations will enable Asians to apply for citizenship after only five years' residence—the same period as applies now to European settlers.

While no one can justly quarrel with the right of any sovereign state to limit its immigration—restrictions abound within Asia itself as between India and her neighbours, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon—Asians have long smarted under what has clearly been a race-oriented policy. Australians clearly wish to avoid the racial complications developing in Britain as a result of extensive Indian and West Indian immigration into that country. And such is understandable.

Nor can emigration really be held up as a solution to overpopulation in countries like India, Japan, Indonesia or China. Take 2 million from Calcutta alone and the basic problem is not touched.

It has been evident for some time that Australian public opinion on the question of admitting Asians was far ahead of Government policy. Mr. Holt's assurance is, therefore, a happy sign that Australia is more and more regarding herself as a part of the Asian region. The removal of racial overtones from immigration policies makes her an even more welcome partner.

Briefly Speaking ...

Examinations are formidable even to the best prepared, for the greatest fool may ask more than the wisest can answer.

CHARLES CALEB COLTEN
1780-1832

Why the Delay?

THERE HAVE BEEN 18 coups d'etat in the world since 1962. Ghana's is the fourth this year. Someone should write a book on the Anatomy of Coups—the why, how and when of each.

Dr. Nkrumah was deposed February 24. Within 10 days 22 nations recognized the new regime. It is over three weeks now but the Indian Government is still stalling.

Meanwhile, Cairo is canvassing for a "non-aligned" conference to discuss primarily "latest events in Africa", in other words Ghana. The Yugoslav Premier and Mrs. Gandhi were discussing events in Ghana and Cairo's desire for the conference.

CHALTA HAI...



"This is the Working Committee doing their work."

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.



INSUL PEAR

How non-alignment fits in with the desire of some nations to meddle in other people's affairs is not yet known. India will be wise to steer clear of such discussions and recognize the new regime soon.

Aid Offer Withdrawn

FOOD MINISTER C. Subramaniam told Parliament on March 8 that but for the anticipatory measures taken by the Government to meet the worst food situation in the country since 1899, there would have been a virtual collapse of the political structure of the country.

The Norwegian Red Cross has cancelled plans to send food aid to India. An official said: "When India's PM maintains there is no famine and at the same time expresses her repugnance to food assistance schemes, we feel there is insufficient reason for going on with our plans."

The Norwegian Government is considering withdrawing its Rs. 16½ lakhs worth emergency relief to India.

It takes grace to give, but also to receive.

Enterprise

MADHYA PRADESH Government officials who do not attend to Government communications in the normal course and have to be sent reminders by telegram or telephone will be responsible for bearing the cost of the reminders.

FORMER CHAIRMAN of the Food Corporation of India Mr. T. A. Pai, now Chairman of the Syndicate Bank, has cut down on cost of displays and mementos (and alas even advertisements) to send 100,000 vegetable seed packets instead. Perhaps on Divali we all could send vegetable seed-packet cards with greetings! (And at Christmas—the vegetables.)

Well Done

THE FILMS DIVISION have released a first-class documentary produced by M. Wadhvani called "Something New".

Its central character is a village student keen to go for higher studies

to the city. He is frustrated because he can't. Compelled to farm, he tries to run away but is stopped in the nick of time and offered a course at a Rural Institute, one of the hundreds in this country. In learning arts and crafts suitable for village use, he finds fulfilment for himself and adds to the wealth and work of his and other villages.

Alternative to Firing

FIRINGS in West Bengal alone have taken at least 130 lives and injured many others. The aim of the police is to prevent damage to public property.

In many western countries fire-hoses are turned on demonstrators. Would it not be possible to plan similarly in India?

People get insanely violent at times but fatal bullets are still a harsh punishment. Ten to one the person who gets the bullet is not the main culprit either.

THE DICTATOR'S SLIPPERS

by Peter Howard

Turn to page 23 for the first weekly instalment of this dramatic story of Dictator Adamant and the intrigue behind his succession.

Only One Posy

ROUND the black marble slab that marks Stalin's grave in Moscow's Red Square the snow lay unbroken. On the grave rested a single posy of flowers wrapped in plastic. It was the 13th death anniversary of the man who for 24 years ruled the Communist world. Nearby, thousands filed past Lenin's body in the mausoleum under the Kremlin walls, where for some years Stalin also lay in state. The knowledgeable said only one person could have laid the flowers on the dead dictator's tomb — his daughter Svetlana.

Afterthought

ANNA AKHNATOVA, a leading Russian poetess, died last week aged 76. She left this comment on her work:

"I taught our women to speak. But, Lord, who is going to stop them now?"

R.M.L.

PUNJABI SUBA—Its Struggle and the Future

by R. M. Lala

It looks as if the internal map of India is to change again. In a cryptic two-sentence resolution, the Congress Working Committee has asked the Government to form "out of the existing State of the Punjab a state with Punjabi as the state language". Details are left to the Government to work out.

In India's frontier province of the Punjab, Sikhs want Punjabi as a state language, whilst the Hindus want Hindi. It so happens that although the present agitation is for a linguistic state, there are fears that in this instance language and community are one, and a Sikh state is only one step further after achieving a Punjabi state.

The Working Committee has given no specific direction that the State should be split and it can be interpreted that if Punjabi instead of Hindi becomes the state language, the State need not be split. There is however little likelihood of Hindi adherents accepting Punjabi as the state language and in fact there is a move for a separate Hindi-speaking state of Haryana. Three districts of the Punjab, which have affinity with the hill areas of Himachal Pradesh, Kangra, Kulu and Spiti, want merger with Himachal Pradesh. In the present state of Punjab Sikhs are 28 per cent. In a Punjabi Suba they will number 55 per cent.

The Congress High Command is reported to be keen that the Punjabi State be established before the next general elections only a year off.

Delhi Drama

Early last week, over the Holi holidays, bus loads from the Punjab descended on Delhi to present their respective cases to the three committees appointed to decide the Punjabi Suba issue—the Cabinet Sub-Committee, the Parliamentary Sub-Committee and the three-man Sub-Committee of the Congress Party.

On Wednesday March 9, sooner than expected, Mr. Kamaraj got the Congress Working Committee to be the first to give a decision, making the other Committees somewhat

superfluous. His swift political decision has made Congress secure in the new State and a move is already afoot to get Akali (Sikh) Party members to join Congress *en masse*. The Congress decision has also forestalled Master Tara Singh who was on the way to becoming the central figure in the drama as a rival to Sant Fateh Singh.

The main opposition to the Punjabi Suba comes from the Jan Sangh and the Arya Samaj. Mr. Yagya Dutt Sharma, Punjab Jan Sangh leader, went on a fast to death on hearing of the decision. Since the Congress decision was announced, there have been disturbances and mob violence in many major towns of the Punjab.

Master Tara Singh has now been arrested with 20 of his colleagues. Jan Sangh leaders' appeals for peace have not been obeyed. Some observers note that attacks on public property show a similar pattern to leftist violence in Bengal.

Started in 1942

The demand for the Punjabi Suba was first broached by Master Tara Singh way back in 1942. In 1946 Mr. Nehru said, "If the Sikhs desire, I should like them to have a semi-autonomous unit within the province."

When partition came in 1947, Master Tara Singh did not press for a Sikh state. Two years later he withdrew his support to the Congress. In the years to come a new political figure was to emerge among the Sikhs—Pratap Singh Kairon. In 1955 when states' reorganization began on a linguistic basis, neither Mr. Kairon nor the then Union Home Minister Pandit Pant were keen to bifurcate the Punjab.

In 1961 Master Tara Singh took a vow to fast unto death for a Punjabi Suba. Dubbed, at that time, as communal, he also lost some of his hold on the Sikh people. Prime Minister Nehru publicly opposed the Punjab's partition as "harmful to the Punjab and especially for the Sikhs".

Meanwhile Sant Fateh Singh's star rose in the Sikh councils and he

renewed the demand for a Punjabi-speaking state last year. Sant Fateh Singh has shown himself firm and yet pliable to national interests. During the Indo-Pakistan conflict, he put off his fast. Within hours of the cease-fire Home Minister Nanda appointed a sub-committee to consider the case for Punjabi Suba.

To his last threat of fast unto death and self-immolation, Mrs. Gandhi wrote, "Your life is precious, not only to the Sikhs, but to the nation as a whole." To this he replied that life was not worth living if Punjabi Suba was not created.

Fears of Sikh State

Why do the Sikhs want a Punjabi Suba? The original demand was born out of the community's desire to protect its traditions and culture. Since independence, Sikhs have laboured under a sense of injustice and Master Tara Singh speaks of a Sikh state.

It is precisely this emphasis on Sikhs as a community, rather than Punjabi as a language, that has created apprehension among a section of public opinion, many of whom readily concede the case for a Punjabi linguistic state. Their fear is that the present demand for a Punjabi Suba is a precursor for the creation of a Sikh state which may later on lead to a demand for its self-determination. What would happen then? Would such a process weaken India's case in negotiating with the Nagas? Would it encourage the DMK to resurrect their demand for a separate southern state? What then about Kashmir?

The strong nationalism and patriotism of the Sikhs throughout history has never been in question. If any proof were needed, surely the September conflict has shown that Sikhs are Indians first and are second to none in their sacrifice for the country.

All will recognize the truth of Sant Fateh Singh's words: "Hindu and Sikh children are my own children, and if they are misled my house will be full of discord."



Early one morning in a Kathiawar village, a man lies hidden near a well. It is time for the women to draw water and, as they arrive, they are politely guided by him into a cave at the point of a gun. There the man, Mhowa Sadhwani, quietly relieves them of all their jewellery, pleading with them all the while to tell their husbands that they had been treated with the utmost courtesy!

The wily Mhowa lived and operated in the last century in the Kathiawar region of Saurashtra. Many fruitless attempts were made by the government to capture him. At last a reward of Rs. 5,000 was announced. Tiring of his risky life, the cheeky outlaw arranged his "capture" through an "informer", who duly received the reward. At the case instituted against him, Mhowa engaged a leading lawyer whose substantial daily fee was met out of the reward! In all, Mhowa had to spend Rs. 3,000 to secure an acquittal, leaving him with a clear Rs. 2,000 with which to start a lawful life. The many deeds of Mhowa Sadhwani are today familiar legends in Saurashtra. To hear the legends and myths of our country is one of the pleasures of motoring. And you discover so much more when you go by road.



DUNLOP

Founders of India's Tyre Industry



Our Opposition's chance to present alternative to chaos

Mrs. Indira Gandhi is quite right in attributing the lawlessness in some parts of the country to certain parties that want to exploit the deficiencies of Government in a pre-election year.

Unfortunately for the Congress, the death of Lal Bahadur Shastri occurred at the pinnacle of his stature and popularity, just at the time when he had acquired the authority to assert the power of Delhi over the State party chiefs who had long held him to ransom because they had put him in power. The pressure of choosing a new Prime Minister re-established the power of the smaller men to deny the country a national policy at a time when the food crisis, the severe shortage of foreign exchange, the distrust of border peoples and the discontent of urban masses makes such a policy a matter of the survival of the democratic system.

We have weak Government where the country needs a determined administration and we have apologetic action where firmness is called for.

The philosophy of the national leadership that problems can be met as they arise, the almost total lack

SAY THAT AGAIN...

"The Working Committee has adopted a resolution and we (Government) have to carry it out."

MRS. INDIRA GANDHI

"I have found a solution to the problem (Punjabi Suba)."

GULZARILAL NANDA
Home Minister

"No foreign agency or country has tried to influence our economic policy."

MANUBHAI SHAH
Minister for Commerce

"In no other country is the operation of Parkinson's law so maddeningly evident as in India. Never was so little done for so few by so many."

FRANK MORAES
Chief Editor, Indian Express

of perspective or foresight about the future of the country, finds the Government reacting always too late. We have to have a crisis on our hands before we will do anything. This is as true of the Naga and Mizo problems as it is of the failure of the Kerala, Bengal and Delhi Governments to deal with the planned orgy of violence, arson and destruction that we have witnessed in the past days.

Constitution in Danger

That the Opposition parties seek to exploit the need and not to cure it, to aggravate the crisis rather than resolve it, may be good tactics for party victory on the eve of general elections, but it is bad strategy for the country. It is difficult to respect leaders of the Opposition in Parliament when they choose to throw their weight against the Government in its belated and tentative moves to restore law and order in Bengal, rather than raise their voices against the spate of wanton destruction deliberately indulged in by masses incited by some political groups in their midst.

At this moment it is the Constitution of India that is in danger and not civil liberties. What is needed is not an inquiry into police firings in West Bengal, regrettable and tragic as they were, but an investigation into the aims of the personalities, parties and plans that organized violence on a scale that called for large-scale military intervention.

When legitimate demonstrations of protest are sought to generate a breakdown of administration and when discontent is whipped up into mob fury that assumes the dimensions of civil war, it is time for right-thinking men and parties to unite for the minimum maintenance of peace, order and authority.

It is sad that the Opposition should just miss its greatest opportunity to help the country. Failure of the Government is not only an occasion for gibes and antics. It is the solemn moment when the wrong policies which have led to crisis are exposed and the right alternatives are suggested. This is the chance to bring pressure on Government for an abandonment of some of its policies

Under the Lens



by R. VAITHESWARAN

which have exaggerated controls, expenditure and investment and bring about a shift towards a more commonsense policy that lays stress on achievement.

Extra-parliamentary struggles such as strikes and street demonstrations are a perfectly constitutional means of increasing this pressure on Government. But when parliamentarians indulge in indiscriminate and meaningless opposition to bring the legislature into disrepute and encourage violence as a tactic, they challenge the democratic framework and legitimize the military rule and curtailment of civil liberties that they normally condemn. No one except those who are ideologically committed to overthrow the present order can benefit from such a situation.

Election Temptation

The seriousness of the food, foreign exchange and economic crisis as well as the danger of disintegration presented by the violence and civil war in Assam, Bengal and Punjab, call for a national government of unity which will deal effectively with these problems.

This is perhaps not feasible in a pre-election year, especially when the consequences of wrong Government policies and adverse circumstances promise considerable electoral gains for Opposition parties. At last the monopoly of Congress power is in danger of being broken. It is a great temptation to want to break it without considering the alternative, but to exploit national disaster as a fortuitous political event may help to destroy the constitutional framework in which both the Government party and Opposition have freedom to operate.

It is true that long enjoyment of power has made the rulers indifferent, arrogant and arbitrary. It is equally true that the attitude of those in power has encouraged a psychology of violence. But both the Congress Party and the Opposition parties

Continued on page 18

ANGLO-INDIA India's Largest Jute Mills Company

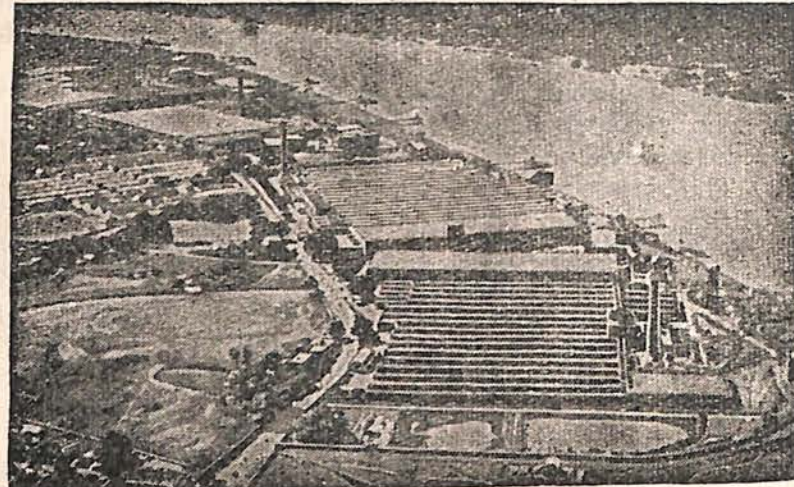
One of Duncans' major enterprises. Anglo-India Jute Mills Co., Ltd. is a vital foreign exchange earner, exporting over Rs. 3 crores worth of jute goods annually.

Anglo-India today Employs over 7000 people and has a turn over of nearly Rs 8 crores per annum.

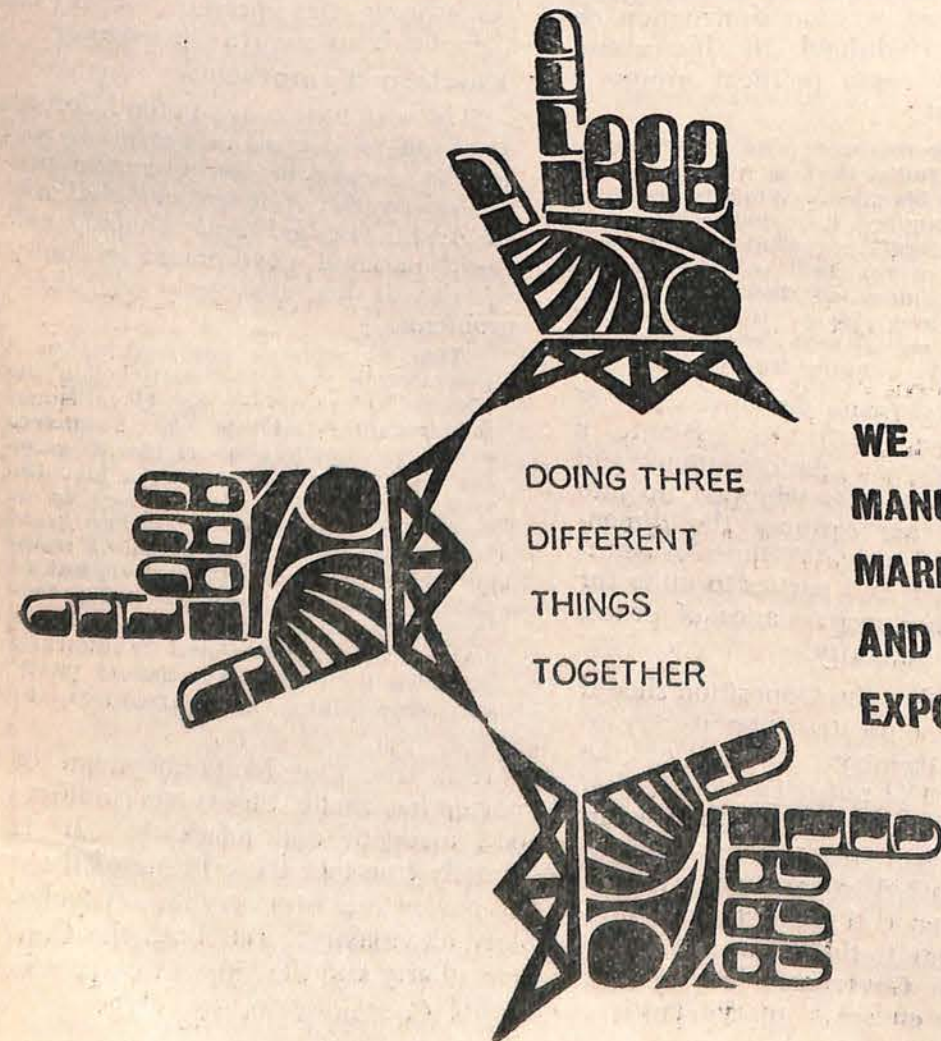


**ANGLO-INDIA
JUTE MILLS
COMPANY
LIMITED**

Managing Agents:
DUNCAN BROTHERS & CO. LTD.
Regd. Office:
31, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1
Phone :22-6831



MAG-3663



DOING THREE
DIFFERENT
THINGS
TOGETHER

**WE
MANUFACTURE,
MARKET
AND
EXPORT!**

Today Batlibol serves the country in three different ways. And in each way serves it well!

WE MAKE THEM

Batlibol manufacture quality machine tools like Radial Drills and Milling Machines in technical collaboration with world-famous Czechoslovakian machine tool manufacturers, and industrial air-conditioning and humidification plants with leading French manufacturers.

WE DELIVER THEM

Batlibol delivers an extensive range of machinery—all over India. We supply a wide range of mechanical, electrical, textile machinery; industrial air-conditioning and humidification plants—Indian and imported—to both industry and agriculture. That's not all. Batlibol has an efficient after-sales service as well.

WE EXPORT THEM

Batlibol is a foreign exchange earner too! Batlibol's export department constantly explores the foreign markets for our Indian goods. Among the products we export today are cycles, sewing machines, water heaters, air-conditioning equipment, diesel engines and pumps.



BATLIBOL & COMPANY
PRIVATE LTD.

Regd. Office: Forbes Street, Bombay 4
Branches • Associate • Agencies
ALL OVER INDIA

LPE-4199 88 44

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

Tito-land: Red Van or Rear?

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Ljubljana

A visit to Yugoslavia provides the best chance to examine whether the so-called "liberalization" of Communism is fact or fiction. Does it go far enough to satisfy the aspirations of the people?

At the same time, the Yugoslavian economy is undergoing fundamental reforms which are quite unusual for a Communist country. Finally, the question of the succession of President Tito brings up many important questions which for a nation composed of such different racial and linguistic elements cannot be answered easily.

There is no doubt that the political and economic power remains firmly in the hands of Tito's Government and Party. The only field where outside influences have been left to develop has been the cultural field. The theatres are showing practically all the plays presented on Western stages.



Tito—toughest assignment

There seems to be a strange coincidence of intentions in this field. Theatre managers and university youth both push for more and more presentations of "avant-garde plays" of the West believing that this may satisfy their hunger for freedom. At the same time the cultural commissars do not seem to mind these plays being shown as they can point out that so many show the decadence of the West.

In the field of philosophy and writing, many of the best Yugoslav thinkers have been placed before a real choice. Several have had the courage to write what they felt and have paid for it, if not with their lives, with their freedom.

Under the leadership of the Professor of Marxist Philosophy of the University of Zagreb, a review called *Praxis* has been started which is presenting to a limited public inside

and outside Yugoslavia a special brand of advanced Marxism. This group of men, which must be considered by the Chinese as the worst group of traitors to the original Marx, hold that Marxism should constantly revise its concepts according to the new facts produced by a new situation.

This, of course, means that everything should be open to public criticism. So far *Praxis* has been allowed to appear regularly and its directors have gone unharmed. But at the latest session of the Central Committee, Tito launched such a scathing attack on this and similar publications, that one wonders if the time of relative freedom in this field also is coming to an end.

While one does not speak too openly about the questions of liberalization nor about men like Djilas, Mihailov, Dedijer and others who have been outspoken enough to be silenced, officially or unofficially, the subject of "economic reform" is discussed publicly everywhere. On TV, in newspapers and public discussions the shortcomings of Yugoslavia's economic planners are described in detail.

Political jokes act as safety valves, even among the Party faithfuls. On the blackboard of the economic faculty of Zagreb University, a whole section is reserved for the latest jokes and cartoons. Bitter jokes are made about planning officials, like the following: "What would happen if Yugoslavs went to the Sahara desert?" Answer: "After a year, they would start importing sand."

In spite of such jibes, the population appears to accept with considerable grace the economic reforms and the hardships connected with them. The reason for the economic crisis is simple. The Yugoslav leaders have been too much in a hurry in their desire to transform the traditional economy of their country. They have

Continued on next page

The week in Asia

COLOMBO — The state of emergency declared in Ceylon after the January language riots has been extended for another month following the discovery of an Army plot against the Government.

CANBERRA — Prime Minister Holt announced that Australian military forces in South Vietnam would be trebled to 4,500 men.

DAMASCUS — Syria's new President, Dr. Nureddin al-Atassi, denounced Western imperialism, announced an austerity programme for Syria, and called for the "liberation of Palestine" in his first big speech since last month's coup.

RIYADH — King Feisal of Saudi Arabia left for a nine-day State visit to the Sudan.

KARACHI — It was announced that Chinese President Liu Shao-chi would pay a one-week State visit to Pakistan from March 24.

DJAKARTA — Students attacked the Foreign Ministry, Education Ministry and Chinese Consulate in demonstrations against Communists in President Sukarno's Government. Sukarno handed over power to Army Chief Lieut. General Suharto.

ANKARA — The Justice Party Government arrested prominent left-wingers in a drive against Communist activity in Turkey.

SAIGON — US and South Vietnamese forces inflicted heavy casualties on regular North Vietnamese regiments after severe fighting.

TOKYO — The Japanese Government decided to give 10,000 tons of rice and 8,000 tons of fertilizer to India.

INSTANBUL — An earthquake killed 15 people and damaged over 900 homes near Ezerum in eastern Turkey.

DACCA — The whole Opposition walked out of the Pakistan National Assembly here, accusing the Speaker of preventing debate on political detentions and student unrest.

KUALA LUMPUR — It was announced that India would lend officers to train Malaysia's armed forces. A Malaysian delegation left to investigate possibilities of buying arms from India.

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

almost run the economy into the ground. Their achievements, though, should not be underestimated. At the end of the war, 75 per cent of the Yugoslavs lived from agriculture while today only 45 per cent are left in their villages. The industrial production has been built up at such a speed that the national product has gone up 7.6 per cent a year and is now seven times what it was before the war.

But the uncoordinated expansion has come to a screeching halt. 350,000 are unemployed and as they receive 80 per cent of their former salaries they remain a heavy drain on their economy. 200,000 of the most qualified workers have gone to work in Western Europe while their services are urgently needed in their own country. The shortage of money is so great that big blocks of government buildings are left half finished because no funds are available.

At this point, Tito is giving his whole backing to the economic reformers who promise to get the economy back on the rails, not in two

or three months, but in a few years. But the plans of the reformists, as revolutionary as they may be for a Communist-controlled country, still do not say how the basic problem can be solved, that of raising productivity. This is the reason why the Yugoslav economists are studying carefully what is being done outside their own borders to solve this problem, and no doubt help may be accepted if it were offered to them in the right way.

Yugoslavs are generally optimistic about the future of their country while expressing some fear of what is going to happen after the departure of President Tito. The President's health has not been too good lately and the question of his succession is being discussed quite openly.

Without any doubt, there is nobody who can claim to approach the ability, popularity or shrewdness of the man. Most of his would-be successors have the disadvantage of being linked more to their province or race than to the country as a whole: they are more Serbs, Croats, Slovenes, Macedonians, Bosnians or Dalmatians than Yugoslavs. And as

the character and stages of economic development in the various regions is quite different, a link between them all is essential for the country to develop. That is the toughest assignment which Tito has still to fulfil if he wants history to remember him as the great leader which all the publications coming out of Yugoslavia today hold him to be.

OAU Split on Ghana

FROM VERE JAMES

Nairobi

It was obvious that the delegations from Mali, Guinea, United Arab Republic, Algeria and Somalia would walk out of the recent Ministerial Conference of the Organization for African Unity over the admission of the representatives of the new regime in Ghana.

Ousted Dr. Kwame Nkrumah was the most powerful ally—if not the leader—of the so-called "radical" bloc in the OAU to which they all aligned. This split at the Addis Ababa meeting, in which Emperor Haile Selassie tried to intervene, is reminiscent of the earlier Casablanca and Monrovia groups which he and the OAU sought to unite.

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

That the Tanzania Foreign Minister, Mr. Oscar Kambona, also joined the procession is an indication of how far his country has moved in that direction. It may complicate future foreign relations with neighbouring Malawi, Kenya, Congo (Leopoldville) and Zambia. Although the Zambia Foreign Minister, Mr. Simon Kapwepwe, is also alleged to have been in sympathy with the cause of the walk-outs.

Kenya Walk-Out

The surprise came when somewhat belatedly the following day the Kenya delegation is reported to have staged its own walk-out and left the conference. An agency report quotes the Kenya Foreign Minister, Mr. Joseph Murumbi, saying: "My Government is against military coups and the disregard of constitutional authority."

President Kenyatta immediately directed Mr. Murumbi to leave the controversial meeting and return home in view of the "confusion" that followed the admission of the Ghana delegation.

Now the question is being raised in Nairobi—where does Kenya stand in its foreign policy? Why is it often "confused, inconsistent and out-of-line with domestic policies?" asks the *Daily Nation*.

The Nation, as it is popularly called, has steadily become a forceful guardian of national integrity (and incidentally increased its circulation) since Mr. George Githii, Mr. Kenyatta's former Private Secretary, became Editor.

Press Guardian

The same editorial continues: "If we adhere to the doctrine of non-interference in the affairs of other countries, is it really our business to conduct our foreign policy in such a way that it implies disapproval of the delegation which the people of Ghana have chosen to represent their country? Is it really our business to determine who shall be the rulers of other countries?"

It ends: "The Foreign Minister should tell the country where he stands." This is true not only of Kenya but of other African states where foreign and domestic policies have become divergent, in the UN as well as the OAU.

President Nasser and King Feisal Clash over Islamic Pact

FROM HARRY ALMOND

Beirut

President Nasser has again come out strongly against an Islamic pact, which King Feisal carefully had not proposed. Speaking in Cairo, he declared that Egypt was opposed to invoking Islam as a mask for "imperialist reactionary manoeuvres". He added that the move towards such a pact was planned in London and Washington.

President Nasser said, "We have never rejected Islamic co-operation, but it must have no ulterior motive and must not be the result of an Anglo-American policy." He went on to state, "The Islamic pact is an imperialist alliance to fight liberation movements and social progress and conspire against the Arab peoples and bring them into spheres of influence. It is a conspiracy against other Islamic states following a policy of non-alignment. It is a rallying of all forces co-operating with imperialism against the progressive Arab tide."

The UAR leader was supported by Sheikh Hassan Ma'amoun, who, as Rector of Al-Azhar University, is the

spiritual leader of Muslims throughout the world. The Sheikh denounced the Islamic alliance as "an alliance of submission, not of Islam".

As Keeper of the Holy Places in Mecca and Medina, the Saudi King likewise commands the respect of the world Muslim community. In an interview with a Kuwait paper, King Feisal defended his call for a summit conference of Islamic states. He indicated his surprise at the "fierce attacks" against the Islamic co-operation he advocated and at its being linked with "political pacts and alliances".

"The actual aim of the Islamic co-operation we advocate," King
Continued on page 13

The week in India

CALCUTTA — The United Left Front called a general strike against Government food policy. Mobs systematically attacked bus, railway and telephone communications. The Army was called in to restore order. At least 19 people were killed in police firing.

NEW DELHI — Congress Working Committee recommended the formation of a Punjabi-speaking state. Sikh leader Sant Fateh Singh thanked Congress for the decision. Sikh leader Master Tara Singh said the recommendation did not go far enough. Jan Sangh leader V. D. Sharma began a fast to death against any change in the Punjab's status.

NEW DELHI — Three hundred people, mostly labourers, demonstrated before the Soviet Embassy against the recent imprisonment of two Russian writers. A placard read: "Lunas go to the moon, writers go to Siberia."

CALCUTTA — The Opposition in the West Bengal Legislature has been reduced from 86 members to 30, said Opposition sources. 32 MLAs had been arrested under the DIR, 10 were wanted by the police, 2 had gone underground and 16 had been suspended for the session, of whom 7 had also been arrested.

NEW DELHI — Yugoslavian Prime Minister Stambolic paid an eight-day visit to India following his visit to Nepal.

SHILLONG — The Indian Army relieved Aijal, headquarters of the Mizo Hills district, besieged by the Mizo National Front rebels for nearly a week. The MNF was reported to control about 150 out of the 400 Mizo villages.

NEW DELHI — Justice Amal Kumar Sarkar was appointed Chief Justice of India on the retirement of Chief Justice P. B. Gajendragadkar.

AMRITSAR — Police lathi-charged students demonstrating against the formation of a Punjabi-speaking state. 40 people were injured.

NEW DELHI — Congress Working Committee confirmed that the All-India Congress Committee's next session would be in Bombay from May 21-23.

JAIPUR — H. K. Vyas, action committee convenor of the Rajasthan Trade Unions, called for a "Rajasthan Bundh" on March 29 to press workers' pay and bonus claims.



In one word: Research.

Bird-Heilgers' research unit constantly works on the Group's products and processes and also extends its services to other manufacturers. Scientists study up-to-date methods and techniques, then apply them with skill to bring you important data that may be worth money to you.

It may lead you to new methods of manufacture...product improvement...or even cost reduction. Today, many firms and government bodies are making use of Bird-Heilgers' research laboratory. Ask them why and the answer will be the same:

"Good people to deal with and very reliable."

Enquire at Chartered Bank Buildings, Calcutta (Telephone: 22-2351) or in Bombay, New Delhi, Madras and Kanpur.

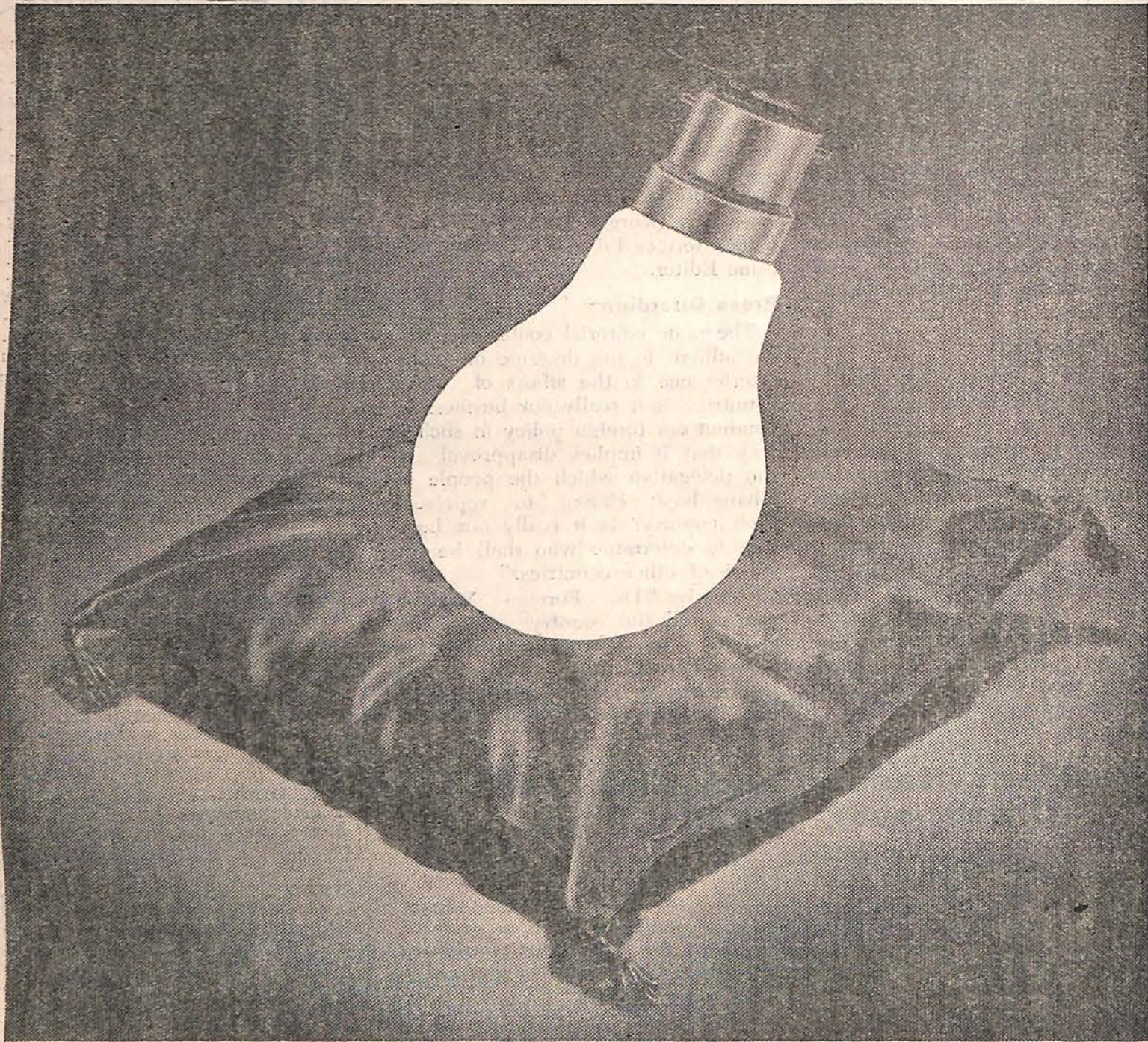


BIRD-HEILGERS

Group of Companies

Calcutta - Bombay - Madras - New Delhi - Kanpur

**Why "Silence" ?
What are they up to ?**



ARGENTA for the soft velvet light

Philips ARGENTA lamps are specially 'inside-coated' to provide perfectly diffused and glare-free light, eliminate harsh shadows. They are the latest development in incandescent lighting...help protect your precious eyesight.

ask
PHILIPS



JWTPL 2309

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

Feisal said, "is to gain support of 600,000,000 Muslims for our rights. Co-operation with them will cost us nothing, although it will benefit us. Why not win them over?" King Feisal asked why the Christian Ecumenical Council was not condemned as an alliance. "Whenever there are signs of Islamic co-operation, this is interpreted as an alliance to pacts or groupings."

Beneath the differences over the meaning of "conference" as opposed to "alliance" or "pact" there is the fundamental unity of faith of Muslims who together face Mecca from East and West, North and South when they pray. Divisions arise from economic and political differences.

With Saudi Arabia are grouped Tunisia, Morocco, Iran, Libya and Jordan. Kuwait is of this camp but is loathe to provoke the enmity of Cairo. With the UAR are Syria, Iraq and Algeria.

Emergency in Uruguay

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Uruguay, at the mouth of the La Plata River, is the smallest South-American republic.

For a long time this "Switzerland of Latin America" has been known for its stable, democratic government, for its high living standard and for being the only "welfare state" in the continent. Electricity, railways, tramways and waterworks are nationalized. The State also controls the refining and distribution of petrol, alcohol and chemicals. It controls insurance, and runs its own banks, theatres, hotels, casinos and telephones. The working man's charter provides for a 44-hour week, minimum wages, holidays with pay, liability insurance, free medical service, old age and service pensions and unemployment pay.

Havana Target

But when the prices of the agricultural products started to fall on the international market, the support of this welfare system became a very great burden. The State was not able to pay its own employees, inflation followed and strike after strike paralyzed the country for weeks. The

Oil resources in the area make the stakes high. It is a clash of Socialism and free enterprise: Socialism finding its posture more akin to either Moscow or Peking, while free enterprise appears closer to Western views.

Oil Wealth

Both Algeria and Iraq have considerable petroleum which is being exploited under Arab Socialist regimes, but Nasser, the most militant Arab Socialist of them all, has none. The "share the wealth" aspect of Socialist control of oil fields has tremendous appeal in a country with nearly 30,000,000 people—especially when almost half are being fed by American aid.

Whatever eventuates from the present stalemate in Yemen, it is certain by the time Britain hands over to an independent government in South Arabia in 1968, the Arab Socialist bloc will have given greatly increased attention to the Persian Gulf where Britain is already keeping a military foothold in Bahrain.

last Chairman of the National Council, Washington Beltran, called for a "state of emergency" which is still in force.

A reflexion of this upheaval is seen in the fact that the international conference at Havana earlier this year named Uruguay, together with Guatemala, Venezuela and Colombia, as the main targets for Communism.

One of Uruguay's best known institutions is the Government system, by which a National Council of nine members—with both parties represented—decides the policy by majority vote. The Chairman of this Council changes each year. This has provided a great stability but also weakened the power and initiative of these one-year-presidents to a degree which makes the system highly questionable for a time of crisis.

The Chairman who took over on March 1, Alberto Heber, made the far-reaching announcement that his

Continued on next page

So good
to grow up
with...

MOHUN'S

NEW LIFE
CORN FLAKES

When you give your children Mohun's New "Life" Corn Flakes - the sun shine breakfast food - you give them a wholesome favourite light meal, the parental care, they need to grow strong and full of life.



Over 110 years' experience distinguishes our products.



DYER MEAKIN BREWERIES LTD.

Estd. 1855

Mohan Nagar, Ghaziabad (U.P.)
Solan Brewery - Lucknow Distillery
Kasauli Distillery

DMS-NP-749

aim was to end the present system and to unite the power in the hands of one president, as in the other South American republics. This proposition is already finding support in the Government and in the Opposition Party.

A group of workers in the port of Montevideo have just launched an appeal to the nation which was published in the leading newspapers. In it they call on the politicians to commit themselves to plan for the next generation and not just for the next election; and on the civil servants, to eliminate corruption and bribes from public life.

Uruguay could again become a model for all of Latin America.

Ceylon's Coup Attempt

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Colombo

Ceylon is buzzing with speculation about who is behind the recent Army coup that was nipped in the bud.

The Minister of State and Acting Prime Minister, J. R. Jayewardene, stated in the House of Representatives that newspaper reports of a plot against the Government were substantially correct. There was, he said, such a plot to assassinate four Government Ministers, including himself, as well as top Opposition Leaders. Ten NCOs have been so far arrested and many officers and men questioned.

General Udugama, Commander of Ceylon's Army, has asked to be retired soon and has gone on a six weeks' trip abroad at his own request. Udugama, who comes from a leading Kandyan aristocratic family was appointed by Mrs. Bandaranaike.

Acting Army Commander Brigadier Heyn has now ordered his senior officers to weed out subversive elements from the Army and cooperate with the police who are questioning more Army men. No one thinks here that NCOs alone, without officers, could have planned and carried through the coup.

(Since this despatch was cabled Capt. I. G. Sigera of the Ceylon Army Ordnance Corps has been detained for questioning. He is the first detenu of officer rank to be arrested.—Ed.)

The week elsewhere

HIMALAYAS PLOT

GANGTOK—Communist extremists are reported to be planning to foment unrest in eastern India near the Himalayas. Secret meetings are said to have taken place in tea-growing areas near Sikkim and Bhutan to rouse feelings over food shortages. Handwritten posters have appeared in North Bengal recently calling on the people to "Unite for an armed insurrection in India."

EXIT ODINGA

NAIROBI—President Kenyatta was re-elected unanimously President of the Kenya African National Union at its conference here. Vice President Odinga walked out of the Party conference when he was relieved of his high Party post. The name of Vice-President Odinga has been widely linked with rumours of a Communist-backed coup attempt. The



Odinga

Kenya Minister of Defence, Dr. Njoroge Mungai, announced last week that he had received evidence of Communist plans for a coup d'etat. This followed the expulsion of four Communist diplomats and two journalists who were said to be using their positions to cloak political activity. The diplomats had been part of the staffs at the Russian, Czechoslovak and Chinese embassies. It was the biggest deportation in the history of independent Kenya.

INDONESIANS IN PEKING

PEKING—China is reported to be building a nucleus of pro-Communist Indonesians to form an exile opposition. Its leader is likely to be Ibrahim Issa who led an Indonesian delegation to the Havana "Three Continents" Conference.

IMMIGRANTS CLASH

LONDON—An ambitious multi-racial project in West London is being jeopardized by a dispute within the Indian community. The 4,500-member Southall Indian Workers'

Association plan to buy an 1,800-seat cinema and social centre to show Indian films and stage wrestling, Indian classical dancing and bingo (a popular form of lottery). The Southall IWA organizers hope the scheme will help immigrants and the local population mix.

The national IWA has threatened the scheme by suspending several of the local IWA officers, alleging ballot-rigging in recent elections and an unjustified change in their constitution. Southall IWA claims it has never belonged to the national body. Behind the clash are (1) the national IWA's reputation, and (2) control of the profitable business of showing Indian films.

KISHI FOR KOREA

TOKYO—Mr. Nobusuke Kishi former Prime Minister of Japan and brother of the present Prime Minister, is to visit South Korea this month. His aim is to strengthen friendly relations between the two countries following the resumption of normal diplomatic relations.

CONSERVATIVE WIN

VIENNA—The Conservative People's Party of Chancellor Josef Klaus won 85 out of 165 seats in the Austrian general election. It was the first time in 21 years that any party had won an absolute majority.

TRADE NOT AID

OXFORD—Though the 1960s are "Development Decade", total aid from Western countries has remained at the same level since 1961, while their own gross national product increased 4 to 5 per cent. Aid is 0.6 per cent of the rich countries' product, while the "Development Decade" target is one per cent. These facts were given at a seminar of aid experts in Oxford recently.

Trade, not aid, must be the eventual solution, said many of the experts. Poor countries must increase their exports if they were ever to finance their own development.

NEW TRANS-SIBERIA LINE

VLADIVOSTOK—Russia has begun building a new Trans-Siberian Railway connecting Western Russia with the Pacific Coast. The 5,000-mile line will take 15-20 years to complete, and will run from 600-1,100 miles.

Splitting the Second

by Reginald Holme

WORLD STANDARDS of time measurement, if not of conduct measurement, are getting more and more exact.

Once, a glance at the sun sufficed to measure time. Then came sundials, candles burning down a certain length during the day's hours. There were hour glasses, with sand running from one container to another in an hour. Watches arrived with sweeping second hands to measure Kipling's "unforgiving minute", which was supposed to be filled with "sixty seconds' worth of distance run".

For most purposes and people the second sufficed. But sportsmen soon measured their records in tenths of a second, which in Olympics or international bobsleigh championships could be equally unforgiving. Press photographers can catch a racing car at 1/1000th of a second. An "ordinary" high speed camera (so blase have we become) can take up to 14,000 photos a second and "shoot" a bullet at any point in its flight from pistol muzzle.

But even James Bond, secret agent of "007" fame, might be slightly staggered at a new electronic camera developed by scientists at Aldermaston, England and shown recently in London. It takes sixty million pictures a second. (Yes, 60,000,000). It gives research men pictures of, for instance, the processes of an explosion or the life of an electric spark.

That breaks the second down to one sixty-millionth. But this is still

too slow in an age of greater and greater sophistication—to use the current, idolized word and attitude. Scientists long ago started using the "millisecond", one thousandth of a second. Then came the "microsecond one millionth of a second".

FRONTIERS OF science

This was still too slow for our astonishing age. Now it's the "nanosecond", a thousandth millionth of a second. Though this sentence would be a good sobriety test, even the sober mind reels at the speed of it. Can one grasp it at all? One can try.

Electricity moves at the speed of light—186,200 miles a second. In a nanosecond electricity moves twelve inches.

Put it another way. If you were able to take one step every nanosecond, then in one second you could walk ten times round the equator. (Provided your shoes or feet lasted, of course).

But in order to measure and use nanoseconds for man's advance, men of science first had to measure the second itself with really "split second" accuracy.

For a long time a second was just 1/86,400 of an average day. A day was the time it took the earth to revolve once on its axis. Scientists have long suspected that the earth

could not be relied on to rotate with a regular rhythm. It was a bit like a slightly out-of-balance bicycle wheel. It might seem finicky to the layman but to the scientist it mattered that the day was found to be getting 1/1000 of a second longer each century!

The puzzle was to obtain an "absolute" standard second. It was found that atoms vibrate with the same number of cycles a second and never deviate. Professor Isadore Rabi of Columbia University, New York, won a Nobel Prize in physics in 1944 for showing how these vibrations can be counted. He found that atoms of cesium vibrate without variation at 9,192,631,770 cycles a second.

Professor Jerrold Zacharias of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in Cambridge, Mass., used cesium atoms to build an "atomic clock" that can run for 3000 years without gaining or losing more than a second. So the second could be fixed finally and the age of the nanosecond could pick up speed.

Nanosecond Second

What are nanoseconds used for and how do they help humanity?

Two examples show. The Western Electric Company in America has developed a miniature telephone switch that can turn on or off in 10 nanoseconds. It is used for ultra-fast communications. When you dial a telephone number in the US a series of switches change and connect you to the individual line you want. You can get through on a 3000-mile call in a flash. I said it was a "miniature" switch. This is a bit of an exaggeration. It fits into the eye of a needle. It is about the size of the full stop at the end of this sentence.

Fairchild Camera and Instrument Corporation of California has a department mass-producing silicon diodes, tiny electric devices that can switch an electric current on or off in half a nanosecond.

Large computers contain hundreds of thousands of diodes. Many problems in business and science require millions of computations. A computer with these half-nanosecond diodes can solve these problems much faster than one of the slower types.

WEEK ELSEWHERE—from page 14 north of the present railway. It will cross territory rich in iron, copper and coal, stimulating progress where development is now held up by lack of communications. The new railway is an element in Russia's strategy of shifting industry east.

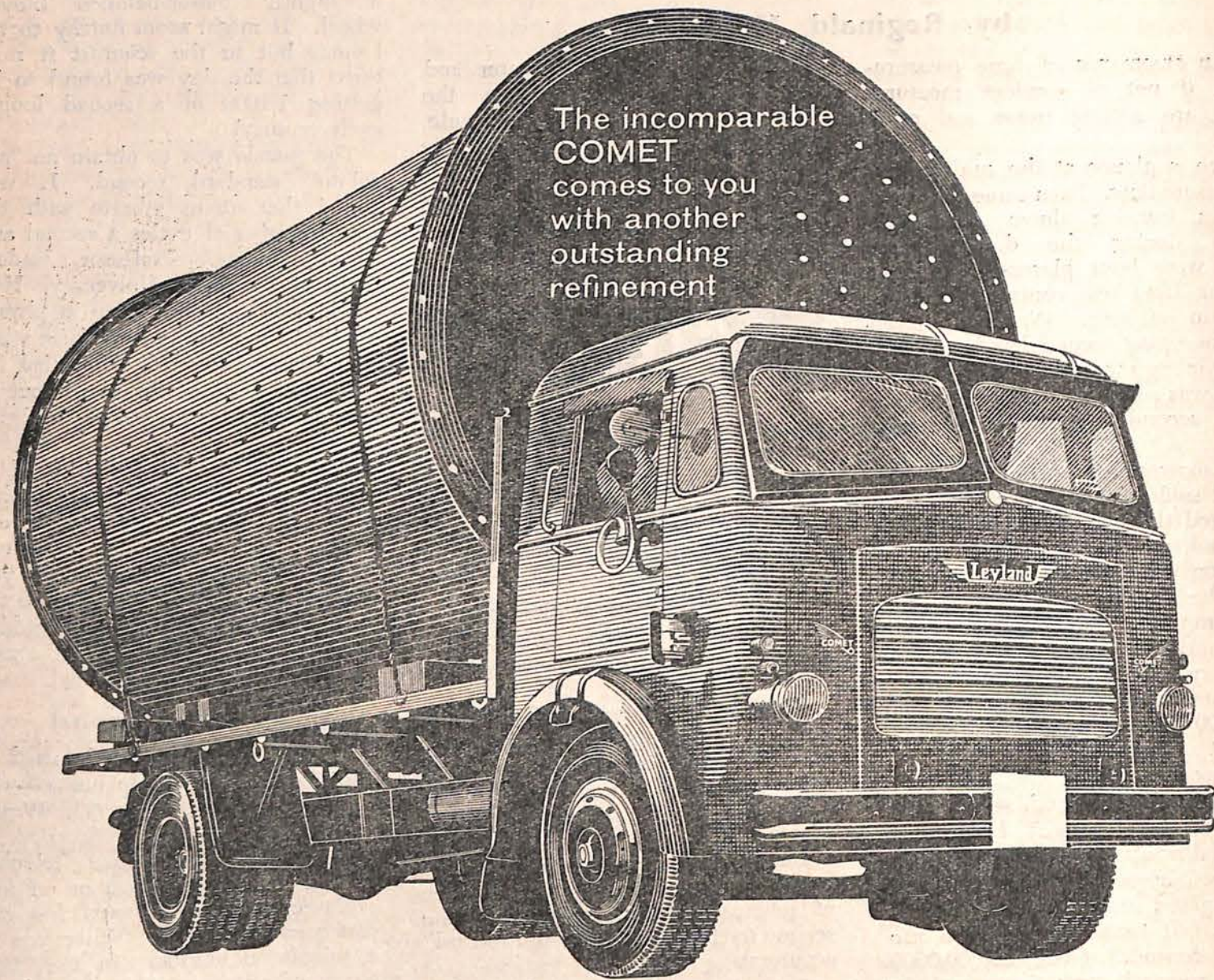
ALBANIA MOVE

TIRANA—Negotiations have begun for a resumption of relations between Albania and Russia, broken off in 1961. This move follows changes in the Albanian Party leadership in which four close associates of the

Stalinist leader, General Enver Hoxha, were removed. Russia's aim is to break Albania's alliance with China. The timing coincides with economic chaos in Albania at the end of her Third Five Year Plan which was designed with Chinese help.

FRENCH H-TEST

PAPEETE—France will carry out her first H-bomb tests soon on the Pacific atolls of Mururoa and Fangataufa, 775 miles south-east of Papeete, capital of Tahiti, centre of French Polynesia. It is believed the tests will start in July.



The incomparable
COMET
comes to you
with another
outstanding
refinement

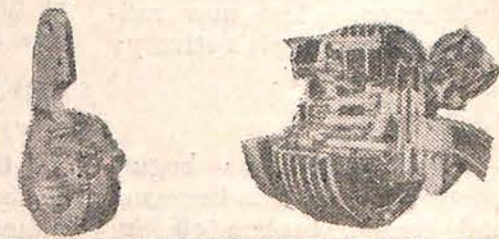
FULL AIR-PRESSURE BRAKES ... now fitted exclusively to Ashok Leyland vehicles

The powerful air brakes now fitted to Comets have proved most successful with excellent heat dissipation and anti-fade characteristics—scores over all other systems in braking at all points. Ideal for heavy-duty, delivers instant stopping power with minimum pedal pressure, thereby saving driving fatigue. Operates swiftly to slash the time-lag between application and action. □ Ashok Leyland Limited are proud to offer this one more exclusive in a chassis of exclusives, all combining to offer remarkable economy in maintenance and overheads.

ASHOK LEYLAND COMET
for heavy-duty haulage at low cost



The diaphragm operated air brakes give power braking to each wheel. The lightest touch on the pedal gives smooth retardation or full power emergency braking with 555 sq. in. (3,580 sq. cm.) braking area—ensures complete road safety. Adjustment of the brakes is very simple—a mere turn on the slack adjusters is all that is needed.



JWT/AL/3521A

ON THE Spot

HIMMAT meets the people

Lebanese Ladies Restore Village Life

Beirut

IN A HUNGRY WORLD, good soil and an ancient weaving industry, are valuable assets. These the mountain villages of Lebanon possess. Can individual initiative do anything to bring fresh purpose to village life, and check the inevitable trek into the cities?

A group of Lebanese ladies have set out to answer this question. Their "Village Welfare Society" has been at work for fourteen years. They raise the funds and give their services.

Their aim is a rural education that will make village life and agriculture a workable proposition in this modern age.

To see their work, we twisted round hairpin bends up into the mountain valleys, where for a thousand generations farmers have painstakingly built up stone terraces to hold the precious soil. Near here wheat, vines and olives were first cultivated by Primitive Man, who longed to give his family security from hunger.

Now the life is being drained out of these valleys. Empty, ruined houses tell a story. The young men set off on foot to find work in Beirut. The old people die, and as likely as



A mother watches while a fellow villager who has been trained as a nurse examines her child. The village welfare society paid for the nurse's training.

not the heir to their land is in Australia or America. Terraces tumble, trees are neglected.

We made our way to a centre that serves nine villages. Most of the people are Druses, a strict faith that maintains high standards of family life.

First call was the dispensary. Once a week a doctor comes over the hills to open it. The society tries to keep him supplied with medicines. Next door is the village school. The village is building it, with help from the Society's funds, all collected by voluntary subscriptions. This encourages the Government to supply a teacher.

Fighting Rural Debt

In the next village is a big house where the weekly sewing class was in progress. We passed groups of laughing girls on their way to this event. They are aged twelve to sixteen years and will soon be married. Some have been to school, others not. They come to a course in cooking, canning and weaving as well as general hygiene. This will enable them to help their husbands to save money, and to make a little themselves.

The President of the Society, Mrs. Fuad Najjar, told me they reckon every farmer has a deficit at the end of the year. It may be £50 or £60. He gets more and more into debt, then quits. If his wife can help make up that amount, they will be able to stay.

In the third village is the rural school, built on land given by the farmers. It is in its first year, and bit by bit equipment is being given. One teacher was away helping at the dispensary, and the second, daughter of the doctor, had gathered all the children round their only stove.

They plan to have seventy-five girls, and give them a course for a Rural Certificate. This will add to the official Lebanese Certificate (given at the end of primary school-



Abu Hasan weaves silk on the loom he has built. The Village Welfare Society will market his work.

ing) practical subjects needed in rural life. Each child already has a small garden to care for. Some boarders will come from farther villages to take the full three-year course.

We met the weaver in village number four. His name is Abu Hasan. He builds his looms, designs his cloths, and weaves beautiful silks and wools, both traditional and up-to-date. He is a real artist and craftsman. His father taught him, and his son joins him this month in his business. His bright-eyed daughter Hannah, of eleven, served us coffee and home-made sweets while he showed us his work.

Cash Returns

The Village Welfare Society is marketing the work of many like him. A brilliant fashion designer is helping in the advertising campaign, and in future this village work should reach the tourists who flock by hundreds of thousands to Lebanon each year. This will bring the benefit of their money right back into the villages where it is most needed.

The Rural School looks over a beautiful valley with a circle of mountain towns and villages above it. Each of them has given some leader to the nation: the first President of the Republic of Lebanon, for instance, and a famous modern poet. Here in these valleys are valuable resources of character as well as food. Work such as that of the Village Welfare Society helps towards the full use of both these essentials.

C. W.

'I Have Decided to Work'

By Subhas V. Gajendragadkar, Poona

AS I COME from just a middle class family, I know and understand the difficulties and feelings of such people. My father was a clerk in the District Local Board office. My eldest brother, a graduate in chemistry, is serving in a factory. The next two elder brothers are MAs serving as lecturers in colleges at my home place—Sholapur. I am the fourth, studying in a medical college here. The fifth and youngest is in tenth standard. We brothers are without a sister. Truly, my parents educated us with careful planning and patience.

Professor Gladdened

September 5, 1962 was celebrated as Teachers' Day in our college. I was thinking about the great men who made history and achieved freedom for our beloved motherland. Their character struck me so much that I decided to develop a good moral character and the first thing I did was to return the books that I had taken from the library clerk illegally with the help of my brother who was a friend of the clerk. I approached the professor in charge of the library and said, "Sir, I have taken these books illegally from the library. I return them and please forgive me." The professor was very glad and I also felt a great relief and happiness. My brother at

first rebuked me, but later admitted that I was right.

Two and a half years after this incident, during the first year of medical college, I heard that Mr. Rajmohan Gandhi was to give a public speech in Poona. I heard him, came back to the hostel and wrote to him about my eagerness to help to build our land. I learned from him about Moral Re-Armament which, of course, attracted me. The absolute moral standards—absolute honesty, absolute purity, absolute unselfishness and absolute love—are guiding me like the Pole star and, I am confident, will guide millions of people to change their lives and make the world worthy to live in.

Ticketless Travel

With firm determination, I am trying to correct the wrong things I have done. I returned the money to the railway authorities for my ticketless travel, to the drama associations for enjoying dramas without buying tickets. I am, truly, experiencing that when we listen to the Inner Voice and are guided by God and when we put right what we can put right, God puts right what we cannot.

One of the happiest days in my life was the day when I got honest with the lecturer in the medical

college about how I gave wrong reports of experiments, how I hated him and how I got my journal certified without signatures inside. That day I was happier—more than the day when I was awarded the Jagannath Sankarsheth Scholarship.

Time to Act

Today we have to answer problems within and without. We feel it risky to believe in anybody's words, we muse in wishful dreams and tall talk without action, praise to the face and slap on the back, mind others' business more than ours. We are hateful, divided and selfish—to the extent that others invade to crush us. Yet it is not too late. We have a few, but need many more men of character and guts, straight and fearless and above all, determined firmly to bear responsibility at any cost.

The task ahead of us is certainly more difficult than ever before in history. The time for action has come. All of us have to work with Moral Re-Armament—individually as well as collectively—to change this serious world into a glorious one. I have decided to work.

UNDER THE LENS—from page 7

need to change. In their own interests there should be a gentleman's agreement to work together to resolve immediate and urgent problems even when they have to expose each other's weaknesses in preparation for battle. In doing so the country may develop a practical and constructive alternative to the present chaos.

VIEWPOINT

COMPETITION

* Should India's Taxes Be Cut by Half?

Closing date: April 1

** Should Film Censorship be Abolished?

Closing date: April 15

Prizes: Rs. 25, Rs. 15

Send entries of 500 words or less to: Viewpoint, HIMMAT, First Floor, 294, Bazargate Street, Bombay-1.

LETTERS

SHORTEN FILMS

DEAR EDITOR: The art of the film is deteriorating. We are given long rambling films, with magnificent photography ("Lawrence of Arabia") or superb sets ("My Fair Lady"). But if editors used their scissors more and cut films to half their length, surely finer, sharper movies with more dramatic impact would emerge. Even the delightful "Sound of Music" could have combined more of the action of the story with the visual effects. Scenery is far more exciting when it complements or heightens a drama.

The physical fatigue with which one leaves the theatre after a four-hour stint often outweighs the enjoyment.

Indian films too would benefit from a ruthless editor with sharp shears.

Am I alone in this opinion? I would like to know what other readers think.

KAMLA DESHPANDE*

Bombay 1

*This week's Rs. 10 prize winner

ENEMIES INTO FRIENDS

DEAR EDITOR: With regard to the two Viewpoints in your issue of January 28, 1966, ("Should Britain use force against Rhodesia?") I wish to differ

from your award of first and second prizes.

Your first prize winner seemed to forget that no force was used, nor a drop of blood shed in the Ian Smith coup, as compared with the other regrettable happenings in Africa. Her attitude is of the "eye for an eye" brand, while that of Miss Sen is more in line with "changing your enemies into your friends". And we certainly need a lot of the latter philosophy.

DR. J. F. LE GRANGE

Natal, South Africa

Prizes are awarded not for the point of view but for the force of the argument put forward. Naturally, contributions do not necessarily represent the views of HIMMAT.—Ed.

TELL WAR COSTS

DEAR EDITOR: The Union Finance Minister, Mr. Sachindra Chaudhury, is reported to have remarked in Parliament in reply to a member's query that he is unable to "divulge" the exact amount spent during the recent Indo-Pak conflict "in the public interest". I fail to understand the logic behind this. After the Tashkent agreement it seems rather strange that the Government should be unduly secretive about revealing the exact amount spent on the war. People have every right to know this figure. For this amount which is bound to be fantastic and incurred at the cost of economic development would empha-

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

size, among other things, the importance of peaceful neighbourly relations.

It would also help in softening the opposition to the Tashkent agreement now widespread amongst some opposition parties and impress on them the fact that the price paid for peace by the withdrawal of troops from some forward positions is after all not very high. Mr. Satya Narain Sinha, presently leader of the Lok Sabha, revealed at a press conference in Bangalore that 15 days of conflict had cost Rs. 500 crores.

V. RAGHURAMAN

Bombay 22

It is not easy to estimate the total cost of the war. At best an approximate figure can be arrived at. The reader's basic point that an official estimate by Government will help, holds valid.—Ed.

NORWEGIAN VIEW

DEAR EDITOR: I have been a subscriber to your magazine since the beginning, and I find its commentary on Asian and African affairs extremely interesting. Sometimes your magazine carries news not reaching the Norwegian press, e.g. the changing attitude of Australia towards Asia.

NILS AASHEIM

Oslo, Norway




have compound interests!


Both in the home and in industry, SHRIRAM VINYL P.V.C. Resins and Compounds are fast taking the place of glass, rubber—even metal. Increasingly used for shoes, bags, toys, leather cloth and a host of industrial applications, they are exported to countries all over the world.




SHRIRAM VINYL & CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES
POST BOX NO. 671, NEW DELHI-1



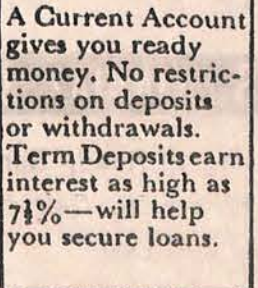
Union Bank Helps People




You'll find it profitable to come to Union Bank. Leave your money with us. And with it, many of your problems.



Whether you are a businessman, an executive, a professional, an industrialist or a trader...




A Current Account gives you ready money. No restrictions on deposits or withdrawals. Term Deposits earn interest as high as 7½%—will help you secure loans.

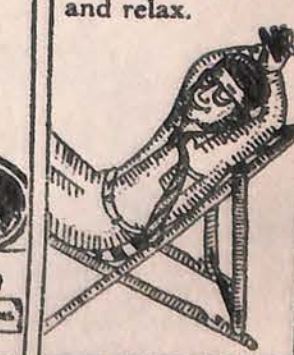


STANDING INSTRUCTIONS SCHEME
CARTAR
MISADRES
SALVAGE
SALVAGE
SALVAGE

We have a 'Standing Instructions Scheme' to tackle your chores—like paying your house rent, car taxes, insurance premiums, etc.



Our Foreign Transactions Officer will handle your Overseas Remittances, Bills of Exchange and Letters of Credit, and get Trade Information and Credit Reports for you.



Just make the first effort. Come to us. Then sit back and relax.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA LTD.

66/80 Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay 1. Telex PR-11 • Calcutta: Telex 228 • Madras: Telex 332 • New Delhi: Telex 311 • Coimbatore: Telex 221 • Hyderabad: Telex 270 • Madurai: Telex 222 • Kanpur: Telex 210 • Nagpur: Telex 213 • Bangalore: Telex 238

Meeting the needs of Modern Industry in:-

Non-Ferrous Metals

Ultra Pure Elements for Electronics

Semiconductor Intermetallic Compounds

Sulphur & Synthetic Rubber

Machinery & Machine Tools

Chemicals & Lime

Belgian Plate Glass

Exporters and local suppliers of:

**Asbestos Fibre, Woollen Carpets, Art Brassware,
Pith (Sola) Hats, Coir Mats and Mattings,
Barytes, Magnesite, Blue Dust, Chrome Ores.**

SEPULCHRE BROS. (INDIA) LTD.

H. O.: Taj Bldg., 210, D. Naoroji Road, Bombay-1.

Branch: P-8, Mission Row Extn., Calcutta-1.

Also at Madras and Delhi.

This was a life MAHARANA PRATAP 1540 — 1597

TO FIGHT invaders the Rajput blood has flowed like a river in spate. Maharana Pratap of Mewar crowns the galaxy of Rajput warriors who fought against overwhelming odds.

Rana Pratap succeeded to the "gadi" of an illustrious house in troubled times. His legacy was unenviable—the honour of a proud ancient house, an empty treasury, parts of his kingdom in the hands of the Moguls, and his subjects disheartened by frequent reverses.

Rana Pratap knew that Akbar brooked no rival, and he had been a thorn in Akbar's side. His subjects looked to him to make the right choice between two alternatives. Both were hard. He had either to carry on a hopeless freedom fight against a formidable foe, or sell his birthright for a mess of imperial pottage. Nobly he chose the former.

A few Rajput princes had already sold their souls to be honoured by the Emperor. They did not care that their honour in dishonour stood. Raja Man Singh of Amber was one of them. He had the dubious honour of marrying the Emperor's sister and of leading the imperial armies against Pratap, his own kith and kin.

The astute emperor sent Rajput emissaries to offer the great Maharana gem-studded golden chains to wear. The chains of slavery! They came with high hopes and went away disappointed.

When goodwill missions failed, Akbar sent Mogul armies under his favourite, Man Singh, to defeat Pratap. The Mogul armies were encamped on the banks of the river Banas near the pass of Haldighat. On June 21, 1576, the fateful battle of Haldighat was fought. The outnumbered Rajputs fought with lion-like courage. Out of the 22,000 Rajputs and Bhils who saw the sunrise over the pass, only a pitiful 7,000 saw the sunset. Dr. Iswari Prasad called it "the great battle which has immortalized Pratap in history and has exalted Haldighat to the rank of Thermopylae in Greece".

But the Mogul victory was pyrrhic. The struggle went on. Even the greatest generals of the Emperor saw the futility of continuing a war for a patch of desert. But the Emperor was adamant. Hunted, the warrior king lived a life of penury. He moved from fortress to fortress, from cottage to cottage, from cave to cave. His iron constitution gave way and he died at the age of 57.

J.R.M.P.

Q and A

Q—Mrs. Gandhi said that if women had not participated in the freedom movement independence would not have come so soon. Can you justify?

T. P. SATHYANARAYANA,
Hyderabad

A—With the advent of Gandhiji on the scene, women participated in the independence struggle. Gandhiji was more than a political leader, he was a social reformer who brought the conservative Indian lady out of her home into the mainstream of national life.

Some had to conquer custom, withstand what their neighbours said and personally risk lathi blows and bullets. The moral support of millions of Indian women to their menfolk in the struggle for freedom certainly accelerated the advent of freedom.

Every Indian mother and wife can play an equally great role today in solving the nation's problems like food shortage, the will to work, if she sees that she is wanted and needed as much as she was then.

Q—In the present political conditions, I feel that India badly needs a strong but virtuous dictator to put an end to our political and economic evils. What have you to say?

A. V. R. RAO, Bangalore 3

A—William Penn said, "Men must choose to be governed by God or they condemn themselves to be ruled by tyrants." That choice still holds good. I do not believe in dictatorship of any man over his fellow-man. To anxiously await a strong and virtuous dictator is to expect somebody else to rescue the country. It is a far more fascinating task to raise an army of men and women who in every walk of life will end political, and economic evils. The

real choice faces all of us every day in a hundred little acts, thoughts and words. Men dedicated to building a new India can be a far more powerful and reliable force to change India than "a strong and virtuous dictator" of whom there have been few in history.

Q—Several Australian papers have stressed the problem of how to check the vermin that destroys millions of tons of foodstuff each year in India. Can you tell me if this loss is so great and the type and nature of the vermin which causes so much havoc?

C. J. WEIR, Albury, Australia

A—There are two schools of thought on the extent of damage caused here by vermin, primarily rats. Former Chairman of the Food Corporation of India T. A. Pai, estimated that 20 to 25 per cent of our food production was either wasted in storage or eaten by pests. An American research scholar at Johns Hopkins University, Mr. Ivan Spillet, credits India with the "largest rat population in the world". In his research he found that godowns in Calcutta have one rat for every square metre and, I may say, that godowns often abound in bandicoots ("rats as big as cats").

ANY QUESTIONS?
SEND THEM TO Q & A, HIMMAT.

Subscribe to
HIMMAT

6 Months : Rs. 6-50

1 Year : Rs. 12

3 Years : Rs. 32

Send name and address with your remittance to:

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

**AN
IDEAL
COOKING
MEDIUM**



RATH
VANASPATI

The Asia We Want

By Rajmohan Gandhi

Bangalore

ESPECIALLY during these tumultuous days in India, it is necessary to be clear on our larger aims for Asia and the world.

What kind of Asia does India want? What is New Delhi's blueprint of a transformed, modernized Asian continent?

Peking has suffered recent setbacks in Asia and Africa, but its aim remains as precise as ever—to bring Communism to Asia and to the world.

China may or may not succeed in achieving her aim. Even if she succeeds the basic forces that keep Asia backward will not be cured.

A veteran Bengal Socialist once told me of his visit to Moscow in 1922. He talked with Lenin, attended an international conference of Communist Party delegates and watched the relationship between Communists from different nations.

"I found pride, superiority and arrogance. Party leaders tried to smother these, but did not quite succeed. There was suppression but no cure," he said.

The envy and hate between Chinese Communist leaders and their Soviet colleagues (who call themselves Asian, too) has demonstrated Communism's failure.

If Communism is insufficient for Asia, so are Western ideas of liberalism, rationalism and democracy. Nor, in my opinion, is it possible to find a complete answer in Asian traditions alone.

Liberty Treasured

I treasure the concepts of liberty and equality which the West has taught us. I salute the wise and valiant men of India's past. But Indian society today, fashioned by the twin forces of Indian tradition and Western experience, is cramping and chaotic, unable to satisfy the aspirations of our people. It requires a fundamental change.

Let us emulate the dedication of Communists. Let us preserve the best of our past. Let us maintain the freedoms of thought, expression and worship and the institution of parliamentary democracy we have inherited from the West. Yet all this will not solve Asia's problems of war, hate and poverty.

We must make Asia into something more than a geographical entity. In simple terms, Asia must become a family where we know one another, are interested in one another and are, in fact, fond of one another.

Asians know far more about the European country that may have colonized them than about other Asian lands. Only a minute percentage of Indians have visited England, but nearly everyone knows about London, Shakespeare and Queen Victoria. Yet the knowledge of most of us about Thailand, Indonesia, Cambodia, Korea, Iran or Lebanon is nil. Even when it comes to neighbours like China, Pakistan, Burma, Nepal and Ceylon, whose actions directly and obviously influence India, the information an average Indian has about them is worse than sketchy.

It would be an interesting test for a school or college teacher, factory foreman, panchayat leader (or even the head of a family) to find out how many people in his charge can name a dozen Chinese cities or five Chinese rivers, or describe China's terrain or economy.

Cause of Stagnation

I am satisfied that the root cause of Asia's stagnation is our self-worship.

Jealousy and hate spring from it. Absence of interest in other people, in neighbouring men or neighbouring nations, is its direct consequence. Feuds between castes, tribes and races are its inevitable by-products. Pulling other people down, crushing initiative and squashing talent also follow from it.

Human nature has to be changed if Asia is to be remade. Union will come from a drastic change in the aims and motives of men. It can, and it will, come through the revolution of Moral Re-Armament.

It is coming already. In October 1965, the Prime Minister of South Korea chaired a demonstration for Moral Re-Armament in Seoul. A large number of Japanese took part. Koreans have, as a result of nearly 50 years of Japanese occupation, hated Japanese with steely hate. Yet at that conference changed Japanese completely won Korean confidence.

A few weeks later textbook publishers in Korea were instructed to remove anti-Japanese propaganda from history books. Now men in Korea and Japan fighting for Moral Re-Armament have plans to restore friendship among students, workers, industrialists and farmers of the two countries.

What is happening between Japan and Korea can also happen between Thailand and Cambodia, India and Pakistan, Russia and China.

Malaysia and Ceylon are two nations that could pilot Asia into the new age. A change in Malaysia, affecting the Chinese, Malays and Indians who live there, will have immediate repercussions among China's 600 million people, Indonesia's 100 million and among the 600 million Indians and Pakistanis.

India a Pace-Setter

In Ceylon a strong force of youth are on the march. They have made their mark both on the Government and on leftist Opposition leaders. They believe that Ceylon is compact enough and courageous enough to attempt the creation of a society that could be the model for all Asia.

Despite the news of Nagaland, Mizo Hills, Bengal and Punjab, I believe that India also can be a pace-setter.

For this belief I find confirmation in the response of millworkers, hotel waiters, taxi drivers, students, professors, politicians and businessmen to the clear challenge of Moral Re-Armament.

The Speaker of the Mysore State Assembly, Mr. B. Vaikunta Baliga, arranged for a group of young Indians trained in Moral Re-Armament to give their convictions in song and speech to nearly 150 legislators. Immediately the group was pressed by a number of them to visit their constituencies.

The day may not be far when India and Japan, Korea, Malaysia and Ceylon—with the full partnership of countries like Australia and New Zealand—unitedly offer Moral Re-Armament to the rulers and the people of China. They must confront China ideologically—with the power and attraction of a superior idea.

SHIP WITHOUT A CAPTAIN



During this month alone 18 ships will unload nearly 4 lakh tons of wheat in Bombay. The tanker, York, (left) brought 19,100 tons from Houston, Texas, before returning for another load last week. In the Atlantic on the way to India the York encountered 50 foot waves for five days running. "The worst storm in my 37 years at sea", said Third Officer Hall. In Aden her Captain, Thomas R. Quigley, took ill and died. At anchor in Bombay the crew collected Rs. 5,000 and later gave it for the building of a playground at Villa Theresa Convent School in memory of their Captain, who had no children of his own. Villa Theresa was chosen because the Sisters visit the York whenever she docks to sell handicrafts. Fittingly the playground will be named after Captain Quigley. His widow, Florence, lives in Jacksonville, Florida.



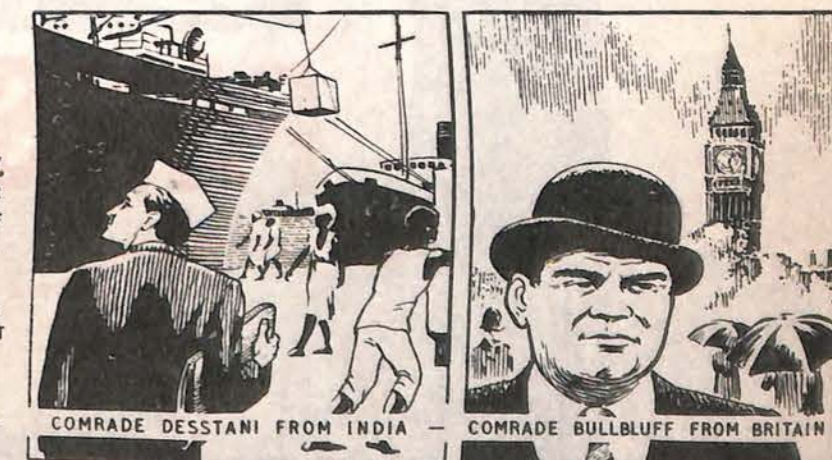
Children of Villa Theresa Convent with York's Third Officer Hugh Hall and Chief Cook Jack Wood after presentation ceremony.

THE DICTATOR'S SLIPPERS

by PETER HOWARD



HIS EXCELLENCY, MR. SATURN, MINISTER OF INTERIOR AND CHIEF OF POLICE, IS SPEAKING TO HIS SECRETARY THROUGH AN INTERCOM, CALLING FOR A SECRET CONFERENCE OF TOP REVOLUTIONARY LEADERS FROM FOUR CONTINENTS



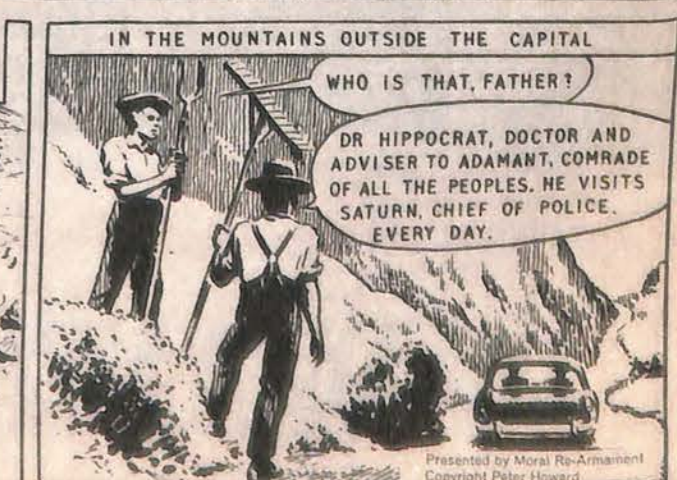
COMRADE DESSTANI FROM INDIA — COMRADE BULLBLUFF FROM BRITAIN



COMRADE POLYGLOT FROM SOUTH AMERICA...



COMRADE IRASCA FROM AFRICA...



IN THE MOUNTAINS OUTSIDE THE CAPITAL

WHO IS THAT, FATHER?

DR HIPPOCRAT, DOCTOR AND ADVISER TO ADAMANT, COMRADE OF ALL THE PEOPLES, HE VISITS SATURN, CHIEF OF POLICE, EVERY DAY.

world-wide acceptance

Orient

FANS

ORIENT GENERAL INDUSTRIES LTD.
CALCUTTA-54

ASP OGI-4/65

HIMMAT

WEEKLY 2

VOL 2 NO 21

Asia's New Voice

FRIDAY MARCH 25 1966



**WHO IS
RUNNING
DJAKARTA**

?
■ Page 3

Calcutta Report page 7
BENGAL ON A POWDER KEG