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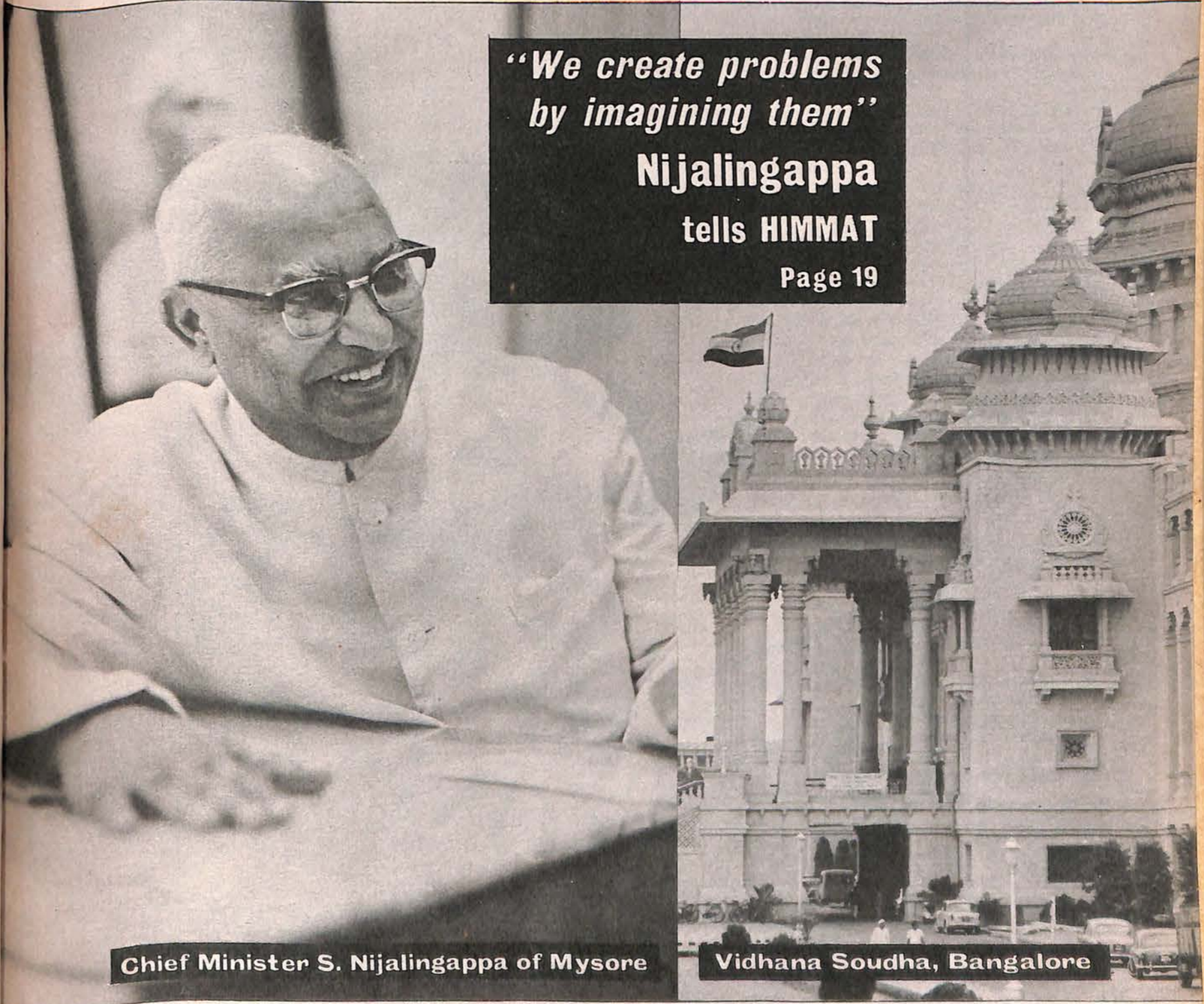
HIMMAT

WEEKLY 25p.

VOL 2 NO 37

Asia's New Voice

FRIDAY JULY 15 1966



*"We create problems
by imagining them"*
Nijalingappa
tells HIMMAT
Page 19

Chief Minister S. Nijalingappa of Mysore

Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore

3RD TEST AT NOTTINGHAM

Dickie Dodds Reports: Page 15

Pictures: Page 23

HIMMAT

Asia's new voice

WEEKLY

Bombay Friday July 15 1966

Soviet Aid to Pakistan

CHANGES in Soviet policy towards Pakistan became inevitable when Pakistan moved from military alignment with the United States of America to a more genuine non-aligned position. With the decline in importance of anti-Communist defence pacts like SEATO as well as the growth of the desire for accommodation between the USA and the USSR, such reconsideration became essential.

The urgency increased with the bid of Communist China to build an alliance with Pakistan as a counter to India and Soviet influence in New Delhi.

Present Soviet policy is based on the claim to be a principal Asian power. Soviet influence has grown considerably in India, Burma, Malaysia and Singapore. The Communist defeat in Indonesia does not affect her influence with the new regime in Djakarta, and may actually have increased it.

Subsequent to the Tashkent agreement, the Soviet Union has gained in prestige and power in the counsels of Rawalpindi also. Obviously the Soviet Union will not sacrifice her larger interest in South Asia to please India, though she will tread cautiously in improving relations with Pakistan lest it jeopardize her position in this country. Therefore there must be truth in the reports of the Soviet sale of arms to Pakistan and the increase of Soviet economic aid to that country.

However, as this improvement in Pakistani-Soviet relations is accompanied by more aid to India as well, Moscow has succeeded in doing the balancing trick between Rawalpindi and New Delhi. The announced \$500 million aid to India with a considerable emphasis on heavy industry (33 per cent of the machinery for the public sector will come from the USSR) reinforces this dependence.

Under the new circumstances it is in the interests of the Soviet Union to help improve Indo-Pak relations. It is also in India's interest to resolve our differences with our neighbour. By doing so we strengthen India economically and militarily and will reduce our dependence on Moscow.

If India succeeds in restoring normal friendly relations with Pakistan, it will be the first step in a more flexible foreign policy that restores our power and influence in Asia.

Mr. Chavan's Hour

THE FAMILY OF INDIA that Gandhi built and Nehru tried to sustain, is fast breaking up. Except for the Prime Minister, hardly anyone in the Cabinet has the moral authority to hold it together. Ministers who grandiloquently call for unity and then indulge in the crudest of regional politics carry little weight.

In issues like the Maharashtra-Mysore border dispute the Congress Party in both States appears more concerned about electoral victory than about

the country's unity. In both States its technique is never to let the Opposition take up a single popular issue without taking it up themselves. If the Opposition agitates for food, it is a safe bet that a Chief Minister will attack the Centre for neglecting his State. If, as has happened in Maharashtra, the Opposition agitates for merging Marathi-speaking areas of Mysore in Maharashtra, Congressmen try to shout louder than the others to wrest the leadership.

Must the politics of Maharashtra and Mysore be at the mercy of petulant politicians who arouse the feelings of one section of our people against another in their ruthless climb to power?

Must the energies of Ministers be frittered away in dashing to New Delhi to disentangle needless inter-State squabbles?

Must the genuine handicaps of the Marathi-speaking people of Mysore State, in education, in work and in matters of petitioning, be used as fuel for political agitation?

Is it too much to expect that the Congress Party, which is powerful in both these States, produce statesmen who will go and tell the people, "Is this the independence we fought for? Together we suffered and risked our lives for India's freedom. What does it matter if we get a patch of land, or not? If India dies, who lives?"

Defence Minister Y. B. Chavan is one of Maharashtra's outstanding leaders. His reluctance to campaign for India's unity when the feelings of the Marathi people have been worked up is understandable. But he, more than anyone, knows that when people quarrel over internal boundaries it is more difficult to defend external frontiers. This is Mr. Chavan's hour—to stand with the Prime Minister, no longer as leader of just a state, but as a statesman for the whole of India.

Water

THE SERIOUS WATER CRISIS facing Bombay's citizens through the month's delay in the arrival of the monsoon calls for an urgent reappraisal of policies and plans for an assured supply in the future.

Ten years hence, the experts say, provision of water may be a matter of greater concern to mankind than provision of food.

But it will soon be possible to make water commercially. Research on desalination of sea water is being carried out in many countries, but the most urgent problem is to reduce the expense. With a 50 million gallon per day plant, 1000 gallons of water prepared from the sea costs between Rs. 2.50 and 3.50, as against Rs. 0.70 for rainwater.

These are long term remedies which must be vigorously pursued, but when the Corporation of a city of over six million talks in terms of evacuation of the population, closing of all schools, colleges and industry, because of water shortage, then immediate steps must be taken to solve this problem.

There is need for improvement in methods of collecting, storing and distributing water. Of the water collected in Bombay's four reservoir lakes, 28 per cent is dissipated through evaporation, while a further 15 to 20 per cent is wasted through leakages.

Doubtless the Hydraulic Engineer is wrestling with the problem of evaporation and water wastage. There is also the need to find fresh catchment areas to supplement the existing supplies.



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Briefly Speaking ...

One of the strangest things about life is that the poor, who need money the most, are the very ones that never have it.

FINLEY PETER DUNNE, 1867-1936

Licking Stamp Problem

A PTI REPORT from Delhi details a remarkable gesture towards the private sector by one of the largest public sector concerns in the country, the Posts and Telegraph Board. On an experimental basis the sale of postal stationery by shopkeepers and other private agencies in Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta, will be introduced. Private agencies will be given one per cent commission.

This will be welcomed by the public who now have to join unnecessary and tiresome queues at General Post Offices in the major cities. The queues get longer and longer as closing time approaches. And in Bombay, when the stamp sellers close their windows at 8.30 pm, one has to walk a mile to the Central Telegraph Office to buy a stamp.

40 Winks at 40 mph

AN UNMANNED CAR, which can be steered automatically, was recently tested on a two-kilometre track at a speed of 30 kilometres per hour near Tokyo. The vehicle came to a stop automatically when it neared an obstruction. According to the Government Mechanical Laboratory, further

CHALTA HAI...



"I could keep the gardens clean if the Mayor didn't keep handing out so many 'keep the gardens clean' leaflets."

research may make it possible to develop vehicles which could run at high speeds along normal highways while the driver has a nap.

They may not be automatic, but one often gets the impression that cars in India already travel at high speed on the highways while the driver has a nap.

Endless Loaf

AN AMERICAN ENGINEER and inventor, Mr. Peter Booras, has patented a machine which bakes a continuous bar of bread which has no crusts. As long as the ingredients are poured in at one end, the endless loaf will continue to emerge at the other. The traditional process of mixing, kneading and baking which used to take eight hours, can now be accomplished in 30 minutes.

What Do You Think?

SOME EXCITING CORRESPONDENCE relating to the remaining years of the twentieth century appeared in *The Times* of London last week. We publish the letters below and wonder what our readers' views on the question might be.

Sir,—I am a chronological purist, and feel that, for the benefit especially of historians and those who compose long-term advertising propaganda, it should be more generally known that from the last day of August, this year, it will become incorrect to refer to our age as the "mid-twentieth century".

By rights, the "early twentieth century" lasted until the end of April, 1933, and from September 1 this year we will be in the "late twentieth century". I call this exciting fact to the attention of all concerned.

Yours faithfully,

P. H. BOVEY

Sir,—I would remind your correspondent Mr. P. H. Bovey that the twentieth century began on January 1, 1901, and not on January 1, 1900.

Consequently the "early twentieth century" lasted until the end of April, 1934, and the "mid-twentieth century" will be with us—or, as we may hope, we will be with it—until the end of August, 1967.

Yours sincerely,

HENRY PELLING

What a Hoot!

IN THE SOVIET UNION they have even started "nationalizing" mountains. South of Kazakhstan, the Govern-

ment has placed under its protection a "singing mountain". It rumbles in a strong wind or when people and animals move across its slopes. In wet weather it is silent. According to Tass News Agency, if sand from the mountain is put in a bag, "it retains for some time the ability to give hooting noises when stirred".

Mr. Speaker!

AN INDIAN MP, Shri Joachim Alva, has been invited by Mr. Harold Wilson, the British Prime Minister, to speak on his behalf in his Huyton, near Liverpool, constituency, at the next election. So states a report in the London *Times*. This happened, says the report, at a party at the Prime Minister's home last week for a visiting Commonwealth Parliamentary delegation. Shri Alva is such a voluble speaker, the report says, that Mr. Wilson may have difficulty in getting a word in himself in his campaign.

Who can quarrel with *The Times*?

Want a Lift?

A 33-YEAR-OLD American aircraft designer plans to fly non-stop round the world this summer in six and a half days. The present non-stop record was set in 1962 by a US Air Force B52 which flew 12,500 miles from Tokyo to Madrid. James R. Bede, of Cleveland, Ohio, intends to fly a powered glider with a 165 hp conventional engine, modified to have a range of 25,000 miles. With a load of 565 gallons of fuel in the wings and fuselage, Bede hopes to average 44 miles per gallon at an average speed of 153 mph.

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WHAT CAN WE DO WITH LINGUISTIC?

From R. M. Lala

Bangalore
"Boundaries! Boundaries!" exclaimed General Cariappa. "There are no boundaries between states of the same nation. They are only drawn for administrative convenience."

The General was driving his black Plymouth through the streets of Bangalore, racing against time to catch his Delhi plane. Yet, along the way he stopped thrice. Each time, he opened his car-boot, pulled out a packet and with military precision returned to his car in two minutes. The first Commander-in-Chief of free India was dropping in on friends presenting them oranges from his Coorg estate.

"Let us," he urged, "have a moratorium on all these linguistic and inter-state quarrels until we can grow more food, build enough houses and our rupee recovers its original worth."



"Recognize arbitration of disputes" — PSP Chairman Goray

But all do not think like him. PSP Chairman N. G. Goray told me earlier in Poona that Maharashtra's stand in the border dispute was "correct and principled".

"But if you start redrawing the lines of the internal map of India, where do you stop?" I asked.

"It will not mean a major alteration. One has got to recognize that there will be disputes in future between state and state and even the Centre and the states. Machinery for arbitration should be there. If two Parties cannot come to a mutual agreement, arbitration should be the recognized course."

He continued to explain calmly that there were also disputes like sharing waters of the Narbada River between three states. "In the US the Supreme Court is powerful and can give such decisions. Here the Centre may need to be made stronger to resolve disputes."



"Make controversy subside" — former C.M. Hanumanthaiya

Now one of the leading Congress spokesmen in Parliament and a member of the Administrative Reforms Commission, Mr. Hanumanthaiya feels that some Central and state ministers as well as leaders of political parties, "in their anxiety to catch votes have resorted to exploiting the other side of human character and playing up linguistic and territorial aggrandisement. They openly say that if certain parts are not added to certain states, it will be extremely difficult to win the election for their parties. These postures have put them in an impossible position when arriving at any compromise... Therefore no Government, Central or state, and no executive of any political party, are able to solve these problems amicably."

Sitting in his wood-paneled drawing-room, Mr. Hanumanthaiya spoke on a subject most Mysoreans feel strongly about—the role of Defence Minister Chavan in the controversy.

"A Central Cabinet Minister," he said, "is expected to be impartial and a reconciling force. The main element of anger among the Kannada people, is their feeling that Mr. Chavan is influencing the Prime Minister and Congress President Kamaraj because he has about 50 votes at his command both in the AICC and in Parliament. Mr. Chavan has threatened both of them that unless

Maharashtra's claim on Mysore's borders is conceded, Congress will lose the elections in Maharashtra."

"What," I inquired, "is your solution to the dispute?"

"Make the controversy subside. Allow time for all emotions to evaporate and for linguistic leaders to wriggle out of their positions. Solve it in any way you like. No part is going outside India. For a century Belgaum was in the Bombay Presidency. Nobody died because of it. Now Belgaum is with Mysore. Nobody has got a crown for it either."

He cautioned that consent of parties concerned was necessary for any adjustment. "The spirit of adjustment has to prevail and not flag-waving of victory by either side."

"It is just as well," says Mysore's Governor V. V. Giri, "that under the Constitution states have no armies otherwise I will be leading an army into Maharashtra and somebody else into Mysore."

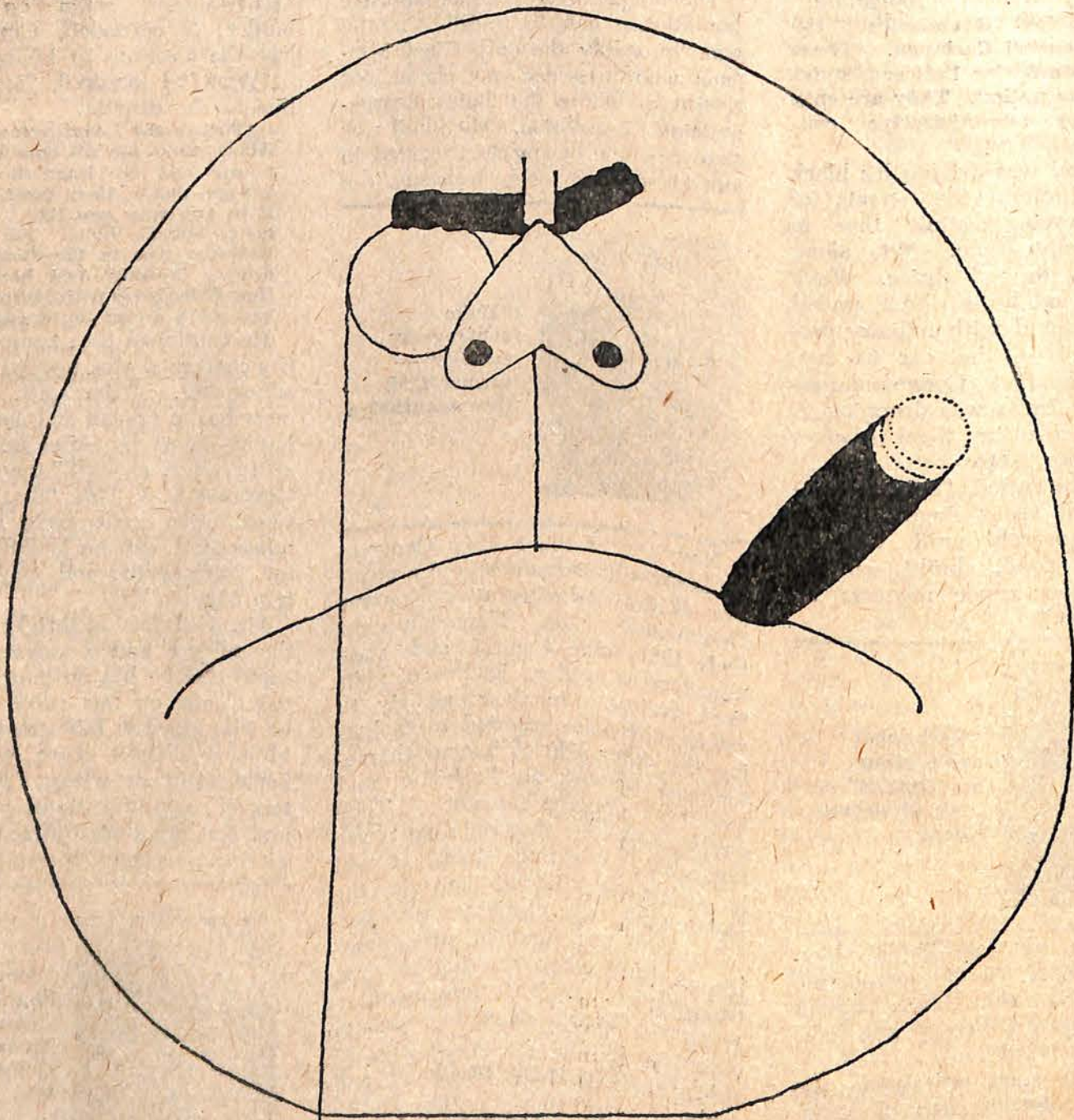
Mr. Giri has forthright views on the subject and I privately understand that he has written strongly to the Centre on this subject. It was he who urged in 1956 the then Home Minister Pandit Pant to appoint Zonal Councils where Chief Ministers of linguistic states could meet and sort out their differences. Pandit Pant accepted his suggestion.



"Scrap linguistic states" — Mysore Governor Giri

Today, Mr. Giri feels that linguistic states have outlived their usefulness and purpose. "They were a necessary phase in our national development," he says. He believes that certain projects like Nagarjunasagar, in Andhra State, would not have seen the light of day but for the creation of a separate state. "We had hoped they would provide unity in diversity. Instead they have become divisive and parochial."

Continued on page 19




OFTEN INDEED A SNOB

But that is only when we must insist on a specified raw material rather than compromise with a non-standard substitute.

Or when we must reject what our own factories have produced, which do not conform to specifications.

Or when we must recommend to industry new methods of using our products and processes rather than preserve the old ways, which obstruct standardisation.

Or when we must question the ultimate quality of what we make, as we continually do. Yes, we are snobs, of a sort.....

INDIAN OXYGEN LIMITED 

India's Vietnam initiative: it takes two to make war—or peace

For the first time in years India is demonstrating some initiative in international affairs. Mrs. Indira Gandhi's broadcast to the nation on the eve of her departure to Egypt, Yugoslavia and the Soviet Union showed signs of a happy freedom from the fears and inhibitions of earlier policy.

Her restrained comment on Vietnam is in keeping with India's position as Chairman of the International Control Commission. Her call for a fresh start with Pakistan with small friendly gestures between the two countries leading to a discussion of more complex issues is a bold beginning in restoring good relations.

Endorsed by America

Her openhearted approach to the Naga, Mizo and North-Eastern tribal peoples will answer the lack of trust which is at the root of the political problem. The proposal for a ceasefire in Vietnam (including cessation of all Viet Cong activity in the South) followed by a Geneva Conference convened by Britain and the USSR has won the support of important non-aligned nations. It has been endorsed by the United States Government as well.

If President Ho Chi Minh also agrees to negotiations in Geneva, non-alignment in the fresh circumstances of Soviet-US rapprochement would have attained a new significance.

SAY THAT AGAIN...

Give it to me. I will make it.

MR. S. NIJALINGAPPA
Chief Minister of Mysore,
accepting the challenge to produce a small car in Mysore

I will not pay a single penny to the Organization of African Unity if it does not keep to its Charter of non-interference in sister countries.

DR. HASTINGS BANDA
President of Malawi

Brave deeds in battle and less reputable rhetoric about democracy are no substitute for thoroughness in trying for simple economic stability and simple justice in administration.

THE TIMES, London
in an article on Vietnam

Under the Lens



by R. VAITHESWARAN

cept negotiation as a better alternative to prolonged war which has caused untold pain and suffering.

After all, the American aim after their gigantic military effort is only to compel the North Vietnamese to come to the negotiating table. The United States is not asking to run South Vietnam. It is putting the minimum condition on the North Vietnamese.

India's Move Just

It is in the interests of North Vietnam to come to the conference table. What she can gain is the immediate peace and security of North Vietnam, the peace her millions have not known for 25 years. She has naturally to abandon hope of incorporating the South in the immediate future. But the struggle will be transferred from the arena of military conflict to an ideological bid for the minds and hearts of the South Vietnamese people.

India is therefore right in urging both the US and North Vietnam to a Geneva Conference. She is just in calling for an end not only to the US bombing of the North but to the Northern-supported war in the South. The two must necessarily go together. As the United States has agreed to a conference without conditions, the North Vietnamese have only themselves to blame if they refuse to come to the negotiating table.

It is possible that Ho Chi Minh is holding out against a conference because of Chinese pressure. But if the Chinese are realistic enough to confine themselves to "hot words" lest the war escalate to the point of threatening their precious atomic installations, the peace and security of the suffering people of Vietnam demand that Ho accepts the reality, however unsatisfactory in his view, that there is no alternative to negotiations.

The Indian policy, as expressed in Mrs. Gandhi's broadcast, is a recogni-

Continued on next page

There has been much criticism from the Indian Left at the comparative mildness of Mrs. Gandhi's reaction over the US bombing of targets in Hanoi and Haiphong. Equally there has been much relief in many quarters that we have not again jeopardized relations with the USA by hasty statements over Vietnam. It is not, however, a question of supporting or condemning the US action.

The truth is that there is war in Vietnam. It takes two to make a quarrel. War will grow larger and bigger if either side is adamant about its professed rights and refuses to negotiate. The American presence in Vietnam is a fact and it is folly to make total withdrawal of that presence a pre-condition to negotiation. In such an event, the only possible outcome can be escalation.

Whatever the rights and wrongs of the Diem dictatorship, South Vietnam was being threatened not only by internecine struggles of her jealous military chiefs and warring religious factions, but also by an organized guerrilla movement financed and supported by the North.

The problem in Vietnam is not one of indigenous mass movement taking to arms at an opportune moment against internal chaos or tyranny. It was a forcible attempt by the North Vietnam Government, with the help of dedicated local agents, to take over the South.

Hanoi Claims All

Perhaps if the South had been left to work its way out of the confusion of the power struggles of its feuding cliques, it would have emerged ultimately as a neutral country not unfriendly with Hanoi or Peking and at the same time not embarrassing to the US presence in the Indian Ocean area. But the North Vietnamese wanted all of South Vietnam and so far claim to be content with nothing less.

Once the North Vietnamese intervention in the South became large enough for a takeover, the logical necessity which brought in America also forced the escalation of the conflict. It is not possible to deprecate such escalation in the absence of any move on the part of the Viet Cong to abandon the civil war or to ac-

Kerala pro-PM, anti-Congress

From G. S. Kartha in Trivandrum

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's visit to Kerala has not improved the relations between the Congress Party and the "rebel" Kerala Congress. Nor has it helped the consolidation of the forces that stand for democracy and against Communism. But the visit certainly boosted up the personal popularity of the Prime Minister beyond all expectations. Men and women in lakhs turned out into the streets to meet her despite the all-out efforts of the Communist-controlled Kerala Samara Samiti (Action Council) to stage black flag demonstrations and organize a people's boycott of the visit.

The rousing reception Indira Gandhi had in the State was unprecedented, except in the case of her great father, Jawaharlal Nehru. However, these cannot be viewed as indications of popular support for the Congress. If Mr. Kamaraj, the Congress President, were to visit the state, he would not have the same kind of reception from the people. The Congress Party would have to spend money and employ their men to arrange such receptions.

Probably on her own assessment, Indira Gandhi favoured the Congress fighting the elections all alone, without any truck with the rebels. The decision is of course bold. Whether it is a wise one in the present context depends on the influence of local Congress leaders, their contact with the masses, the people's confidence in the Congress. It is not known whether Indira Gandhi was correctly informed of the situation here.

The consensus of democratic opinion in Kerala is for a strongly-based alli-

UNDER THE LENS—from page 7
tion of this necessity. It is not known yet whether the Soviet Union would support her proposal. The only reason the USSR would fail to do so is the consideration that she might lose in the ideological war more than she would gain in prestige by a reasonable attitude towards the United States.

The price of Soviet rejection of Mrs. Gandhi's proposals, as of Chinese intransigence, will be in Vietnamese and American lives. The sacrifice is unnecessary.

ance of democratic forces to fight the plans of the Communists to capture power and convert Kerala into their base. But anti-Communism has proved its inability to be a force of unity, as men and groups are divided by smaller interests, personal and petty prejudices. The common commitment for the interests of the State and its people is lacking in the leaders.

The Congress has not derived any appreciable strength through the visit of the Prime Minister. The only two favourable landslides were, firstly, the prospects of the Nair community's support for the Congress in the elections as a result of Mr. Mannath Padmanabhan going all out for the Congress after his meeting with Indira Gandhi, and, secondly, the goodwill and support of the Church whose leaders are understood to have given certain hopeful assurances to the Prime Minister. But how far these two developments would help the Congress recover its reputation among the people remains to be seen. The present leadership of the Congress is rather reluctant to acknowledge Mr. Padmanabhan's leadership or tolerate him on their platform, for they view him as the leader of the Nair community.

Black Flag Flop

The Kerala Congress, the rebel body, did not have any hopeful response from the visiting Prime Minister, except perhaps a patient hearing. With the uncertain support from the Church and with Mr. Padmanabhan going into the Congress camp, the rebel Congress is facing its most difficult days.

The Muslim League's attitude towards the rebel Congress is also changing, as the result of their understanding with the Communists. The President of the All India Muslim League, Mr. Mohammed Ismail, MP, said in Trivandrum that the League was becoming ashamed of the way rebel Congressmen were pleading for the accommodation of the League in a Congress-led democratic alliance. The League is quite firm in its anti-Congress attitude.

The visit of the Prime Minister brought disgrace to the Communists and the Kerala Samara Samiti under their leadership. The call for a statewide black flag demonstration fell

flat, and wherever demonstrations were held were not impressive. What has shocked some Communists was the non-participation of their prominent leaders in the demonstration protesting against the devaluation of the Rupee and its consequences. One wonders if there is a crisis of confidence in the entire Communist movement, alongside loose discipline. Even without the Government resorting to bans and arrests, the demonstrations against the Prime Minister failed. People have almost lost faith in such attempts to solve problems in an agitational way.

Mrs. Gandhi is perhaps the first leader to tell the people frankly that they have to be realistic and try to solve their own problems without expecting her to bring the answer. She was surprised at the way Keralites wasted a lot of time and energy in quarreling and complained that the Central Government neglected their interests. She also dismissed the suggestion that Kerala's problems could be solved only if there was "adequate representation" for the State in her Cabinet.

And lastly, when a press correspondent asked her about the prospects of Kerala getting more rice ration in the "lean months", quick came her reply: "We simply do not have rice. How can we produce anything out of nothing? You should be realistic in these things."

The Prime Minister was careful enough not to give any false assurances to the people—an experience Keralites were having for the first time from a Minister.



FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

President Kaunda's Dilemma

FROM VERE JAMES

Lusaka

Lusaka is having a face lift. On Saturday afternoons when the shops are closed decorators are painting the dingy shop fronts on Cairo Road. Visitors to the capital of Zambia are impressed with the transformation.

The explanation is simple. President Kenneth Kaunda announced the other day that unless the Asian and "other" shopkeepers kept their premises clean and freshly painted he would have them out of business by the end of the month.

The Mayor called a meeting of the city's traders which resulted in a minor boom in the sale of paint.

Unfortunately Zambia's other problems are not that easily solved. One of the largest exporters in Africa (of copper), the country is landlocked, surrounded by eight other African countries. The end of the Central African Federation and the Rhodesian declaration of unilateral independence has put a heavy burden on Zambia.

A complicated rearrangement of road and rail links is being planned to reach the East Coast through Malawi and Tanzania and the West Coast through Angola and the Congo. By any standard it is an unfair eco-

nomic burden to place upon a new country struggling for its economic independence.

The skill with which Kaunda continues to overcome the political implications of this and keep his country united is one of the outstanding features of modern Africa.

Meanwhile, aircraft fly the tons of copper to the ports and the roads are full of convoys carrying oil drums from the coast. The latest development is to transport petrol in large heavy plastic containers which when empty deflate and enable the trucks to carry additional cargo back to the sea.

As Britain and Rhodesia continue to play for time in the latest phase of negotiations they might find some common basis of understanding if they would spare a thought to President Kaunda's dilemma. Whatever the future may be in Rhodesia it is in her own interest to have a prosperous, stable Zambia as her principal neighbour in the North.

China "Colours Children's Souls Red"

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Hong Kong

Several reports have been received here during the past few weeks about drastic steps being taken in Mainland China in schools and universities. From Shanghai came the news that no examinations will be held for graduates of schools and colleges beginning this year. Instead, students will pass on the strength of their application and records during the school year and with bearing upon their correct political orientation.

Soon afterwards, from Peking, the Chinese Communist Party instructed the heads of universities throughout the country to postpone entrance examinations for six months to help bring about the downfall of university bourgeoisie during the current "cultural revolution". A revision of the rules of entrance examinations was also ordered to admit students of workers' and peasants' families to universities. At the same time, senior middle school graduates were asked to proceed with the revolution

against dissident intellectuals and to go to rural areas for physical labour.

These recent moves are nothing new. In fact, they are merely a tightening up and re-enforcing of basic ideas which are vitally necessary to the continued supremacy and sole authority of the Communist Party in the light of the current revolt of the intellectuals against the "thinking of Mao Tse-tung". On December 14, 1964, the Canton *Southern Daily* said, "We must edu-

Continued on next page

The week in Asia

ADEN—Tribesmen seized the Yemen town of Al-Bayda, capital of the Rassus Sultanate, according to reports here. The tribesmen, who demanded the dismissal of the garrison commander and governor, were said to be discontented by the Government's slowness in carrying out social reforms.

KUWAIT—Sources here said representatives of Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Iran were meeting in Copenhagen this week to settle differences over the Persian Gulf waters.

TASHKENT—This Central Asian city, shattered by a series of earthquakes, is evacuating its homeless to other cities. Tass news agency reported 250,000 were made homeless.

COLOMBO—Ceylon's Army Commander, Major General A. R. Udagama, was detained in connection with the abortive coup plot last February against the Senanayake Government.

TOKYO—A Japan-India committee to promote trade and economic co-operation was formed with Tadachi Adachi, President of the Japan Chamber of Commerce, as Chairman.

KUALA LUMPUR—Britain and Malaysia were reported to have reached "complete agreement" on withdrawing UK troops from Borneo, following talks between UK Defence Minister Healey and the Malaysian Government.

PEKING—China banned the entry of all foreign tourists for the next three months. Officials said this was due to unavailability of hotel accommodation.

CHITTAGONG—The East Pakistan Regiment of the Pakistan Army, known as the "Bengal Tigers", was transferred to East Pakistan—reportedly to curb the agitation for autonomy.

DJAKARTA—President Sukarno's title of "life President" was taken from him by the People's Consultative Congress.

SAIGON—The South Vietnam Government freed 300 Buddhists in a move to reach agreement with moderate Buddhist leaders.

HANOI—The North Vietnam Government ordered the mobilization of all citizens between 18 and 30 to reinforce their troops in South Vietnam.

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

cate and influence the younger generation with proletarian thinking and Socialist trends and splash bright red colour on the pure souls of children." Earlier, in 1960, Lu Ting-yi, then director of the Party's Propaganda Department and now Minister of Culture, gave these three fundamental educational principles to be followed: "We hold the view that education should serve the politics of the proletariat.... should be combined with productive labour.... should be directed by the Party on the line of the masses..."

It is significant that the Party is calling upon senior middle school graduates to take part in the present "struggle" against the rebellious intellectuals most of whom probably spent their school and university days in the intellectual freedom of Nationalist China or the West. Apparently, the Peking leaders trust these young people who have had their souls reddened for the whole of their school life. But it is incon-

ceivable that Mao has forgotten the shock he and his friends received when the pressure was taken off in 1957 and "the Hundred Flowers" blossomed with such poisonous blooms that they had to be plucked.

Desperate attempts are being made to enforce conformity to the thinking of Mao whilst he is still

alive and his name and support can assure his heir-apparent of the allegiance of the millions. But as soon as he passes on there may well be an explosion of the pent-up forces that the present purges reveal to be quite extensive and which have proved too powerful to be concealed from the Chinese people or the world.

Caribbean Crisis Spot Turns Right

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Since the armed intervention of the US in April of 1965, the Republic of Santo Domingo has remained a constant headache for the State Department. But in the June elections this year Joaquin Belaguer won against Juan Bosch. This was so much in line with US hopes that already now they plan to recall their troops from the Inter-American Peace Force. Since three out of four in the Peace Force are Americans, this means that the US is confident that the people of St. Domingo will be able to govern themselves in peace.

Only a year ago this situation looked practically hopeless. Civil war between the pro-Communist forces of Camanao and the anti-Communist forces of Imbert had come to a deadlock.

The history of the Dominican Republic has been, for the last 150 years, marked by terror, cruelty and massacres. Trujillo had ruled as dic-

tator for 30 years till 1962 and in the four years which followed, twelve governments succeeded each other.

Juan Bosch, who had spent 27 years in exile hunted by Trujillo's men, was elected President in 1962 after a campaign where he promised everything without any clear programme. Soon he surrounded himself with men who were either incapable

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

or were Communists. Seven months later he was ousted by the military.

Joaquin Belaguer on the other hand is known as a man of the centre and a good administrator. But he was also nominal President in the last years of Trujillo's reign and worked together with the dictator's son Ramfis, after the father had been assassinated. It is one of the strange aspects of these last elections, that the masses of the Dominican Republic voted for a man who was the right hand of the former dictator.

But the decisive argument for

Ceylon's Dependence on Tea

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Colombo

Tea is the key to Ceylon's economy. It earns over 60 per cent of her foreign exchange. Unlike India, Ceylon depends almost entirely on overseas earnings to buy consumer goods, very few of which are manufactured locally. So when tea is threatened, this country's economy hangs in the balance.

The main threat comes, of course, from competition. The increase in world production has already forced Ceylon's low-grown tea estates into the red. They will probably have to fall out of the race. But the country is still rich in strongly-flavoured middle and high-grown teas.

A more serious threat seemed to be India's devaluation. If India's tea exporters could swamp the world market with cheaper tea, pricing out Ceylon's product, this country would have been forced to devalue. Fortunately this seems unlikely following the Government of India's decision to levy an export duty on tea of 91 paise a lb.

But devaluation, which has been seriously debated here, has other dangers. The great fear in Government circles is that it would lead to a sharp rise in home prices, because of the higher rupee cost of imports. This might easily bring unrest, rioting, even the overthrow of the present Government. As a leading economist writes in the press here, devaluation might thus produce "social upheaval and disorganization" which in turn would also lead to a most injurious flight of foreign capital.

The other danger to Ceylon's tea exports comes from nearer home. The Poya day system, introduced by the present Government, to the great delight of the Buddhist leaders,

Belaguer has been the hope and desire for a peaceful evolution. Civil war has brought the country to total economic ruin. It will need help from the US for years to come.

Belaguer will have more chance of obtaining this help than Bosch, who is violently anti-American.

It is also a good sign that both candidates met after the elections to find a way to co-operation between the two antagonistic factions. Whether this co-operation continues after the Inter-American Peace Force has left, remains to be seen. But for the first time there is hope for an ultimate recovery.

makes weekends here conform to the Buddhist calendar, thus putting Ceylon tea sellers out of alignment with British and other world buyers. The foreign buyers will not wait if their telegrams, arriving here on a Poya day—which may be a working day in their country—are left un-replied to for a day and a half. They are already beginning to turn to other sellers. The Ceylon Chamber of Commerce is now collecting evidence on the dangers of this Poya system, with a view to putting pressure on the Government to rescind it.

Australian Ambassador for Taiwan

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Canberra

Australia has not had a diplomatic mission accredited to the Chinese Nationalist Government of Chiang Kai-shek since it moved from the mainland to Taiwan following the take-over of Mao Tse-tung's Communist regime.

Taiwan on the other hand has maintained an Ambassador in Canberra throughout this period.

This diplomatic imbalance is now to be corrected. The Australian Government has decided to establish a diplomatic mission in Taipei and the first Ambassador will take up his post in the next few months.

Continued on page 14

The week in India

NEW DELHI—Following a visit to Moscow, Planning Minister Asoka Mehta said India would probably get Rs. 500 crores (pre-devaluation rate) of machinery and equipment from Russia in the Fourth Plan. About one-third of India's needs of machinery in the public sector would come from this source. Russian experts would plan India's machine industry.

BOMBAY—Maharashtrian Chief Minister Naik and representatives of industry decided that factories in Bombay should close for one day because of acute water shortage due to lateness of the monsoon.

NEW DELHI—Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi left on a 7-day tour of the UAR, Yugoslavia and Russia.

NEW DELHI—The Punjab was put under President's rule pending its reorganization into two states of Punjab and Haryana on October 2.

MADRAS—Right Communist leader S. Mohan Kumaramangalam was appointed Advocate-General of Madras. He resigned from the Party on taking up the post. He is brother of Chief of Army Staff, General P. Kumaramangalam.

NEW DELHI—The Indian Government announced its unilateral decision to release all cargoes, other than military, destined for Pakistan and held because of last year's war.

SHILLONG—Fresh floods inundated Brahmaputra Valley districts. Damage by last month's floods was estimated at Rs. 14 crores. 35 lakhs of people were affected.

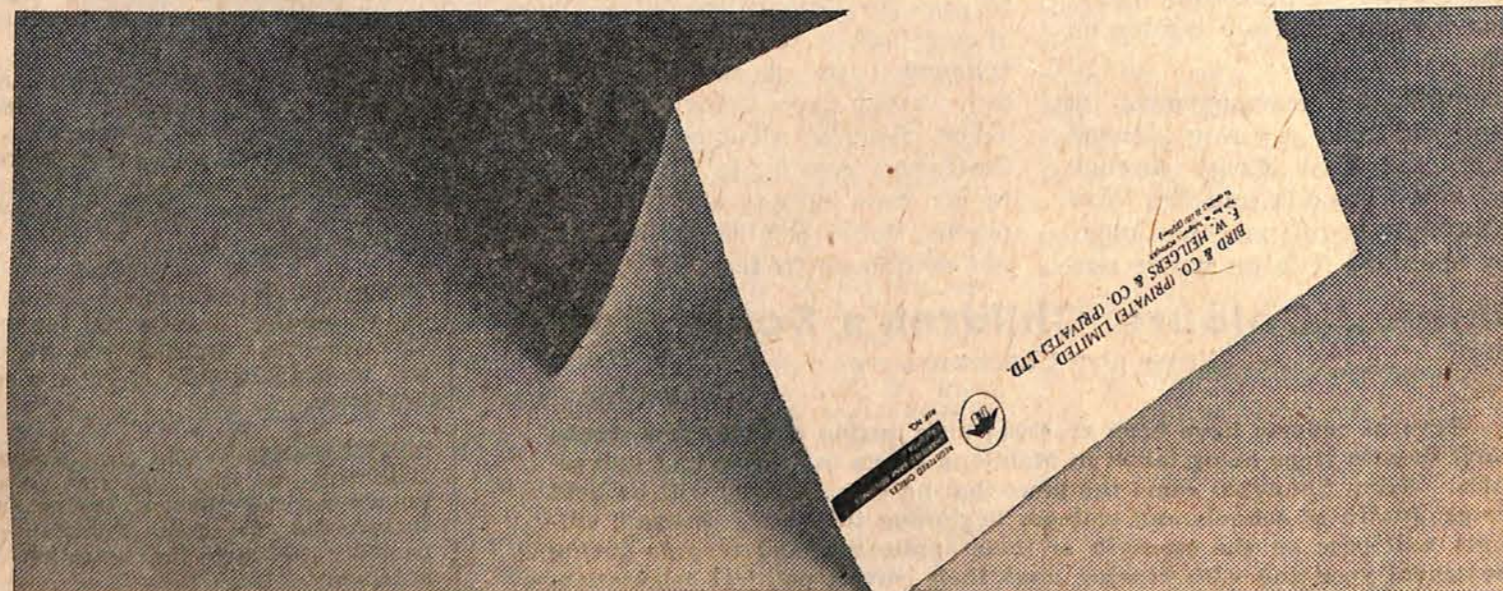
NEW DELHI—The US Government made available a Rs. 112.5 crores loan bringing to Rs. 289 crores the US loans sanctioned in the last year.

CALCUTTA—Left Communists of West Bengal announced their decision to resort to "continuous general strike and hartal" next September if the Government refused its demands for food and against the Vietnam policy.

GANGTOK—Sikkim's first newspaper, a fortnightly called Sikkim, was published for the first time.

SHILLONG—Bands of Mizo rebels armed with automatics were reported returning from East Pakistan.

SRINAGAR—Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed, former Chief Minister, announced the formation of a new "nationalist party" in Jammu and Kashmir in opposition to Congress.



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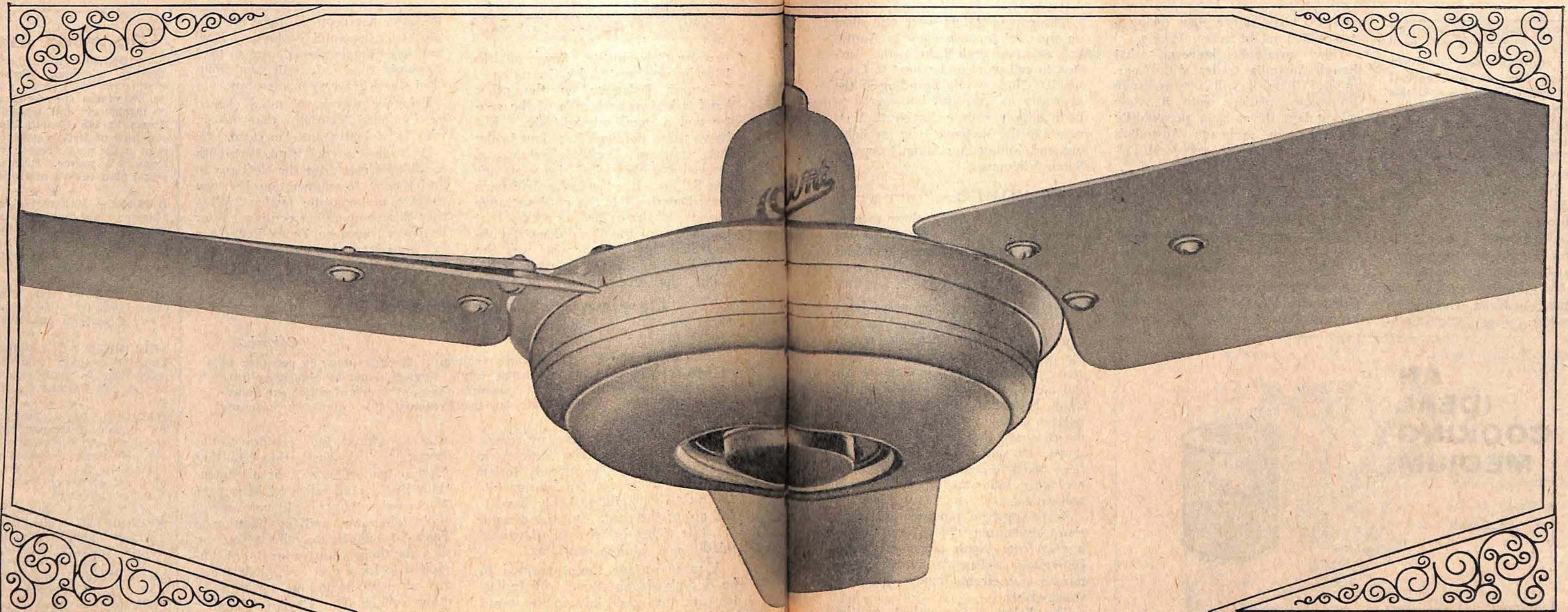
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FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

But this commonsense decision—long overdue—has been received hostilely by most sections of the press and many commentators.

Some sought to attribute hidden motives to the Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Hasluck.

It has now been revealed, however, that the initiative came not from Mr. Hasluck, but from the Prime Minister, Mr. Holt, in line with the Government's general policy of increasing diplomatic contact with other Governments in Asia.

Some of the editorial writers have claimed that Australia should be moving towards recognizing Com-

munist China, rather than taking a step which might annoy Peking.

They overlook, however, that though Australia trades with Communist China it will not exchange diplomatic missions with it while Peking lays down as a prerequisite for such an exchange Australia's willingness to see the people of Taiwan placed under the Mainland.

The week

TITO PURGES HEIR

BELGRADE—Yugoslav Vice President Alexander Rancovic, regarded as 74-year-old President Tito's successor, was dismissed from his post along with Mr. Svetislav Stefanovic, head of State Security. Tito accused

The commentators were also silent on the real inconsistency in Australia's relations with Peking—the decision to sell wool and wheat to Communist China while branding it the aggressor in Asia and knowing it to be a supply source for North Vietnam and the Vietcong who are fighting and killing Australian troops in South Vietnam.

elsewhere

the secret police under these men of repressive activities reminiscent of Stalinism, and of plotting against his own Government.

OPIUM STRATEGY

BANGKOK—Thais, Ceylonese, Japanese and Russians have accused Communist China of using opium for political aims and to gain currency. Recently Major General Nit Bahnumas, Secretary General of the Thai Narcotics Suppression Committee, claimed China was using drugs to sap the Thai people's resistance. He said special measures had been taken to stop Communists from exploiting hill tribes through opium cultivation.

According to a Japanese authority, the Chinese get 170 million dollars a year from Japan alone by opium smuggling. There is evidence this money is used to finance Japanese Communists.

The Tokyo correspondent of the Moscow daily, *Pravda*, has written, "The supply of drugs into many nations, including the US, has become one of the main sources of foreign exchange of the Peking regime."

Last month Ceylon police reported that Chinese opium was being bartered for Indian gold in Ceylonese territorial waters.

ROCKET INVITATION

CANBERRA—The Australian Government has invited Japan to use the Woomera rocket range for its expanding space programme, reports the *Far East Economic Review*. Woomera, in the desert heart of Australia, is the world's largest land rocket range—1200 miles. "The exchanges could lay the groundwork for a new era of scientific co-operation between Australia and Japan," says the report. Japan may be the fourth nation (after the USSR, US and France) to launch a scientific satellite.

"Beaten Fair and Square"

From Dickie Dodds at Nottingham

In this week's dispatch our cricket correspondent, Dickie Dodds, concludes his commentary on the Third Test—Ed.

"WELL, MATE," said one Nottingham citizen to another as they left the Trent Bridge cricket ground at the end of the third Test, "we were beaten fair and square." That accurately sums up the result of this Test. It means the West Indies, now two games up, cannot lose the rubber and will probably win it. It was a good Test to watch. It is true that on Saturday evening when Kanhai and Butcher were batting with, to put it politely, the greatest discretion, in accordance with Sobers instructions, many people left the ground in disgust. But all this was forgotten when the West Indies resumed their innings and at increasing pace amassed a total of 482.

Astonishing Innings

Butcher's was an astonishing innings. Never have I seen a man so out of touch get so many runs—209 not out. He was dropped five times. He played and missed on innumerable occasions. His efforts to get his century when he was 99 were typical. First he tried several suicidal attempts at a short run. This caused his partner, Nurse, to come down the pitch and, I imagine, have a severe word with him. Then he played with straight and rigid orthodoxy—hoping for the gift of a loose ball. Finally, losing patience, he had a wild swing and the ball went off the top edge of the bat over slips' heads for two. Butcher is a sensitive craftsman and does not enjoy making his runs in this fashion. He did not seem to acknowledge the applause for his hundred but just shook his head sadly. But he had the character to stick to the job and so compile his massive score.

The West Indies' declaration left England with 393 runs to win at about a run a minute. Milburn and Boycott went in to begin the task. It was a dramatic moment. Sobers, seemingly quite fresh after his innings of 94, opened the bowling.

The first over was survived. Then Hall measured out his immense run

towards the far sightscreen. He bounded in, with five slips and two leg slips crouching for a snick. When Hall also posted a silly mid off and silly mid on a wag said he thought Hall's main problem was to see the batsman, so clustered around was he with fielders. But Milburn and Boycott stood like rocks. And when Hall pitched one up Milburn hit it like a flash to the off for four. When he dropped his bouncer Milburn hooked it into the top of the stand.

With 363 runs needed to win on the final day English hopes rested mainly with Milburn. If he could survive at the crease for two hours he might hit a hundred or more of

the quick runs that were needed. However, a mistimed pull off Hall soon ended this possibility. With the last man in there was a sad and unnecessary occurrence. Charlie Griffith bowled a quick bouncer and hit number eleven batsman Underwood in the face. Sobers had a word with Griffiths and was quick to apologise for the incident afterwards.

Soon after this Snow was bowled and the West Indian players sprinted for the safety of the pavilion to escape the attentions of their supporters after their victory. The best team had won. And as I marked in the final details on the scorecard I noted that its captain had taken five wickets, caught five catches and scored 97 runs.

PHOTO REPORT: Page 23

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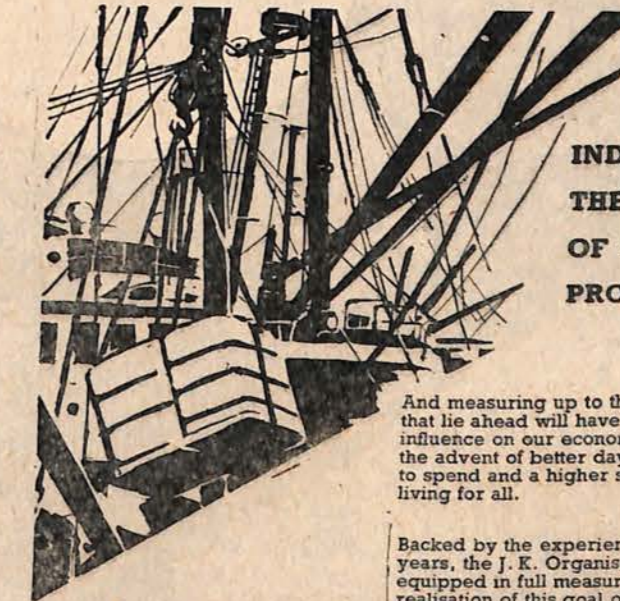


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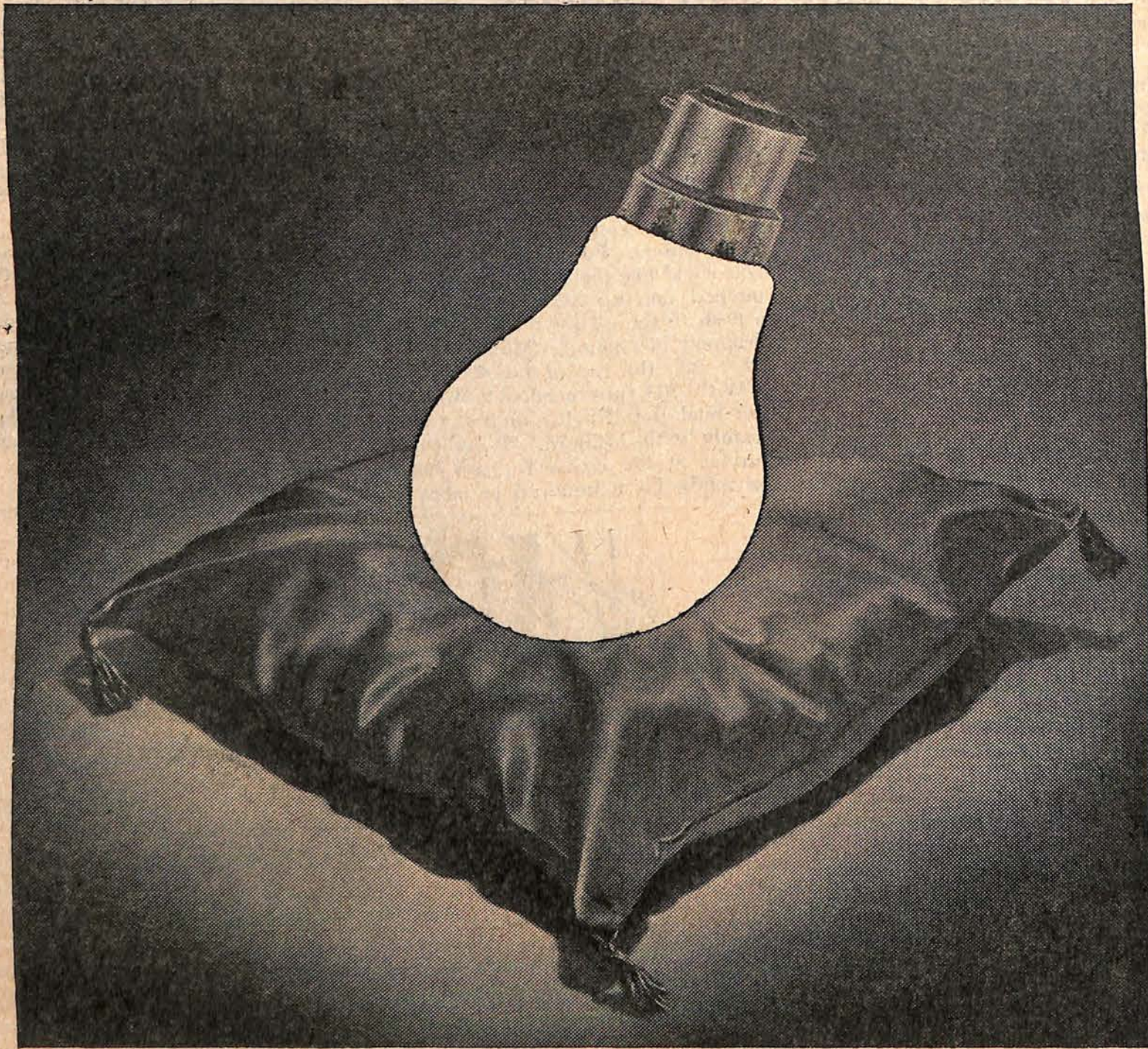


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Declare Moratorium on Linguistic Feuds

By General K. M. Cariappa

I have recently returned from a trip abroad, when I went to participate in the meetings of the World Veterans' Federation firstly in Canada, then in America and finally in Japan.

During this trip I met a wide cross-section of foreign people who talked to me understandingly of our country, of our "headaches", and our determined efforts to deal with our many problems, some created by nature and some man made. All talked admiringly of India as the biggest democracy in the world and were appreciative of our determination to keep it as such for all time.

Frequent references were made to our food shortage which seems to have become a hardy annual. They just could not understand why we cannot deal efficiently with rodents, insects, monkeys and so on which destroy millions of tons of our food-grains. Not too efficient or determined implementation of plans, prepared by planners, at lower levels were often mentioned.

Energy Wasted

We have borrowed in millions, putting up enormous factories and buildings with not much coming out of them to earn. At a time when every single minute and every single paisa should be concentrated on growing more food, producing more in our factories, stepping up exports and thereby ensuring that our rupee soon regains its true value, we spend time and energy on border issues—Goa, Belgaum and the creation of new linguistic states.

This is the time when every minister, every civil servant and everyone entrusted with providing for the welfare of our millions, must give every minute of his time to matters stated earlier, instead of spending most of their time and large sums of money at conferences, seminars, deputations, threats of quitting office, on language, border issues and the like.

The country has big problems on her frontiers with the Chinese and others. We have an even more critical national emergency created internally by serious political disunity and discord.

Our hospitals and schools are not all fully stocked or staffed. Labour unrest and on occasions student disorder, threats of strikes by employees all over are adding more problems to our country. There is a certain amount of "shining in borrowed plumes".

All this cannot go on indefinitely. Our borrowing must slow down considerably, if possible completely. And we must cut our coat according to the cloth we have. We must cease to think of living a champagne life on a beer income.



General Cariappa

Our national pulse is a bit restless because the measure of administrative efficiency required to give our people a feeling of social justice and security is not there. I have been very impressed with the frank utterances on the internal economic and political situation by our Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, at her recent press conferences and in her radio broadcasts.

The other day she made two important points. In our struggle for political independence, said Mrs. Gandhi, we had gone cheerfully through hell and fire. On the other hand, in our fight for economic existence and survival, we had played it soft. We had tried to achieve it the easy way. Yet the fight for economic survival was as much a war as the fight for political independence.

The Prime Minister's second point was in reply to a correspondent who asked Mrs. Gandhi whether the Government's decision to devalue the rupee would not have an impact on the fortunes of the Congress Party.

The Prime Minister's reply was characteristic. If the choice, she said, was between the nation's interests and the fortunes of the Congress, she was for the national interest.

I would like to commend these two points to your close attention for they represent an attitude of mind which unhappily is not as widespread as it should be in our country and which, in my opinion, is the only attitude of mind which spells survival, salvation and unity for India.

Think for India

Let us think in terms of India instead of thinking in narrow, parochial terms of parts of India, of, for instance, Goa for Maharashtra and Belgaum for Mysore, of Chandigarh tugged by Haryana on one side and Punjabi Suba on the other, on how the waters of the Krishna should be divided.

"It is unfortunate," said the Prime Minister, "that people should get worked up about these issues. After all, we are living in the same country. I don't think attention should be diverted to other issues, particularly when the country is faced with grave problems."

Here spoke wisdom and common sense. I fully endorse the Prime Minister's advice and appeal. The coming decade will decide whether India will negotiate the hump or not.

Clearly, over the past fifteen years and more, we in India have been living a lotus-eater's existence, content to let things slide and slip by in the vain hope that something or the other would turn up to jog us along. We have, in the Prime Minister's words, had it too soft, and inevitably retribution has come. We have now received a jolt of our own making. Let this jolt us to wake up and unite as a team to stave off the economic and other dangers.

The first step in achieving this is to close our divided ranks. I would suggest that the best way to bring

Continued on next page

LETTERS

"DEAD" LANGUAGES

Every year about 1,50,000 school students appear for the SSCE in Maharashtra State. Most of them, excepting technical school students, take either Sanskrit, Pali, Arabic, Persian, French or Latin, which are practically dead in India, as their second language. It is taught to them from the eighth standard.

After passing the SSCE, half of them leave studies and join service, their father's business, or start a business of their own. The other half goes for higher studies in colleges. About one-fifth of them join technical courses, two-fifths join science classes, one-fifth join commerce and the remaining one-fifth go for arts.

In science and commerce classes the above-mentioned languages are not taught. Only those students who join the arts section learn these languages. A close study will show that about one-tenth of the total students appearing for the SSCE make use of one of these languages and the others have compulsorily to forget them because there is nobody in their circle to talk with in this language. Therefore it follows that about 90 per cent of the students learn one of these languages for no use. Moreover, burdened with this language, they weaken their other languages like English, Hindi, Marathi, Gujarati and Urdu. What is the necessity of learning these dead languages when the current ones are also not perfect?

MORATORIUM—*from page 7*

this about is to declare and to observe a moratorium on all internal feuds during the critical years ahead of us. Let us have the courage of our convictions and boldly decide to cease forthwith all talks on creation of new linguistic states, issues like where Goa or Belgaum should be, quarrels over the Krishna waters, the language issue, the land ceiling and so on, until we have successfully dealt with the many problems I have referred to earlier. Patriotism requires it and demands it equally of all of us.

Let each one of us rise to the challenge. We can and we will meet the challenge victoriously if we as Indians of the India of Ashoka and Akbar, of Buddha and Bapuji, of Chandragupta and Chanakya and a host of the other very great leaders of the past, unite as one team with loyalty to our heritage and serve our motherland with a dedicated spirit.

Let us remember our Prime Minister's words, "Country above party." This, to me, is our hope for a bright future. Jai Bharat!

In my opinion these languages like Sanskrit, Pali, Arabic, Persian, French and Latin should be discontinued being taught in schools and should be taught in colleges to those who wish to learn them. In schools these languages should be replaced by practical subjects like carpentry, fitting, moulding, smithy, welding, turning and drawing. This will reduce some of the mental burden on the poor students and will also help those students who leave studies after SSCE to get jobs in a practical field.

Y. A. BAWLA*

Bombay 3

* This week's Rs. 10 prize winner

PLANNERS' WISDOM DOUBTED

There is reason to doubt the wisdom of our planners in fixing Rs. 21,500 crores as the "minimum" outlay for the Fourth Plan. For a basic law in economics states that total investments cannot, under any circumstances, exceed the sum of domestic savings and foreign aid. And as Prof. B. R. Shenoy, a noted economist, warns us, "Any attempt to invest non-existent resources in defiance of this basic economic law, can only land us in inflation, wastages, foreign exchange crisis and economic chaos; and we may end up with less economic growth than would have been possible if, from the start, we had bowed to economic realities." And devaluation certainly cannot stave off this anomaly.

C. DAYAKAR

Ramachandrapuram

SIMPLE ECONOMICS

To reduce the price level which has gradually mounted up by 80 per cent during the last ten years and concomitant increase owing to the devaluation of the Rupee, the best course would be to restrict purchases of avoidable items and abandon luxuries for some time. Purchases of absolute necessities should also be reduced to the bare minimum. Then simple economics will apply: Supply more—Demand far less—Prices down.

What is required is a united attempt to eliminate the black marketeers.

R. NARAYANAN

Calcutta 1

MYSORE STIRRED

I am deeply distressed by the resolution of the Congress Working Committee recommending to the Central Government the appointment of a single member commission to go into the border disputes between Maharashtra and Mysore. It has caused an unprecedented stir in Mysore State.

All the arguments now advanced for reopening the issues were considered in the past and the final shape of the reorganization of states' borders was approved by Parliament. The general complaint in Mysore is that pressure tactics of Maharashtra have paid.

Mr. Nijalingappa has justified his support to the resolution on the ground that he agreed to the move for a bound-

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dary commission so that Kannada areas now outside the state may be merged with Mysore. What is important from Mysore's point of view is his reiteration of the State Government's stand and his declaration that there has been no departure from the policy of agreeing only to minor border adjustments.

The Chief Minister has again taken up with the Prime Minister and the Congress President the need to take note of the strong feelings in Mysore on this issue. The situation demands clearer understanding of the State's viewpoint by the Centre.

T. S. PRASAD

Bangalore 10

"GRAB THE PLATFORM"

Mr. Rajmohan Gandhi in a very concerned and responsible call to the country, "Grab the Platform" (HIMMAT, June 17), has pointed out very frankly our need of the hour.

It is useless blaming the Government. In Mrs. Gandhi and some of her loyal colleagues, we have perhaps the finest administrators since independence. Yet there are those few in the Congress Party who are not concerned about anything but personal gain. The quick decision to devalue the rupee was a prompt and wise move to get in touch, as our Finance Minister put it, with reality.

And what is needed now is the wholehearted co-operation of the people. It is pointless clamouring for lower prices. The Government is doing all it can to keep down prices which are being raised unjustifiably.

The time has come, or rather came long ago, to reach out through all barriers, all factions, all petty political ambitions, in an attempt to increase production everywhere and in all fields. Potential is not lacking. We have it in our villages, in our towns, in our cities. Someone only has to use it. And that someone all over India should be the "P".

NIKHILESH BANERJEE

Calcutta 14

VISUAL AID

My brother, who is Principal of the Florence Swainson Deaf School, Palamcottah, South India, is a regular reader of HIMMAT.

When he was in England a few weeks ago, he said how much he appreciates your magazine and regularly uses the photograph on the front when talking to his pupils, all of whom are either deaf or dumb or both deaf-mute, about world affairs and world leaders.

He has found it difficult to find suitable material in the past to use.

He also greatly values the promptness and accuracy with which you report events.

T. CHITTENDEN

Grimsby, UK

ON THE Spot

HIMMAT meets the people

"We Create Problems by Imagining Them"—Nijalingappa

WHEN CHIEF MINISTER S. Nijalingappa returned to Bangalore from the meeting of the Working Committee, I expected to find a tired and anxious man. Instead, the Mysore leader was his usual bright and beaming self. "I don't treat these issues as difficulties. I treat them as interesting challenges to be met with."

Clad in a cream-coloured khadi coat, his hair had greyed since I saw him last three years ago. The Congress Working Committee has asked him and Maharashtra's Chief Minister Naik to work out the terms of reference of the One-Man Commission to settle the border dispute between the two States.

What lines would you want the Commission to take?

"First of all I was not a consenting party to the decision of the Congress Working Committee of May 23 appointing this Commission. I said then that such a Commission without clear-cut terms of reference could do no good. Now, the Working Committee has come round to my point of view. The Commission on the Punjabi Suba had clear terms of reference agreed to by both parties.

Could you be more specific on the terms of reference you would like?

"It is difficult for me to say. If I express my views in public Mr. Naik might well say: 'What is the point of our meeting when Nijalingappa has already made up his mind?' Similarly,

LINGUISM—*from page 5*

"Do you think linguistic states should be scrapped?"

"Yes. We should have five zonal states—North, South, East, West and Central. Then after 10 years we should have a unitary state."

Governor Giri, who has been thrice a Minister, thrice a Governor—UP, Kerala and now Mysore—and High Commissioner to Ceylon, told HIMMAT that he was working on a "blueprint" and many people all over the country had written to him their views. When drafted, he would publish his plan.

HIMMAT, July 15, 1966

Are there any projects in Mysore that can benefit its neighbours?

"Yes. The Sharavati Hydro-Electric Project can supply electricity to Kerala and Madras. We have even offered Goa 10,000 kw if they can consume it. We can complete that project if we can get two more turbines."

Do you foresee a time when Mysore can grow enough to supply food to its neighbours?

"Yes. I am very keen on the Upper Krishna Valley project being taken up. We need Rs. 120 crores, even as loan. It can be completed in six or seven years, irrigate 1.4 million acres and produce plenty of food."

Mysore has immense industrial and forest wealth. A few years ago it was estimated she had 500 million tons of iron ore deposits. They have now found that one belt alone has an estimated deposit of 5000 million tons. Her forests are rich. Her west coast is known as one of the finest for fishing.

"Mysore," I told the Chief Minister, "with her immense wealth of men and materials, is not meant to be known as a state where men lay their heads on railway-lines in protest, but a state where the mind is without fear and the head is held high'..."

Mr. Nijalingappa completed Tagore's lines: "In that haven of freedom my Father, let my country awake."

Let Mysore and Maharashtra awake.

R. M. Lala



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India's
Leather

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New Zealand

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Dunedin
New Zealand

INDIA'S NEW ROLE IN ASIA

By **Ashok Shah, Poona**

"INDIA GAVE US OUR RELIGION, Buddhism. She also gave us inspiration during our freedom struggle. But now many in Ceylon look up to China as a dynamic nation. Will India provide a better alternative for Asia?" a youth leader from Ceylon asked a rally of 12,000 people in Bangalore.

What has been India's role in Asia so far? We have pioneered a new way for winning freedom. We have expounded the policy of non-alignment and organized the neutral Asian nations into a powerful bloc that the world can no longer ignore. We have been the spokesman of the newly freed nations in the UN, though it should be admitted that we have become self-absorbed and our role has been limited to a few protesting speeches.

After-Freedom Purpose

India's new role is:—

To provide the Asian nations with an after-freedom theme and purpose, for nationhood, freedom and democracy are not enough. We need to pioneer a freedom that works—freedom that brings results, freedom that feeds, clothes, houses and above all gives a purpose to live for to every man.

To give a new meaning to nationalism. It is possible to have a burning love for one's own country and people without hating others.

To unite and enlist all the different races and nations in a common programme to answer the poverty, hunger, disease of every last Asian.

To give China her rightful place and role in world affairs.

To create an Asia which is out to give and not always to grab, which cares for the world instead of always expecting to be cared for, which plans and works for the whole world instead of allowing foreign powers to steal, manoeuvre and manipulate the affairs of Asia.

Asia need no longer remain an "underdeveloped" area. The des-

tiny of the biggest continent is to be the greatest continent.

What it means to India is to start with herself. She will have to create an army of sincere, dedicated men who will make India a pattern nation for Asians to follow. A country governed by men governed by God will inspire similar leadership elsewhere. The unity between different languages and religions will teach Asia the secret of unity.

An India with clear understanding of the forces that shape world events and being one such force itself which cannot be swayed, will provide a backbone to Asia. It will also give a more revolutionary, dynamic and satisfying way of life than the Communism of China. It will help to use the energy and wisdom of China for the whole of humanity.

India will also help nations like Indonesia, Burma, Thailand, Vietnam and Ceylon to fulfil their destiny in the world. India should enlist Pakistan to work with her.

One thing I would strongly suggest to the Government is to export productions like "India Arise" to other Asian nations. It will not only give a new image of India, but also mobilize the youth of those countries for their nations and Asia.

Second Prize

BE DECISIVE

By **RATNA SEN, Calcutta 19**

INDIA HAS A VERY SPECIAL ROLE to play in Asia. As the world's largest democracy, her first responsibility is to make it a success. The democratic world is waiting for this. India has to make democracy, the most difficult form of Government, a challenge for Communism to reckon with. But democracy is not only the Government's responsibility. In any democracy the people must be 100 per cent behind the government. That is India's immediate task, to consolidate the forces that are the people and the government.

Turning to the foreign field, India

COMPETITION

* Will devaluation benefit India's economy?

Closing date: July 22

** India's Vietnam policy has never been non-aligned.

Closing date: August 5

Prizes: **Rs. 25, Rs. 15**

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

must realize that it is the attitude of a people that counts, not just its government's policy. The people of India will have to participate actively in its progress drive and extend its co-operation to other nations as well. Because this has been lacking, it is small wonder that India has been accused of a "big-brotherly" attitude. The gesture of a government to a people is bound to be tinged with a little condescension.

The doubt, the vagueness which has prevailed in our national attitude must go, if India is to play a significant role in the affairs of Asia. She has principles but uncertainty mars them. She has ideals but internal disorders degrade them. Precision, boldness and staunchness are what India must supply herself with.

Fight with Ideas

There is Vietnam looming large and threatening on the world horizon. India will have to do more than be just "concerned" over US bombing. Since she does not support US policy on Vietnam she will have to do something concrete to counter it. She will have to fight Communism not militarily but ideologically.

Her relations with Pakistan need sorting out. It is time to give up waiting for the "other" to make a gesture.

With Japan, India will have to take the initiative, make her interested in India and take practical steps for large-scale co-operation in industry and agriculture.

So also for the other nations of Asia.

So India's new role in Asia will be forward-looking and decisive action, a striving for self-reliance and co-operation with other nations on the basis of friendship and principles.

This was a life

J. C. SMUTS

1870—1950

JAN SMUTS was born on a Dutch farm at Boplaas in South Africa on May 24, 1870. He came of a long line of farmers and never lost his love for the hard life.

Concentrated study, frugal habits and a retentive memory laid the foundations of a brilliant career at Stellenbosch University, where he met his future wife, and Cambridge.

In 1897 he married and settled as a lawyer in Johannesburg until President Kruger appointed him Colonial Secretary and, at the age of 28, Attorney General of the Transvaal. His first task there was to stamp out corruption in the police force.

He was already Kruger's right hand man in 1899 when the Boer War between the British and the Dutch (Boer) settlers broke out. After surviving great hardships and final defeat without rancour, he conducted the peace negotiations and in 1910 drew up a constitution for the proposed Union of South Africa which the British Government accepted and which, he said, "bore the impress of a Higher Hand".

MILITARY GENIUS

In spite of increasing political responsibility, his keen mind pursued many branches of knowledge. He gave Britain the idea of a Commonwealth which would be a "dynamic, evolving system, always going forward to new destinies". Two world wars brought out his military genius and developed him into a world statesman.

In 1919, his friend General Botha, first Prime Minister of the Union, died. Smuts was left to deal with the problems of demobilization and economic recovery. His alert mind and organizing skill soon resettled the troops and by promoting a sound agricultural policy, he restored prosperity.

"Briton and Boer must combine to make one great nation," he asserted. This enabled him to win the next elections. His attempts to provide a "human life for a racially, socially and culturally mixed community where different sections may dwell alongside each other in peace and with comparative good will" did not satisfy the Nationalists under Dr. Malan. The bitter elections of 1948 went against Smuts.

Undaunted, he accepted a safe seat to lead the Opposition.

At the age of 78 he still looked forward, believing that "it paralyses people to live in the past". Widespread celebrations were planned for his 80th birthday but in the course of them he fell ill and passed away.

Can Humans Hibernate?

by **Reginald Holme**

IF WE CAN'T FEED ever-growing populations, let's put them to sleep. That is one line of thought scientists are working on.

Dr. R. R. J. Chafee of the University of Missouri told the annual meeting of the Federation of American Societies for Experimental Biology this April that there was hope of discovering a pill to make people hibernate.

Bears do it in the Himalayas. So do many other animals. They can "tick over", with their hearts beating very slowly, using no energy and no food. So why not humans?

FRONTIERS OF science

A hibernating person would need 80 per cent less energy to keep alive, if he or she was hibernating with this new pill. In a bad year, the scientists say, large but starving populations could be put temporarily to sleep, and forget their hunger pains, while the non-hibernating section organised food supplies. How they would get these supplies the scientists do not say. But at any rate, they point out, there would be several million less mouths to feed and stomachs to fill.

Russians are working on hibernation for another purpose—for their astronauts. They plan to cool down the human bloodstream till the body processes stop temporarily. They have tried it successfully in dogs for periods up to 18 hours. After a year the animals showed no signs of lasting ill effects.

If you cannot feed man, another solution may be to do without him altogether. Well, its not quite that drastic. But scientists are progressing with making a robot man, an artificial human, who would not need food.

"We are certainly now capable of making an artificial man," Dr. B. G. B. Lucas, medical doctor and engineer, told an audience at the Institute of Mechanical Engineers in London recently.

This "man" would be able to move about, eat and "think". He would

be able to see, hear and touch. Senses of taste and smell would await further development.

He would not consume human food, but would live on some sort of mineral oil. His source of strength would be electricity, which to a limited extent is used in the human body—in nerve impulses for instance and the movement of muscles. Small fuel cells would do the work that each individual human body cell does, Dr. Lucas said.

One result of such experiments that will benefit humanity is that the blind will be helped to see. Wires connecting the brain and eyes to a TV set will bring light and shape into the world of blind people.

Whether astronauts on long space flights are in "hibernation" or not, they will require oxygen to breathe. So will human beings if—as is confidently predicted—they set up colonies on Mars and other space bodies in the next 200 years.

Breathing in Space

Waste products exhaled from the lungs are being used to make oxygen for breathing. Once perfected, this system could make it possible for men to remain completely isolated from outside air supplies for long periods by using the regenerated supply over and over again.

The human body requires about 2½ pounds of oxygen a day. It normally gets about two pounds from the air by breathing and half a pound from food. Nearly all of this oxygen is converted by the body into carbon dioxide and water vapour, which are exhaled.

Engineers at the Convair Division of the General Dynamic Corporation, USA, have devised a system that combines this carbon dioxide with hydrogen at high temperature. This turns the combination into water plus carbon.

The water is then separated into hydrogen and oxygen. In a spaceship, the oxygen would be returned to the cabin for breathing. The hydrogen would be recirculated into the system to be used over and over again in the same way.

Crisis of the Intelligentsia

By Rajmohan Gandhi

I NOTICE that HIMMAT's proposal of some weeks ago, that the Chief Ministers of Maharashtra and Mysore should together resolve their border tangle instead of involving the Central Government and the Congress High Command, is being put forward by a number of different newspapers.

This rising crescendo of public opinion gives much promise. One can also see an intensification of the warlike approach by some people on both sides. Yet if those who feel that India's people are more important than stones and bricks continue to speak out, it is likely that the leadership of both sides will sit down together and hammer out a solution on the basis of what is best for India. And if only they try hard enough, the rulers of both sides will be able to carry the linguistic patriots with them.

Firmness is needed, but it has got to be combined with a largeness of heart and a bigness of aim that includes and inspires and satisfies the majority of the linguistic fighters on both sides.

Without a joint solution of this kind the cult of separation and greater autonomy will engulf and destroy the whole country. Already there are signs that the battle for a separate Vaidarbha State, independent of Maharashtra, is getting hotter. In the Saurashtra districts of Gujarat, a separatist campaign is under way. Calls have been given for action struggles aiming at a complete redrawing of the boundaries in South India involving Mysore, Andhra, Madras and Kerala.

Out-Shout Separatists

A section of the Mizos want a separate state. Others among them want a separate country. The Nagas claim they are already an independent entity. Other hill tribes in Assam are also ready to press their geographical claims.

A new state is a tempting proposition to politicians. It brings with it a number of ministerships and opens up jobs for aspiring MLAs, high court judges and political officials at different rungs. Men who love themselves more than their country are not likely to spurn these temptations. Nor

can they be counted to stand up to separatist pressures masquerading as public opinion.

For every time-serving, self-seeking politician, each state should now produce a dozen reasonably unselfish statesmen who care for the country. These statesmen should learn to out-think, out-shout, outpace the linguistic heroes—and to win them over.

What has happened to hundreds of thousands of college and university educated Indians who have lived and studied with fellow Indians belonging to different languages, castes and communities? What has happened to our modern intelligentsia that has received its education in liberal and tolerant campuses in this country and around the world?

Their voices are sadly silent today. Not all, of course. Some are beginning to speak out. But the volume of the speech has to be increased and also the frequency.

Defeatist Outlook

There is a strange, defeatist mentality among many of our educated members of society. They tell themselves that they are politically inconsequential and doomed to failure. They have swallowed the doctrines which the exponents of class war and caste war wanted them to swallow.

What are these doctrines? That a man who speaks English cannot be an effective politician. That a man who is a Brahmin cannot have a say in the running of affairs. That a man born in a rich home is condemned to be a political nonentity.

These doctrines are myths, but they are peddled cleverly and persistently and passionately. Fearful people are taken in by them.

That they are myths can be proved by a number of examples. Indira Gandhi is not uneducated. Her English is refined. Hers is not a poor family. She dresses herself well and smartly. These factors do not cut her off from the Indian masses. She uses them to full effect. The Congress Party cannot win without her.

Her father belonged to the elite. That did not prevent him from belonging to the masses.

Gandhi was also a product of the modern age. His natural sur-

roundings at home, in school and in college were filled with men who were keen to belong to the new era of science and sophistication.

The helplessness felt by the educated section of India today is an illusion. It is largely a creation of their own minds. They can expel it.

Some of them cling to this excuse of helplessness because they do not wish to face the more uncomfortable truth—that they are not really too bothered about the state of their country. It is a combination, I think, of laziness and a love of material pleasure that makes them irrelevant in the march of Indian history.

Crisis of the Heart

The crisis of the Indian intelligentsia is not a crisis of brain. It is a crisis of the heart. We care more for our creature comforts than for the people of our country—or even the future of our own children.

India will belong to those who are keen to take her. If those fortunate to have received a progressive training are not interested in her and are, in fact, more interested in themselves, she will go to the most determined bidder or be split up among a collection of communal, regional and linguistic champions.

The will will show the way. A resolve to modernize India will precede the strategy of doing it. Before the determined and united assault of our educated men and women, the forces of parochialism will retreat rapidly.

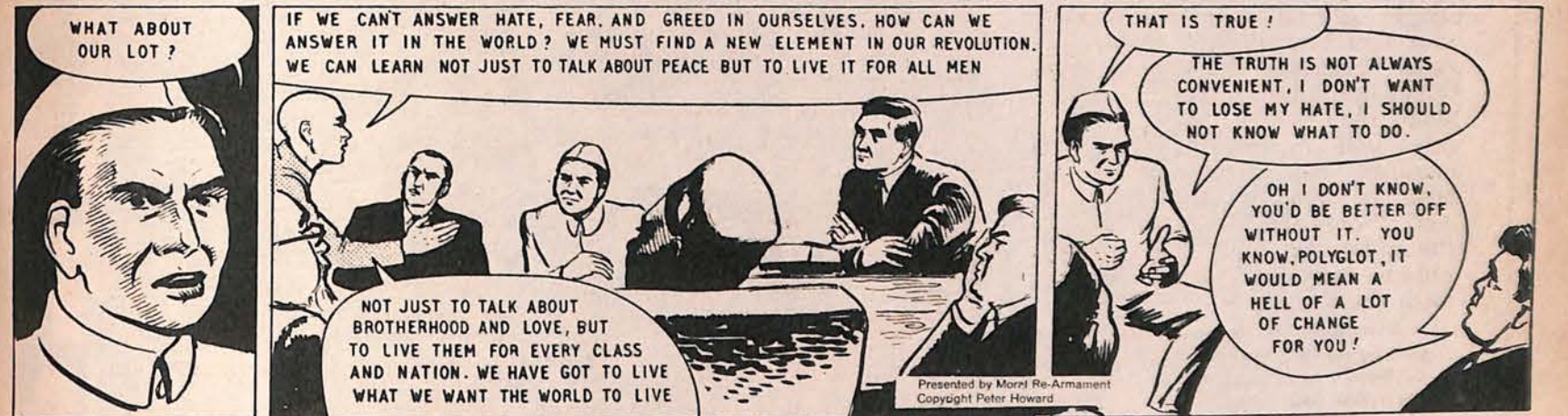
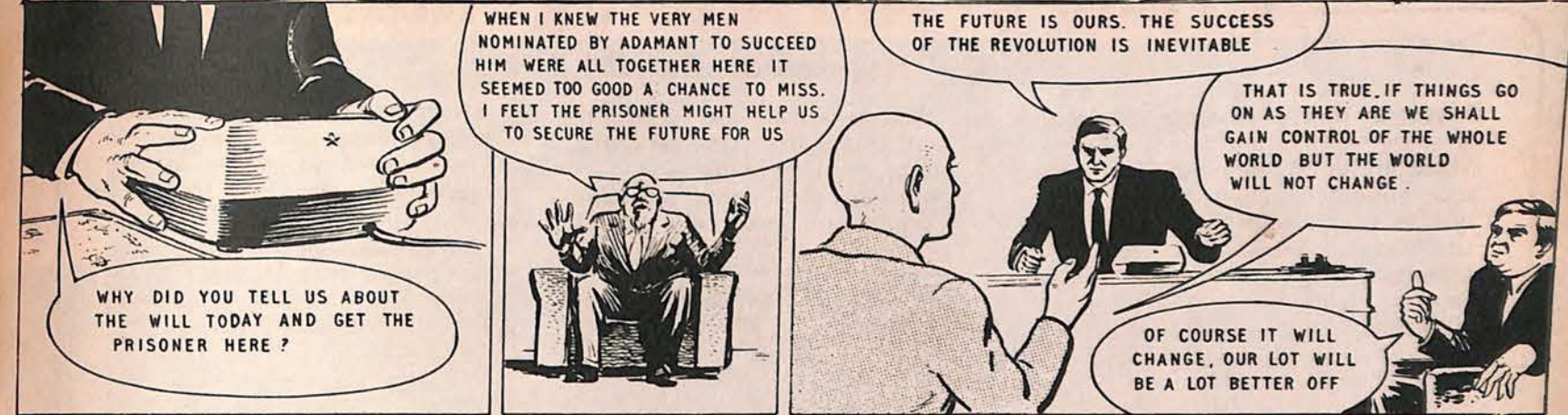
India's masses need the time, energy and training of our intelligentsia. The training we in this privileged class have received—whether as a result of family background or State-aided institutions—was not meant for our fattening. It was given to us so we could serve the millions.

There has to be a rallying together of the modern elements in Indian society at all levels—village, town, district, state and national—and there has to be a willingness to be anything and do anything and go anywhere.

A few who cut themselves loose from their self-imposed shackles will liberate and rally the many.

THE DICTATORS SLIPPERS by PETER HOWARD

Episode 18



3RD TEST AT NOTTINGHAM "...and the best team won," writes Dickie Dodds on page 15.



Wicket-keeper Jackie Hendriks dives to catch Tom Graveney, bowled Griffiths, for 32 during England's 2nd innings.



That familiar "falling" look by Rohan Kanhai the West Indies batsman. England captain Cowdrey and 'keeper Parks look for the ball.

Jubilant West Indian fans cheer their side as Wes Hall takes D'Oliveira's wicket for 16 to end England's first innings.



Central Press Photos

FINAL SCORE

West Indies: 235 and 5 for 482 (decl.)
England: 325 and 253

West Indies won by 139 runs with 85 minutes to spare. West Indies have now won 2 matches and drawn one.

each
step
opens
wider
horizons

We started with textiles.
Today our range
includes textiles,
jute, dyes and chemicals.
Tomorrow it will be wider.
Both wider and better.

MAFATLAL GROUP

LPE-Aiyars M. 73

HIMMAT

WEEKLY 25p.

VOL 2 NO 38

Asia's New Voice

FRIDAY JULY 22 1966

Who is this man

HO CHI MINH ?

by

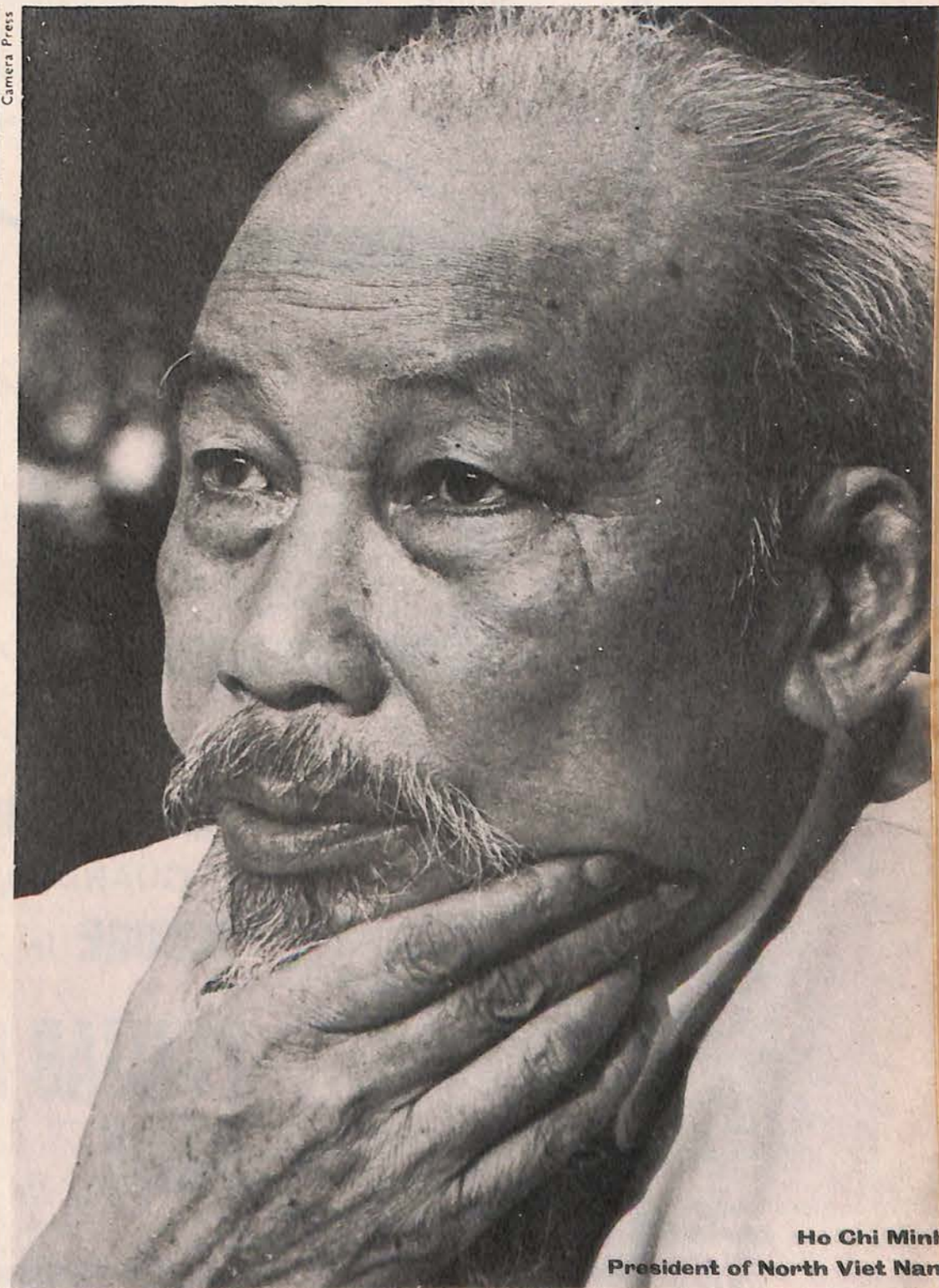
John McCook Roots

*"We first met in Canton
in the summer of 1926..."*

Turn to page 17
for the first of an
exclusive series on

"THE INCREDIBLE HO"

Camera Press



Ho Chi Minh
President of North Viet Nam

GOA : *Exclusive Report*
CONTRAST & CONFLICT