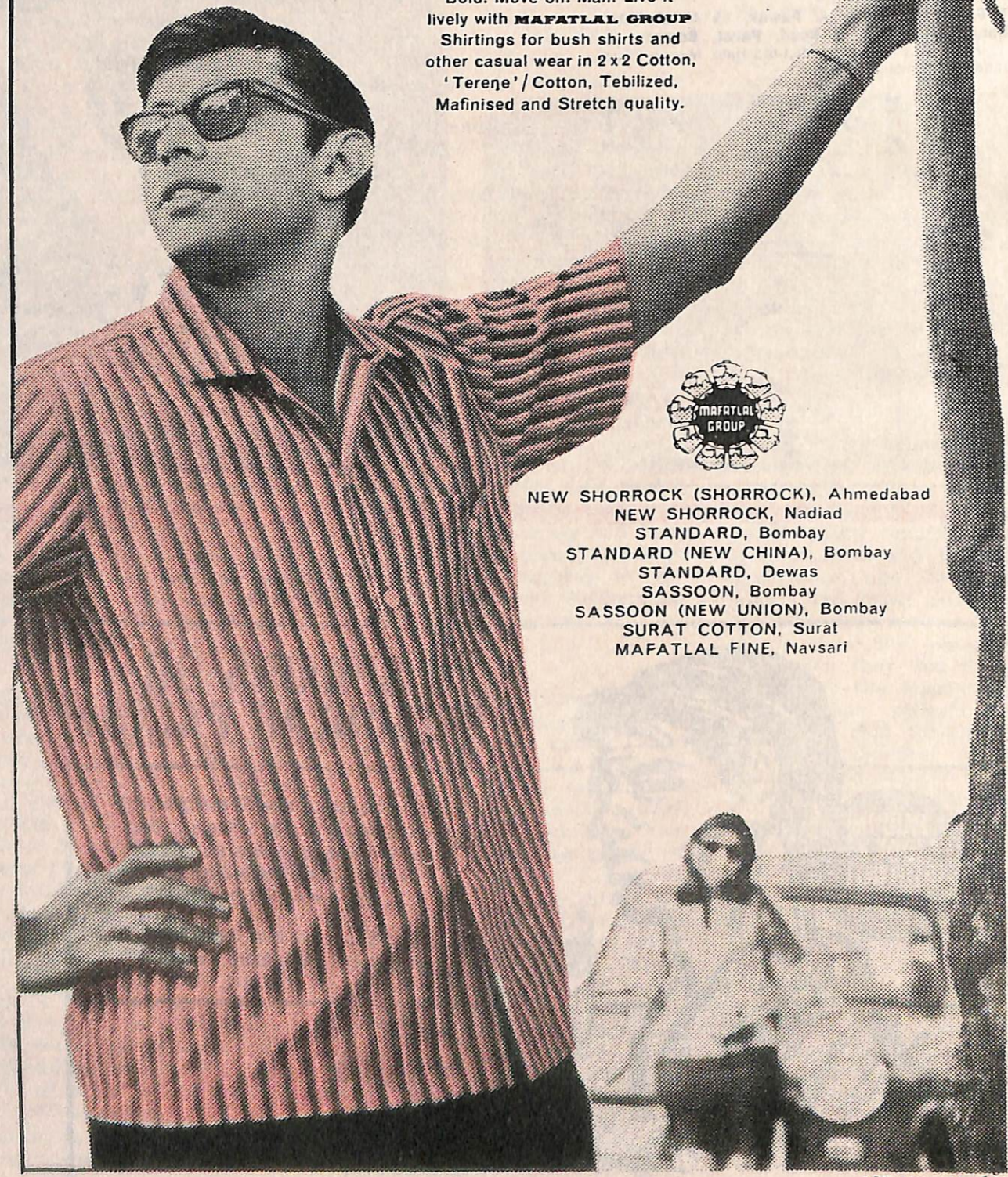


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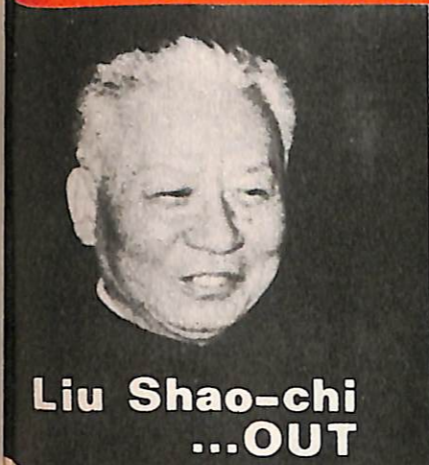
# HIMMAT

WEEKLY 25p.

VOL 3 NO 36

Asia's new voice

FRIDAY JULY 7 1967



Liu Shao-chi  
...OUT

## WITH BOMB, BOOK AND BADGE

# Mao provokes the world

## ....WHY?



CHOU  
EN-LAI  
worried

MAO  
TSE-TUNG  
rampant

LIN  
PIAO  
climbing

CHIANG  
CHING  
pushing

# MISSILE WAR LOOMS OVER SUEZ

# Briefly speaking...

## Tragically wrong

FEW FOREIGNERS have done as much to honestly interpret India as the Canadian author, Michael Brecher. His biography of Nehru is the most standard work yet on the late Prime Minister. Now he is pained at our Arab-Israel policy. In letters in Canadian and Indian papers, Brecher says:

"How tragic and ironic that India, the apostle of non-alignment, takes the lead in condemning Israel for asserting the right to survive but not a word, however meek, in criticism of Arab devotees of political and genocide. Does India now believe in the murder of small States? Does India no longer believe in the equality of all nations, in the principles of

non-interference, mutual respect, freedom of navigation in international waterways, and in the host of other guides to civilised behaviour laid down by her statesmen in the past? One is reluctantly led to ask whether India ever did believe these principles."

He concludes, "I have spoken my mind when India was right and persisted in the face of massive pressures. I can do no less when she is tragically wrong."

## Noisy experts

WITH THE NOISE they make, it appears that all the Family Planning experts are centred in India, but the wisest ones stay away. Listen to what the Soviet Minister for Health says. Speaking to the members of the Association of British Science Writers when on a visit to Moscow recently, Dr B. V. Petrovski said that the main reason for the pill not being available in the Soviet Union was that the careful study of the versions

By no political alchemy can you get golden conduct from leaden instincts.

HERBERT SPENCER 1820-1903

of the pill available in the West had convinced him that none of them was demonstratively safe.

Unlike our Union Health Minister, Dr Petrovski doesn't satisfy himself by thumping his chest. The same day he met the visiting British scientists, Dr Petrovski, a practising surgeon, had carried out two difficult chest operations.

## Hold it!

MODERN WARFARE has moved a certain distance but men have yet to catch up with it. The story is told of a British military team commissioned to cut down expenses. They found that six men were always assigned to a field gun although there were only five jobs to be done.

At last they located the retired General who had written the first Manual of Instructions in World War I and asked him what the sixth man was supposed to do.

"He holds the horses," was the answer.

*Birbal*

## INDIA ARISE *abroad*

FROM A CORRESPONDENT  
IN LONDON

"INDIA ARISE" began a three-week run at the Westminster Theatre, in the heart of London, last week. The distinguished first-night audience, including MPs, diplomats, and leaders of foreign communities in Britain, gave the 60-strong cast long and tumultuous applause.

"This means you have millions with you," said South Vietnam's Ambassador afterwards. "We will need a force like this in my country if we are to progress," declared the President of the Pakistan students in Britain.

"This was the finest critique on human society I have ever seen," said the President of the Uganda students. An African diplomat asked if "India Arise" could perform at the next Summit Conference of African Heads of State. Officers of the Nigerian Student Federation in Britain decided to bring students from warring regions in their country to see the play.

"The audience were obviously delighted with the zest and warmth of

personality of the predominantly-youthful cast," reported NAFEN. "Perhaps the biggest hit of the show was the moving song, 'Will we have rice tomorrow?' Not that the gaiety and humour of Indian life is forgotten either in a show that will help untravelled Europeans to understand something of Indian life."

## Bridge of hope

NAFEN continues: "Mr. Rajmohan Gandhi told the fashionable audience... that he had the 'crazy' idea that the millions of India might yet build a bridge of hope for the people of Asia, Africa and the Middle East."

"We may fail", Mr. Gandhi added, "but with God there may be a chance we will succeed in uniting Asia, the Middle East and Africa in a common purpose."

The run in London's West End climaxes *India Arise's* five-month tour of West Asia, Europe and the United Kingdom.

# Why is Mao spoiling for a fight?

BY CHRISTOPHER MAYOR

MAO'S latest "thought" would seem to be: provoke a skirmish wherever possible, for out of it will come a furore which keeps China in the headlines. And that is where Mao and his somrades want to remain.

When the Chinese Charge d'Affaires was called to the Ministry of External Affairs in Delhi a few weeks ago, he pulled out his red book and recited Mao's thoughts to the weary Deputy Secretary.

Many ridicule the practice of multitudes reciting the works of Mao. But few grasp how with the book of his thoughts, the badge of his profile and the burst of his bomb, Peking has reached deep into the domestic affairs of many nations in the last months.

For a time critics sniggered at accounts of Mao's thoughts being used to sell more watermelons or play better table tennis. But the smile vanished when Peking announced she had triggered her first hydrogen bomb. Foreign experts were stunned that in little over two and a half years since her first atomic explosion, China had joined the exclusive thermo-nuclear club. He may be ill or dead, but Mao's thoughts motivate millions across the world.

The latest chain of commotion stirred by Peking in other countries began in the Portuguese colony of Macao on December 3 last. In this fracas Mao's men won. The dispute ended only when the Portuguese Governor accepted all Communist demands and issued a public apology worded by the Communists themselves.

## Victory consolidated

Since then Peking's victory has been consolidated. The Macao administration is more and more coming under the pressure of local street committees. The Portuguese Police control little more than the traffic. Red Guards now demand that Roman Catholic schools should appoint a permanent teacher of Mao's thoughts.

In Hong Kong, Mao's agents have been less successful. With a British-defended population of nearly four

million, thriving Hong Kong presents a different challenge from the 200,000 people of Macao and their timid rulers in far-off Portugal.

Hong Kong police won high praise for the way they handled rioting agitators in May. But more difficult is the psychological warfare which Peking has launched now against local Chinese.

It takes a courageous constable to stand firm when his registration number is published in the Communist press for having taken part in some riot action as "a running dog of the imperialist". The threat is that when the Communist take-over finally comes his name will be listed at Party headquarters.

Chinese pressure on India is well documented. The latest eruption, when two Indian diplomats were expelled from Peking and the remaining staff and family besieged, was again precipitated by Mao's men.

## On your toes

### CONSPIRACY IN KASHMIR

BAKSHI GHULAM MOHAMMED once accused others of organising a conspiracy in Kashmir. Now the former Prime Minister of Jammu and Kashmir, with members of his family, is found guilty by the Ayyangar Commission of obtaining the "improper benefit or undue financial advantage" of Rs 54 lakhs during his term of office. A monstrous conspiracy if ever there was one.

Former Supreme Court Justice Rajagopala Ayyangar, in his 1300-page report, points out that in 1956 (when the Bakshi became Prime Minister) the assets of his family did not exceed Rs 10,000 and their total earnings were no more than Rs 850 a month. By 1963, when the Bakshi "voluntarily" resigned under the Kamaraj Plan, his family had "improved its reserves" to Rs 1.25 crores!

Of this enormous wealth, the Commission proved that Rs 33 lakhs was obtained by the Bakshi's "abuse of power". Another Rs 21 lakhs was obtained by his relatives, though his personal connivance was unproved.

During the past 14 years Australian journalist Christopher Mayor has travelled widely in Asia, including Indonesia, Vietnam, Burma and Thailand.



The reciprocal action taken by the Delhi Government and the minor abrasions suffered by Chinese diplomats when angry mobs attacked the embassy in Delhi was trumpeted around the world.

The Peking Government seems intent upon proving to the world and to its own people that China is beset by enemies whose one object is to encircle and throttle her. Nothing is better designed to harden the resistance and patriotic fervour of a proud people who have indeed known humiliation in the past at foreign hands.

continued on next page

The remaining Rs 71 lakhs just seems to have accumulated!

It is a sordid story. The Bakshi could hardly have prospered but for the patronage and protection of Nehru who was peculiarly inept at reading the character of the men around him.

So it is a tribute to his daughter that her Government went bravely ahead, knowing what a stench would arise once the lid was lifted.

The paradox is that the man whom the Bakshi had arrested for alleged conspiracy, Sheikh Abdullah (who still languishes under detention after 13 years), now emerges a more honourable figure for having been the target of the Bakshi's politicking.

The spirit of Nehru must groan in disillusionment. Former Punjab Chief Minister Kairon was found guilty on similar charges. Another of his favourites, former Orissa Chief Minister Patnaik, is constantly accused of exploiting his office to further his vast business interests.

Will Nehru's daughter complete the painful though life-saving surgery by appointing another commission to investigate Patnaik?

*Freebooter*

## CHALTA HAI...



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VALENTINE

# VERDICT!

This week HIMMAT...

**CONDEMNS** the politicalisation of education when State Governments, such as Madhya Pradesh, "at the behest of the Chief Minister" declare students passed the matriculation examination who have failed academically.

\*

**URGES** States to shake off their "general apathy" which, says an official report, resulted in only 25,000 rural houses being built out of the 125,000 planned under the Third Plan.

\*

**IS BAFLED** by the Centre's inaction in face of the Left Communist takeover of strategic Naxalbari, described by Peking Radio as "the beginning of a revolutionary armed struggle" of the Indian people against the Congress.

\*

**REJOICES** that the Third Plan exceeded one objective—jobs were provided for 14.5 million people, 500,000 above the target.

\*

**SUGGESTS** the Information Ministry revamp its own press relations instead of producing wall newspapers to project India's progress, which no-one will read.

\*

**SYMPATHISES** with the dilemma of Burmese police in Khawkhe village, where the entire population confessed to the murder of a man who threatened to burn down the village.

\*

**IS SURPRISED** at Rajasthan Chief Ministry Sukhadia's reported refusal of an inquiry into alleged misuse of famine relief money because it would discourage initiative and **OBSERVES** that his refusal seems likely to promote initiative in the wrong directions.

\*

**SALUTES** Japanese Premier Eisaku Sato making history by going to South Korea for the inauguration of President Park, being the first Japanese Government leader to go there.

MAO—from page 5

China is jilting even her erstwhile lovers. The angry demonstrations in Rangoon during the past fortnight have ended the honeymoon between Mao and Ne Win. Here the commotion was stirred by students wearing badges of Mao against Government orders. The Peking-leaning Chinese quickly made an issue of it.

## Meddling

The same story has been repeated in Nepal where only three weeks ago Sino-Nepali friendship was toasted at the opening of the new highway which now connects Nepal with Lhasa and China. In Nairobi the Kenya Government expelled the Chinese ambassador for "meddling in domestic affairs".

In India we know the insidiousness of such intrigue. Before returning to China, the First Secretary at the Chinese Embassy in New Delhi was reported to have visited Naxalbari. Here, pro-Peking extremists of the Left-Communist Party have been leading a peasant revolt. Peking Radio describes the revolt as "the front paw" of revolution. Four miles from Nepal, this district of West Bengal is in the heart of North-East India's most strategic region. China's retreat in Indonesia is a well-told story. Furious pressures are being brought upon the Suharto regime to break off relations with Peking. Shiploads of Chinese are returning to the mainland.

Even in East Germany, China provokes trouble. In a tragic road accident recently four members of the Chinese mission, including the Charge d'Affaires, were killed. A wicked plot, cried Peking.

When one lists the nations direct-

ly involved in contention with China the rainbow of ideology is complete, from the Soviet through neutral Burma to the United States. It is clear that far from being the innocent victim of a world scheme to downgrade her, China is herself the architect of a plan to conquer the world—ideologically if not militarily.

"One step back and two steps forward" was one of the shrewdest thoughts Mao ever uttered. This has been his gospel in war and politics. Hence a step back—whether diplomatic or military—is a prelude to the next two steps forward.

Mao sees China's rebuffs in Africa, Asia, Eastern Europe and Latin America as fuel for the hate and revenge which fires his faithful. In the long struggle for Indian independence *satyagrahis* did not regard beatings as a defeat. It was a martyrdom which could rouse the masses to more energetic revolution. So it is with Mao. There is a lot more method in his madness than the Sinophobes have yet admitted.

## Something to boast of

Firstly, Mao's hydrogen bomb has given him something to boast about. And pundits who speak of 8-10 years being needed for China to develop a delivery system will be proved just as wrong as those who thought that hydrogen status was a long way off for the Lop Nor scientists.

Secondly, Mao needs a constant focus beyond his shores for his disgruntled masses. And what better than a series of Peking-master-minded skirmishes with foreign powers who can easily be proved by a captive press to be the authors of a monstrous plot to suppress China's aspirations.

continued on page 17

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## Do we need to rethink Pakistan and China policies?

**ON WEST ASIA** there is no difference of opinion on the fact that India should value and preserve the friendship of the Arab world. There has, however, been a strong reaction against the tendency of Government to throw overboard all standards of fairness and justice in the unqualified support given to the Arab nations in all their actions and policies towards Israel.

The hostility of the Arab world, extending from Morocco to the Persian Gulf, is a grim prospect for India, especially in view of the hostile relations between India and Pakistan. But public opinion refuses to believe that a neutrality based on considerations of justice as well as the interests of peace would have brought this about. It would appear that fear of further isolation was an important aspect of our West Asian policy. In conjunction with the ever-present fear of loss of Soviet support in the context of the hostility of Communist China, the compulsion on Government to adopt the policy it did are obvious.

The questions raised by this situation are: Would anything but a total

and unconditional espousal of the Arab cause have satisfied the Arab nations? Can we purchase friendship only at the price of inflexibility?

Once again, as in previous crises, one is struck by the complete rigidity of Indian foreign policy, deprived even of minimum room for manoeuvrability by postulates such as "Anti-imperialism," "non-alignment," "Kashmir is non-negotiable," etc. We demand that Pakistan accept the fact that Kashmir is an integral part of India as a precondition for normalising relations just as adamantly as Pakistan insists that tension and conflict are inevitable on this basis.

## Warlike stance

We are warlike in our stance with China and admit of no doubt as to the possibility of unsettled or partially negotiated borders between the old British India and old China. We are so conscious of our own rightness and reasonableness that we will have all we demand in relation to all our neighbours. To do this and still wonder at the hesitancy of the Government of India at antagonising more powers (especially the huge bloc of Arab nations) is to behave like the self-righteous wife who is all the time wondering why even her husband leaves her alone.

In foreign policy we live in a prison of our making with a logic all of its own. The consequent loss of independence is not only a present fact; it is also a possibility full of danger in the future.

Even recognising that there are strict limits to what is politically feasible for the present weak leadership at New Delhi, it must be emphasised that the sooner we initiate a break from the present straitjacket of our own making, the better it will be for India's future.

Some political parties make the situation extremely difficult by demanding unyielding postures from the Government on all issues. They force the Government into the straitjacket even while seeking to prevent what they hold to be dishonourable compromises. Such a demand was the one to withdraw diplomatic recognition from the Peking regime.

Government have been wise in refusing to yield to this pressure. For

## Under the Lens

by R. VAITHESWARAN



we must never abandon the position that whatever the nature and postures of the regime that controls mainland China, our disputes with that country, including the border dispute, are negotiable and can be resolved to the mutual satisfaction and advantage of both.

The sooner we admit that disputes with Pakistan are of a similar nature, the better for all of us.

It is in our interest to work for a detente with Pakistan and China. India must regain negotiability with Rawalpindi and Peking. For in proportion to the reduction in tensions with these two neighbours, India gains in flexibility in her policies in relation to the rest of the world.

The hysteria of public reaction, whipped up by committed groups on this or that issue, will only make desirable shifts in policy more difficult. An Indian equivalent of slogan shouting youngsters burning effigies and demonstrating violently is no answer to the Red Guards of China. Reciprocal treatment at diplomatic level may have some significance in terms of national dignity. But not the crude imitation of the uncivilised behaviour of those whom we deprecate.

## All parties

It is ultimately in India's interest to prepare for a normal relationship with Pakistan as a neighbour and a commonsense relation with China as a colossus astride our Northern border. With such a shift, our foreign policy has scope to be more independent. Without it we will live under constant fear of losing support of one nation or the other.

Even if Indian policy-makers are ready for a change of direction, public opinion has to be informed and rational if it is to be effected. The first step to which all can contribute is to bring factual, unbiased information to bear on problems of foreign policy and eschew the temptation to use it to whip up mass hysteria for or against a political party. All political parties must co-operate in helping information to replace prejudice, and ideology to yield precedence to interest conceived in the broadest national and moral sense.

# Gherao bid foiled—Congress united, firm

FROM S. N. THADANI



Chief Minister Nijalingappa

THE 30-DAY BUDGET SESSION of the Mysore Legislature Assembly began on June 26, amid cries of "Vidhan Soudha Chalo" and "Vidhan Soudha Gherao", and a heavy police vigil that provoked two walkouts by the Opposition on the first day.

Bangalore is a city of many problems, the chief public grouses being the imposition of cycle taxes and exorbitant water supply bills. To many middle class homes, the Bangalore Water Supply and Sewerage Board issued bills, adding on 10 months' arrears that amounted to Rs 500. In protest, a Citizen Forum was formed asking Bangaloreans to boycott the water bills. In the 1967 General Elections the Forum sponsored a candidate who promised to take Bangalore's problems to the Lok Sabha. The situation was aggravated when, after the Forum captured power in the Corporation, it was superseded by the Government.

The agitation on June 26 was mainly sponsored and led by members of the superseded Corporation, who, while agitating for a restoration of civic liberties, also drew the attention of the Government to the inadequate food supply, spiralling prices and acute unemployment.

By 12 noon the city was tense. Over 5000 armed reserve police patrolled the city. In the pre-dawn sloop 250 leaders had been arrested. Violating the Prohibitory Order, over a thousand people had collected in the extensive compounds of the District Office—one of the busiest centres. As the "Vidhan Soudha

"Chalo" commenced, as many as 266 were arrested by the police.

In protest, heavy stone-throwing and lathi charges ensued. Meanwhile, a National Volunteer Corps staged a counter-demonstration, and battled with the "Vidhan Soudha Chalo" demonstrators.

### Angry walkouts

In the Assembly in the meanwhile a bitter struggle was going on, with an Opposition, united perhaps as never before, staging two angry walkouts in protest at the heavy police cordoning of the Vidhan Soudha. Home Minister Rama Rao confidently told the House that had it not been for police interference "the demonstration would probably have reduced... a considerable part of the city to shambles."

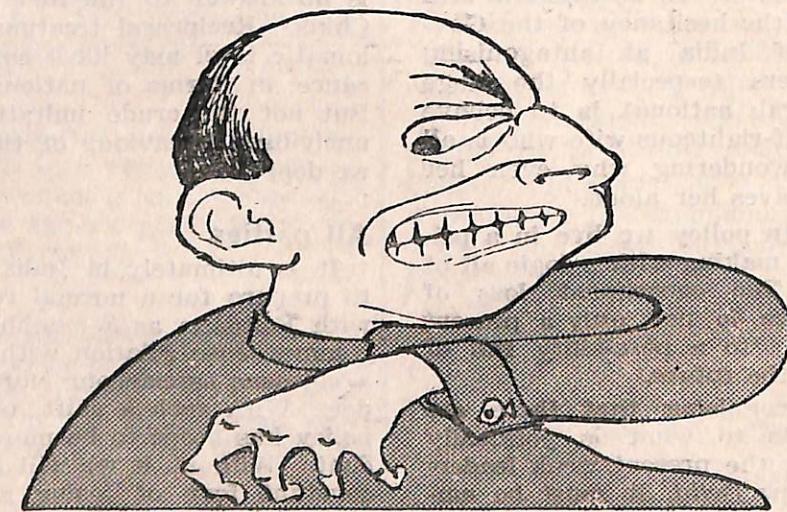
His confidence was justified. The Congress in Mysore is far stronger in the Assembly than it is in the streets. The party position, according to the latest figures available from the Legislature Secretariat, shows in a House of 215, Congress has 126, PSP 23, Swatantra 16, Janata Paksha 14, Independents 14, others (SSP, Jan Sangh, Communists, Republicans, MES, LSS) 22.

Chief Minister Nijalingappa has pacified an obstreperous Deputy Minister, Dayananda Sagar, who insisted that unless one Minister of cabinet status be appointed from Bangalore City, 40 of his followers would cross the floor.

### Opposition aware of weakness

The Opposition too, is aware of its own weakness. In Mysore State, the regional bug of Old Mysore vs Karnatak, together with ideological differences within the Opposition, prevents the formation of any United Front. Some three months ago, Congress candidate Siddalingaiah got 9 out of 14 independents voting for him in elections to the Rajya Sabha, defeating a candidate jointly sponsored by the Opposition.

Mysore State is still very much a Congress stronghold. The Congress is united, firm and confident. The Opposition, disunited and broken, limps meekly behind it.



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## FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

### Communist-inspired riots in Seoul

FROM FUJIKO HARA

TOKYO President Chung Yee Park was inaugurated on July 1 for his second term as South Korea's Head of State.

The general election, the second since civilian administration was restored in 1963, resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Park Government. Park's Democratic Republican Party scored victory in 103 out of 131 electoral districts, securing 130 out of the 175 seats.

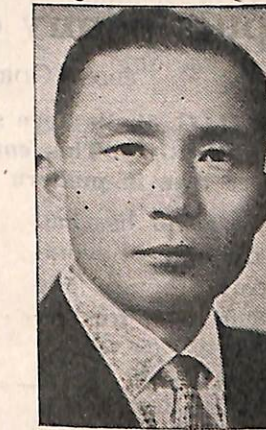
Compared to the 1963 election in which his Party won just over 100 seats, both the Presidential election of May 3 and the General Election of June 8 underline the success and stability of his administration.

Meanwhile, violent student demonstrations are taking place, charging the Government with election-rigging. It is reported that all but two of the thirteen universities in Seoul are closed. The President, while ordering the Government to take strong measures against mob rule, has also purged eight Democratic Republicans for suspected irregularities.

However, there seems to be no doubt that these student demonstra-

tions are Communist-inspired, while the New Democratic Party's claim for a re-election is not justified since it won only 44 seats.

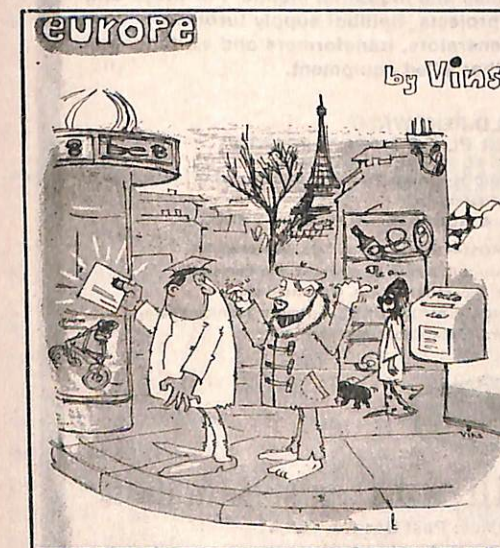
Japan Times in an editorial writes: "The counter-intelligence corps in Seoul states that North Korea has been sending agents into South Korea to pave the way for a guerilla war in South Korea. Quite a considerable body of such infiltrators and a 30-ton North Korean vessel were captured near Seoul... The activities of disgruntled party politicians and the constant Communist infiltration present a situation only firmness can counter."



President Park

President Park

### Vins in Europe



"Pardon, monsieur! The letter box is over there."

### China's bomb affects Japan's defence

FROM FUJIKO HARA

TOKYO The explosion of Red China's H-bomb was received here with considerable calm. Although various circles had predicted China's haste in producing a hydrogen bomb, the achievement came at surprising speed, only two years and eight months since Red China's first A-bomb test.

The Japanese Government has protested strongly against such actions as a challenge to world peace and contrary to the world's opinion. It also sees the strengthening of Japan's security under the Japan-US Security Pact as essential.

continued on next page

RANGOON — Chinese students violated an order against wearing Mao's badges, imprisoned the principal of a school and marched around it chanting Mao's thoughts. This set off violent demonstrations, resulting in stabbing of a Chinese embassy official and the withdrawal of China's ambassador to Burma.

DACCA — Radio Pakistan would taboo Tagore's songs as they were against their cultural heritage, said Information Minister Khwaja Shahabuddin.

COLOMBO — LIC policy-holders resented the decision of the Corporation to pay for matured policies in Indian currency, which would mean only two-thirds of the assured sum.

TOKYO — Japan's population will pass the 100 million mark in July. On May 1 her population was estimated at 99,720,000 and it is increasing at a monthly rate of about 120,000.

SAIGON — The Viet Cong executed Mr Gustav Hertz, an American civilian worker of the US Agency for International Development. He was seized as he was crossing a bridge near Saigon.

SEOUL — Police arrested 200 students who demanded new elections for the National Assembly. The unrest continued throughout the week.

BANGKOK — The Thai Army stumbled into a well-fortified Red jungle hide-out. In a major battle a number of guerillas were reported killed.

PEKING — Premier Chou En-lai said that even if war broke out between China and the US "we will not seek Soviet alliance. But it will be a different matter if the Soviet Union sided with our enemy against us."

HONG KONG — Food prices soared in this British colony as China enforced a four-day embargo on supplies coming from the mainland. Anti-British demonstrations continued in border towns.

TOKYO — Three talent banks are to be opened in three cities of Japan. These will supply executives and technicians to business firms and will provide middle aged workers with better jobs.

Premier Chou En-lai's promise that "under no circumstances would China be the first to use nuclear weapons", offers no guarantee, since, admitting that he may be perfectly sincere, it binds no others and during the present power struggle in China, mob rule may at any time substitute for reason.

The Government also sees the need to conclude at the earliest possible date the nuclear non-proliferation pact, noting that the Arab-Israeli conflict might have spread into a global war had either or both parties possessed nuclear weapons.

According to the Cabinet's Radio-activity Counter-measures Headquarters, the Chinese bomb was a 3-F (fission-fusion-fission) bomb generating several thousand times more radio-active dust than other atomic bombs. Ten times the normal level of radio-activity was found in rain in southern Japan.

Scientists and defence experts believe China may have used a missile in launching the bomb. Because of

the abnormal atmospheric activity that it caused, they believe the explosion occurred at a high altitude somewhere between 30,000 and 50,000 metres. In any event it is felt likely that China will develop operational ballistic missiles in the early '70s bringing Japan as well as America within range.

The question rises whether Japan should go nuclear to counter her neighbour's threat, but this seems difficult under present circumstances. Inevitably it gives rise to the opinion that it would be as well to recognise Red China (Japan so far recognises only Nationalist China) and try to bring her into the United Nations. However, it seems a big question

mark whether recognition will subdue her appetite for world power or whether the UN will be competent to handle Red China. The inadequacy and weakness of the world body is being acutely focussed over the Middle East issue, and to make one's foreign policies entirely dependent on UN resolutions may be unrealistic.

There are strong voices both in business and military circles that Japan may have to rethink her defence and nuclear policies. It is regrettable that Red China puts a country like Japan, which possesses nuclear potential but refrains from developing it, into a precarious situation.

## W. Asia puts penny on petrol in Europe

FROM GORDON WISE

LONDON The late H. G. Wells once said, "Today a shot fired in China kills a man on Hampstead Heath." This concept of an interdependent, one world has become even more true in modern times.

Thus the Middle East war has had an economic fall-out far beyond Suez and Sinai, costly though the immediate expense has been for the Arabs and the Israelis.

For one thing, the Soviet Union has promised to compensate the Arabs for munitions lost. A major factor is the decision of the oil producing countries to stop pumping to

countries which supported Israel or were thought to have done so.

As a direct result of the Middle East crisis, petrol has risen by a penny a gallon in Germany and in Switzerland. British motorists can expect a similar increase soon.

There are also beneficiaries. In looking for alternative oil supplies, Western consumer countries have turned, for example, to Venezuela. That nation is preparing to up its production by fifteen million tons a year. There is a cautionary word from Venezuelan President Leoni that he does not want to see production shoot up now only to drop back later when normal conditions are restored.

Nigeria is also increasing her oil production. Even before the Middle East war began, Nigerian output was expected to rise by ten per cent this next year.

Iran will do best of all. The estimated increase of output from Iranian oil sources was ten per cent to twelve per cent and now, due to the crisis, production should be nearer eighteen per cent.

Interestingly enough, the Soviet Union, despite its championing of the Arab cause, is pushing its sales of oil to Western Europe, including Britain, which has a ban on Soviet oil imports. It is believed that several Continental countries have agreed to new, long-term contracts for Russian oil.

The closure of the Suez Canal has forced the re-routing of shipping coming to Britain from the Far East. Ships have to go round the Cape, a much longer journey. This will of course lead to a marked rise in

freight charges and has already done so. The companies are working on the assumption that the Canal may be closed for at least two months. In due course prices of commodities imported by Britain from countries such as India, Australia, New Zealand and Malaysia are likely to rise as a result of this increase in shipping overheads.

The British housewife, if she is confronted by a sizeable increase in the price for her New Zealand lamb, for example, may spend more on locally produced fish. And so it goes.

Kuwait is under pressure to take her Sterling balances out of Britain. The Kuwait Foreign Minister has resisted this as he says the balances are only £120 million, not hundreds of millions, as some have claimed. But Britain can ill afford to lose £120 million.

### Difficult to balance budget

The British Chancellor of the Exchequer has said that he is determined to achieve a three per cent growth rate. The Middle East crisis will put a strain on this figure. If British imports go up in price as a result of oil becoming more expensive and the Suez Canal being blocked then it will be more difficult for the nation to balance its budget.

There is also the threat of a boycott of British and American goods by the Arab nations in protest against alleged support given to Israel.

The Middle East war, though localised as wars go in this century, is already affecting every continent. It looks as if H. G. Wells had a point there.

## The week in INDIA

**NEW DELHI**—The Congress Parliamentary Party expressed concern over the Naxalbari incidents but was against precipitate Central action. Mrs Gandhi said in Parliament that nothing prevented the Centre from invoking powers under article 256 of the Constitution if need arose.

**CALCUTTA**—Congress MLAs refused to allow the Speaker to conduct business in the Assembly unless protection was assured to them. While pandemonium prevailed, demonstrators outside clashed over the defection of five Bangla Congressmen from the Party.

**TRIVANDRUM**—If running lotteries and chit funds was the ruling United Front's conception of socialism, "God save us from these pseudo-socialists," said Deputy Leader of the Kerala Congress Party George Thomas, criticising the Budget.

**AHMEDABAD**—Gujarat's former traditional rulers expressed concern over the AICC move to abolish privy purses. They are expecting Opposition support in Parliament which will thwart any amendment of the Constitution as it requires a two-thirds majority.

**JABALPUR**—10,000 students, declared failed in the high school certificate, will be considered to have passed now. The Secondary Education Board decided it would be unnecessary for students to secure pass marks in English.

**BOMBAY**—Severe recession has hit the engineering industry in the Bombay region. 3000 workers have already been reported laid off.

**GAYA**—Officials raided a government godown and found hundreds of maunds of milo, though these were not sent for storage. The raid followed a citizen's statement to the Food Minister that the godown had been turned into a "thieves' paradise".

**HYDERABAD**—Andhra Chief Minister B. Reddi reacted sharply to an independent member's taunting him to lead a gherao against the Centre to protest against regional imbalance in development. "Gherao must be a taboo in Andhra," he said.

**TIRUCHIRAPALLI**—Police recovered 106 bronze temple idols stolen from three districts. 49 cases were registered involving 27 gangs.

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## The week elsewhere

### RAINMAKING PAYS OFF

MELBOURNE—Rainmaking experiments, costing \$A 15,000, resulted in harvesting an extra \$A 2 million worth of wheat. The experiments were carried out during an 18-week period. When suitable clouds appeared, an aircraft sowed them with silver iodide. The result, claims CSIRO, was a 1.1 inch increase in rainfall over 10,000 square miles.

### CHINESE AID TO ZAMBIA

LUSAKA—China has agreed to finance and build a £ 100-million railway linking landlocked Zambia with the Indian Ocean through Tanzania. President Kaunda was reported as saying. This will make Zambia independent of railway communications through white-dominated Rhodesia or Angola.

continued on next page

**KENYA EXPELS CHINESE**

NAIROBI—Kenya expelled Communist China's Ambassador Wang You-tien and recalled its own Ambassador from Peking. This followed a Chinese Embassy statement accusing Planning Minister Tom Mboya of "fighting the battles of imperialism".

**NEW BASIS FOR LABOUR RELATIONS**

GENEVA—"Labour relations throughout the world, if they are going to be effective, stable and permanent, must be based on certain moral and spiritual principles," Darius Marpaung, Indonesian workers' delegate, told a plenary session of the International Labour Organisation Conference.

In Indonesia with its 40 million land workers, the priority was to provide work for the 3½ million unemployed, 14 million under-employed and 1.2 million youth entering the labour market each year, he said. "Along with the demand for improvement of productivity, there must also be a demand for improvement of morality. To this end the ILO should stress the basic need for moral and spiritual re-armament."

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**from the Capital**

**Now a shake-up in External Affairs Ministry?**

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

**NEW DELHI** Never has India's foreign policy over the last 20 years been under such great strain as in recent weeks. Mrs Indira Gandhi's Government has made a sorry spectacle by adopting a posture on the Arab-Israeli confrontation which did not represent national opinion.

Though Mrs Gandhi succeeded in getting the Government's views on international affairs endorsed unanimously by the All-India Congress Committee recently the truth is that members of the AICC were too pre-occupied with organisational questions and did not even bother to discuss the official policy resolution. Had things been different, the Government would have been hard put to justify its policy, especially on West Asia.

Privately, Government spokesmen give three reasons for supporting the Arabs: first, that the United Arab Republic, which New Delhi thinks is the authentic voice of the Arab world, is non-aligned like India; secondly, it is aiding India by thwarting Pakistan's bid to form an Islamic bloc; thirdly, India has much trade, worth nearly 130 million dollars a year, with the Arab countries.

**Lone Stand**

Whether these considerations merit such wholehearted commitment to the Arabs is a matter for serious doubt. What has taken place in the United Nations seems to indicate that other countries in Africa and Asia do not share New Delhi's views, and India has accordingly had to modify its stand basically. The attempt to brand Israel as the aggressor has failed, and Afro-Asian opinion generally favours not only guarantees for the existence of Israel as an independent state but also its rights to use the Gulf of Aqaba and the Suez Canal. Significantly, even the Soviet bloc has lost its original zeal to support the Arabs, and we have the spectacle of the Rumanian Prime Minister making a proposal that would have been anathema to Moscow and Cairo some time ago—that the Arabs directly negotiate

a permanent peaceful settlement with Israel.

Where does this leave India, still clutching the tattered shreds of non-alignment and waging an insubstantial campaign against neo-colonialism in West Asia? Critics of New Delhi's foreign policy, both within and outside the Congress, contend that this policy is outdated and has not changed one jot or tittle with the radical shifts in the international scene. When the world was divided into two power blocs the United States and the Soviet—non-alignment was a practical policy which paid dividends because the two groups needed an honest broker to settle their differences.

But now the two super-powers are coming nearer each other, as witnessed by the recent meeting between President Johnson and Mr Kosygin and their promise of further meetings in the future. They believe more and more in direct consultations than in securing the good offices of a third party, and this has led to a downgrading of the role of the United Nations and of such friends of peace as New Delhi. Moscow and Washington appear keen to coexist and not allow small wars that may eventually develop into a third world war to break out. The US-Soviet detente is directed against Peking, which has tried its best to make political capital out of the West Asia crisis at the expense of the two super-powers.

All this has led to a fundamental change in international relations, but the change is not reflected in New Delhi's foreign policy. India has, in the years in which this change has been taking place, become economically and politically enfeebled, and cannot therefore exercise the influence it exerted in world affairs before the Chinese shattered in 1962

its image of a strong but peace-loving nation progressing rapidly towards plenty along the road of democracy.

Then, and after that in the clash with Pakistan three years later, we have suffered the chagrin of seeing New Delhi's professed non-aligned friends adopting a neutral stance between aggressor and aggrieved and scarcely lifting a finger to aid this country. In these circumstances, is it any wonder that thinking Indians have come to doubt the very concept of non-alignment?

While Mrs Gandhi's Government is not prepared to annul the 1954 agreement with China, which recognises Peking's claims to suzerainty over Tibet, and has only promised to champion the human rights of the Tibetans at the UN, the Chinese in recent weeks are making alarming headway in Nepal, India's front door to the strategic Himalayas. The opening of the 115-kilometre, Chinese-built Kathmandu-Kodari road brings nearer the threat of Chinese aggression from a new quarter. Nobody can seriously believe that this double track highway, designed to carry heavy motorised traffic, is merely intended for trade and cultural exchanges.

**Meaningless policy**

New Delhi is today precariously hanging on to its policy of non-alignment, long after it has lost its meaning in a world that has moved far from the cold war out of which it was born. If Mrs Gandhi's Government has learnt anything from the shocks of the last few weeks—the West Asian fiasco and the evidence of Peking's remorseless hostility to this country—the time may not be far off for a change to a foreign policy more in keeping with reality. This would probably have to be preceded by the shake-up in the External Affairs Ministry which is currently much talked of here.

The feature "On the Spot" will be resumed next week.

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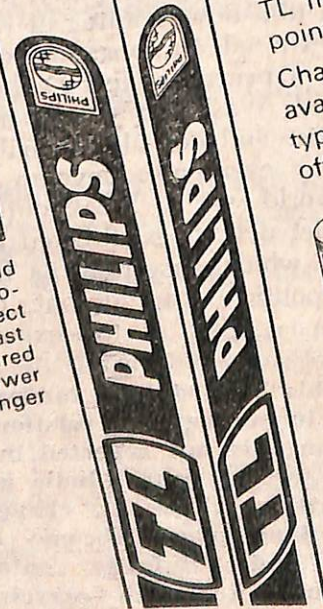
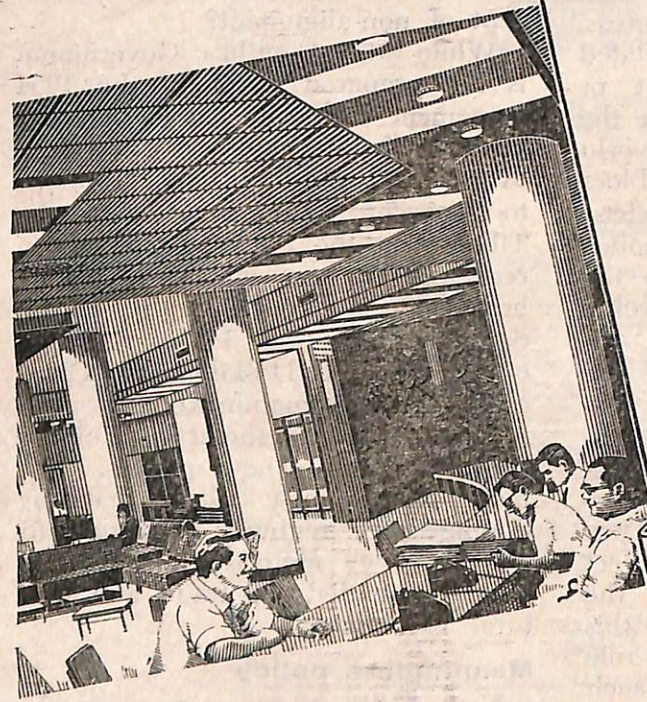
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## SECOND TEST AT LORDS:

# India's most promising side in 20 years

FROM T. C. "DICKIE" DODDS

ENGLAND WON the second Test at Lord's, and the rubber. The game was over by mid-afternoon on the fourth day and when the Queen arrived for her traditional visit all that was left for her was to meet the teams and invite them to tea.

The game was not quite as one-sided as the score would suggest. For England, only two batsmen played well and they got 248 runs between them. Graveney was superb. He had the class to master the excellent bowling of Chandrasekhar and the slight vagaries of the pitch.

### They got the runs

Barrington was as solid as they come. For the second time in this series he got out in the nineties when he was bowled. The rest of the English batters did not look any happier than those of India. But Barrington and Graveney got the runs and gave their side a winning total. These two men are interesting to compare.

Barrington appears to have decided the limits within which his batsmanship will operate. This limit is not imposed by his ability. He is a vastly better batsman than he allows himself to be. Better, that is, in the range and creativeness of the strokes he could make. Barrington is an acquirer of runs and a very efficient one. Few have scored more in Test cricket.

Tom Graveney is quite different. Graveney bats with an imperious air. Not for him the forward prod in hope. When he plays forward it is with the firm intention of hitting the ball in the middle of the bat in a specific direction. His defensive shots are mostly of the probing variety and when he goes for the drive he goes for it. The ball is hit crisply like a golfer driving from the tee and the ball goes almost as swiftly.

Graveney is a definite player. He sees the ball. He assesses its length and direction. He decides on the shot he will play and then plays it. If his judgement has been right and his shot made correctly then the

ball is struck to its appointed place. If a mistake is made then it is apparent to all. It is a definite mistake. Either way the result is satisfying to the watcher.

Most modern batsmanship is not definite. One suspects it reflects the minds of those who play it. Minds not made up.

The Indian batting at Lords did not rise to the heights of the first Test. Sardesai had cruel luck to be injured when his solid technique was badly needed. Engineer, the buccaneer batsman, is seemingly in the midst of experiment. All balls have to be hooked, pulled or cut.

Wadekar looked a very good player with a calm temperament. Chandu Borde has proved himself a great player and is now going through

promise of great things to come. He needs to get down to developing the art of slow left arm bowling from the good foundation of length and direction he already has.

This is the most promising side to have come to England in the last twenty years. They are young. They have a good approach to the game. If they are kept together they could form the nucleus of a very strong combination that will serve India well for many years.

In the future, as with any side, there will be the intangibles—the team spirit, the will to fight and win. These things do not happen by accident but have to be planned for and worked for. They should be the responsibility of all those in a side and connected with it. One man in a



B. K. Kunderan goes down on his knees as he drives a ball from R. N. S. Hobbs into the covers and is nearly caught by L. Amiss.

one of those spells that come to all, when nothing goes quite right. The Nawab of Pataudi does more with one eye than most manage with two. A good fighting batsman, his captaincy could not be faulted. Kunderan played very well in the second innings. His bat was straight and as he got the pace of the faster bowlers his hooks were most effective.

Of the bowlers Chandrasekhar demonstrated his greatness and also the great heart that goes with his skill. Surti moved the new ball well. Prasanna bowled steadily. Bedi gives

side fighting for a spirit in the team can work miracles way beyond techniques. Who are the men who will take this responsibility in Indian cricket?

One needs to know how to deal with success as much as failure. How to deal with praise as well as blame. How to deal with jealousy and rivalry. Not to deal with such matters or to ignore them can reduce a technically excellent side to a rabble. To face and cure them can turn an ordinary side into champions.

# ECONOMIC COMMENTARY

## A friend in need

THE STIR by the insurance companies against the proposed nationalisation of general insurance has not received the attention it deserved because people feel it is coloured by self-interest. This prevented people from assigning the correct valuation to the arguments advanced.

Now the Bombay Industries Association has submitted a memorandum to the Union Ministry of Finance, explaining the case against nationalisation of general insurance. The main plank of the Association's argument is that the release of loans and finance to business houses is conditional on the banks receiving the insurance policies and other relevant documents. No great prophet is needed to forecast that a nationalised general insurance corporation would greatly handicap the small-sector that virtually lives from one overdraft to another.

Prompt service and expert assistance are two more points made by

the Association. General insurance companies offer valuable guidance on reducing fire hazards and other services. What sort of a service would a monopoly State Corporation give?

What personalised service does the Indian Airlines Corporation—yet another monopoly—give its customers?

## Small, smaller, smallest

THE SMALL CAR PROJECT has again been towed out of the Fourth Five-year Plan. The proportion of passenger cars to population is a good index of a country's welfare. Naturally, amidst all the drum-beating about economic development, people thought they would soon get a low-priced car.

Years have since rolled on. Not the small car. While the Ministry of Industrial Development and Company affairs is keen to quicken the project—ostensibly in a bid to give proof of its concrete work—

the Planning Commission and the Union Government do not share this enthusiasm. The reason: the quantum of project-aid for the Fourth Plan is not known just yet.

In the meantime, there is a race among manufacturers to submit schemes to produce a small car. In all, there are 17 such schemes. According to one producer, the annual import bill for raw materials will be Rs 200 per car, something really pleasant to hear. The estimated cost of the finished car, however, is gradually mounting. At one time, it was put at Rs 4500. Now it has gone in the range of Rs 6000 to Rs 12,000.

## Remote

It is an optical weakness that the remoter the object the smaller it looks. To make up for the disappointment caused to the common man over the small-car project, car manufacturers in India have allowed the quality of the other cars to deteriorate. So, along with the pedestrian, a car owner too is frequently on the streets these days.

MAO—from page 6

Thirdly, Mao is destined—by Chinese historians, at least—to go down as the true successor to Marx and Lenin in the pantheon of Communism. His bid for leadership of the Communist world is quite credible when one considers the increasingly bourgeois leadership of European Communism. And with President Liu Shao-chi finally sacked, his hold on China seems firmer.

But to succeed, Mao must maintain acute ideological pressure at every possible point of world tension. Without membership of the United Nations, China is forced constantly to create her own forum. With the clamour of clashing forces she catches the attention of the world, and greases the wheels of subversion and revolution in smaller countries on her periphery.

It will not be surprising therefore if similar outbreaks of violence are now stirred in Thailand, Japan, Singapore and Ceylon.

# Letters

## PITIFUL ATTITUDE

IN THE WEST ASIAN CRISIS, France, one of the four Big Powers, remained neutral and thus gained the goodwill of both Arab countries and Israel, while India gave full support to Arab hostilities in spite of many Arab countries' open support to Pakistani aggression in 1965. In our Foreign Minister's eyes it seems that Arabs can do no wrong and Israel can do no right. Such a pitiful attitude has added one more enemy, i.e. Israel, who stood as a good friend at the time of Chinese and Pakistani aggression.

India must face the fact and do justice to Israel by keeping diplomatic relations with her. When Pakistan was carved out from India in 1947, Arab countries recognised her, similarly India should recognise Israel, an ancient country in West Asia, though Arabs claim that Israel is carved out from Arab States.

B. K. KOTHARI, Bombay 1

## STUDENT UNREST

THE prevalent student unrest has its roots in good soil; they crave for better educational standards, better equipment for laboratories and more opportunities for meritorious students who cannot prosecute their studies for lack of means. Whenever the students have felt that their elders have not acted rightly or shown competence they have taken the initiative and contributed their mite. During the national emergency in India in 1962 there was a great upsurge of student volunteer organisations.

While it is true that the "ferce blaze of riotous youth" should be kept under constant check, a certain amount of unrest and concern cannot but prevail in a generation which is closely observing and learning the ways of life today to enable it to function efficiently at the helm of affairs tomorrow. It would therefore be unhealthy to repress it.

V. KALIDAS, Calcutta 1

## DELHI'S BASELESS POLICY

BY SUPPORTING the Arabs we hoped to get their backing in Kashmir. But now that our enemies have also given wide support to the Arabs, our points are baseless. Further, during the two major wars that we faced, none of the Arab nations supported us, while some of them accused India of "aggression". This can be considered as another blunder committed by the Government.

What the Israelis did was correct. Had they been a little late, Israel may have vanished from the face of the earth.

SATHISH ABRAHAM, Kottayam 1

## This was a Life

### HERODOTUS 5th century BC

HERODOTUS is rightly known as "the father of history".

Although accounts had been written previously of local events, he was the first to set himself and carry through the task of writing a complete history of the events of his time. The most important of these events was the war between the Persians and the Greeks, which ended in victory for Greece while Herodotus was still a small child.

Though Herodotus wrote in Greek and spent many years in Athens, he also had strong Persian connections. He was born in a town, now in Turkey, which, though Greek, was then part of the Persian Empire; so he grew up amid the two cultures.

He made up his mind early in life that he would write his history. To gather material for it, he travelled for many years by land and sea throughout the known world. He visited Egypt, Italy, Sicily and the countries round the Black Sea.

As a traveller he had a keen eye for detail as well as a quick grasp of situations as a whole. He had sound geographical knowledge, and a deep interest in his fellow men and their past. It was these qualities, combined with artistic skill in putting his material together, which made him a great historian.

"I am giving," he wrote, "the results of my experiences, so that the memory of what men have done may not perish from the earth."

His history, which he does not appear to have finished, is in nine books, and is very readable, largely because Herodotus was such a wonderful story-teller. This sometimes led him into errors or into the realms of fantasy; but basically his aim was for truth, not entertainment.

His work, besides being interesting, is of very great historical importance, especially because Herodotus himself lived so near in time to the events which he is describing, and can therefore give an accurate and circumstantial picture of them.

D. M. P.

## VIEWPOINT COMPETITION

\* Use of the Suez Canal in peacetime should be guaranteed for all nations.

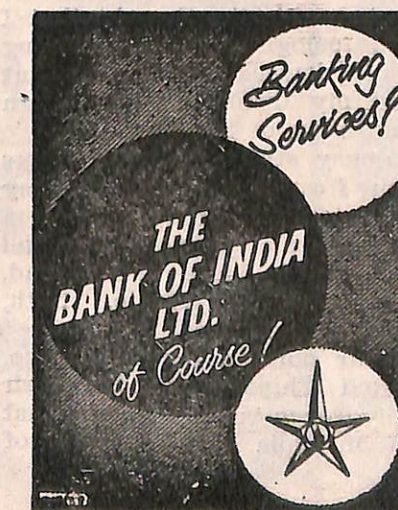
Closing date: July 21

\*\* Should Sheikh Abdullah now be released?

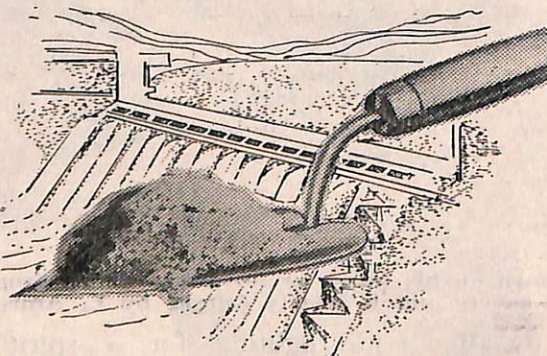
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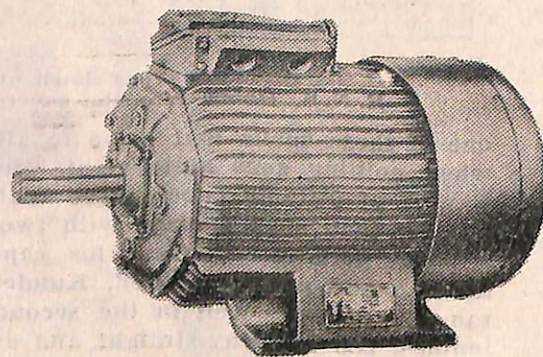


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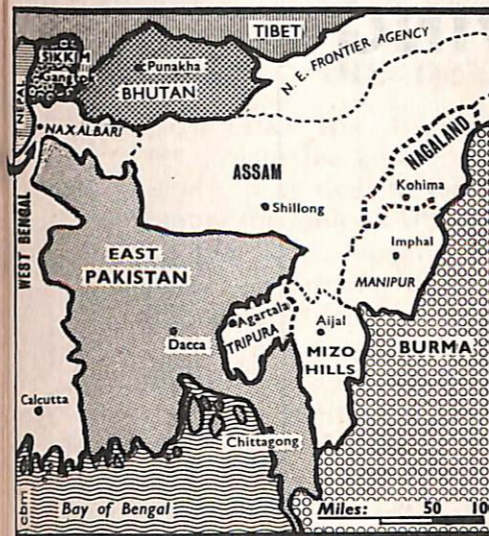
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Page 7**

## PRIVY PURSES 4 CHIEF MINISTERS WARN INDIRA