

HIMMAT

25p

Asia's new voice

WEEKLY

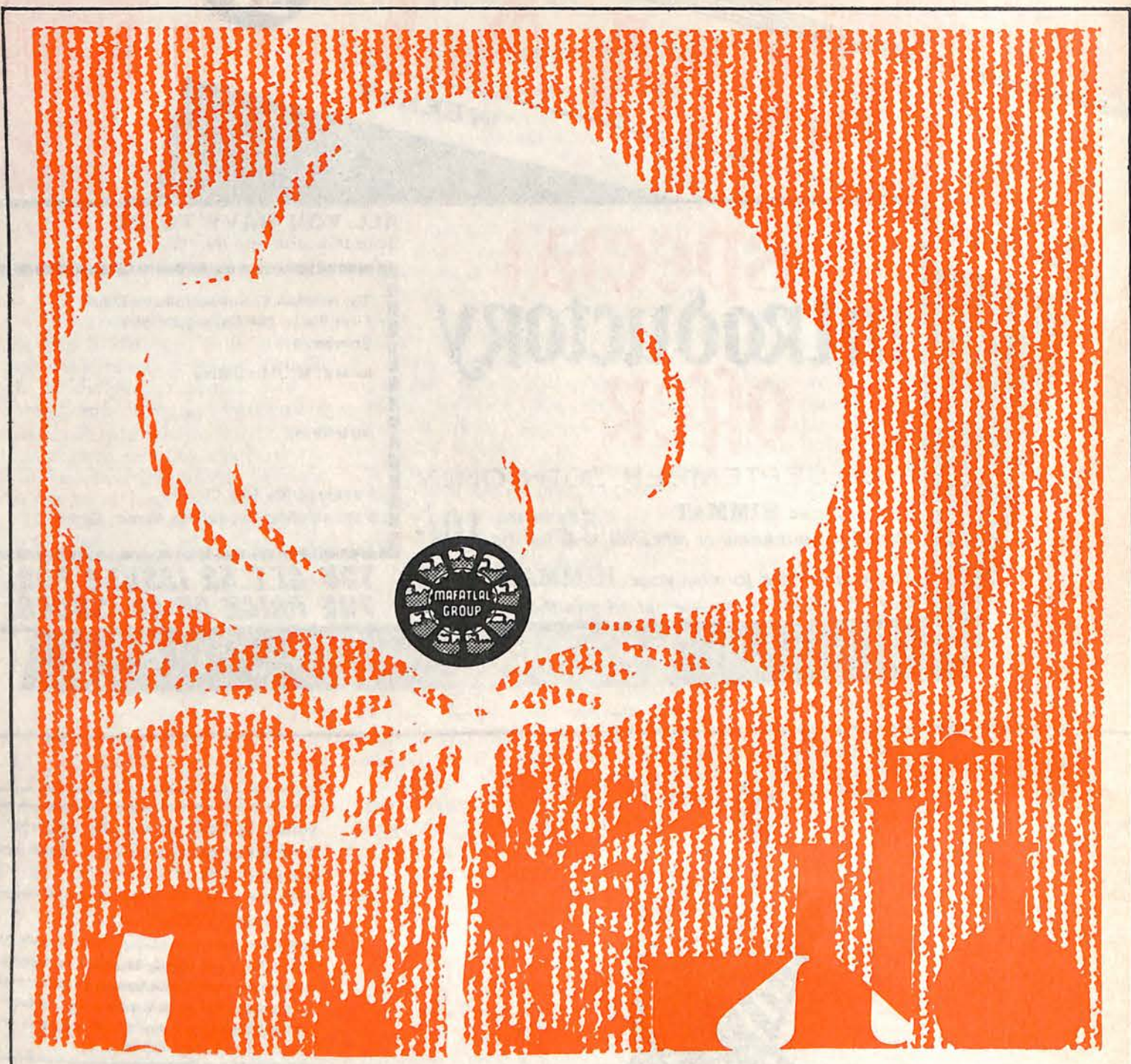


**TOWARDS
THE WILL
TO LIVE
TOGETHER**
page 7

President Radhakrishnan:
"Look far ahead. Do not be short-sighted."

Friday
October 1
1965

NO TIME TO FAULT FRIENDS
by Rajmohan Gandhi Page 22



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HIMMAT

Asia's new voice

WEEKLY

Bombay

Friday, October 1, 1965

Vol. I No. 48

Foolishness

AFTER 16 days of hostilities, India will never be the same again. Every man from a chaprasi onwards has felt responsible for the defence of the nation. The country has grown in confidence and experience. It now needs to develop in maturity and perspective.

Tempers were frayed in Parliament last week when a private member moved a resolution that India should quit the Commonwealth. The three major arguments advanced were that Mr. Wilson has shown concern at India crossing the international boundary, but had nothing to say about armed infiltration by Pakistan into India; that the British Government imposed an embargo on arms sales to India; that the British press was against India in the conflict.

It is surprising that not a single member of Parliament rose to present the other side of the case.

Britain is not the entire Commonwealth. The Commonwealth is also Canada, Australia and New Zealand—nations that responded magnificently when China attacked us. The Commonwealth is nations of Africa like Nigeria, Kenya and Uganda; the Commonwealth is also Malaysia, Cyprus and Singapore who have supported India's case recently. Increasingly the Commonwealth is becoming influenced by Afro-Asian members. The new Commonwealth Secretariat is primarily the inspiration of African members.

Mr. Nehru valued the Commonwealth association and said that the Prime Ministers' Conference was the only place where he could meet and discuss as friends with leaders of other nations.

Nor is the advantage lost on Mr. Shastri who last June attended his first Commonwealth Prime Minister's Conference. Mr. Nehru was one of the main architects of the Commonwealth of today. It was he who had proposed that a Republic be made eligible for membership. He said at the time:

"We joined the Commonwealth obviously because we think it is beneficial to us... It is perfectly clear that each country is completely free to go its own way... In the world today where there are so many disruptive forces at work, where we are so often on the verge of war, I do not think it is a safe thing to encourage the breaking of any association that one has."

It is quite likely that, as Mr. Nehru said these words, he was thinking of the sons of India scattered throughout the Commonwealth from the plantations of the Fiji Islands to the timber forests of Canada. India being in the Commonwealth is a security for them. There is a great community of Indians in East Africa, lakhs in Malaysia, and British Guiana, and no less than 150,000 in Britain alone who enjoy facilities of first-class citizenship.

Before India yields to the temptation of being piqued by Britain, she may well consider even her own long-term interests. There was perspective in what Railways Minister S. K. Patil told Prime Minister Shastri: "If America went to war in Guatemala or

Uruguay, you would tell both sides to stop fighting. You wouldn't tell them who is at fault."

Let us develop closer associations with the U.S., Japan and other nations. Commonwealth membership does not bar this. There is talk nowadays of India having to stand alone. It is a great quality to be able to do so. It is foolishness to invite it.

Britain may have her faults. But if we in India have a dynamic policy, could we not help shape the Commonwealth of the future? We may also consider not only what we can get out of the Commonwealth, but what we can contribute to strengthen and enlarge it into a real family of nations. For all men of vision and goodwill have to continue to work for that day.

Sense in Panama

SIMULTANEOUS SPEECHES in Washington and Panama, by President Johnson and President Robles, have announced the intended abolition of the 1903 Canal Treaty and the drafting of a new pact to "recognize Panamanian sovereignty over the Canal Zone". By abrogating what President Robles has called "that accursed Treaty", Mr. Johnson lanced the boil of anger which was crippling this strategic area.

It was soon after the Spanish-American War in 1898 that the U.S. first gave serious consideration to building a canal to link the Pacific and Atlantic Oceans and obviate the necessity of sailing round Cape Horn. Panama, at that time, was a province of Colombia. In November 1903 a revolt broke out and within three days the U.S. recognized the new Republic of Panama. The young Republic quickly granted the U.S. rights over land for a canal and sovereignty "in perpetuity" over a five-mile strip on either side. For this 552-square-mile territory, known as the Canal Zone, the U.S. paid \$10 million and \$250,000 per annum. The annual payment was twice raised, to \$450,000 in 1936 and to \$1,900,000 in 1955.

Pressures, however, have been mounting for some time against what Panamanians regarded as "American occupation" of their territory. In January 1964 rioting resulted in 24 dead and hundreds injured. President Johnson later promised new negotiations. These he carried towards the final stage last week.

Also announced was the negotiation of a separate treaty concerning a new sea-level canal across the Isthmus. The present 50-mile canal, opened to shipping in 1914, can no longer cope. Over 300 ships are too large to go through with full loads.

The Chairman of the U.S. Atomic Energy Committee, Dr. Glen Seaborg, has recommended the use of nuclear power to blast a new channel across the Isthmus. It could be completed in five to ten years at a cost \$620 million-\$2,300 million. Normal excavation would cost \$2,300 million to \$13,000 million.

Here is a joint venture of construction when destruction is in the air at so many points. It is refreshing to see the progress of good sense in Panama.

Briefly Speaking ...

You may not know when you are well off. But the Internal Revenue Department does.

—MIAMI HERALD

Lucky Shoe

WHEN KHRUSHCHEV banged his shoe in the United Nations, he did not know what cause he was helping. A Norwegian firm is now sending out photographs of Mr. Khrushchev doing his grand act, captioned: "Khrushchev hammers. But the panels and doors of the Security Council Chambers at the United Nations are made by Gasmussen and Hansen of Oslo."

Only Seems Longer

WOMEN OUTLIVE MEN everywhere in the world except in four countries—Upper Volta, Cambodia, Ceylon and India.

In India a man's average life is 42 years and that of a woman 41. In North America and Europe the aver-

age is 73 years for women and 67 for men.

These facts are disclosed in the United Nations Report on Demography, recently issued.

The Demographic Year Book omits one relevant fact: It is not true that married men live longer than single men. It only seems longer.

Bourgeois Definitions

Socialism—You have two cows and give one to your neighbour.

Communism—You have two cows; the Government takes both and gives you the milk.

Fascism—You have two cows; the Government takes both, sells you the milk.

Nazism—You have two cows; the Government takes both, shoots one, milks the other and throws the milk away.

Capitalism—You have two cows; you sell one and buy a bull.

Encouraging Initiative

THE CHIEF MINISTER of Maharashtra has asked Government employees to consider whether they are performing the duties entrusted to them honestly and faithfully. Deprecating their tendency to shirk work and avoid taking decisions, he observed that such persons got protection, while those who took the initiative and made *bona fide* mistakes in the process, got into trouble.

The Chief Minister "pleaded" that this must change.

Mr. Naik made a bold statement and has shown that he genuinely wants to encourage initiative. If his colleagues in the Cabinet take the cue from him, Maharashtra could pioneer a streamlined administration.

Facts and Fiction

WHILE IT IS UNDERSTANDABLE that the leading light of the Indo-Arab Society, Dr. R. A. Zakaria, should be peeved that the Arab world has not solidly supported India in the last days, it does not warrant his being incorrect on his facts.

Speaking at a symposium last week, he is reported to have said that Jordan was "a tiny little state not bigger than Santa Cruz". The area of Jordan

is 37,500 square miles. The area of Bombay city is 26 square miles and of the entire Bombay suburban area, of which Santa Cruz is a tiny part, 160 square miles.

Heavy Reading

WHEN NEW YORK PAPERS went on strike recently, the venerable *New York Times* was the worst sufferer. It was planning the next day an all time record 780-page issue of the paper, weighing 7 lbs.

It is one thing to produce a paper. It is another thing to distribute it. I wonder if newsboys in New York charge extra for cartage.

Man-Eaters

WE IN INDIA are so distracted with references to human "man-eaters" by our Finance Minister that when the real man-eaters stalk our land, we let them get away with their kill. A report says that in the Ramgiri Udagiri taluk of Orissa, 60 people were killed by man-eaters last year.

Tigers go on the rampage from early November, but this year 20 deaths have already been reported. A shikari noted that people in this area were defenceless against tigers. The Government has now issued six double-barrelled rifles for the area.

Ramgiri is not the only tiger-infested area in Orissa. The menace is spreading due to thinning out of forests by the expanding population. Another cause is the killing of game in the forests by poachers.

Would it not be better to create a tiger reserve in Orissa rather than to permit them to menace 13 districts of the state?

Cooling

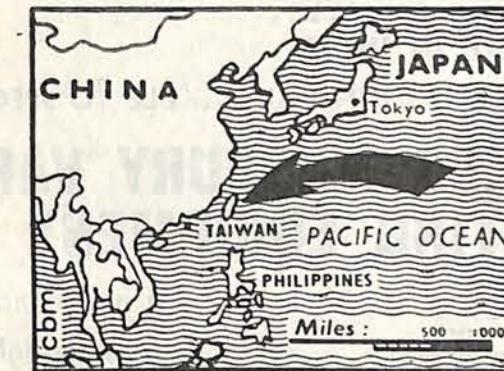
A FOREIGN LADY VISITOR to Bombay writes: "I went to a matinee performance of 'Operation Crossbow' at the Metro last week. I was astounded to see that in the audience, on a working day, over half the audience consisted of men who were too old to be students and too young to be retired. Could you please tell me how so many of your countrymen can spare the time during office hours to go to cinema houses when there is so much to be done in your nation?"

Would any reader like to answer her question?

R.M.L.

TAIWAN—The Other China

By Leonard B. Allen



In a rapidly changing world the significant thing about any nation—large or small—is not only what it has achieved, but what it is aiming to achieve. Not only where it is but where it is going.

Economic, political, and cultural achievements can be very impressive. In a revolutionary age, it is the national purpose and global aim that are decisive.

Where is Taiwan, the present seat of the Republic of China, headed?

In terms of achievement in the past fifteen years, the nation of Free China has few rivals. With a population of 12 million—more than Australia's—Free China is now second only to

Professor Allen was History Lecturer at the University of Rangoon. He served with the Chinese Ministry of Information, Radio during World War II in Chungking.

Japan in Asia in rate of economic growth. Inhabiting a land area about the size of Holland, the hard-working people of Taiwan have attained, over the past twelve years, an average rate of economic growth of 7.4 per cent. Last year it was 10 per cent.

In contrast to Communist China, which, with its forced economy, must purchase wheat from Canada and Australia to survive, Free China—with an agricultural growth in 1964 of 8.9 per cent—is able to export rice. The people of Taiwan have an average daily calorie intake of 2,400—the highest in Asia.

So great has been Free China's economic development that foreign aid from the United States, except for military assistance, has ceased.

Many factors are credited with this economic miracle in Free China, such as sound planning, chemical fertilizer development, land reform, vigorous pursuit of trade abroad, and wise encouragement of foreign investments in Taiwan's expanding industry. Above all it has been the diligence and discipline of her people.

On the matter of land reform, the "Land-to-the-Tiller Act" of 1953 has benefited over 500,000 families, more than doubling their income in ten years. Absentee land holdings were

limited by this act to 7.5 acres, the excess lands being taken, with due compensation, and sold by the government to tiller-farmers. Today 87 per cent of the farmers in Taiwan own the land they till. They have increased the rice yield per acre by 41 per cent in ten years. This land

reform, affecting the 54.5 per cent of Taiwan's population engaged in agriculture, has given a sound foundation for industrial development.

In closing the Taipei office of the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID), Gerald H. Huffman, the Acting Director, cited the Taiwan Government as "an outstanding example of how, through self-help, a developing country can reach the point where it can carry on without concessional aid".

No less impressive has been Taiwan's achievement in other fields. All major towns and agricultural areas are now accessible as a result of railway development. Six international airlines serve Taipei, including Free China's own national flag carrier, the Civil Air Transport. In terms of education, Taiwan now has 97 per cent of her children in school. Literacy has reached 80 per cent, among Asia's highest. In 1964 there were 51,707 students enrolled in 35 colleges and universities. From overseas 8,000 Chinese were taking their higher education in Taiwan in 1964.

With regard to public health, Taiwan is considered the healthiest place in South East Asia. In 1964 there were 175 hospitals, 390 health stations and 440 mobile health units.

Medical personnel are available at the rate of one per thousand of population.

In military terms, Free China's posture of strength on the flank of Communist China is formidable. Peking's all-out attempt in 1958 to take Quemoy, Chiang Kai-shek's island outpost astride the entrance to the important harbour of Amoy, was a flat failure. During that encounter the Free China air force clearly demonstrated its superiority over the Straits of Taiwan. Mao Tse-tung has indicated his respect for the Taiwan military threat by stationing 600,000 of his 2½ million army—the largest in the world—on the east coast of China. Free China guerrillas are engaged in operations all the way from Shantung Peninsula on the Yellow Sea to Hainan Island on the South China Sea, pinning down nearly a third of Mao's forces which might otherwise pose a threat to South-East Asia or to India.

Aid to Africa

Impressive as Free China's achievements are—economic, social, military—the question arises whether her national purpose and global aim are sufficient to turn the ideological tide in Asia, or to out-bid the appeal of Peking in Africa and Latin America.

To her credit, Free China has extensive technical aid programmes—notably in rice cultivation techniques—greatly prized in Africa. Technicians from 24 countries of Africa have been brought to Taiwan for advanced studies.

In the diplomatic field, Free China has more than held her own. Well over half the nations of the world that maintain diplomatic relations

Continued on page 8

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CHALTA HAI ...



"No, this isn't a bomb crater. The road is always like this after the monsoon."

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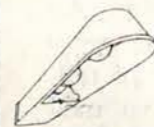
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Towards the will to live together

The cease-fire is welcome, but it is only a respite. It has actually produced an armed confrontation all along the border between India and Pakistan.

Attitudes have hardened on both sides, positions adopted by the two countries seem to have become more irreconcilable. Already the Secretary General has had to report to the Security Council violations of the cease-fire by Pakistan. But for the time being the hot war has become a diplomatic war. Any time it can again become an armed conflict.

By answering the Pakistani attempt to subvert Kashmir, India has achieved her limited aims in the conflict. Our armed forces have regained their reputation as an efficient striking force in a limited war. If Pakistan's purpose in sending infiltrators into Kashmir on August 5 was to revive the Kashmir dispute and force international attention, she has succeeded. For the cease-fire in the view of the Security Council and international opinion is but a necessary precursor of negotiations on Kashmir.

At the same time there is no use ignoring the fact that along with the desire for peace India was under strong international pressure to end the conflict. She will be under the same sort of compulsion in the coming weeks and months to make Kashmir negotiable. India will find it very hard to withstand the combined weight of the opinion of the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. on this subject. If

this is true, we should not make it more difficult for ourselves by helping to freeze public opinion behind old attitudes. India needs to combine strength with flexibility if she is not to jeopardize her long-term aim of becoming a modern power.

Furthermore, with China menacing the frontiers in Ladakh and Sikkim, India was faced with the difficult prospect of having to fight a war on many fronts. Our resources would have been strained to the maximum. As long as the Chinese were fighting only a limited war of attrition against our border posts India would have been fighting single-handed a combination of Pakistan and China. (This assumes that the U.S. would have intervened only in the case of a large scale threat from China).

Foolish to Lose Friends

The Indian armed forces might have been capable of dealing with the situation but few will question the desirability of preventing the recurrence of such a predicament. From now on India will have to reckon with the possibility of any conflict with Pakistan escalating into war with China.

The U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R., in wishing to end the Indo-Pakistan conflict, want to avoid the creation of a situation which calls for their military intervention against China with all its dangerous nuclear possibilities.

There is no use getting angry with either of these powers if in the desire to end the Indo-Pakistan conflict they refuse to commit themselves publicly in favour of India. It would be foolish to lose what support and friendship they are already giving us because they do not give us more.

Strong reaction against Britain is understandable, but the growing demand to quit the Commonwealth is childish. It is time to accept the fact that the United Kingdom does not think in the same fashion as India does on the question of Kashmir and Pakistan. Much as we might deplore Mr. Wilson's seeming partiality for Pakistan, surely it is not criminal for him to hold an opinion contrary to India on this particular matter. If it were, an aggrieved Britain

Under the Lens



by R. VAITHESWARAN

should have left the Commonwealth because of the strong criticism she faced when she attacked the Suez Canal some years ago, and the U.S.A. should have stopped all aid to India because Mr. Shastri strongly condemned her actions in Vietnam.

There are very few examples in international relations of total agreement between nations. Even the Communist Bloc does not present such an identity. More often common areas of interest co-exist with areas of conflicting policy. A mature foreign policy demands that India learns to accept the existence of divergent policies in some matters alongside an area of agreement which she exploits to her benefit.

President Radhakrishnan's call to the nation: "Look far ahead. Do not be short-sighted", indicates that the realities are, of course, understood by the leaders of Government in India but they need to be comprehended as well by our more excitable M.P.s and public opinion.

Tragic Hostility

The world is right in believing that apart from the rights and wrongs in the case it is tragic and senseless for India and Pakistan to be permanently hostile to one another.

It must be plain to leaders in Pakistan who do not want the ascendancy of the Chinese Communist ideology that greater penetration of China will ultimately engulf the whole subcontinent and establish Chinese suzerainty in this region. It must be equally plain to sober opinion in India that a settlement between India and Pakistan is a worthy aim even if the passions of the moment make it seem a distant goal.

The condition for the development of both countries lies in their will to live together. If we are able to work together as well, a Rawalpindi-New Delhi axis will become a major power centre in the world of tomorrow.

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TAIWAN—from page 5

with either Peking or Taipei still recognize Free China rather than Communist China. A vigorous programme of diplomatic exchange visits to and from foreign capitals has been largely responsible for this continuing preference for Free China. In the case of Burundi, bordering the Congo, the misbehaviour of the Peking Embassy has recently led to their expulsion.

Still the question remains whether Taiwan has further reaches to attain in pacing the ideological offensive in Asia and elsewhere.

In his book "Soviet Russia in China", President Chiang Kai-shek points out that in the conquest of the China mainland, the Communist striking power was 20 per cent military and 80 per cent political. Can it be said that today—16 years later—Free China has reversed that ratio of striking power?

Interpreting the word "political" to include the ideological, does Free China present to the liberty-loving peoples of Asia a global purpose more appealing, more compelling than that

of Peking? Can Free China offer a more dynamic idea to satisfy the hearts and minds of the multi-millions of the entire continent—let alone the other millions of Africa and Latin America for whom Peking is making such a determined bid?

Clearly something further is needed.

The revolutionary pace of the latter half of the twentieth century is accelerating so swiftly that Free China may now need a further dimension of ideological penetration. An idea that can rally the moral conviction and commitment of the youth of Asia, Africa, Latin America and the entire world—out-moding and out-marching anything that Peking or Moscow have to offer!

This could be the new target for Taiwan.

In pacing the moral ideology of freedom for the whole world, Taiwan might find the 80-to-20 preponderance of strength that would assure a liberated mainland as the heartbeat of a Free Asia.

Her friends, who are many, could wish her no better fortune than this.

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FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

Parliamentary Rule on Trial in Congo

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Nairobi

"Having suffered from year-long rebellion, the Congo is now suffering from what is likely to be a year-long election," wrote "The New York Times".

Voting for the new Parliament started six months ago. M. Victor Nendaka, the new and powerful Interior Minister, has announced that the new Parliament session will continue until December 6. This will be the first meeting since Parliament was dissolved 2 years ago by President Kasavubu. But the whole electoral process will not be wound up until a new President is elected six months from then.

Congo has reached a very delicate point in its gradual emergence from civil war. Having failed to gain control in the provinces, the rebels and their supporters are expected to make an all-out bid to capture the Central Government in Leopoldville through political manoeuvring, assassination, and eventual force of arms. If anti-Tshombe elements are given too much power by the President on the time-honoured pretext of "broadening the Government", it could lead to a renewed breakdown of central authority and a severance of the ties that hold Katanga. The enemies of unity are hard at work to drive wedges between Kasavubu, Tshombe and Nendaka.

Congo desperately needs a strong, united Government to continue the task of economic and social reconstruction, especially in the North and East where little has been achieved since the rebels were driven off a pillaged and bloodstained land. To avoid devaluation of the franc people must be prepared for hard work and further sacrifice. Unpopular measures lie ahead.

It is possible that M. Tshombe, who is regarded by diplomats in Leopoldville as having a sounder grasp of economic realities than any other Congolese leader, will not feel it politically safe to push ahead with this long overdue economic reconstruction until he is firmly installed as Head of State

or at least until more power is vested in the office of Prime Minister. But up to now Kasavubu is the sole contestor for the highest office.

How many votes in the new Parliament can Tshombe count on to back his policies? At the moment his CONACO Party has 98 seats out of 166 in the Chamber. (There are one or two results not yet in.) Of these, 27, representing principally the 6 Eastern provinces, are controlled by Nendaka. In a showdown Tshombe could only count on 71 votes, when 84 would be needed for a majority. This emphasizes the vital importance of unity within the CONACO Party at this time, if Parliamentary rule is not once more to wither in the Congo.

A Dangerous Premise

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT
Moscow

Ideological books in Bengali and Hindi, as well as French and Russian, are neatly displayed for the benefit of passengers at Moscow's new airport building.

The 200-foot diameter circular porch, beneath the cover of which passengers will soon emplane, is nearing completion. Spaciousness has been the architect's byword.

Alongside some of the most modern consumer goods displayed to lure the passenger's dollars and pounds, girls calculate the bill using the centuries-old Chinese method of counting.

Russian papers have not made any judgment on the fighting between India and Pakistan. And it is becoming apparent once again that although she may scowl on China's wholehearted support of Pakistan, a common ideology forms a basis of unity that would not permit any open conflict between the two countries. The inevitability of this ultimate conflict is a dangerous premise on which to base any foreign policy, as some Western powers are apt to do.

The week in Asia

RANGOON — General Ne Win returned from a nine-day visit to Moscow.

COLOMBO — The Ceylon Government introduced legislation to deprive persons found guilty of bribery of all their civic rights. If carried, it will first apply to six politicians recently convicted.

BAGHDAD — Abdul Rahman Razaz became Prime Minister of Iraq—the first civilian prime minister since 1958.

DAMASCUS — Dr. Youssef Zouayeh formed a new Syrian Cabinet following the resignation of the Government of General Hafez.

BANGKOK — Seismic shocks recorded in Thailand could have been caused by an atomic explosion or violent earthquake in China, said official sources.

KABUL — Chinese Foreign Minister Marshal Chen-yi discussed the Indo-Pakistan situation with Prime Minister Mohammed Yousuf.

PEKING — The official Chinese news agency issued a statement condemning the U.N.'s role in the Indo-Pakistan conflict and threatening to "set up a revolutionary U.N."

KARACHI — The Pakistan Government said black-out restrictions would continue after the cease-fire.

KUALA LUMPUR—The Sultan of Trengganu was installed as the new Head of State of Malaysia. He was elected by other Malay rulers for five years.

PORT LOUIS — Mauritius is to become independent, probably before the end of 1966, it was announced following a constitutional conference in London.

KARACHI — Demonstrators who attacked British and American offices charged that these countries were conspiring with India against Pakistan.

ADEN — Britain suspended the Aden Constitution and dismissed the Council of Ministers following assassinations and sabotage by nationalists. The High Commissioner, Sir Richard Turnbull, took over direct rule and imposed a temporary curfew.

TOKYO — India ordered 1700 weapon carriers and 500 patrol cars from a Japanese firm.

KARACHI—Pakistan Airlines started a bi-weekly service between Karachi and Peking. The 5000-kilometre direct flight via Peshawar avoids Indian territory.

TOKYO — A device enabling cars to run on kerosene has been developed by the Automobile Technique Research Institute in Tokyo. Sixty taxis tried the device and said it worked satisfactorily.

Malaysia — Sukarno's Frustration

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Kuala Lumpur

Malaysia has recovered from the physical scars of the emergency of 1948-1960. The spiritual scars are not so advanced in healing. The suspicions of the emergency period underly the difficulties between the Federal and Singapore Governments.

Malaysia's healing would be accelerated by one thing more than others—the return of Sukarno to a real Indonesian patriotism and an abandonment by him of a personal adulation system which makes him bigger than the nation. For the true interests of Indonesia and Malaysia are identical. It is his violent policies which prevent Maphilindo, the federation of Malaysia, the Philippines and Indonesia, from being formed.

Indonesia's official ideology rejects Malaysia on many counts:

(1) It was not born in violent revolution, but by consent.

(2) It pursues a liberal economic policy in contradistinction to Indonesia's controlled policy. The contrast between Indonesian chaos and the normal availability of goods in shops in Malaysia was too much for the Indonesian Government. It was bad for the fishermen and traders of Indonesia to see Malaysia.

(3) Because foreign capital remains, Malaysia is classified as neo-colonialist.

To understand Malaysian fear of even small pockets of violence one has only to examine the permanent significance of the emergency.

Mao's Dictum Invalid

Malaysia has no common frontier with any Communist country (unlike Vietnam) so there was no continual stream of arms and supplies to maintain Chin Peng's terrorist forces. The jungle was neutral. Although it provided baffling concealment for the terrorists, it did not provide them with food, and when General Temppler fortified the villages he cut the terrorists off from food.

Moreover, Mao's dictum that guerrillas are to disappear into the population, that they are the fish and the people are the water sustaining them and providing them with a medium of swift movement, was never valid in Malaya. The Malay population

resented exclusively Chinese Communists masquerading as the will of the Malays, and trying to force themselves forward as the rightful leaders of the Malay people, when it was blatantly obvious that they were the servants of Peking.



Tunku Abdul Rahman

Notwithstanding these disadvantages of the terrorist guerrillas, between 8,000 and 15,000 of them kept an army of 80,000 and special forces of 180,000 engaged for 12 years. The Chinese, most of whom opposed the terror but who sat on the fence wherever the situation was dangerous, need to show special tact to live down the image that the violence of Chinese terrorists has left in the mind of Malays.

Drought Hits Australia's Outback

FROM JOHN WILLIAMS

Canberra

Australian farmers must have often wished in the last months for a little of India's monsoon. A large part of the best agricultural country here has been hit by the worst drought this century. So far, it has cost the state of New South Wales, on the eastern seaboard, an estimated £A100 million (Rs. 105 crores).

Light rains have started falling in the coastal areas but they have done little to break the drought, which began last November and is crippling the country's agricultural production. One typical area has had two inches of rain instead of twelve in the last ten months.

Farmers have been cutting back on their herds of sheep and cattle. When there is no grass left on their own properties, they take their stock on long treks so they can feed on the small quantities of grass by the road-

Indonesian and Philippine opposition to Malaysia makes no sense if all three are working, as they say they are, for Maphilindo. Sukarno, whose Government is a playing off of the military against the Communists (PKI), cannot work for Maphilindo since the PKI oppose it.

As for confrontation, the manner in which the military have conducted it is absurd. Groups of 20 and 30 men have been parachuted in, and have been arrested by the police in some instances. Pathetically they have expected Malay risings for their support. It is obvious that the Army has not much heart in the operation. They, after all, with Sukarno in the years 1948 to 1950 prevented a Communist take-over directed by Stalin, and the only beneficiaries from confrontation are the PKI. It is this half-heartedness, plus the presence of Allies, which has protected Malaysia.

But Malaysia, strategically, is merely an outpost of India and the key to Malaysian freedom is really in India. In the second world war the British position in Malaya was lost, but they could retreat to an Indo-Burmese power base from which counter attacks were launched.

Every major Chinese Communist strategy pivots on the premise that India is spineless and confused. If this were true, China would be close to world power. The issue, therefore, is really ideological. The mind and will and conviction of the Indian people could be the deciding factor.

wheat crop—last year a record 151 million bushels—may be cut in half. In northern areas of the state, farmers are sowing a quarter of a million instead of their usual million acres of wheat.

The drought's effect on the whole country will be lessened because of good seasons in other states. In Western Australia this year there has been a record crop of wheat. Farmers in

Verwoerd Disallows Rugby Try

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Johannesburg

Rugby, say some, is the religion of South Africa. And when religious susceptibilities are disturbed, reactions go deep. This is what happened here when Dr. Verwoerd made it clear that non-white players would not be welcome in any touring rugby team from New Zealand.

The proposed tour is still a long way off—it is scheduled for 1967. What brought the issue to a head were some casual remarks by Dr. Craven, high priest of South African rugby, when questioned by journalists in New Zealand. He held out the hope that Maoris would be welcomed on the same basis as other players. This hit the headlines in South Africa as a new break-through in race relations.

Dr. Craven had been given this hope by a parting remark of the Minister of Home Affairs before leaving for New Zealand. "Study the situation," he was told. "Bring me back a report and I will raise the matter with the cabinet."

Whatever the cabinet may have felt individually, they were in no mood to be pressured into such a decision by press headlines. Ver-

woerd's reply was predictable and unequivocal, if a little illogical. He spoke of South Africa's traditional attitude on these matters and said he expected visitors to observe local conventions, as he would the conventions of another country. What he conveniently forgot was that local conventions went by the board a short while ago when a team of Japanese swimmers were welcomed to South Africa. Coloured visitors are regularly given V.I.P. treatment in the best hotels when their status is presumed to warrant it.

What is most interesting is that this latest demand for a non-racial approach comes from many who are normally firm supporters of the Government. What they are feeling now is anyone's guess. As often happens, a vocal minority can carry the day, but much questioning is going on beneath the surface.

Chinese "Time Bomb"—Ceylon Warning

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Colombo

Ceylon, like all Asia, breathed a great sigh of relief as the Indo-Pak fighting stopped. Many here sympathize with India out of fear of China. This was fortified by the recent experience of Ceylon's Marxists working hand in glove with the Chinese.

The Ceylon Observer writes, "The threat of a hot war in the Sikkim area has receded, but China will nevertheless remain in this part of the globe, ticking away ominously like a time bomb which would explode at any moment."

"This is a lesson which India has learned and which Pakistan has still to learn. It is also a lesson to those in Ceylon, particularly those misguided politicians who use terms like 'the rapacious West', who are openly

Continued on next page

The week in India

NEW DELHI — Twenty-two days of fighting between India and Pakistan ended when a cease-fire was declared at 3-30 a.m. on September 23 after India and Pakistan accepted the U.N. proposals. The two armies will remain in their present positions until an agreement for a withdrawal has been worked out.

NEW DELHI — Chinese soldiers crossed the Tibetan border into Uttar Pradesh, Ladakh and Sikkim. **TROMBAY** — Indian nuclear scientists have made a multi-arm neutron spectrometer—the first of its kind to be in operation in the world. Its purpose is to locate atoms and study their motion.

NEW DELHI — Sheikh Abdullah would be detained as long as the Government felt it necessary, said Minister of State for Home Affairs J. C. Hathi.

IMPHAL — Naga hostiles kidnaped six Nagas who refused to pay taxes to the underground government.

NEW DELHI — It was reported that a virtual ban on travel abroad, unless in the national interest, was being enforced owing to foreign exchange difficulties. Invitations with all expenses paid from abroad were not included.

NEW DELHI — Deputy Minister of Education, Mr. B. Darshan, said nine new universities would be set up in Madurai, Kanpur, Meerut, Surat, Bhavnagar, Pondicherry, Goa, New Delhi and in Andhra Pradesh.

NEW DELHI — Eighty-six M.P.s wrote to the Prime Minister urging India to develop nuclear weapons. **HYDERABAD** — Twenty-seven business and trade associations covering a variety of consumer goods decided to set up machinery for voluntary regulation of prices.

NEW DELHI — In a nation-wide broadcast the Prime Minister announced that India was prepared to meet any fresh attack by Pakistan or China. "The black-out has been lifted, but let us not mistake it for the dawn of peace," he said.

MADRAS — The Cricket Board said that, in view of the cease-fire, the West Indies tour of India would take place this winter.

NEW DELHI — A three-member Cabinet Committee was set up to investigate the Punjab Suba question and the Sikhs' grievances. It consists of the Minister for Information, Mrs. Gandhi, Defence Minister Chavan and Rehabilitation Minister Tyagi.

NEW DELHI — Parliament debated a private member's resolution that India should leave the Commonwealth because of Britain's alleged "pro-Pakistani" attitude. Mr. Shastri said he would deal with the issue in the next session.

flirting with China and who are so blind they refuse to see China's fifth column in our midst."

All agree "the Kashmir problem has to be got out of the way if there is to be enduring peace". No one has yet predicted which country will first throw up the needed statesmanship.

The *Ceylon Times* editorializes that a plebiscite seems "the only reasonable and democratic way."

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Senanayake Firm in the Saddle

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Colombo

Dudley Senanayake's Government is firmly in the saddle. The support of the Tamils in the Cabinet and in the country promises communal peace. Their leaders are glad that the separate electoral roll for registered Ceylon citizens from India, planned by the last Government, will not now be implemented.

The new budget under debate, has won approval even from some political opponents. One Opposition M.P. dramatically crossed over to the Government benches and a pro-Bandaranaike independent supported what he said.

With compensation settled for the oil companies, foreign aid is flowing again. Katunayake Airport's extended jet runways, held up when the oil issue cut off U.S. aid, are now in service with Canadian help.

Corruption and cheating are under attack. As a result, the Ceylon Transport Board has made a profit. Gross mismanagement, such as a mountainous over-production of sweets and razor-blades, has been corrected.

Ideologically the country is veering away from Communism. It was "unnecessary" for the Chinese to be allowed the use of Trincomalee naval base, the Prime Minister told an Opposition questioner in Parliament.

High Commissioners with full status are being exchanged between Kuala Lumpur and Colombo, against Opposition protests. While Mrs. Bandaranaike chairs a public meeting in support of the Viet Cong, the most her Marxist colleagues can wring from the Prime Minister is that he thinks the U.S. bombing of North Vietnam "unhelpful" in achieving a peaceful settlement.

Non-Marxist trade unions are gaining strength. In Colombo port, for example, one such union has become so strong that, when a well-known Marxist trade union leader was dismissed for improper conduct, the portworkers did not even come out on strike to support him.

The country is enjoying more unity and confidence than for years. With hard work, honesty and patriotism, as a visiting Japanese leader said recently, Ceylon could well demonstrate a united, effective society for all Asia.

The week elsewhere

CHINESE STRENGTH

HONG KONG—Observers here estimate that China has 3 million men in her armed forces, and 20 million militia. Her army is estimated at 2,500,000. Her air force is the third largest in the world with 3,000 planes, many of them Russian-designed MiGs. She is believed to be building the supersonic MiG-21 and has industries capable of making tanks, submarines and warships. Her navy, consisting of 400 vessels, is her weakest arm.

VIETNAM CONSTRUCTION

SAIGON—U.S. troops are building a \$20 million port at Cam Ranh on the south-east coast of Vietnam. A Japanese survey last year reported that the region was suitable for development as a major industrial centre. Limestone, salt, phosphates and other materials are found nearby. Coal and hydro-electric power are also available. The report proposed a 20-year

programme to develop chemical, steel, aluminium and fertilizer industries. Despite the Viet Cong war, the Vietnamese aim to press on with this plan for their country's economy.

SOUTH INDIA CANAL

MADRAS—The cutting of a canal for ocean-going ships through "Adam's Bridge", the shallow sandstone reef between India and Ceylon, is scheduled under the fourth Five Year Plan (1966-71). Called the Sethusamudram Project, it will cost an estimated Rs. 220 million and take four years to complete. Linked with the canal project is a scheme to develop Tuticorin as a major port. The distance between Tuticorin and Madras via the proposed canal will be 316 miles, instead of 750 miles as at present, going round Ceylon. This will shorten the voyage by nearly two days. Ore carriers from the west coast ports of Goa and Mangalore to Japan will also

be helped. The proposed canal is in Indian territorial waters and will take ships of 30-foot draught.

REVOLT IN WEST IRIAN

WEST IRIAN—There have been reports, minimized by Indonesians but confirmed by diplomatic sources, of an armed uprising by the native Papuans. Djakarta papers said Papuan rebels attacked mobile police and destroyed aviation fuel at Biak, Indonesia's airbase in north-west New Guinea. They were put down by a paratroop battalion flown in from Java. Indonesia took possession of West Irian two years ago on condition that a plebiscite would be held by 1969 to allow the 750,000 population to decide their future. Last week Indonesia announced restrictions on foreigners visiting the island. Stories of discontent with Indonesian rule have been brought by refugees into Australian-controlled New Guinea.

Last June the Indonesian Vice-Governor accused Australia of building an airbase in New Guinea as part of a plan to "encircle Indonesia". Indonesia has Russian TU-16 jet bombers at Biak and Russian-built naval craft based at Kotabaru. Australians and Americans have been undertaking a geographical survey of New Guinea in case of trouble in the area, in which they might be involved militarily together.

SARAWAK UNREST

KUCHING—Reports from Kuching say a Chinese Communist underground is preparing, with Indonesian help, to take over the country. Only the presence of 10,000 British, Gurkha and Australian troops prevents a revolutionary outbreak. One report says the Chinese Communist Clandestine Organization (C.C.O.) has 400 trained guerrillas in the jungle and 4,000 active sympathizers. Another report says there are 26,000 guerrillas and sympathizers, about 15 per cent of the Chinese population.

Sarawak, on the mainly Indonesian island of Borneo, is part of Malaysia. The C.C.O. play on the fear of the native Iban people of Malayan domination. They claim to be fighting to free Sarawak from Malaysian rule. Their long-term aim is to make it a Peking-controlled state. Sukarno tries

to use the C.C.O. for his "crush Malaysia" policy.

Chinese youth are said to be training in jungle camps. There have been ambushes and bomb incidents. Chinese Communists have led Indonesian raiding parties through the border defences. The reports say a Vietnam-type war is likely to develop.

"WEIGHTLESS" PLANE

LONDON—A British scientist has invented a "weightless" plane capable of flying from Britain to Australia in just over an hour. Dr. Barnes Wallis told the British Association (of scientists) he had submitted the designs to the Government three years ago. The plane was designed to fly in rarefied atmosphere at a speed at which centrifugal force would cancel out its weight and keep it up instead of wings. His plane would fly at over 250,000 feet and at 28 times the speed of sound. It would be made of light alloy metals capable of resisting the heat caused by air friction. A revolutionary type of jet engine had been designed for the aircraft.

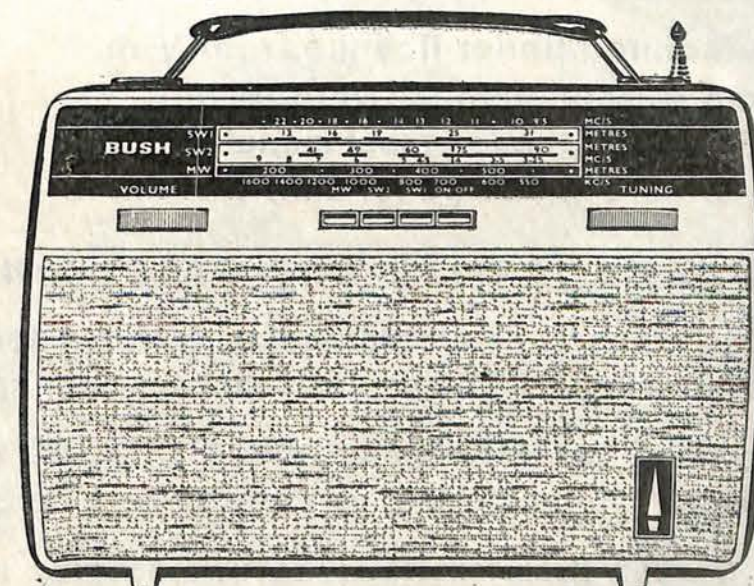
80 CITIES OVER 1,000,000

NEW YORK—India has the world's lowest life expectancy with 42 years for men and 41 for women, states the 1964 edition of the U.N. Demographic Year Book just published. (In Britain life expectancy is 67 for men and 72 for women.) The world's population increased from 3,160 million to 3,215 million in the year. The number of cities with over one million population increased from 30 to 80 in the last 20 years. Of these, 17 are in Europe, 14 in China. New York's population with its suburbs is 11,291,000; Tokyo's, 10,428,000; and Greater London's, 8,186,000.

MILK FROM PLANTS

SWANWICK, England—A substitute for milk has been invented by an English chemist, Dr. H. B. Franklin. Called "plantmilk", it is made exclusively from vegetables. A company has been formed to sell the product. A World Congress of Vegetarians was told that plantmilk could help not only vegetarians, but countries with no dairy produce.

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VIEWPOINT

First Prize: Rs. 35

**EVERY STUDENT SHOULD WORK
FOR ONE YEAR IN INDUSTRY,
AGRICULTURE OR SOCIAL SERVICE**

By Miss R. Sen, Calcutta 19

BEFORE ANY COMMENT is offered on
this subject it would be necessary to
make clear what is meant by "work-
ing in industry, agriculture or social
service".

There are two methods or possi-
bilities for this. Firstly, a Students'
Association can be formed and the
work carried on like a project work.
For example, a model factory with
scope for independent or collective
work would provide work. Similarly,
for agriculture, a model farm equip-
ped in a modern way would serve to
teach students to tackle agricultural
problems practically. Social Service
Clubs could do the same for students
of that line.

This project would require much
in organization, capital and good

teachers. It would equip the student
for practical work. The student
would get a better understanding of
his aptitudes, would be more decided
in college life and gain more interest
in his or her particular field of study.
Steadier, sturdier and more self-
reliant, he would emerge from the
mustiness of college learning not as
an absolute stranger to real work
and the world. This work would also
make up for the deficiency of practi-
cal application in our education.
Manual labour could lose its shame-
facedness and hold up its head
among the country's youth.

The second possibility is that the
students go out to the factories of the
country working as apprentices, to
the villages and fields to work side by

COMPETITION

* Has the Afro-Asian concept
still any meaning?

Closing date: October 8

** Should India remain in the
Commonwealth?

Closing date: October 15

Prizes: Rs. 35, Rs. 10.

Best Points: Rs. 5 each.

Length: Up to 500 words.

Send entries to The Editor,
HIMMAT, 13 Advent,
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side with the farmers and take school
knowledge to the uneducated. This
possibility though much more econo-
mical than the first requires real
effort on the part of the students.
They would have to go out to new
ways and new environs and create
knowledge for themselves. It would
be a hard and unsettled life for stu-
dents just out of school. It would
call for resourcefulness and courage
from the students and big-hearted-
ness from parents.

Continued on next page

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The first possibility is practicable but the second is necessary. Experience is a thing to be welcomed not shirked. Patriotism—a real feeling for the people of one's country—would come to birth. Selfishness would go.

In this country, even more than the differences between rich and poor are the differences between educated and uneducated. All our student training programmes have helped so far in tightening the already tight circle of the educated. This could be overcome by a programme of free work for students among the steady, hard-working people behind the educated throng.

Exchange is the basis of learning. For the endurance and steadiness of our people that students can learn they can give them a scientific outlook, a faith in the modern world and

hope in the future. It is by living among the "inarticulate masses" of the country that students can know them and become their mouthpieces. The student would know a better and richer life only in this way.

Second Prize: Rs. 10 IMPOSSIBLE FOR PARENTS

B. G. S. RAO, Secunderabad

It would be highly beneficial if we could accept this proposal. But we have to remember the fact that it is becoming increasingly difficult for the parents to maintain their families and to educate their children. The prices of all essential commodities are going up. Parents anxiously look forward to the day when their children are in a position to earn and help them. Most of the students also, I believe, do not wish to depend on

their parents under these circumstances.

Acceptance of this suggestion means postponement of the dawn of financial independence for students by one year. Neither the students nor their parents are in a position to welcome such a contingency. So, I am firmly convinced that this scheme must be shelved.

However, the students can be asked to go to villages every year during their summer vacation and there they must be asked to work in agriculture or social service till the expiry of the vacation. When the colleges reopen, the students will come back to their studies. If this suggestion of mine is given a positive reception, it will ensure that there is no wastage of one year.

Also the students and the state will derive all the benefits of the original proposal.

LETTERS

IT COULD HAVE BEEN AVOIDED

SIR: Thank God the war between India and Pakistan is over! I feel that much of the destruction and slaughter, especially of the civilian population of India, could have been avoided if the United Nations had taken prompt action after India's complaint or after General Nimmo's report. If the Secretary General of the U.N. had tried to find out what was right instead of who was right, many more valiant soldiers and officers from both sides would have been still alive.

It is my humble suggestion that the United Nations should be re-organized by the representatives of nations that have adopted Moral Re-Armament as the policy of their nations. The days of living selfishly are over and everyone should stand up for what is right.

Though I have no son I feel great sympathy as a woman for all those who have lost their dear ones in this battle.

MRS. INDUMATI KIRTANE*

Poona 4

* This week's Rs. 10 prize winner

TELEPHONE MESS

SIR: Since the call system was introduced in 1949, I have been keeping a complete record of all outgoing calls. I used to get a monthly bill and was always charged for 20 to 30 calls extra.

In or about 1950 I had the opportunity of meeting Mr. P. Agarwala, the then General Manager of the Bombay Telephones. I told him about the excess charges I had to pay every month, whereupon he told me that it was impossible to have 100 per cent correct

bills and a fault showing 10 or 12 calls more every month was not possible to detect. He therefore advised me to write a letter to the Telephone Company every month letting them know how much I was charged extra and assured me of granting a refund as I had a residential line. I got refunds until about 1953 and then the same old story started again.

At present I receive a bill every 3 months and I am charged for 150 to 200 calls extra, which are not made from my line. My complaints always receive the answer that the matter was investigated and the meter was found to function satisfactorily.

Hundreds of others like me have the same complaint falling on deaf ears. I think that the General Manager, Bombay Telephones, should take serious note of excess call complaints and instruct his department to grant credit to genuine cases.

A. H. NANAVATI

Bombay 7

LAWLESS LAWMAKERS

SIR: For centuries the adults of this nation have been blaming the youth for indiscipline. But what are they doing to improve the youth? I have a feeling that the lawmakers themselves are lawless. It is said, "Practise what you preach." If these lawgivers are to teach the youth the importance of discipline, they themselves should first practise discipline.

M. DHULDHOYA

Bombay 26

LEARN FROM CEYLON

SIR: It is interesting to learn that the Ceylon Government has undertaken a youth mobilization programme. It would be wise on our part if we now at least learn from them. The services of millions of our students go unutiliz-

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

ed. The Governments can organize such programmes during vacations to improve our agriculture. And I am sure we would gain substantially from the experiment. It would be easy to invoke the spirit of service in our students. Organizations similar to the N.C.C. can be set up to mobilize the youth for constructive services, so as to build in every man and woman a solid core of the spirit of service and sacrifice.

N. VASUDEVAN

Madras 8

RATS AND RABBITS AGAIN

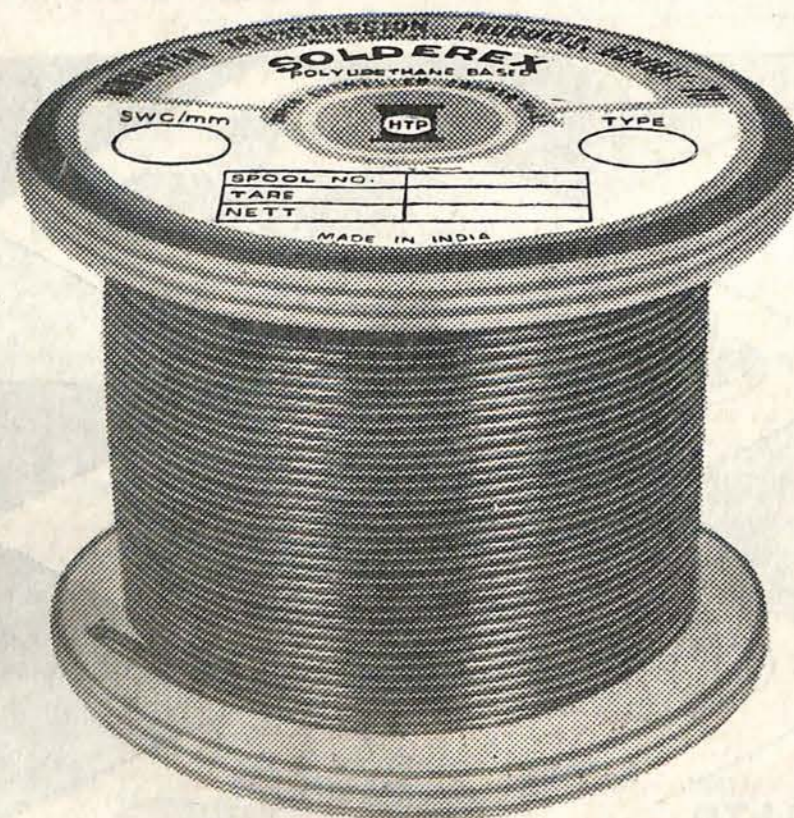
SIR: This is to thank your correspondent, S. Weir, for correcting me about the use of myxomatosis virus by Australians. I mistook rats for rabbits.

I had not, as Mr. Weir seems to conclude, anyway inferred that rain-making is a total success in Australia. I had just mentioned it as a method used by Australians. Writing about artificial rain-making, Mr. R. Casey, Australia's former Minister for Foreign Affairs, in his book "Friends and Neighbours: Australia and the World", states, "One such experiment has now (1958) been in progress for two years in the Snowy Mountains region of South Eastern Australia. The cumulative increase in rainfall of the 2,000-square-mile target area has been of the order of 25 per cent."

Reading this, one is apt to believe that artificial rain-making has been successful in Australia, at least partially.

SURESH R. ARANAKE

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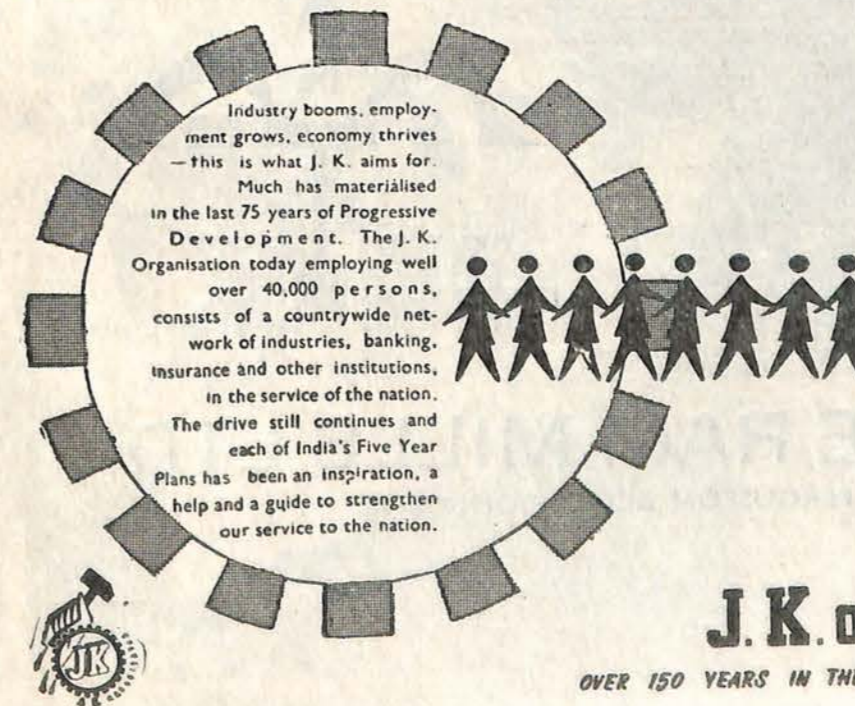
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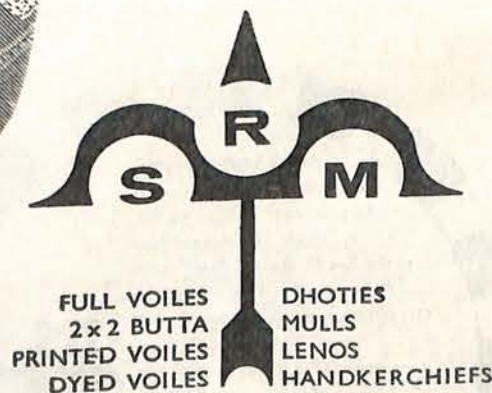
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ON THE Spot

HIMMAT meets the people

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But we did."

REVEREND FATHER FRANCIS, the Prior of Kurisumala Ashram, was working on the side of a hill in his bare feet when I first met him. In seven years, Father Francis, with others of his Order, has transformed a barren wasteland into a rich fertile farm which has bred some of the finest cattle in India. The Ashram stands beyond the tea plantations in the High Ranges of Kerala and looks north over the hills to Anamudi, highest peak of South India.

"In 1958 we came to the site with one cow and a calf," Father Francis recalled. "We lived in a tea factory nearby until we were able to build a hut with coconut leaves. We lived off the cow and calf and then bought some local buffaloes and cows to supplement. In 1959 we lost the lot through the Black Quarters disease. The serum to cure this reached us three weeks after the cattle had died. You see, the nearest vet

was fifty miles away and there was no road to the site. We had hard days. We sold milk for 2 annas a bottle."

What is your objective?

"Our aim is to show a life of prayer and work—that we can live on our work. We try to prove what can be done in the most difficult and desolate situations. You see, this was wasteland. Not good enough for tea. There is a lot of rock. People don't think of coming up from the plains of Kerala to 3,200 feet. They don't know what can be done and so all such land as you see here is wasted. Coconuts grow up to 2,000 feet."

I believe you have had some amazing results.

"Yes, we have grown 56 tons of fodder on two and a half acres of land. That is almost twice the average. We have pioneered soil conservation and water conservation through bench terraces. Through this no soil is washed away and no water is lost.

HUBERT



"Do you HAVE to call in the neighbors for consultation?"

In fact we drew the attention of the Government and they have now set up a soil conservation scheme nearby."

How do you get your water supply?

"We solved the problem by building our own dam. It took us two years and we did it without outside help and without an engineer. It is 120 feet across. We expected help from the Government but it didn't come. I guess we'd never have started if we'd known that. But it's better to do a very hard thing without thinking it's hard and then in that spirit you can do it."

Is the farm a paying concern?

"Not a very paying concern as yet, though we are self-supporting. Prices of cattle feed are so high that if we continue to purchase it we cannot survive. Ground nut cake is exported and is in short supply. Gingelly cake is Rs. 75 a quintal. We are trying this year to grow our own feed. We've planted five acres of maize. When I say I'm growing maize for cattle, people say it is human food and shouldn't be used for cattle."

It seems short-sighted not to control the price of cattle feed.

"Yes, but milk is a luxury still. Poor people never drink milk. They sell it only. There is a very narrow margin if you feed cattle on a commercial basis in India."

Start at 3 a.m.

Have you reached the point, where you can sell your cattle?

"Our cattle are in demand. We sell to Coimbatore, Madras, Trivandrum and other places. We have sold three pedigree bulls in one year. We sell half a dozen cows next month. We are increasing the livestock and the quality of cattle in this country. We imported two Jersey bulls and have crossed these with the local Sindhi cattle. A cross-bred cow yields 10 to 15 lbs. of milk a day while the best Kerala breeds yield only 2."

Has there been a change in the area since you started the Ashram?

"There has been a very great change. When we came there was no road. The first year the Panchayat gave the local people a market and well. Next year a police outpost. The next a post office. They then built a primary school. We

Continued on next page

have a good road, and they have established a Key Village Centre nearby and supplied a veterinary doctor."

How many hours a day do you work?

"We get up at 3 a.m. Have morning prayer and some go to work. On the farm work starts at 4.30 a.m. Bathing the cows and milking starts at 5 a.m. until 7 a.m. Then we take the milk to the bus. After this there is the washing of the sheds, feeding etc. We begin the afternoon milking at 3 p.m."

How do newcomers get on?

"Recently we had two agricultural graduates who wanted to experience farm life. But by the time they got up at 7 a.m. most of the morning's work was done."

What is your summing up of Kerala's capacity to work?

"We were told when we started by many important and intelligent people that there was little hope of succeeding. They said, 'Indians and Malayalees won't do that kind of work.' We have had a very good response. When we work together there is full co-operation. They can work hard and in the rain, too. We

had 68 inches in July. We never stopped work one day. Sometimes the cows fall down the hillside or into a stream and we have to go out at night with a hurricane lamp in the driving rain and find them. But Indian are capable of very hard work."

So this Ashram is a demonstration that dedicated, hard work can turn barren land into yielding land?

"Yes, it does that. Our aim is to make people take an interest in it and inspire them to work. Laziness is never a problem here. We don't have enough time for the work—not enough hours in the day. And there are no holidays. Cows have to be milked and fed seven days a week, you know."

And the evidence is there as you look at the terraced hillsides, the healthy cattle grazing on the slopes and the rich crops of maize, grasses and pineapples.

THE RULE OF ST. BENEDICT SAYS:

"They are really monks
If they live by the work of their hands
as did also our Fathers and the Apostles."

S. S.

This was a life CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS 1451—1506

COLUMBUS, son of a Genoese weaver, went to sea at the age of 14. In 1476 he took part in a sea battle off Cape St. Vincent, in Portugal. His ship caught fire. Columbus escaped by swimming ashore on an oar.

He settled in Lisbon, where he met Portuguese sailors who were seeking to reach the Indies by sailing east round Africa. Columbus began to think of reaching them by sailing west across the Atlantic. He calculate—wrongly—that "India" was about 3,900 miles from Western Europe.

Columbus believed God had called him to undertake this mission. His faith sustained him when for eight years all his efforts to find support were vain. He was rejected by Portugal. The King and Queen of Spain appointed a commission to investigate his proposals. After four years, during which Columbus, often in poverty, followed the Spanish Court from city to city, he was again rejected. Many thought he was mad. But he refused to give up, and at last the Spanish monarchs agreed to back him.

In August, 1492, Columbus set sail with three ships, the biggest, the Santa Maria, of 100 tons. A mutiny by the crew, who feared they would never return, was quelled. Flights of birds and floating vegetation showed land was near. At 2 a.m. on October 12, land was sighted—Watling Island in the Bahamas. Sailing on, Columbus reached Cuba, which he thought was part of China.

On the voyage home storms nearly wrecked his small craft. Fearing lest his discoveries be lost, Columbus wrote an account, sealed it in a barrel and threw it in the sea. But his ship reached the Azores safely. On his return to Spain he received a hero's welcome.

Columbus made three more voyages, finding many West Indian islands and reaching the American mainland at Honduras. But he was a poor administrator of his discoveries. Quarrels broke out among his followers and he was sent back to Spain in chains. He died broken in health and spirit.

By then many others were following in his footsteps. "They all made fun of my plans before," Columbus once said. "Now even tailors wish to explore."

Others had thought of sailing west to the Indies. Columbus had the will and faith to attempt it. The discovery of America was the result of his single-minded perseverance.

Q and A

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

Q — Do you forecast a success for the U.S. in the Vietnam battle?

T. E. R. SIMHAN, New Delhi 1

A — Sorry, this not an astrological column. But I understand what you mean. With its colossal armed strength, the U.S. may well succeed in arresting Viet Cong advances and in flushing out some areas. But who is the Viet Cong? It could be any Vietnamese. Often a South Vietnamese does not know whether his neighbour is a Viet Cong or not. Hence it is quite possible that the Viet Cong might lie latent hoping that the U.S. will tire in due course and then strike at a more opportune moment. Some in America realize that success in the battlefield is just one step. A political settlement can only be negotiated from a position of strength. But beyond that the Vietnamese people themselves—North and South—must find a binding ideological purpose if the fighting is to end.

Q — Was the voice of All India Radio heard all over the world in the last weeks as it should have been?

J. FERDUNJI, Bombay 4

A—No. The range of A.I.R. transmitters extends up to Western Europe, but does not, in my experience, reach effectively beyond the English Channel. If you count the radius from New Delhi up to Western Europe, you will find that a very large part of the world is beyond the useful range of our transmitters, including the American continent.

Indians spread in many parts of the world are starved of home news and in the case of recent events, India's voice is lost by default in other nations.

Soon after the Chinese invasion, India woke up to the need for powerful transmitters. A Voice of America transmitter was being negotiated. It was almost finalized, then some of our Parliamentarians protested that the terms of agreement were not in keeping with our policy of non-alignment. The agreement was withdrawn and the Information Minister who earlier had Cabinet approval in negotiating the contract, was soon found another post.

The gentlemen who were so concerned in preventing the V.O.A. transmitter coming to India, have not displayed the same interest in making sure of an equally powerful alternative transmitter. God bless these M.P.s. At least their voices are audible to us still.

Q—Atheism is a pretence. Conscience is God's presence in man. Hence no man can be an atheist. Please comment.

C. SHANMUGHAM, Madurai 1

A—There are sincere atheists. Some have become atheists out of reaction to a good deal of humbug piety that goes in the name of religion and faith. Where people talk one thing and live another, they break the faith of others. Atheists who listen to their conscience and obey it, often recover their faith. Atheists who respond to a passionate commitment to remake the world feel the need for a power greater than their own, and turn to their Creator.

I am more interested in giving faith to an atheist than in dismissing him as "insincere". If we claim to have faith in God ourselves, the least we can do is to have faith that He can change people—non-believers and believers.

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G. RV. T

No Time to Fault Friends

by Rajmohan Gandhi

Tokyo

Two facts stand out about Asia. One, China is resolved to control Asia. Two, the United States of America is capable of frustrating China's ambition and, as of now, is willing to do so.

Peking's plan has been intelligently, carefully and steadily prepared. It is backed by the deep conviction of its leaders that Communism, under China's authority, is what every Asian country needs.

America is interested in restraining China in Asia not only because she values freedom and democracy in our part of the world, not only because she feels Communism is wrong, but also because she realizes that if Japan's industrial might, India's population, South-East Asia's rice bowl and the spaces of Australia and New Zealand are added to China's resources, American life and society will be directly threatened.

Prerequisite number one in any attempt to defend our nations is to shed wishful thinking of every kind. Some have the notion that the Chinese regime is weakening internally and losing its influence in the rest of Asia. I cannot speak of conditions inside China with much knowledge; the signs, in fact, suggest an economic and military strengthening. As far as the other nations are concerned, my visit to their capitals tells me that Peking's image has become sturdier.

Glittering Hong Kong

In Singapore, for instance, some men close to the Premier, Lee Kuan Yew, believe that sooner or later they will have to come to terms with Peking.

The Thais have been solid allies of the United States for many years now and their capital, Bangkok, is the hub of SEATO, yet there are not a few among them who reckon that their bread is buttered on the Chinese side.

Consider also the case of Hong Kong, that growing, glittering British colony. I learned from knowledgeable men that China makes about five hundred million dollars every year in hard currency from Hong Kong. Against this America and other nations obtain information and intelligence about China from Hong Kong—a facility hardly worth \$500 million. Peking's

rulers, I was informed, could take Hong Kong in a matter of hours. Nobody in the colony expects them to for years or even decades.

They may all be right. But a visitor to Hong Kong soon learns that most people have decided to be on Mao's right side. Industrialists, traders and owners of huge new buildings all seem clear on one point—they should not displease Peking.

Japan is Asia's one power that can provide an alternative focus of economic, industrial and technological power. Yet it would be disastrously incorrect to imagine that the Japanese are in a mood to take on China as a rival. To Japan China is almost like a mother nation culturally, and has always seemed a vast and natural market.

Stupid Anti-Americanism

Although Japan still maintains diplomatic relations with Taiwan and has none with Peking, her trade with mainland China has jumped in recent years. The latest agreement, signed in Peking last week, provides for a \$200 million trade each way in 1966.

The Japanese, if it came to a showdown, will not accept Peking's domination, and as a people they are against Communism; but many here hope that the showdown will never come and that, if it does come, America will face it on their behalf.

All this makes it as clear as daylight that if Asian nations wish to remain masters of their own destinies they had better find, immediately, a way of uniting themselves and of achieving and maintaining a healthy friendship with the United States.

Anti-Americanism is a reaction and an attitude that gets, in any common-sense rating, the highest marks for stupidity. Even if they move in total concert with one another the nations of Asia today are no match for Peking. With America's support they are far more than a match.

Indians and other Asians have had frequent occasion to criticize American views and policies and to deplore some aspects of American life and society. There is no doubt whatever in my mind that today's American society needs change; the answer for the world is not to re-

produce the American way of life. None of us who might have felt and said that America requires further steps of development need unsay what was said.

Yet the unassailable point is that the United States of America is the one power—in economic, technological and military terms—that is both able and willing to offer adequate support to defend the territorial integrity and cherished ways of life of the menaced nations of Asia.

Political and military help from the Soviet Union, as and when available to nations in need, is welcome. It is, however, only fair to point out that the kind of decisive backing that Asia needs in the situation created by Peking's determination can only be provided by the United States of America.

This is no time to fault friends, full of shortcomings though they might be. This is the moment to bind friendships, to make them impregnable. The hour wants us to give thanks, whole-hearted thanks, for America's constant and unparalleled aid to our nations, and especially to India. Every American man, woman and child has contributed substantially, and in almost every case knowingly, to the gigantic funds that have brought millions upon millions of tons of wheat for our hungry people. American mothers and wives have for generations sent their sons and husbands to fight for, and if need be die for, other nations as well as for America.

"Thank You, Uncle Sam"

America's role is not meant to be limited to resisting force with force, to military defence. Her true destiny, I am positive, is to show all nations a satisfying, sane, modern yet ageless method of living in peace and unity and with care for all. America is meant to march shoulder to shoulder with other nations towards the day when all acknowledge and live out the Fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. But America has already done a very, very great deal for other nations.

Let us, therefore, with dignity and with the head held high not be too proud to say, with a full and free heart, "Thank you, Uncle Sam."



Building a ceremonial igloo. While many older Eskimos prefer the nomadic existence, near exhaustion of food resources forces them gradually to move to permanent dwellings



Wrapped warmly children are carried on their mothers' backs



"Char" caught in Quebec. Fishery projects employ many Eskimos

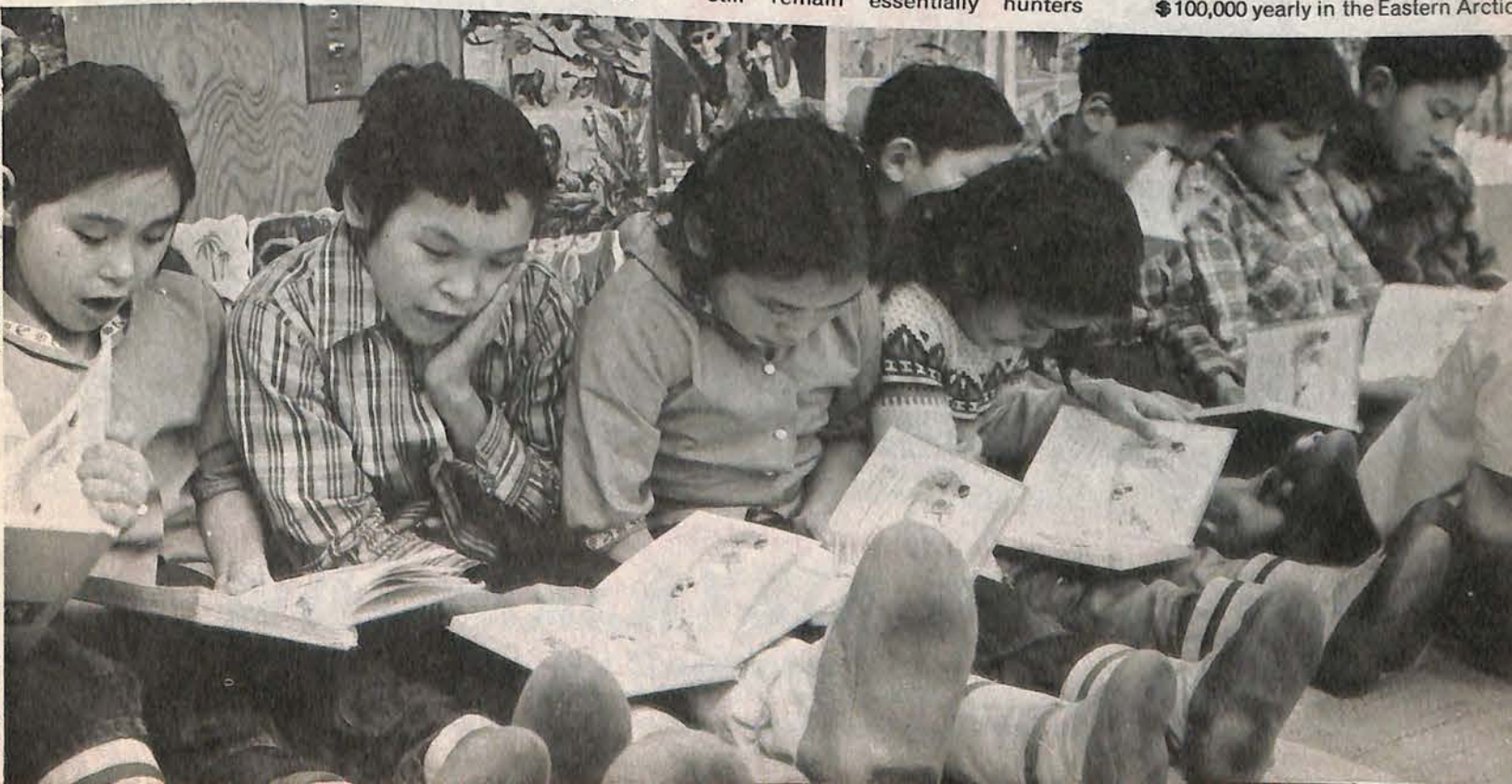


Buying a rifle in Inuvik. Eskimos still remain essentially hunters



Carvings in stone and ivory earn \$100,000 yearly in the Eastern Arctic

Photos: National Film Board, Canada.



Children whose parents lead a nomadic life are lifted to residential schools every August

The Eskimos of Canada PEOPLE OF THE ARCTIC

The Eskimo people, numbering some 50,000, live mainly on the north coast of Alaska and Canada and on the coastal strip of Greenland. A few are found on the Siberian shore of the Bering Strait. Their origin is still unknown. Indeed, their language is unlike any other in the world. Only a people of great ingenuity could have survived in a region constantly under ice and snow.

Expert fishermen, they also hunt seal bear and caribou, making clothes from caribou skins. The Eskimo's jacket, the "parka", has been adopted around the world by skiers and mountaineers. The Eskimo lives in a house built of snow. One man can erect a home for his family in an hour.

They are a most cheerful people. It requires only a smile and a joke to make them confront the greatest peril without complaint or fear. Research indicates that the Eskimo culture goes back 3,000 years. Calling themselves "enuit-the people", they have perhaps felt they were the only inhabitants of a world that seemed all ice and snow.

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WILL MALAYSIA PIONEER ?
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