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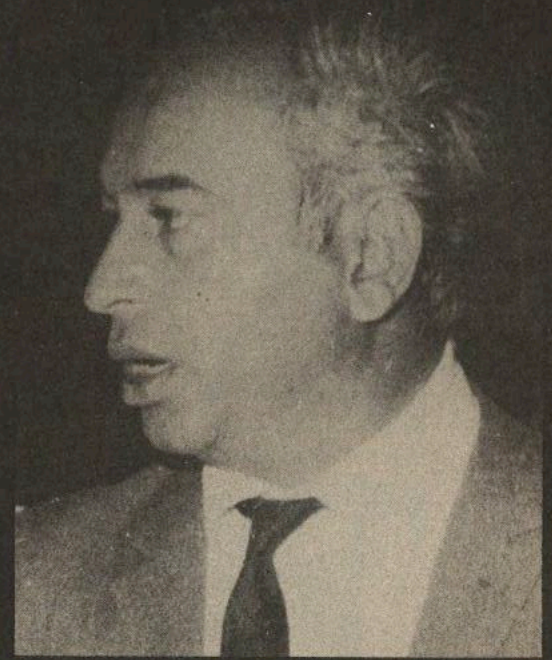
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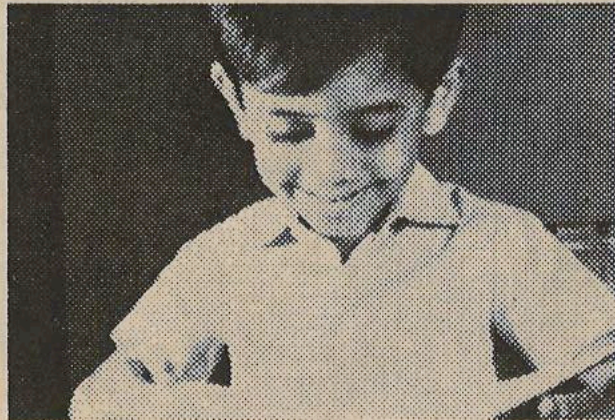
ASIA'S VOICE

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 23 1973

BHUTTO BALUCHISTAN *and the* BIG POWERS



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EDITORIALS

A five polar world

By ending the Vietnam war and by his visits to Peking and Moscow, President Nixon has been trying to erect a new structure for world affairs. The missions of Presidential Adviser Henry Kissinger and Vice President Spiro Agnew to various capitals in Asia have been the first efforts to test the workability of the new structure since the Vietnam ceasefire.

The main components of the Nixonian world structure for "a generation of peace" number five:

- The fact that the world is no longer bi-polar but has five poles — the United States, the Soviet Union, China, Japan and Western Europe.
- The global practice of the balance of power between various nations, rather than the former balance of terror between the Soviet Union and the United States.
- The continuing rivalry between the two major Communist powers, the USSR and China.
- The rising economic strength of Japan.
- The maintenance of peace in Indo-China.

In theory, now that the Vietnam war is over — or at least the US participation in it — and the severity has been taken out of the cold war in Europe and the West by the Russo-American trade agreement, the SALT talks and Chancellor Brandt's Ostpolitik, Nixon's

plan for peace seems workable. America was able to work with both Russia and with China to find a means to end the Vietnam war by what commentator Victor Zorza calls "the most brilliant diplomatic operation known to history". This gives some grounds for believing that the three giants, either out of fear or because they have common interests, may be prepared to co-operate in other areas.

Japan, as Henry Kissinger's visit to Tokyo reveals, is keen to maintain her relationship with the United States, albeit in a different way. The US-Japan Mutual Security Treaty is flexible enough to meet new realities. Emperor Hirohito is expected to visit the United States and President Nixon is expected to make in return a journey to Japan. So it does not look as if Japan will upset the power balance by pursuing a foreign and economic policy greatly different from its present.

President Nixon's plan for peace may be on a more realistic footing than Chamberlain's "peace in our time" in 1938, yet there are many things that can go wrong — the coming together in future of Russia and China, the resurgence of China as an aggressive force for world revolution or the unfortunate possibility of a break-up of Pakistan leading to big power rivalries.

Untangle Andhra knot

THE Government of India's head continues to throb with the Andhra-ache.

The situation has worsened since the Telengana and Andhra separatists began co-ordinating their efforts. They have realised that if the Centre sees an overwhelming demand for separation by both sides — it will not have any other option but to concede the demand. It is similar to what happened in the Punjab-Haryana situation.

Last week, when three separatist leaders went to Delhi for talks with Mrs Gandhi, there appeared a glimmer of hope. The separatists, Mr P. Bassi Reddy and Mr Murthy Raju, were convinced that the Centre would take some action to help normalcy to return to their disturbed state. Mrs Gandhi on her part appeared willing to concede to their immediate demands of removing CRP units from areas where normalcy has returned and was considering the request for the release of political detenus and the withdrawal of disciplinary action against the striking NGO leaders. If Mrs Gandhi takes these steps it will give the people

of Andhra psychological satisfaction and may ease tempers.

The Andhra separatist leader, Mr B. V. Subba Reddy, has been invited to Delhi for talks but has so far declined to go. He has demanded a commitment from New Delhi on bifurcation before visiting the capital. Even his colleagues admit, "It is impossible to demand an announcement of bifurcation first and then go for talks".

Mr Subba Reddy's stance at present can perhaps only be explained by the fact that he has been deeply hurt by some of his own partymen from Delhi who were supposed to handle the Andhra case. Mr Subba Reddy's past record shows that he is neither an unreasonable nor an irresponsible man.

HIMMAT hopes that at this stage of the game sane elements on both sides will assert themselves. Toughness will not untangle the knot nor will obstinacy. An understanding of others' feelings and points of view can alone resolve the situation.

Towards bigger better broilers

GRANT Sullen, a 17 year-old American boy has cross-bred his way to the poultry pinnacle.

It all started seven years ago when Grant's father allowed him to keep chickens and the money earned from the sale of eggs. But Grant was not interested in mere chicken feed like making a little extra pocket money. He kept crossing and re-crossing a particular breed of chickens — Rhode Island Reds.

Five thousand chickens later a hen laid an extra large egg and from it stepped Weirido, the super rooster who, at full growth, weighs 22 pounds. Weirido is a red-blooded cock and is said to have killed two cats and crippled a dog. He now has a family as big as

he is.

Companies who want to grow the super chickens for human consumption, Mexican cock fight promoters who are willing to pay \$6300 for Weirido in cash, agricultural colleges and even the Governments of the Republics of Panama and Zaire, have made attractive offers to Grant.

India too has achieved some poultry prowess. An extra protein-rich chicken, especially suited for tandoori preparations, has been developed by the University of Agricultural sciences at Hebbal in Mysore. Our version of Weirido is named "Urs Broiler" (ubro) after Mysore Chief Minister Devraj Urs.

Briefly Speaking.....

The safest way to double your money is to fold it over once and put it in your pocket.

FRANK MCKINNEY HUBBARD,
1868-1930

It makes sense

MR UMA SHANKAR DIKSHIT, Union Home Minister, inaugurated on February 16 the Bombay Pradesh Congress Committee campaign for the Bombay Municipal elections, which centres round the slogan: "Either return the Congress to the Corporation with a majority or not at all." But slogans seemed to be farthest away from Mr Dikshit's mind. His advice to partymen was that charisma (he did not specifically mention the Prime Minister's name) "will not help in the ensuing civic elections... only very hard work." Challenging his partymen to tackle Bombay's "unhealthy and insanitary conditions" Mr Dikshit said that the people

wanted programmes of upliftment rather than ideology.

Birbal is glad to hear such sound sense in the midst of the mounting excitement over the civic elections, and hopes that all the candidates, even the non-Congress ones, will take Mr Dikshit's words to heart.

He was not him

FOR three days a man, who did not have to go through the rigours of winning an election, sat in the Punjab (Pakistan) Assembly in the place of a Member who was away in Mecca.

The impersonation was only discovered when the man, after three days, went to collect the daily allowance, which he probably felt he had earned!

What a mortifying experience for the real Member to realise that he is so little known to his fellow legislators that he can be impersonated with impunity!

Why?

IN a letter to the Editor of "The Hindu" of Madras last month, Mr B. Shiva Rao has written of an incident where India seems to have been guilty of cutting her nose to spite her face.

It appears that an Israeli farmer, now dead, made an advantageous offer of help which was unceremoniously turned down.

The late Mr Benjamin Havelly had demonstrated in Wardha a technique of doubling the banana yield and had also developed from indigenous (Indian) materials a plough that required only one bullock to pull it. When he toured Rajasthan he felt that within five years, he could grow in the arid areas of that state the finest varieties of dates and citrus fruit.

The then Minister of Agriculture of Rajasthan was enthusiastic but the External Affairs Ministry refused to extend an official invitation and the scheme was quashed. One wonders why.

Fishing out the weeds

THE Chambal Canal Project is designed to irrigate 14 lakh acres of land in Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh. But this is not being realised mainly because weeds are blocking the canals.

UN development experts, who were consulted on the matter, sug-

gested the use of a type of fish known as the Grass Carp fish or Chinese fish which have a great appetite for weeds. Accordingly 67,000 fish were flown to Kotah in Rajasthan from Cuttack for field trials. Birbal is glad to hear that these have been successful.

Jet to Shanghai

BOMBAY and Shanghai have been brought closer by Ethiopia, that is by Ethiopian Airlines which has started a once-a-week flight between the two cities on February 21.

That India has given permission to the airline to do this may be a straw in the wind that New Delhi looks forward to closer contacts with Peking.

Bowl a boundary

OVERHEARD recently at the Brabourne Stadium:

"Yes I know he is clean bowled but who took the catch?" and "If that is the boundary for four runs which is the boundary for sixers?"...

Birbal

UPON MY WORD!

Find as many words as you can from the TEN letters given below. The words must have four letters or more and must use the letter in heavy type. At least one word must use ALL TEN letters. No proper nouns, plurals or non-English words allowed, nor variations of same verb (eg. tame, tames).

UPON MY WORD
PUZZLE NO. 17

You must find 12 words this week.

(Answer next week)

ANSWER TO PUZZLE NO. 16

Alien, ailment, aliment, alunite, amine, anil, anile, anti, emit, entail, inlet, inmate, item, lentil, lilt, lime, limit, limn, line, lint, mail, main, manille, menial, mile, mill, millet, milt, mine, mint, minuet, minute, mite, mullein, nail, nill, tail, teil, tile, till, time, unit, unite, until, ILLUMINATE.

Bhutto, Baluchistan and Big Powers

by R. M. Lala

IN a series of swift moves after the discovery of Iraqi arms being smuggled into his capital, President Bhutto replaced the Governors of Baluchistan and the North West Frontier Province and dismissed the Baluchistan Ministry led by his political opponents. The situation in Baluchistan is complicated by the fact that not only is there a possible danger from external powers who may be encouraging the disintegration of Pakistan but there is also intense political rivalry between Mr Bhutto and his political opponents. Allegations have been made that he is using the situation to crush the Opposition.

Mr Bhutto ran into troubled waters with the leaders of the National Awami Party (NAP) because he says they went back on their acceptance of the constitution he was presenting to the National Assembly. Many of the Opposition threatened that they would not recognise such a constitution that would arm Mr Bhutto with such wide powers.

This verbal debate was followed by a flare-up in the district of Las Bela in the south of Baluchistan where tribal leaders loyal to Mr Bhutto clashed with forces loyal to the NAP.

SO THEY SAY

Standing aside of the power struggle I have of course repeatedly made it clear that I have not withdrawn from politics as such.

JAYAPRAKASH NARAYAN,
Sarvodaya leader

Whether it is cassette or video tape, film or satellite, all tend to be the cultural arms of neo-imperialism.

I. K. GUJRAL,
Union Minister of State for
Information and Broadcasting

As a United Nations official I cannot interfere in the internal policies of member Governments.

DR KURT WALDHEIM,
Secretary-General of the UN

One person who was working behind the scenes with skill was a Baluchi leader, Mr Akbar Khan Bugti, who has just been appointed as the new Governor of Baluchistan by Mr Bhutto. A study of the Pakistan papers before the appointment of Mr Bugti show definite signs of some collusion between Mr Bhutto and Mr Bugti. Mr Bugti was till a year ago one of the stalwarts of the NAP. After leaving the NAP he went to London where he stayed for about three months. He then chose to make common cause with Mr Bhutto.

Addressing a press conference in Lahore on January 31 Mr Bugti claimed that his former Party, the NAP, aimed at separating Baluchistan from Pakistan under "a phased programme", the first phase he said, included the creation of Bangladesh. The second phase was the NAP's assumption of power in Baluchistan and the North West Frontier Province. He claims that NAP leaders between March and August 1971 held a series of meetings in Quetta (capital of Baluchistan state) where plans were laid to create conditions in Baluchistan and North West Frontier Province similar to those that prevailed in East Pakistan.

A fortnight after Mr Bugti's press conference and his meetings with Mr Bhutto, the Baluchistan Governor Bizenjo was sacked and Mr Bugti emerged as the Governor. Mr Bhutto's People's Party could not win a single seat in the Baluchistan Assembly in the December 1970 elections and there is little doubt that Mr Bhutto is keen to have a political base in Baluchistan and would go to great lengths to achieve it. In Mr Bugti he has found a person under whose official patronage Mr Bhutto hopes to consolidate his hold.

Pakistan Baluchistan has an area of 126,000 square miles (about a tenth of the size of India) with a population of only 1½ million. In its rugged hilly regions rainfall is scarce leaving little scope for its people for agricultural and peaceful pursuits. Many of them are nomads. The Baluchis are a hardy people, difficult to rule, impossible to tame. They are adept at using the rifle. There are an estimated 600,000 in the Baluchi-



Baluchis — difficult to tame

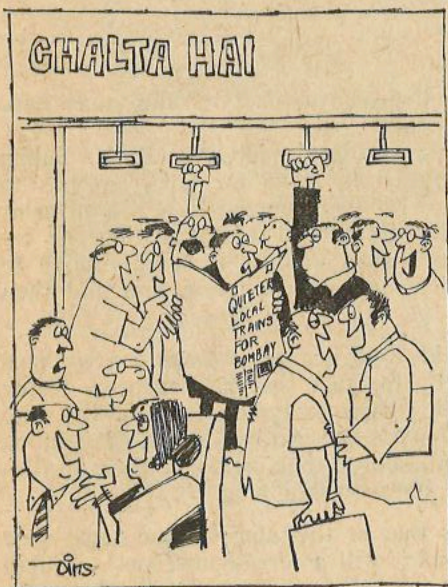
stan province of Iran and Iranian Baluchis also overspill into a couple of neighbouring provinces of Iran. Parts of what was known as British Baluchistan in the days of the Raj were ceded to Britain by a weakened Iran in 1876, 1879, 1891. The Shah of Iran has already taken precautions against trouble on his side of the border and is believed to maintain substantial troops in the area bordering Pakistan. Iran is building a military complex with a naval and air base at Konrak in its province of Baluchistan. The Shah has made it very clear that he will not stand aside and watch the disintegration of a neighbouring state which will have repercussions on the security of his own.

Where were the arms destined for?

After the arms haul by Pakistan authorities, the Iraqi Ambassador in a statement said that the Soviet-made arms found in sixty crates at the Iraqi Embassy were not intended for the Baluchistan Province of Pakistan. When news men asked in that case where they were destined for he replied, "You can draw your own conclusions". If the Ambassador was speaking the truth the only other destination could be in Iran.

Iraq has helped the Baluchistan Liberation Movement with headquarters in Baghdad and some time back

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



"Can't see how they are going to make the trains quieter."



VERDICT!

THIS WEEK HIMMAT . . .

IS HEARTENED that the Indo-Sri Lanka talks on the repatriation of one million persons of Indian origin and other related issues have gone well and **HOPES** that when Mrs Gandhi visits Sri Lanka further bridges can be built between our neighbouring countries.

TURNS PALE on learning from a professor in the Pediatrics Department of Chandigarh University that 100,000 children die every month from malnutrition in India and **URGES** urgent action to correct this situation.

HOPES the anti-hijacking agreement between Canada and Cuba will help in reducing incidents of air piracy.

SHOUTS CONGRATULATIONS to Mr Kenneth Leader from North-east England who has been acclaimed the world's loudest shouter on producing a call at the level of 111 decibels but **LOSES ITS VOICE** before being able to felicitate the women's champion, Mrs Margaret Featherstone, who went up to 106.6 decibels.

MOURNS the passing of Mr A. B. Nair, former editor of "Free Press Journal", Bombay and a well-known journalist.

PRICKS UP ITS EARS on hearing that Begum Nufarat Bhutto, wife of the Pakistani President lunched with Madame Chou En-lai in Peking and **WONDERS** what they talked about!

NOTES that the Soviet President Nikolai Podgorny has been awarded the country's top honour — the Order of Lenin — to mark his 70th birthday and **IS SURPRISED** that he is only the third member of the ruling elite to have this award while a similar award in India would have had too many septuagenarian candidates.

ALERTS tea and coffee manufacturers that with the lifting of prohibition toddy consumption has gone up while that of coffee and tea has come down by 11 per cent.

FAILS TO DISAGREE with Industrial Development Minister C. Subramaniam that some Indian cars, made by the private sector, are like "tin pots" but **WISHES** that the public sector could provide something better.

BHUTTO AND BALUCHISTAN—from page 5

published a map of Greater Baluchistan" showing the Baluchistan Province of Pakistan as well as portions of Iran and Afghanistan, as part of one future state.

The question is, "Is Iraq playing her own game or is another power blessing its ventures?"

"The Far Eastern Economic Review" correspondent after the Iraqi arms-haul writes from Islamabad: "Irrespective of the official reaction, several political leaders have recalled the Soviet-Iraqi military pact, the establishment of a radio station in Baghdad promoting the 'free Baluchistan movement' and rumoured guerrilla training camps in Baluchistan's tribal areas".

In Moscow the Soviet press reported the find of arms in Pakistan but ignored allegations that the arms were Soviet. Later "Pravda" refused to give credence to allegations there was any external instigation to the trouble in Baluchistan and said it was largely the reflection of the conflict between Mr Bhutto's People's Party and the NAP.

Moscow's interest

Almost a month ago — before the trouble burst — this writer attended a private lecture by a leading Indian military strategist. The strategist claimed that it was in Moscow's interest to have access to the port of Gwadar on the Baluchistan coast for the growing Soviet industrial complex in the region around Tashkent. Where Soviet goods have to travel up to ten thousand miles through the Black Sea, the Mediterranean, the Atlantic, round the Cape to bring goods to its leading trading partner, India, such an opening would cut the distance from about ten thousand miles to within a couple of thousand miles. Mr Bhutto may be hesitant to grant some of these facilities to the Soviet Union for fear of China's reaction.

Reports from Pakistan say that according to knowledgeable sources, the US State Department is supporting President Bhutto but that the CIA is mounting support for Mr Bhutto's opponents in Baluchistan

and the North West Frontier. Thus in the event of a break-up of Pakistan, the US may be trying to ensure its continuing foothold.

The Big Powers play in Pakistan because of the situation within that country. The new Governor of the North West Frontier Province, Mr Khattak, in his first statement on taking office said that he would not spare any efforts "to promote love and understanding between the peoples of the four provinces" of Pakistan.

The emergence of Bangladesh not only took away more than half its population but struck a blow at the very foundation of the concept of Pakistan, namely that the Moslems of the subcontinent are one nation. Pakistan is in search of an identity. The old cry of "danger from India" is not sufficient *raison d'etre* for a nation. Even that cry is somewhat muffled and Mr Bhutto is playing it cool.

In a cover story on "Can Bhutto Hold Pakistan Together?" HIMMAT (January 28, 1972) said, "It serves India's purpose to have Pakistan as a stable, independent nation. Mr Bhutto is frantically turning for help to Iran and Afghanistan and to his Arab friends in West Asia. But Pakistan is placed on this subcontinent. The logical, natural friend of Pakistan is its neighbour India. For centuries the peoples of this subcontinent have loved and hated, fought wars and embraced each other, and in spite of many ups and downs we have lived like a family with all its problems. The day Mr Bhutto acknowledges this fact, not all the mechanisms of the Big Powers can break up his nation."

THE WINNERS OF THE ODOMOS CHRISTMAS HUMOUR QUIZ CONTEST

Mr B. Tsheringpenjo, West Bengal; Mr Xavier Pinto, Bangalore; Miss R. F. Paranjoti, Kadiyam; Mr P. Alexander, Bombay; Mr Pradeep Uberoi, New Delhi; Mr Surinder S. Mongia, New Delhi; Mrs Margaret Walker, Bangalore; Mr Savio Oneil De Souza, Vasco-Da-Gama, Goa; Fr Bertram Kanjikal, Bangalore; Dr Sudhir Chandra, Thana.

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Dollar devaluation and the rupee

By C. N. Vakil

WE live in an era of managed currencies. The government of a country fixes the exchange value of its currency with due regard to its international trade and other international transactions. In effect, the purchasing power of different currencies determines their exchange relations. Importers and exporters naturally prefer stable exchange rates to enable them to carry on their work smoothly; they cannot do so if the rates are uncertain and changing as that would create complications in their dealings with foreigners. The International Monetary Fund (IMF) helps in the maintenance of stable exchange rates between member countries.

In the case of a country whose currency has been devalued, that is the value has been reduced in terms of gold or some key currency, its goods become cheaper for other countries, and this would therefore help exports. At the same time, imports from other countries will become dearer for such a country.

The USA wishes to bring about such a situation and has therefore devalued the dollar by 10 per cent. The object is to reduce the heavy trade deficit that it has. Its imports are higher than exports so much so that the trade deficit runs into thousands of millions of dollars. In order to help the USA to bring about a balance in her trade, Japan has agreed to revalue her currency or raise its value.

For this Japan has allowed the yen to float, that is to find to its own

value by market forces. Its value is going up and the revaluation may be fixed say at 10 per cent in due course, thus making a change of 20 per cent in the dollar-yen relation. Japanese exports to the USA are large and the effort is being made to reduce them to bring about a more balanced trade.

We in India maintain our currency resources mainly in £ sterling and in dollars as the key currencies of the world, and our international transactions are settled through these currencies, except when they are settled in rupees.

When the world currency crisis took place in 1971, and the convertibility of the dollar into gold was suspended, the pound sterling was allowed to float. At that time, the Government of India decided to maintain the rupee-sterling links so that the value of the rupee fluctuated with that of the sterling. After some time some other exchange rates were fixed as a temporary measure by an international agreement in December 1971, pending a long term solution of the international monetary system.

This meant that the exchange value of the rupee was at Rs 18.9677 to a £. In terms of the dollar, it meant Rs 7.60 per dollar. As the rate was Rs 7.90 per dollar before that, the rupee was revalued in terms of the dollar, though it was devalued in terms of the sterling. The present position is that with 10 per cent devaluation of the dollar, the £ sterling is in fact revalued by 3.7 per cent and therefore the rupee which

is linked with the £ sterling is also revalued to the same extent in terms of the dollar. But in relation to other stronger currencies such as the Japanese yen and the German mark, which have revalued at a higher rate in terms of the dollar, the rupee stands devalued.

We are thus made to suffer the consequences of economic crises affecting the Big Powers, whether we like it or not. So long as we are not strong enough economically, this position is likely to continue. We may talk of self-reliance, but we must realise our limitations.

The real question is whether the developments caused by the devaluation of the dollar will affect our trade in an adverse manner. As pointed out above, the rupee has a dual but opposite movement, that is, devaluation with some and revaluation with others. The adjustment of prices in different countries to the new rates will determine the effects on trade.

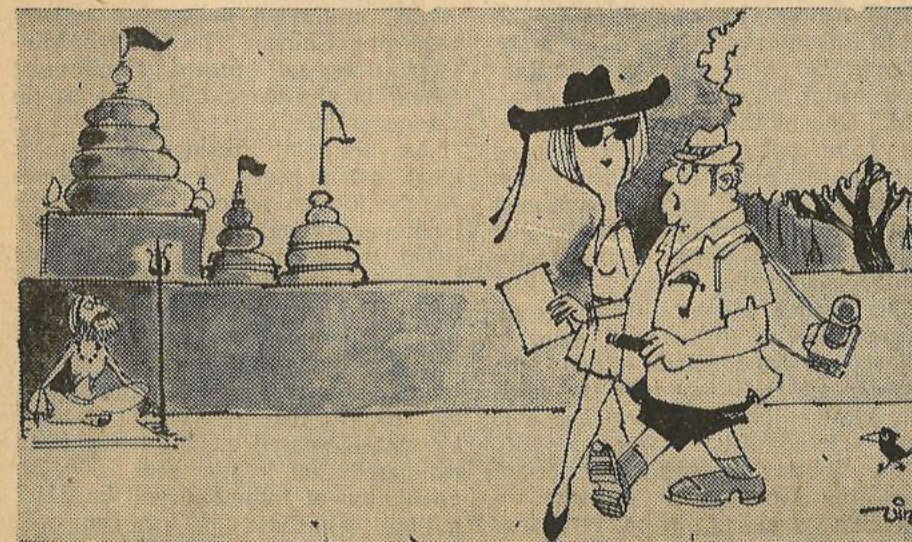
Policy of wait and see

The impact of the entry of UK into the European Common Market on our trade with Britain has yet to be worked out. In this process, the devaluation of the dollar may introduce a complication. In view of such diverse factors, requiring detailed studies of the complex situation, the Government of India has naturally adopted the policy of wait and see and taken the line of least resistance.

In case sterling is not able to stand the pressure of events, and has to be devalued, the question for us will be whether we should also follow suit by maintaining the link with sterling. There is a view that we should cut away from sterling and adopt an independent exchange rate suitable to our conditions. The answer to this is that we have neither the economic strength nor the capacity to do so in the near future.

In this connection, it should be borne in mind that the purchasing power of the rupee is falling due to continuous inflation in the country as shown by the rising price level from year to year. The falling value of the rupee internally is reflected in the exchange value of the rupee in the free exchange markets of the world such as Hong Kong and Geneva, for which quotations are published. It is concealed from us because of the exchange control that we have in India.

As such any effort to take independent action in fixing the exchange value of the rupee will have to face the effect of the rapidly falling purchasing power of the rupee. The



"Remember ten per cent of our trip budget was for your shopping — we'll now have to forgo that."

CONTINUED ON PAGE 20

Marcos snuffs out freedom

RAMON MAGSAYSAY, the Philippines' great President, was a giant of a man and those who met him left with a lasting respect for the nation which could produce such a man.

As President Marcos takes on powers that might have been given to Magsaysay at the height of his successful battle against the Communist-inspired Huks, it is time to review the Philippines' chance of survival as a democracy.



PRESIDENT MARCOS:
ending democracy

There is the story of Churchill's reaction to Hitler's boast that he would wring Britain's neck like a chicken's — "Some chicken — some neck!" growled Winston. Anybody who thinks he can snuff out democracy and liberty in the Philippines would do well to remember this story and also the way that the Filipinos fought during the war.

Later when the Communist Huks held sway, at least at night, over a large area of the country, the people bent but did not break. Nor did Magsaysay resort to totalitarian methods to answer the Huks' terrorism. He used his authority to get the Establishment, including the Church, to release large tracts of land that were given to landless peasants who had been enlisted into the Huks' cause by promises of land reform.

Marcos, on the other hand, has not convinced his people or the world that there is a planned attempt to overthrow democracy which entitles him to put freedom into cold storage and take all authority himself. The original incident used to justify the perpetuation of his power was the alleged attempt on the life of the Defence Minister. But in a country where people pride themselves — with regrettable justification — on being able to use guns only too well, nobody was convinced when the evidence produced was only a bullet-riddled car in which not even the driver had been hit. It was either

a very amateur attempt at an assassination or a rather obvious excuse to grab power. The President's story is therefore met only with amused cynicism.

His subsequent actions in taking almost total power followed a rushed opinion poll and this has been widely criticised as being slanted and selective. The claim that the people spoke overwhelmingly through the citizens' assemblies in favour of the new constitution is regarded by many as bogus.

The 35,000 assemblies, made up of 20 per cent of the residents of all villages and towns, were not allowed freedom of discussion and had to arrive at their various constitutional decisions by a public show of hands. Government officials were issued with guidelines on which way the assemblies should vote on the different issues. The Marcos constitution renders the Congressmen and Senators powerless and jobless and the Supreme Court, although it continues to exist, cannot question the President's declarations and proclamations.

President Marcos is moving to a point of no return. Many Filipinos are stunned by the suddenness and brazenness of what has been done. The opposition — whether intellectuals, students, politicians, church leaders, or ordinary people — will have to review their position before being able to take effective action to preserve the Philippines' liberties.

Insurgents in Burma

THE Burmese Government is troubled by insurgents in the Shan state, an area 290 miles north-east of Rangoon which borders Laos and Thailand. One of the tribes in that area, the Lahu tribe, has been fighting Government forces. In addition opium smugglers, bandit gangs, communist insurgents and former Nationalist Chinese Koumintang troops have also been active.

The leader of the 30,000 strong Lahu tribe, an 80-year-old man, is believed to have master-minded the insurgency. He is not only the spiritual head of the tribe but has also taken administrative power.

The fighting in this area began when the Government launched a campaign against opium growing. The tribesmen trade opium for weapons. Seven pounds of opium fetches one carbine or a M16 rifle. They were

further antagonised when the Government began setting up administrative units in the villages. This threatened the rule of their Lahu leader. The tribesmen then went over the border, traded opium for weapons and launched the insurgency.

Recently Burmese tanks had to move in to fight rebels. The Government now claims to have quelled the rebellion. Other insurgent groups, however, have not given up and that area continues to be the scene of growing lawlessness.

Elected parliament in Indonesia

IN Indonesia speculation is rife on who will be the number two man to



MR ADAM MALIK:
number two man?

President Suharto. For the first time in 16 years an elected parliament will meet in Jakarta next month. Their first job will be to elect a President and a Vice-President.

In all likelihood President Suharto will be reinstated for another five year term. The Minister of State for Finance, Sultan Hamengku Buwona, is billed as the most likely candidate for Vice-President. It is believed, however, that the army generals close to Suharto would prefer the present Foreign Minister Adam Malik to get that job and thus leave foreign affairs alone. There have been considerable differences between the generals and Malik on foreign policy, particularly regarding China. The Foreign Minister does not regard Communist China in the same evil light as do the generals.

At this point President Suharto is clear that he needs Mr Malik's efforts on the foreign policy front with the changing scene in Asia.

On the economic front Indonesia is picking up. Exports have increased by 31.5 per cent over 1971. Indonesia's foreign exchange reserves are also higher. However, a simultaneous increase in the population has meant that per capita income has not increased much. It has been estimated that by the year 2000 the population of Indonesia will be 241.2 million. Of these 36.2 per cent will be under five years of age. Such facts underline the tremendous job the Government still has on its hands.

Northern Ireland: contrast of violence and hope

VIOLENCE is on the increase in Northern Ireland, it is getting more senseless, but there are also signs of hope and of an emerging sanity.



REV IAN PAISLEY:
leader of future

The worse destruction recently came not from the IRA but from the so-called Protestant Loyalists. The shameful incidents — including the desecration of a Catholic church — grew from a one day strike called in protest against the abolition of Stormont, the Northern Ireland seat of government. But in reality, it was an expression of anger from the armed Protestants against the detention of two of their number following a bomb outrage on a busload of Catholics.

A new body of extremism found its way into the press — the Red Hand Command. These are mainly teenage "shock troops" and are said to number possibly only 150. But they made their presence felt. The five killings resulting from the Protestant one-day strike brought the total number of violent deaths to 717 during the last three years.

In contrast to this sad escalation

of violence three significant and positive developments have recently taken place.

The demonstration of Protestant militancy has had one healthy aftermath: it seemed to stir the Protestant moderates, the "silent majority", to being something more than silent.

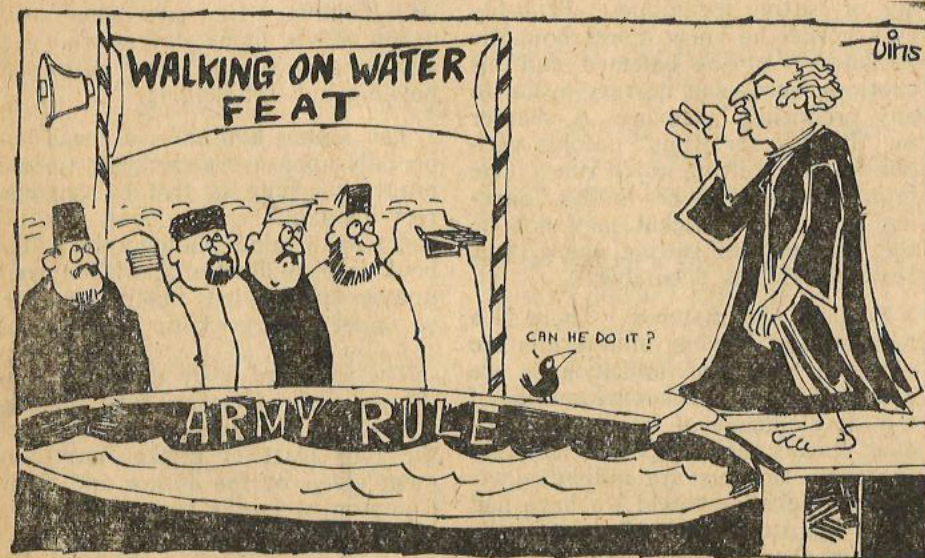
A lot of ordinary people did not like the wanton attack on a Catholic church by a Protestant mob. Neither did they like the Loyalists firing on the British Army.

One of the results of this grassroots Protestant reaction was a meeting of the four Protestant party leaders in Northern Ireland with the British Government's Secretary of Northern Ireland, Mr William Whitelaw.

Now these men do not normally work together. They do not even talk to each other greatly. But they went to see Mr Whitelaw to declare their full support of any action he might need to take to stop violence — including Protestant violence.

The four were former Northern Ireland Prime Minister Brian Faulkner; the Rev Ian Paisley, leader of his own party; Phelim O'Neill, Alliance Party leader; and Vivian Simpson, leader of the Northern Ireland Labour Party.

Ian Paisley has certainly moved a long way from his former Protestant proletarian extremism, to act in this way. He is regarded a leader of the future.



Following this, Northern Ireland's biggest Catholic/political group, the Social Democratic and Labour Party, asked for meetings with the Ulster Loyalist Council, a Protestant para-military group headed by Mr William Craig. Mr Craig welcomed this move.

The British Government declined to comment but sources inside official circles said, "Meetings like this are much better than throwing stones at each other."

The Catholic party said it was eager for discussions with "broad-based grassroots Unionist opinion". It added that while there remained a wide divergence of views on how to solve the sectarian problems of the British province, "areas of agreement are emerging in basic analysis of our problems".

The harassed people of Northern Ireland have also taken heart from the fact that their shipyard, giant Harland and Wolff, has just secured the biggest single order in the history of British shipbuilding.

A contract has been awarded them for £150m to build six 330,000 ton oil carriers. The customer is a combine of British and American interests, Island Fruit Reefers Shipping of London, in association with the General Maritime Group of New York.

The fact that they have won, in a very competitive market, an order which is the equivalent to a quarter of the order book of the whole British shipbuilding industry, is a definite manifestation of faith in Northern Ireland's future.

The Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, Mr William Whitelaw, was openly delighted. "I am anxious to prove to the world that Northern Ireland is not the place which is sometimes envisaged. There are a great many firms making a great success of working here."

It is one of the remarkable, but little publicised facts about Northern Ireland that the productivity increase in industry there is greater than that in the rest of Britain. And the fact that Harland and Wolff have been left in peace, has a lot to do with the fact that when the trouble began some years ago, responsible shop stewards, with management, called a mass meeting of the whole work force. With Catholic and Protestant clergy present, a decision was made to keep the "troubles" out of the yard.

When Mr Whitelaw says that the men of violence tried to destroy the industrial life of the province, but failed, he is stating a simple fact.

US POWs: Home again

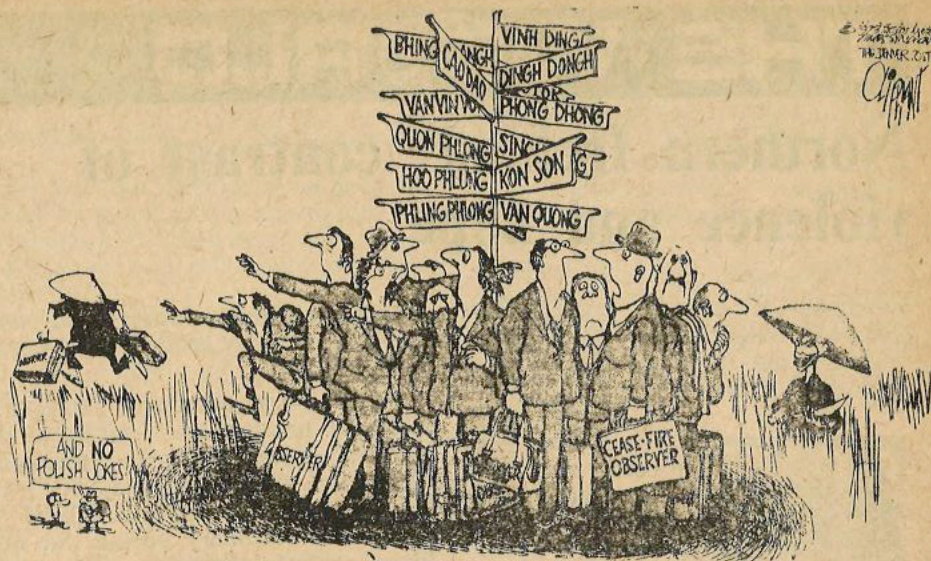
American society as a whole is now confronting the demands, both emotional and practical, of reintroducing not hundreds, not thousands, but many hundreds of thousands of American war veterans to America. The returning Vietnam veteran, prisoner or not, is facing difficulties of identity and adjustment beyond all those experienced by the veterans of America's other 20th century wars. No wounds of this war are so urgently in need of healing as the sense of alienation felt by a generation of this country's manhood from the values and the responsibilities of its society. The task demands understanding and generosity from government and ordinary citizen alike.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

Sadat style democracy

The Egyptian regime has for months claimed to be the victim of a western campaign of lies and slanderous suggestions that there is political instability in Cairo. Yet what else is to be made of President Sadat's latest attack on a small section of the student population, and also the expulsion of journalists and official members of the Arab Socialist Union for "taking advantage" of the freer atmosphere to provide foreigners with false information about Egypt?...

Do these sentiments signify the end of President Sadat's experiment in liberalisation, which has anyway seemed somewhat shaky during the past few months?



Courtesy 'The Denver Post', USA

The answer may be less relevant to internal Egyptian politics than to the regime's likely reaction to any developments in the dispute with Israel. President Sadat may be preparing for some movement on this front but may feel that whichever way he ends the no-war no-peace condition — either through some kind of negotiation, or through a resumption of fighting (however abortive) — he will need to exercise tighter control over his constituency. He may judge this necessary if the regime is to weather the strains which will inevitably accompany either negotiation or a return to war.

THE TIMES, London

Middle East peace?

King Hussein's visit to Washington formally opens what should and apparently will be a major American effort

to facilitate a settlement in the Mideast. With Egypt having ousted most Russian military advisers last year and with Israel now possessing arms adequate to assure its military superiority indefinitely, the President can work out his Mideast policy in an atmosphere free from two elements that have plagued diplomacy in the past. These elements are the threat of a Soviet-backed Arab attack, which has frightened and frozen Israel, and the spectacle of the United States pouring massive arms supplies into Israel, which has frightened and frozen the Arabs.

There is, granted, no guarantee that the requisite political will to reach a settlement exists on either the Israeli or Arab side. But how the process goes from here will depend in large measure on how it begins now.

THE WASHINGTON POST

The changing game of cricket

CRICKET SKILLS AND TECHNIQUES by Doug Wright; Vikas Publications; Price Rs 3.95; pp 121.

SINCE the early days there have been remarkable developments and improvements in the technique of cricket. Probably it is the only game in the world which is always changing. Technical innovations in batsmanship

BOOKS

as well as in bowling have been a constant factor throughout the last 50 years.

One has to keep pace with the changing techniques in order to be a good cricketer. This book gives a detailed account of the techniques that one needs to learn to master the game.

The author, who is known in the cricketing world as a bowler rather than a batsman, gives extensive coverage of batting techniques. Probably as a bowler he knew more about the weaknesses of the batsmen and his cautious words can be very useful to any promising batsman. A chapter on "Batting for Runs" unfolds various ways of getting quick runs. One interesting view of his is that "dancing down" the wicket may not be the best way of getting quick runs. However this is debatable.

Bowlers win matches. There is a technique of bowling and results are obtained when the fundamentals are complied with. His exploration of the development of bowling techniques reveals the unexpected fact that successful bowlers are individualists. In the cricketing world we have had many "unusual bowlers" even in the days of the modernisation and uni-

formity of the game. Googly bowling was invented about 70 years ago but even today very few bowlers are able to bowl googlies properly. There is also a chapter in this book completely devoted to wicket-keeping and fielding. He says some very useful words about players who usually concentrate on either batting or bowling but not fielding.

The author himself is a coach and he calls upon every cricketer to take proper coaching so that he can correct his faults. This book has 121 pages with nine photographs. The book is also illustrated with a good number of drawings making it easier to understand cricketing techniques.

The foreword is by the ex-England skipper Colin Cowdrey who reminisces about old times, especially on the rare feast of cricket entertainment given by the author and Denis Compton at Lord's and Canterbury.

Gautam Das

Brazil is catching up Japan

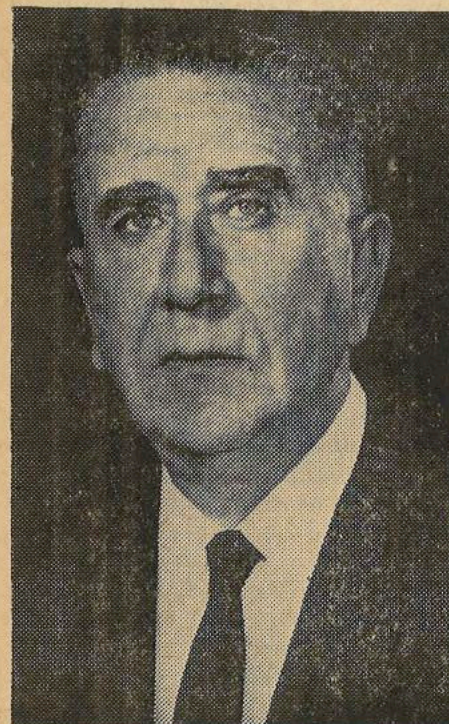
FROM PETER HINTZEN IN PETROPOLIS NEAR RIO DE JANEIRO

ACCORDING to "The New York Times" Brazil will shortly be catching up Japan and Germany. Last year this "awaking giant" reached a GNP of 50,000 million dollars, a level which Japan with roughly the same population achieved 12 years ago.

Dynamism is what you feel as you enter the country. "Brazil has suc-

No wonder President Nixon remarked to President Medici of Brazil in Washington last year, "The way Brazil goes, South America will go" — a statement hotly debated however in Peru, Chile and elsewhere.

But freedom is limited. This is apparent when you read the newspapers. They are often tedious because there is hardly any political



PRESIDENT MEDICI: importance of the family to the nation

ceeded in making her citizens enthusiastic about their country in much the same way as China appears to have done," a foreign resident told me. But fairness impels me to add that, although undoubtedly Brazilians have had to leave their country for political reasons, this regime has not provoked the streams of refugees with which the Hong Kong Government has had to cope.

Brazil, with nearly 100 million inhabitants, makes up more than half the population of South America. Yet so vast is her territory and so diverse her resources that even the most pollution-conscious conservationists think she needs a much larger population. At present her population density is 11 people per square kilometre, as against 22 in the USA, 33 in European Russia, 77 in China and 164 in India.

* India's GNP in 1969 was \$40,300 million



FINANCE MINISTER NETTO: cutting back inflation

discussion and expositions on economic achievements begin to be tiresome after a while.

Brazil tackles inflation

- In 1964 inflation stood at the high of 144 per cent. Last year it had been brought down to 15 per cent.
- Brazil's GNP stands at \$ 50,000 million
- Population is nearly 100 million

Since I arrived about a month ago I have been listening to all sorts of people: businessmen, the military, workers, favelados (shanty-town dwellers) and youth. Almost all

CONTINUED ON PAGE 19

The week in INDIA

NEW DELHI — A team of 30 former Japanese soldiers, who fought on the Indo-Burmese border during World War II and some of whom are heads of big corporations, teachers and Buddhist priests now, have come to India to visit Imphal and pay homage to those who died in the war.

LUCKNOW — The bus services in UP have been disrupted by the strike of the State Transport Corporation's operational staff and as a result the state Government has had to requisition 1500 private vehicles to ply on the bus routes as well as press into service 1000 ex-servicemen and drivers to man the corporation's fleet of buses.

PATNA — By implementing various land reform measures and the land ceiling law, the Bihar Government hopes to get about 10 lakh acres of surplus land for distribution among 12 lakh landless families in 1973-1974.

CALCUTTA — As a result of increased traffic and a near-normal labour situation the Calcutta Port has done better in 1971-72 than in the past and has handled 1,470,132 tonnes of cargo more than the previous year.

JHANSI — Construction work on the 45-crore Rajghat Irrigation Project in Jhansi district, a joint venture of UP and Madhya Pradesh, which will provide irrigation facilities to 1,03,000 hectares of land in both the states, is due to start soon.

VIJAYAWADA — Almost all the six cement factories in Andhra Pradesh, with a total capacity of 6000 tonnes per day have had to shut down because of the power crisis and as a result 10,000 workers have had to be laid off.

MADRAS — The Tamilnadu Government has raised the power cut for industries to 75 per cent in view of the worsening power situation in the state and the cut is expected to continue for the next three months till the south-west monsoon breaks.

— An institute for film acting, offering a two-year course in acting in the four South Indian languages — Tamil, Telugu, Kannada and Malayalam — has been started by the South Indian Film Chamber of Commerce.

TUTICORIN — Work on the giant Rs 74-crore Tuticorin fertiliser complex has begun and when completed it will be India's largest and most modern fertiliser complex with an annual production capacity of 363,000 tonnes of ammonia and 528,000 tonnes of urea.

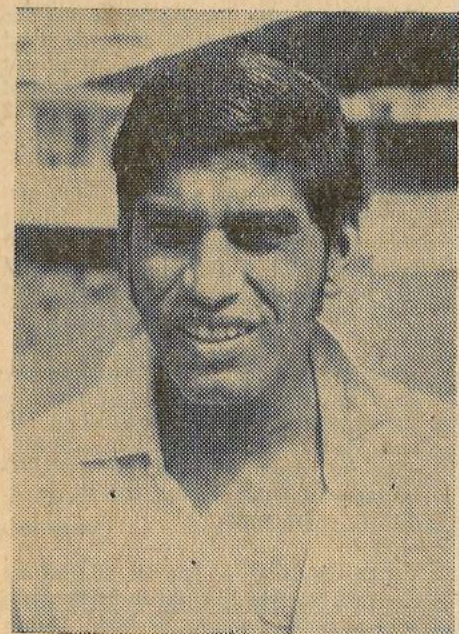
"No risk, no gain"

says close-in fielder Solkar

Interview by Satish Shah and Gautam Das

EKNATH SOLKAR is recognised as one of the best close-in fielders in the world today. This tall, slim and fair-complexioned man is also known as the "man of crisis".

These days he dons a bit of long hair which is a very common fad among cricketers. He looks mature and speaks with an air of confidence. This confidence, the realisation that he is no longer a young man of promise but a grown-up cricketer of



EKNATH SOLKAR

achievement, grew after his successful English tour. There he earned his dual fame — "man of crisis" and the best close-in fielder.

"No risk, no gain," said Solkar when we asked him about his feelings when he stands very close to the batsman. An English critic who came to cover the series said, "Before the end of the series someone will lose his life." He made this remark after Chris Old had been hit in the face when standing very close to an Indian batsman.

Solkar was obviously not scared by this remark. He said, "Even some of the English players tried to scare me for my daring close-in position. But nothing has happened to me so far."

He is an open and good conversationalist. He was ready to answer

any question on his fielding techniques. He regards practice as very necessary to good fielding. "There is also a technique. It requires all your attention and concentration to put it to a good purpose," he said. He also feels that a natural talent is helpful and that is why some are able to field much better than others. Then there are some with good eyesight and quickness of reaction who make fine slip and short-leg catches. He went on to say, "I don't care if I lose a catch but I never give up my effort."

An alert, dark-eyed and engaging character Solkar told us how he longed to break the world record in this series. He was talking to us at the Oval, Bombay where he was playing for the Mafatlal Groups. We were with him for 15 minutes before the game started and took the opportunity to ask him some questions:

What reason do you give for your missing making a world record?

A: When I took 12 catches in the first three tests, I was hopeful of achieving this feat. But the Kanpur and Bombay wickets turned out to be a "batsman's paradise". The spinners couldn't get much response out of it and as you know my chances of getting a catch lay in spin-bowling. So I just didn't get a chance after the Madras Test to even at least equal the present world record of 15 catches.

You are considered the "man of crisis". Do you think you can't play without tension?

A: When India is facing crisis and my turn to bat comes I feel so much responsible that I play like a veteran. I keep myself restrained from aggression and play a responsible innings. I feel that here is the chance for me to pay my debt to Indian Cricket and naturally I become a part in India's rescue. But when the scoreboard reads above 350 I feel at ease. I don't just care much and go for an aggressive knock in which I don't succeed many times.

Whom do you consider the world's best close-in fielder?

A: At the present stage, I would

Present holder: Jack Gregory (Australia) against England, 1920-21

say Ian Chappell of Australia and Keith Fletcher of England are the world's best close-in fielders.

In Chandrasekhar's 35 wickets you contributed by seven magnificent catches. Do you think your position in some specific way helps him?

A: Chandra confuses the batsman a lot by his various deliveries in an over. The batsman cannot judge his bowling accurately and gets himself jumbled. After three or four leg-breaks Chandra bowls an off-break. This sudden change completely beats a batsman. This is the time when I have to be most careful. Most of the time I really wait for this kind of ball from Chandra, as here is my chance and many times I have held catches from his off-brakes.

Mike Denness took a very difficult catch to dismiss you in Bombay. Can you please describe it?

A: Actually speaking it was a half-hearted shot. I didn't go back or come in front to make that stroke. I made the shot from my standing position but still it was a full-blooded shot. It was about 10 feet away from Denness and he got it after diving and rolling three times. He even got himself injured. I would say that was the best catch of the series.

What are your other interests apart from Cricket?

A: I like to play Table-Tennis and Tennis. You won't believe me but I collect coins and I have lot of coins from different countries of the world.

Which was the most difficult catch you consider you took?

A: During the last England series in 1971 at Oval, I dismissed Alan Knott with a catch which seemed almost impossible. People say that was the "turning point" of the game. For me it was my most memorable catch.

Were you ever invited to be a professional cricketer by any English county?

A: Yes. Sussex county has invited me to play for them professionally. Probably, I am going to Sussex this April. I feel it would be an exciting experience.

"Tiger" Pataudi

—an exclusive interview

MANSUR Ali Khan Pataudi returned to the Test arena when he sprang into action with a ton at Bangalore and caught the notice of the Indian Selectors. Pataudi's inclusion in the Indian team strengthened our brittle middle order.

At Madras, he was back in his original form, refrained from aggression and overcame that impetuosity which had so many times in the past been his downfall. Putting the seal on his genius, Pat celebrated his return to Indian Cricket with a chanceless 73 at Chepauk which later proved to be the match-winner.

This inclined me to seek an interview with "Tiger" Pataudi and I took the chance at the C.C.I. Clubhouse. "Tiger"—real gentleman that he is—obliged me smilingly and took me to his room on the second floor. He looked tired and he stretched himself comfortably on the bed. I was enjoying the graciousness of his room, but he quickly wanted to get down to business: "What do you want to ask me?"

My first and natural question was: "What were your reactions to your re-selection?" He coolly answered, emotions well under control, "I was really very happy. I wanted to celebrate my come-back with a really memorable hundred as any man in my shoes would think of doing. But I made a mistake in making that shot off Pocock just too early and paid the penalty."

At Kanpur's Green Park, there was a change from Pat's exuberant aggression and colourful stroke-play to a more responsible and defensive style of batting. That is Pataudi—in a class by himself. I asked him the reason for our over-defensive cricket at Kanpur. He immediately retorted: "The Kanpur wicket was dull. The England spinners adopted negative tactics with a cordon of deep-set fielders employed by Tony Lewis, and that made it difficult for us to go for the runs. It might have proved disastrous had we tried aggression. We had not the slightest intention of playing for a draw."

The England team, led superbly by Tony Lewis, had by now acquired the reputation of being a great fighting team, and so I couldn't resist asking Pat about them. He re-

marked, "This England team is the best they have ever sent. Apart from Boycott's absence, this is the most balanced team I have played against with a bunch of good stroke-makers and seamers."

As Mansur Ali relaxed on his bed, changing sides with a pillow in his hand, I wondered how calm and poised a person can become after playing in 42 Tests. I could see no sign of excitement or emotion on his face. I gathered enough courage to ask him about Ajit Wadekar's captaincy. Without a sign of resentment, Pat said: "Ajit has intelligently captained the Indian team. He deserves full credit. His captaincy in this series is really praiseworthy." Like the true sportsman he is, "Tiger" had taken it gallantly and courageously when he lost his place in the Indian side. This indeed is a well-deserved return for a man of Pataudi's calibre.

I found Bishen Singh Bedi resting in the room after a long spell of bowling which prompted my next question: "Would you mind, Pat, if I ask you to compare Bedi and Underwood?" Pataudi replied: "Bishen, as you know, is the greatest Indian spinner of our time. He earns his wickets with his great capacity to give the ball enough air and controlled spin. He snatches a wicket from our opponents when we most need it. He can be dangerous on any wicket, whereas Underwood needs a responsive wicket. The Englishman bowls negatively, waiting for the batsman to make a mistake."

Mansur Ali Khan's fielding in the covers is a tremendous asset to any side, imposing a sort of "curfew" around him. A batsman feels great if he is able to make a ball evade Pat's hands. Commenting on the fielding of the two sides, he said:

"The England team fielded magnificently. Their ground fielding is really superb. Some of the outstanding catches they have taken were a real treat to watch. Very tight fielding by Lewis's boys. They really brought us on the defensive at Kanpur. As for our fielding, we have the world's best close-in fielders in Solkar, Venkataraghavan and Abid Ali. It's our privilege to have a bunch of these young fielders—as agile as any in the world—which



PATAUDI STRIKES OUT:
Alan Knott at the wicket

our great spinners like Vinoo Mankad and Subash Gupte did not have. In Farokh Engineer, India is fortunate enough to have one of the world's best wicket-keeper batsmen."

When I was thinking in my mind to frame the last and most important question, he asked me, "Anything wrong?" "No, thanks. I was framing my last question—would you continue playing cricket in future or sacrifice it for serious politics?" Calmly as ever he replied: "Nothing is sure at the moment. If you really want something specific, this season I am not going to play for Sussex. Politics, I have not decided yet." In my mind, I said: don't decide against cricket, Pat. Politics you can play after 60, cricket you can't.

At Bombay it was the most disappointing sight for the spectators to see Mansur Ali so sedate, so subdued. He just didn't come out of the crease at all. Pat told the press: "I was to play with an inclination to draw the match. England's tight fielding restrained me from going for runs." But the Bombay spectators may never forgive him for not giving his usual colourful stroke-play.

Satish Shah

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Finn Brudevold: "Year Book of Dentistry" — 1960-61 — (Page 116)

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Viewpoint

Too much time is spent on cricket!

This week the Viewpoint Competition drew a fair number of entries. Of them 68 per cent agreed that too much time was spent on cricket and only 32 per cent disagreed.

No, more time for cricket!

Rs 25 to S. Krishnamurthy, Bangalore 560001

For one thing, cricket does much to take the mind off the terrible monotony of everyday life. Surrounded by oppressive social and economic conditions it is impossible for the mind to function without escapist fare of some sort. Here a cricket match serves a purpose similar to an entertaining film, and has the added advantages of longer duration. In fact, the whole cricket season, lasting some months, may be considered as one long stretch of escapism, which, however much one may scoff at, is vital for a balanced existence. As with the film hero, who on our behalf as it were beats up all those villains, we identify ourselves with the "hero" out there in the middle who with his batting prowess can tame all the menacing forces which the opposing bowler represents. For a while we forget our anonymous existence and merge our personalities with that of a Wadekar or a Pataudi.

Cricket, more than political cliques, promotes the cause of national integration. Caught up in the excitement of the game, one forgets communal or provincial differences, and it is no exaggeration to say that the cricket ground is one of the few places where the glimmerings of a na-

tional outlook can be detected.

Cricket is vital in improving personal relationships. For instance, the father whose Sunday ritual is to drop

Waste of precious man-hours

Rs 15 to J. David, Poona 411014

If a cricket enthusiast ever stopped to think how many man-hours a game of cricket consumes compared to all other forms of recreation and compared to the total man-hours one has in a life-time, he would simply be amazed. Really, what an enormous amount of time is spent on cricket — not only playing and watching the game but also listening to the commentary.

Take the case of just one Test match, which takes six hours of an eight-hour work day. This means 30 hours in five days. If roughly one million people are watching the game, about 30 million man-hours are lost in five days. Just five odd days! Then what about the minimum 20 million people glued to their radios and transistors for five consecutive days? Added to the above 30 million this makes 630 million precious man-hours literally lost in just one Test match! The actual figure will certainly not be much below this. Besides, five Test matches are played in a series. So one can calculate and imagine the time one spends on cricket.

in at the club stays home to listen to the commentary; and the generation gap suddenly disappears because there is now a common interest — cricket — which transcends all age barriers.

True, the organisation of a cricket match entails much expenditure in terms of both money and time. But surely its benefits are more than adequate recompense.

What is even more amazing is that the Government, which bewails the loss of man-hours due to strikes, is not in the least concerned about this callous waste. Can India afford this leisure — the leisure of losing 3150 million precious man-hours during a Test series?

Very often we come across objections like: "Oh, Test matches are played only rarely. Besides, it is a recreation people need especially these days to lessen the strains of modern life."

Well, it is not the question of Test matches alone which consume so much time, but cricket in general which is a regular game in India. And I want to ask, if you were solely responsible for the country's progress, would you give about one-fourth of your day to recreation and another one-fourth to sleep?

I do not say cricket in itself is bad. But the time it takes is far too much. Moreover, I do not see why there have to be two innings in each game and five Tests of five days each in a series. Why cannot it be less? I say this because there are hundreds of other games less time consuming and much more profitable to both the spectators and the players than cricket.

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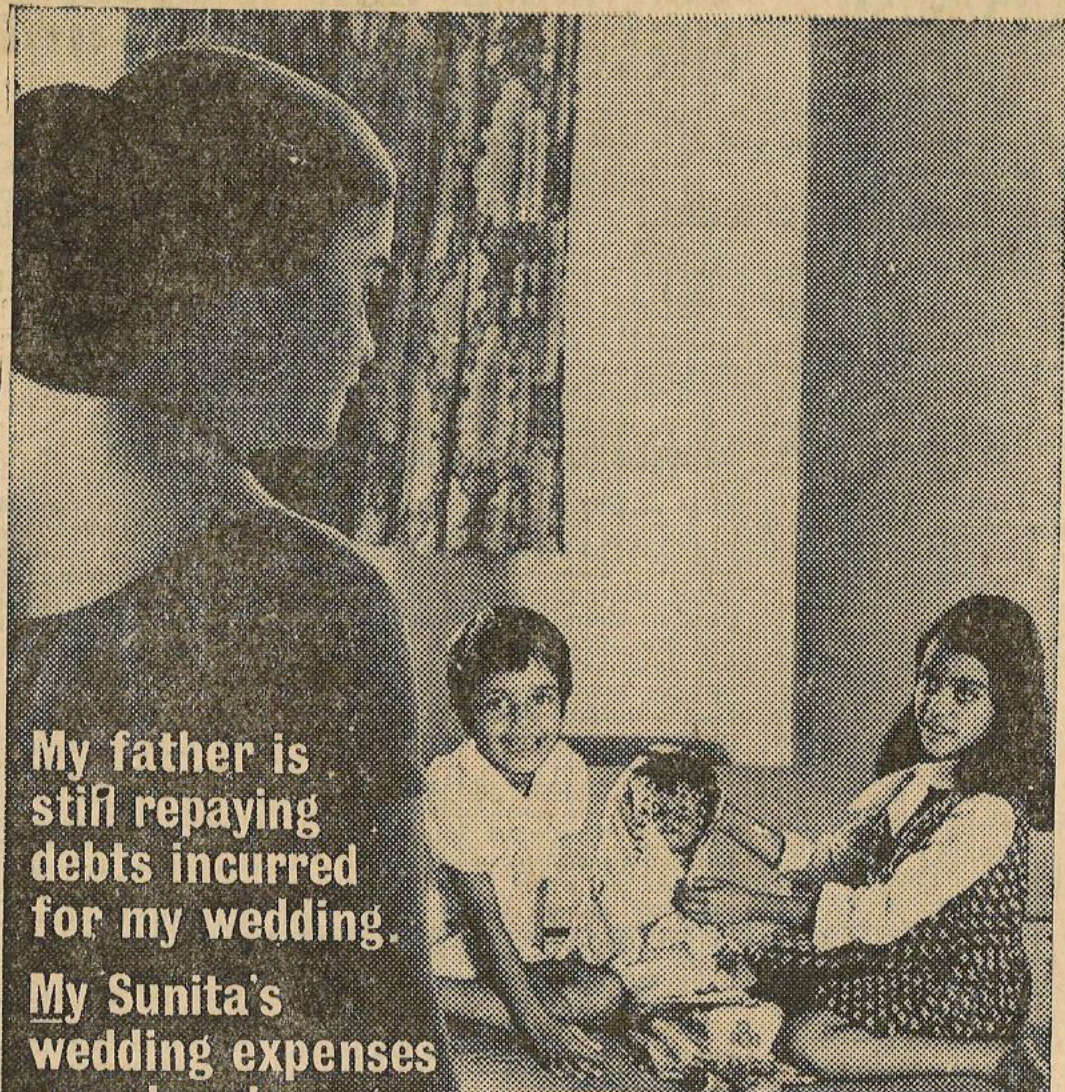
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* Should there be smaller states? What should be the yardstick of division?

Closing date March 9

** The Indian male is not chivalrous

Closing date March 23



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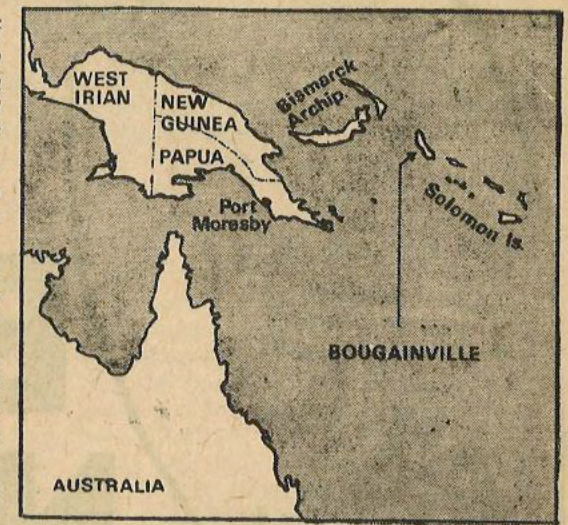
ASP/LIC/2-100

Pacific island-nation battles for unity

From John Williams in Port Moresby

In the Pacific Ocean, 100 miles (160 kilometres) from the northern tip of Australia, a new nation is being born. It is the territory of Papua New Guinea, which comprises the eastern half of the island of New Guinea and a number of other islands, including the Bismarck Archipelago and Bougainville in the Solomon group. The whole territory has an area of 183,540 square miles (about 475,000 sq km) and lies within the tropics. The lowlands and coastal zones are generally hot and humid. The interior of New Guinea, dominated by mountains rising up to 14,500 feet (4400 metres), has a more moderate climate.

Little was known about New Guinea prior to the arrival of the Europeans. Portuguese and Spanish explorers sighted the island in the 16th century. They called it New Guinea because the inhabitants seemed to resemble the people of Guinea, Africa. Early in the 19th century, the Dutch claimed the western half of the island, which is today the Indonesian province of West Irian. The British set up a protectorate over the south of the eastern half, which was called Papua, in 1884. At about the same time, the Germans annexed the north. In 1906, the British protectorate was turned over to Australia who were given a mandate by the League of Nations over the former German territory after World War I. Following World War II, the mandated Territory of New Guinea was placed under Australian trusteeship by the United Nations. Since then it has been administered by Australia together with Papua as the Territory of Papua New Guinea.



1973 is already proving to be Papua New Guinea's most momentous year yet. There are two big questions on everybody's minds:

First, when will this combination of Australian colony and United Nations Trust territory achieve full nationhood?

Second, what kind of national structure can be devised for a country of a thousand tribes belonging to several distinct racial groups, speaking 700 different languages and spread across 600 islands?

Full internal self-government is now scheduled for December 1, 1973. By then, Australia will have handed over to the Coalition Ministry headed by 38-year-old Michael Somare all powers except those relating to Foreign Affairs and Defence. Australia will also retain the right to assist with maintaining law and order should tribal fighting in the remote areas get out of hand.

The next step after self-government is full Independence. When this will happen is the subject of passionate discussion. Over half the population live in the Highlands areas of the main island. These areas were only brought into contact with the outside world in the 1930s. Most of the Highlanders whose opportunity for education and economic advance has been limited, look with suspicion on their better educated coastal compatriots. Highlanders are the backbone of the Opposition United Party whose leader, Mr Matthias ToLimán, has warned Mr Somare not to push for

Independence too quickly.

Mr W. L. Morrison, Minister for External Territories in Australian Prime Minister Whitlam's new Government, caused a flurry early in the New Year by announcing that Independence would come some time during 1974.

Mr Somare quickly came out with a press statement saying that he and Mr Morrison had not yet agreed on any date and that it was up to the people of Papua New Guinea to decide when they would be independent.

Focal point of the decisions on the date and shape of Independence will be a Constitutional Committee of Members of all Parties in the Papua New Guinea House of Assembly. The working head of the committee is a young priest from Bougainville, Father John Momis.

The Committee is touring all areas of the country to get the people's views on their future and hopes also to have time to visit other newly-independent lands.

Father Momis' island of Bougainville may decide whether Papua New Guinea stays together or not. It is 600 miles from Port Moresby and has long felt neglected by the rest of the country.

There has been much agitation among Bougainvilleans for secession during the last years. This agitation has vastly increased because of the tragic killing on Christmas Eve of two of Bougainville's most educated men. Dr Luke Rovin and Mr Peter Moini were senior officers in the Health and Education departments

respectively in the Eastern Highlands of Papua New Guinea. Their car accidentally ran over and killed a six-year-old girl. They were pursued and hacked to pieces by angry Highlanders.

The danger of secession, from Mr Somare's point of view, is that if Bougainville broke away several other areas would also. Bougainville might be able to make a go of it economically because of its huge copper mine, but the other areas have not the resources to do so.

At Mr Somare's main meeting in the chief town, Kieta, which I attended, he listened courteously, for over three hours, to the views of all those who wanted to speak. He told the people to make their views on their future known to Father Momis and the Constitutional Committee when they visit Bougainville in March. Although some radicals attacked Mr Somare and the two Bougainvilleans in the Cabinet, Mr Paul Lapun and Mr Donatus Mola, the whole meeting was a remarkable example of democracy at village level. Mr Lapun, who is Minister for Mines, has publicly suggested that Papua New Guinea's future should be as a group of "autonomous states" of which Bougainville would be one.

This month Mr Somare tours Japan, Indonesia, Malaysia and Singapore. This visit will emphasise Papua New Guinea's pivotal position between Asia and the South Pacific. It may help to focus for the country the role it could have if its peoples made it their business to demonstrate to their Asian and Pacific neighbours how a real and lasting unity can be created.



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BRAZIL IS CATCHING UP JAPAN — from page 11

speak with appreciation and pride about the enormous progress in this country. "Ten years ago," said an old Socialist veteran, "we were going backward day by day. Inflation was terrific. Now the country is progressing tremendously."

The turning point was "the revolution of 1964". President "Jango" Goulart, a rich landowner who got

officers who maintain a strict code of honesty among themselves. The gradual elimination of corruption and the pushing back of inflation are considered by rich and poor as the great achievements of the regime. Under Goulart inflation reached an annual level of 144 per cent. Last year inflation was down to 15 per cent. President Medici and his Finance Minister, Antonio Delfim Netto, want to reduce this figure to 12 per cent in 1973, a courageous attempt if it is considered that important trading partners like the West European countries have had 8-11 per cent inflation in 1972.

The result of the Government's policy, which has given wide freedom to business and industry, has been "the Brazilian miracle" — as the Brazilians like to call it. In eight years the production of steel, electricity and cement has been doubled, of cars trebled. The GNP has increased by nearly 50 per cent in the last five years. The value of exports have risen, since the new regime, from \$1.4 million to \$3.5 million and national savings have increased from 10 per cent of the GNP to more than 20 per cent.

Another big achievement of the regime is that it has been able to induce people to pay their taxes in a continent where this is not customary.

Of course, today's Brazil has its weak points too. The average newspaper reader knows them only too well. Opposition elements have been dealt with harshly, in some cases even tortured, though this seems to be more in spite of than because of the present Government. Apart from the Government's "Arena" and one opposition party, the MDB, all

political parties have been abolished. Against exploitation by foreign capital the regime is trying to protect itself by all sorts of restrictions and regulations though it is throwing the doors wide open to the many foreign investors who want to get into this country fabulously rich in resources and manpower. At the moment Brazil is exporting a considerable amount of industrial products to North America and Europe. In the past year the export of these products surpassed the value of the export of coffee.

No doubt there is great inequality of incomes. Wages were kept low to encourage development — that was the policy of "the Father of the Brazilian Miracle", ex-minister Roberto Campos. But it is said that in a few years' time more attention will be given to equitable distribution of the rapidly expanding "national cake".

Two aspects are possibly even more important. First, how to have material progress without moral decay? President Medici has recently said that special attention should be given to the family so that moral and spiritual values can be preserved across the nation. "Progress, yes!" said one Socialist. "But with what aim?"

Secondly, Brazilians who succeed where other Latin Americans fail, can become arrogant. Rumours have it that Brazil has tried to meddle in the affairs of neighbouring countries. Also there is talk of a Brazilian Antarctic expedition into the section of the South Pole belonging to Argentina which is resented. If Brazil's miracle is to continue, these shortcomings will have to be remedied. Having listened to many Brazilians, I have hope and confidence this will happen.

MRA task force in Brasilia

ADMIRAL AUGUSTO HAMANN RADEMAKER, Vice President of Brazil, said to a task force of Moral Rearmament visiting Brasilia, "I know in my own life what MRA has done for me, especially in the difficult moments after the revolution of 1964."


The delegation was also received by the leaders of Brazil's three great labour confederations — Industrial Workers (one and a half million members), Commercial Workers (700,000 members) and Agricultural Workers (800,000 members).

The members of the delegation had participated in the conference "A Continent at the Service of the World", held in Petropolis last month, news-reels of which are still showing in cinemas throughout Brazil.

to power because President Quadros suddenly bowed out, was gradually taking the country into the Communist camp. All sorts of people had their bags already packed to leave the country. Then a million women marched through the streets of Sao Paulo "with God and for freedom" and the generals who had been hesitating up till then intervened.

Since, Brazil has been governed by very able technocrats and military

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DOLLAR DEVALUATION— from page 7

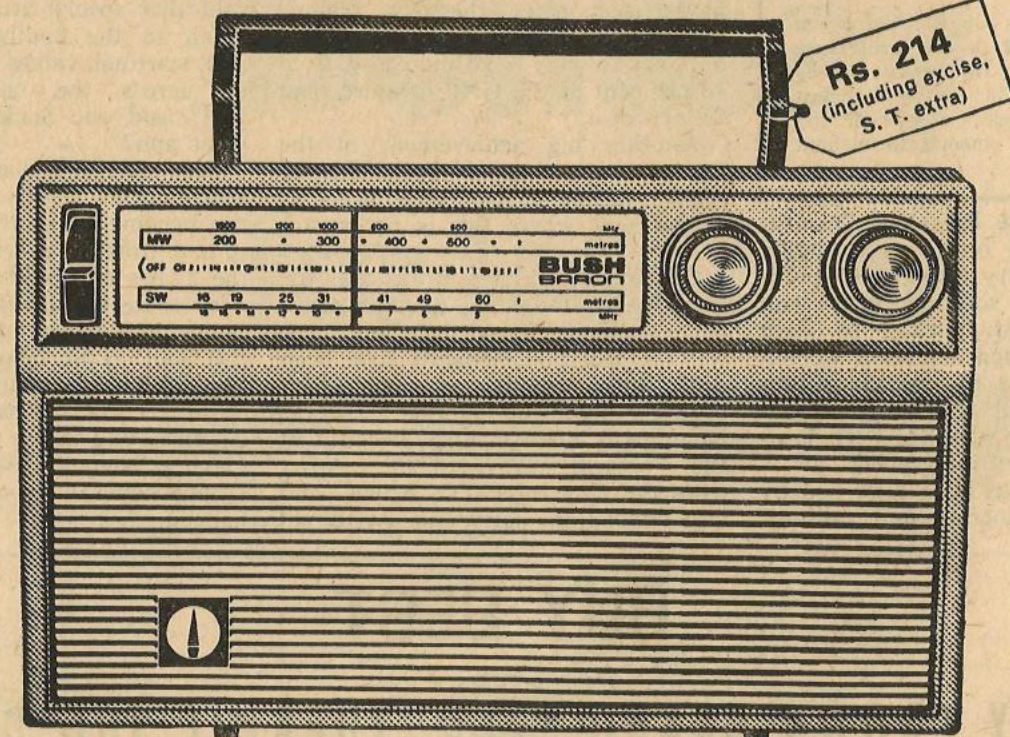
Government must surely be aware of this, but does not refer to it in public for obvious reasons.

Further, any independent policy and action in this sphere requires considerable economic and financial acumen of a high order with experience of the working of international finance. We have yet to acquire the same, at least at the Government level.

But we have had enough notice since the crisis of 1971, and now with the present crisis, to make adequate preparations to have an independent policy and action in monetary affairs. We should therefore immediately organise a select band of experts in this field at different levels, who can help in arriving at correct decisions for the future.

We have several financial experts who have had opportunities to work at a high level with the IMF and other international bodies, whose services should be obtained to create a special cadre of talented and experienced persons for this purpose. If we do not do so, we shall once again find ourselves in the dependent position that we are whenever any such crisis occurs in the outside world.

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HIMMAT, February 23, 1973

Letters

SOCIAL JUSTICE: FAIR WAGES

Justice is a virtue or a duty which obliges man to render to everyone his due. What is due to another may be considered from two aspects: The legal point of view, and from the social nature of man. The former we call legal justice, and the latter social justice.

Social justice is based on the social nature of man, on the fact that he is a member of the human family. Legal justice is satisfied if you render to another what is due to him by law, or by mutual agreement. But, social justice demands something more. It demands that man be considered as a member of the human family.

An example would clarify the idea: I hire a worker for a day. Suppose I pay him in the present economic conditions two rupees per day, which is all that the state minimum-wage-law demands, and that is what I have agreed upon, I satisfy legal justice, but not social justice, for everybody knows that today one cannot maintain a family on two rupees per day. Yet, it is not easy always to fix what would be a just wage, from the social point of view. It depends upon many factors, such as, the cost of living, the purchasing power of money, etc.

We should admit that one who honestly gives a day's work, has the right to get a family wage. Coming to the counterpart, the employer who satisfies the demands of social justice, has a right to get honest work from the employee.

P. C. THOTTUNGAL,
Sagar Cantonment, MP

FAIR wages to every worker and social security to the unemployed, aged and disabled can be defined as "Social Justice". In the present context in which ever way we calculate it a fair wage cannot be less than one rupee per hour. But due to a surplus of labour "distress" wages are being paid.

The Government can and should fix the national minimum wage at one rupee per hour and effectively implement it. This will create mass purchasing power which can multiply our industries which in turn will create mass employment. Multiplication of industries will also multiply the revenues of the Government, which can be used for social security. Thus the solution is stopping the practice of paying distress wages to labour.

GANGARAM AGYAT, Bangalore 11

PRICKING THE PIN BUBBLE

I am on the same wave-length as Birbal on the PIN Code (HIMMAT February 2, 1973). Not only are people shy of using the PIN Code but P & T Department itself has failed to handle it efficiently. Although it is supposed to ensure quick delivery and to facilitate the sorters; in my experience letters with PIN Code numbers reach their destination very late. Believe it or not — a letter from your circulation manager with the PIN Code reached here at Tezpur on the fifteenth day after the date of posting.

Of late, I received a letter from Dehra Dun. The sender had written "Tezpur 784001". Assam was penned in red ink and the name of the district in green ink by the Postal Department. This clearly shows that PIN Code is yet to play its role. If the name of the state becomes necessary in addition to PIN and Code number then it will only be a burden.

SUBRATO SEN GUPTA, Tezpur, Assam

This was a Life

LORD ERNEST RUTHERFORD 1871-1937

LORD ERNEST RUTHERFORD could be considered the father of nuclear physics. Through his pioneering work in explaining natural radio-activity, in formulating an excellent picture of the atomic nucleus and in artificially producing the first nuclear reaction, he showed that man could control nuclear processes. In 1908 he was awarded the Nobel Prize and was made a Baron in 1931.

He was born at Nelson in South Island, New Zealand. He was the fourth of 12 children in a Scottish farm family. His parents, at great personal sacrifice gave him a university education and he won prizes and scholarships in a wide variety of subjects.

In 1894 he was awarded a scholarship to Cambridge where he worked under Professor J. J. Thomson in the Cavendish laboratory. This successful partnership put the finishing touches to Thomson's brilliant researches on the conduction of electricity through gases.

When he was 27 Rutherford became Professor of Physics at McGill University, in Montreal, Canada. As professor he could afford a wife and in 1900 married his Mary, to whom he had been engaged for five years.

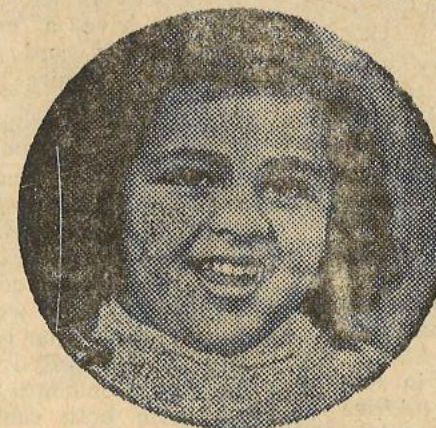
In 1902 Rutherford put forward the revolutionary theory that "radio-activity is a phenomenon accompanying the spontaneous transformation of atoms of radio-active elements into a different kind of matter."

In 1908 he decided to return to England and started research in the new laboratory at Manchester University. Two years later he propounded his new Nuclear Theory that nearly all the mass of an atom is in the nucleus, positively charged. This is balanced by a quantity of electrons, negatively charged, at a relatively long distance away.

During the First World War Rutherford devoted his energy and genius for the development of submarine detection equipment to control the menace of German U-Boats.

It was his most fervent prayer that no one would be able to make practical use of the atomic energy he had discovered until the world was ready for peace.

F. M.



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PROMISE OF PLENTY WITH



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HIMMAT, February 23, 1973



Assessing our century

by Rajmohan Gandhi

SOON this century will have run three-fourths of its course.

Is our world a better place for man now than it was 73 years ago?

We will not know. The future will produce objective historians who will study the march of our century. They will decide whether it has been an advance or a retreat.

Because we are part of the scene, and emotionally involved with it, we lack perspective and objectivity. Nonetheless it may be useful to try to pick out the major trends of our times.

Science and technology have, of course, registered astonishing progress. We may not understand or believe those who say that there has been a greater technical spurt in the last 20 years than in the last 2000. Yet even ordinary minds can acknowledge and appreciate the reality of moon shots and Venus probes and of laser beams and heart transplants.

Man's brain has continued to grow. It has envisioned, designed and invented a staggering series of devices and tools. Our century will get good marks for intellectual acumen.

But many of these tools have been for war and destruction. Men and nations have defended their preparation; these weapons have been responsible, it is claimed, for averting devastation as much as for causing it. Here again the future will be a better judge, but it can be conceded that it is man's tendency towards war, rather than science, that deserves the blame.

This tendency has used science. It has developed techniques that most ordinary men would find unthinkable. Humanity's relief lies in the fact that the horrifying scale on which these techniques can be used has not yet been demonstrated. Cold-blooded contingency plans for nuclear war exist in several capitals; mercifully they have not been tried out. Whether a holocaust has been averted because of the balance of terror or because of a divine mercy or both

cannot be proved; we enter here the realm of belief.

Thankful at the cold storage of nuclear bombs, mankind has nevertheless continued to taste conventional violence. And those who have experienced Biafra or Bangladesh or Vietnam or Ireland — and those who experienced the two World Wars — know that the convention is pretty brutal. Our century thus has remained cruel; the arts of reconciliation, of creating and preserving peace, have not kept pace with man's proclivity towards war and skill in it.

If the 19th century saw Europe bringing virtually the entire world under its sway, the 20th has seen the political liberation of Asia and Africa. The transformation of vast geographical areas from the status of colonies to sovereign nations is undoubtedly a major feat and fact.

Yet it is too early to give our century high marks for liberty. Large populations in many zones of our planet have to watch their words and conceal their beliefs. Dictatorship, which reached a high point in the 30s and 40s, has not ended in the 70s.

How does our century meet the test of what might be called brotherhood? Noble creeds and wise prophets have ever urged man to regard the world as a family, to treat hunger and sickness in his neighbourhood and beyond as his concern. Our century has shown an advance on this front. It has witnessed a greater global concern over regional or national needs.

Droughts and floods in Asia or earthquakes in North Africa or South America have not left the rest of the world indifferent. Should this be ascribed to an increase in human thoughtfulness and largeheartedness? Or is it a case of the world being better informed and of the availability of ships and planes to move men and supplies? Whatever the weight of the different factors, our century probably gets better marks than previous ones for brotherhood.

Bread or rice is necessary for

man, and as far as food and nutrition are concerned man in this decade is definitely better off than his grandfather at the beginning of this century. Different political and economic systems have their advocates and opponents; but it would seem that "the common man", whether he lives in America, Russia or China is eating better today than he did some decades back. If we leave aside the present year of drought, the same is true of India, and of Africa as well.

We have referred to political systems. A great feature of this century has been the clash between different political and economic ideas. World War II was, in a sense, a mighty conflict between authoritarianism and democracy. Its end saw the beginning of another war of ideas, fortunately not extending into a physical one; between socialism and capitalism, as one side viewed it, or between Communism and democracy, as the other side described it.

Has this cold war ended? Is the world finding some sort of synthesis between left and right? Or do we have a calculated and opportunistic, and therefore unstable compromise?

There is no doubt that both sides still contain men resolved to impose their influence on the world. Yet the contradictions of affluence and dissatisfaction with it are familiar facts of the western world. And the cold war inside the Communist world, between Russia and China, has shaken the faith of many a Red veteran. There is disillusionment all round, a search in both camps for something more enduring to believe in.

The worldwide hunger for faith is real, but we should note also the powerful assault on old bastions of faith. Earlier centuries saw attacks on superstition and hypocrisy. Ours is the first to witness an open and wholesale bid to debunk faith itself. Will the hunger for faith overcome the attack on it? This would be a crucial test for our century.

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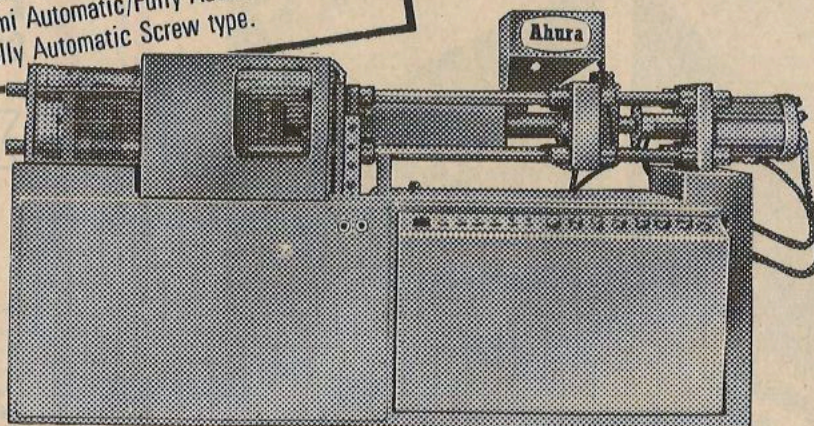
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