

HIMMAT

WEEKLY 35p

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ASIA'S VOICE

FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 14 1973

HINTS OF SINO-SOVIET DETENTE



Something for Brezhnev to Chou on

Doctor's diary: anatomy of a strike



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AVERY—ASSURANCE OF ACCURACY

Non-alignment devalued

PLATITUDES apart, the achievement of the fourth non-aligned meet at Algiers lies in the fact that the conference did not end in disarray. Heads of State of over 60 developing countries met together and exchanged views. Areas of closer economic co-operation among the member countries were explored. Their implementation will, of course, determine the success of the summit.

The conference was not free from pulls and pressures from the "aligned". President Gaddafi of Libya, for all his other wild statements, put his finger on the pulse when he remarked that the really neutral countries could be counted on the fingers of one's hand.

Castro's blatant partiality of Russia, Sihanouk's defence of China, Zionism banded together with colonialism and imperialism, all raised the question: how non-aligned is the non-aligned world?

Despite the sharp political and ideological differences, the countries which attended shared a mistrust of the affluent nations. They fear that the super powers may leave them in the lurch. The non-aligned

End this terrorism

THAT 2000 political murders have occurred in Bangladesh in the last 19 months speaks volumes for the breakdown of authority. More than half of those murdered were members of the ruling Awami League. Rarely does a day pass without the front pages of Dacca's newspapers carrying reports of more murders and acts of terrorism.

Then, late last month, there was the senseless and cowardly attack on disabled Mukti Bahini freedom fighters at the Kendrio Mukti Juddha Hospital. These men, who gave their limbs for their nation's freedom, were attacked with iron rods and sharp weapons.

Violence has now gripped Dacca University, the citadel of learning. Last week, while officials were counting the results of the elections to the Dacca University Central Students Union (DUCSU), masked men opened fire and stole the ballot boxes. Four days later some unknown persons cold bloodedly mowed down, with sten guns, five blindfolded students.

A nation, which bought its freedom with blood, is now witnessing the spilling of innocent blood. It is an

Hats off to the "perfect ailment"

EVEN the "perfect master" is vulnerable to ulcer! This news will no doubt draw enthusiastic applause from ulcer patients throughout the world who command the respect of their fellowmen for their "high class" ailment.

Guru Maharaj Ji, the 15-year-old "perfect master" and leader of the Divine Light Mission, has sprouted an ulcer! He had to be hospitalised during his current tour of the United States.

Some of his followers, who are said to number six million, condemned the perfidy of the villainous ulcer.

"umbrella" is a security against such an eventuality. That is why Mrs Gandhi's words, "We have a part to remake the world", evoked great response.

At Algiers, Mrs Indira Gandhi entertained the leaders of African liberation movements at her villa. She invited them to visit India.

It is sad that India should encourage liberation movements publicly committed to violence. India pioneered freedom through peaceful means and a mighty power like Britain had to concede defeat and grant independence.

Without being anti-freedom or pro-apartheid, it is the role of India and particularly of Mrs Gandhi to reshape the thinking of the African guerrilla leaders.

Mrs Gandhi pushed through the joint declaration pronouncing the Indian Ocean as an area of peace. How can India promote peace in one area and approve of a bloody revolution in another? If Africa goes up in flames, the Asian sub-continent is not likely to remain unaffected.

acknowledged fact that the weapons used in the many murders in Bangladesh come from the arsenal of abandoned Pakistani weapons that went underground.

Attempts by the Bangladesh Government to flush out the arms have not met with much success so far. This problem is not merely one of maintaining law and order but could have a vital bearing on the future of freedom and democracy in Bangladesh.

It is as important to establish who is behind this organised violence as it is to locate the arms. Recent history is a record of how men committed to totalitarian ideologies seize power through unleashing violence and terrorism.

Sheikh Mujib would do well to also enlist the support of the ordinary people of Bangladesh in an all-out effort to stamp out violence and confiscate the arms. The reign of terror that existed in Calcutta a few years ago serves as a grim warning of what could happen in Bangladesh, unless determined action is taken now.

But others dismissed it as impossible. How on earth can their master and guide of perfection fall a victim to ulcer, great as the reputation of the latter is for choosing its clients among prominent men?

But an explanation was soon forthcoming. It is because "his body obeys physical laws just perfectly" said the doctor attending the Guru.

Perhaps the devotees of the ulcer, that champion among champion ailments, should now make a bid to name it: "the perfect ailment"!

Briefly Speaking

Conscience is the perfect interpreter of life.

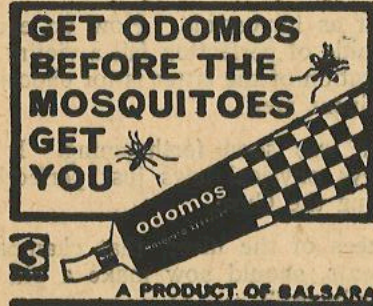
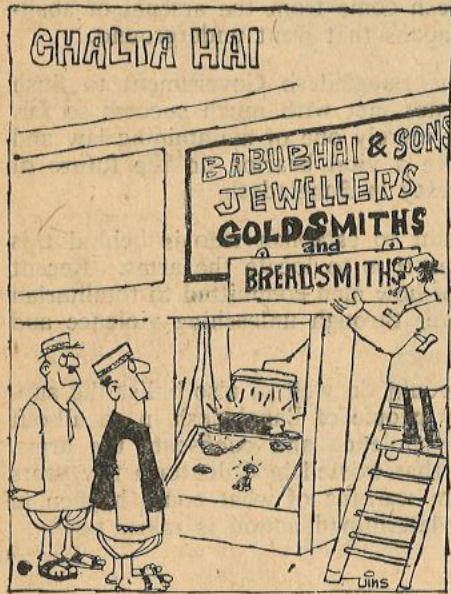
KARL BARTH, b1886

Newsprint shortage to continue

NEWSPAPERS are agitated about the newsprint cut and so are readers. Much wrath has been heaped upon the State Trading Corporation (STC) for failing to place its newsprint orders in time. And rightly so, but there is some truth in the STC's excuse that it could not supply the required newsprint because of a world-wide shortage.

The world supply-demand position received a jolt when, in 1972, North America increased its consumption by 1 million tons and UK and Europe by 0.5 million tons. The US consumes 50 per cent of the world production of 10 million tons.

Newsprint suppliers earlier vied with each other to supply newsprint to India on a year-to-year basis. Now, because of the newsprint shortage, they have failed to honour their commitments to countries like India



and concentrated on those with long-term orders. And so the newsprint shortage will continue for at least three years if not for five or six.

Moscow telephone directory

ALL those who curse the performance of the telephone authorities in India fail to appreciate what a signal service is rendered by providing a comprehensive telephone directory.

In Moscow, the telephone directory has only just appeared on the news stands. It costs Rs 125 and is not supplied in public telephone booths. So far Muscovites have had to rely on a directory of sorts published in 1958. But even the new version is far from complete. The numbers of all foreign diplomats, journalists and businessmen as well as those of Government offices have been omitted.

Tips on longevity

WHY do so many senior partners of solicitors' practices appear to live forever?

Dr Irene Gore, in her book "Age and Vitality", answers this and many other questions, the chief among them being: "How can man live longer?"

She states that retirement, if it deprives people of an interest to live for, kills more people than do the strains and hazards of working. Women, who generally never retire, simply go on living. The real remedy is not to retire but to cut down on the amount of work while retaining an interest. Hence the longevity among senior partners.

Some tips to aspiring ancients are: married men live longer because they are cared for. Long-living ancestors are an asset, be they parents, grand-parents or forbears perched somewhere on the family tree. Teachers, administrators, artists and professional men live longer, while miners, textile workers and journalists are not as fortunate. Prestige and power help.

Lastly, long livers survive because they are alive. So we all have a chance!

Nobel Prizes

RECEIVING a Nobel Prize is the secret dream of many. Perhaps the first step towards it would be knowing exactly what nobel prizes are awarded and how much they are worth in terms of cash.

The Nobel Prize is awarded each year in six fields: literature, medicine,

"Let's make still small voice louder,"

says Mysore CM

MYSORE Chief Minister Devraj Urs attended a performance of "Song of Asia", in Bangalore, on September 3. He said, "I have imbibed the moral of peace, unity and love. These are qualities our continent badly needs. Asia is the cradle of civilisation. Let us put our efforts towards making the still small voice heard clearly and loudly throughout the world."

While in Madras the cast of "Song of Asia" were received by the Mayor of Madras, Mr R. Arumugam, at My Lady's Garden.

chemistry, physics, economics (which was added in 1969 to the original list), and peace.

In terms of prestige a Nobel Prize is the foremost international accolade, but thanks to the prudent management of the Nobel Foundation, the untaxed cash that is thrown in is, nowadays, nothing to sneeze at. This year each prizewinner will get \$ 125,000, up \$ 7500 from last year, 200 per cent higher than 20 years ago, and about 500 per cent above the amount when dynamite-inventor Alfred Nobel established the Foundation in 1895. The trustees have the funds currently divided into bonds: 48 per cent; stocks: 39 per cent and real estate: 13 per cent. Their emphasis is on Swedish multinational companies.

Birbal

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VIEWPOINT COMPETITION

HIMMAT Weekly, White House,

91 Walkeshwar Rd., Bombay 6.

Keep them brief and to the point—300 words or less.

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* What qualifications are essential in the Prime Minister of India?

Closing date September 21

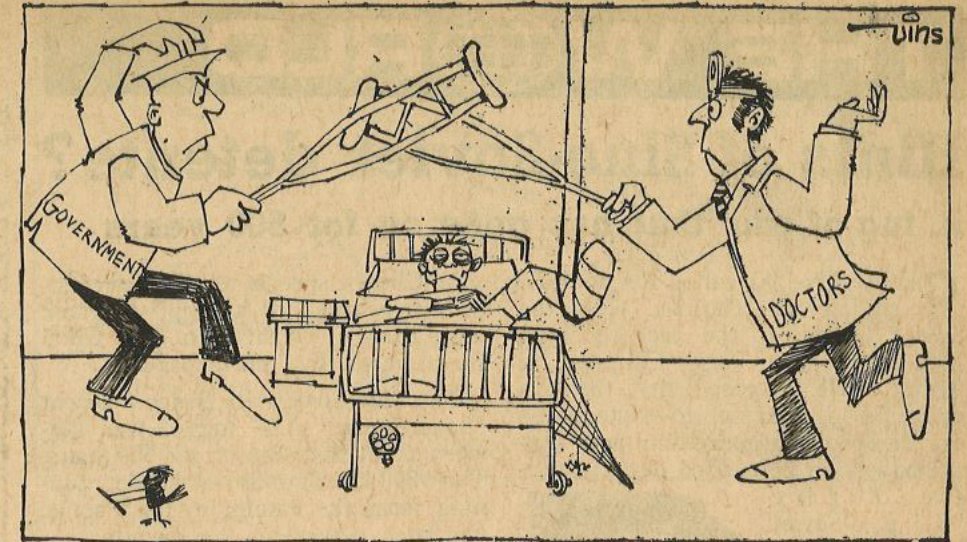
** Ladies in India work harder than men

Closing date October 5

HIMMAT, September 14, 1973

A doctor's diary

Anatomy of a strike



"Battling for life."

Bombay August 14: The resident doctors are going on a strike from the 17th. Their demands: better pay scales and living conditions. These had been sent in a letter to the Health Minister, Dr Zakaria, a month earlier. I said to our Registrar, "Isn't it a mistake to precipitate a strike at such a short notice?" He replied, "The tempo is now up. It will be very difficult to regenerate this enthusiasm again."

MARD (Maharashtra Association of Resident Doctors) was formed.

August 15: MARD representatives met Dr Zakaria in the presence of Deans, a few honoraries and the Municipal Commissioner. Dr Zakaria refused to commit himself to anything specific. The doctors, dissatisfied with the Minister's vague answers, gave strike notice to the Government.

August 16: The Maharashtra Government prohibited the strike under the Essential Services Maintenance Act.

August 17: From 6.30 this morning 2600 resident doctors of the state ceased work. Of these 1500 are from Municipal and Government hospitals of Bombay.

SO THEY SAY

It is time for us to find out whether we have succeeded in realising the hopes and aspirations of our people.

D. P. DHAR,

Union Planning Minister

The Laotian people perhaps do not possess a great political culture but they understand very well the principles of neutrality.

PRINCE SOUVANNA PHOUMA,

Laotian Prime Minister

HIMMAT, September 14, 1973

August 18: The Government sacked the striking doctors. They were also asked to vacate their rooms by midnight tonight. A few minutes before midnight, the doctors managed to get a court stay order.

August 19: At 4 am, the doctors were evicted from their rooms.

August 21: I talked to the Dean of our hospital to see whether something could be done to solve the strike.

The Dean telephoned this afternoon. He said that the Municipal Commissioner was ready to meet the doctors, even though, he said, they had not informed him earlier that they were going on strike (The boys later told me that the Commissioner was present at the talks with the Health Minister).

Met some members of MARD executive committee. I suggested to them that there was nothing to lose by talking with the Municipal Commissioner. Their answer was "no". **August 22:** Attended a meeting tonight of about 200 senior teachers of Municipal and Government hospitals under the chairmanship of Dr Saraiya. Dr Colabawalla was chosen secretary of an action committee of 21. We passed a resolution supporting the demands of the resident doctors and condemning the authorities for the eviction of the residents.

August 23: Union Health Minister Khadilkar arrived from Delhi.

August 24: The honoraries' action committee decided to go on strike from the 29th.

August 25: Khadilkar persuaded MARD, the State Government and the Municipality to resume negotiations.

August 26: MARD representatives met with Chief Minister Naik at his home. The third round of talks had not ended at midnight.

August 29: The honoraries are on strike.

August 31: The Government has got doctors from villages and innovators to run the hospitals.

September 1: Met with friends to see what could be done. We decided to approach some prominent citizens of Bombay for help.

September 3: On quiet reflection this morning, wrote down points for a possible solution. Showed it to Dr Colabawalla. He approved. The points are:

1) In the larger interest of our people, both parties should stop blaming each other and agree to decide on the basis of not who is right but what is right.

2) In the interest of the patients, the strike should now end; there should be no bitterness left on either side and a just solution be found.

3) In this spirit of co-operation, the question of victimisation of members of MARD, other doctors and students does not arise.

4) The doctors should be reinstated; their termination orders withdrawn, their quarters restored and some concrete offer made to them on the basis of which they could withdraw the strike. The offer agreed upon may be announced after the withdrawal of the strike.

September 4: Approached a prominent Bombay citizen with these four points. "Yes that is how it should be done," he said.

September 5: Tonight the "prominent citizen" with another person met the Chief Minister. They said he was in a conciliatory mood.

September 6: At this morning's meeting of the honoraries, Dr Saraiya spoke courageously. He said, "I'm talking not as the Chairman of the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 19

Hints of Sino-Soviet detente?

A tug-of-war that has gone on for 500 years

CHOU EN-LAI called for normalisation of relations with the Soviet Union at the recently held 10th Communist Party Congress in Peking. He proposed that the five principles of peaceful co-existence be the basis of normalisation and that normalisation be carried out irrespective of the "Sino-Soviet controversy on matters of principle".

Russia and China have diplomatic relations at ambassadorial level. And they continue to trade. Though Chou called for a settlement of the Sino-Soviet boundary question, at the same time he said that Russia would have to show its good faith by withdrawing its troops from Czechoslovakia and Outer Mongolia and by returning the four northern islands, seized at the end of World War II, to Japan. China knows that Russia will not accept these terms.



CHOU EN-LAI:
Signal to pro-China lobby?

In Chou's speech to the Congress, he also warned of a surprise attack from Russia. What then does Chou En-lai mean by "normalisation"?

The Sino-Soviet rift is not a recent phenomenon. The tug of war between them has gone on for 500 years. The 9000-km Sino-Soviet border, running from the Pamirs to the Pacific, has been central in the dispute.

In the 19th century a number of treaties were signed by the Czars and the Manchu emperors (see table opp.). The Manchus ceded territories to Russia because they wanted to retain their ascendancy in China. The settlements between the Czars and the Manchus were often at the expense of the tribal people on the border who were neither Russian nor Manchu.

The Government of China feels that the treaties signed between the Czars and the Manchus were unequal and unfair. These territories, they say, should be returned.

After the Cuban crisis, the Chinese accused the Soviets of being cowardly. Khrushchev retaliated by challenging Peking to liberate Hong Kong and Macao. "The People's Daily" lashed back, "In raising questions of this kind, do the Soviet leaders intend to raise all questions of unequal

treaties and invite a general settlement?" Then the daily went on to list all the unequal treaties.

On both sides of the Sino-Soviet border are disputed areas of immense wealth and potential:

Sinkiang is Chinese Siberia. No-where else is China so vulnerable as in Sinkiang. In its vast empty stretches are situated nuclear testing centres. Major oil fields and uranium deposits are found here. Uranium is refined and is transported to the nuclear site at Lanchow on the railway line built with Russian help in the early years.

Sinkiang is the one province of China where the Chinese are a minority. Eighty-five per cent of its population consist of the Turkic people — mainly the Uighurs, along with the Kazakhs, Kirghiz and Uzbeks. Originally known as Eastern Turkistan, the Sino-Soviet border divides it from West Turkistan (in USSR).

In the middle of the 18th century, Eastern Turkistan was conquered by the Manchus. From then to the 1940s, it had a turbulent history. Soviet and Chinese conquests reduced it to the status of a ping-pong ball. Twice, in these 200 years, it declared itself independent, but this independence was short-lived. In 1949 the Chinese Communists marched into Sinkiang and it became a province of the People's Republic of China, with Soviet consent.

Sinkiang has been the scene of many uprisings. The anti-China feeling continued to prevail in this province even after the 1949 takeover. The year 1958 was particularly troubled since Chinese was declared the official language instead of Uighur. Over 60,000 people were involved in the revolt, and half of them were supposed to have been trained by the Soviet Union. Again in 1962, food riots took place in this area and the army was sent in to crush the rebellion. The Chinese Government blamed the Soviet Union for having incited it.

The flow of refugees from Sinkiang to the Soviet Union has been one of the causes of Sino-Soviet friction. This movement does not mean that

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



BREZHNEV:
after West Europe?

the Turkic people prefer the Soviets. To them, the USSR only represents the lesser of two evils.

Sinkiang is important to China for her atomic missile development programme. Russia needs this area to add to her land mass, so that it will have direct access to India, without having to go through Pakistan.

Outer Mongolia was originally part of the Chinese empire. Since 1911 it has been independent. In 1924 it allied itself to the U.S.S.R.

Strategically Outer Mongolia is very important for attacks on Chinese industrial centres. It has become a major base for the Soviets. Crack Soviet troops are massed along its border with China. Almost all projects in this oil and coal rich country are developed with Russian aid, be they steel plants, power stations or railways. Subservience to the USSR is the price Outer Mongolia has paid for the aid received.

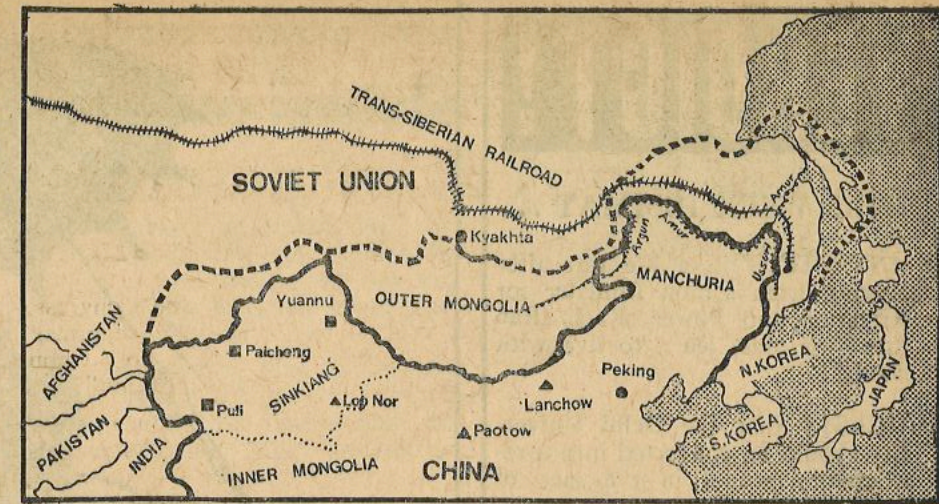
The Mongolians have not forgotten Mao's promise to his people to recover all lands China held during the reign of the Manchu dynasty. He had proclaimed that when China became Communist, "Outer Mongolia would automatically become part of the Chinese Peoples' Republic".

Mongolians fear that if ever China and Russia come together, Outer Mongolia will be handed over to the Chinese as the price of peace (just as Sinkiang was taken over by China with Russian consent).

Siberia is one and a half times the size of the USA. The biggest hydroelectric power station in the USSR is located at Bratsk. Central Siberia is rich in oil, which Japan is helping to develop. Transported through a long pipeline, it will help meet the industrial needs of Japan. In the recent years great industries have sprung up in this region. Japanese machinery is seen all over Siberia. The Siberian forestation programme is yielding results. In the southern part of this area, varieties of wheat and corn are being grown. Iron, gold and diamonds are also found here.

Though some years ago China could dismiss Siberia as a vast wasteland, today it has become an area to be coveted.

The 1973-74 report of the Institute of Strategic Studies in London has revealed that China has developed a new nuclear rocket with a range of 5600 kms to reach Moscow. An intercontinental rocket to strike major cities in the USA is also being developed. The Chinese could easily cut off the Trans-Siberian Railway,



— Sino-Soviet border
- - - - - Border before 1840
Rivers
■ Uranium deposits
▲ Nuclear centres

Russia's lifeline to the Pacific.

The Russians, for their part, have built a complete defence system along the border. They are apprehensive about living next to 800 million people, armed with nuclear weapons, who say they have claims to 1.5 million sq kms of Soviet territory. Underlining this fear, a Soviet editor said, "A law of nature dictates that overpopulated countries expand to fill underpopulated areas. We intend to see that this does not happen to us."

In 1964, after the negotiations between Russia and China on the border issue had failed, Mao said, "The Soviet Union occupies an area of 22 million square kms while its population is only 200 million. It is time to put an end to this allotment. About 100 years ago the area to the east of Lake Baikal became Russian territory and since then Vladivostok, Khabarovsk, Kamchatka and other areas have been Soviet territory. We

have not yet presented our account for this list."

Coming back to the present, why has Chou En-lai called for "normalisation" of relations with the USSR on the one hand and bitterly attacked the Soviet Union on the other? He appears to be blowing hot and cold at the same time.

Chou may want to defuse the tension along the border without actually settling the border dispute. Russia is establishing its bona fides in West Europe. French President Pompidou believes that a secret deal between the USA and USSR has been made about the withdrawal of American troops from Europe.

With the detente extending on the western front, Russian troops could be moved with ease to the eastern side. At the moment, one million Soviet troops are massed on the Chinese border. Chou is uneasy about these Russian moves. Hence his

CONTINUED ON PAGE 17

Treaty of Nerchinsk	Signed 1668	The river Argun became the recognised border between Russia and China. The Amur basin remained in the Manchu empire.
Treaty of Kyakhta	Signed 1727	A segment of the boundary west of Argun was defined.
Treaty of Peking	Signed 1860	River Amur became the border between Russia and China on the eastern side. The province east of river Ussuri also became part of the USSR.
Treaty of Tahcheng	Signed 1864	A chunk above Sinkiang (including the town of Alma Ata) was ceded to Russia.
Treaty of Ili	Signed 1881	A pocket inside Sinkiang was given to China.

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PROMISE OF PLENTY WITH

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VERDICT!

THIS WEEK HIMMAT ...

IS INVESTING in a life raft after hearing from Union Minister for Irrigation and Power, **K. L. Rao** that "we must learn to live with floods"!

SUGGESTS that the **Delhi University** should be converted into a reformatory school in the face of widespread lawlessness among its students, several of whom have been charged with dacoity, rioting, assault and kidnapping!

IS STRUCK by the good sense of Union Minister **T. A. Pai** in stating that he is not in favour of "controls" because they have a tendency to create vested interests.

RECOMMENDS a Presidential award for **Mr Lad**, executive engineer of the Dantiwada Dam in Gujarat, who showed remarkable courage and unusual dedication to duty in refusing to flee when threatened by unprecedented floods and stayed on to save the dam.

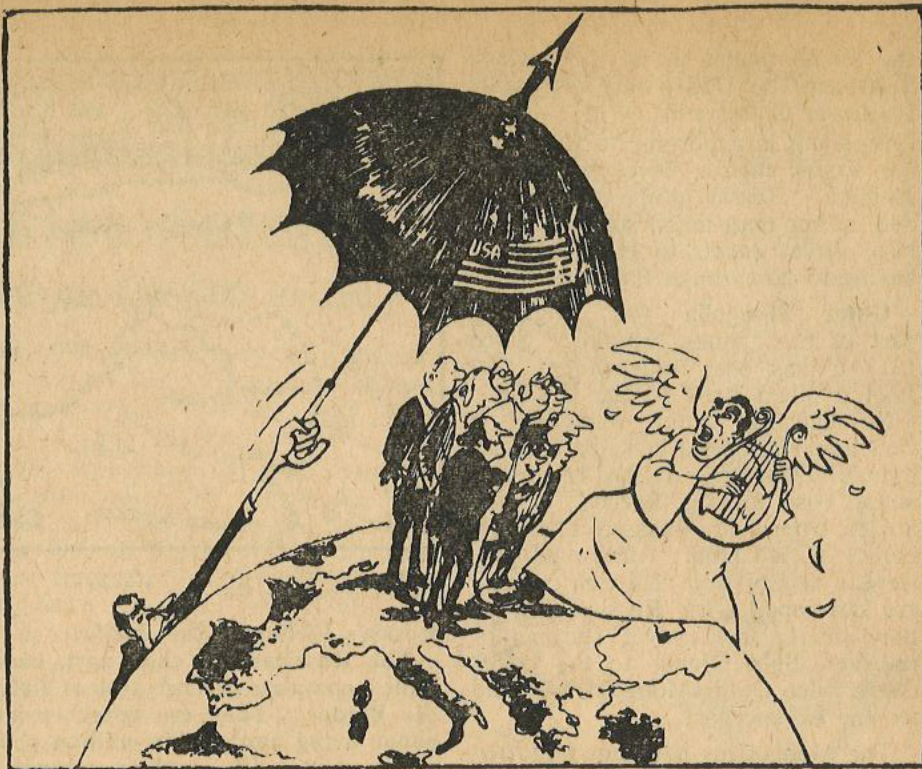
PINS ITS HOPES on the statement of **Dr Norman Borlaug**, father of the "green revolution", that he expects a rice revolution in India in a few years.

SHALL MISS the outgoing editor of **CURRENT Weekly Mr Karaka**, who has helped to amuse, startle and educate a nation for 24 years.

CROSSES SWORDS WITH Dr Kadlec, commercial director of Czechoslovak Film Exports for saying that Indian films are not "realistic" and informs him that our producers are nothing if not realistic about the box office!

WELCOMES the assistance offered by the **FAO** to set up three pulpwood projects in the country to help India achieve near-sufficiency in newsprint supply.

IS SHOCKED at the **Government's** rigidity and inaction in handling the strike by the employees of the **Sholapur** division of South Central Railway over the twin issues of indiscriminate transfers and promotion opportunities.



European Security. Courtesy: Het Parool, Amsterdam.

BEST WORLD PRESS

OIL AS A POLITICAL WEAPON

GADAFFI'S GAME

Col Gadaffi of Libya has just nationalised another international resource: his country's petroleum. He says he will pay — on a basis to be determined by Libya — for the 51 per cent control of the oil companies operating in his territory, but, quite apart from the Robin Hood aspects of his action, he has entangled a valuable source of a vital product in his own political purposes.

Libya's volatile strong man doubtless had, like Nasser, a number of objectives. But, like Nasser, his timing suggests an attempt to recoup from some recent setbacks — the highly qualified acceptance by Cairo of his plans for Egyptian-Libyan union and the closer relations that have been established between Egypt and Saudi Arabia. But whatever triggered the move against the oil companies, in the present state of Middle Eastern tension and of the "energy crisis", it constitutes a problem for the world at least as acute as that which Nasser precipitated 17 years ago.

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE, Paris

SAUDI ARABIA

A significant new chapter in Middle East politics may be opening as a result of the reported decision by King Faisal of Saudi Arabia to limit the annual growth of his country's oil output to not more than 10 per cent a year. Current growth is at an annual rate of 30 per cent. Saudi oil is wholly produced and exported by the American company Aramco. At present, only 14 per cent of

American oil imports come from Arab countries and only six per cent from Saudi Arabia itself. Yet American dependence on Saudi Arabian oil is currently growing at a rate of 30 per cent a year; and Saudi Arabia has rather more than half of the Western world's proved oil reserves.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, London

CIVIL WAR IN CHILE

The permanent crisis in Chile is getting out of control. The once politically calmest South American country is being driven to the brink of civil war. The obstinate conflict between Parliament and the government, pursuing a policy of its own towards socialism, has already shaken the foundation of Chile's democratic order. This test of strength cannot go on forever.

DIE WELT, Hamburg

TURBULENT TURBANS

It is sheer impudence for India to protest because Sikhs in Britain are forced to wear crash helmets if they ride motorcycles. When Sikhs take part in athletics, when they swim, when they play hockey, there is no talk of a special dispensation on the ground of religion. They take off their turbans and wear a special ribbon instead. Why should they not do the same on motorcycles? Besides, where would religious dispensation end? If people come to this country, then they must accept our laws.

THE SUNDAY EXPRESS, London

Indian schoolboys' performance in Britain: statistics no guide

by Sunil Gavaskar, India's opening batsman

THE schoolboys are back home. The average cricket follower seems to think this schoolboys cricket team has not done well. It lost two of the three "Tests" against the English schoolboys and has not had the best of the other matches of the tour.

The cricket follower cannot be blamed for comparing this team's performance with that of the 1967 one. That team had an unbeaten

extra seconds to adjust his shot against the moving ball. Jadeja has had some good knocks on this tour and will surely be a better-organised batsman because of it.

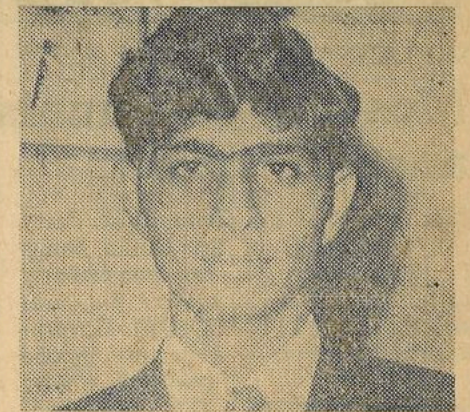
One only hopes that in his case, as well as the others, the selectors do not rush the players into the Ranji Trophy until they are ripe for selection.

The most pleasing and heartening aspect of the team is its fielding. Not a single player is a slack mover on the field. Their close catching has come in for a lot of praise from the manager, as also their ground fielding.

Of the bowlers, Benjamin Emmanuel has done magnificently. He has been amongst the wickets in every match he has played and, like Bedi in county cricket, seems to have been the scourge of the English schools batsmen.

The other members of the team have also contributed a lot, though they might not have outstanding performances to their credit.

They were lucky to get the opportunity to watch the third English-West Indies Test match as the guests of the MCC. Watching players like Boycott, Kanhai, Sobers, Lloyd and Gibbs must surely have been a rewarding experience.



RAJU JADEJA: promising all-rounder

Courtesy: Sportsweek

When all is said and done what remains to be seen is how these 16 lads have made the most of the opportunity of the tour of England. No cricketer's education is complete without a tour of England. For in England one not only comes across good opposition but wickets and conditions that differ by as much as three times in a single day! If they have learnt to adjust their game to suit these different conditions, it will mean an improvement in their all-round technique.

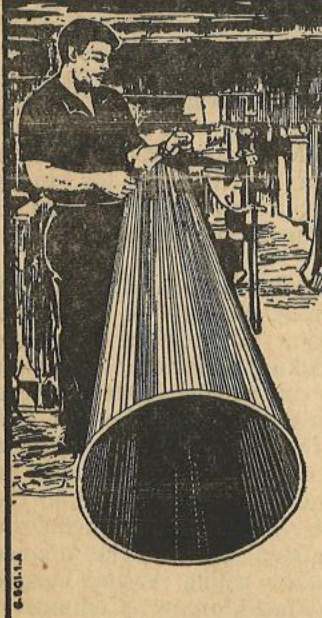
So let us not judge by cold statistics. Let us be patient and wait. If in the next few years one at least of these schoolboys wears a Test cap, don't be surprised!

SPORT

record with many of the players giving brilliant individual performances on the tour. Most of the lads who went in 1967 are now representing their states. One, Mohinder Amarnath, has even played in a Test match against Australia!

However, Vijay Manjrekar, the manager of the present team and a person who reserves his judgement till he is convinced, thinks very highly of some of the players in the side. He reckons that Jadeja from Saurashtra is a player with a future.

Jadeja, it seems, has an all-round game and is particularly good off the back-foot. Playing off the back-foot always gives the batsman those vital



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	Local or Sterling	Indian Rs.
AUSTRALIA	\$ (Aus.) 12	120
SOUTH PACIFIC	\$ (N.Z.) 13	125
THE AMERICAS	\$ 17.50	127
EUROPE	£ 4.70	84
SCANDINAVIA	£ 5.85	105
U.S.S.R.	£ 4.70	84
EAST AFRICA	£ 4.70	84
WEST AFRICA	£ 5.85	105
S. E. ASIA	£ 3.50	63
JAPAN	£ 4.70	84
IRAN	\$ 3.50	63

SRI LANKA:

Moscow communists heading for another split

THE future of the Communist Party (Moscow wing) of Sri Lanka hangs in the balance. It has consistently criticised Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike's United Front (UF) Government, though it is a partner in the coalition. And now Mrs Bandaranaike has had enough. One of the first things she will do on her return from Algiers will be to hold a meeting of the UF to decide what action should be taken against the Communists.



SIRIMAVO parting of ways

Mrs Bandaranaike's coalition Government consists of her own Socialist SLFP, the Trotskyite LSSP and the Moscow Communists. She has summoned the meeting on September 12 to discuss "whether the Communist Party can remain any longer in the United Front". She says that the attacks of the Communist Party "go far beyond anything that can be considered even remotely as friendly or constructive criticism and are akin to those emanating from hostile sources".

The CP is a divided house. There are hard-liners who are critical of the

Government and soft-liners who support it. The division came to a head in April last year, when Mrs Bandaranaike presented a special Bill to deal with the "Che Guevarists". Ignoring a Party directive to vote against the bill, some Communist MP's supported it. They were suspended from the Party.

A tussle then ensued for the control of the popular Party daily, "Aththa" (Truth). This paper has been one of the foremost critics of the Government. It ceased publication for a few days and emerged with a new editorial board. Soft-liners, led by the Secretary of the Party, Pieter Keuneman, gained control. Keuneman is the Minister of Housing in Mrs Bandaranaike's Government and leads the group that wants to remain with the UF.

At the Communist Party Congress in August last year, however, the hard-liners led by Party President Dr S. A. Wickremasinghe, gained the upper hand. The post of Secretary of the Party was also taken over by Dr Wickremasinghe. Some soft-liners were expelled. Then in July this year, when the Party celebrated its 30th anniversary, the soft-liners held a separate meeting. More soft-liners were expelled for this defiance but no action was taken against Keuneman.

Dr Wickremasinghe says the Com-

munist Party's criticism of the UF was not intended to destroy the Government. The intention was to see that the Government kept its promises. The hard-liners want the UF to take more radical measures like the nationalisation of foreign banks and the immediate takeover of all monopoly private firms.

Either the Communist Party's honeymoon with the UF is over or it is heading for another split. If the latter happens, which is more likely, the number of extreme leftist parties in Sri Lanka will increase to seven. In addition to the Moscow Communists there are the Trotskyites, the Revolutionary Trotskyites, the CP (Peking wing), the MEP (Peoples United Front) and the prescribed JVP of the "Che Guevarists".

The exit of the hard-line Communists will not rock the coalition boat. Mrs Bandaranaike has a two-third majority even without them. The Communist strategy seems to be to force Mrs Bandaranaike to expel them. Then they can capitalise on the rising discontent against the Government and say they were thrown out because they suggested steps which the Government was hesitant to take.

BANGLADESH:

A nod from Peking

CHINESE recognition of Bangladesh may only be a matter of time. According to reports from Dacca, Peking has let it be known that it is ready to recognise Bangladesh in two or three weeks.

The feelers are believed to have come through K. M. Kaiser, the Bangladesh Ambassador in Rangoon. When Mr Kaiser was sent to Rangoon last year, it was clear that Dacca had relations with China much in mind. Mr Kaiser was Pakistan's Ambassador to Peking for many years and cultivated a close relationship with many of China's leaders.

The Indo-Pak settlement, whereby the 90,000 POWs will be sent back to Pakistan, is believed to have changed Peking's attitude. This was the issue on which Peking vetoed Bangladesh's entry into the UN last year. But the haste with which China wants to establish relations may be due to concern over the foothold the Russians have gained in Bangladesh. One major step has been the alliance formed by the ruling Awami League with the pro-Moscow Communist Party of Bangladesh (Muzzafar).

North-South Korea dialogue disrupted

by Shinroku Nozaki

SOUTH KOREA's diplomatic loss often means North Korea's gain. On the Kim Dae Jung abduction case, North Korea has already scored a point by enemy default. The kidnapping of the South Korean Opposition leader has damaged Seoul's image in the world to no small extent.

The damage to South Korea's prestige was all the more serious because the abduction case has reminded the world of the 1967 incident in which 17 allegedly anti-Government Koreans residing in West Germany were shanghaied to South Korea by the Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA) operatives.

Since the Kim Dae Jung incident occurred, the North Korean Government and press have been heaping

the South Korean military forces.

North Korea's demand for Lee's ouster from the reconciliation body seems to underline Pyongyang's desire to undermine South Korean President Park Chung Hee's authority. This, in the North Koreans' reckoning, has been badly shaken by the Kim incident.

Lee lost no time in demanding that North Korea withdraw its statement calling for his resignation. North Korea is unlikely to do so because it will not lose much if the North-South dialogue is disrupted at this stage.

Economically, South Korea is heavily dependent on Japan. Japan accounts for 57.7 per cent of foreign investments in South Korea. Its share, \$256,240,000, far outstrips the US investments amounting to



North-South detente obstructed again

criticism on Seoul. The North Korean propaganda apparatuses such as the Rodon Sinmoon, organ of the North Korean Workers (Communist) Party, the Korean Central News Agency and the Democratic Front have all criticised the KCIA.

On August 28, Kim Young Ju, North Korean co-chairman of the North-South Co-ordination Committee, openly called for the resignation of his South Korean counterpart, Lee Hu Rak. The latter is also the chief of the KCIA. Lee has been respected by North Korea for his effort to promote North-South dialogue in the face of opposition from

\$168,800,000.

The Japanese Government's decision to postpone the seventh Japan-South Korea economic conference originally scheduled for September 7-8 in Tokyo may prove to be a big blow to the economy of South Korea. At this conference, South Korea had expected to obtain a pledge for sizable Japanese economic aid. This is essential for its heavy and chemical industry build-up programme.

The loss to the economy of South Korea will mean a gain for North Korea. The more South Korea's economic reconstruction is delayed, the more North Korea is bound to profit.

by arrangement with The Japan Times

CHANDIGARH — In a sample survey carried out by the Kurukshetra University Planning Forum 80 per cent of the villagers questioned stated their belief that the government's development plans have generally resulted in failure.

NEW DELHI — India has suspended its purchase of wheat abroad after buying only 2 million tonnes out of the 4.5 million tonnes planned for this year, in view of the soaring prices. It has decided to rely on the indigenous stocks while awaiting a favourable turn in the world markets.

— The resident doctors in the capital's public hospitals went on a token strike in sympathy with the striking doctors in Maharashtra. The honoraries threatened to join them and the nurses refused to do any "non-nursing" work.

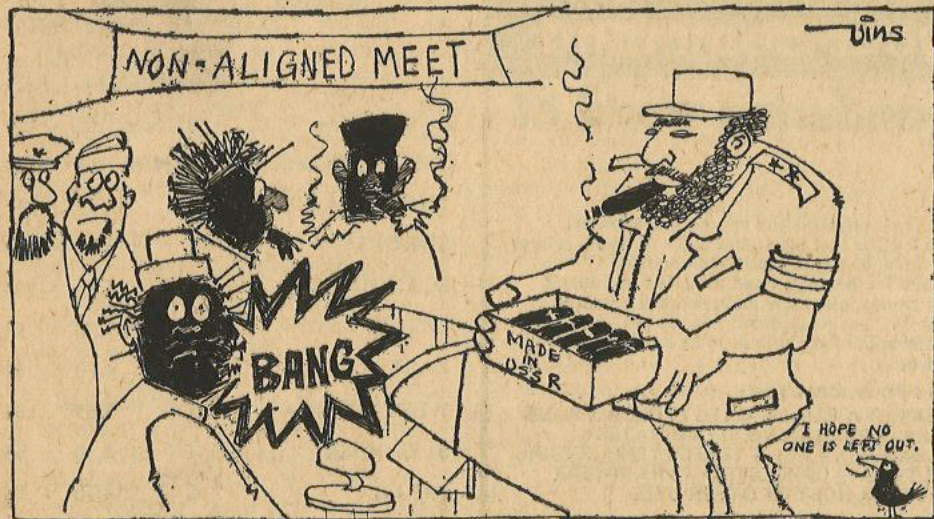
CALCUTTA — Mr C. R. Dutta, General Secretary of the West Bengal State Engineers' Association, has threatened that the engineers will join the striking resident doctors, unless their demands for parity in status and pay with the "generalist" (non-technical) administrative officers are met.

AHMEDABAD — The Regional Weather Centre issued a fresh warning of heavy rains in North Gujarat and Rajasthan within the next few days, posing a threat of renewed floods in the already ravaged areas of the state.

BOMBAY — No early end to the acute baby food shortage is foreseen. The past drought and the recent floods in Gujarat and Uttar Pradesh, the main milk producing centres in the country, are cited as the cause by officials of the two private companies, "Glaxo" and "Amul", which produce 90 per cent of such milk powder.

SHOLAPUR — Mr Mohammad Qureshi, the Deputy Railway Minister, promised a detailed investigation into the complaints of the workers of the Sholapur Division of the South Central Railway about discrimination based on language regarding transfers, promotions and other matters.

VISAKHAPATNAM — Imported wheat worth Rs 28 lakhs, stored in the godowns of the Food Corporation of India (FCI) was declared unfit for human consumption because of spoilage, and is being dumped in the municipal night soil grounds at a cost of Rs 50,000 (transport charges). The FCI clarified that the wheat was damaged in transit before reaching its godowns.



Coca Cola imperialism, vodka imperialism, cigar imp... BANG!

Sidelights of Britain...

UK loses Rs 550 crores every year in shoplifting

OXFORD Street is the highway of London's West End shops, many of them world-famed. Suddenly they have been confronted with a series of "highway robberies" — shoplifting, on a grand scale.

Shoplifting is not new. But it has been promoted to prominence in the news by an arresting item: that the majority of people convicted for this offence and brought before the Marlborough Street magistrates, in whose jurisdiction these West End shops come, have been foreign visitors.

On a typical day three weeks ago, the senior Chief Clerk of the court said they dealt with offenders from Iran, Spain, Saudi Arabia, Mexico, Egypt, Malaysia, Greece, Poland and South Africa. His Court has also been attended by Lebanese, Kuwaitis, Panamanians, Japanese, Russians and United States citizens.

The magistrates have decided to get tough. Apparently fines of up to £400 have not provided an adequate deterrent. And store detectives in these emporia say that one foreigner in five who enters their shop has theft in mind!

Jail sentences are even being awarded to first offenders. The lawyers are not happy about this decision. The magistrates' decision, therefore, indicates the size of the problem.

One unusual aspect of the whole thing is the fact that many, perhaps most, of those who are caught stealing do not need to do so. For example, a Greek tourist who stole a £ 12.50 dress had £ 1200 in her possession;

by Gordon Wise

an Indian woman who took a swimsuit and a jumper was carrying £ 600; an Iraqi couple from Baghdad had £ 1900, but snatched jumpers and dresses.

The British Security Industry Association estimates that the cost to the nation of this "invading army" is £ 300 million a year.

In an attempt to explain why well-to-do visitors go in for this comparatively petty thieving, Professor T. C. M. Gibbens, Professor of Forensic Psychiatry at London University, said he believes tourists "don't identify with foreign cultures". In other words, they will do, without too many qualms of conscience, things in a

foreign country which they would not do in their own.

Apparently in the cities from whence the visitors came, there is a good deal of talk about shoplifting and how easy it is in London. At the Sorbonne in Paris, students tell each other which store to go to and which not to go to, depending on the security arrangements.

Of course, the overwhelming majority of the visitors are honest people out for a bargain due to the favourable exchange rates. Shoppers even come on charter flights from France. One big Oxford Street store has a bureau for changing foreign money.

In one of the stores on Oxford Street a senior girl detective said, "When you catch them, and you ask them why they did it, they always say they were told it was so easy, by someone else who had already done it."

But now things are tightening up. Selfridges, a world famous store on Oxford Street, has a very effective new gadget. Garments are ticketed with sensitised price tags. These cannot be pulled off without tearing the garment. Then when it is paid for at the till, an assistant removes the tag with a special device. If the garment is carried or worn out of the store without having been paid for, and without having had the tag removed, then a monitoring beam triggers off an alarm.

Selfridges also have a new type of television camera with a lens which can, it is claimed, see the number on a pound note from 70 feet away.

But the British, ever sensitive to "fair play", are already beginning to warn against over-reacting, especially as foreign visitors are concerned. Says "The Times" in an editorial, "Sentences are intended to deter foreign visitors from stealing in our shops, not to deter foreign visitors from visiting our shores. If the sentences were to have the second, more drastic effect, there would be immediate consternation, not only in what is known as the tourist industry, but in the Treasury as well."

Yet another hazard these days has been the spate of bomb incidents. Fourteen incendiary devices were found hidden among clothing and goods in a number of well known West End stores. The devices are similar to those used in Northern Ireland.

From present evidence, it would seem that this campaign is the work

of a dissident group, perhaps a splinter from the IRA, rather than main IRA policy. Indeed, there are indications that the IRA find the whole affair embarrassing.

These bombs are difficult to detect. But so far there has been no loss of life.

Not long ago, when one felt in need of a little cheer, one could wander into a store and purchase something. Nowadays, it seems, you have to check about whether or not there is a bomb scare. And you have to be sure that you do not incur the suspicions of a store detective.

Such is the price of progress.

Bread prices rise

PRICES are still going up and public resentment about them is still mounting. It is of little use that Mr Heath quotes statistics proving that wage increases have kept ahead of prices over the last year. It may well be true. But people get angry when they feel that their wages and salaries are tied down while prices steadily rise.

The latest increases allowed by the Prices Commission are in cars and certain foodstuffs. Now increases are asked for by the Post Office.

The latest price increase forecast is a very sensitive one. It is in the "staff of life" — the ordinary loaf of bread.

World wheat prices have soared. Part of the increase is due to speculators' dealings. The devaluation of the dollar and crop damage threaten bread supplies and a wide range of food prices in Britain and America. Thus an increase in the price of a

loaf is expected in Britain soon. Bakers in the United States predict that bread will disappear from their shops if wheat exports are not controlled. Another factor in America has been the export control on soya beans, widely used for animal feeding.

The EEC has banned exports of wheat to countries outside the Common Market because of the world cereal shortage.

Britain seemed all set for a bumper crop this year. But in recent weeks there have been serious storms. Damage to crops has made prices rise immediately. Britain produces about two-thirds of her wheat for human consumption and the other third for animal feeding. Her white bread requires Canadian and American hard milling wheats. The price of these has gone up.

Russia and China have bought large supplies of grain from other countries, due to their own difficulties. Present indications are that the Russian harvest will be below the target of 197.4 billion tonnes and that the USSR will have to buy at least 10 to 15 million tonnes on the world market. The International Wheat Council has forecast that surplus supplies stored between harvests in the main countries has fallen by over 40 per cent. World consumption of wheat is rising at two and a half per cent annually.

G. W.

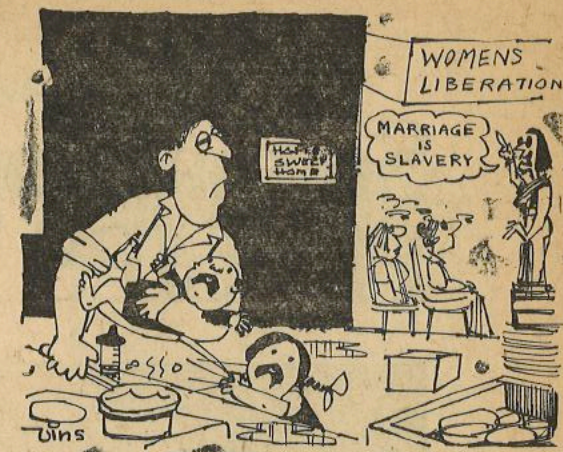
Kickbacks of Women's Lib

by Peggy Baker

"I knew he believed in Women's Lib," said my friend, "because he walked into the room in front of me, and did not politely usher me into a chair." The fact that these gentle courtesies, which men have offered to women for many hundreds of years, may soon disappear for emancipated girls, is not by any means the only change that has come about.

Women's Lib is having some fairly alarming side effects — kickbacks, stings in the tail — and we women are gradually learning that to be treated just like a "chap" can have severe drawbacks for us.

Take the case of estranged wife Rosita Graves from Sutton in England. Women's Lib rebounded on her with a resounding bang recently. Because Rosita has no children and is a qualified nurse, two British High Court judges reduced her weekly £ 8



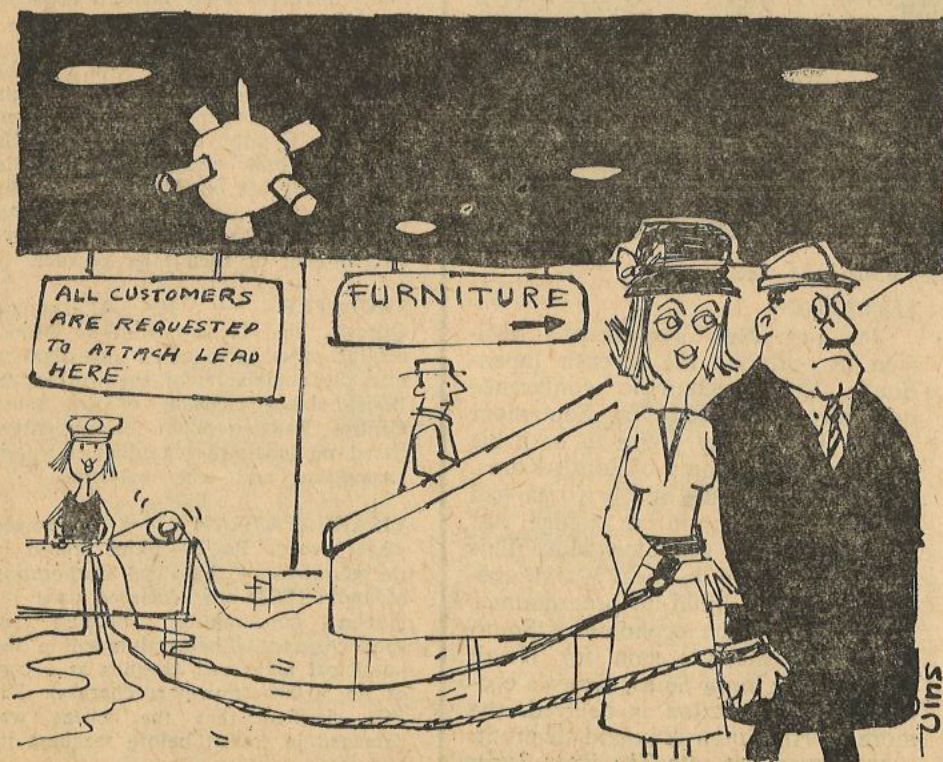
maintenance to 5 pence a year. "These two young adults have both to remake their lives," said Mr Justice Ormrod, "and it is wrong that there should be financial ties unless there is a clear case of the wife needing continuing support...At this time unless there are children or a wife is suffering a handicap so that she cannot support herself, it is not a case to make any kind of maintenance order other than a nominal one."

This decision was in line with another recent case where a judge made his feelings about the outcome of emancipation known even more bluntly. "These days," he said tersely, "wives can no longer look on marriage as a free meal ticket for life."

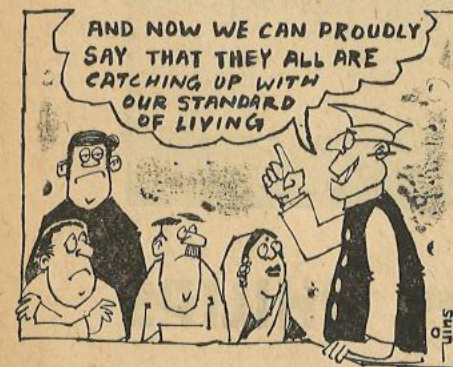
Mrs Pamela Griffiths, a wealthy English housewife, felt a financial backlash from Women's Lib recently when she was ordered by a judge to give her less affluent ex-husband a substantial share of her income.

In what other ways is Women's Lib having an unexpectedly adverse effect on women? According to Mr W. H. Kenyon, Director of the Merseyside Council of Alcoholism, since Women's Lib has arrived to stay more women have developed a drinking problem. "It would seem that more equality, with its added strains, and more pay with its added freedoms, are leading to more heavy drinking by British women," he said. "A few years ago one alcoholic in nine was a woman. Now the figure is one in five."

To have to pay ex-husbands maintenance, to receive only 5p a year from an ex-husband, to find ourselves drowning in gin — surely all this is not part of what the "Freedom Girls" had in mind when they started their march? That's the trouble with creeds. The strangest and most surprising side effects inevitably evolve from them.



Shopping on Oxford Street: the shape of things to come.

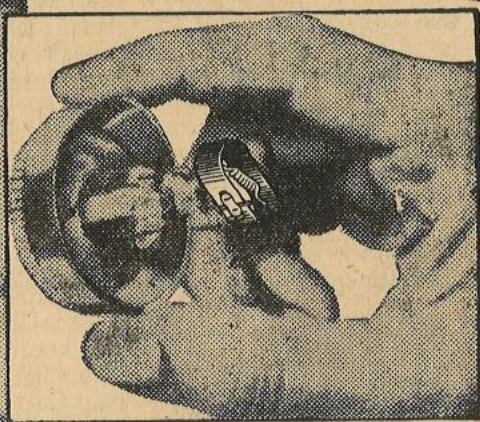


News item: "US bakers predict that bread will soon disappear from their shops; meat prices go up in the UK; housewives can't afford butter in Europe."

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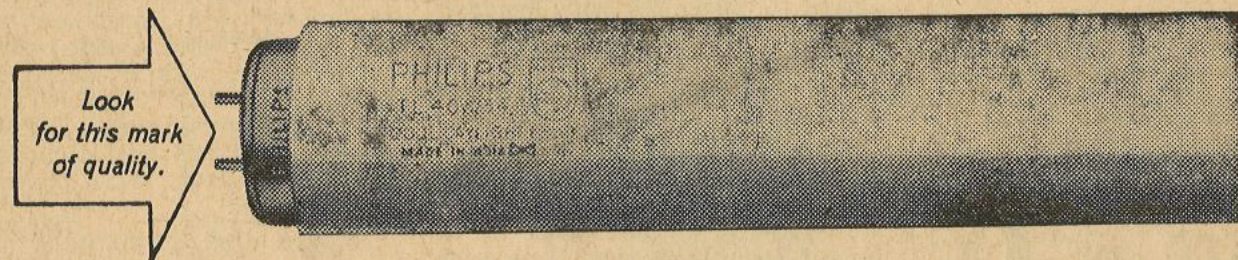


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World's changing weather patterns:

Beginnings of a global disaster?

by Martin Sherwood

The last year was one of a severe drought for India, this year is one of severe floods. A report of the Meteorological Department of India says: "Natural disasters, mainly prolonged drought, took a heavy toll of life, caused colossal damage to crops, and brought misery to millions of Indians in 1972, one of the worst years on record."

It is estimated that floods this year have so far affected over 11 million people, inundated an area of 5 million hectares, and caused a total damage worth nearly Rs 300 crores.

Scientists at the Indian Institute of Tropical Meteorology have noted a gradual decrease of rainfall, interspersed with a year or two of excessive, out of season rainfall, over the past three decades, along with a discernible shift of the equatorial monsoon towards the southern hemisphere.

These changing weather patterns are not a phenomena limited to the tropics, but are occurring all over the world. Scientists are apprehensive that this may be a gigantic shift in the world's weather patterns, which may turn the thickly inhabited areas of the globe, especially in the northern hemisphere, into vast deserts.

DROUGHT, and subsequent economic disaster and famine, lead to massive rescue efforts by humane organisations which gear their relief to what are assumed to be unexpected "acts of God". What is now hardening as a suspicion in the minds of meteorologists, however, is that what has happened during the past few years may not be a freak, but may

widespread shifts in the weather pattern. For example, a rise of a few degrees in the world's average temperature would melt sufficient of the polar ice-caps to place London permanently under water.

In the days of the Vikings, the weather was warmer than it is now. The evidence for this comes from the discovery of burial grounds in Greenland which are in earth now permanently frozen. Had it been that cold when the burials took place, the graves could not have been dug. In the early Middle Ages grapevines flourished in England but, as the centuries passed and good weather turned to bad, English wine dried up. The warmest spell since the Middle Ages came between the turn of the 20th century and the outbreak of World War II. Since then the weather seems to have been getting worse.

FRONTIERS OF SCIENCE

be the beginning of a gigantic shift in the world's weather patterns. The relief work, though it may alleviate suffering in the short-term, could be defeated by long-term changes which may turn presently inhabited areas of the globe into deserts.

Despite 100 years of scientific study of the world's weather, it is still almost impossible to produce accurate weather forecasts more than a few days ahead. And much of the advance in weather-forecasting techniques has taken place in the last 15 years, following the use of earth-orbiting satellites to provide more data than has previously been available, and of computers for processing this data.

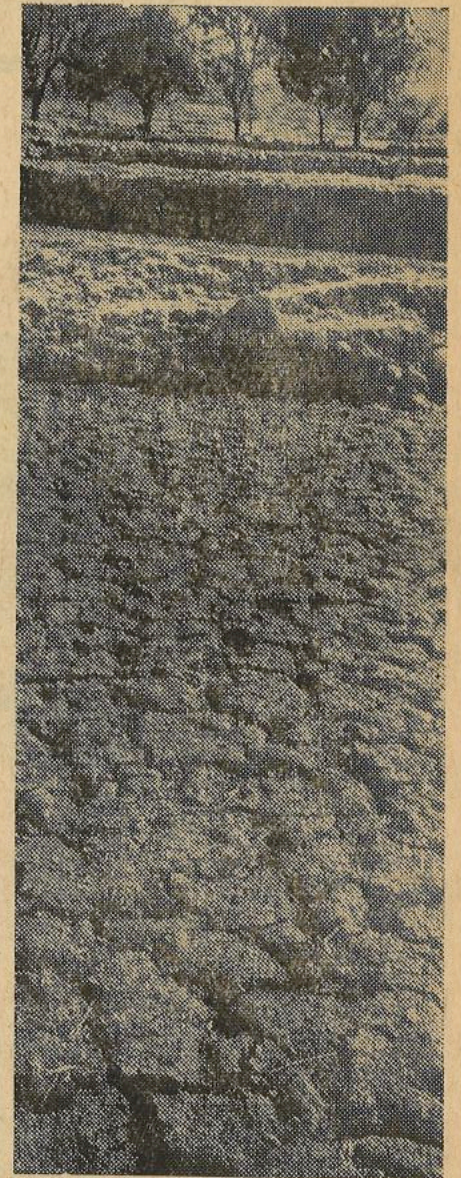
We do know that the overall weather pattern is a changing one; historical records give some indication of changes during the last few hundred years, while geological records provide evidence of a series of ice ages which gripped the earth thousands of years in the past. On a global scale only a very small change in average temperature is needed to produce

Gloomy predictions

What may be happening at the moment is a gradual shift southwards of one of the world's main wind patterns. In Britain, westerly winds are decreasing; at the same time, observations indicate that sea ice is on the increase below the Arctic.

As the whole system moves southwards, everyone is affected. During the late 1960s, the Middle East and North Africa experienced very high rainfall levels as a result of warm, wet westerlies previously not found south of the Mediterranean. Further south still, the monsoon system is failing, causing droughts presumably because the southward movement of the westerlies has upset the balance of this system.

Can anything be done to prevent these changes in the weather pattern?



DROUGHT IN INDIA:
are monsoon patterns changing?

The system is extremely complex — it does, after all, involve the whole planet — and scientists at the moment can build only simple models of the system, and feed these through computers to find out what may happen. The results are often pessimistic. For example, if, for some reason, the amount of polar ice increased slightly, this could reflect more of the sun's heat back into space. This would lead to further cooling, formation of yet more ice that civilised man has not been around long enough to observe how ice ages actually come and go, so the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 19

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TELEPHONES AND DOMESTICS

WHEN Alexander Graham Bell invented the telephone, he was not reckoning on the Indian domestic. Today the domestic is the decider of your fate as you hang on simply to the line (it's a lifeline often).

You manage to get through to a number.

"Hallo," bawls the voice at the other end. You wince, the eardrum is a sensitive organ, and it is early in the morning. You put a distance between the receiver and your ear.

"Can I speak to Mr Gupta please?" You are polite.

"Who are you?" asks the voice. You enlighten.

"Who?" he yells. You repeat. "What do you want?" he asserts his authority.

"I want to speak to Mr Gupta," now you assert yours.

"What is your work with him?" enquires the voice.

"I would like to discuss that with him," you are exasperated. "Please tell him I'm on the line."

"Sahib is out of station," says the voice, unperturbed, "Please ring after two weeks."

You bang the receiver down. At least, you console yourself, you were spared being told that Sahib was in his bath or doing his pooja.

You ring someone else.

"Is Bachhubhai at home?"

This time a female voice answers. It conjures up a picture of a stout, pan-chewing woman.

"No Bachhubhai here," says the raucous voice. You murmur apologetically, "Sorry, wrong number". On trying again, it's the same voice and the same answer.

"Where has your Sahib gone, then?" you ask.

"Oh, Sahib," she says, in between chewing her betel-nut, "he is here. But, he has not yet got up."

This time you feel like banging your head.

The more you try, the more you increase your chances of success, so says the law of averages. But the law of averages is totally defeated by the average domestic if he lays his hands on a telephone. So for your third call, you request a friend to have a go.

Sahib is out, he is told.

"Who are you?" said the domestic, seizing the initiative.

"Cama".

"Mama?"

"No, Cama."

"Mama?" repeats the voice.

"Yes, your mama," says the friend.

As he is about to put the receiver down, comes the voice again, "who?"

Keerja Chowdhury

SINO-SOVIET DETENTE

— from page 7

warning about Western Europe being the prize Soviets are after.

From Chou's speech at the Party Congress, it is obvious that the party is still haunted by pro-Soviet "revisionists". Referring to the anti-Mao struggles within the party, Chou warned that "Lin Piao will emerge again." It should be noted that all these "struggles" have involved top party leadership. He went on to praise those who, following the "correct" party line, dared to go against the tide. Mao was the best example in this regard said Chou. This implied that Mao has often been in a minority in pursuing the correct Marxist-Leninist line.

Chou bitterly accused the USSR of aiding counter-revolutionary movements in China. He denounced the

- China has 50 nuclear rockets of the medium range ballistic missile.
- 20 nuclear rockets, intermediate range ballistic missile.
- 100 medium range TU-16 bombers that can carry nuclear bombs. The People's Liberation Army numbers 3,000,000.

Soviets for trying to make China a satellite of Russia. Lin Piao was charged as being the "super spy" of the Soviets.

Just as there seems to be a powerful pro-Soviet group in China, there is a pro-China lobby in the Soviet Union. Chou's statements about normalisation were partly aimed at this lobby, to show to them the moderation of China's stand. However, a secret pact of non-aggression between China and Russia is not inconceivable. At this stage Russia is more keen to consolidate its position vis-a-vis West Europe and the US rather than mounting an attack on China.

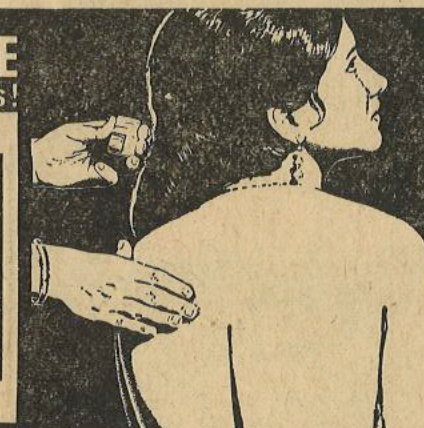
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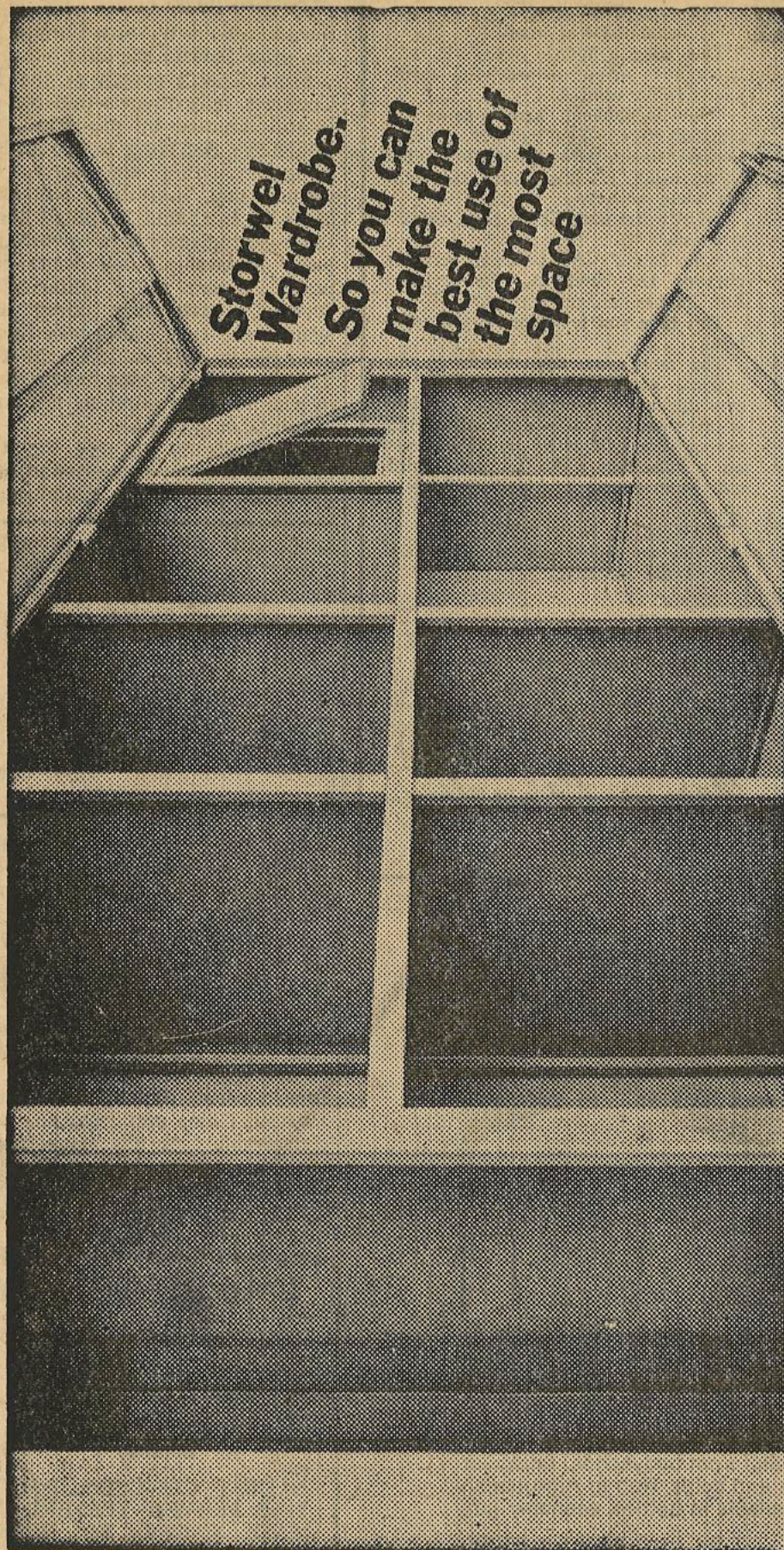
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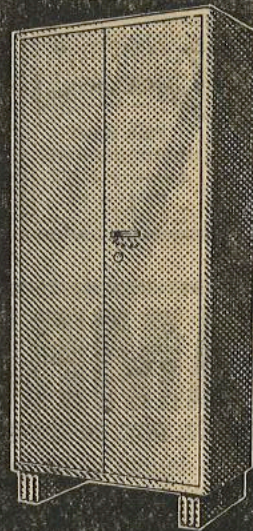
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DOCTORS' STRIKE — from page 5

action committee but as Dr Saraiya. I want you to rethink our stand.. They (MARD) have negotiated and negotiated. How long are we going to be at their mercy?" There was stiff opposition to Dr Saraiya's stand.

I also met the "prominent citizen" and urged him to see the CM again. I suggested that he have five minutes of silence with the CM, possibly with his telephone off the hook, and think how an honourable solution could be brought about. But as the talks between the honoraries and Naik are fixed for tomorrow, he has decided to wait.

September 7: The 21-member action committee of the honoraries met the Chief Minister at 10 pm today. He asked them to use their good offices with MARD.

September 8: As a result of talks with Naik yesterday, we empowered four representatives of the action committee to talk to MARD. George Mathai, President of MARD, came and spoke to us honoraries this morning. He said that although they wanted direct negotiations with the Government, they would welcome the help of the honoraries to bring this about.

Later our four representatives, along with Dr S. J. Mehta, the Dean of Jaslok hospital, who has been in touch with both sides, met with the MARD people. S. J. Mehta is reported to have sent out a feeler of Rs 120 as the pay increase figure. The residents agreed to it though they urged the honoraries to try and get them Rs 150. They also changed their previous stand and agreed that the figure, though silently agreed upon between the two parties, could be announced publicly after the strike was withdrawn.

S. J. Mehta rushed to the Chief Minister this evening. But the Chief Minister is reported to have said, "We will form a committee of myself, Rajni Patel and yourself and announce our decision, only after the strike is called off. But I assure you our decision will be reasonable".

The boys are now fed up. They have rung S. J. Mehta and told him they do not want anyone to interfere and will deal with the Government directly.

September 9: Khadilkar arrived back in Bombay.

September 10: Negotiations are proceeding at a rapid pace. These have involved the honoraries, S. J. Mehta,

CONTINUED ON PAGE 21

WEATHER PATTERNS — from page 15

gloomy predictions may be based on false premises.

Certainly, the direct attempts which man has made to modify the weather appear to have drawbacks. The US National Science Foundation is currently funding a three-year investigation into the implications of weather modification techniques. The investigation is being carried out by scientists, lawyers, economists, and sociologists. In July, halfway through investigations, they reviewed progress. And the conclusion seemed to be that we do not know enough about the weather to risk meddling with it.

There are well-established techni-

ques for "seeding" clouds with chemicals which will cause them to shed their load of water vapour as rain. However, it seems probable that, if you do that to a cloud, you will deprive someone downwind of the same rain.

If you cause rain in the desert, so that it will bloom, you may at the same time turn somewhere else into a desert. And that is only the simple first stage of the problem. For a seeding programme in one area might have totally unforeseen long-term consequences on one of the earth's major weather systems — producing harmful effects to far outweigh any economic benefits.

— FWF

The Great Impressionist



J K Maplitho

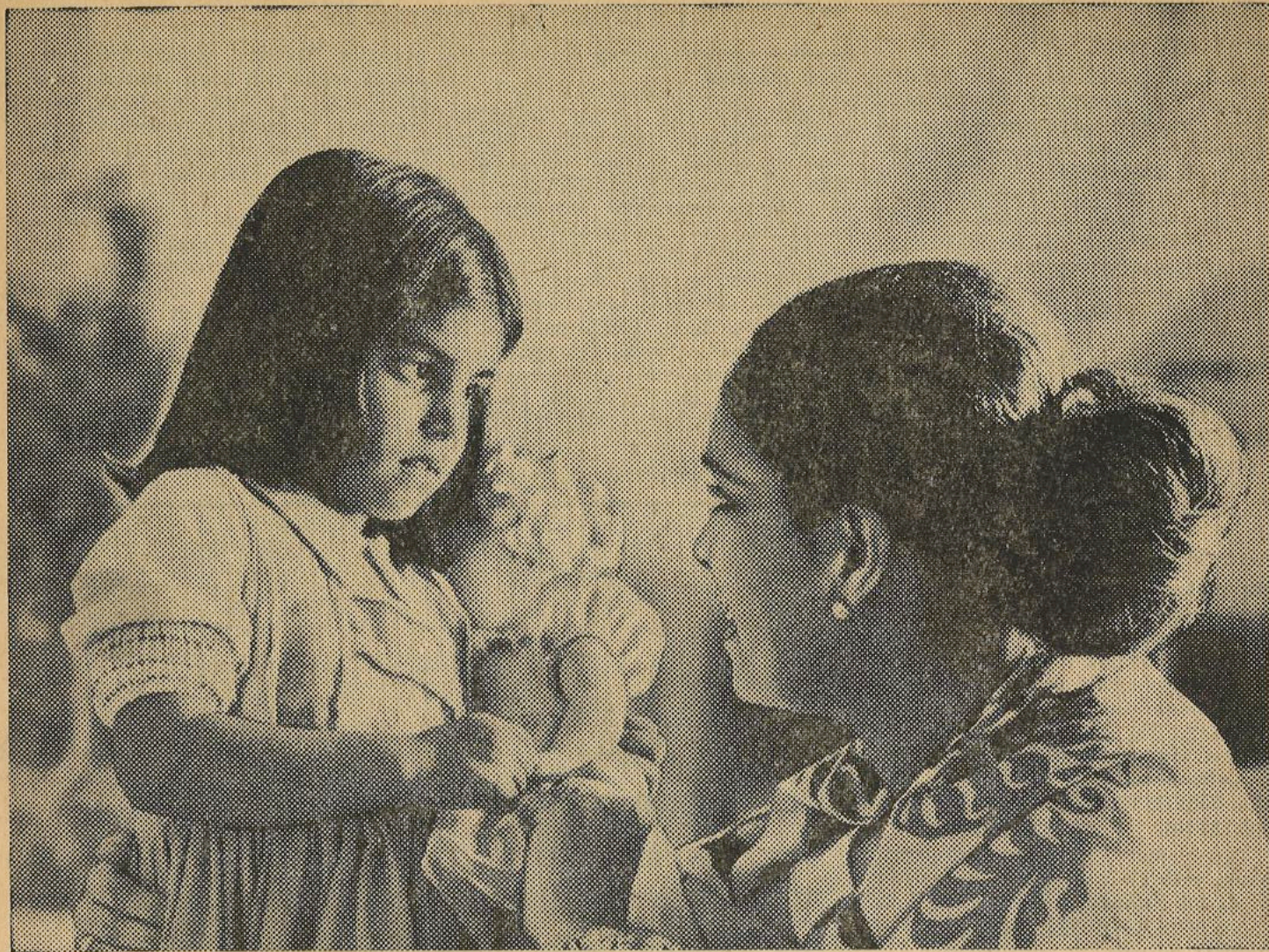
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"My parents are lost," she said, coolly.

Three hours later and after many trips around JFK Airport, we discovered she was right.

A girl Chhoti's age is never wrong. Her parents could be.

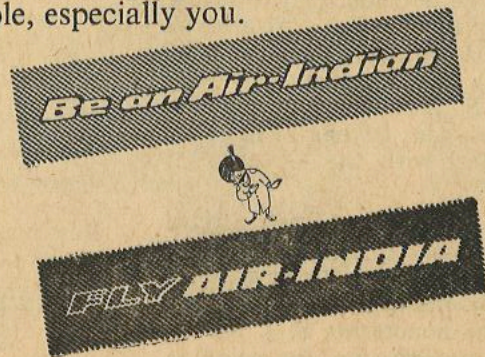
JFK Airport: New York City. Our ground receptionist felt a little hand tugging at her saree. "Cuse me, can you tell me where my parents are?"

"Are you lost, dear?" Our receptionist looked more worried than the child. "Not me, my parents are lost," she said, coolly. And then the search began.

Of course, it's not everyday that parents are lost and that we get the joy of bringing a family together. But we take as much pleasure in helping you with onward connections, conference arrangements, hotel reservations, tour bookings even

shopping tips. Whenever you need something out of the way, we go out of our way to help you.

So when you book on Air-India, you don't just book a ticket, you book a way of life, a people who understand people, especially you.



Letters

★ IMPROVE BOMBAY TRAFFIC

I read Mr Rajmohan Gandhi's article on the Madras taxi drivers (HIMMAT August 31) with great interest.

Unfortunately as far as Bombay is concerned there is an open war between the private drivers and the taxi drivers. They lose no opportunity to outwit each other on the roads. Could there be a campaign for better traffic control in Bombay? I think both the passengers and pedestrians of this city appreciate the need for this.

In American restaurants the waiters have a label with their name on their jacket. Everyone calls out to them by their name and not as "boy". In the taxis of Bombay there should be a tag saying something like this: "I am Dhondu Pandu, your taxi driver. I pledge to take you to your destination safely and comfortably. I shall stick to the traffic rules."

Taxis which drive slowly and carefully, which stick to traffic rules, and which do not toot their horns unnecessarily should be given stickers of merit. Soon a time will come when passengers will choose the sticker taxis, call them what you will — "better taxis" or "courtesy taxis".

It may not be a Utopian dream to expect days when the "Pehele aap" (You first) attitude will be prevalent on the Bombay roads. Every visitor to the city would feel the effect.

I would like to meet with anyone who is interested in bringing this about.

S. A. PATEL, Bombay 6

★ Winner: prize Rs 10

DOCTORS' STRIKE — from page 19

the Governor, the Government and MARD.

Mrs Indira Gandhi, in Bombay on her way back from Algiers, is reported to have pulled up the Government for allowing the strike to continue for so long. A pity that we have reached a stage when the PM has to intervene in every strike!

A MARD member said that the residents are now demanding Rs 200 wage increase: Rs 100 of interim relief and another Rs 100 from April 1974. The Government is only prepared to give Rs 88 from April next year, with retrospective effect.

A friend passed this thought to me: "If we are more educated let us demonstrate it through our compassion for suffering, humility, tolerance of the Government's intolerant attitude, and through sacrifice of our pride."

DOCTORS' STRIKE

As India enters the 26th year of independence, it is surrounded by an atmosphere of gloom because of famine and the shortage of essential commodities. Mrs Indira Gandhi's appeal on the eve of the Independence Day, asking people to refrain from strikes, lock-outs or bandhs, has been forgotten.

The resident doctors of municipal and government hospitals in Maharashtra have gone on an indefinite strike. It is indeed shocking to see a highly educated, intellectual section of our society, holding the responsible posts of doctors, on strike. But more shocking is the Government's almost callous attitude towards them.

True, the doctor's demands are just, their salaries inadequate, and the working conditions miserable; but to resort to such a drastic measure as a strike is undesirable.

Medicine is a noble profession. A doctor's first duty is towards his patients. These striking doctors should realise that their action of protest is not only inconvenient to the large mass of suffering humanity but it is a question of life and death for many of them.

Simply asking for forgiveness has no meaning. Which mother will forgive, whose son has suffered and died? Which wife will forgive, whose husband has died because of inadequate medical care? I am sure at this rate the doctors will soon lose all public sympathy.

I sincerely hope that doctors and the Government authorities will reach mutual understanding soon.

URMILA MOTWANI, Bombay 12

BOOK TRADE

WITH reference to my interview (HIMMAT August 24), I would like to make a small correction. This is with reference to the structure of the book trade. The discount structure that I had elaborated pertained to those books that are received by booksellers from the respective publishers and not those given to libraries as is suggested in the published interview.

SADANAND BHATKAL, Bombay 7

WIN A PRIZE

FEEL anything strongly? Something you simply must say or point out? If so, this is your page. Brevity and punch will count in your favour. The prize letter, whenever selected by the Editor (as from this week), will win a prize of Rs 10. Please address your letter to the Editor, HIMMAT Weekly, "White House", 91 Walkeshwar Road, Bombay 400 006.

This was a Life

JOHN BASKERVILLE
1706-1775

THE designs of types, with which the English language is printed, have been handed down through the centuries. A pioneer in designing type-faces was John Baskerville of Birmingham.

From an early age Baskerville developed a love of handwriting, and at the age of 19 he set himself up as a teacher of fine writing. He also became a successful businessman, and it was not until Baskerville was 44 years old, that he turned to printing "as a hobby".

Throughout his life Baskerville set out to do things perfectly and it was undoubtedly his pursuit of excellence that made him a famous printer.

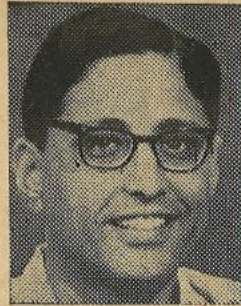
An artist by nature, his greatest concern was in the impact that the printed page would have on the reader. So he decided to cut an alphabet or "fount" of printing types to his own design. Such was his perfectionism that this took him seven years, much to the annoyance of the London publisher who was waiting for Baskerville's first printed works!

This was an edition of Virgil and when eventually it did appear in 1757, a controversy immediately arose among the literary critics. Not only had Baskerville designed his own types, he had also run his printing paper between heated metal rollers — thereby pioneering the process of giving paper a smooth "machine finish". The effect was to give his pages a brilliance which was far too garish for the tastes of his critics.

However, Baskerville had made his mark. He was soon appointed printer to the University of Cambridge where in 1760 he issued his editions of the Bible and the prayer book. It was Baskerville's craftsmanship and attention to detail that led to a revival in the standards of printing and design, known as the Baskerville period in English printing.

When John Baskerville died his widow sold his types to the French writer Beaumarchais. Meanwhile in England other master printers superseded Baskerville, and for over a hundred years, his types went into oblivion. However, in 1926 the Monotype Corporation revived the Baskerville type, based on John Baskerville's original design and today it remains one of the most popular and readable types for book printing.

D.P.M.S.



A cleaner, greener India

by Rajmohan Gandhi

WHEN I left Maharashtra for the South towards the end of May, the rugged Sahyadri range looked angry and forlorn. Red was its colour, and red its feelings. Not a speck of white relieved the harsh blue of the sky. Under it the soil of Maharashtra baked. How could rice, jowar and sugarcane have grown on it in the past? Would it push out those crops again in the future?

Men and women, including old ones, were breaking hot stones under the scorching sun, their bare feet placed on the scalding tar and rough axes swinging in their hands. The road rather than the soil gave them their wages.

Last week, from the Miraj-Bombay train, I saw Maharashtra wearing new clothes. The Sahyadri had a green coat and the soil on the level land could not be seen; over it was a carpet of jowar, sugarcane, sunflower, beans, peas and similar attractive material. Aided by man, God had performed another wonder.

This monsoon magic helps physically and psychologically. Before long there would be more food in the bazaar. With luck it may be cheaper too. But already the exuberant green of the field has cheered us and begun to nourish us. We are better prepared to face the queues, shortages and prices.

Our countryside sustains our lives. And so much of it is satisfying to the eye and the heart. How long would it take for the whole land to become pleasing and clean, for all its people to live in decent homes, eat decent food and work in decent surroundings?

The task is stupendous. How many houses would India need, say, in the year 2000? Multiply the figure by, say, Rs 20,000. That

is your housing budget. Add to it something for maintenance. And then remember that even if all the money could be raised and could be converted into cement, timber, bricks and steel, the job of training our people to look after their homes and keep them attractive would remain.

Many parts of India are, it is said, beautiful. True. But the slums in our cities and our villages? What about the mountains of garbage not dealt with? The miles of open drains in so many of our towns? Who is going to make India comfortable and safe for humans and unpopular with flies?

Will, for as long as we can see, train journeys remain a trial and a hardship? Or can we look forward to a day, before we die or our children die, when the journeys would be pleasurable for all classes of travellers? Is it pure folly and a waste of time to dream about a time when our city streets and pavements would be neat, even and without potholes or garbage? When our hospitals would be quiet, clean and restful, accessible to our people, and free from bribe-giving and bribe-receiving?

Not on the Government alone but on all of us does the answer depend. If our habits, customs and practices do not change, the laws of the Government would achieve nothing apart from expenditure of time, energy and paper. The Indian character has to be changed if the Indian nation is to become new. Something has to intervene into the so-called normal functioning of human nature in India. We need a greater concern for people and needs around us than we show at present; a better devotion to honesty; a quicker assumption of responsibility for what happens around us. We need

a force or a power that can do with us what the monsoon does with the soil.

In his story "Kalu Bhangi", Krishan Chandar tries to guess the unspoken, unformulated hopes of men like Kalu Bhangi, a sweeper. Krishan Chandar addresses him thus: "You want dirty rough feet to be washed clean, washed until all the filth has been washed away. You want ointment to be rubbed on their cracks. You want your bony knees to be covered with flesh, your thighs to be strong and firm, the creases on your withered belly to disappear, the dust and grime to be washed from the hair on your weak chest. You want your thin lips to become full and to receive the power of speech. You want someone to put lustre in your eyes, blood in your cheeks, give you clean clothes to wear, to raise the four walls of a little home about you, pretty and neat and clean, a home over which your wife will rule and in which your laughing children will run about."

Millions of Kalu Bhangis in India doubtless want all this. There is much they need, and there is much that they can give to others. They need help to reach their destiny.

The path will be hard. But a vision of a new India and of a new and fuller life for all her people is a necessity.

Greed, indifference and dishonesty have obstructed the realisation of the vision. It is tempting always to think that these defects characterise a section of society with which we ourselves are not connected: the Government, for instance, or the rich classes. But if we are honest, our consciences rebel against our taking up this superior posture. We all know where we could have done differently and better.

COMPETITION No. 347 SOLUTION



WINNERS

First Prize of Rs 25 goes to Smt R. Bhamati, 4-1-24, Ramannapet, Guntur-2, AP. (1 mm from ball)

Second Prize (Eagle Vacuum Flask) goes to Mr A.K. Dey, 41, M.G. Road, Kandivelli, Bombay-67. (1.3 mm from ball)

JACKPOT
Next week **Rs 125**

FIND THE BALL Competition No. 350



2nd Prize
EAGLE Vacuum Flask

- On the ball wins Jackpot*
- Nearest entry wins Rs. 25

HOW TO PLAY

The ball in this cricket action picture has been painted out. All you have to do is to mark a cross (not circle, arrow, etc) where you think the ball is. Then cut out the picture and coupon and send it to "Find the Ball" c/o HIMMAT, White House, 91 Walkeshwar Road, Bombay 67B before noon on Thursday SEPTEMBER 27.

The winner will be announced in the following issue. You may not send more than Six Entries in any competition. N.B. only one cross may be marked on each picture. The Editor's decision is final.

*Each week half the prize of Rs. 50 will be awarded to the nearest entry. The other half will be carried forward to a "Jackpot" to be won by the first competitor who marks EXACTLY the centre of the ball. This Jackpot Prize will accumulate by Rs. 25 per week until it is won.

Name _____ BLOCK LETTERS
Address _____
I agree to the rules of the competition as outlined above.

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Motor Generator
Range: 150 to 900 Amps.
Diesel Generator
Range: 200 to 800 Amps.
Semi-Automatic Submerged Set
Range: 250 to 800 Amps.
Fully Automatic Submerged Arc Set
Range: 250 to 1500 Amps.

Alternators:
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Range: 0.5 to 15 kVA
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