

# New Horizons



In pre-Independence era, India had plans and programmes for social and economic betterment of the people. But there was a fundamental weakness – the weakness of their belonging more to the Government than to the people.

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IN THE NATION'S SERVICE

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## IS INDIA READY FOR POST-MAO CHANGES?

Page 5



Chairman Mao  
last seen in November 1965

## TACKLE STARVATION ON WAR FOOTING

Page 3

# MANSFIELD

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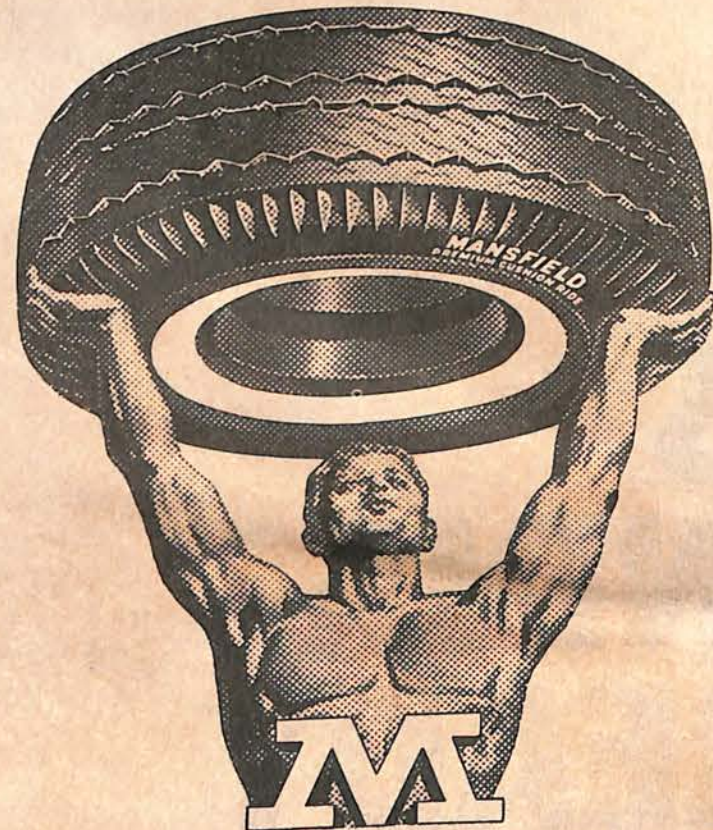
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## HIMMAT

Asia's new voice

WEEKLY

Bombay Friday May 13 1966

### Starting from the Right End

OUR STOCK in the world is low. It is obvious that Mr. Asoka Mehta, Indian Planning Minister, has had a hard bout of bargaining with President Johnson and the World Bank on the quantum of economic aid for India for the present year and the fourth Five Year plan.

The full sum of Rs. 4000 crores of foreign aid expected for the Fourth Plan might not be forthcoming. Though the figures of foreign resources promised are not yet disclosed, the Planning Minister's press statement on his return from America does indicate a reduction in the scale of Consortium aid. He has referred to the need to trim our planning effort to the resources available. "There is no point in planning which is unrelated to the resources position," he declared. Much harm to the economy and a considerable amount of inflationary pressures we are now subjected to could have been avoided if the Planning Commission had adhered to this dictum in its earlier target setting.

More aid will be forthcoming if foreign Governments are satisfied about the ability of the Indian Government to implement effectively its economic policies. Their dissatisfaction is due not only to our economic failure, but the fear of a breakdown of administration in this country. In the coming weeks India must persuade every Government giving us aid that we are credit-worthy in the political as well as the economic sense of the term. Not only our economic policies, but the political capacity of the Indian Government to carry them out are in question.

### Fight Starvation like a War

LAST WEEK Parliament debated whether or not there were starvation deaths in certain districts of Orissa. The Food Minister denied that there were any and the Opposition insisted that there were. On May 13 the Prime Minister visits Orissa to assess the situation.

The Food Minister quoted impressive figures to show that the Centre has given the Orissa Government more liberal quantities of wheat than last year. Figures do not feed stomachs. In an Orissa report published this Monday, the *Indian Express* says:

"The awesome spectre of starvation deaths in some of the drought-hit areas of Orissa does not strike the visitor as an act of God. It is a sad commentary on the ability of the administration to manage grave human problems in a welfare state 19 years after independence.

"It churns one's stomach to see skinny infants clinging to their mothers, slow and gaitless death-walk of emaciated children, pregnant women heavily dragging their laden feet, old people with gnarled skins too weak to make their peace with God, des-

perately hungry people seeking sustenance in Mohwa flowers and peepal leaves." Six lakhs are living in conditions "indistinguishable from famine".

The first warnings came in August last when the villagers were selling their cattle and household effects as a result of the drought, but the Government did not wake up then. Today, according to the reporter, the Government has no adequate machinery for distribution of the food grains in certain areas. Some villagers trek for five to 12 miles to the relief centres, but starving card-holders due to receive food grains on a particular day do not get it till three days after.

The present Orissa Government, interested more in its intrigues than in the welfare of these people, has proved totally incompetent to tackle the food situation.

A month ago HIMMAT stated that if the present Orissa Chief Minister dismisses starvation deaths in some hill areas as "chronic" he is incompetent to administer food aid to his people.

Food distribution is more important than a debate whether there are or are not starvation deaths. If our people have to be saved from death and the incompetence of the present Orissa Ministry, the Central Government will have to demand that it takes over the operation, appoint a "supreme commander" with full powers to galvanize on a war-footing aid to the far-flung hill areas of Orissa often difficult to reach. There is no reason why the Air Force should not drop food by helicopters or planes and the army convey it as speedily as possible. After all these services are used if there is a flood.

Rains will come in a month's time which will make some areas even more inaccessible.

Our people cannot wait. They will not wait.

### Tripod of Progress

MR. PAUL HASLACK, Australia's Foreign Minister, is a statesman with a plus. He recognizes that foreign policies may be made by politicians, but it needs a human touch to make them work. Addressing the 53-member cast of the MRA musical revue "Sing-Out Australia", before they flew to Bombay, he said, "I would not expect 'Sing Out Australia' to send a ship-load of wheat to India. That is the Government's job, and we have done it. What you can do and what we cannot always do is to add to the ship-load of wheat, a human touch and the meeting of hearts and minds."

He stated that in the "troubled field of Asia you can see three centres of stability—Japan, India and Australia. We like to think of them as three bases on which the tripod of progress for the future of Asia can rest.... It is of supreme importance to all of us that India should not fail."

In the last two years, Australia has become immensely conscious of Asia. The visit of this large force of Australians with their performances reaching thousands, will make India conscious of Australia as she has not been for many years. The Australian force has arrived within days of the debate in the Indian Parliament on a "Pacific Concord" between India, Australia and Japan. They bring with them not only "an exhilarating and dynamic show", but are part of a great historical process to undergird the freedom and progress of Asia.

## Briefly Speaking ...

To profit from good advice requires more wisdom than to give it.

JOHN CHURTON COLLINS 1848-1908

### Lop-sided

A RENOWNED ARCHITECT who has designed some of the most original structures in Western India, from seaside houses to large factories, told me that a Swiss firm advertised for six months for pipe fitters who could read their instruction charts. All they needed were pipe fitters who would work without supervision and understand that a red line meant hot water, blue line—cold water, a green line—brine, etc. "Believe me, we could not get one applicant in a land stuffed with degree and diploma holders." He complains he can hardly find a draftsman for his designs. As soon as these young men enter the profession, they all want to do the original designs themselves

rather than draftsmanship of another's design.

For any advertisement requiring a BA or an MA or PhD, there would be hundreds of applicants. While one can blame the educational system, there needs to be in our own people the will to learn things where no degrees are available.

### Rich Widows, Dead Men

DR. JOSHUA BIERER, Editor-in-Chief of the International Journal of Social Psychiatry, is worried. "The whole American society is in danger," he warns. "American women are ruling the American society. The American man works himself to death at 40, or 50, and leaves rich widows.

"The US is a matriarchy and this is a very unhealthy thing because fundamentally women like strong men.

"But when men become goody-goodies—like Americans so often do—the women have nothing to look up to. She, then, becomes unhappy and makes the man unhappy."

### Calcutta Arise!

THE CHIEF MINISTER of Bengal says that on the average 25 to 30 people write to him every day appealing for jobs with a salary of even Rs. 30 (\$6) per month. They are mostly people who have read up to senior classes in school, but have been compelled to give up studies due to financial difficulties.

Calcutta, on the other hand, has considerable wealth too, but her once great spirit is now stagnating. Could not the eagerness of these young men be utilized in actually building a sister-city of Calcutta with proper buildings, drainage and water facilities? If there is bold planning in this country by determined men many of the problems which beset us, heart-rending as they are, can and will be solved.

### Quiz 1

NEXT TO KERALA which part of India has the highest literacy rate—over 42 per cent? (a) Delhi; (b) Madras State; (c) Mizo Hills; (d) Andaman Islands?

Answer: Mizo Hills.

The *Indian Express* in an interesting despatch from Aijal, Mizo Hills, says that higher education there is in the hands of foreign missionaries and the actual number residing is only 11. The correspondent says, "In fairness to the missionaries it must be said they have been throwing their weight on the side of sanity."

### Quiz 2

HOW MANY NOTES does the Indian Security Press destroy every day? (a) 10,000; (b) 96,470; (c) 100,000; (d) 4,396,470.

Correct answer: 4,396,470.

### Introducing Australia

THEY CAME in their hundreds, some anticipating an interesting evening, others laden with work and worry. By the latter half of the show they were all clapping to the rhythm of "Sing-Out Australia" and crying for encores. Bombay was captured.

The curtain closed and opened. More items. It closed again and opened for a reprise. Forty bright youth from Australia and New Zealand, joined by some from Korea, the Philippines, Europe and America, produced the liveliest show this side of Suez. It introduced Australia to Asia as nothing else could.

"Sing-Out Australia" is the authentic voice of the continent and one learns about the colour and character of this massive land more in two hours of the show than in 20 hours of reading. Its musical items cover the gamut of human emotions from the excitement of "Don't Stand Still" to the humour of "Noah" and the pathos of the Maori "Lament". The purpose and the dedication of the cast holds the fast-moving show together.

An unforgettable highlight is the Korean Geum Nara playing "Home, Sweet Home" on a saw. Other Asian items are a Korean scarf dance, the Philippines bamboo dance and a stirring rendering in Hindi of "Badhe Chalo" by the whole chorus.

The show will continue at Bhulabhai Desai Auditorium, till Tuesday May 17, at 6-30 every evening, except Sunday May 15 when there will be a morning show at 10-30. Tickets at Parisian Restaurant, Marine Drive.

R.M.L.

## India must prepare for the post-Mao period

"I do not understand your policy which is so strongly anti-Chinese and at the same time so strong pro-Russian," said a distinguished Japanese who is close to the ruling circles of Japan. He is strongly opposed to Communism as a way of life and loves India because of his close association with Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose in Tokyo in 1944.

"Your country's policy would be understandable if you were both anti-Chinese and anti-Russian," he continued. We were discussing the situation in Asia.

It was interesting to hear from one who was not a Communist a different view of China than we are used to. We have become so hysterically anti-Chinese in this country that we have ceased to hear anything different except from an occasional Left Wing pro-Peking Communist. Yet it seemed obvious to my Japanese friend that China is a great nation which cannot be "contained".

"The only nation capable of fighting a war with China," he declared, "is the United States of America and they cannot hold her down unless they are prepared to fight an all-out nuclear war, killing perhaps 300 million of her people. This, America is not ready to do. This is their dilemma in Vietnam and so there is no other solution to the war in that country except gradual American withdrawal."

### SAY THAT AGAIN...

"Baloney."

MR. ROBERT McNAMARA  
U.S. Secretary of Defence, in reply to a report that a shortage of bombs was curtailing US air operations in Vietnam.

"We seek more aid at this juncture in order to end aid."

MRS. INDIRA GANDHI

"This (proposed border checks) is too serious a matter for us to treat as a game of ping pong. It would be childish to answer every Malaysian child with a pong."

DR. TOH CHIN CHYE  
Deputy Prime Minister, Singapore

This view was confirmed by an Australian present at the discussion, who quoted the personal view of a countryman of his serving with the armed forces of Australia in Asia, that the aim of the action against the Viet Cong in North Vietnam was to buy time for the other countries of South-east Asia.

Most Japanese, according to my friend, have great respect for main-

*Should India rethink her China policy, with Mao fading from the Chinese scene? R. Vaitheswaran quotes the views of an influential Japanese which do not necessarily coincide with the editorial policy of HIMMAT. But this view does represent an important section of Asian opinion. HIMMAT invites the opinion of its readers on the views expressed in this article.*  
—Ed.

land China. "China's claim in Asia is stronger than the American claim," he said. "Japanese respond to it." He was thinking of the continual suppression over the past 150 years of the rights and claims of China, Japan and other Asian nations.

### Recognize Asian Claims

"The power balance in Asia was an artificial result of the force at the command of the West and the suppression of nations like China, Japan and India. It must be redressed and a new balance of power created that will recognize the rightful claims of all Asian nations."

"China is a great nation and the Chinese are a great and cultured people," he continued. "They cannot any more be treated as barbarians outside the pale of civilized society. I was struck during my recent visit to Taiwan and Hong Kong by the essential similarity between Communist China and Free China. Both have got achievements to their credit and their claims must be recognized in considering the pattern of a new Asia."

Like his Prime Minister, our Japanese friend was not very enthusiastic

## Under the Lens



by R. VAITHESWARAN

about an alliance between Japan, India and Australia if its aim was merely the containment of mainland China. While agreeable to the need for the military preparedness of each of these nations separately and even collectively against any present or potential danger from Communist China, he believed that these nations need to (1) grant China's rightful place in any new power balance in Asia; (2) demonstrate a way of life, work and unity in non-Communist nations that makes them "happy" and offers a possibility for the "happiness" of the Chinese people.

### Century of Humiliation

It is important to understand these representative views of the leader of a friendly nation like Japan because it is too easy to assume that there is only one possible view of China—that of an aggressive, impossible nation whose leaders follow an insane policy. Many sincere people believe otherwise. They see the one hundred years of humiliation and injustice which China was subjected to, which led to the rise of a determined nationalist leadership ruthlessly out to achieve China's greatness. Unpalatable and cruel as the Communist way has been, it would be dangerous to ignore the mainspring of nationalist patriotism from which it derives its strength.

Moreover it is as naive to be anti-Chinese today, as it was to be fervently pro-Chinese in the '50s. The Chinese people are a great people with a great destiny. They are neither naturally cruel nor unnaturally inhuman. As certainly as Stalinism became out of fashion in the Soviet Union, the Chinese people will out-grow Maoism the moment it has fulfilled its historic task (which others who were meant to do it failed to accomplish) of building a strong united China. This is not to overlook the immediate danger to the national integrity of many South-east Asian countries from the Maoist brand of ideology and necessity for unity

Continued on page 20

### CHALTA HAI...



"Gentlemen, I suggest our committee appoints a sub-committee to recommend what we're supposed to be doing."


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## BOOKS

### Rebel and Power-Holder

A Review of Vera Brittain's "Envoy Extraordinary"  
(George Allen and Unwin, Price 25 sh. in UK)

READING MISS BRITAIN'S biography of Mrs. Pandit one wonders whether the British, in their administrative capacity at any rate, will ever learn anything about human nature. My countrymen seem to have a split personality. On one side a deep humanity and adaptability; on the other the phenomenon described by Lenin—"The average Englishman has a plank fixed in his mind through which no new idea can pass."

Vera Brittain graphically brings to life the latter characteristic in the accounts of Mrs. Pandit's early encounters with the British Raj. British governments find it hard to realize that people striving for an ideal—whatever it may be—which engages deep feelings, will in the long run always defeat the clingers to a point of view.

"Envoy Extraordinary" is about the struggle between strivers for an ideal, and clingers to a point of view. There were people of integrity on both sides, each feeling they were standing for a principle, yet neither able to understand the mind of the other.

How the girl born in the comfort of an aristocratic family became a revolutionary, constantly in and out of prison, poses an eternal question. "What is the spark in the human spirit that will lay down life itself for what it most deeply believes in?" And as a corollary, "Can the last third of the twentieth century resolve the age-long struggle between the Rebel and Power-Holder?"

#### PRISON READING

The books Mrs. Pandit read in gaol, seem to show her searching for the answer. The Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire, St. Augustine's City of God, the works of Plato, the history of the French Revolution and the Bhavad Gita and Ramayana. She grew up absorbing fundamental moral values which are common to East and West alike. Had they been as much part of the thought processes of British administrators, it is perhaps not too fanciful to believe that each could have enriched the other during the period of transition from dependence to democracy.

Leaving aside argument about colonialism or imperialism, there was a situation in existence which had come to the end of a stage. Could the next stage have developed differently? It is clear from Miss Brittain's account that there were throughout the Independence struggle strong ties of personal friendship among a wide circle of people both in Britain and India.

Yet these friendships never touched the seat of power. A more fundamental issue was involved.

Miss Brittain writes "...India's difficult attempt to bring morality into politics represents one of the most crucial needs of the modern world..." Mrs. Pandit pursued this goal as she saw it. Her constant aim of maintaining friendship with countries of widely divergent outlooks is faithfully recorded. Washington, London, Moscow and Peking—she firmly refused to be against any of them. At the United Nations she was strictly impartial. Her determination to let bygones be bygones as far as Britain was concerned was refreshing, building on all what was best in the past, while shedding the unworthy without rancour.

#### FOURTEEN YEARS ABROAD

It was a new start full of hope both in external and internal affairs. But it was hope constantly deferred. There was still something missing. Writing of Mrs. Pandit's return from her fourteen years of overseas posting Miss Brittain says, "Vijaya Lakshmi was able to compare the India of 1961 with the tumultuous country on the verge of independence which she had left for Moscow in 1947. She saw remarkable economic progress combined with ever-threatening political disunity.... It seemed to her that the threat to Indian unity had grown since the days when the struggle for Independence had

united both sexes and all classes in one great campaign."

Capitalism and Communism, caste and religion, the fragmentation of the Congress Party—all these Mrs. Pandit saw as growing causes of dissension. In 1966 these rumblings still brood like a cloudy question mark over the future of India. Nineteen years after Independence the struggle between Rebels and Power-Holders is still unresolved. The rebels have now moved into the seat of power, and a new generation of rebellion has arisen. Mrs. Pandit with her insight into the human spirit surely knows this with pain.

All through the book she lives for the reader as a woman profoundly moved by suffering, always putting people before things, and finding satisfaction in the relief of suffering. What, one wonders, is the next great campaign which will again engage her energy, that will again unite both sexes and all classes in the quest for an answer to the heart-catching but contradictory land of India that she loves so well?

She is a woman of destiny, but it is a destiny the climax of which has perhaps not yet been reached.

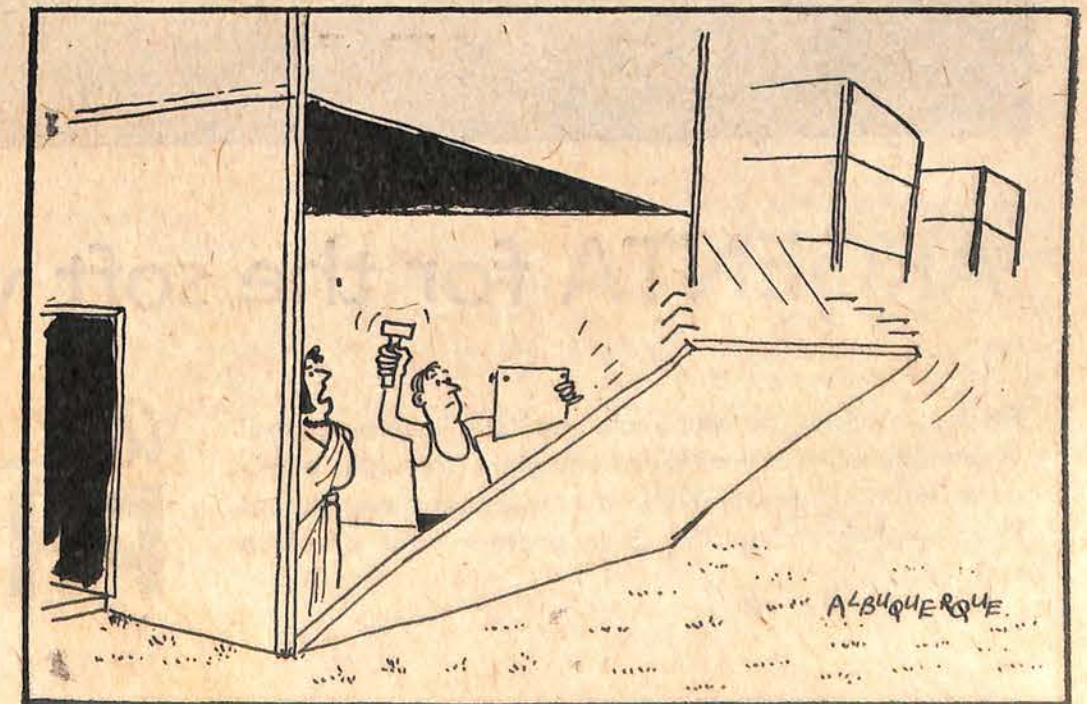
MARY WILSON

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## FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

### Ceylon Opposition Changes Front

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Colombo

Ceylon's Opposition Parties are beginning to play down the Sinhalese versus Tamil language feud, which has bitterly and violently divided the country.

After having furious mobs on the streets demonstrating for Sinhala as the only national language, Kandy May Day crowds were surprised when the Sri Lanka Freedom Party's Left Leader, T. B. Ilangaratne, emphasized that all minorities had an equal role in the Socialist struggle. Minorities could be assured, he said, that the Opposition Parties would protect their rights.

In Colombo, Dr. N. M. Perera, the Marxist Leader of the Lanka Sama Samaja Party, insisted on having his speech translated into Tamil at the May Day rally. Party names over the speakers from the platform were in Sinhala, Tamil and English.

Whether the Opposition's new line was due to the reflection that attacking 2 million Tamils was bad politics, or whether the reversal is due to the legislation that the Government is

expected to introduce, making communal incitement illegal, any cooling of the racial atmosphere was welcome.

Opposition meetings and statements are now all on joint action by Mrs. Bandaranaike, Pieter Keuneman and Dr. N. M. Perera, the heads of the SLFP, CP and LSSP respectively. There seems no doubt that Mrs. Bandaranaike is indissolubly linked now with the Communists and the Marxists.

#### Colombo Strike

Strict emergency provisions governing the holding of meetings and press censorship have now been lifted. This marks a better atmosphere prevailing on the island and the Government's firmer grasp of affairs, though it is reported that a major strike in Colombo port only awaits the lifting of the emergency.

### May Day that Would Make Marx Marvel

FROM PIERRE SPOERRI

Vienna

The First of May—the traditional day of demonstration of Europe's working class—was the sunniest day of the season. And when the thousands of young and old demonstrators marched past the reviewing stands in front of Vienna's City Hall, one got the impression of a happy family celebration rather than a grim class war demonstration.

Your correspondent, who was guest of honour of Vienna's Socialists and stood just behind the Lord Mayor and the other dignitaries of the city while the thousands marched by, could not help but wonder what Karl Marx or even the Socialist leaders of the 1920s and '30s would have said if they had witnessed the occasion.

There was another reason beside the weather, why on this May 1 more people participated in the demonstrations than usual. On March 6 the Socialists were badly defeated in the national elections. In spite of their losing only four seats and preserving 42 per cent of the votes, this defeat meant that the

Conservatives now have an absolute majority. For the first time since 1945 they have created a one-party government.

The Socialists, who had been in coalition with the Conservatives ever since the war, suddenly find themselves without positions in the Government and in the administration and do not quite know how an opposition party is meant to behave. So, on May 1 they tried to show a bold front to the nation. Many of their slogans showed how difficult they had found it to adapt themselves to the new situation. One main slogan was, "In spite of everything—the future belongs to us." Another was,

Continued on next page

## The week in Asia

**HONG KONG** — An unconfirmed newspaper report said that Chinese Communist leader Mao Tse-tung was recovering after heart trouble in Kuling and would reappear in public soon.

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**RAWALPINDI** — General Ne Win, Chairman of the Burmese Revolutionary Council, had talks with President Ayub in Rawalpindi.

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**DJAKARTA** — Radio Djakarta reported Foreign Minister Adam Malik as saying Indonesia wished to end confrontation with Malaysia on the lines of the 1963 agreement between Indonesia, Malaya and the Philippines.

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**DACCA** — One person was killed and ten hurt when warders fired on a 3000-strong crowd who attacked Chittagong jail. The crowd was trying to release a girl allegedly kidnapped and ordered by the High Court to be returned to her mother.

\*\*\*

**SAIGON** — US and South Vietnam troops attacked a major Viet Cong stronghold in War Zone C, seventy miles north-west of Saigon. US troops returned fire when retreating Viet Cong fired on them from across the Cambodian border.

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**PEKING** — China and Nepal signed an agreement for new trade links between the two countries.

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**DJAKARTA** — A second volcano, Mount Merapi, erupted in Java. 109 people were killed when Mt. Kelud, also in Java, erupted two weeks ago.

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**HONG KONG** — China told India in a Note that she had not given up her claim to border territory from which she withdrew in 1962.

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**SAIGON** — American bombing has cut all main transport routes into Hanoi, claimed a US military spokesman.

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**TOKYO** — Japanese correspondents in Peking said the Chinese had launched a drive to build up the personality of President Liu Shao-chi, simultaneously with the "deification" of Mao.

\*\*\*

**KUWAIT** — Defence Minister Sheikh Saad Al Abdullah said "dangerous foreign elements" which tried to set up secret organizations in Kuwait had been expelled.

"20 years of reconstruction must not be destroyed."

But what struck an outsider most, when watching the demonstration, was the real gap which has been created between the generations, between the "old Socialists" and the "new generation". The "old Socialists" marched with discipline and determination. For them the memories of 1934, of the fight against Hitler, of the tough times of unemployment, were still very much alive. They had imbibed the truths of Karl Marx from their earliest youth and their thinking was totally penetrated by class war slogans.

**Non-pro Hairdos**

The young generation was totally different. Not only did they not want to look like "proletarians", they were all smartly dressed, but their clothes, their hairdos, their musical bands all revealed their modern outlook. Judging from their exterior one could have thought they came from middle or upper class rather than from the poor proletariat.

But even more than their exterior, the thinking of these young Socialists seemed to be very different from that of the old comrades. In foreign policy, the youth were more aggressive than their elders. They brought up, even if it was half-hearted, anti-Vietnam war slogans, and slogans in support of Spanish and Iranian students against their Governments. They also produced, and this with enthusiasm, a big white elephant with the slogan: "We are not only concerned with the needs of Austria but India's needs concern our heart." This positive interest for things outside Europe seems to be the mark of the younger generation.

But the dilemma the Socialists face in their domestic policy was also clearly demonstrated by these young demonstrators. Their displays were opened by a "drive-by" of hundreds of cars, honking horns, protesting against the rise of petrol prices ordered for June 1 by the new Government. Karl Marx would have shaken his head at this infiltration of "capitalist" habits into the working class.

The discrepancy between the tra-

ditional slogans demanding a Socialist society and the "bourgeois" habits of those who demand more and more money for less and less work is a real worry to many of the new Socialist leaders. One of them said clearly, "We lost the elections of March 6 because we were only concerned with the materialistic aspects of life. We need to think through how men and society should live in the 50 or 100 years to come."

**Socialists Invite MRA**

For this reason, leaders of the Socialist youth of Austria have invited the 150 young Americans of Moral Re-Armament to present their musical explosion, "Sing out 66", at their annual conference at Whitsun in Eisenstadt, a city near the Hungarian border. More than three thousand young Socialists are expected at the rally.

The Austrian Socialists have always been known in Europe for their uncompromising revolutionary stand. They may be the ones to launch a new type of Socialism, valid not only for their country, but for Europe and beyond.

**Soviet Bid for Singapore Rubber**

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Kuala Lumpur

"It is possible to work for him, but very difficult to work with him." This assessment of Lee Kuan Yew was made last week by a member of Tunku Abdul Rahman's Cabinet. Perhaps not a wholly objective appraisal and yet the speaker spoke generously of Lee's great ability and what a combination Lee's gift of intellect and the Tunku's big-heartedness and commonsense could have been.

Meanwhile in Europe Lee has spoken of working closer with China. And Russia's trading directly with Singapore for rubber could, if followed by other Communist countries, make Singapore, rather than New York or London, the "rubber capital" of the world. Perhaps Prime Minister Lee will find in his dealings with China and Russia an echo of his critics—"possible to work for; difficult to work with."

The Malaysian capital is following Indonesian Foreign Minister Malik's pronouncement on confrontation with the keenest of interest. His stated desire for an early peaceful solution called forth from the Tunku the desire "to have peace today, not tomorrow".

The Straits Times, with commendable journalistic flair, flew their correspondent Wee Kim Wee from in-

terviewing Dr. Malik in Bangkok to an "exclusive" with General Suharto in Jakarta. The General joined in the chorus with "Peace; the sooner the better." The correspondent then followed this up with a question that sought to find similarities in the two countries.

He said to the General: "The PKI recently attempted to take over Indonesia. The Malayan Communist Party fought for 12 years to capture Malaya. Indonesia and Malaysia are almost in the same boat. Do you think Indonesia and Malaysia should co-operate to thwart any future Communist designs?"

The General was reported as saying: "The Communist problem is the primary concern of every government in this region but each country has to tackle it in its own way."

**Strikes Hit Japanese Commuters**

FROM FUJIKO HARA

Tokyo

Thirteen million commuters were affected by the largest transport strike in Japan's history which took place recently.

Nine member unions of the National Council of Government Enterprise Workers' Union (Korokyo) and 10 major private railways carried out their scheduled 24-hour strike despite the eleventh-hour call by the Government to cancel the strike. However, the appeal issued by the Labour Minister and the Chief Cabinet Secretary, Tomisaburo Hashimoto—that in view of the high public utility value of the Government enterprises their workers are prohibited by law from waging any strike action and that the strike was illegal—seems to have had its effect. By 8 am Tuesday, Korokyo called off the walkout although the private railway unions continued their 24-hour strike.

Korokyo includes National Railways, Communications, Postal Services, Forestry, Mint, Printing, Tobacco and Alcohol monopolies.

This action was a climax of labour's annual spring offensive usually focussed on a drive for wage increases.

Although the nation's fastest Dream Express was not affected, by the time the government railway workers returned to work at 8 am the operation of a total of 1700 trains had been suspended. These included 900 commuter trains in Tokyo and 350 others in Osaka. At some large suburban stations the congestion was so great that at one station an estimated 60,000 commuters overflowed the station and plaza

Continued on page 14

**ANGLO-INDIA**

**India's Largest Jute Mills Company**

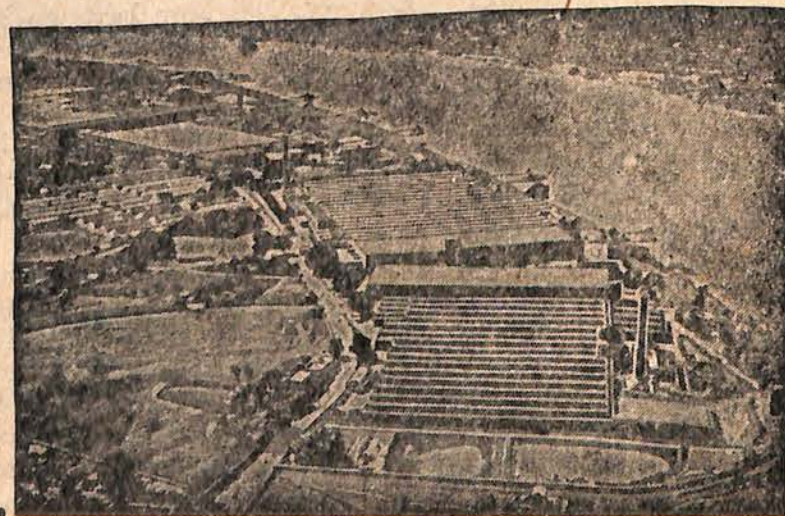
One of Duncans' major enterprises, Anglo-India Jute Mills Co., Ltd. is a vital foreign exchange earner, exporting over Rs. 3 crores worth of jute goods annually.

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**The week in India**

**CHANDIGARH** — Work in almost all Punjab Government departments stopped when 250,000 State employees staged a day's token strike for more pay.

**BHUBANESHWAR** — Former Orissa Chief Minister Dr. H. Mahtab reported that "actual famine is prevailing in at least four blocks" in the State.

**HYDERABAD** — Construction work on the Nagarjunasagar Dam stopped, making 30,000 workers idle, following a Communist-led strike of cement workers over the dismissal of two watchmen for dereliction of duty. The delay may postpone the scheduled opening of the project next month by the Prime Minister.

**CALCUTTA** — The West Bengal Government decided to release all the 411 people held under DIR, including 81 hard core Left Communists.

**TRIVANDRUM** — Left Communist leader E.M.S. Namboodiripad said his Party wanted a coalition government for Kerala not a Communist government.

**COIMBATORE** — Nearly 20,000 textile workers, led by the Hind Mazdoor Sabha and Right Communist trade unions, went on a one-day strike protesting against the Government's "unsympathetic attitude" to the textile crisis. Nine mills in the district have closed recently because of economic difficulties.

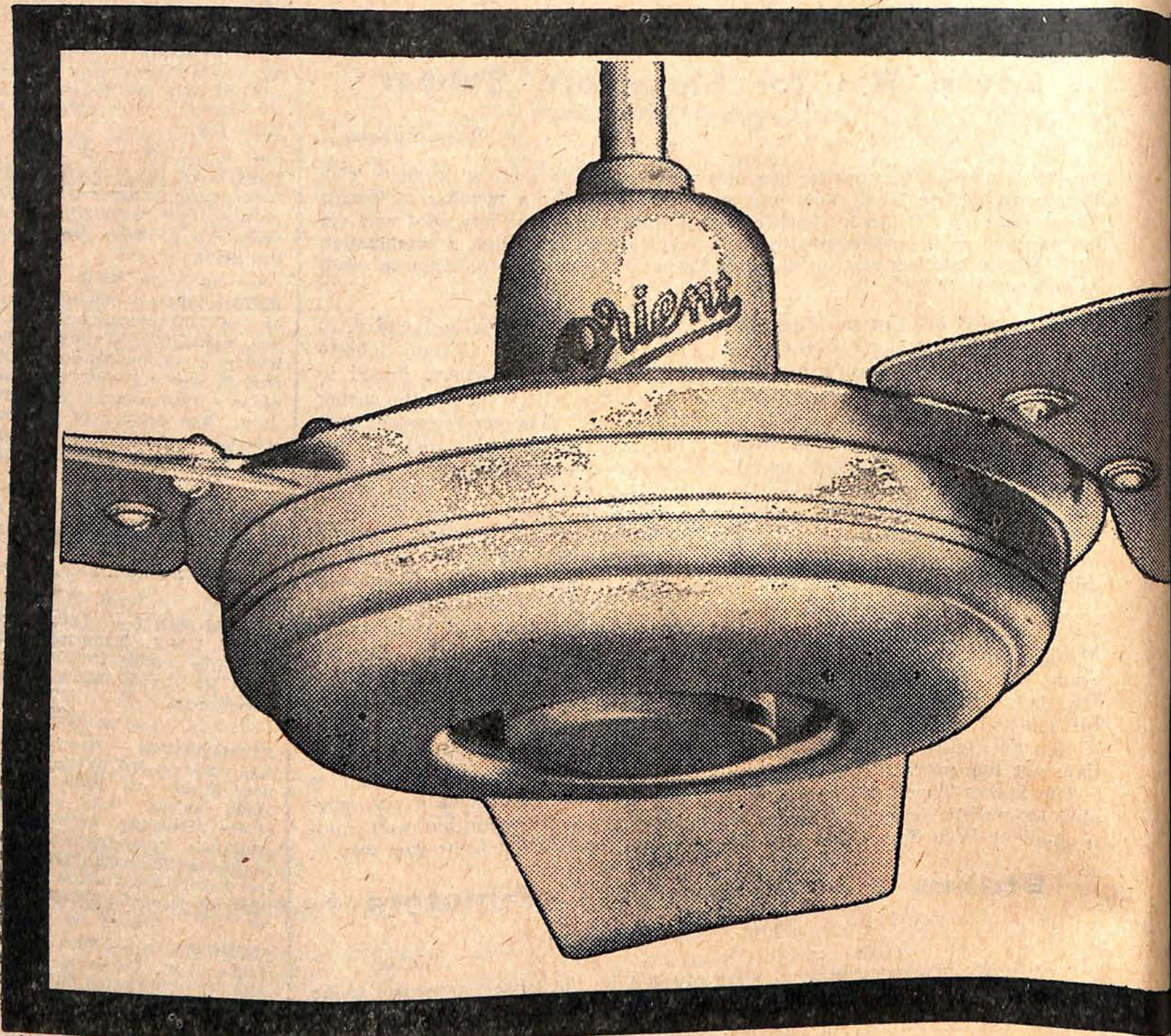
**AHMEDABAD** — Mr. Dinkar K. Mehta, Left Communist leader of Gujarat, was elected Mayor of Ahmedabad.

**BOMBAY** — Maharashtra Revenue Minister R. A. Patil said 16,012 villages in the State were now affected by scarcity.

**NEW DELHI** — The Rev. Michael Scott, UK member of the Nagaland peace mission, was ordered to leave India because of his "partisan attitude" and attempts to internationalize the Naga issue.

**NEW DELHI** — Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi promised all possible aid to Bhutan following a six-day visit by King Dorji Wangchuk.

**CALCUTTA** — The Left Communist Politburo decided to shift their headquarters from New Delhi to Calcutta.



ASP/OGI-1/65



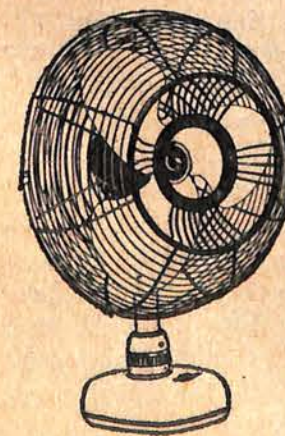
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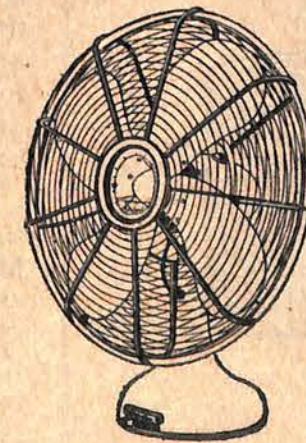
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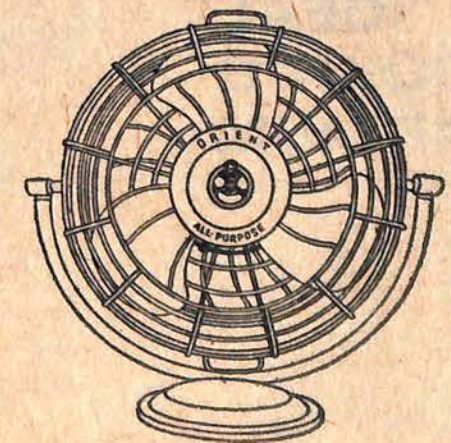
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making it impossible to board the train when it did finally come.

Press comments and editorials, even of those papers which usually support the leftists, were critical of this action. Although the wage demand may be justified, the demand for an increase of 8000 yen is certainly excessive and a strike by Korokyo is, in any case, illegal. The *Japan Times* called it "disgraceful".

Why the railway employees should consider themselves justified in causing so much trouble to fellow workers in other fields of employment just because they think they should have a large wage increase is a question that may well be asked. It would seem that some labour unions in the

## Wilson Castigates British Industry

FROM GORDON WISE

London

Whatever their private concern about Rhodesia, NATO or Singapore the Prime Minister and his colleagues reserve their fiercest admonitions for British industry.

"Bloodymindedness" of management and men was attacked by Mr. Wilson at Aberdeen when he addressed the Scottish Trade Union Congress. He spoke after the Congress had voted against the Government's incomes policy and he warned them that whatever way they voted the fact was that if wages and prices kept going ahead of productivity Britain would become a "poor relation".

He added, "Do not let me hear any of you asking for an independent foreign policy. Poor relations do not have that kind of influence."

Then Mr. Wilson hastened south to sunny Eastbourne to address the policy makers of the giant Amalgamated Engineering Union. He urged the delegates to "throw away the union rule book". He meant that the craftsmen's traditional restrictive

country are losing all sense of proportion. Wage demands are being made that are not economic, and if conceded can only injure the national economy as a whole.

The annual so-called "spring labour offensives" largely organized by the General Council of Japan Trade Unions (Sohyo) have become notorious for the upsets caused to the national interest. They have a strong political flavour and can hardly be considered beneficial to the true interests of the workers who, if they receive a nominal wage increase, are soon confronted with a rise in prices for goods and services.

Apart from all the inconveniences caused, this kind of action has the unfortunate effect of alienating public sympathy for the workers where it is due.

safeguards are too ponderous for this age of factory flexibility.

But as *The Times* editorialized, "We shall be hearing many more such speeches during the coming months and years. They have been heard often in the past. They seem to achieve little. Somehow ways have to be found to stimulate action, industry by industry and firm by firm."

It is not that the Ministers' strong words are unjustified. They are. A Government report says that in the period February 1965—February 1966 industrial productivity has been virtually static while the amount of overtime worked has gone up by one million hours a week.

In many industries since the war the working week has gone down from 48 to 42 or 40. But, due to overtime, the hours actually worked average 47 a week. In some industries it is more than 50.

Employers know only too well that overtime is an expensive business. Many unions oppose it in principle. But in an economy where skilled labour is scarce and wages are increasingly held down, management often recruits men by promising them "plenty of overtime" as this means more take-home pay.

### Strike Patriotic Spark

Most management and workers with whom I meet agree with the Government's plea, privately. They usually expect someone else to start the painful readjustment. One approach which does strike a spark is the appeal to love of country and concern for Commonwealth, still alive in countless British hearts. Scottish shipyard workers were stimulated to hit delivery dates when they got the idea that their ships will be used in the years ahead to move food grains from areas of plenty such as Australia to areas of need such as India.

In the strike-plagued motor industry, men in the Rover factory in the Midlands decided to settle grievances without resorting to unofficial stoppages when they realized that their Land Rovers might help raise food production in the rural areas of distant lands.

If the British heart is stirred and the will enlisted then Mr. Wilson's heart-felt call would soon find a response.

## Development Aid : Men before Money

FROM PIERRE SPOERRI

Geneva

Twenty-two development-aid trainees from Tunisia and the representative of the head of Swiss development aid, Ambassador Dr. Lindt, have worked out at a conference at Caux, near here, a new philosophic and ideological basis on which more effective aid programmes for developing nations could be built.

M. Alain Nicollier, the press-chief of the Swiss technical aid administration, attacked the constant talk of "under-developed" and "developed" nations. He said, "It would be fatuous to say that the European or American man is today 'a normally developed man' while the inhabitants of the other continents have not yet reached the stage of normalcy... Our industrial civilization has defects which, we hope, other parts of the world will never know."

M. Nicollier then pointed out two principles on which Swiss development aid is to be based. The first is that it is much more important to train men than to give money. The second is that to raise production and to introduce new methods means that "transforming the mentality of men becomes priority".

### Tunisian Experience

The presence of the 22 Tunisians at the conference helped to keep all conclusions to the realm of practice rather than theories. Three conclusions could be deducted from the visit of the Tunisians:

- 1) What a country like Tunisia needs most is men who are trained to train other men.
- 2) The best way to give training is to give it to groups of men from the same country who therefore do not lose their touch with the real life of their own people and who with their countrymen have to create their own community-life which corresponds as much as possible to their life at home.
- 3) Unless a man is trained at the same time to take part in all aspects of public life, his newly acquired professional skill will not bear maximum fruit. The kindling of patriotism in all trainees is, therefore, of the greatest importance. Otherwise the temptation to use the new knowledge to make a personal career—possibly not even in one's own country—becomes almost irresistible.

The North African weekly *Jeune Afrique* deals in its edition of May

1 with this issue. In the lead editorial, Editor Bechir Ben Yahmed writes about the hundreds and thousands of trained men of African and Asian countries who after their studies and training abroad decide to remain there because they get higher wages and have more opportunities for research and professional advancement in these continents.

"It is like a giant pump," writes Bechir Ben Yahmed, "which is installed in the United States and pulls all the technicians from Europe to America, and in turn the technicians of Africa and the Middle East get pulled into the vacuum left in Europe."

Bechir Ben Yahmed cites the figure of 4000 Commonwealth doctors who keep the hospitals of Britain working while about 20,000 Latin American doctors render the same service to the United States. The "technical aid of France to a country like Togo sends a smaller number of doctors, professors and engineers into that small African country than the number of Togolese remaining in France after having finished their studies."

The article continues: "Each doc-

tor, each engineer, each professor who leaves an African country, is precious capital lost and an opportunity of action gone. Each one is a small factory in which the country has invested time and money...."

Both the governments and the young generations in "developed" and "developing" nations need to deal with this issue if the economic gap between both these groups of nations is to be bridged.

## Peron's Star Fades

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Juan Peron, without doubt, is the man who has had the most profound and constant influence on Argentina's life in the last twenty years. But his power is diminishing.

During his time of government—he came to power through an army Junta in 1943 and was overthrown by the armed forces in 1955—he altered the deepest trends of Argentina's national life.

His friends, the workers, "the shirt-less", remember him for having treated them for the first time as human beings. He introduced the five-day week and the eight-hour day, the 13th and 14th month salary, paid vacations for expectant mothers, social insurance which permits men to retire at the age of 55 with 72 per cent of their salaries. He also strengthened the organized trade unions.

Continued on next page

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## Syrian Premier to Moscow

FROM HARRY ALMOND

Beirut

Increased activity on the part of the Soviet Union in the Middle East has been highlighted by the official visit of Prime Minister Yuseff Zeayen of Syria to Moscow with a 28-man delegation. Other indications include the visits of Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin to Cairo this week and of Iraq Premier Abdel Rahman al-Bazzaz to Moscow early in the summer.

With the Syrian Premier is Dr. Ahmad Murad, Minister of Economy, one of the two Communists appointed to the 20-man cabinet which formed the Government following the violent overthrow of General Hafez. Although the Hafez regime was in its day considered far to the left, the relativism of political judgment here is seen in the fact that his regime is now referred to as "moderate". The other Communist holding cabinet portfolio in Damascus is Mr. Samih Attiyeh, Minister of Communications.

High on the list for discussion in Moscow is the possibility of Russian aid for Syria's projected dam on the Euphrates River. There are reports, as yet unconfirmed, that a £50 million sterling loan is being negotiated. After the visit to the Soviet capital the delegation will go to Bulgaria and other countries of Eastern Europe.

Speaking at a luncheon in Moscow, Dr. Zeayen told Mr. Kosygin and Politburo members his visit would be useful for "the cause of freedom and the victorious struggle of our people against colonialism and reaction".

### The week elsewhere

#### SHAH'S GIFT

TEHERAN—The Shah of Iran pledged a gift of £250,000 to UNESCO to establish a fund to combat illiteracy. The sum equals one day's military expenditure by his country. The Shah said he hoped other countries would follow this example.

Last September the Shah proposed that every nation set aside part of its military budget to fight illiteracy. The world's 700 million adult illiterates represented a challenge that must be taken up, he said. (They comprised two-fifth of the world's

In the language of Arab Socialism today "colonialism" means America, Britain and Israel; "reaction" means anyone who believes in capitalism, especially the wealthy traditional rulers who depend on oil concessions from "imperialist" companies. Mr. Kosygin replied that Syria's firm position against "the machinations of imperialism" met with Soviet support.

#### Chinese Agreement

The return of Khalid Bakdash, long-time Syrian Communist leader, is a cause of conflicting reports. However, even when officially exiled he seemed able to pop up like a jack-in-the-box for a political speech from time to time, so the only question of interest is whether his return is "official" or not. He was leader of the Communist bloc in the Syrian Parliament at the time of the merger with the UAR and left the country just prior to the union.

In Damascus, while the Prime Minister was in Moscow, Syria and People's China signed a cultural agreement for 1966-67. The Syrian Secretary General for Culture stated that the new programme provided for exchange of cultural and educational missions and of radio and television programmes.

population over 15). If children who do not attend school are added, the total number of illiterates is over 1000 million.

#### VIETCONG BUILD-UP

SAIGON—According to US intelligence experts the Viet Cong are building up their strength for a major offensive during the monsoon. Up to 3000 lorries from North Vietnam are said to be in continuous use on the Ho Chi Minh Trail to South Vietnam, stockpiling war material before the monsoon makes roads impassable.

## ON THE Spot

HIMMAT meets the people

## "Musical Ambassadors" —the Paranjoti Chorus

THE VISIT of the Paranjoti Chorus to Beirut was a resounding success, from their opening rendition of Lebanon's national anthem in Arabic through a Bach chorale dedicated to the memory of the late President Aref of Iraq to the final Dravidian Dithyramb composed by the conductor-founder, Dr. Victor Paranjoti.

They played to a full house in the Assembly Hall of the American University under the auspices of His Excellency Ambassador Sumar Sen. The applause was so enthusiastic that three encores were necessary. Beirut was the first stop on a 90-day, 60-concert tour. From here they go on to Europe via Jerusalem and Cairo. They sing in Westminster Abbey during their time in England on June 21 and will give three concerts in Saudi Arabia on their return.

The group numbers twenty-nine. They come from all walks of life—housewives, civil servants, artists, engineers, secretaries, teachers and business men—and they rehearse at least four evenings a week. Their technical perfection, discipline and the free hearts with which they sing are a joy to their audience. They have a repertory of six different programmes, each an hour and a half in length. Their Beirut concert included numbers in Konkani, French,

German, English, Italian and Norwegian.

They are a jolly group to meet. When I asked why they sang, several members responded: "We sing because we like to."

Beneath their joviality there is a common seriousness of purpose. Dr. Paranjoti said, "I wish the average person in India could know how much goodwill this sort of singing generates. We believe that the chorus is an instrument of good. On such a tour we begin to understand other peoples and they us." A senior member of the Indian community here in Beirut commented, "They are the finest kind of ambassadors."

#### Not for Art Alone

Although the choir can trace its beginning from 1926, the actual Paranjoti Chorus dates from 1958. It has attracted international acclaim, especially since its European tour during the summer of 1961 when they gave forty concerts. They are the touring wing of the Bombay Amateur Light Opera Sabha, a non-profit trust. Much of the expenses are born by the members. Some of the proceeds from the Beirut concert were donated to a local charity.

Dr. Paranjoti was for several years Deputy Director of Indian Broadcasting. He resigned to devote himself to the understanding of Western music in India and of Indian music in the West. A man of many talents, he is not only composer and conductor, but also singer, playwright, painter, producer and organist. One notices at once both his sure control and the unassuming manner in which he exercises it. Not satisfied with a mere "Art for art's sake" conception, both conductor and chorus feel that music can be a means of achieving harmony among peoples.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi wrote of them, "The Chorus will help create another bridge between India and the rest of the world."

H.A.



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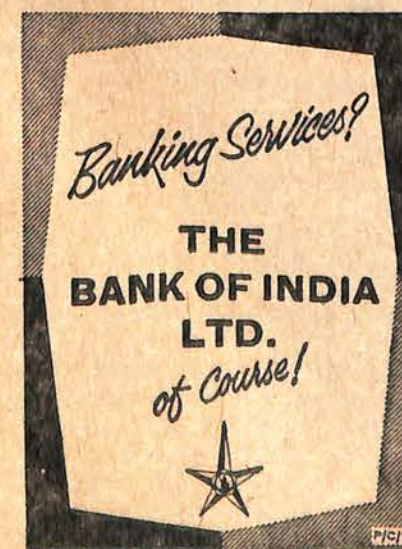
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## LETTERS

### PAY POLICE MORE

In Maharashtra the law enforcement authorities like the police inspire very little confidence in any strata of our society, leave alone the criminal class. What is true of Maharashtra is equally true of any other State of our Union.

As a result of this situation, crimes are increasing day by day. Defaulters break the law with the least compunction and with impunity. Law abiding citizens find it very difficult to carry on even their normal routines in safety. More often than not we find criminals, with least respect for law and order, occupying vantage positions in the social and official life of the society, with ill-gotten wealth wielding much political influence.

Pressure is generally put on sincere and honest officers not to take any action against the culprits. These officers who risk everything to maintain law and order are paid a very beggarly sum of money by way of salary. When one views the comparative prosperity of even the low-paid labour in other sectors of our society one can easily sympathize with the men of our police force for the impossible conditions under which they have to work.

If only they were paid reasonably well corruption would diminish to a great extent. There would not be any need for the Sadachar Samitis. People would regain respect and faith in the Law as well as the Law enforcement authorities. The blackguards will find it very difficult indeed to thrive, as they are doing now.

V. R. SANTHANAM\*  
Kalyan

\*This week's Rs. 10 prize winner

### FIRST THINGS FIRST

Union Minister Mr. Raj Bahadur's emphasis on the set-up of television is quite correct. Indeed, there must be "at least a modest beginning", but the Government should not go for it on a large scale. When we are facing such acute problems as food shortage, etc. we must not spend much time and money on such luxuries.

L. SUBRAMANIAN  
Tirunelveli

### DEMOCRATIC CLUB

Every Indian overseas and for that matter every Asian is often asked by American friends why it is that in Asia they are not trusted and often hated even though the US is helping economically, militarily and in every other conceivable way?

Americans somehow give the impression that they are only anti-Communist and that they will go to any length to support any movement even at the cost of democratic principles to achieve their goal in Asia. If only they would openly and vigorously support the democratic

governments of Asia and not only be anti-Communist but also be anti to all undemocratic movements (military or civilian dictatorships) America's prestige and influence would soar high in Asia.

A democratic club, on the lines of the British Commonwealth, with Australia, Ceylon, India, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, the Philippines and Singapore will be the best mainstay against Communism and autocracy in our part of the world. The US can do much to build up the prestige and economy of these true democracies.

DR. I. S. MENON  
Newcastle-upon-Tyne, England

### SMALL CAR—LUXURY

We should first provide our unfortunate, wretched people with at least bare necessities. It is utterly against democratic principles and spirit to scramble mirthfully, in this hour of predicament, for the luxurious small car.

It is my conviction that we should concentrate all our efforts (—and it includes finance) on solving the food and other problems that are more important and threaten our nascent democracy. First things should come first. Only after ameliorating the lot of the common man should we embark on luxurious projects.

C. DAYAKAR  
Ramachandrapuram

### SMALL CAR—NECESSITY

It is quite un-understandable why our Government should require so many years to finalize the small car project in the public sector. These days a car is no longer a luxury but a necessity.

There is dire need for a small car with a reasonable price of Rs. 7000 to Rs. 8000, as the cars now on the market are exorbitantly priced while their quality is unimaginatively poor.

France, Germany and a few other countries have agreed to collaborate and produce the car at a cheap rate in the public sector. It will be wise of the Government to realize the importance of the small car project before it is too late.

M. C. S. RAO  
Hyderabad 18

### RICE LEFT TO ROT

Over 200 bags of rice have been rotting at the Police Court Store rooms in Egmore, Madras, for over one year, because the stock has not been cleared by the Civil Supplies authorities despite repeated reminders.

These bags of rice have been ordered by magistrates to be confiscated from those who had been convicted of illicit transport of rice into the city. A large portion of the rice has become unfit for human consumption.

Will any higher authorities or Ministers go into this report? Here are millions of hungry people struggling for food but there are also some thousands of careless authorities who never think about people.

S. RAJU  
Karaikeni

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

### MILITARY DICTATORSHIP

The recent military coups in Algeria, Congo and Nigeria endangered by the more recent helter-skelter of power in Indonesia have set the common people in India thinking whether the possibility of a military regime in India stands a chance or not.

When some people in India casually talk about military dictatorship as the panacea for the eradication of the existing evils in the country, they tend to overlook one vital aspect of that special kind of "Indianness" which we have unconsciously come to develop in our minds and hearts. This special Indianness consists in having acquired in ourselves an independence of mind and freedom of expression right from our period of infancy. Nor would it be proper to say that military dictatorship in other countries has brought the desired results.

N. P. BAJAJ  
Patna 8

### MYSORE INVESTMENT

It is welcome news that the Agro-industries Corporation which the Mysore Government proposes to start will have an authorised capital of Rs. 1 crore and a paid up capital of Rs. 30 lakhs. The State Government is impressed with the interest shown by the centre in such an organization.

My intention is that the Corporation should be in charge of manufacture of implements and machinery needed for agriculture, and also of their servicing. It should also undertake research and assist in setting up industries for the manufacture of implements, tractors and power drillers, their import and distribution. The State Government, it seems, has already undertaken the preliminary steps. It has plans to ask the centre for at least 25 per cent of assistance shortly.

T. S. PRASAD  
Bangalore

## VIEWPOINT

### COMPETITION

\* What I am most proud of in my country.

Closing date: May 27

\*\* Candidates Qualities I Would Vote for in the Next Elections.

Closing date: June 10

Prizes: Rs. 25, Rs. 15

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294, Bazargate Street, Bombay-1.

**UNDER THE LENS**—from page 5 and military preparedness against such a threat. However, it is essential to look beyond the immediate problems to the day when the Chinese people and Government are more open and ready for changes. Mao Tse-tung has not been seen in public since November 1965 and there are persistent reports about his illness.

China has exploded her third bomb. It is a serious matter for India whose cities and great industrial belt in Bengal, Bihar and Orissa are threatened. It makes China's neighbours more vulnerable to her blackmail. It is also serious for the United States whose West Coast will now also be threatened by her implacable foe.

At the same time Communist China is engaged in the most serious purge yet of dissident intellectuals, an indication of the failure to enforce complete conformity after twenty years of total dictatorship. It is a symptom of the cracks in the Chinese wall that may in a few years time become gaping holes. How can India prepare for this time?

The Indian view takes account only of the immediate posture of unreasoning aggressiveness of China's present leaders. It assumes a permanence of the present leadership and policies of China that may not be so realistic.

There is immediately need for a policy that visualizes possible changes not only in Chinese leadership, but also in Chinese policy. We must prepare for the day which may not be so far off when we can talk to the Chinese leaders, settle our problems with them to the mutual benefit of both of us and even work together on a bigger basis than the Communist ideology for the good of all the people of Asia and the world. To build on the permanent antagonisms of India and China, or China and the Soviet Union, is foolish and short-sighted. Changes in Chinese leadership may lead to a marriage of convenience between the Soviet Union and China and even an ideological rapprochement between the two. Neither the national nor ideological interests of both are irreconcilable. We need a constructive policy for China that looks beyond the present border conflict and the Bomb.

## FRONTIERS OF science

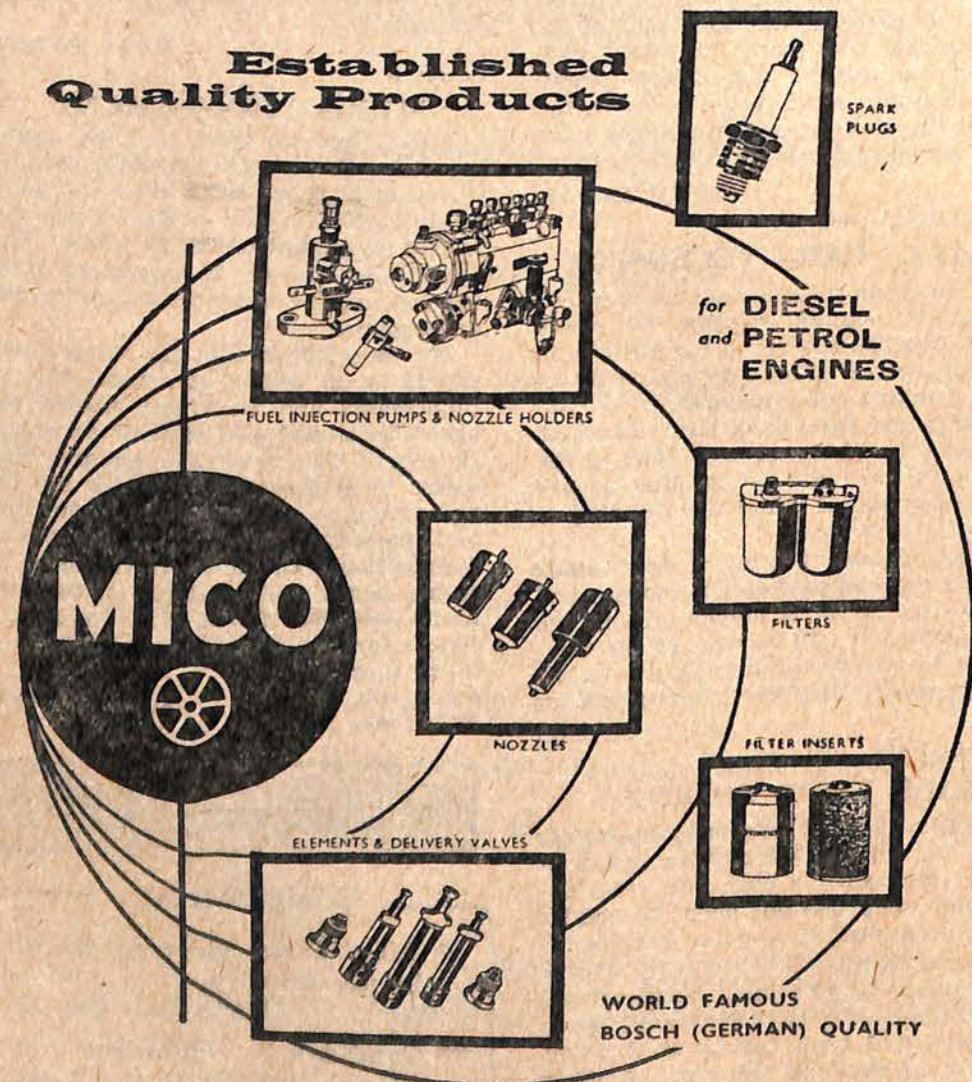
### PEAR-SHAPED WORLD

**CAPE KENNEDY**—The US Geos I satellite, one of the latest put in orbit, will help chart the world's surface more accurately. The 385-pound satellite carries radio equipment designed to determine with an accuracy never possible before the earth's contours. Laser beams from the ground will determine its altitude. An earlier space-shot with less sophisticated instruments discovered that the world was not round but pear-shaped. Another revealed geological features useful in predicting earthquakes and volcanic eruptions. Geos I is the first of a series of satellites designed to chart the earth's features.

### SURGERY ON TV

**ERLANGEN**—Built-in TV cameras help medical students follow difficult operations in the new surgical clinic of Erlangen University Hospital in West Germany. Electrical instruments record the patient's pulse, temperature and blood pressure and transmit them to a lecture room where the students watch the operation on a TV screen.

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## This was a life

### ALA-UD-DIN KHALJI Ruled A.D. 1296—1316

WHEN ALA-UD-DIN informed his adviser of his wish to become the second Alexander, he received the the disillusioning reply: "How can you become Alexander without a teacher like Aristotle?" The candid adviser exhorted him to give up his foolish dreams of universal conquest and religion-creating (for he also wanted to become a prophet) and put his mind to conquering the whole of Hindustan. The Sultan heeded the advice.

Contenting himself with the Macedonian name—which he had loudly proclaimed in the Friday prayers and engraved on his coins and inscriptions: "Sikander Sani", the second Alexander—the Turko-Afghan set about the task of unifying India.

To this task he applied himself so well that Ibn Batuta, the fourteenth century African traveller, called him "one of the best sultans". Indeed "the history of Muslim empire and Muslim administration in India really begins with him. Ala-ud-din, Sher Shah, and Akbar—each marks a distinctive step in the evolution of Indo-Muslim history."

The able megalomaniac expanded his dominion rapidly over different parts of the country. After consolidating his hold on Hindustan proper, the Indo-Gangetic plain, he invaded rich Gujarat of the ancient Chalukyas, subdued most of Rajasthan and reduced the historic land of the Yadavas and other parts of the Deccan.

Under him, the Crescent went for the first time to the South. Next he attacked wealthy Telangana, Eastern Deccan; his army returned from Warangal with a tremendous booty "on a thousand camels groaning under the weight of treasure". He looked further South to Mysore, where the Hoysalas, creators of Halebid and Belure, ruled. After the Hoysalas became vassals of the Delhi Sultan, his general made one of those daring raids which only courage and confidence can conceive; like lightning, he carried Muslim arms down to Rameshwaram.

The general returned to Delhi on October 18, 1311, bearing 612 elephants, 20,000 horses and 96,000 maunds of gold. The greedy emperor had accomplished his historic mission to take Islam to South India, which, stunned, reorganized itself so thoroughly under the powerful Vijaynagara empire that no Muslim dared enter for the next two and a half centuries.

## Q and A

**Q**—Recently Mr. Asoka Mehta and Mr. M. C. Chagla were re-elected to the Rajya Sabha. Needn't all the Ministers be members of the Lok Sabha?  
JANAKI VARDEHAN, Bangalore 20

**A**—No, they need not. Under the Indian Constitution, the President has the right to nominate persons to the Rajya Sabha when the Prime Minister wants to tap talent outside the Parliament for the purpose of Government. The Rajya Sabha is composed mainly of representatives of States elected by the State Assemblies and they don't have to go directly to the masses.

In fact, India's Prime Minister is a member of the Rajya Sabha. She was first nominated to the Rajya Sabha when Mr. Shastri chose her in June 1964.

**Q**—Who invented Radar? When and why was it invented?

N. L. SUBBALAKSHMI,  
Bangalore 3

**A**—The principle of radar was developed in 1922 by two scientists of the U.S. Naval Research Aircraft Laboratory, Dr. A. Hoyt Taylor and Leo C. Young. The U.S. Navy ordered radar for ships in 1936. Meanwhile Britain independently developed radar, which was called Radio Location, and it was put to extensive use in World War II to alert Britain of German air raids. In fact the American radar at Pearl Harbour recorded the coming of Japanese planes, but no hostile mission was suspected.

Radar is now extensively used for commercial planes. Radar can also locate the range of missiles, ships or planes that may need to be tracked. It is also used for offensive purposes like bombing raids and artillery firing.

**Q**—Why does not HIMMAT boldly name a few persons who can safely lead our country to the desired goal.

N. Ch. VEERACHARI,  
Hyderabad 4.

**A**—HIMMAT is interested in incorruptible and efficient leadership at all levels of life especially public life. Its aim is to make people alert, that the real issue is not which party a man may belong to but what character he possesses, and what motives drive him in the elections. It is not for HIMMAT to keep a list of candidates who are good and a black list of candidates who are bad. HIMMAT wants to give every chance to the leadership of today to change and lead the country. But it will not wait helplessly till that day. The task to forge leaders of the future committed to change this country will proceed. And it is HIMMAT's job to raise this army, which excludes no one.

**Q**—Indonesia seems to be not yet ripe for Communism. What in your opinion will be its fate in the near future?

J. JAGGAYYA,  
Hyderabad 20

**A**—Indonesia is "ripe" for something much better than Communism, and much bigger than the anti-communism that has taken such a heavy toll in the lives of people there.

Its fate will be decided by what ideology motivates her, whether she can create a leadership of upright men, and whether she will set right some of her past policies. For Indonesia's own sake it is essential that she calls off the confrontation with Malaysia, makes peace with her neighbours and concentrates on a solution of her economic problems. If she does that, many nations of the world will be more than happy to do everything for her.

Indonesia is one of the richest nations in the world, both in minerals and vegetation. India should help in every way she can to welcome her back into the comity of nations from which the hair-brain policies of Sukarno and Subandrio alienated her.

ANY QUESTIONS?  
SEND THEM TO Q & A, HIMMAT.

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—Circulation Manager.

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# Strength, Wisdom And Care

By Rajmohan Gandhi

THE WEST BENGAL Chief Minister, M. P. C. Sen, foresees a major upheaval in West Bengal.

In a letter to the Prime Minister, he is believed to have referred to what he called a general feeling in the State that nothing was being done by the Government to solve its acute problems.

A major upheaval will come not only to Bengal but to the whole country if India does not get a new style of leadership.

India requires a strong, wise and loving father. In fact she needs thousands of such fathers, and mothers. Too often one finds weakness, unwisdom and unconcern in those who have this country's destiny in their hands.

We are a people starved of genuine care and concern for one another. There is a lot of sentimental wailing and weeping when people die, and a certain number of sighs for the starving and the crippled. But of real unselfish interest in one another we have very little, whether in the home, office, trade union, state assembly or cabinet.

We are often harsh and crude with one another. Yet almost every single time I have approached other men with an honest desire to be of assistance in their finding a purpose for their lives, I have met with a great response. Our Indian people have great hearts and anyone who goes out to them is welcomed instantly and wholly.

Our Cabinet Ministers, parliamentarians, civil servants and industrialists would do well to ask themselves honestly how they treat their families, colleagues, staff and those around them. Is there a burning desire to develop the finest qualities in others, a preparedness to use one's time and life for that one purpose? Or is the desire to squash other people to perpetuate one's own place and prominence?

## Compassion and Clarity

Our people need care and compassion. But they also need clear instruction and firmness. To be controlled by fear of how people will react not only destroys the name of the Government, it brings positive harm to the angry men who are appeased.

It was the President, Dr. Radhakrishnan, who urged not so long

ago that our leaders should lead and set the national mood, instead of following what they believed it to be. If the President were to learn to create such a leadership and present it to the country, his place in our future history will be higher than that of most famous names of this age.

Wisdom comes to a man who is humble. Fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom, it used to be said. I do not mean by humility the meek, cringing, phoney attitude of many of our prominent personalities. I mean by it the simple honesty of a vigorous fighting man who is aware of what he knows and what he does not and who turns to those who do know what he doesn't.

For this reason I applaud Mrs. Indira Gandhi for her initiative in seeking a dialogue with men in different professions, including younger men. I do not know what has actually taken place during some of these discussions, but if they are conducted in a practical spirit of honest inquiry and a searching together for what is needed, the results should be most interesting. But if narrow points of view are to be stuck to and the dialogue merely hides inflexibility, the result will be a costly disillusionment.

## Produce Leaders

In any case, our task as the Indian people is more than to wish and pray for our existing rulers to become strong, wise and loving. Our job is to acquire strength and wisdom and care ourselves and to train others to acquire them. India's five hundred million people can produce thousands of such leaders. And they may do it faster than some think.

As the people face the daily worsening of the economic situation, it becomes impossible for them to understand why our factories should work at half capacity or less. They are not easily convinced by the explanation that foreign exchange is scarce. And that explanation is superficial.

A Bombay factory manager told me the other day that his plant has not been working for five continuous months. I do not think that this particular manager is inefficient. I do think that if most of our influential men, including our leaders, were really to convert

their potential skill into daily performance, our economic problems would find a solution. I believe that ultimately our factories work at less than capacity because large numbers of our men use only a hundredth of their mental abilities and of the courage that lies covered up in their hearts.

## Unconvincing Champions

To keep the economy going and to maintain order in society, different governments in the world try a combination of adequate material incentives, deterring punishment and an appeal to love of country. In India today none of these methods is in effective operation. There are no reasonable rewards to an honest man for enterprise. There are no swift means of discovering and punishing dishonest men. True, appeals for national solidarity are systematically made, but by and large our people sense something unconvincing about them. Much too often they appear to be exhortations for sacrifice by men not quite prepared to go all the way themselves.

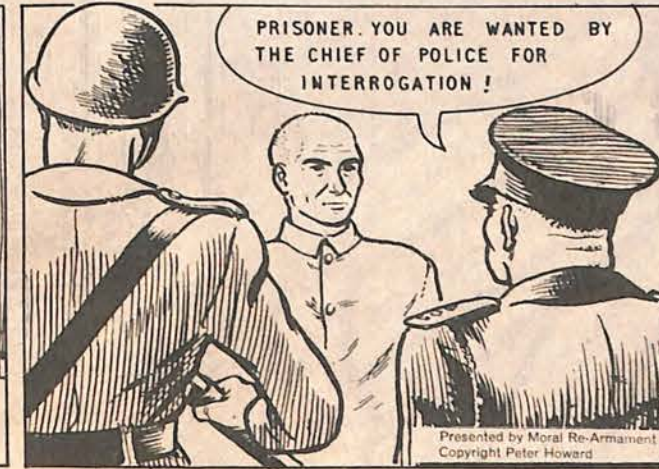
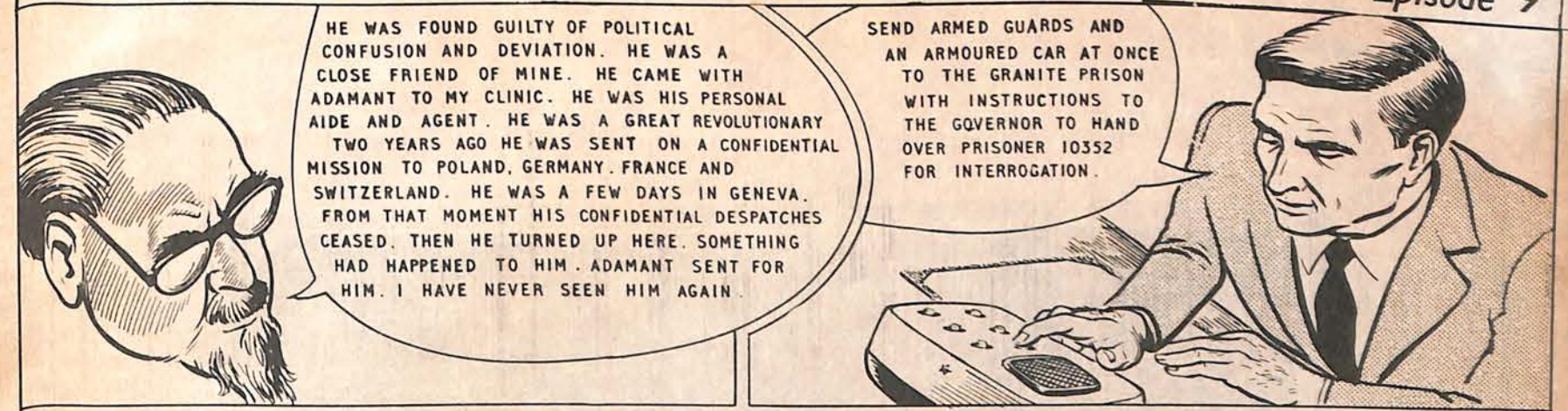
The common man, I believe, is going to be India's salvation. In this belief I am proud to differ from many. Some self-appointed champions of the proletariat possess an unhidden contempt for the common man. To them he is always buyable, always bully-able and condemned forever to a sheep-like existence.

I thoroughly disagree. Our people may indeed accept bribes and yield for a time before threats. But I am completely convinced that they are now heartily sick of our corrupt society and will follow all those who propose confidently and unselfishly to change it. They may still accept the cash and hospitality of those who wish to buy their votes, but they will vote for the straight and bold man, provided such a man can obtain a face-to-face confrontation with the people.

There is no room in India now for the man who wants to be honest but will not fight. He will be displaced in a hurry. But those resolved to be honest and fearless in their fight can create a situation which may force the corrupt and self-seeking to run for cover.

# THE DICTATOR'S SLIPPERS by PETER HOWARD

Episode 9



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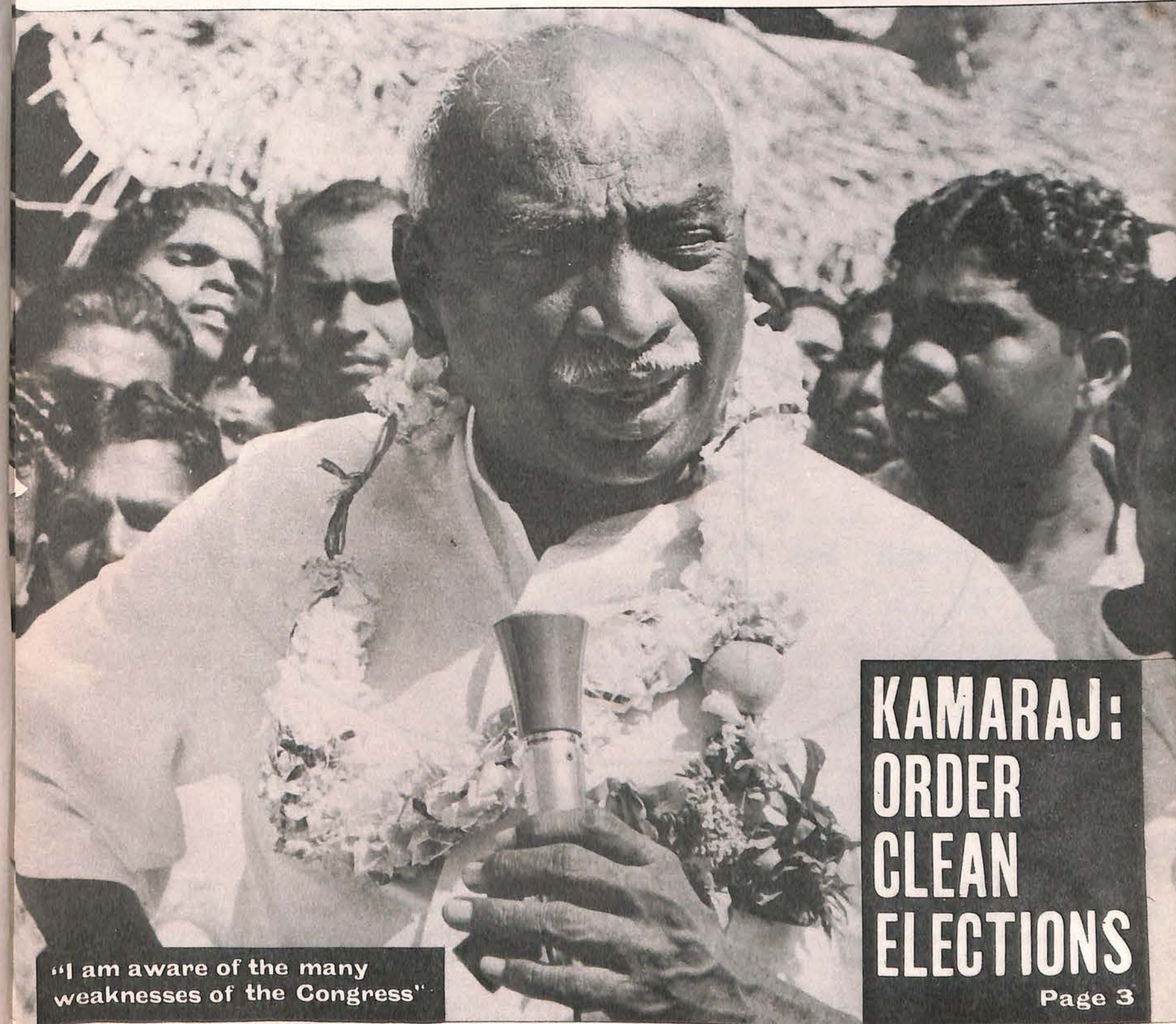
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"I am aware of the many weaknesses of the Congress"

**KAMARAJ:  
ORDER  
CLEAN  
ELECTIONS**

Page 3

Under the Lens

**NASSER RETHINKS NON-ALIGNMENT**