

world-wide acceptance

Orient

FANS

ORIENT GENERAL INDUSTRIES LTD.
CALCUTTA-54

ASP OGI-4/65

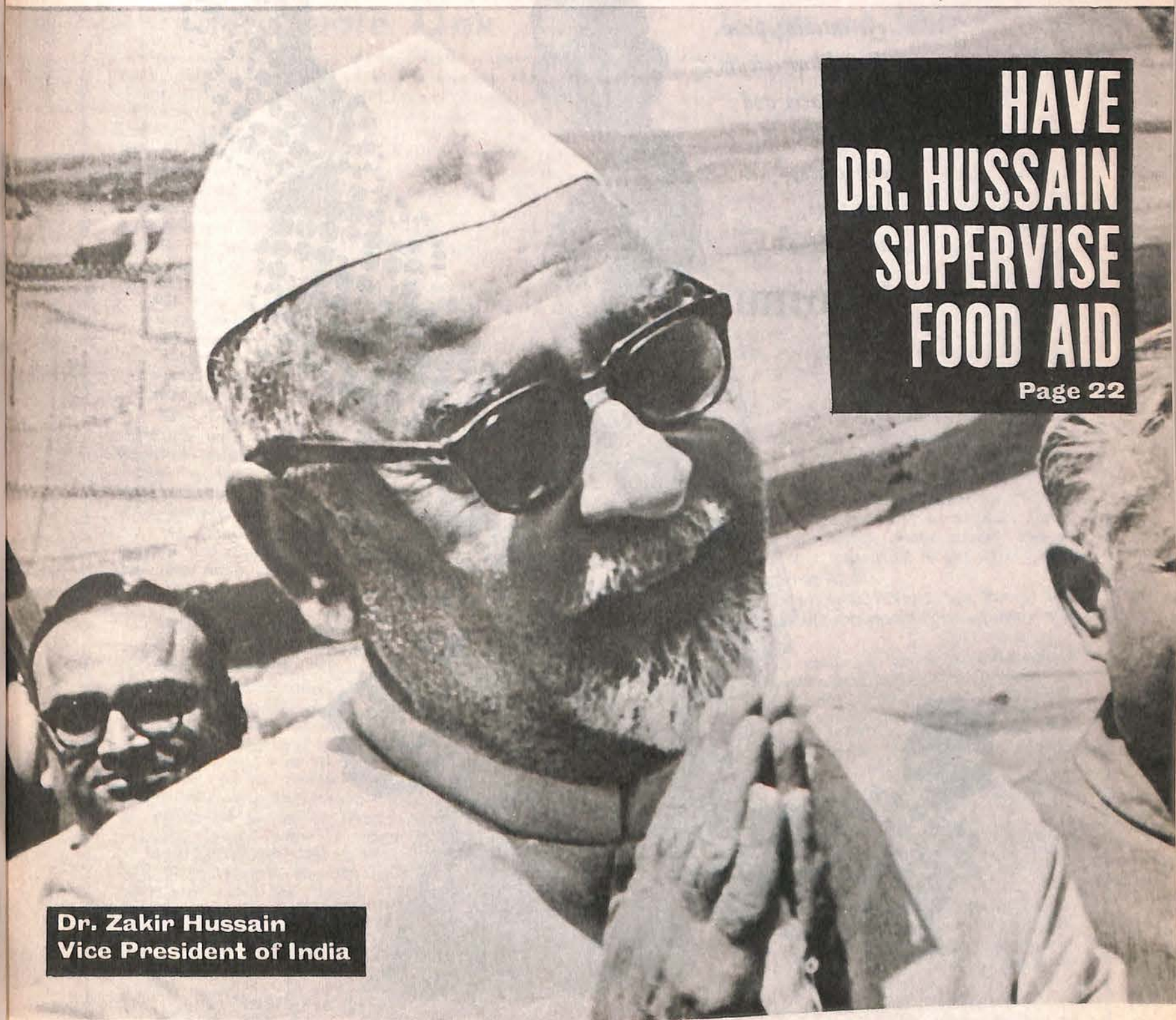
HIMMAT is published weekly by R. M. Lala on behalf of Himmat Publications Trust, 294, Bazargate St., Bombay-1 (Telephone: 251706 · Cables: Himweekly) and is printed by him by letterpress at the Onlooker Press, Sassoon Dock, Bombay-5 and by offset at Usha Printers, 6 Tulloch Road, Bombay-1 • Chief Editor: Rajmohan Gandhi · Editor: R. M. Lala

HIMMAT

25P

Asia's new voice

WEEKLY



**HAVE
DR. HUSSAIN
SUPERVISE
FOOD AID**
Page 22

**Dr. Zakir Hussain
Vice President of India**

Friday
February 25
1966

K. SANTHANAM ON NEXT ELECTIONS
Page 7

Colour
sparkles—
so does she
in Khatau's new
eye-catching print.
Twinkling colours
lend charm and
beauty
any place,
any time,
any occasion.

Khatau
voiles



THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPG. & WVG. CO. LTD., Head Office: Laxmi Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay-1. Mills: Haines Road, Byculla, Bombay-27. Wholesale clothshop: Govind chowk, Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay-2. Retail Stores: Hashim Building, Veer Nariman Road, Bombay-1. Ganesh Wadi, Sheik Memon Street, Bombay-2. Mill Premises: Haines Road, Byculla, Bombay-27.

KMS-SISTA'S 317

HIMMAT

Asia's new voice

WEEKLY

Bombay

Friday, February 25, 1966 Vol. 2 No. 17

Valuable Link

"NAGAS ARE a patriotic people and India respects patriotic people and we shall find a solution through negotiation." On this hopeful note of Assam's Chief Minister, B. P. Chaliha, the conference of Naga underground leaders began with India's Prime Minister. The Nagas, on India's Eastern borders have pinned down two Indian Army Divisions. Now they have attained their objective of conducting talks on a ministerial level with India rather than through our civil officials. Their appeal to Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to release Naga political prisoners will be considered by New Delhi.

The most heartening development of the talks has been an agreement that the Naga leaders will work jointly with the Peace Mission and the Indian Government on a commission to investigate all acts of violence in the area including the recent bomb explosion in an Assam train. This agreement shows that the underground recognizes the need for peace.

The Naga delegation stated its case at the two meetings with our Prime Minister. There were no detailed political negotiations. The delegation will return in April for further talks. The truce which expires mid-April will, it is hoped, be renewed. The time between now and April is crucial.

Mr. Chaliha, who understands the aspirations of Nagas, has rightly said, "The problem seems to be one of a crisis of confidence. . . Once that confidence is restored most of the problems which on the surface look insoluble will be resolved."

While the Naga underground wants a sovereign state, the Indian Government—according to reports—is willing to give the Nagas everything short of that. The present conference has taken one step forward in creating the climate of confidence.

Had India's statesmen taken steps earlier, the tragedy of Nagaland may well have been averted. It is India's task now to win the trust and confidence of people whose homes have been burnt, villages destroyed, men imprisoned. Whatever reasons may be advanced to justify these actions, one thing is certain. It will take statesmanship of a high order to heal the slights and wounds suffered by a brave and proud people like the Nagas. In this task not only the Union and Assam Governments, but the ordinary people of India, especially those in and close to Nagaland, will have a part. The Nagas will judge us not by the lofty sentiments we express, but by the way the average Indian politician, official, trader or teacher behaves towards them.

The Nagas have qualities of care, dignity and faith that India needs. In spite of the unhappy relationship thus far, the Nagas might feel that the values they cherish most—love of religion and individual liberty—would best be preserved if they kept a link with the Indian people. In the wider Asian context, Nagas might need India.

Look at IAC

THE MINISTER for Transport and Aviation, Mr. Sanjeeva Reddy, says he is "unhappy and worried" about the Indian Airlines Corporation. So is the public.

Two crashes involving a Fokker Friendship and a Caravelle hit the Government airline within eight days of each other. Another accident damaged a Dakota while landing in Assam last week. This is not an occasion for blame. Accidents always will occur in the best run airlines. But added to the many other symptoms of inefficiency, staff disputes and sheer "to-blazes-with-the-public" attitudes on the part of many IAC officers, the crashes compel a thorough inquiry which the Minister has agreed to.

Much has been said about staff indiscipline and the quarrel between pilots and air hostesses. The Minister promises to deal with internal disputes even at the cost of grounding aircraft.

Not enough has been said yet about the callous way in which the fare-paying public is treated by IAC who know that they have the monopoly.

Recent reports from Calcutta and Bombay airports speak of angry crowds besieging traffic counters trying in vain to get information about delayed flights. Information counter staff at airports rarely can give accurate information about arrival times or causes of delays. It is impossible to get swift confirmations on connecting flights.

And so the list goes on. Never was there a better example of a public monopoly "getting away with murder".

Air India has made a mark in international aviation for its service and imaginative policies. A large part of the efficient running is due to its Chairman recognizing the challenge of competition. He and the team he has built know that to win their share of international traffic, Air India has to give better service than larger competing airlines. There are reports that the Minister will consider suggestions for the merger of Air India and IAC under the Air India Chairman, Mr. J. R. D. Tata.

Perhaps competition is one answer. Imagine the revolution and house-cleaning which would take place in IAC if another airline challenged its arrogant domination of domestic air routes.

The promised inquiry by the Government is welcome. But it will fail if it only concentrates on "staff discipline". It should investigate every aspect of IAC's service to the public. Let it call evidence from regular travellers and cargo shippers.

India may find it impossible to become self-sufficient in fuel, jet aircraft and other expensive equipment needed to run an airline. But surely IAC can develop enough home-made competence and reliability to make it a carrier every Indian is proud to fly with and recommend to foreign visitors.

Briefly Speaking ...

Minds are like parachutes: they only function when open.

LORD THOMAS ROBERT DEWAR
1864-1930

Brave Editor

THE SOUTH VIETNAMESE Journalists' Union has sent a cable to the Chairman of the International Federation of Journalists in Brussels about the murder of a leading Saigon editor, Mr. Vu Nhat Huy, better known as Tu Chung. Editor of the *Chinh Luan Daily*, he was shot on Saigon's streets by Communist bullets on December 30. For two months previous to his assassination, he and the publisher of his paper received daily a letter from the Viet Cong warning them to stop their paper's anti-Communist line. Tu Chung continued his attacks on the Viet Cong and appealed to international opinion to close its ranks behind the South Vietnam Government. He stood by his

convictions and died a martyr to the cause of a free press and a free country. He is survived by his widow and five sons.

Two Sides

OUTSIDE THE MOSCOW COURT where writers Sinyavsky and Daniel were on trial on charges that their writings, smuggled to the West, "undermined Soviet power", Russian citizens vigorously discussed the case:

Boy: "Why don't they publish their books here so we can draw our own conclusions. This is something for public opinion. The public must judge."

Communist: "I think the policy of our Communist Party is right."

Man: "I don't agree. The difference between us is that you have the right to say openly that the Party is right. I have no right to say it's wrong."

—THE GUARDIAN, London

Garlands

TO GARLAND distinguished guests and visitors is a gracious custom. It is equally gracious to permit the person who offers the garland to garland you. Instead, a vogue has set in

whereby the "distinguished guest" catches the garland in mid-air and dumps it on the table or chair nearest to him. Such behaviour shows not humility, but a complete disregard of the feelings of people who offer the garlands.

Elephant Business

"THEY CHASED him here, they chased him there, they chased him everywhere..."

Circus elephant Funtoosh escaped from a Circus last week and strolled into Bombay's business centre at Pheroze Shah Mehta Road. People were scared. Some ran behind him, and when he turned, they about-turned and ran ahead of him. Poor Funtoosh seemed even more scared of the people.

At last he took the road opposite HIMMAT's office, to be rounded up in the Customs compound. Nothing gets by the Bombay Customs!

Safety First

IN KENYA a Nairobi correspondent suggested that driving would be safer at nights if two red reflectors were attached to the rear of each elephant.

Kenya's Game Department replied promptly that they would pay the correspondent handsomely for each reflector he successfully attached.

R. M. L.

SURENDRA KAUR FUND

HIMMAT's appeal for funds for the family of Surendra Kaur, the Sikh widow of the Tarapore firing, has brought donations from our readers in India and abroad. Among the contributors are a Muslim Trust from Bombay, a school teacher from Calcutta, an MP from Australia and a gentleman from Puerto Rico. Contributions are still welcome to the fund which will soon be presented to her.—Ed.

CONTRIBUTIONS RECEIVED:

	Rs.
Unnikrishnan, Bangalore 4	0.75
Mr. Ivan Sassoon, Calcutta 14	20.00
Mr. A. G. MacLachlan, Canada (\$ 25)	107.00
Miss Nirmala Ahuja, Bangalore 9	10.00
Mr. Ramchand Parsram, Salem 1	50.00
Ahuja Type Foundry, Bombay	21.00
Deccan Metal Works, Secunderabad	10.00
Mr. G. K. Chandan, Bombay 2	50.00
Mr. G. H. Gray, M.P., Australia (\$ 10)	52.75
Mrs. S. A. Walker, Jr., USA. (\$ 5)	23.50
Abdulla Fazalbhoj Trust, Bombay 1	100.00
Eng. Ruben Rosso, Puerto Rico (\$ 5)	23.50
Shib Banerjee Construction Pvt. Ltd., Calcutta	101.00
Mr. V. Sambandan, Madras 7	20.00
Mr. L. N. Moorthy, Bangalore	15.00
Mr. B. Madhava Shenoi, Mysore 4	25.00

TOTAL UP TO 212.66

Rs. 629.50

Can Indian nationalism survive big power hegemony?

While the world's attention is concentrated on the warlike and aggressive postures of China, and the collected, calm and milder attitudes of the Soviet Union seem almost liberal by contrast, a steady, systematic, silent shift is taking place in Asian alignments and balance of power that is as far-reaching for the future as the growing strength of Communist China.

As a result of the determined, persistent bid of her new leaders, the Soviet Union has emerged from the threat of near isolation of Khrushchev's final months to a position of prestigious influence from Tokyo to Karachi. In a period of eighteen months Russia has achieved a unique combination of ideological rigour and political flexibility, Leninist orthodoxy and managerial pragmatism, ruthless nationalism and cultivated diplomacy that has achieved her imperialist aims without breaking the image of a disinterested, peace-loving neighbour.

The most remarkable of these successes has been in relations with her traditional enemy and rival for 75 years in East Asia, Japan. In a dramatic reorientation, Japan, which has always been conscious of the presence of China and the political and economic compulsions that make for closer Sino-Japanese relations, has reversed policies to the benefit of the Soviet Union.

Japan-Soviet Ties

In the last few weeks, the Soviet Union and Japan have signed a trade agreement, an aviation agreement and a cultural exchange agreement. Big business interests in Japan are negotiating to build a pipeline across Siberia from the rich oil wells in Lake Baikal area to the Japan Sea.

It is true that the unofficial Sino-Japanese trade continues to exceed Japanese-Soviet trade and that political irritants like the territorial dispute over Southern Sakhalin and the Kuriles can erupt at any time into bitter diplomatic conflict. What is however undeniable is the revolutionary nature of the shift in Japanese foreign policy signified by the new friendship with the Soviet

Union, which will not fail to irk the Chinese.

It seems as if Asia is witnessing a curious but powerful *entente* of the Soviet Union, the United States, India and Japan. Whatever the ideological conflict between the Soviet Union and the USA—and it undoubtedly exists—it has been submerged by the community of interest in Asia of the two big powers that seems to have survived even the tensions created by the war in Vietnam.

It is this common interest that compelled the late Prime Minister Shastri and President Ayub Khan to arrive at an agreement at Tashkent which according to recent disclosures in Parliament went far beyond even the demands of UN resolutions. It is again this partnership of power interests that seems to have swung Japan eastwards into the arms of the USSR.

An interesting sidelight to this analysis are the reports in the Indian press of the new policy on nuclear disarmament outlined by the delegate at the Geneva disarmament conference, which indirectly assumes the right of non-nuclear powers to arm themselves with nuclear weapons if the big powers do not also take steps towards nuclear disarmament.

Indian Policy Change

In an obvious switch of policy, the Indian delegate is reported to have argued that non-nuclear powers could accept this status only if nuclear powers adopted non-proliferation measures and took "tangible steps" themselves towards nuclear disarmament. India thus joined the Soviet Union in condemning the American proposal to share control over nuclear weapons with West Germany. (The Soviet Union, in return, presented a proposal demanding guarantees of nuclear protection to non-nuclear powers).

While this reciprocal support of mutual demands and interests is nothing new in the present phase of an increasingly common Indo-Soviet policy, the support of Japan to the Indian stand at the Geneva disarmament conference is a fresh phenomenon. It is an important manifestation of the desire for nuclear arm-

Under the Lens



by R. VAITHESWARAN

ing of Japan and India in face of the danger of the Chinese bomb.

Thus Russia's subtle and strong diplomacy as well as the rigidity and aggressiveness of China's world-view, have not only brought India and Japan together but driven both closer to the Soviet Union. Both have found the Russian willingness to "coexist" and readiness to accept the substance of influence (without the immediate and actual control over governments) preferable to the Chinese insistence on a policy of subversion and take-over.

Chinese reverses in the past year—both ideological and political—have been astonishingly large. They have lost the rebellion in the Congo, and been physically expelled from Burundi, Central African Republic and Dahomey. As a result of the failure of the ill-fated September coup the Indonesian Communist Party is in shambles and China is in a state of diplomatic war with Indonesia.

Chinese Reverses

Even though China's control over Hanoi still ensures continuation of the war in South Vietnam, Russian penetration into the councils of the Vietnamese Communist Party has been considerable. Even strong pro-Chinese groups like the official Japanese Communist Party and the Left-Wing Indian Communist Party are having second thoughts about China.

Fidel Castro, who for long sat on the fence in the Sino-Soviet quarrel, has now charged Peking with aggression, "piracy, oppression and filibustering", and "of lining up with the American imperialism". Only in Latin America are the Chinese finding allies who are taking to the mountains to start Mao-type resolutions.

All this does not mean that China is not strong. In a year's time, Asia will feel the threat of her growing nuclear arsenal. Not even the combination of Russia and USA can pre-

Continued on page 18

CHALTA HAI ...



"According to this chart there should be enough rice by 1970, but the people seem to want it immediately."

This weekly feature comes to you through the courtesy of the Eagle Vacuum Bottle Mfg. Co. (Pvt.) Ltd., manufacturers of the Eagle range of vacuum flasks, jugs and insulated ware.



TINY PAL



ARGENTA for the soft velvet light

Philips ARGENTA lamps are specially 'inside-coated' to provide perfectly diffused and glare-free light, eliminate harsh shadows. They are the latest development in incandescent lighting...help protect your precious eyesight.

ask
PHILIPS



JWTFPL 2309

HIMMAT, February 25, 1966

Our Fourth General Elections

by K. Santhanam

The fourth general elections are to be held at the beginning of next year. All the political parties are looking forward to it with varying degrees of hope and apprehension. The Congress will have to face the electorate for the first time without the hypnotic personality of Jawaharlal Nehru.

With his achievement at Tashkent, Lal Bahadur Shastri might have done nearly as well, but the fates decreed otherwise. It is now hoped that under the joint leadership of Indira Gandhi and Kamaraj Nadar, the hat trick may be performed for the fourth time of obtaining absolute majorities at the Centre and in almost all the States.

The other political parties may hope to benefit by the loss to the Congress of its two great leaders and also by the end of the war with Pakistan. The dissensions within the Congress and the deteriorating food and economic situation may increase their expectations. They may also try to improve their chances through electoral alliances which, however, are difficult to implement when it comes to the choice of candidates for particular constituencies. The internal squabbles of these parties are no less serious than those within the Congress.

'M's and 'P's

The periodic general elections, held under conditions of complete freedom of speech and propaganda and free from any direct or indirect coercion or intimidation, constitute the fundamental basis of a democratic Government. They reaffirm the sovereignty of the people and give the constituencies the opportunity to re-elect the old representatives or replace them by new persons. It is also the great occasion for educating the masses on the urgent economic and social problems of the country.

Every general election involves a conflict of two sets of forces, one immediately powerful but of temporary significance and the other having only moderate effect in the present but of greater value for shaping the future. The former may be summed up as "men, money and manipulation" and the latter under



Former Union Cabinet Minister and Editor, author of 29 books in English, Tamil and Hindi, Mr. Santhanam played a significant role in the struggle for independence. He is best known

as Chairman of the Anti-Corruption Inquiry Committee whose report is named after him.—Ed.

"principles, policies and proprieties". It is through this struggle between the 'M's and 'P's that democracy has to renew and perfect itself.

The realists believe that only the 'M's matter though they have to do propaganda on the basis of the 'P's. On the other hand, it is the belief and hope of the idealists that, however much the politicians may indulge in hypocritical professions and try to delude the electorate, the large majority of the voters will, as political consciousness increases, become more and more inclined to attach importance to principles, policies and proper behaviour rather than surrender themselves to the influence of personalities, expensive demonstrations and propaganda and exploitation of communal feelings.

Revoke Emergency

Though I have no illusions that the vote-catching power of the 'M's can be reduced to insignificance at any time in the near future, I am not without hopes that if the Press and disinterested public workers combine, the people may be induced to give to principles, policies and proprieties at least as much weight as to the other set of demoralizing but human factors.

I hope that the Proclamation of Emergency under Article 352 will be revoked soon, thereby putting an end to the Defence of India Act and the Rules under it. There is absolutely no justification now for continuing the emergency provisions.

It will be a great national mis-

fortune if one of the main issues before the electorate at the next general elections is to be continuation of emergency. To argue that so long as the Chinese threat continues, the emergency should be prolonged, is to declare that the ruling Party has decided to suspend the Chapter on Fundamental Rights indefinitely.

Whatever the decision of the electorate on such an issue, it cannot but endanger the future prospects of democracy in India. If the electorate vote for such continuation, the Constitution may be hopelessly damaged and the way for a single party dictatorship will be open. On the other hand, if the electorate votes against the continuation of emergency, it will be a shattering blow to the Congress which still continues to be the stabilizing factor of our politics.

It is my earnest hope that the new Prime Minister will see the wisdom of an immediate revocation of the Proclamation of Emergency and the President will advise her to do so. Though, under the Indian Constitution, the President is the Constitutional head, he has got the moral responsibility of safeguarding the Constitution and indefinite emergency without overwhelming justification amounts to sabotaging it.

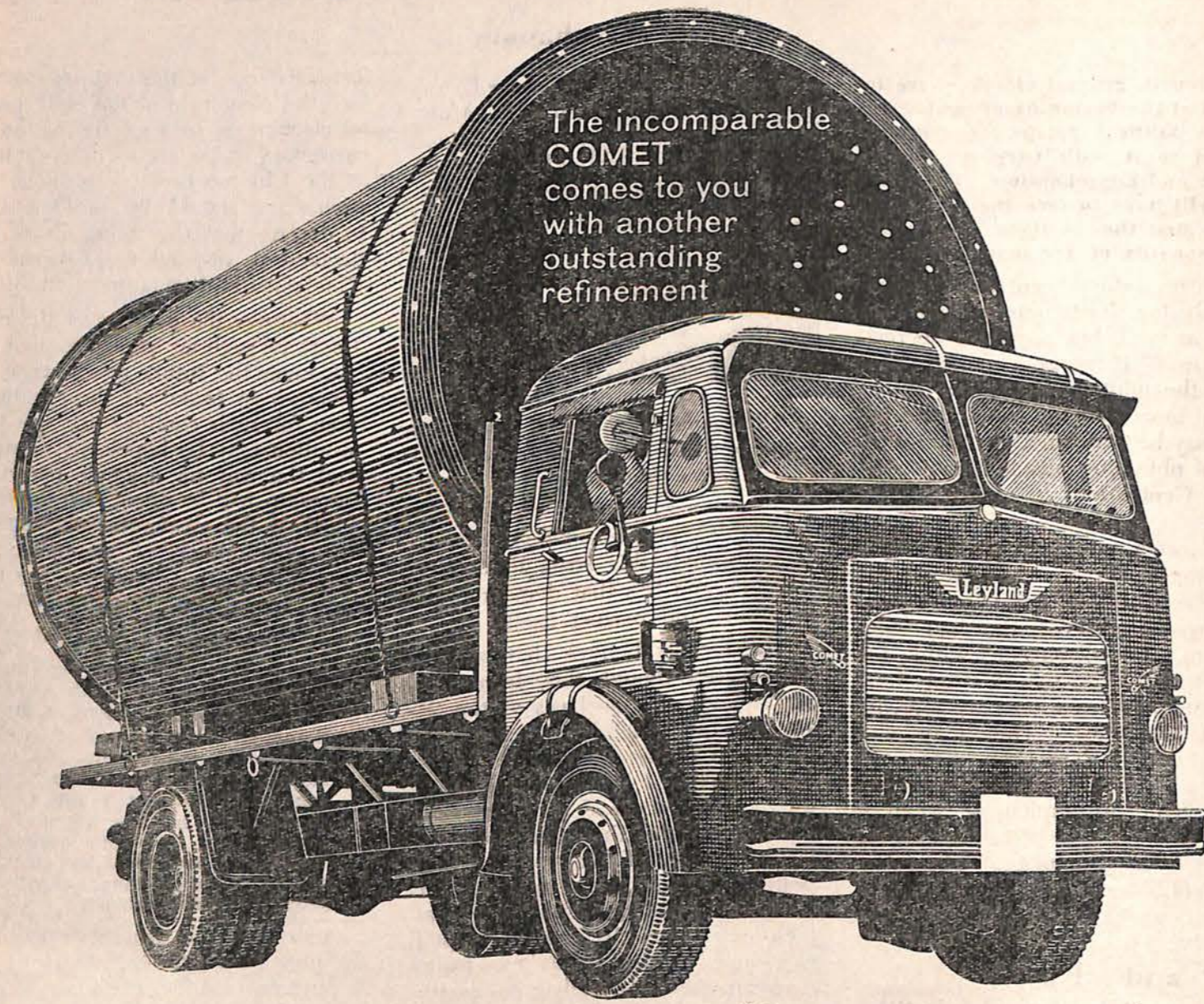
Another issue which is likely to be put before the electorate is the imposition of the Presidential rule, whenever there is no clear party majority in any State. So far as the Centre is concerned, there can be no question of Presidential rule and some sort of Cabinet will have to be formed either through coalition or by the party which forms the largest group. I am convinced that the same principles should hold good with reference to the States and the imposition of Presidential rule in Kerala was against the spirit of the Constitution.

Food and Economics

As it is not altogether unlikely that not only in Kerala but also in some other States, there may be no clear majority for any party, the principles underlying the imposition of Presidential rule should be thoroughly discussed. The Congress will be wise

Continued on page 18

HIMMAT, February 25, 1966



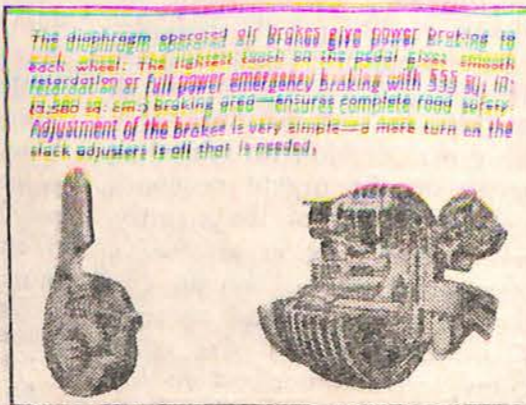
The incomparable
COMET
comes to you
with another
outstanding
refinement

FULL AIR-PRESSURE BRAKES

... now fitted exclusively to Ashok Leyland vehicles

The powerful air brakes now fitted to Comets have proved most successful with excellent heat dissipation and anti-fade characteristics—scores over all other systems in braking at all points. Ideal for heavy-duty, delivers instant stopping power with minimum pedal pressure, thereby saving driving fatigue. Operates swiftly to slash the time-lag between application and action. Ashok Leyland Limited are proud to offer this one more exclusive in a chassis of exclusives, all combining to offer remarkable economy in maintenance and overheads.

ASHOK LEYLAND COMET
for heavy-duty haulage at low cost



The diaphragm operated air brakes give power braking to each wheel. The lightest touch on the pedal gives smooth retardation or full power emergency braking with 555 psi. It is 2000 lb. emergency braking gear—ensures complete road safety. Adjustment of the brakes is very simple—a mere turn on the slack adjusters is all that is needed.

JWT/AL/3021A

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

President Johnson Declares War on Poverty in Vietnam

FROM STEWART LANCASTER

Los Angeles

The Honolulu Conference was not called to end the military war in Vietnam, but to launch dramatically a war against peasant poverty.

President Johnson has vigorously committed his administration to what Ambassador Henry Cabot Lodge calls "democratic revolution", a plan for political and social reform.

The slowness of such social reform, "the failure of American democracy to touch the Asian people" and change the conditions of their lives, brought President Johnson to Honolulu.

The President is determined to offer some visible alternative to the Communist form of revolution, with a democratic revolution of social reform. He is also determined to avoid the mistakes made before.

Such action will not be easy in the midst of war. The components of this ambitious programme are:

"Agricultural improvement on a large scale; an intensive programme of all round village development; much more and better schooling for Vietnamese children; a new approach to the defence of the villages from the Viet Cong; another try at civilian government in the villages."

It is believed that the military war will be won when the village people become convinced that their Government really cares for them and their long-promised economic and political reform.

The greatest need in the "democratic revolution" is for "dynamic, crusading, high-level commitment to break down the resistance to change" say the US reformers, but no official has yet explained how this new type of leadership is to be produced.

Europeans Shed Illusions, Still Seek Unity

FROM PIERRE SPOERRI

Vienna

In Luxembourg, in the beginning of February, the European Community was back on the rails again after several months of bitter division and recriminations between France and her five partners. The desire for unity proved to be stronger than the other dividing forces which certainly had been at work on both sides.

But the post-Luxembourg EEC is not the same as the one before. The great idealistic oratory has gone. The illusion that by reaching economic unity the European continent would consequently become a new organism of selfless peoples has disappeared. Strangely enough this was a similar illusion as the one prevalent in the Communist countries where in the beginning the belief was common that a change of system would eventually lead to a new type of man.

The idealistic phase over, the European leaders have now to decide what they are going to do. France's partners have to accept the fact that de Gaulle and his ideas are here to stay. They cannot wait till the "old

man" has disappeared and then start all over again as if de Gaulle had never existed.



De Gaulle

One healthy aspect of the Common Market crisis has been that the eyes of many leaders of the "Europe of the Six" have opened, not only to what happens outside their circle within Europe itself, but for what has happened in the rest

Continued on next page

The week in Asia

BAGHDAD—Following arrests of Communists the Iraq Government dissolved the friendship societies with Russia, Czechoslovakia, Roumania and China.

RANGOON—Twenty-two were killed when an express train was derailed in Shan State 400 miles north of Rangoon.

KARACHI—Vice-President Humphrey announced a 50 million dollar US loan to Pakistan.

CANBERRA—Australia offered India 8 million Australian dollars emergency food aid, mainly wheat.

BANGKOK—India signed an agreement to buy 150,000 tons of Thai rice.

COLOMBO—Tax dodgers declared over Rs. 90 million in concealed incomes during the current amnesty—double what the Government expected.

DJAKARTA—Foreign Minister Subandrio said the three million-strong Indonesian Communist Party had been dissolved.

COLOMBO—The US granted a 7.5 million dollar loan to Ceylon. US aid to Ceylon was suspended in 1963.

KATHMANDU—Nepal is negotiating with India for weapons to re-equip the Nepal Army and triple its firepower, stated a local newspaper.

SEMPALATINSK—An underground explosion apparently caused by a Soviet nuclear test in this central Asian testing ground, was recorded by Swedish seismologists.

CAIRO—Iraq President Aref had talks with UAR President Nasser on co-ordinating their countries' policies. He attacked the "Islamic Pact", proposed by King Feisal of Saudi Arabia, as "imperialist".

SAIGON—South Vietnam Prime Minister Ky set up a tribunal to wipe out corruption with power to award death sentences.

TOKYO—Japanese experts predicted that China would explode its third nuclear bomb in a few months and a hydrogen bomb in two years.

DJAKARTA—The cost of rice in Indonesia rose 2,000 times in the last 18 months, says the official index.

LAHORE—Police arrested five prominent opposition leaders. Opposition to the Tashkent agreement has centred in Lahore.

of the world also. Similarly the countries of the EFTA—the rival economic organization which includes the Scandinavian countries, Switzerland, Austria and the UK—have opened their eyes and ears to examine the possibility of moving closer to the Common Market countries.

Toast to Unity

De Gaulle and Erhard's meeting in Paris was a routine meeting of both chiefs of governments. Both men came accompanied by their Ministers of Economic and Foreign Affairs and their Defence Ministers. Both sides had been careful not to rouse too

much hope in the populations of both nations. So the meeting was rather underplayed by press, TV and radio.

As it happened, both statesmen seemed even to enjoy this meeting in a cautious way and when they left as friends this in itself was a great step forward. The list of subjects discussed was reflected in the first communique of the conference. Everything is in it—from Vietnam to European economic progress. That each partner will watch the other carefully in the coming weeks could be gathered from the statement of one of the responsible Germans who said to a pressman: "After Moscow we shall talk again."

The Germans are concerned to know what de Gaulle will say to the Russians in Moscow in July. They were most grateful, of course, to hear de Gaulle's toast: "I lift my glass to the honour of the German Federal Republic with the hope that this Germany will soon be a whole Germany." Erhard hopes against hope that de Gaulle may say a word in favour of German reunification when he meets with the Kremlin leaders.

Germany and France are pulling on the same rope again. But it will take months to know if the new atmosphere between Paris and Bonn will actually lead to the new European initiative in many fields which is awaited with impatience by the rest of the world.

Japan Satellite Launch in March

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT
Tokyo

Late this March, Japan is expected to become the fourth country, after the Soviet Union, the United States, and France, to orbit an artificial satellite. The satellite will be 75 centimetres in diameter and will weigh 70 kilograms.

The programme is being managed by the Aeronautics and Space Research Institute of Tokyo University. The launching site is on Japan's southernmost island on the Osumi Peninsula of Kyushu. So far the Institute has launched about 70 types of rockets from this site for ionospheric observation.

To orbit the artificial satellite this spring, the Institute will probably use a four-stage Mu-type rocket which is 22 metres long, 1.4 metres in diameter and weighs 39 tons. A large parabolic antenna has been completed which is capable of tracking an object 400,000 kilometers away from the earth.

By the end of September this year it is hoped to launch a commercial communication satellite over the Pacific. This satellite is to be called "Blue Satellite" and will stay over the Pacific above the equator. When it begins functioning, 240 circuits will be available for telephone communication between Japan and the United States. The same number of circuits will be available simultaneously between Japan and Australia. "Blue Satellite" will also relay television transmissions from both Japan and the United States.

Mideast Arms Balance: Mirage and Umbrella

FROM HARRY ALMOND

Beirut

A Bulgarian merchant ship, the S S Veliko Tirново, was impounded here last week pending payment of a £625,435 fine for carrying contraband arms. The vessel came from the Black Sea port of Burgas via Latakia.

The arms, listed on the manifest as "auto parts", were off-loaded in the customs area by mistake. While being moved to the Free Zone for eventual trans-shipment one of the cases broke open and revealed a total of 1500 automatic rifles in 75 boxes. They were of West German manufacture, and a security officer of the Bonn Government has flown here to discover how the arms reached Bulgaria.

Speculation is widespread as to their destination. A charge by Iraq's acting Chief of Staff that the weapons were headed for the Kurdish rebels is discounted by most observers. It is much more likely that they were on their way to the Arab South, i.e., the Aden Protectorate.

Israel, Jordan Get Pattons

This is insignificant, however, in terms of the amount of military supplies that have come into the Middle East in recent months. The Arab press has just published claims, confirmed by Washington, that the USA delivered 200 Patton tanks to Israel. Both Washington and Bonn, however, declined comment on the Arab allegation that America had provided these tanks to complete a deal on which West Germany defaulted under Arab pressure. That crisis led to severance of relations between 10 Arab League States and the Federal German Government; Morocco, Tunisia and Libya refused to break with Bonn.

The US also delivered a less-publicized consignment of Pattons to the Jordanian Army via the Red Sea port of Akaba. Jordan then gave her redundant models to Lebanon.

America is not the only nation selling arms to both sides. Lebanon recently announced that 12 French Mirage-111 fighter-bombers were being purchased from the Dassault Aeronautical Co. at £620,000 per plane. The jet is capable of speeds in excess of Mach II and carries two

30 mm cannon and bombs. Dassault assures the Lebanese Government that this model is more up-to-date than the Mirages recently sold to Israel. France has recently sold planes to Jordan as well. Wherever you look in the desert you see a mirage.

Soviet planes were delivered to Iraq last year and a cadre of Iraqi officers is being trained in Yugoslavia.

Saudi Arabia recently signed an arms order for Britain and America worth £157,000,000. Britain supplies the "lion's share"—Lightnings together with a radar and communications system. The Americans get the rest of the order with Hawk ground-to-air missiles.

Russian and American policies, although not at the honeymoon stage in this area, are agreed apparently on the principle of a non-nuclear Near East. William Polk of the US State Department's Policy Planning Council says that the prevention of the spread of nuclear weapons in the area is of "crucial" importance, "not only to the well-being of the people of the area, but also to American national interests".

Soviet Offer

Credible reports from Cairo indicate that the USSR refused a Cairo request for nuclear arms in the event that Israel should produce her own Bomb. The Soviet Union is said to have offered through Marshal Grechko a Moscow-held "nuclear umbrella" in the event of an Israeli attack.

To counter Moscow's influence, a Peking-published pamphlet in Arabic, "The Role of the Soviet Union in the Creation of Israel", was distributed here last week to the press. It is published by the "Organization for the Liberation of Palestine", a rather obvious attempt to trade on the name of the Palestine Liberation

Continued on page 14

NEW DELHI—Food shortage now affects over 52 million people in Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Gujarat, Mysore, Orissa and Andhra Pradesh, Food Minister Subramaniam told the Lok Sabha. Scarcity would be worst in April, May and June, he said.

★ ★ ★

SHILLONG—Over 37 were killed and 52 injured when time bombs, believed to have been planted by Naga rebels, exploded in the Assam Mail on the North-East Frontier Railway.

★ ★ ★

NEW DELHI—India's exports in 1964-65 reached a record Rs. 815 crores—Rs. 22 crores more than the previous year, the Import-Export Organization reported. The increase was mainly to Eastern Europe.

★ ★ ★

CALCUTTA—Police fired and two were killed when mobs attacked Government buildings, trains and buses in food demonstrations near Calcutta.

★ ★ ★

NEW DELHI—India agreed to lend Rs. 2 crores to Ceylon to aid imports from India.

★ ★ ★

NEW DELHI—Vice President Humphrey announced that the US had offered a Rs. 47 crores (100 million dollars) loan to India for immediate imports to keep factories working.

★ ★ ★

NEW DELHI—Railway Minister S. K. Patil announced a 3 per cent surcharge on rail freight while presenting the Railway budget to Parliament.

★ ★ ★

BOMBAY—India will sign an agreement increasing trade with Yugoslavia 70-80 per cent in the next five years, stated Ambassador Uvalic.

★ ★ ★

NEW DELHI—The Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi, held talks with Naga underground leaders headed by Mr. Kughato Sukhai.

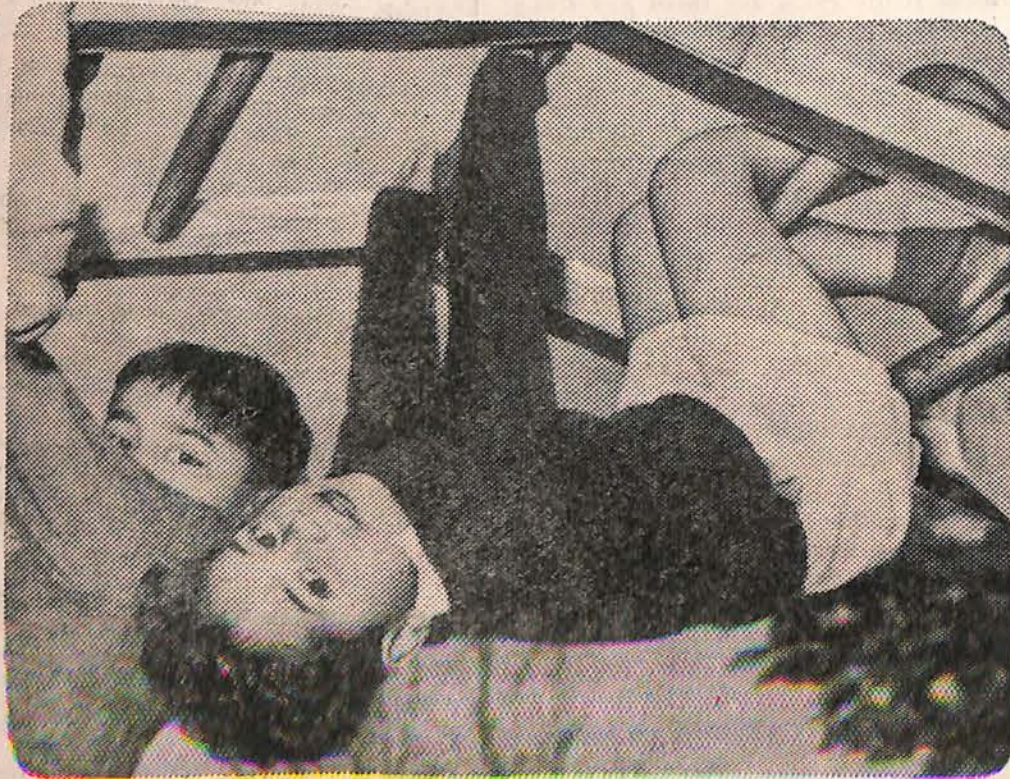
★ ★ ★

SHILLONG—Members of the Mizo National Front, which is agitating for independence, are reported to be undergoing military training.

★ ★ ★

NEW DELHI—Eighty-one passengers and crew escaped miraculously when an Indian Airlines' Caravelle crashed at Palam Airport. One passenger died later from burns. When MPs later demanded an inquiry into recent accidents involving IAC planes, Aviation Minister Reddy said staff discipline (recently under fire in the press) would be enforced even if aircraft had to be grounded.

CITIZENS OF TOMORROW



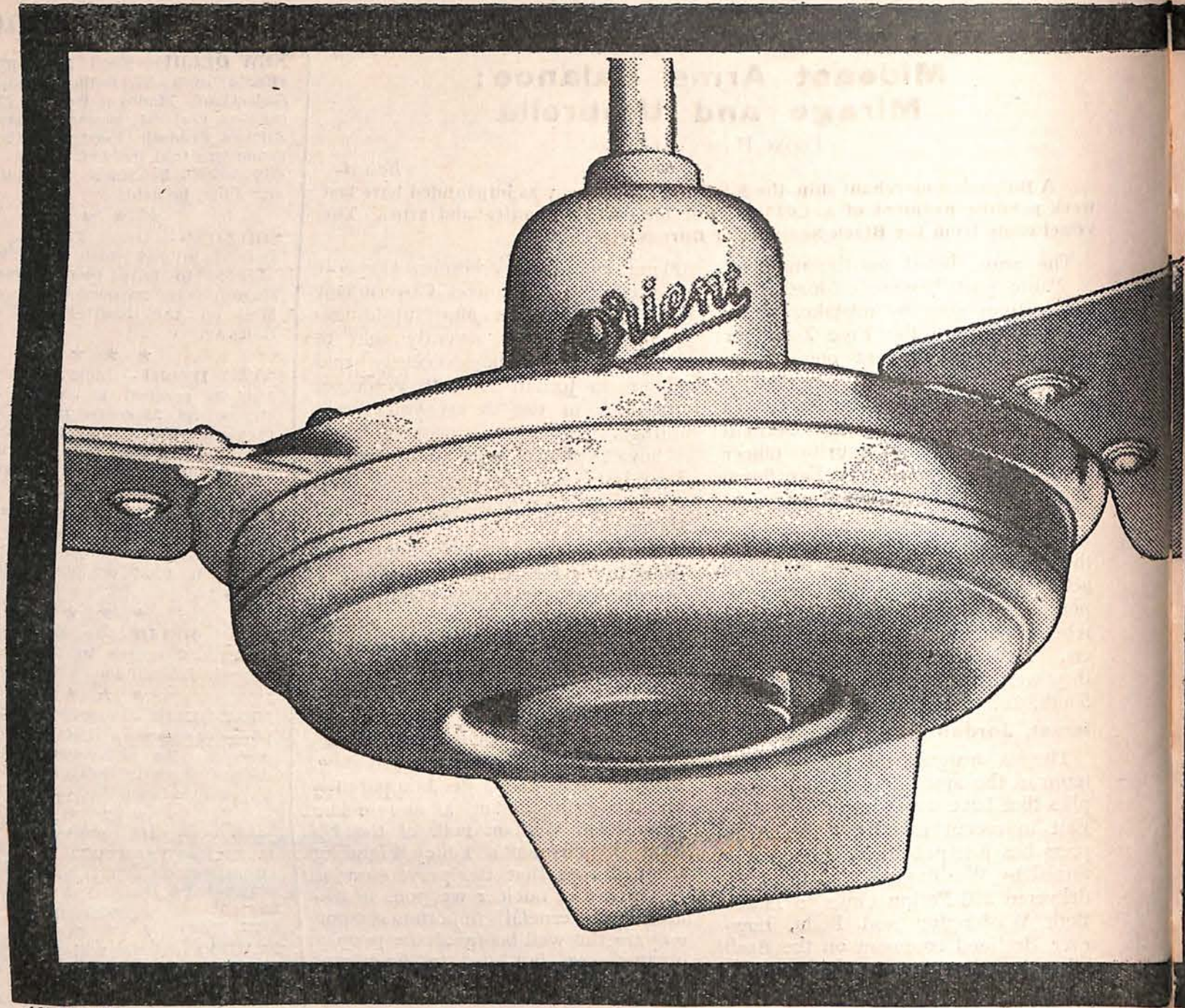
grow great
grow strong
grow with

**Parle's
Gluco**

BISCUITS —India's largest-selling Biscuit of its kind

PARLE PRODUCTS MANUFACTURING COMPANY PVT. LTD., BOMBAY 57.





ASP/OGI-1/65



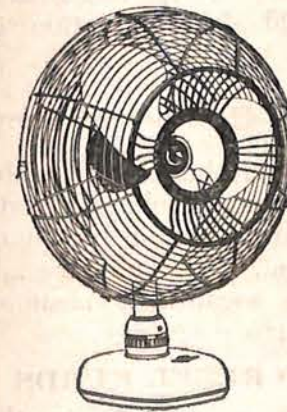
*Beautifully Designed
Brilliantly Engineered*

ORIENT GENERAL INDUSTRIES LTD., CALCUTTA-54

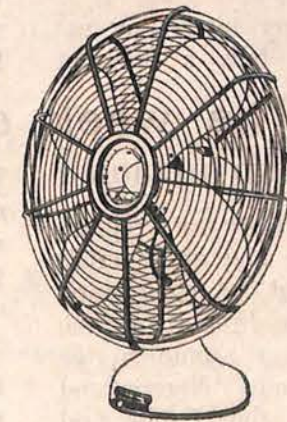
Engineered to outlast many many summers

The technicians at Orient factory carry out numerous tests to bring each and every component as near perfection as possible. Even the minutest details are taken care of to make Orient fan a piece of superb technical skill. No wonder Orient fans give you uninterrupted trouble-free service for many many summers.

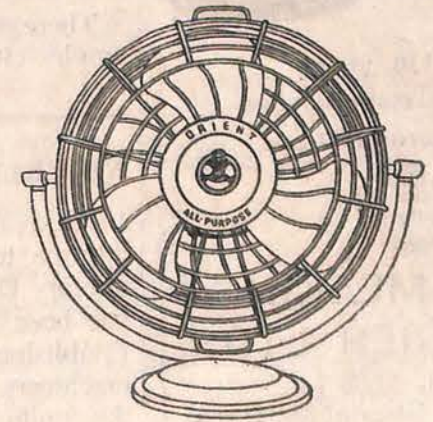
G U A R A N T E E D F O R T W O Y E A R S



Ambassador Oscillating



Deluxe Oscillating



All-Purpose

So good
to grow up
with ...

MOHUN'S

**NEW LIFE
CORN FLAKES**

When you give your children Mohun's New "Life" Corn Flakes - the sun shine breakfast food - you give them a wholesome favourite light meal, the parental care, they need to grow strong and full of life.



Over 110 years' experience distinguishes our products.



**DYER MEAKIN
BREWRIES LTD.**

Estd. 1855
Mohar Nagar, Ghaziabad (U.P.)
Solani Brewery - Lucknow Distillery
Kasauli Distillery

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

Organization which is recognized by the Arab states.

Although the great powers are in theory committed to maintaining an

arms balance between the Arabs and Israel, the picture is similar to that of the amateur carpenter who tried to remedy a teetering four-legged table by sawing away at the long leg, but always cutting off too much.

UK Shipyards—A Yugoslav View

FROM GORDON WISE

Geneva

The Yugoslav newspaper "Vjesnik" recently carried a penetrating and basically accurate article entitled, "British Shipyards Seeking A Remedy".

The author, B. Pahor, writing from London, analyses the reasons for the present travail in British shipyards. "The whole British shipbuilding industry has reached a turning point," he states. Some interesting figures are given. In Britain, the writer points out, the industry is broken up into seventy shipyards, while in Japan—Britain's chief competitor, which has built two-fifths of the world's total tonnage in recent years—90 per cent total production is in ten major shipyards.

"Last year Japan produced 2,400,000 tons of shipping with a labour force of 39,078, while Britain built 1,100,000 tons with 1,278 fewer workers. British businessmen wonder, how is this possible? Like an evil spirit, Japan causes anxiety among British shipyards and forces the Government and the shipbuilding companies to ponder and begin to calculate."

The Yugoslav newspaper tells how the British used to think that Japan was competitive because its workers were paid less. But, says Pahor, quite rightly, "Japanese shipyard workers are well paid and enjoy a similar social and health security, as do Britons."

There is one very interesting example cited that tells a different

story about Britain. In the words of the article, "In Scotland the first success has been achieved by the John Brown's shipyard, which is now building a new passenger ship for Cunard at a cost of £23 million. The management has increased the workers' wages, and the workers have agreed to a greater measure of mutual co-operation."

At recent industrial conferences, including one on Clydeside itself, workers from John Brown's shipyards have given these facts themselves, and attributed much of the inspiration for these developments to the work of Moral Re-Armament.

Tom Friel, a boilermakers' Branch President in John Brown's, said so at an international industrial conference at Caux, Switzerland, last month. Friel pointed out that some 2,000 workers and their wives from Clydeside, mostly from the shipyards, have over the past four years been to London to see MRA plays in the Westminster Theatre and to take part in industrial seminars held in conjunction with the plays.

When the call for increased production goes out in the Communist as well as the non-Communist countries, it is significant that this British shipyard should draw attention in East Europe.

The week elsewhere

NIGERIA TO END REGIONS?

LAGOS—An end of separate regions appears to be one aim of Nigeria's military Government. A commission has been set up to "report on the establishment of an administrative machinery for a united Nigeria and the unification of the public and judicial services of the Federation". At present power lies with the four regions except for reserved subjects like Foreign Affairs and Defence.

If the change foreshadowed by the commission becomes policy it will replace the Federal system by a unitary government. The military administration is meanwhile cleaning up regional party patronage.

RUSSIA AND REBEL KURDS

BAGHDAD—In a message to the Iraq Prime Minister, Dr. A. R. Bazaz, Russia has called for an end of Iraq's war against the Kurdish rebels and offered food and medical aid to

Kurds in war-torn areas. The message hoped for a just settlement "in accordance with the national aspirations of the Kurds and of the entire Iraqi people". At the same time a Pravda article attacked the war and quoted a denial by the Kurdish leader, Mustafi Barzani, that the Kurds were trying to set up a separate state. Barzani spent 13 years in exile in Russia after the collapse of the Soviet-inspired "Independent Azerbaijan Republic" in 1945. He returned in 1958 to lead the Kurdish rebellion.

Plant Lies Idle

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Durgapur

A place of strange contrasts, Durgapur fascinates. Just over a decade ago the area was scrub jungle with only the Grand Trunk Road pushing through. When the West Bengal Government first decided to develop it into an industrial area, land was available at around Rs. 700 per acre. To-day it is over Rs. 25,000 per acre, and the place is perhaps the largest concentration of heavy industry in India for its size.

One of the contrasts is that in some places the jungle has been deliberately left alone and a housing colony built therein with concrete roads, lit by the most modern lighting, cutting through the natural wild setting. One of the finest is the ACC-Vickers-Babcock colony. Sitting at sunset on the lawn of the neatly planned garden of an AVB Sales Engineer's residence I could hear

howls of hungry jackals from the forest across the road. It was sad to see AVB, an impressive plant equipped with huge 3,000-ton presses and specializing in heavy boilers, hungrily snapping up even light engineering jobs which they would normally not touch. Reason? One of their main raw materials, steel plates over 2-1/2 inches thick, are not rolled in India, must be imported, and had to be severely cut to save foreign exchange.

Ill-conceived

The story was even worse for the Government Heavy Engineering Project. This huge complex based at Ranchi has one unit in Durgapur. I was told the latter alone cost Rs. 50 crores. Its capacity is 35,000 tons of machinery annually but production presently is about 5,000 tons. The entire complex cost the nation Rs. 350 crores. An engineer who had worked on part of the installation told me there are 98 giant overhead cranes most of which are idle. Put up largely with Russian help the plant is probably one of the finest of its kind in the world, but ill-timed and conceived in relation to the country's development because realistically it may not be possible to put the plant to full use for many years yet. Whilst this vast sum from the national exchequer is thus blocked up, an FAO survey shows that about 12 million of our countrymen are already at starvation level and a further 88 million may face it.

The future however need not be bleak if even now our planners pause and courageously reverse the order of some of the priorities.

Call to Industry to Aid MRA

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Poona

Mr. S. L. Kirloskar, Chairman of the Federation of the Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, called on Indian industry to finance the spread of Moral Re-Armament throughout Asia.

He was addressing an audience of Poona's industrial leaders gathered at his invitation to see the musical "Sing It, Asia", staged by the 43-member cast of the Roving College for a New India.

"These very bright young men and women have told us their ambition," Mr. Kirloskar said. "I suggest that their performance be staged in each of our factories."

Mr. Kirloskar stressed the importance of the new MRA centre being built at Panchgani. "We must help with finance, so that this centre can spread your message all over Asia."

He called on Rajmohan Gandhi to speak after the performance. "We need the finest minds of India working 24 hours a day with us," said Gandhi. "Some of the best managers may need to take time off their industry to advance this. If they don't they may live to regret it."

A THING OF BEAUTY, A JOY FOR EVER

CROWN BRAND



ALUMINIUMWARES & ANODIZED ARTICLES

Any specification, any size, any quantity, if it is of Aluminium, you can rely on us.

JEEWANLAL (1929) LIMITED

Crown Aluminium House, 23, Brabourne Road, Calcutta-1.

BOMBAY: Office: Liberty Buildings, Marine Lines, Bombay-1. Phone No. 241156
Show Room: Kansara Chawl, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay-2. Phone No. 334859

LETTERS

HANGMAN'S ROPE

SIR: Shri R. Vaitheswaran's warning (HIMMAT, February 4) that the Soviet Union is making an Indonesia of India by supporting our Government at the official level on the one hand and seeking revolutionary means through Indian Communists to replace it on the other is borne out by the history of the Communist movement all over the world.

In his book "Left-Wing Communism, An Infantile Disorder", Lenin instructed the British Communists to join the Labour Party if they could, for this would not only provide them with a respectable front in dealing with the common man, but also "I want with my vote to support Henderson (Labour leader) in the same way as the rope supports a hanged man".

As long as the undemocratic acts and policies of the Congress Party are approved and upheld by the Communists, Indian democracy will be in grave danger which we should realize before it is too late.

S. VENKATA KRISHNA*
Bangalore 2

* This week's Rs. 10 prize winner

CANALS OR PIPELINES

SIR: Mr. S. Raju (14-1-66) seems to have failed to grasp the significance of my suggestion (24-12-65) regarding diversification of flood waters of our northern rivers. With due respect for the noted scholar Dr. C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar, I maintain that mere linking of our rivers in the north with those of the south will not solve the knotty problem of water scarcity in our interior arid regions like Rajasthan.

Recently in a Lok Sabha debate on the food situation, Dr. Sanghvi, an Independent MP, suggested the con-

struction of pipelines between different parts of the country to carry water from the water-logged to the scarcity areas. Such pipelines have been laid in Israel which has set a notable example for us.

There is a substantial truth in Mr. Raju's contention that the high command in Congress always rejects suggestions of non-Congressmen. I should like to inform Mr. Raju that a scheme to develop our agriculture on the Israeli pattern was submitted to the Government by a Congressman himself, a Minister from Rajasthan. The scheme is reported to have been pigeon-holed for political reasons.

SURESH R. ARANAKE
Satara

KENYA'S YOUTH PROGRAMME

SIR: The article "Kenya Starts Youth Initiative Scheme" which appeared in HIMMAT dated January 21, was a great pleasure to read. In Kenya, a developing country like our own, investing in the youth is not only desirable but necessary. President Jomo Kenyatta has shown responsible leadership in instituting "The Initiative Scheme" for character-building of youth between the ages of 15 and 24.

Are we not interested in responsible youth?

MICHAEL KEITH LAPORTE
Madras 1

POWER TO CENTRE

SIR: The Central Government needs more power to override the states in matters of national policy like food distribution. It should not be forgotten that the whole country benefits by the foreign exchange earned through Kerala's exports of commercial plantation crops.

Perhaps the solution is that the Central Government on a nation-wide scale should arrange to buy all cereals

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

and surplus farm products through Government-organized agencies without interference from the states.

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

GIVE AND TAKE

SIR: It is unfortunate to have opponents in both India and Pakistan to the Tashkent Declaration. At Tashkent the aim of the two leaders was to create the right climate for political discussions.

An agreement was reached at Tashkent because both the leaders adopted give and take policies. Without this no negotiation is fruitful. The opponents, therefore, should take notice of not destroying the spirit, the aim of Indo-Pakistan amity for which Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri gave his life.

S. RAJU
Karaikeni

GENUINE TRIBUTE

SIR: Words are not a genuine tribute to a great man. The ideals for which Lal Bahadur Shastri endeavoured should be cherished. The cause which he espoused should be carried forward. The declaration which he signed should be implemented in letter and spirit. That is the true and genuine tribute we as Indians can pay to him. Let us hope Pakistan co-operates with us in this humble yet great quest for peace.

C. DAYAKAR
Waltair

SMUGGLERS AND HAWKERS

SIR: I am surprised to see so many foreign made luxury articles on sale from Flora Fountain up to Bori Bunder, on Greater Bombay footpaths.

It is very strange that hawkers get such luxury articles to sell at very exorbitant prices.

If smuggled goods are caught and forfeited by Customs, should not the Government open a special shop so that the honest public can benefit?

S. M. WADIA
Bombay 9

ELECTION DIN

SIR: With the General Elections fast approaching we will soon have to live in the midst of a din of voices accusing and denouncing each other to show the soundness of their own group.

It may be good logic to decry the weaknesses and deficiencies in others, but it is not a good moral principle. The citizen is interested to know what the various ideologies and isms can do for him. He is not merely satisfied with the knowledge of the deficiencies and drawbacks of what the one or the other party is subject to.

N.B.S. MANYAN
Sirkali

ON THE Spot

HIMMAT meets the people

The Mahdi, the Sudan and Africa

"ALLAHU AKBAR... ALLAHU AKBAR" (God is greatest). Murmuring these words after their Imam, an estimated 25,000 white-clad Sudanese Muslims pressed their foreheads to the dust of a vast, open marketplace. Time: first morning of the Break-Fast Festival which follows the month of Ramadhan. Place: Aba, the long thin island in the White Nile 120 miles above Khartoum. From here, 80 years ago, the Mahdi Mohammed launched holy war on the oppression and corruption of his age.

Today one can visit the little mosque built over the cave where the Mahdi first received God's call. It is guarded by one of his original followers (Ansar), who is nearly 100 years old. Outside the door is the tree to which the Egyptian army tied its steamers and the battlefield where the Mahdi's spearmen routed two companies of infantry armed with rifles. Here the battle to unite and free his people was joined, culminating in the release of Khartoum from the Egyptian forces under General Gordon in 1885.

Above Tribe

Just as their grandfathers had rallied to the Mahdi's banner, so these Ansar had come from the broad East and West of Africa's largest country to thank God for the successful fast and to express their devotion to the present Imam. Drawn from separate communities, all basically tribal, they were united in something above tribe. Indeed, the outstanding fact about the resident core of Ansar who cultivate their cotton and sorghum in the rich soil of Aba is that they come from almost every part of Arab Sudan.

Who is their Imam, and what is his position in the nineteen-sixties? Sayed El Imam El Hadi Abdel Rahman El Mahdi is one of the grandsons of the original Mahdi, Mohammed Ahmed. While his older brother

Siddik was being groomed for the Imamate from the nineteen-thirties, El Hadi stayed for nearly 25 years in Aba managing the estates for his father, riding, hunting, often working with his hands alongside his people, a devout and beloved son of the soil.

Siddik became Imam in 1959 on the death of their father, but then died himself very suddenly in 1961. With the succession thus abruptly thrust on El Hadi, it was feared that

Sayed El Mahdi is one of the great figures of Sudan. Peter Everington, the author of this article, was his guest for a week recently on the historic Aba Island.—Ed.

the political and diplomatic intricacies of the position would be too much for him, and at first a council of four senior members of the family was formed to support him. But now he has emerged alone as the greatest power behind the Sudan political scene, as well as the guardian of the spiritual interests of four to five million Ansar spread across the Sahara as far as Ghana.

El Hadi would probably like to be described in the words used by a

European observer of his grandfather: "A benevolent, smiling friend of God and mankind." And while the Ansar multitudes flock to kiss his hand and to salute his every pronouncement with the cry "Allahu akbar wa lillahi el hamd" (God is greatest and to God be the praise), he remains a humble man possessing a continual sense of wonder and an almost naive eagerness to learn new things about the world.

At the same time his powerful handshake reflects unquestionable strength and authority. He is patron of the ruling Umma Party, the political projection of the Ansar of which his nephew, Sadeq, is President. The Prime Minister and most of the other cabinet members are Umma Party men. His own brother, Ahmed, is Minister of the Interior. Foreign diplomats find it prudent to pay court to the Imam, and in recent months he has made what amount to state visits to Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Lebanon and the UAR. This month he is Haile Selassie's guest in Ethiopia.

Restless Intelligentsia

Yet it would be wrong to think of the Ansar as the whole Sudan. In the North the rival Khatmiya sect, now in temporary political eclipse, numbers about one million. Between them lies a restless, growing intelligentsia claimed partly by the National Unionist party and the Muslim Brothers, but much of which is drawn by the dynamism of the recently-banned Communist Party. Beside all these elements are the three million negroid Southerners, many of whose leaders are in self-exile cam-

Continued on next page

The Mahdi (right) and his Ansar followers.



AN
IDEAL
COOKING
MEDIUM



RATH
VANASPATI

painging bitterly for total secession from what they regard as the arrogant oppression of the Arab north-erners.

In the last two and a half months there have been five military coups in Africa directed against corruption, division and inefficiency in civilian leadership. Sudan herself experienced a military regime for six years. It was only fifteen months ago that she won her second chance at democracy. Can she now, with Kenya and others, prove to neighbour nations, and to Mr. Smith, that valid tradition and modern expertise can meet in incorruptible patriots to produce responsible African democracy?

Moral Force

The greatness of the first Mahdi was that he took the word "Islam" literally and ideologically; he believed that "surrender to God" was a necessary experience for nations, and he fought for that in enemy as well as friend. He translated his call in the cave to a battle for the nation. In doing so he created a moral force in which men of widely different tribe and custom could and did unite. The greatness of the Imam el Hadi could be in accepting, with his nation, the latest technological advances of the developed countries, while at the same time challenging the deadly materialism of those countries with the renewed spiritual dynamic of a united Africa and Arabia.

P. E.

to forestall any such discussion by declaring its determination not to resort to Presidential rule in the manner in which it has been done hitherto.

The food and economic situations are bound to be the major issues before the electorate. But, unfortunately, public opinion continues to be very confused in relation to the measures needed to tackle them. The main issues relating to food are:

(i) should India be a single unit in which deficit States are automatically entitled to share with the surplus States or should the present powers of control continue to vest in the State Governments;

(ii) whether procurement and distribution of food should be completely nationalized or partly nationalized and partly left to private enterprise or completely left to private enterprise; and

(iii) whether large scale import of food grains to meet deficits should be continued or people forced to make sacrifices with a view to intensify the spirit of self-help and ensure self-sufficiency as quickly as possible.

Economic Issues

The major economic issues are:

(i) to what extent new investments should be related to stability of prices;

(ii) how the same standards of economy and efficiency can be enforced against the public as well as private sector undertakings;

(iii) in what manner public servants, salaried persons, pensioners, wage earners and other persons with fixed money incomes can be protected against the increasing depreciation of the rupee;

(iv) whether the present extreme dependence of the States on Central finances should continue; and

(v) whether there should be a limit to India's foreign indebtedness.

It is to be hoped that the Language Bill providing for the continuance of English as joint official language as long as any State wants it, will be put on the statute book at an early date so that the language controversy may not become an election issue.

Ban Donations

The role which money will play in the next general elections is perhaps the most important national issue. It is unfortunate that expenses of electioneering should have been doubled at every succeeding elections so that in 1962 it was nearly four times that of 1952. Unless this tendency is checked, the general elections will become an immoral gamble of the rich vested interests whether the labels under which the candidates are put up are those of the Congress, Communist or Swatantra Party.

The only way to prevent this rot is to ban donations by public companies and make it legally obligatory for every political party to keep strict accounts and publish audited statements soon after every general election.

There can be no doubt that the fourth general elections will mark a definite turning point for Indian democracy but whether the turn will be for the better or the worse, I shall not venture to predict.

UNDER THE LENS—from page 5

vent that. Perhaps the Russians and Americans hope that their understanding and common policy with India and Japan, can prevent an outbreak of Chinese expansionism and force her eventually to submit to the rules of the game—the Soviet version of coexistence.

Whether or not China can be thus contained or controlled is a question for the future. But the new *entente* of Russia, USA, Japan and India is not an unmixed blessing especially for the smaller powers. From an Indian point of view, alliance with Japan is desirable and essential, understanding with the Soviet Union and the USA inevitable. But can Indian nationalism long survive under big power hegemony?

VIEWPOINT

First Prize

My National Government and Why

By M. Gupta, Calcutta 16

A NATIONAL GOVERNMENT must consist of men who, irrespective of party affiliations, can pilot the ship of state to safety in a critical period.

I would include:

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI—A Prime Minister must be a person whom the masses love and respect and who, being non-controversial, can act as a cementing force in a composite Cabinet. Shrimati Indira satisfies these conditions.

SHRI RAJAGOPALACHARI—Even at his age he is as astute as ever and large sections of the people, including the intellectuals, revere him.

ACHARYA J. B. KRIPALANI — Commands respect from all parties; a critic within the Cabinet is much better than one outside.

SHRI KAMARAJ NADAR—Has shown his mettle in two dangerously explosive situations.

SANT FATEH SINGH—Commands the respect of most of the Sikhs. By refusing to stampede the Government into a decision when the enemy was knocking at the door he has proved that he can place the country above everything.

SHRI J. P. NARAYAN—When most people indulge in fire-eating he does not lose his mental balance and tries to study the merits of the case dispassionately.

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN—Quietness hides his strength. His State is behind him and the Centre needs such men.

SHRI M. C. CHAGLA—Besides being one of the best brains in the country he has courage of conviction.

SHRI ATULYA GHOSH—With Shri Kamaraj he shares the honour of having settled two successions without major upheavals.

SHRI E. M. S. NAMBOODIRIPAD—His influence in his State—nay, in the country, cannot be ignored. He has demonstrated his organizational power. It is better to have him working with the Government than against it.

SHRI MOHANLAL SUKHADIA—Rajasthan has confidence in him.

SHRI BISWANATH DAS—The only top-ranking, non-controversial leader from Orissa who is respected in other parts of India also.

SHRI FAKRUDDIN AHMED—In order that Assam, which cannot spare Chaliha, may be represented in the Cabinet.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE—In spite of our secularism there is a strong element of Hindu nationalism represented by Jan Sangh. Once in the Government its energies can be harnessed in constructive activity.

SHRI ASOKA MEHTA—There is nobody in India who understands planning as he does.

This list may not be exhaustive of the very best the country has but the team can carry the nation with it. However much we may hate them, regionalism and religion are forces that count. At the centre, we must have people whose writ runs or those who are respected by the masses.

Second Prize

Picked on Performance

By P.V.V. RAJAN, Calcutta 1

WITH INDIA'S WELFARE and prestige in the eyes of the world at heart, after a thorough study of past performance, I picked out the following patriots as members of a National Government:

SHRI Y. B. CHAVAN—As a man of tact and patience for the opposition he has great ability in untying the tangled knots of problems concerning the common man.

SHRI N. C. CHATTERJI—He is a gem among the lawyers. A fine parliamentarian too. Has wide experience in dual roles.

SHRI S. A. DANGE—A great labour leader with immense knowledge and amazing capacity to fight for the cause of labour.

SHRI FRANK ANTHONY—Has all-round knowledge in national and international affairs.

SHRI JAYA PRAKASH NARAYAN—A great disciple of Mahatma Gandhi. He is a genius in keeping cordial relationship with enemies too.

COMPETITION

* Is one party rule necessary for developing countries?

Closing date: March 4

** Where I can begin to change India.

Closing date: March 18

Prizes: Rs. 25, Rs. 15

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

SHRI H. V. KAMATH—Enthusiastic patriot with best ideas to improve India in all respects.

SHRI KAMARAJ NADAR—Without learning English or speaking Hindi he made educated Ministers run about effectively in service of the people when he was Chief Minister of Madras.

SHRI J. B. KRIPALANI—In the country's legislature, the Acharya has proved a vigilant sentinel of the interests of the common man.

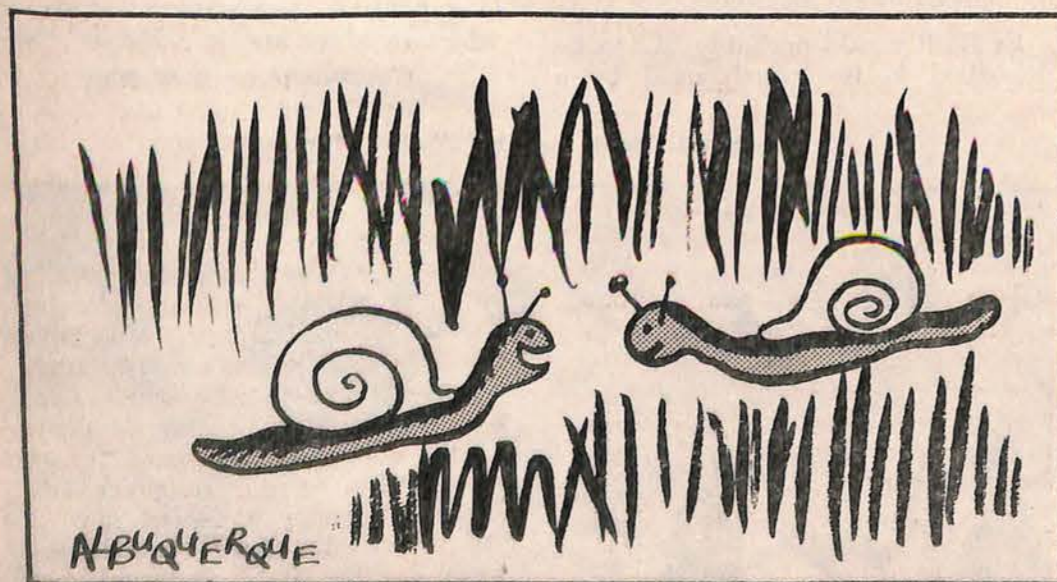
SHRI S. K. PATIL—A spirited, courageous and outspoken patriot with no grudge against the mixed-economy policy.

PROF. N. G. RANGA—His contact with the peasants and his knowledge of their problems is wide and varied. He is an undisputed leader of the nation's peasantry, and a symbol of their unity.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM—Trained by Rajaji, he is the ablest Finance Minister of our country.

SHRIMATI VIJAYALAKSHMI PANDIT—She can improve the strained feelings with Western countries. She has enough experience and knowledge about Western minds.

SHRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI, *Counsellor*—His wise counsel saved the ship of freedom from many a rock. He laboured as few have done in the cause of India's freedom. In the field of administration he set a high standard of efficiency. His high rectitude, probity of conduct, fairness, impartiality, tolerance, plain living and high thinking, great contribution to our religion's advancement, have endeared him to the people. He is a Mahatma tirelessly fighting day in and day out for keeping *Dharma* alive.



ALBUQUERQUE

"What department of the municipality did you say you were working for?"

FRONTIERS OF science

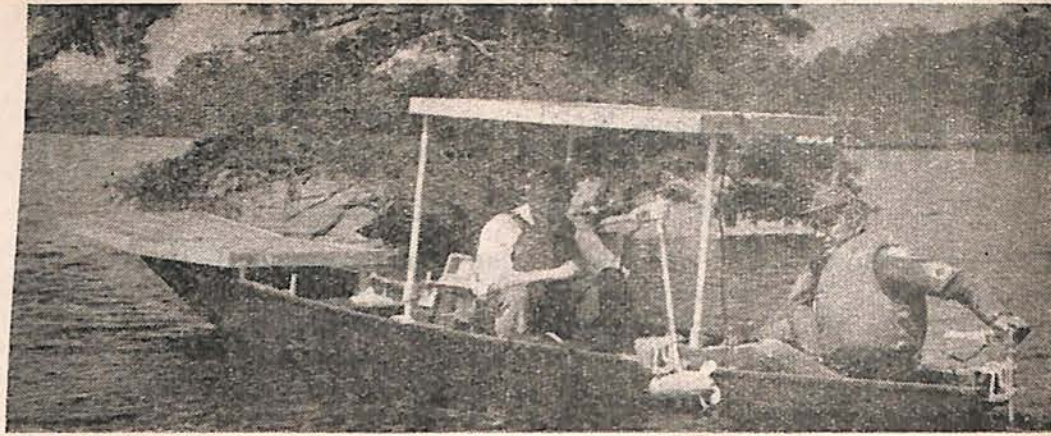
SOLAR BOAT

A boat powered entirely by solar energy has been demonstrated in the United States. It is a small light-weight craft of Haitian design, but the principle it uses can be readily applied to other types. (See picture).

Two large panels of solar cells—one mounted over the hull and the other on the bow—convert the energy of sunshine into electricity. This can be used directly by a motor or indirectly by charging batteries from which the motor can then draw its power supply.

The boat was invented by John Hoke, an American, when he was serving in Surinam (Dutch Guiana) on the staff of the US Agency for International Development (AID). His idea was that the boat would be useful in developing areas where fuel is scarce but sunshine plentiful.

The two panels of solar cells on the demonstration boat have a combined output of 150 watts in good weather. This means they could supply a total of 1,000 to 1,500 watts of power a day in good weather in the tropics, enabling the boat to operate at about five miles an hour.



Solar boat—powered by the sun's rays.

ROCKETS DIVERT HAIL

TASHKENT—Rockets have prevented hailstorms in the Ginar Valley of Tajikistan, USSR. Radar detected the hail clouds. Rockets were fired into them. Chemicals in the rockets prevented the hail falling and dispersed the clouds. Damage caused by hail to cotton crops in the valley was avoided.

TV BLACKBOARDS

PARIS—Cheap, simplified TV sets receiving messages from communications satellites will change the political and cultural pattern of the world, said Dr. Arthur Clarke, British scientist who forecast communications satellites in 1945, at a recent UNESCO meeting here. Clarke said mass-produced TV sets, which he

called "electronic blackboards", would be used to teach agriculture, sanitation and simple manufacturing through developing countries. Within a generation few communities would be without such TV blackboards, said Clarke.

ELECTRONIC HARVESTER

LONDON—Over 20 per cent of Britain's 500,000-acre potato crop is being harvested this year by machines that require no one to work behind them on the ground. Seven years ago only 4 per cent of the crop was handled by these machines. The development of an electronic harvester with X-rays to distinguish potatoes from stones is expected to bring a further advance in harvesting technique.

This was a life DESIDERIUS ERASMUS

1466 — 1536

THIS "APOSTLE of common sense and rational religion" was a son of Holland. Over-zealous tutors pressed him into becoming a monk, but monastic life did not suit his frail body and independent mind. Like Aristotle, he found that "learning is the greatest pleasure" and devoted his life to acquiring and spreading it.

His early years were spent in teaching and copying old manuscripts. He held it "a very honourable office to instruct the young in sound morals and useful learning". Among his pupils, whom he always treated as equals, were a future Pope and the future Emperor of Austria.

While poring over manuscripts he discovered not only imperfections in the text but truths that were far from being lived in the society of his day. He set out to improve the texts and use his sharp pen to challenge men in Church and State to be what they were meant to be—sources of true piety and sound learning.

In 1511 appeared his *In Praise of Folly*, an ironical account of the foolishness of wisdom. Though his unsparing criticism of "vice not men" was tempered with humour and courtesy, it led to a ceaseless paper war. His pamphlets and letters were bitterly attacked by the ignorant and those who resisted change.

This did not, however, divert him from producing the first New Testament in the original Greek, a collection of over 4,000 proverbs and a book on the education of a Christian Prince.

On horseback or in lumbering coach he travelled the robber-infested roads of Europe in search of scholarship, making friends in many famous universities. He declined invitations from the Kings of France and England, the Emperor and the Pope to reside in their countries, fearing strings might be attached.

He was essentially a man of peace and strove in vain to moderate the violence of other reformers. At the risk of his life he refused to join the Lutherans and for long refused to attack Luther, the German Protestant reformer. When he was asked about a Turkish invasion of Europe he said, "The most effective way of conquering the Turks would be if they could see the spirit and teaching of Christ expressed in our lives."

Few men have lived at the centre of such storms of controversy with so little ill-will. He died in Basle, Switzerland.

Q and A

Q—Is planning consistent with democracy?

P. SATHYANARAYAN
Hyderabad 1

A—Planning is accepted as normal in most democracies. Scandinavian countries have a considerable measure of Socialist planning and are yet believed to be models of democracy.

Democracy does not prevent the State from planning, it does guarantee to its citizens the right to private property. For example, under the Indian constitution, the State cannot nationalize an industry without paying adequate compensation. The aggrieved party has the right to appeal to a court of law.

Q—What does it mean when economists say that India's economy is poor?

T. DATTANI, Bombay 7

A—Economists say that the rate of growth of India's economy is the lowest in Asia, next only to that of Indonesia. The Economic and Scientific Research Foundation in a report released from New Delhi last week, says that India's economic performance over the last decade "has been uniformly poor in every major sector of economic activity including agriculture and manufacturing". It continues to say that taxation in India has been growing nearly five times as fast as national income and the current level of Government spending is very high. "Not only has the capital been possibly misinvested and wastefully utilized, but the excessive Government expenditure has resulted in inflation and this, coupled with other factors, has begun to act as a drag on the economy and affected growth adversely."

Many other reasons may be advanced. We need to increase efficiency at all levels, eliminate corruption, lower taxes and utilize idle capacity.

Q—I hoped Mrs. Gandhi's Government would follow the down-to-earth policies of Mr. Shastri. But her cabinet colleagues don't seem to live in the realities of today. Mr. Mehta's speech at Saugor University proves it. Any comment?

K. RAGHUVAN, Hyderabad 1

A—Mrs. Gandhi's is a heterogeneous Cabinet with many forces and many shades represented. Some Ministers like to take the country one way, others a different way. Each acts as a check and counter-check on the other. Mr. Mehta at Saugor indicated preference for bank nationalization. The Finance Minister has said a categorical "No" to bank nationalization in an answer to the Rajya Sabha. Mrs. Gandhi's views in such a Cabinet will count a lot but even she will have to convince and take along some of her colleagues.

ANY QUESTIONS?

SEND THEM TO Q & A, HIMMAT.

Subscribe to HIMMAT

6 Months : Rs. 6-50
1 Year : Rs. 12
3 Years : Rs. 32

Send name and address with your remittance to:

HIMMAT Weekly, First Floor,
294 Bazargate Street, Bombay-1.

Open a **UCO BANK SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNT** FOR YOUR LOVED ONES.

IT IS A GIFT THAT KEEPS GROWING

THE UNITED COMMERCIAL BANK LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE—CALCUTTA

ASPIUCO-23/45

SHRIRAM VINYLs

have compound interests!

Both in the home and in industry, **SHRIRAM VINYLs P.V.C. Resins and Compounds** are fast taking the place of glass, rubber — even metal. Increasingly used for shoes, bags, toys, leather cloth and a host of industrial applications, they are exported to countries all over the world.

SHRIRAM VINYL & CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES
POST BOX NO. 671, NEW DELHI-1

Supervise Food-Aid

By Rajmohan Gandhi

IN AN EXTRAORDINARY demonstration the nations of the world are rushing gifts and food to India.

The massive American aid has been followed by an unprecedented wave of popular desire to help India in Italy, Holland, France, Britain, Australia, New Zealand, and Japan.

Most moving has been the news of school children in Holland missing their meals for two days to enable food or money to be sent to India. Equally striking has been the sacrificial giving of factory workers, housewives and pavement artists in Italy and elsewhere in Europe.

How to Use It?

The Pope has initiated, inspired and sustained this remarkable phenomenon. India is grateful to him. The Pope's friendship and feeling for India is an enormous bulwark. It brings in the support of millions in the world.

Let us thank also the Royal couple of the Netherlands for their large but undisclosed gift. And U Thant for his effort.

The all-important question now is, how do we receive and use these gifts?

The Food Minister, Shri Subramaniam, says that the food crisis is the worst the country has had in 70 years.

Aid must speedily reach the places and the people that need it urgently. We cannot now afford the luxury of obstinacy in men who would delay or corrupt the distribution of aid.

Not India alone is involved in this matter of swift and relevant use of aid. News of any inefficiency or corruption will reach every country. It will not be kept secret from the school children or the pavement painters.

We can be sure that the story of Bombay's Frere Road strewn with wheat dropped by trucks is being discussed in a million homes in Europe, including the homes where children fasted to make money available for India.

The price of any mismanagement of this aid will be far higher than we may realize. The wave of humanitarianism will be replaced by a flood tide of cynicism.

In this "me first" and "I can't be bothered" age the threat of famine and the picture of hungry bellies is still able to arouse man's finer instincts. Any misuse or abuse of the help these instincts have provided will crush them. The result will be a major triumph for the animal in man that says unselfishness hurts both giver and receiver.

If there is a danger here, there also is a glorious prize to be won. If our leaders and people are able to use this global sentiment effectively and wisely, they will multiply the spirit of sharing everywhere.

Here is a chance to streamline our system of aid distribution.

Here is also the chance to teach ourselves the pleasure of unselfish giving to one another. I submit that if an intelligent and interesting bid were made to invite all our school children, and even our college students, to match the gifts of school children in Holland, Italy, Britain and elsewhere, we shall get a thunderous response.

Dr. Zakir Hussain's Role

Some of us are so in love with our own self-preoccupation that we miss entirely the golden qualities that lie in the hearts of the Indian people. Our people must be given the chance to show their desire to serve and look after their fellow Indians. They have this desire. Years of callousness in places high and low may have severely wounded it. But it's not dead yet.

If every school in India were given the frank and simple picture of what many of the world's fathers and mothers and children are doing for India, I predict that hundreds of thousands of our schoolboys and schoolgirls will offer their money, which some of them have, their time, which all of them have in abundance, and their energies, only a thousandth part of which is today being used.

We need an Operation Unselfishness.

I suggest that the Vice President of India, Dr. Zakir Hussain, be asked by the Government to lead and organize this operation.

The finest part of this world-wide involvement with India's

situation is that it is being led directly and spontaneously by ordinary citizens. This is something far more satisfying than a government-to-government programme.

It would be a great stroke if Dr. Hussain were asked to organize a People's Committee to receive, manage and distribute this aid. The world would rejoice if this could happen. And this would give our Government an opportunity to do what it has always said it has wanted to do—trust our people with responsibility.

People's Committee

Such a People's Committee would have the responsibility of keeping careful accounts and of sending the accounts to all the countries from where money or food has been received.

The Committee would also have the task of inviting the people of India, especially the youth, to match and out-match the sacrifice in other nations.

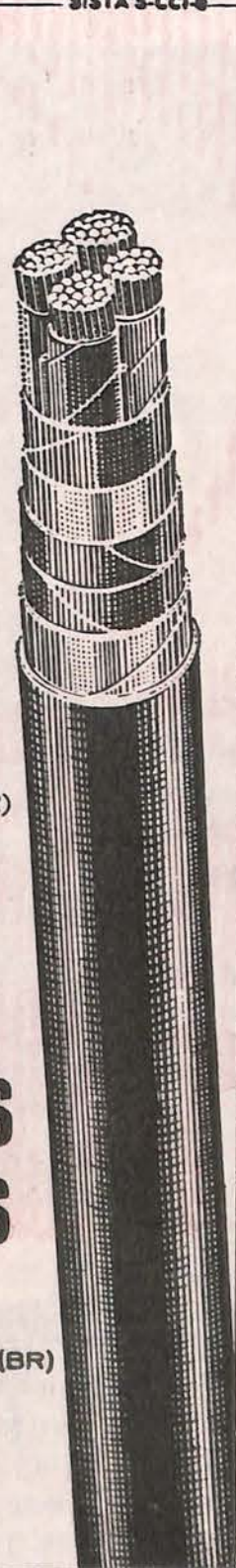
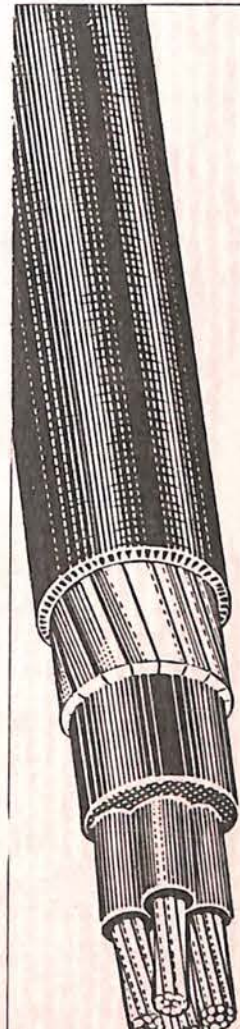
This Committee could also decide how the money given abroad and raised in India should be used—as grants to those in dire need or for projects of irrigation, agricultural research or other forms of rural reconstruction.

It would be another great stroke if in each district in every province students were included in the operation of taking and delivering food to the hungry and the starving. A boy who has the privilege of bringing food personally and directly to those who would die without it, will carry an ennobling memory for the rest of his life.

When I invited Indian children in a letter on this page some weeks ago to express their thanks to America's children for the wheat we have received and are receiving, 3,541 boys and girls sent in their names.

I believe that Dr. Hussain can organize this Operation Unselfishness with a dedication that will reward India and the world.

Nations cannot live by selling or buying or giving or receiving wheat alone. To take wheat to those who are hungry in India for lack of it requires a passion to satisfy the hunger in every man for unselfishness and great living.



SISTA'S-CCI-4

C

**CABLE
CORPORATION
OF INDIA LTD.**

Registered Office:
Laxmi Building Ballard Road, Bombay-1 (BR)

Factory:
Borivli (East), Bombay-66 (NB)

**MANUFACTURERS OF
'TROPODUR' WIRES AND CABLES
AND PAPER INSULATED CABLES**

Distributors:- SIEMENS ENG. & MFG. CO., OF INDIA LTD.,
Raj Mahal, Veer Nariman Road, BOMBAY 1 (BR)

TRINITY ELECTRIC SYNDICATE,
154, Princess Street, BOMBAY-2 (BR)

EASUN ENGINEERING CO. LTD.,
5-7, Second Line Beach, MADRAS 1.

PALKHIVALA ON THE BUDGET

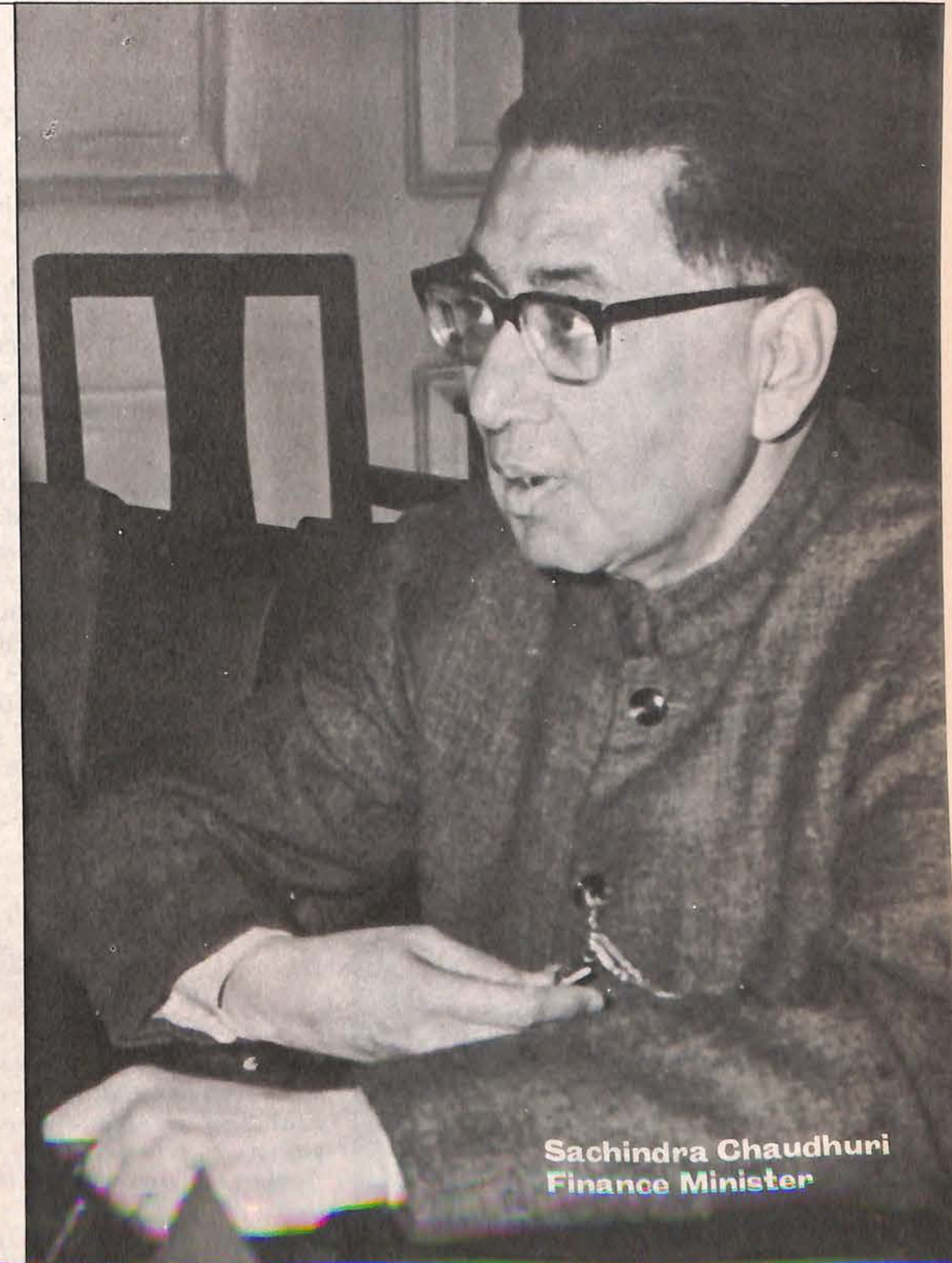
Page 5

• •

After failure on
all fronts

OUR ECONOMIC FREEDOM IS IN DANGER

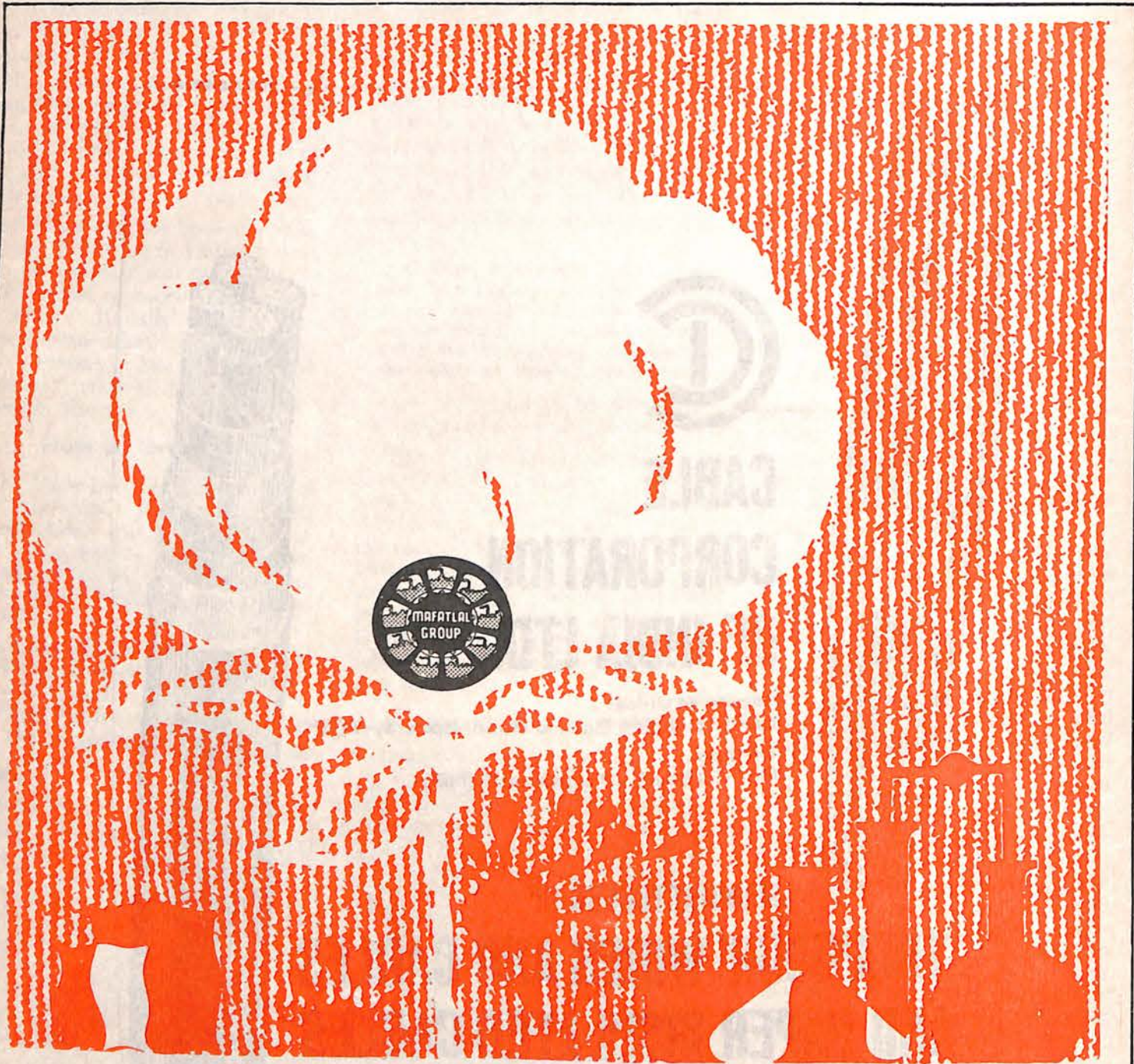
Page 7



Sachindra Chaudhuri
Finance Minister

Friday
March 4
1966

Rajmohan Gandhi
GHANA WITHOUT NKRUMAH



GROWING BIGGER EVERY DAY

That's us. Always trying to do
a little better than yesterday.
Always doing it. Textiles, jute,
eyes and chemicals. These are the
interests we have today. Tomorrow?
The possibilities are endless.
The future is wide open.



**MAFATLAL
GROUP**

Aiyars MG. 1913