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HIMMAT

25P.

Asia's new voice

WEEKLY



**BIRTHDAY
OF THE
MONTH**

Page 15

Friday
August 27
1965

Exclusive

KERALA TO-DAY

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HIMMAT

Asia's new voice

WEEKLY

Bombay

Friday, August 27, 1965

Vol. I No. 43

More Heroic Stuff

"PLEASE, in the interests of India, leave the students alone," Chief Justice Gajendragadkar begged of politicians in Bombay.

History, continued the Chief Justice of India, may forgive the politician his other mistakes, but not his toying with future citizens.

India is fortunate in having at the head of its judiciary a person whose interest is not in law alone. His remarks come at a time when reports say that students have been exploited by politicians to agitate in Indore, Patna, Calcutta, Hyderabad and elsewhere.

It is not possible, however, to isolate students from the influence of politicians. They, like supplementary budgets, are a part of the national scene. Yet it is possible to create such a climate in India that when mischief-bent politicians meet the students, it is the students who will impact them rather than the other way around.

No one who cares for India can be unconcerned by the techniques of some political parties. Under instructions from one such party, its followers crept up at dead of night on a statue of King George V in Delhi, chopped off its nose, tarred its face, attacked two ordinary policemen on duty and ran away, cowardly leaving one of their own injured co-conspirators behind.

There is more heroic stuff in our youth than to fall for such pranks. Students should be challenging politicians with their ardour to set the world aright and question accepted ways of doing things. If our youth went on the offensive, with their joy, humour and passion for a better India, they would be joined by the best of our public men. Together they can give to the whole country a new sense of faith, direction and destiny.

Strategic Mauritius

MAURITIUS is the key to the Indian Ocean. Situated 1,400 miles from the African mainland and 2,500 miles from Bombay, Portuguese, Dutch, French and British have played their part in the island's history. A melting pot of races, Mauritius has 730,000 people comprising 52 per cent Hindus, 16 per cent Muslims, 29 per cent Creoles (of mixed race), two per cent Chinese and one per cent European.

They lived in comparative peace till last May when there were communal, or some say racial, riots. The state of emergency was lifted only on August 1.

In October, at a Constitutional Conference to be held in London, Mauritian leaders will be present. Premier S. Ramgoolam is expected to claim independence within the Commonwealth and maintain very close ties with it. There is little opposition to Western

bases on the island and some such arrangement will probably work out. Some opposition parties prefer integration with Britain, as minorities fear Indian domination.

Premier Ramgoolam heads the only multi-racial party—the Labour Party—with 19 out of 40 seats. He rules in coalition with the Muslim Action Front with four seats. A middle-of-the road politician, he does not have an easy task to hold his island together. He has so far tended to discount China's designs. Peking attempted to send one of its top agents in East Africa, Kao-ling, to visit the island. Kao-ling, representative of the Hsin-hua News Agency in Dar es Salaam, is credited with an important role in the Zanzibar revolution. Premier Ramgoolam is reported to have invited him to Mauritius. The British authorities stepped in and would not permit Kao-ling to land at the airport.

Ramgoolam's temptation may be to please everybody but he will have to be firm enough to tell some visitors to keep their hands off his island.

What Mauritius needs, Dr. Ramgoolam says, is a stable government. True, but he will have to underwrite it by giving his people one common goal that will make them rise above their race and their fears. With a sane multi-racial society, Mauritius could be a model both Singapore and Cyprus might follow.

Computer Marksism

FOLLOWING the performance given by a computer in the Quebec Education Department last week, students in vast numbers are now expected to clamour for the adoption of computers in the marking of all examination papers. This particular electronic brain was found to be definitely biased in the direction of the poor struggling examinee.

Apparently, no matter what coded information was fed into the beast, it always came up with better than possible marks.

One puzzled Ottawa student even received a creditable 72 per cent in typing though she had not submitted a paper in this subject. Another girl was awarded 82 per cent by the computer for her English paper though she admitted later that she was only able to complete about 20 per cent of the questions.

Such a computer's possibilities are endless if one were linked up with the present system of examinations in India! Where the marks one gets are so often the be-all of education, rather than a real test of practical aptitude and experience, such a machine could guarantee an even greater supply of degree holders.

There are some, however, who would go so far as to say that the exorbitant outlay is really unnecessary as a similar system of marking is in practice already.

Briefly Speaking ...

Praise does not make you holier than you are, nor blame more wicked.
THOMAS A KEMPIS 1380-1471

Innovation

THE UNIVERSITY of Agricultural Sciences at Hebbal, Mysore State, has dispensed with the posts of peons, dafedars and clerks to reduce the cost of the establishment. The First Annual Report says that a few messengers, watchmen, sweepers and gardeners would be retained, but the class of peons is felt unnecessary.

The proposal is to reform office procedure. Every officer is expected to clear his correspondence on the day of receipt. To facilitate his task, he will have ready access to all connected files near his table. There will be no need for papers to go from table to table, officer to officer.

This is a most interesting experiment and should be watched with great interest and perhaps some ad-

vantage by Government and business firms.

It seems, however, a bit invidious to single out peons for the axe whilst in many establishments officers are sometimes as superfluous as the peons. Perhaps by putting more responsibility on the officers it is hoped that the system will weed out those who have collected the most files but have acted on the least.

Bouquet For Railways

CONGRATULATIONS. The Indian Railways' accident record has shown a decline in the number of serious accidents on the railways. In 1953-1954 the figure came to 20 serious accidents. Ten years later, only five such accidents occurred.

Anytime Is Teatime

INDIA AND PAKISTAN have at least united on one thing—an advertising campaign to boost tea sales among teenagers in Britain. They are joined in this task by Ceylon, Indonesia and British tea distributors and brokers. A Rs. 80 lakhs annual campaign will be launched on October 1. Ceylon and India, who supply three-quarters of the world's tea, will provide half the sum.

Although older people in Britain drink a great deal of tea, youngsters tend to drink more coffee—with the popularity of coffee bars. Mather and Crowther, the advertising agents who launched the famous "Drinka Pinta Milka Day" campaign, are responsible for the Tea Board campaign.

Bourgeois Habits

EAST EUROPE, still short of consumer goods, gives scope for smuggling. A report states that in the Tatra district of Czechoslovakia police picked up a man who, over the last two years, had bought half a ton of press-studs and zip fasteners to smuggle them into Poland, where they are scarce. In return, he has smuggled into Czechoslovakia clothing, alcoholic drinks... and six live cows.

Parallel Parliament

AN ENTHUSIASTIC young man walked into HEMMAT office the other day.

His name was Jawahir J. Merchant. He is "Prime Minister" of the Siddarth College of Arts and Commerce. He told me that in Siddarth they don't have a mock parliament but an actual parliament. All the parties have the labels of existing political ones and have to defend the policies of these parties. Not an easy job. The "ruling party" is the National Congress in coalition with the P.S.P.

He showed me his party's manifesto. "We want progress to be the servant and not the master of man. We understand that you ask not only how fast we are going, but where we are headed... The destiny of mankind is in the hands of God."

The young man is a person with conviction. "The Opposition attacks me for including God in politics, but I believe in Him."

Marriage By Computers

A MARRIAGE AGENCY in Prague arranges marriages by computer. Svavla, the official matrimonial agency, handles 3,800 applications a month and succeeds in arranging about 40 computed marriages.

Applicants are interviewed by a psychologist who fills in a detailed

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TURN TO PAGE 19

questionnaire. The information is fed into the machine which does the rest.

Commenting on this marriage computer, a London paper says, "Several decades will have to pass before it can be proved that marriages arranged by Communist computers are any less happy or enduring than marriages arranged by the free play of gland and emotion."

Sacrifice Sparks

A SMALL PIECE of gold, gifted by an Andhra Pradesh school teacher to the National Foundation for Teachers' Welfare, brought forward a response from a Baroda industrial firm who decided to contribute 5,000 times the market value of the gold piece for the privilege of keeping it as a memento. The gold piece was worth Rs. 2. The firm's donation Rs. 10,000.

R.M.L.

Kerala Takes Things Easy

By G. S. Kartha

The people of Kerala, highly advanced in education and political consciousness, seem to be taking things easy under President's Rule. There is little evidence of any deep concern among them about the absence of an elected government. The suspension of democracy in the State for the fourth time is considered as the inevitable consequence of the way politicians have behaved.

Life runs quite normally in the State, while the politicians are hibernating, looking forward to the next elections.

The people are disgusted with political bickerings, corrupt politicians and election-time promises that proved meaningless. Slogans have lost their glamour. Today it is very difficult for any party, even the Left Communists who had a windfall in the last elections, to organize an impressive mass demonstration.

Stern Measures

The average voter is discriminating, shrewd, and highly sensitive to any injustice or irresponsibility on the part of the political leader or civil servant. He judges leaders not by what they profess, but by their performance. Thus, Kerala has very few leaders who are fully trusted by the people.

Now, the people seem to have decided to give a fair chance to the Presidential Regime to provide a good and clean administration which the democratic governments had failed to give. They want stern measures against corruption, end of red tapism, and respect for law and authority restored. The present administration headed by the State Go-

vemor, Mr. A. P. Jain, has raised considerable hopes in this direction.

It is not easy for any politician, even a Congress leader, to think of driving to Trivandrum and pulling wires there, because the politicians have lost their representative character. And, the present administration resists political interference in day-to-day matters. The tax-evaders also do not have easy access to the highest circle of authority. These things are, of course, disappointing to the politicians, whose main business was to run to the Ministers with recommendations.

The honest belief of many people is that the longer elections are postponed, the better for the State, although they admit that good government cannot be a substitute for self-government.

While the prevalent mood of the people indicates that any election held before 1967, the year for National Elections, will prove to be a waste of energy and tax-payer's money, the pressure groups press for early elections. The Opposition parties including the Communists are afraid of their political fuel running out, if elections are postponed till 1967.

Congress Stands Alone

As things stand at present, no single party can ensure a stable government in Kerala—neither the Communists nor the Congress, even if their respective "rebel wings" agreed to rejoin the parent organizations. The Leftist parties realize this, and therefore they think in terms of a united front for the elections. Although opinion gains strength that all parties wedded to Democracy should stand together and face the challenge of the Communists, the Kerala Pradesh Congress leadership prefers to stand alone and fight the elections.

Union Home Minister Gulzarilal Nanda explored possibilities of the Congress and the dissident "Kerala Congress" coming together to end the present political confusion in the State and to meet the challenge posed by the Communists. During his recent visit to Trivandrum, he held talks with the leaders of the Nairs,



Highly advanced in education and politically conscious, people are taking President's Rule quite calmly.

Christians, and Ezhavas, whose organizations have a big hold on the political life of the State.

The dissident Kerala Congress is not in a mood to return to the parent organization, although the Congress chief has thrown the doors open for "those who believed in the Congress policy of Socialism". Kerala Congress is fairly strong in the State, and its leaders would prefer to join hands with the Congress as equal partners in a Democratic Alliance, together with the Muslim League.

Leaders Unpopular

It is a known fact that political principles are used by certain Congress leaders to cover up their real motives which are purely personal. And that is one of the reasons for the unpopularity of those leaders. Whatever this group thinks, it is widely believed that if the Congress will take the trouble of winning the Nairs, Ezhavas, Christians, and Muslims, not as communities but as people, and work together on agreed points instead of harping on differences, the future of democracy will be bright in Kerala. For this New Delhi will have to give the green signal, and even push the local leadership in that direction if necessary.

Continued on page 16

CHALTA HAI...

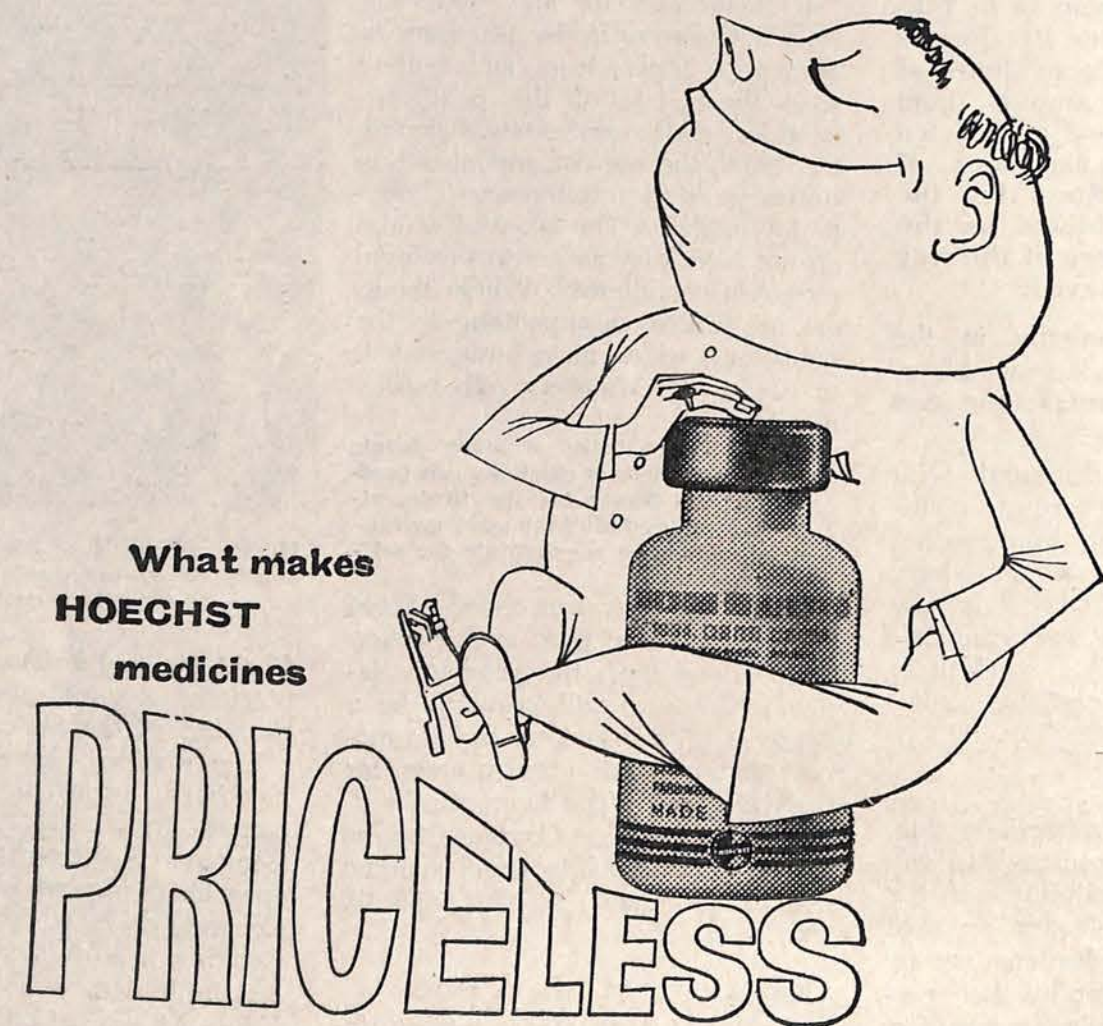


"As a matter of fact the plans were all in Hindi. I did my best but frankly I don't understand the language very well".

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LADY HAMILTON



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HP. 77 (R)-140

Is Russia Returning to a Free Enterprise System?

There is a new realism in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe as the leaders of these countries search for efficiency and increased productivity.

There is a greater concern for the consumer as more and better quality goods are sought to be made available to him. There is a fresh thrust to overcome the unwieldiness of totalitarian planning as more decisions are left to the manager on the spot who knows his situation better than the planner in the faraway metropolis.

Various experimental steps are under way. The best known of these was started a year ago in a clothing factory in Moscow and a women's coat factory in Gorki. It was later extended to 400 factories of the Soviet apparel and footwear industries. Under this system factory managers have the right to set their own output plans, determined on the basis of orders received directly from wholesalers and retailers. They may also fix the size of the payroll and the numbers of workers needed.

As from July 1, stores and restaurants in a few selected cities have also been granted the right to run their own affairs without instructions from superior agencies as long as they meet the targets set for them in volume of sales and profit rate.

Under this system a manager may hire more sales help and spend money on store appearance and window displays without approval of the higher authorities. Greater emphasis is also placed on market research and advertisement of the product.

Looser Control

According to a decree of the Council of National Economy, the Soviet's industrial agency, four large factories of the dairy, meat packing and confectionery industries would be converted to the new system of profit-motivated management from October 1.

The Soviet trade union newspaper *Trud* announced recently that the machine building industry would also be granted greater autonomy in the future. Presumably, therefore, one might foresee a gradual loosening of control over all sectors of the economy,

In Yugoslavia, Poland, Hungary, Czechoslovakia, Eastern Germany and Bulgaria changes in the structure and management of economies are taking place or are scheduled. Yugoslavia led the way fifteen years ago with many innovations, the best known of which is the considerable freedom granted to enterprises and to "workers' councils" elected by the workers.

Poland's chief economic planner, Stefan Gedrychowski, is reported to have officially announced the new direction of Polish planning in a speech to a closed session of the central committee of the governing Polish United Workers (Communist Party) (*New York Times*, July 28, 1965). Emphasizing that Poland will continue to have a planned economy, he added, "But we must introduce methods that will lead to an optimum harmony between central planning and individual initiative at lower levels."

Restoring Efficiency

The Czechs are similarly engaged in a determined bid to restore efficiency to the once famed enterprise of their nation. Considerable freedom has been granted to individual factories. All of industry is now being organized into ninety trusts which will take over many of the functions of the planners.

In a recent issue of the *World Marxist Review*, organ of the world Communist movement, a Czechoslovakian economist defends small scale private enterprise and argues that state ownership of such small establishments as tobacconists' shops, small restaurants, taxicabs, etc. requires "a huge administrative staff" and "heavy overloads which make it difficult for public services to pay for themselves".

Even in conservative Bulgaria reform began in April, 1964, when 52 plants were designated for a system of incentives based on cost-cutting and direct contacts between producers and consumers.

To a considerable extent, these changes are a necessary consequence of the complexity of the developed economy. Planning in the initial

Under
the
Lens



by R. VAITHESWARAN

stages of an underdeveloped country is comparatively simple with targets set for a few basic items in agriculture and industry such as food grains, electric power, railways, roads, iron ore, coal and steel. But in present day Soviet Russia there are 200,000 industrial establishments producing some 20 million different products and even now Gosplan, the highest planning agency of the Soviet Union, in Moscow plans the output of only 18,000 items. Subordinate agencies at various levels plan for the rest.

The head of the Soviet programme of research in Cybernetics estimated some time ago that failing a radical reform in planning methods, the planning bureaucracy would grow 36-fold by 1980 requiring the services of the entire population of the Soviet Union.

The whole business gets terribly complicated as manufacture is not only a resultant of quantities of raw material, machinery and manpower and time, it is also part of an intricate network of supplies and demands that have to be balanced in the whole economy.

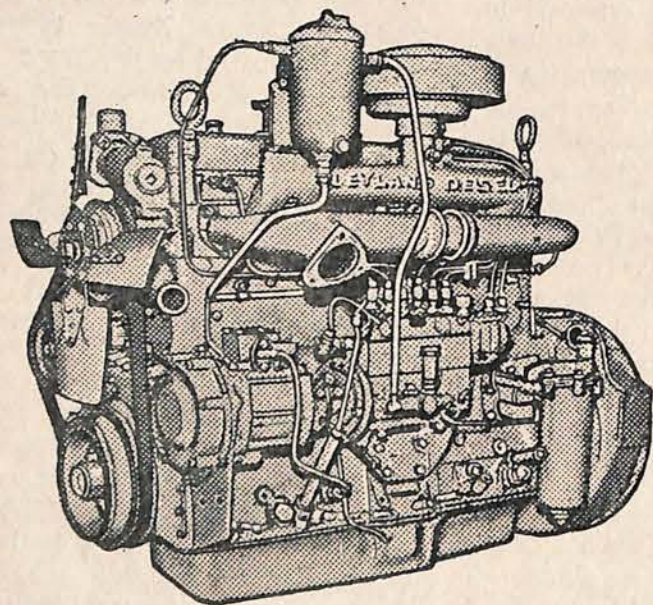
Material Incentive

The Gosplan has hitherto decided not only what but how to produce. The factory manager is instructed in detail on the volume and kinds of output, the methods of production to be employed, the cost and physical amount of raw materials used, the target to be realized in each quarter, etc., etc. The volume of instructions gets so bulky and detailed that despite the painstaking work that goes into preparing it, it is consigned to the archives and is rarely referred to. Sometimes one gets the unbelievable situation where the production of tyres, for example, is planned without reference to the number of automobiles on the road.

Soviet economist Professor Liber-

Continued on page 16

A heavy-duty engine for a heavy-duty chassis



Mark III Diesel Engine

The Ashok Leyland Mark III diesel engine with its developed power of 100 B. H. P. at 2,200 R. P. M., has set up standards of longevity and operating economy. It has been developed with a background of experience in diesel engine power requirements for transport of men and materials. Its nitrided crankshaft is the toughest known and rarely needs the first regrind under 200,000 miles. Contributing to ease of maintenance are the push-fit cylinder liners which are replaceable with the engine *in situ*.

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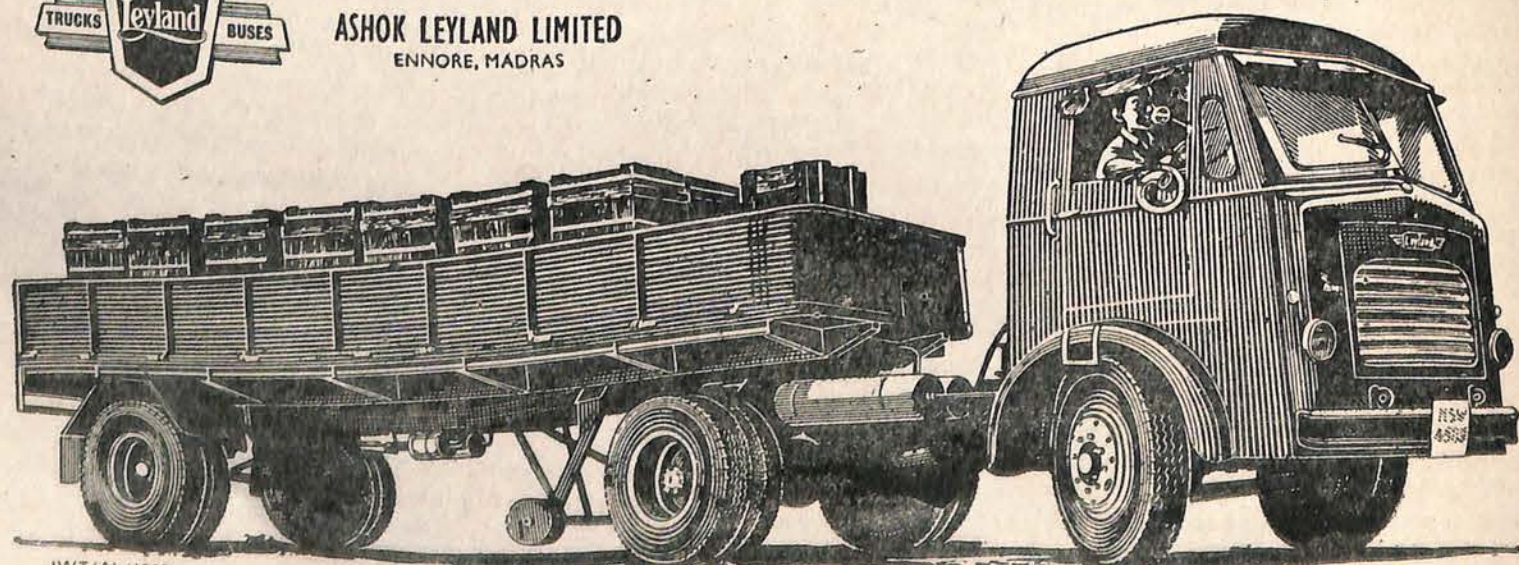
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FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

Sato's Hot Reception in Okinawa

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo

The incident in Okinawa last week, when Mr. Eisaku Sato, first Japanese Prime Minister to visit the island since the war, was forced by demonstrations to take refuge in a U. S. Army billet, was predictable.

Okinawa, which was turned over to American administration under the Peace Treaty, is still regarded officially by both the United States and Japan as territory over which Japan has residual sovereignty. Presidents Kennedy and Johnson have both confirmed this position and have taken steps to expand Japanese participation in improving the economy and welfare of the people of Okinawa (or more accurately the people of the Ryukyu Islands, of which Okinawa is the main island).

The American High Commissioner in the Ryukyus, Lieutenant-General Albert Watson, has in the last year turned over a large number of administrative prerogatives to the Japanese local administration.

While gradual steps are being taken to increase the Okinawans' political, social and economic responsibility and increase their ties with Japan, there is widespread pressure on the Sato Government to secure full administrative rights for Japan



Premier Sato

over the Ryukyu islands.

Some Japanese circles are considering how Japan could exercise full administration over the islands while allowing the Americans to have full use of their bases. There are two major obstacles: the military facilities, including roads, water supply and other public utilities, are so interwoven with the rest of the islands' facilities that a separate administration would probably be impracticable. In addition, Japan's Constitution prohibits the aggressive use of weapons and has been interpreted to mean that nuclear armaments are banned in the country. All Cabinets in Japan have taken this position with wide public support.

The return of the Ryukyus without surmounting this policy and the massive public opposition its rejection would provoke would seriously reduce the military value of the islands. It is unlikely that the United States, or perhaps any other anti-Communist nations of the Far East, would agree to such a situation.

Sato undoubtedly realizes these impracticabilities and wants a firm American military presence for the sake of his nation's security. Yet he seems to feel it wiser to avoid aggravating the opposition and tries to promote as close Japanese connections as feasible with Okinawa.

Voting Act Ends 95 Years of Waiting

FROM BRUCE CURRIE

Detroit

"Today is a triumph for freedom as huge as any victory that's ever been won on any battlefield," said President Johnson in his speech to Members of Congress, the Cabinet and guests, Negro and white, who witnessed the signing of the Voting Rights Act.

Ever since the 15th Amendment to the Constitution guaranteed all races the right to vote 95 years ago, millions of Negroes have been denied the opportunity to exercise that right because of state-enacted legal obstacles to voter registration.

In some Southern states where literacy tests were required, white registrants would be given a cursory examination, while Negro applicants would find their slightest mistake grounds for rejection. In five South-

Continued on next page

The week in Asia

CANBERRA—Prime Minister Menzies announced that Australia is sending more troops to Vietnam and extending military conscription.

COLOMBO—The Senanayake Government announced its policy to implement the agreement made by the S.L.F.P. under the late Mr. Bandaranaike to make Tamil the language of administration in northern and eastern provinces.

SAIGON—American pilots have been ordered to destroy all surface-to-air missile sites they encounter in North Vietnam. The orders did not exclude the five missile sites around Hanoi built with Soviet assistance.

KUALA LUMPUR—The Minister for Sabah Affairs and Civil Defence, and former Chief Minister of Sabah, Dato Donald Stephens, resigned from Tunku Abdul Rahman's cabinet while the Tunku was on a tour of the Borneo states.

SAIGON—A crack Viet Cong regiment of 2,000 trapped with its back to the sea by an airborne American marine regiment, was dealt a crushing defeat in the first direct confrontation of American and Viet Cong regular forces. The Viet Cong monsoon offensive appears to be dying out.

DJAKARTA—China and Indonesia have agreed not to recognize Singapore in the near future following a visit of Chinese Foreign Minister Chen Yi. Indonesian Foreign Minister Subandrio announced that the two countries "had co-ordinated our policy especially regarding Malaysia" and that the policy of "confrontation" against Malaysia and Singapore would continue.

SEOUL—Two thousand students clashed with police in a flare-up of rioting against the normalization of relations with Japan.

DJAKARTA—Pakistan and Indonesia established a joint Economic and Cultural Organization designed to expand into a regional body if other countries wish to participate.

KUALA LUMPUR—The Malaysian Government has announced it will ban the People's Action Party, sister group of the governing party in Singapore.

SAIGON—Prime Minister Gao Ky announced that moves had been initiated to form an anti-Communist alliance in South-East Asia following his visits to Taiwan and Thailand. Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek assured South Vietnam of substantial support including troops if requested.

DJAKARTA—Indonesia withdrew from the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. No reasons were given.

KARACHI—Pakistan conferred its highest civil award on Indonesian Foreign Minister Subandrio.

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

ern states the poll tax posed a financial hurdle more easily overcome by the higher-income whites than the poorer Negroes.

The Civil Rights Act will also enfranchise thousands of Spanish-speaking Puerto Ricans who have emigrated to New York but cannot read or write English. They qualify with a sixth grade education from a school conducted in a language "other than English".

The paradox of a United States that advocated democratic elections abroad, but condoned voting discrimination at home, has been the source of caustic comment for years. But the scars that this contradiction has left on the soul of America itself have not been so apparent.

Swift Action

The President, who first advocated voting rights legislation as Senate Majority Leader in 1957, put the case simply.

"This act flows from a clear and simple wrong. Its only purpose is to right that wrong. Millions of Americans are denied the right to vote because of their colour. This law will ensure them the right to vote. The wrong is one which no American in his heart can justify. The right is one which no American, true to our principles, can deny."

Moving speedily, the U.S. Justice Department in 48 hours filed suit to abolish the poll tax in Mississippi, Alabama, Texas and Virginia on the grounds that it is unconstitutional.

At the same time 45 Federal voting

examiners under the powers and provisions of the Voting Rights Act moved into 15 Deep South counties that have a history of resistance to Negro voter registration. They immediately began registering eligible Negroes.

The head of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People (NAACP) in Mississippi estimated 100,000 Negroes would be added to the State's voting rolls in the coming year. There are 28,000 Negro voters now. In nearby Alabama, where the Selma demonstrations last March spurred Congressional action on the Voting Rights Act, Negro leaders say their registration figure of 115,000 will double by November, 1966.

For the most part, Southern political leaders like Governor George C. Wallace have remained silent. There is tacit acceptance of the inevitable.

With the passage of last year's Civil Rights Act and this year's Voting Rights Act, racial discrimination at the polls, in employment and in public accommodation has been legally outlawed. Now begins the more

Transport Workers Compute the Future

FROM GORDON WISE

Copenhagen

When it comes to technology or transport, Frank Cousins of Britain knows what he is talking about. In his main address to the recent Congress of the International Transport Workers (I.T.F.), Britain's first-ever Minister of Technology talked about technological trends and the way forward.

I asked him whether the automation revolution would rapidly lift the living levels of the developing nations. "Certainly," he said emphatically.

complicated, demanding effort to help the Negro, in the President's words, "enter the mainstream of American life—not the conformity that blurs enriching differences of culture and tradition, but rather the opportunity that gives each a chance to choose, for centuries of oppression and hatred have already taken their painful toll."

Dr. Martin Luther King, who led the Selma protest demonstrations, now says "economic freedom" is the new battle cry.

Other leaders such as the National Urban League's Executive Director, Whitney Young, believe there are increasing economic opportunities for Negroes but the next great advance for the Negro "must be a revolution of fulfilment that will call forth all the grandeur and greatness that is in our people".

Certainly there is urgent need to eradicate poverty, erect housing and enrich education, all of which the Federal Government is planning to do. But if these were the end-all of human existence, the affluent whites would have solved all their problems long since, which they have not.

"They won't have to go laboriously through the industrial revolution. They can jump straight to computer methods. We would train their people how to handle these new techniques which we are so fast developing."

A labour leader who has for long years grappled mainly with the bread and butter needs of his million and more Transport and General Workers' Union members, Frank Cousins now ploughs a wider furrow. "Seeking labour's fair share is not an end in itself," he told delegates. "There is a new world in front of us for our grasp. We need to look to the future, beyond the basic problems of wages and hours, desirable as they are."

This is the thinking trend of the bigger men of labour. Their concern is not to stem the flow of modern methods but to ensure that all mankind benefits from them. Capable

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

West German railwaymen's leader, Herr Seibert, told me that he will visit India to see what his union can do to help the 1,200,000 railwaymen. The advanced countries, he said, should not "preoccupy ourselves with the disposal of a surplus, but to rid the world of need".

This transport international, for all who earn their living by land, sea and air transport, was founded in 1896. Its 340 member organizations claim 6½ million men in 83 countries. Copenhagen's well appointed Folkets Hus, headquarters of the Danish Trade Unions, saw fishing trawler crews rubbing shoulders with liner captains, dockers and bargemen sitting with airline stewards and taxi-drivers.

The 7 delegates from India represented as many unions. They all spoke, some ably. When Priya Gupta

The week elsewhere

CHINA AID OBSTACLES

HONG KONG—Since 1953 China has paid out \$1,120 million in foreign aid to 25 countries and promised another \$700 million. But less than half the 1964 commitments of \$350 million have been disbursed, according to the *Far East Economic Review*.

Much of the assistance has been in goods or technical help, but there have been difficulties in carrying out this kind of aid. China sent teams of experts to Burma under an \$84 million agreement made in 1961 to prepare designs for 13 factory-building projects. But work did not start until 1964. In 1960 China offered Nepal Rs. 100 million to build cement, paper and shoe factories. As Nepal lacked the resources to make up the balance needed for the programme, China in 1961 gave a further Rs. 10 million in cash and Rs. 25 million in goods. The cement and paper factory projects eventually were abandoned.

Some Chinese aid is linked to military strategy. In 1962, for instance, she agreed to finance construction of an 82 km. highway from Yunnan Province in China to Phong Saly in Laos.

China reaps big political dividends for small outlay by aiding those small countries where a few million dollars

of the All India Railwaymen's Federation appealed for help "to bring greater unity to the trade union movement in our country," he was told, in effect, that he and his friends of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha Unions ought to begin by welcoming, instead of opposing, the application for membership of the rival INTUC.

The problems sitting around the table, however, were sometimes more difficult to solve than those on the table. The preoccupation with petty issues caused hours of procedural wrangling. The Swiss railwayman who presided ended one morning by quoting Shakespeare in German—"Much ado about nothing." There were some pithy points of good sense. An eloquent Nigerian, in robes which enlivened the Scandinavian scene, proclaimed that "exploitation is not a matter of colour but character". For black could exploit black in his country, he said.

go a long way. Her aim is to build China's image as a strong, self-reliant power. In 1961-64, exhibitions depicting China's industrial progress toured African countries. Much recent aid has gone to Africa and the Middle East. Last year Kenya, Tanzania, Ghana, Central African Republic, Yemen, U.A.R., Pakistan and Afghanistan were among the recipients.

MORE TROOPS FOR SAIGON

SEOUL—The South Korean Government is sending a combat division of 15,000 men to South Vietnam. An advance party will leave this month or early September. A 2,600-strong South Korean engineer unit is already stationed near Saigon. The National Assembly agreed to sending the division by 110 votes to 1. No Opposition members were present since they had all resigned the day before in protest against the pact normalizing relations with Japan.

THAI THREAT

BANGKOK—The United States is to increase its forces in Thailand as well as Vietnam, according to reports circulating here. U.S. forces are already in Thailand to protect airbases from which operations are carried out against the Viet Cong, and to train

Continued on next page

The week in India

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Shastri warned that India and Pakistan were closer to war than at any time since partition, in an interview with the *New York Times*. If Pakistani action in Kashmir continues, "We will have to carry the fight to the other side," he declared.

SRINAGAR—Indian troops re-occupied the Pakistani posts at Kargil dominating the Srinagar-Leh road. Indian spokesmen accused U.N. observers of having failed to prevent five Pakistani attacks on the road.

NEW DELHI—Riding a storm of Opposition interruptions and heckling, Prime Minister Shastri secured Lok Sabha approval of the Kutch agreement by 269 votes to 28.

KOLHAPUR—Six people were killed when police opened fire on a mob of 11,000 looting and burning grain markets here. The agitation was led by a five-party "anti-starvation committee" including the Communists and Samyukta Socialists.

NEW DELHI — Finance Minister Krishnamachari introduced a surprise supplementary budget to bring in an additional Rs. 100 crore revenue for the rest of the financial year. This will be secured mainly by an increase of tariff on imported industrial items.

NAGPUR—Acharya Vinoba Bhave appealed to President Ayub Khan to withdraw the infiltrators from Kashmir. "He is a soldier and a straightforward man. I believe he is reasonable," the Acharya said.

NEW DELHI—The number of persons detected travelling without tickets on the Northern Railways in 1963-64 was 3,316,000.

TRIVANDRUM—The Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee refused to negotiate with the rebel Kerala Congress for a reunion of the two Parties.

NEW DELHI—The All-India Port and Dock Workers' Union has withdrawn notice of a national strike served on port authorities following a joint appeal by the Union Ministers of Labour and Transport to reconsider their threat in light of the Kashmir crisis. The Ministers promised negotiations immediately.

NEW DELHI—Defence Minister Chavan reported that nearly 800 infiltrators had been killed or captured in Kashmir. An estimated three to five thousand are still at large.

HYDERABAD—The Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh declared that Left Communist leaders were preparing their ranks in secret conclaves for prolonged "underground life and struggle" in a "Telengana-type insurrection".

SHILLONG—Arrests were made of a number of Naga and Ao tribal girls in the Assam-Nagaland border suspected of assisting armed gangs.

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FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

Thai forces and help them prevent guerrilla outbreaks. Since January, Hanoi and Peking radios have been inciting the Thais to revolt. They have claimed the establishment of a Patriotic Front inside the country. Thai forces clashed with guerrillas near the north-east frontier recently.

BRAZILIAN DE GAULLE ?

RIO DE JANEIRO—Many Brazilians think President Castelo Branco may become Brazil's de Gaulle. They fear that without the former general, who came to power in March last year after a military coup, the national situation would deteriorate.

However, Branco insists that Presidential elections will take place next year as promised. Under his Govern-

ment Brazil's economic situation is improving.

Many fear the return to power of corrupt politicians with unsound, vote-catching policies. They see in President Branco a man who has sacrificed career and friends for his country. He has even locked up some of his Right-wing supporters.

POPE MAY VISIT U.N.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Pope is almost certain to visit the United Nations in October, according to reports appearing in the press here. The White House has been told that the visit would last three days. The Pope would confer with President Johnson and address the United Nations. He is said to want to visit Washington as well as New York. The visit will raise problems of pro-

ocol without precedent, as no Pope has visited America before.

EARNING THEIR WAY

LONDON—Schoolboy cricketers named to tour India and Ceylon in December are spending their summer holidays working as labourers to earn pocket money for the trip.

Seven are working for a construction firm in London and one, team captain John Brooks, has taken a job as a refuse collector.

The Indian teams will meet stiff opposition. One of the British boys, Philip Carlin, has been described as a "boy Bradman". Last season he scored two thousand runs.

MONSOON FORECAST ?

BOMBAY—Fishermen and farmers may have reason to thank scientists from 24 countries who have been studying the Indian Ocean's winds and currents. 2,000 scientists using 30 research vessels have taken part in the International Indian Ocean Expedition which began work in 1961. Special attention has been paid to improving methods of weather forecasting. A particular object of study has been the monsoon which vitally affects the economies of the largely agricultural nations bordering the Indian Ocean.

100,000 NEW GALAXIES

LOS ANGELES—Stars more distant than any seen before have been spotted by astronomers using the world's largest telescope at Mount Palomar, California. What were thought to be minor stars in the nearby Milky Way turned out to be galaxies whose light takes hundreds of millions of years to reach the earth. The man who made the discovery, Dr. Allan Sandage, believes there may be over 100,000 of the new galaxies.

The discovery may help investigations into the origin of the universe as the long-travelled light reveals the stars as they were millions of years ago. For astronomers it is like the Emperor Asoka appearing live on TV.

PORTABLE HEART

LENINGRAD—Russian doctors, says Tass news agency, have made an artificial heart which can be carried in a suitcase and used in a car or plane. It works from ordinary electric current, a car battery, or by turning a handle. Previously only big hospitals could use artificial hearts.

VIEWPOINT *First Prize : Rs. 35*

Should Boys Get Priority Over Girls in Admittance to Medical and Engineering Colleges ?

By Odile D'Mello, Bombay

Why do girls of to-day choose to be engineers or doctors? Don't we women know that a career should never come before a woman's main task in life. Of course we should not think that our sole aim in life is to find a husband and raise a family, we should strive for self-improvement, a good education and self-assertion. But why should we break into such male preserves as engineering?

After a complete education, a woman is not content with merely getting married and raising a family. She takes up jobs which enable her to broaden her outlook on life, move freely in society and adjust herself to circumstances. Are there no other careers which women can take which would not interfere with the responsibilities of a good wife and mother? Should a woman take up engineering or doctoring and find that it is not possible for her to continue her chosen career once she is married and is a mother? What a waste of time, education and money, when she could have sacrificed that college education and not deprived a boy of making good.

Nowadays girls are sent to college by their dotting and wealthy parents to become doctors or engineers, not for the sake of dedicating their lives to these careers, but merely as a stepping stone to marriage. Their parents are confident that with a degree, they are more readily "purchased" in the marriage market.

When a boy chooses to become a doctor or an engineer, it is with the firm idea that he intends to make it a career of a lifetime.

Why don't women take up careers which are more appealing or rather feminine? For example, school teachers or perhaps other less exacting assignments like those of secretaries, copy-writers or saleswomen.

The shackles that for centuries kept the Indian woman in a place

far removed from public life and activity are now absent. She now plays an important role in all walks of life. There are very few women who become exceptional doctors or engineers, and most are mediocre and stay that way until they choose to give up partly or entirely their careers.

Once a woman gets married and becomes a mother, giving up her career completely, the only way she can utilize her educational qualifications as an engineer is to repair her mixer or fix the fuse. If she is a doctor—probably nurse her children through various mild illnesses which don't really need the services of a competent doctor in the house itself, for even a mother unqualified as a doctor could do it. When a woman tries to play the dual role of mother and career girl, she very rarely succeeds in giving her children the basic need which is love and affection.

Nowadays, due to the high cost of living, very few women give up their jobs. They need to supplement their husband's income. But why take up the career of a doctor or engineer? A doctor's profession is a full time job and unlike those of a secretary or school teacher, which take up a few hours of the day, it demands more hours and gives a woman less hours of leisure or time to fulfil her role as wife and mother.

So, let's step aside, girls, and let the stronger sex get priority to enter engineering and medical colleges.

Second Prize : Rs. 10
Freedom of Choice

S. NIRMALA RAO, Hyderabad

The following are minutes of an Educational Sub-Committee:

SENATE MEMBER—I have a writ to argue at twelve. So, let me

COMPETITION

* **Should Television be in the private or public sector?**
Closing date: September 3

** **Should National Cadet Corps training remain compulsory for all college students?**
Closing date: September 10

Prizes : **Rs. 35, Rs. 10.**
Best Points : **Rs. 5 each.**
Length : **Up to 500 words.**

Send entries to The Editor, HIMMAT, 13 Advent, Foreshore Road, Bombay-1.

finish first. The question is discriminatory, outlawed by our constitution. Our girls, long-suppressed, deserve better. The few that have come up by sheer merit compare well with men. Therefore, I say, flood all professional colleges with girls.

PRINCIPAL OF ADVANCED AGE—Women as the weaker sex are natural guardians of hearths and homes and bringing up future citizens. Let them grabble in Arts and Homely Crafts, but let us not expose them to the perils of the marketplace, which can ruin them as well as the nation. And so I vote for boys.

LADY MEMBER—The girls are already on the march and shall undo the mess that men have made of life through the ages. We are harbingers of a new era. The authorities can reserve 50 per cent in all professional colleges for girls to start with.

CHAIRMAN—All things considered, I am for freedom of choice with merit as sole determinant for both boys and girls in professional colleges to ensure equality, efficiency and progress.

Best Points : Rs. 5
ARTI, Bombay 7

My answer is "NO". In fact I think one should get priority not because of one's sex but because he or she is willing to work for the betterment of fellow Indians and for the progress of the country.

My suggestion is that like the I.A.S. and I.F.S. we should have I.M.S. (Indian Medical Service) and I.E.S. (Indian Engineering Service). After becoming a doctor or an engineer one should be enrolled in these
Continued on next page

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LETTERS

FOOD NOT FIGURES

SIR: Even after implementing three five year plans the food problem could not be solved. This candidly indicates that there is something wrong either with the planning or with its implementation. Merely furnishing statistics by multiplying arithmetic figures in regard to food production will serve no purpose. What people want is not statistics but actual production and freedom from restriction.

The insecurity prevailing in the minds of farmers, the constant change in land policy and the fixing of ceilings on land holdings are the main cause for short fall in production. Fixing of ceilings on land alone, leaving the urban property, means the farmers not only lose interest in cultivation but also leave the village itself, disposing of his lands in order to settle in the nearby urban area. Moreover, fixing of ceilings on land holdings alone amounts to discrimination.

To improve production it is essential to make the farmers feel that they are the backbone of the country.

Merely saying this will do no good but some positive action should be undertaken. It is the duty of the Administration to see that no class conflict occurs between landowners and tenants. Proper credit facility, good seeds and manure should be made available to a farmer at proper times without any delay. It should also be seen to that too much of the land is not converted into cash crops. All facilities should be given in rural areas in order to induce the cultivator to stay in the village itself. In order to make available water for cultivation some wells should be constructed besides renovating tank bunds. Irrigation channels should be constructed. At the same time steps should also be taken to avert devastation of land due to floods.

Madras 4 C. L. NARASIMHAN*
* This week's Rs. 10 prize winner

VIEWPOINT— from page 13

services, for the first five years compulsorily and then for any number of years voluntarily.

Doctors and engineers should be sent to different parts of India, taking into consideration the special needs of these parts. Medical care will then be available to all in the rural areas. On projects of irrigation and flood-control schemes, young engineers would be an asset.

At the time of admittance to a medical or engineering college, the applicant should be asked whether he or she is ready to serve the nation for five years after getting the final degree. Those who say "Yes" should get priority over those who say "No".

FACTS ON NORWAY

SIR: Your interesting article on Fredrik Ramm (August 6) carried a small error. Norway became independent in 1905 and not in 1907 as reported by you. Anterior to 1905 there existed a loose union between Norway and Sweden. On the dissolution of this union Prince Charles of Denmark, as Haakon VII, became the King of Norway. During the Second World War Norway was occupied by the Germans, who set up a puppet government under Quisling (April 1940). After the German surrender the power went back to the Storting (the Norwegian Assembly which is sovereign, the monarch having no political power), a new elected government taking office in October 1945.

K. MAHADEV

Madras 4

Reader Mahadev is correct.—Ed.

KAMARAJ AND SHASTRI

SIR: After the sudden death of Shri Nehru, our country had to face many trials, both internal and external. Even foreign countries had doubts whether the democratic set-up of India framed by Nehruji would be maintained.

Mr. Nehru had known full well the ability of Shri Kamaraj as a man of word, action and a true worker for the welfare of his countrymen. The choice of Mr. Kamaraj for Congress Presidency by Mr. Nehru during his lifetime has proved now a great boon.

Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri has also shown his capacity to hold such a high and responsible post as Prime Minister of India. The recent Bangalore Congress session has reposed confidence in Kamaraj and has unanimously elected him as Congress President for the second term.

Now we have formulated concrete policies to raise the standard of living of our people and have embarked on a big and ambitious fourth Five Year Plan to strengthen our country's economy, to cope with unemployment, poverty and abnormal population growth. At this time of gigantic nation-building activities it is most essential to maintain internal stability and unity of our country.

It is sincerely hoped that the Opposition parties will co-operate with the Government as well as with the Congress organization to strengthen the country's economy and defence.

J. ABDUL SUBHAN

Tiruchirappalli

ART BE HANGED

SIR: I am surprised to see an editorial like "Art be hanged" in your magazine which is usually so sensitive to the finer things of life. It is evident that the Editor does not understand modern art, and therefore he makes fun of what he cannot understand. A true artist is always searching for new means of self-expression. And if he cannot be understood by those of us who are less gifted, that is our misfortune and we must not inhibit the growth of the artist.

HIMMAT announces a prize of Rs. 10 for the best letter received every week. Letters should be brief and exclusive to HIMMAT.—Ed.

Innovators always have to bear the mockery of those who are not willing to leave the safe paths of convention.

HIMMAT should encourage artists of all kinds. It is these souls who enrich and ennoble this sad world which the Editor is so earnestly trying to help.

KAMLA DESHPANDE

Mahableshwar

PIG-HEADED CONFUSION

SIR: Modern art is a perversion of reality. It seems to lie in concealing art.

These masquerading pseudo-intellectuals present weird, eerie and quixotic shapes and patterns and loud colours, and endeavour to palm them off as modern art. At best, it is a pig-headed confusion worse confounded.

Your editorial, "Art Be Hanged", raised these stray thoughts and even at the cost of being called a low-brow, let me admit that I do not understand this art alleged to be modern.

A. V. SURLAKAR

Bombay 7

REVOLUTIONARY ART

SIR: I quite agree with the view of Miss Muriel Smith that "art for a moral revolution will remake the world". (HIMMAT, July 23). The secret of the immortality of the epics of "Ramayana" and "Mahabharata", the sculptures of Agintha and the immense popularity of the plays of Mr. Peter Howard lies in the fact that they have superb moral virtues. Artistic creations having no moral standards have always been proved to be transient and vain. Therefore, I pray, the artist of today and tomorrow should take up this challenge of sathyam, shivam, sundaram virtues of arts.

N. S. PUROHIT

Poona 4

LATE ARCHBISHOP MATHIAS

SIR: The greatest among the Prelates on this side of the Suez is no more! His benefactions are spread over this vast sub-continent, from Assam to the last hamlet in South India. The Catholic Centre at Madras is the standing monument of His Grace's charity to all men. His gifts to all communities and institutions throughout South India are beyond praise. He was prompt enough to donate Rs. 1,000/- to SIET College, Madras, a Muslim institution; and the latest, in my own presence, was Rs. 200/- in two instalments, to the MRA (Madras Centre). The Catholicity of his views and in-born love to serve India to the last breath of his life carried him alive from shore to shore. At last, it may certainly be said of this great Prelate "Well done, thou noble and faithful steward". Today, India mourns for the death of a great man and illustrious priest. May his soul rest in peace.

IGNATIUS ABSALOM

Uthamapalayam

ON THE Spot

HIMMAT meets the people

Birthday of the Month

RAMESH SHETTY is like millions who come from a village to a city—struggle hard for food, accommodation, a job and education. Smartly turned-out, clean-shaven, Ramesh Shetty from Mysore State came to Bombay six years ago. He was then 18. He joined as a factory worker and studied at night school. Now at 25 he is an accounts clerk, proud of his pharmaceutical factory and his job.

Your birthday was last week? we asked him. How did you celebrate it?

"I haven't celebrated my birthday since I was five years old," he said, looking almost guilty. "In my community from Mysore," he explained, "we celebrate birthdays only till we are five years old."

Then how is it that Mysore Chief Minister Mr. Nijalingappa celebrated his 65th birthday with such fanfare some months ago?

"Rich people can afford to celebrate."

We celebrate the birthday of one well-known personality after another. A host of Ministers and Party leaders travel from city to city garlanding each other. Does it occur to them that on each day that such an occasion is celebrated in a blaze of publicity and unwarranted expense, there are over one million Indians whose birthdays could also be celebrated? HIMMAT this week met one such man—ungarlanded and unremembered—whose birthday falls on August 15, the birthday of our nation.—Ed.

You miss not celebrating your birthday?

"Yes."

What do you miss?

"Presents," and he added wistfully, "sweets." He paused, then continued, "And new clothes."

You don't have any of these things now?

"No."

What did you do on your last birthday, August 15?

"I must have come to work as usual."

It was a Sunday.

"Oh yes, I stayed at home and rested."

Did you remember your birthday on Sunday morning?

"No, you reminded me about it today."

Did your mother or father write and send you wishes?

"No."

Ramesh went on to talk about his home, his family, of his father who farms two and a half acres of land in the village of Avde. It is a lovely sea coast village with coconut and mango trees. His father grows rice.

What will happen when father grows old?

"My younger brother or I will take on the farm."

Why did you come to Bombay?

"Because of poverty."

Do you look after your parents at home?

"Yes, I send them money every month."

High Prices

Are you married?

"No."

How much do you spend on yourself?

"About Rs. 150."

How is life in Bombay?

"Worse."

What do you dislike?

"High food prices."

What else?

"Accommodation. I stay in the suburbs. I travel by train and bus two and a quarter hours every day to work and two and a quarter hours back from work. I am so far away I cannot even see my friends."

Do you feel lonely?

"Yes."

What do you think is the problem of India?

"Our land is not good."

Do you think we work hard enough?

"Yes, we do."

Do you experience corruption?

"Yes, I went for my ration card again the other day, but they are delaying and delaying."

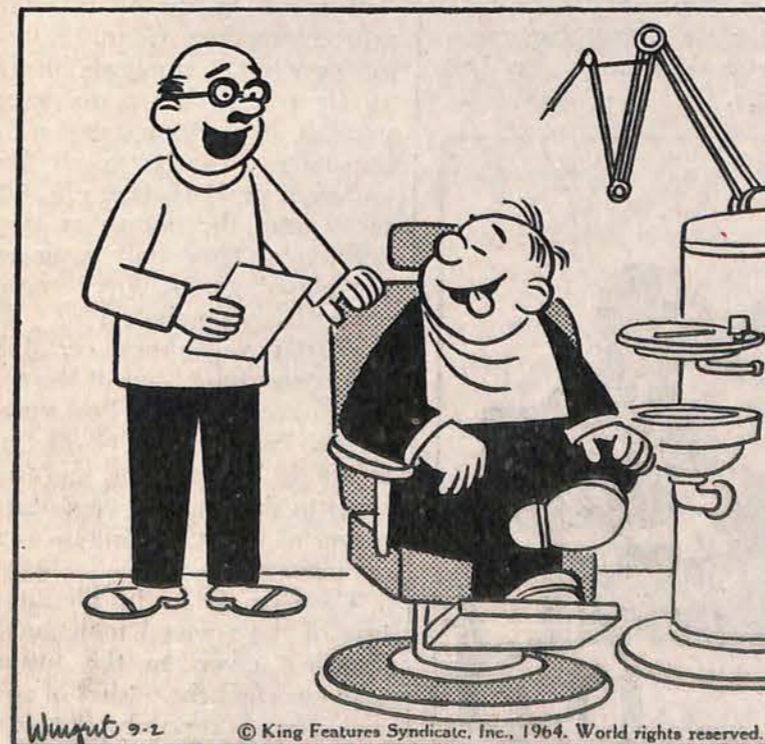
Did they ask you for money?

"No, but I know they want it."

Will you remember your next birthday?

"After this interview I will."

HUBERT



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"This bill should help the laughing gas wear off."

KERALA—from page 5

What Kerala politicians need, according to statements by influential leaders in a leading local newspaper, is the readiness to forget and forgive the old quarrels, put aside narrow loyalties, and together take up the bigger task of saving democracy in the State. This change of attitude on the part of the politicians would raise their stature before the public. The common people are no longer interested in political feuds or controversies between leaders.

In spite of Kerala's educational and political attainments, the State is sadly lagging behind in the race for economic prosperity and development. There is a growing feeling that the State is not receiving proper and fair treatment from the Central Government. The land of ever-greens and coconut groves has now become a veritable hell due to the prevalence of poverty, large scale unemployment, and rapidly increasing population. At the end of the present Five Year Plan, the number of jobless persons in the State is estimated to be 8.45 lakhs.

Of the limited land available in the State, whose density of population is about 1200 per square mile, a big portion is taken by rubber, tea, coffee, pepper, and other cash crops which contribute a major source of India's dollar earnings. Production of foodgrains, which is only half the total requirement, cannot be increased

without affecting the cash crops. Kerala cannot hope to attain self-sufficiency in food production in the near future. As Kerala has a rice-eating population, all parties want the rice content of the rations to be increased to 12 ounces per adult per day. It is also being demanded that a portion of the foreign exchange earned by Kerala should be set apart for import of foodgrains to feed its people.

Industrially, Kerala is still underdeveloped when compared to the neighbouring State of Madras. Economic planning of India in the last 15 years has not appreciably improved the relative backwardness of the State. The problems for which the State started planning in the early 'fifties still persist in a more acute form.

Lack of political stability, and the ruling parties' eagerness to safeguard its interests even at the risk of the State's, are causes for the State's backwardness in economic development. The Opposition parties say that the Congress Ministers were more interested in entering into the good books of New Delhi than in fighting for the State's legitimate claims.

With a new leadership above self-interest, and narrow considerations of class, caste, and political opinion, which would inspire the people to build a new Kerala, there is no reason why the State cannot become a pattern of true democracy for the whole of India.

UNDER THE LENS—from page 7

man's recommendation for reform lies in the fairly simple idea that "the enterprise should be free to decide how to produce once the planners have told it what to produce".

In the U.S. edition of *Soviet Life* of July, 1965, Professor Liberman explains his own proposals as follows: "We must change over to a system whereby the enterprises themselves have a material incentive to provide the best possible service to the consumer. It is clear that to do this we must free the enterprises from the excessive number of obligatory indicators. In my opinion the criteria for rating the work of enterprises should be: First, how well they carry out their plans of deliveries (in actual products); and if these plans are fulfilled, then second, their level of profitability."

Other Soviet economists go further than Professor Liberman and would do away even with a large number of the physical output targets except for a few vital products like steel, oil, electric power.

Chinese Accusations

Is Russia returning to a system of free enterprise? It is not only some western competitors who predict the outcome. The Chinese and their supporters throughout the world accuse the Soviets of restoring capitalism.

It seems to me that profitability, greater freedom of initiative to the manager, great emphasis on incentive payments to the more productive workers, the attempt to satisfy the consumer with the goods he needs and even profit-sharing, do not necessarily alter the nature of the Soviet economy. They only seek to make the planning machinery more efficient and less cumbersome.

What it will almost certainly do is to increase the power of the managers and make them a class unto themselves. Soviet leaders are not unaware of this danger and seem anxious to develop the "countervailing" power of the trade unions as a check on managers.

The changes in the planning structure of the Soviet Union and the importance given to the initiative of managers and the wishes of consumers will almost certainly not lead to a restoration of capitalism but it will create fresh tensions in Soviet society.

This was a life

RAMON MAGSAYSAY

1908—1957

WHEN Ramon Magsaysay was sworn in as Philippine Secretary for National Defence on September 1, 1950, the country was engaged in a war without mercy against the Huk-balahap Communist rebels (Huks).

The very next day he was contacted by one of the top ten Huk leaders. He was asked to go alone and unarmed to meet him. He went and met "Commander Arthur". He listened for two hours to a long list of grievances against the Government. He told the "Commander" that he was going to deal with those complaints that were just, but he urged the leader to surrender himself.

When the Huk leader refused Magsaysay rose to go. He said, "I may as well say good-bye, but before I go would you tell me the names of your colleagues so that I can contact them." The leader said, "Let us meet tomorrow night." They met and Magsaysay got the names. Said the "Commander", "I've been watching you. You are kind to the poor, I want to help you."

Magsaysay's aim was not only to stop the rebellion. He wanted to bring the bulk of the Huks back into a democratic way of life. Large numbers of the rebels' children he undertook to have educated. His engineers prepared the fertile island of Mindanao as a re-settlement area for those who had been rebels. Slowly but surely he re-kindled their faith in democracy. First singly and then by thousands the rebels streamed out of the hills and surrendered.

On November 10, 1953, Magsaysay was elected President of the Philippines by the greatest majority in its political history. "Honesty comes first," was his theme. He would accept no gifts, neither at Christmas time nor on his birthday.

Magsaysay was quick to see the part Moral Re-Armament could play in uniting Asia. He welcomed the plan to hold an Asian Assembly for MRA in 1957 at Baguio, the summer capital. Here took place the now famous first talks between Japanese and Koreans which culminated in the recent treaty of friendship.

Magsaysay said once, "Since meeting MRA I make decisions on the basis of what is right, no matter whose feelings get hurt, even my own, and I have solved most of my problems."

His last public words, spoken in March 1957, were, "You cannot remain neutral. You will have to take a stand. Keep your faith and your faith will keep you." He died when the plane bringing him back to Manila from Cebu crashed.

Q and A

Readers are invited to send questions about our land or the world

Q—The greatest threat to civilization, experts say, is not the nuclear bomb but population explosion. Comment.
V. SATHIAH, Hyderabad 27

A—An expert is defined as "one who knows more and more about less and less". The population explosion is overrated. The world's wealth and work have not been even partially exploited. Brazil with a population of 80 million can support, according to a U.N. survey, 900 million people. Africa, ten times the size of India, has less than half its population. Australia, two and a half times the size of India, has only 11 million.

Man's wit and will can be and are being geared to make deserts blossom, to make fresh water out of sea water, and to mine the immense wealth under the oceans. Agriculture is being revolutionized as never before. In America, production of wheat per acre has more than doubled since the end of World War II. During the same period yield of potatoes has quadrupled from 200 to 800 kilograms per acre. Taiwan has increased its rice production by 60 per cent since the war. Japan has doubled its husked rice production.

Only last month Soviet scientist Zenkevich, winner of the Lenin Prize for his book, "The Biology of Seas of the U.S.S.R.", declared that the annual fish haul from the sea is 38 million tons, but he estimated the total fish resources to be 500 million tons. He also estimated there was fantastic mineral wealth under the oceans.

The U.N. Demographic Year Book (also, I am sure, the work of experts) says, "Technically, knowledge exists to meet the world's present food shortages and to take care of the needs that will

result from population growth for some time to come."

The danger is not population explosion, but the selfishness, greed, lethargy, jealousy, ignorance and hate which prevent the full exploitation of the wealth of the world. These are also the very factors that can unleash the atomic bomb. The world of tomorrow belongs to men who can answer these needs in human nature.

Q—Is there any danger to the Malaysian Federation with the withdrawal of Singapore from it?

P. PERVATH REDDY,
Hyderabad

A—Naturally, there is considerable danger to a nation's security when one vital member secedes. Externally, Indonesia's "Confrontation" pressure will continue. Indonesia and China have refused to recognize an independent Singapore. Singapore, meanwhile, has declared that the defence of Malaysia and Singapore is inseparable and has agreed to Britain retaining her military base on the island.

However, the greater danger is the internal strains building up between the races. The Federation consists now of three main areas—Malaya, Sabah, and Sarawak. Latest reports say that Dato Donald Stephens, former Chief Minister of Sabah and a Minister in the Federal Cabinet, has resigned. He has called for a re-examination of Sabah's membership of the Federation. The Sarawak Government promptly announced its decision to continue in the Federation but the Chinese minority there has tended to question this. The Tunku had felt there was danger to the Federation from Chinese Communists in Singapore and thought that the best way to preserve the Federation was to cut off Singapore.

Dr. Sukarno's policy of confrontation and infiltration into the Federation may do the very thing that he is against, namely to get the different elements in the Federation to stick together at least for defence purposes.

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What Bombayites Think

by Rajmohan Gandhi

"AVOID EXPERIENCE," said the Minister, "it only makes you cautious, cunning and crooked."

The Minister was not entirely serious when he made this remark to a group of students last week. But he reflected the gloom shared by many in the country. Add to this cynicism the fighting in Kashmir, the Kolhapur food riots and the flare-ups elsewhere, and you have the elements for an explosive situation.

Yet conversations with Bombayites last week confirmed my belief that Indians—many of us—are diagnosing honestly, reappraising boldly and probing persistently for a way out.

A cure is not many steps away from a frank diagnosis. What we must find now are platforms, occasions and opportunities for India's decent, rational men and women, and these form the bulk of our people, to assert themselves with all the strength, unity and wisdom they can command. They can yet modernize and enliven our country and open the gates that will release the dammed, imprisoned and suppressed abilities of our people.

Here are views and comments I have gathered from some typical citizens of Bombay.

A PROFESSOR AND SOCIAL WORKER:

"We are filled with small and parochial vanities. The other day I called on a Minister in another State. 'Do you speak my State's language?' he demanded. 'If you don't you cannot understand this State's culture, nor will you understand India.' I was tempted to ask him if he knew Marathi, but desisted, for I knew the foolishness of playing this narrow game.

"We must shed the view that art, music and dance forms or habits and customs are sound merely if they are ancient.

"Although individuals have exceptional skills, we Indians do not know how to sing, play or work as a group. We are a crowd, not a community."

A YOUNG BANK EXECUTIVE:

"I am sure we have had people with good brains for thousands of years, but somehow things have gone wrong.

"Even though I say it myself, I believe it is true that my bank—foreign-owned and with four non-Indian executives—is twice as efficient as other banks. I have visited the other banks and watched them in action. They take twice the time that we need to do a job. I do not know the full reason for this, but in our bank there is appreciation and gratitude for one another's work."

AN ENGINEERING STUDENT:

"Indians must become curious again. Curious about people and things. There are interesting people around us, and we are just not intrigued about them. Astonishing growth is taking place around the world in science and technology, and we don't stir our minds about them.

"When more than two Indians gather, nearly always you have a heated argument, loss of tempers, many voices shouting at the same time and confusion."

ANOTHER PROFESSOR AND SOCIAL WORKER:

"We must not allow our idealism to be crushed by casteism and opportunism.

"There are too many politicians at every level. *Panchayat Raj* may have been meant to bring responsible democracy to the village. It has instead brought interference and pressures by the newly created local bigwigs in all activities."

For instance?

"CARE milk powder, for example, is distributed by primary school teachers in the villages. The *Panchayat* leaders often try to take over this source of patronage."

THE WIFE OF A LEADING INDUSTRIALIST:

"There are far too many 'don'ts' and restrictions in our country. Take prohibition. I don't drink myself and have always felt that people could do without it. But it is far better to have a few drunken men staggering in the streets than to have a wholesale contempt and abuse of the law.

"I have a good deal of hope that the children of today can be moulded properly."

A DOCTOR WHO IS ALSO A SINCERE GANDHIAN:

"Gandhiji taught us to look beyond our family circle and to give some time for the welfare of other people. I have tried to organize regular meetings of the old Gandhians, but after an initial enthusiasm there is not much of a spirit now. Most of us Gandhians are really interested in ourselves and our families, nothing more.

"But I am sure much can be done, and soon I intend to start something constructive and systematic."

AN EXPERIENCED HIGH SCHOOL TEACHER:

"We are rewarding mediocrity and penalizing merit.

"I know a girl in our school who has studied and absorbed works apart from text books. In fact, her research in some subjects is not perhaps equalled by more than two or three students of her age in the entire world. Yet our examination system places her in the mediocre category."

ANOTHER TEACHER:

"Parents control their children too much. When I was young, many in my age were encouraged by parents to think for the country, to work for freedom. Today some parents teach their children that selfishness and self-centredness are the great virtues to keep.

"What we need is a challenging, constructive programme."

A SENIOR GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL:

"Most of my colleagues realize that a fast deterioration has taken place in the last 12 or 24 months. Many politicians know this, too. A majority of them and a majority of us want to do something to change the situation, but we don't know how."

A CHEMICAL ENGINEER:

"Dedicated, determined people must reach as large a proportion of the Indian people as possible, as soon as possible. We must channelize the sane and strong feelings of men with common sense who know that India can become a country that counts."

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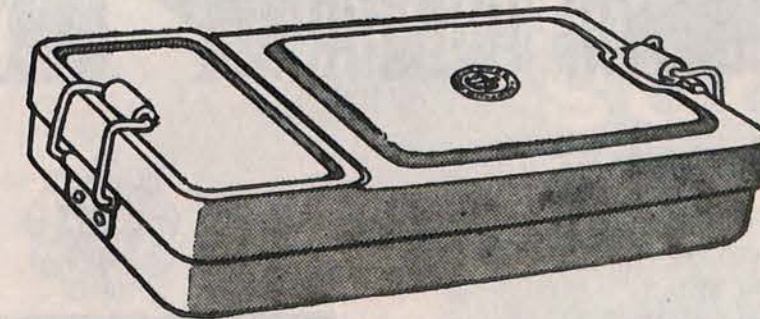
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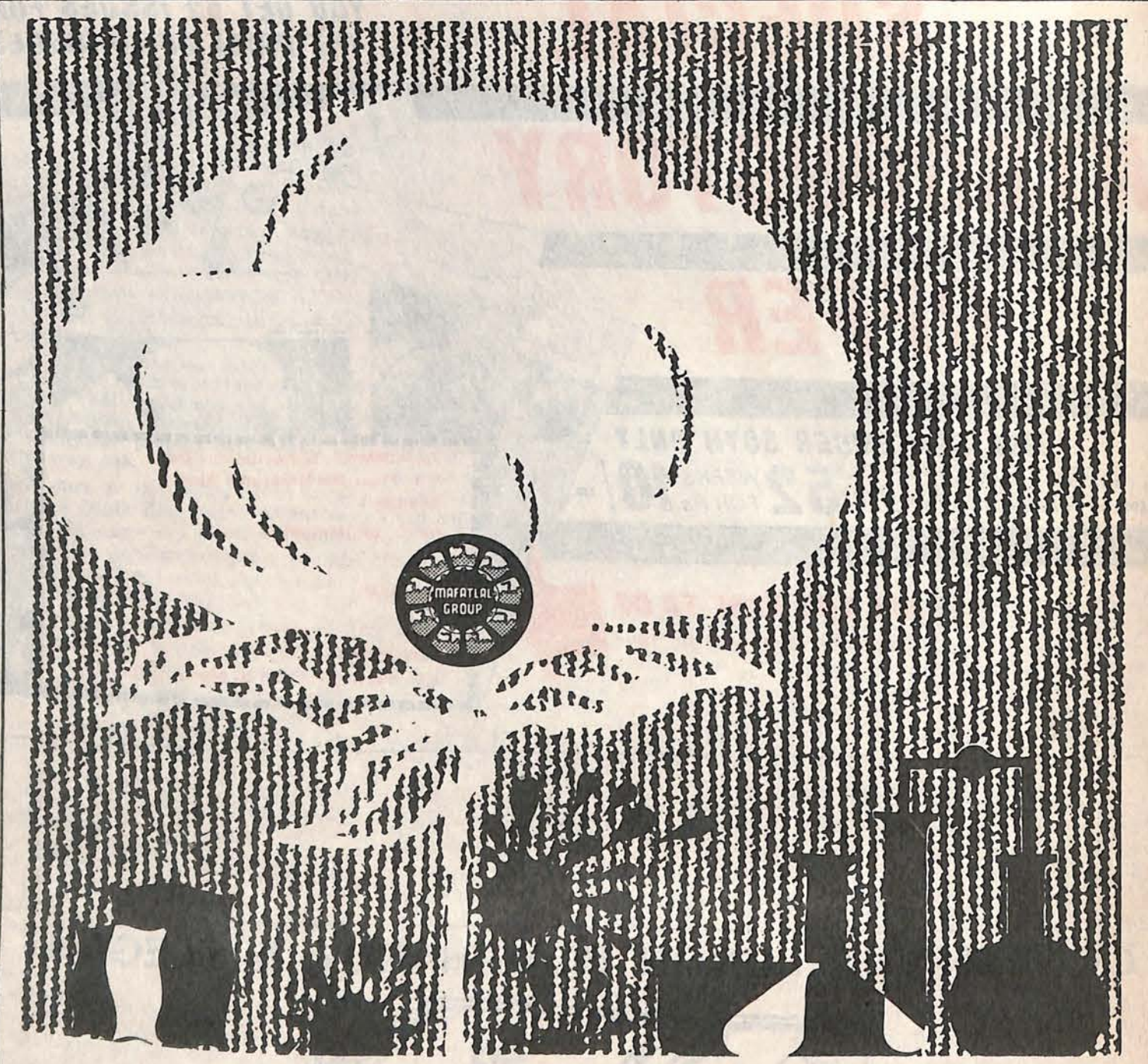
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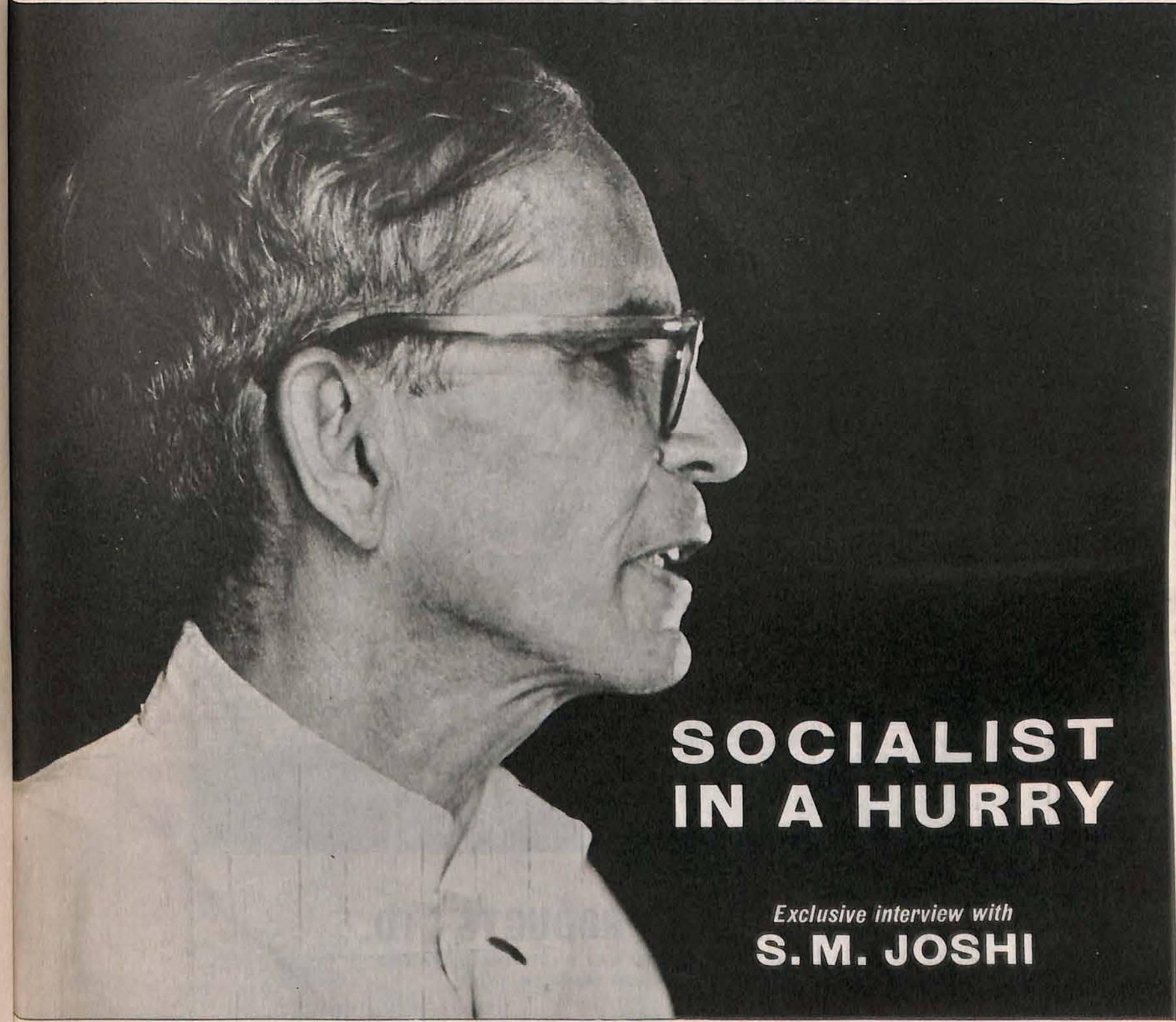


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