

GENTLEMEN PREFER MAFATLAL GROUP POPLINS AND SHIRTINGS

NEW SHORROCK, (SHORROCK), Ahmedabad 'NEW SHORROCK, Nadlad 'STANDARD, Bombay 'STANDARD (NEW CHINA), Bombay STANDARD, Downs 'SASSOON, Bombay 'SASSOON, (NEW UNION), Bombay 'SURAT COTTON, Surat 'MAFATLAL FINE, Navsari

Aiyars MGSP 1839 GJA

HIMMAI

25_P

Asia's new voice

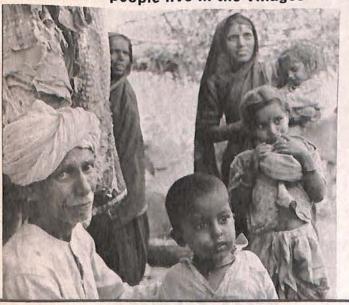
WEEKLY





State Capital, Bombay, eighth largest city in the world, throbs with life

40 million people live in the villages







photos dy Channer

> Friday July 16 1965

LODGE KNOWS THE TRUTH

HIMMAT is published by R. M. Lala on behalf of Himmat Publications Trust, 13 Advent, Foreshore Road, Bombay-1 (Telephone: 212353 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





| A1-106 | Thursday | July 22, 1965 | |
|-------------------|---|---|--|
| AI-106A | Friday | July 23, 1965 | |
| AI-106B AI-112 | Friday Sunday | July 23, 1965 July 25, 1965 | |
| AI-112A | Monday | July 26, 1965 | |
| AI-112B | Monday | July 26, 1965 | |
| | | | |
| A1-107A | Wednesday | Sept. 15, 1965 | |
| AI-107 | Thursday | Sept. 16, 1965 | |
| A1-115A | Saturday | Sept. 48, 1965 | |
| AI-115 | Sunday | Sept. 19, 1965 | |
| | All | R-INDIA | |
| | IN ASSOCIATION WITH B.O.A.C. & QANTAS | | |
| | AI-106A AI-106B AI-112 AI-112A AI-112B AI-107A AI-107 | AI-106A Friday AI-106B Friday Sunday AI-112 Sunday AI-112A Monday AI-112B Monday AI-107A Wednesday AI-107 Thursday AI-115A Saturday AI-115 Sunday | |

Asia's new voice

Bombay

Friday, July 16, 1965

Vol. 1 No. 37

Mr. Lodge Knows

It is strange indeed that the United States should be sending to Saigon an Ambassador during whose earlier term in office the situation in Vietnam worsened so greatly. Henry Cabot Lodge, who resigned this post in June 1964, will relieve General Maxwell Taylor who

leaves for "personal reasons".

However long one debates this conflict, history's spotlight inevitably turns back to that night in November, 1963, when Ngo Dinh Diem was murdered. The United States, for the first time in history, encouraged the overthrow of an elected government at a time when that government was fighting loyally against an aggressor.

The world is beginning to realize that, for all his failings, Diem made a better show of preserving freedom and stability than any of his many successors.

In early 1963, President Kennedy reported that "the spearpoint of aggression has been blunted in South Vietnam". Following a visit to Saigon by Defence Secretary McNamara and General Maxwell Taylor (then Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff), a White House statement of October 2, 1963, reported that "the major part of the U.S. military task can be completed by the end of 1965". One month later Diem was dead.

Five months later another Washington statement said, "There have unquestionably been setbacks." Two weeks after that Secretary McNamara, describing the succession of coups following Diem's death, said, "The political control structure extending from Saigon down into the hamlets virtually disappeared... Confidence of the peasants was inevitably shaken by the disruptions in leadership... The Viet Cong fully exploited the resultant organizational turmoil and regained the initiative in the struggle."

It is now conceded that the opposition towards Diem was greatly magnified by foreign correspondents in Saigon. Former U.S. Ambassador Nolting only last month accused *The New York Times* of "contributing to the undermining and overthrow of that

Government".

The world was told that Diem was oppressing the Buddhists. David Halbertsam of *The New York Times* admitted after Diem's death, "The Buddhist campaign was....a political dispute under a religious banner."

At the head of the agitation was a Buddhist priest of North Vietnamese origin, Thich Tri Quang. He was arrested twice for collaboration with the Communists during the French regime. His brother is an official in Ho Chi Minh's Ministry of the Interior.

On September 1, 1963, Thich Tri Quang sought refuge in the U.S. Embassy in Saigon. Ambassador Cabot Lodge refused to hand him over to the South Vietnamese Government. On the other hand, two month's later, Mr. Lodge's Consulate in Hue gave different treatment to Ngo Dinh Can, Diem's brother. While angry crowds threatened to lynch him, Mr. Can sought political asylum at the Consulate. He was handed over to the police and later executed.

Let there be no mistake, freedom held in Vietnam is freedom held for the rest of Asia. America's gallant men hold the line. All the more urgent is it, therefore, for America's investment to be secured by policies which support the right men and draw from them the very best.

Until the bill for Diem's assassination is paid and responsibility acknowledged, America's bill in lives and dollars will grow endlessly. Mr. Cabot Lodge could put the score right, for he knows what really

happened on that November day.

The Big Blunder

OUR CAPACITY to live beyond our means as a nation is only equalled by our capacity to dream of India as a land that will flow with milk and honey. Perhaps the two go together. In Bangalore over the weekend, Union Food Minister C. Subramaniam claimed that it was not difficult to double and, in some cases, treble our food production. Why then, do we not do it?

Words may produce applause. Unfortunately

they do not produce bread.

Would it not be more profitable for the Food Minister to tell this nation the whole truth about our 14 years of planning and thereafter gear the nation

to plan realistically for the future?

The first Five Year Plan had its accent on agriculture. In the Second Plan we shifted the accent more rapidly than we should have to heavy industry. At that time, ex-Finance Minister C. D. Deshmukh advised that it was better for us to sacrifice one steel plant and spend its substantial resources in building six fertilizer plants. The then Union Government ignored his advice. Now the World Bank's "Bell Mission" states that it is "dismayed" by progress of fertilizer production in our Third Plan. Fertilizers are and will remain the crucial factor in our increase in food production. Our estimated current demand for fertilizers is 670,000 tons. Our maximum production capacity is 380,000 tons. (In actual fact our output for 1964-65 is 234,000 tons only).

Our fertilizer imports this year are 350,000 tons. And our actual deficit is up to 86,000 tons.

It is reported that from the foreign exchange we are spending on importing fertilizers this year, we could have erected three factories whose production would have met all our needs. If we do not have these factories today, the fault lies squarely with us.

Since we have failed on the production front, there is increased pressure on the procurement front. But let not the State and Central Ministers bury their heads so much in squabbling over modes of procurement that they have no plan for increase in production.

The key to India's food problem is not procurement, but production. A loaf of bread in the hand is worth more than a pie in the sky.

Briefly Speaking ...

Work I must for the public benefit—and the root of the matter is in exertion and dispatch of business—than which nothing is more efficacious for the general welfare.

EMPEROR ASOKA, 273-232 B.C.

Anachronisms

THE ASOKA LIONS are the national symbol of India. Would Asoka not have changed some of the anachronisms in the working of our Government?

A New Delhi lady, now in Bombay, got her passport guarantee signed in this city on a Rs. 3 stamped paper. When she sent it for submission to her home town in Delhi, it was rejected. Bombay citizens need a Rs. 3 stamped paper, but Delhi citizens need a Rs. 10 stamped paper for the same application for the same country. Applicants in other parts of India have to pay different amounts for their guarantee stamped paper ranging from Re. 1 to Rs. 18. Kerala is

EAGLE PRESENTS-

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

CHALTA HAI...

"No, this isn't the start of our new underground. They are just repairing the road."

Re. 1 and U.P. is Rs. 18. Ajmer is Rs. 5, Rajasthan Rs. 10.

The Constitution guarantees the equality of the citizens of India. Could the Chief Passport Officer please revise the rules?

Tibetans

The Dalai Lama has appealed to the Central Government to find better jobs for more than 18,500 Tibetan refugees currently engaged in road-building operations in the Punjab. Living conditions of these Tibetans are "far from satisfactory".

The Union Government is on the lookout for suitable centres where Tibetan refugees can be settled in agriculture or handicrafts.

Compared to the refugee influx we had on independence, only 50,000 Tibetans live in India. If we cannot settle them within seven or eight years of arrival, is it not a sad reflection on our hospitality? Search for a "suitable climate" should no longer be the Government's excuse for their rehabilitation. There are plenty of cool places in India.

Sanity

A WIND of sanity is blowing over Africa in the last months. Prime Minister Banda of Malawi is giving wise counsel to his fellow Africans when he says that "military force will never solve the (Rhodesian) problem". Malawi (formerly Nyasaland) was part of the Central African Federation along with Rhodesia, and what he says should carry weight with his African colleagues.

China Learns English

While some people in this country are trying to relegate English into the background, Peking is studying English with gusto. A report in the Sunday Telegraph from its Peking correspondent states, "English is rapidly becoming the principal language taught in Chinese universities, colleges and schools," The change is

ascribed partly to the dispute between Russia and China (Russian was formerly the main second language), but is also due to China's trade and social links with Western Europe and Afro-Asian nations.

A crash English programme is getting under way and hundreds of eight-year-olds in the major cities of China are sent to special schools where English and other languages are part of a ten-year course. French ranks second to English and there is increasing interest in Spanish, Arabic and Asian languages.

From this report it appears that the whole educational system of China is geared to her ideology to win the world to Communism.

What is India's answer to that?

Adulteration

OF THE 625 samples of food collected by the Delhi Municipal Corporation's Health Department, 133 were found adulterated—which works out to 20 per cent of the food offered to the public.

Parkinson's Law

For A 3 o'clock date at the Import Trade Controller's beautiful new office on New Marine Lines, I arrived at 2.55 p.m. I reported to the first floor reception where a clerk, on a goodsized slip of paper, noted my name, my firm, and rather curtly asked,

"What is your Bombay number?"
"My telephone number?"

"No, postal number."

Then I was questioned, "How did you take the appointment?"

"What do you mean 'how'?"
"By letter or telephone?"

When he had finished the slip, I thought the ordeal was over. It had just begun. He laboriously opened a ledger, foolscap-size, and entered all these details from one end of the ledger to the other, including the time of my arrival, and took my signature. Meanwhile, the slip had disappeared.

"Where is the slip?" I inquired. "Gone for signature." Another clerk, installed a few feet away, initialled the slip. Ceremoniously a peon carried it back.

By the time I was sent to the fifth floor and ushered in before the officer, I was made to feel I was a visitor to Sing Sing prison.

R.M.L.

The Truth About Maharashtra

By G. R. Kapadia

Maharashtra is the most industrialized State in India and one of the most efficient in administration but it remains agriculturally backward with pitifully low cropyields, below the national average.

To bridge this glaring gap between the two main sectors of the economy, the State Government is striving towards the creation of an agroindustrial society with wider dispersal of industries. The actual achievement to date in this direction, however, is too negligible for mention.

Truly enough, Maharashtra has made good progress since linguistic separation five years ago and has, compared to other states, maintained a measure of administrative efficiency.

The "bold scheme" of democratic decentralization brought about by zilla parishads has been hailed as the best undertaken in any State.

There has also been the "unique scheme" of monopoly purchase of jowar and compulsory sale of rice at a moment of dire national scarcity. Progress in co-operatives is said to have gained "nation-wide praise", especially co-operative sugar factories, which account for 62 per cent of the total sugar production in the State.

Industrial estates for the promotion of small and cottage industries are being set up all over the State; nine of them are already functioning.

Priority for Power

Power projects continue to claim the highest priority and higher investment. Power generation in the State is 18 per cent of the total in the country. But the recent emphasis on thermal generation instead of hydel generation will increase industrial costs.

Not that this bare enumeration of "achievements" narrated from official sources contains any deliberate or even inspired gloss, but the overall picture presented is certainly lopsided and far from complete. It cannot be said truthfully that all the biggest roses in the country bloom in the Maharashtra garden.

Take the claim of industrial primacy. No doubt, Maharashtra has had the supreme advantages of an abundant labour force, adequate power, a regular supply of raw materials, port and transport facilities and a big market. Maharashtra can claim 23 per cent of the country's productive capital. Exports, already high-pitched, will expand considerably with the recent establishment of a State Export Promotion Board.

But industrial concentration around the Bombay-Poona area is alarmingly heavy, particularly in Greater Bombay. It is incredible that in the periphery of the Bombay-Thana-Poona zone is concentrated 82 per cent of the State's productive capacity.

Hollow Talk

How hollow, then, has been the talk of dispersal of industries.

Even while dispersal was being dinned into our ears, industrial licensing in Greater Bombay had a field day. For the four years from 1960 to 1963, of the 547 licences issued for new units 295 were for Greater Bombay and of the 947 licences for industrial expansion 712 were in Greater Bombay.

To make agriculture and industry in Maharashtra balanced and complementary sectors of the State's economy, it has been widely publicized, an agro-industrial base is sought to be created. The results of this overdue innovation are nowhere visible in

any palpable measure.

Maharashtra's share in jowar is 39 per cent of the country's production; the percentages for cotton, ground-nut and sugarcane are 25, 17 and 11, respectively. The share looks sizeable, indeed, but nature's bounty has been poorly capitalized. Under an agro-industrial base, agriculture has to be maximized by intensive cultivation while industry's growth needs to be fairly dispersed.

What has actually happened? In Maharastra, agriculture, animal husbandry and allied activities account for 37 per cent of the State's income, compared with their 45 per cent share in the national income. And this low percentage is not all due to less area under crop. Agriculture has lagged behind, with irrigation facilities shockingly meagre as also supplies of seeds and fertilizers.

How can productivity per acre,

then, be maximized? Irrigation, particularly, is in a miserable plight. In case of all crops, except tobacco, the third year of the Third Plan recorded less production than the final year of the Second Plan. All this in an era of full-scale national planning and development during which crores of rupees are spent. At the end of the second Plan food production was 64.7 lakh tons. The third Plan allocation is Rs. 70 crores for agriculture. The target is 82.44 lakh tons, but is not expected to reach more than 71.08.

Agriculture in Maharashtra, despite all planning, remains a gamble with the rains. This is especially true of Marathwada and Vidarbha.

The food grain deficit in the State is 2.2 million tons a year. Prices of foodgrains have risen 30 per cent in the last one year. Recently the trend has been somewhat arrested.

The growth of the co-operative movement in the State has been truly phenomenal, but the actual benefits cannot be judged merely in terms of the number and scale of operation of these societies which have multiplied. The number of "spurious" and weak societies is truly alarming as the Mirdha Committee's findings amply reveal. Credit-worthiness, the core of the movement, is at times disturbingly absent.

Housing Rackets

Housing suffers from grave inadequacies in Maharashtra, but the State cannot be blamed if the cement allocation stands at only 20 per cent of the quarterly demand of 600,000 tons. Housing gets only 30,000 tons. But why has the ownership racket in a huge city like Bombay been allowed to flourish? With the same supplies of materials available, could not the State Government have done better?

The entire rural politics in Maharashtra, according to a recent survey made by Prof. V. M. Sirsikar, Reader in the Department of Politics, Poona University, tends to become "more competitive than constructive". Caste, social status and wealth, to believe him, play a prominent role in panchayat elections. "Ideology," he says,

Continued on next page

"would seem to count less than power consideration."

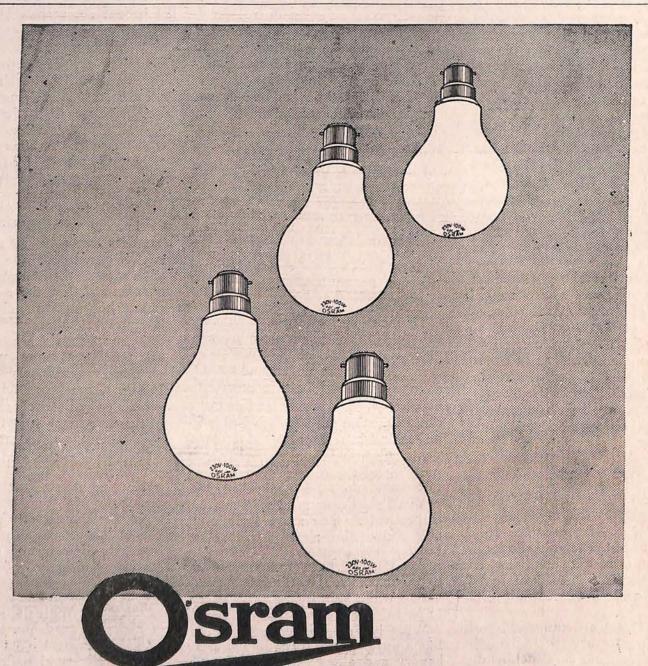
Figures are quoted to prove the unpalatable thesis. No less than 71.2 per cent of office bearers of zilla parishads are from the Maratha caste, though they form 40 per cent of the State's total population. A large number of rural leaders under 30 years of age hold posts as president or vice-president of zilla parishads. Most of them entered public life very

recently. Only 25 per cent among them have passed matriculation.

Any balanced assessment of conditions in Maharashtra, however, must take note of the radically changed face of both rural and urban life. The former is no more in the grip of money-lenders and education is spreading even in the villages. The worker in the towns has decent wages and social security though not always decent lodgings.

The heart of Maharashtra is throbbing with life. The State is remarkably free from groupism and factionalism.

The State Government, under the leadership of Chief Minister Mr. V. P. Naik, has to bend its shoulders to the major task of rounding off some of the glaring contradictions in its economy. That task is not small. Less eulogies and more realism will help its fulfilment.



THE WONDERFUL LAMP ADDS LIFE TO YOUR LIGHTING



THE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY OF INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED

SEADS MANES SEC AND COMP - PERMITTED USEAS - THE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY OF INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED.

Canada, India and South-East Asia

By Paul Campbell, M. D.

Mr. Shastri received a warm welcome in Canada this June. He and Mr. Lester Pearson, the Canadian Prime Minister, spent their first three-and-a-half-hour conference together discussing Vietnam. They reported no conclusions from their deliberations.

Both India and Canada are by geography deeply involved in this question. Canada has America as her most powerful neighbour-India has China. Both neighbours are in need of help. Their philosophies are rooted in the same groundstuff-materialism. Their interests and aims threaten the security and ambitions, each of the other, and the security, liberty and life of the rest of us.

Communism has brought China and Russia to their present strength. Free enterprise has brought the United States to her present affluence. Both are convinced that in the long run their way is best. But nuclear and technological development render the aims and philosophy of both obsolescent. The world has changed, but both Communist and anti-Communist are boxed in by creeds belonging to a past age.

The greatest foreign policy issue facing Canada and India is: Will they set about the task of modernizing the aims and philosophies of their powerful neighbours?

Minority Rule

Mr. Pearson presides over a minority Government in a House fragmented by four political parties. They are divided not on issues of domestic and foreign policy but simply by a carry-over from tradition. The antipathy amongst them thwarts effective legislation.

Too many Canadian legislative representatives have no philosophy but materialism, so they have nothing fresh or revolutionary to offer. They are prisoners of the spirit of the age and take their cue from the crowd or the most effective propagandists for a point of view or policy.

Premier Robarts of Ontario, Canada's wealthiest province, voiced his concern recently. "We must rekindle a spirit of faith in our national destiny," he said.

Lester Pearson has a sparkling record as a diplomat. It was largely

his initiative and energy during the Suez War which prevented the British-Israeli-French folly from descending the last slippery mile to world war.

But in actual terms his position is weak. Despite skilful leadership which has navigated certain Parliamentary measures during the past months through a difficult House, neither he nor his party are offering a uniting idea to the country. How can he be looked to with much confidence to offer a uniting idea to America and North Vietnam?

The truth is that a way can be found out of this dilemma, but it will take bold, militant leadership from Canada and India. Basic to China's philosophy is the idea that "What suits us is best for everybody". Hitler based his



Lester Pearson

creed on this fallacy, as did Lenin. America's policy rests on the same sinking sand.

Will Canada and India break away from this primitive, no longer serviceable concept of man and his society, and pioneer the next phase of development in the conduct of our affairs; with policies rooted in the motive "what is right for all", not "what is convenient for me"?

Lester Pearson's knottiest problem is the thrust in the province of Quebec towards a separate state. The young of Quebec want the security of a state of their own, with their own language and culture, which will enable them to maintain their identity and purpose in an industrialized, Anglo-Saxon continent.

Faced with this principle of "what is right", one young student in Quebec said recently, "Quebec is ripe for revolution, but we refuse the half-revolution based on bitterness and hate. What we need is a revolution that tackles not only society but man himself."

Said an English employer in Montreal, "I am a capitalist of the third generation here in Quebec. There is a lot that has been wrong and there

has been real exploitation of the people, and for this I am sorry. We have got to change men. Then we can fight together that this country becomes what it is meant to be."

Farmers in the West, steering their policies by this concept, decided at the Alberta Farmers' Union Convention in January to send representatives to India to see if Canadian techniques can help India feed her millions.

Economically, Canada is booming. The gross national product was up 8 per cent last year. Farm incomes are up 30 per cent. Foreign trade has hit a new record of 17,500 million dollars. Unemployment is below 5 per cent.

Yet there is much unease. American money controls 62 per cent of Canada's oil and gas industry, 51 per cent of mining, 45 per cent of manufacturing, 35 per cent of paper. An American professor recently described Canadians as being "hysterically preoccupied" with American economic power and cultural penetration.

The Hon. Maurice Sauve, one of the strongest, most respected men in the Canadian Cabinet, has been charged with "waging a war on rural poverty". It is a noteworthy step. But by itself it will not secure the future.

Next Forward Step

The Canadian Cabinet could and should declare war on the poverty of aim and moral standards in Canadian economic, social and political life.

Frank Buchman, friend of India and Canada, was described by one Canadian Prime Minister as having made the country easier to govern. He was convinced that the next forward step in the development of humanity was the moral and spiritual re-armament of the nations.

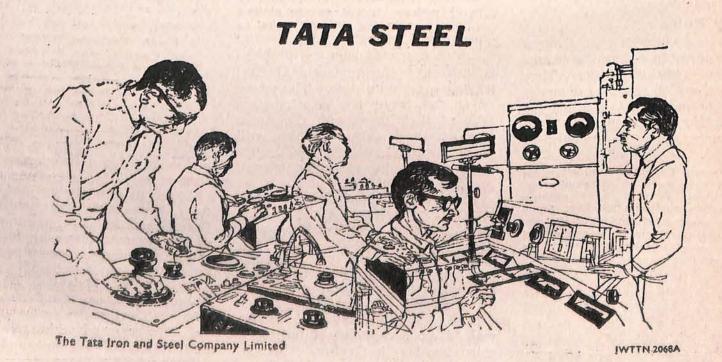
Canada will recognize this truth and make it her philosophy and practice, or perish for lack of vision.

At this moment the greatest service to the peace of the world will be for Canada and India to encourage and make it financially possible for Japan and India to launch a massive saturation programme for the Moral Re-Armament of Malaysia, Thailand, Philippines, Laos, Cambodia, and Saigon. Then both North Vietnam and America could withdraw, knowing that political, economic and social stability would be secured.

Special steel for special tasks

In 1946, The Tata Iron and Steel Company started making dynamo grade electrical steel sheets on a commercial scale for the first time in India and are still the only manufacturers in the country. The indigenous production of these steel sheets, the basic raw material for the electrical industry, helped to bring about a phenomenal expansion of the fan and electric motor industries, and gave a fillip to the manufacture of switchgears, radio receivers, chokes for fluorescent lights, etc.

The manufacture of dynamo grade electrical steel sheets in India was made possible by the pioneering work done at the Research and Control Laboratories, Jamshedpur. Started in a small way in 1925, the Research and Control Laboratories today have three fully-equipped divisions—Chemical, Metallurgical and Refractories—where trained metallurgists carry on research on Indian steel-making materials, help meet operational problems and keep a check on the quality of the steel produced.



FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

Murder North of Stanleyville

FROM VERE JAMES

Nairobi

Few informed people were convinced in Nairobi recently when Thomas Kanza, 32-year-old "Foreign Minister" of Gbenye's "Nationalist Government" of the Congo, categorically denied that the rebels had killed Europeans and educated Africans in Stanleyville.

Two days later a different story appeared in the *Daily Nation*. A London-born mission nurse, rescued from the rebels by mercenaries on the very same day as Kanza's denial, told a grisly story of horror and murder during May this year in Buta, 200 miles north of Stanleyville.

She described how 31 Catholic priests who had previously been bound and beaten for five hours, were marched to a river bank, one by one slashed with knives, and then thrown into the river by the rebels.

"A little while later," she continued,
"a simba (rebel) came up with a leg
from one of the fathers. He put it
on a spear and forced each one of us,
including the children, to hold it."

Confronted with such inhumanity, after five years of tragic and disastrous independence, the Congo struggles to become a united and prosperous nation. Its recent admittance to the French-speaking "Common Organization of Africa and Malagasy" (OCAM) could be a decisive source of stability and assistance.

In spite of serious economic setbacks, experts in Leopoldville are convinced that with United Nations, Belgian and American aid the Congo has a better chance of survival than most independent African states.

Its wealth lies in Katanga copper, the diamonds of South Kasai and its widespread agricultural potential. Copper production is expected to rise by 15 per cent this year over the total of 175,000 metric tons sold in 1964. Mineral sources alone account for 60 per cent of the country's foreign revenue, estimated at £113 million this year.

Of the national budget 24 per cent goes in defence expenditure. Millions of francs must be spent to rehabilitate refugees and restore order from the chaos in the areas devastated during the fighting over the past five years.

When asked her future plans, the rescued nurse simply replied: "I hope to return to the Congo." Which is where many believe Mr. Kanza should be—either answerable to the law for his past activities or reconciled with the present leadership making a contribution to the recovery of his nation.

Trained at Harvard and the London School of Economics, he represented his country at the United Nations and was their Ambassador in London. It must be assumed that he does not support the barbarism of the "simbas", and their rebel leaders.

If the Organization of African States is ever to be an instrument of effective policies for unity in Africa it is time to state clearly where the rest of this continent stands in relation to the Congo. The French-speaking states have done so.

British Views Rejected

FROM STEWART LANCASTER

Washington

Britain's one-time foreign secretary, Mr. Patrick Gordon Walker, who recently lost in two elections for the House of Commons, aired "semi-official" views on Vietnam during his recent visit to the United States.

This ex-Labour M.P. felt the U.S. should be prepared to negotiate with the Viet Cong for a settlement in Vietnam. He even compared the Viet Cong insurgents to the European underground resistance movement against the Nazis in the Second World War. American officials found this thinking rather naive. The Viet Cong have continually turned down U.S. offers to negotiate. By no stretch of imagination could the Viet Cong objects and ideology be compared to those of the freedom-loving democratic resistance forces of Europe.

Many agree with Mr. Walker that Continued on next page

The week in Asia.

DJAKARTA—Indonesian Communist leader Aidit left for talks in Moscow. Aidit has hitherto supported Peking. COLOMBO—Laws prohibiting non-Ceylonese from buying land and immovable property will soon be introduced before Parliament.

SAIGON — American Ambassador General Maxwell Taylor will resign his post and be replaced by Henry Cabot Lodge. The resignation was for "personal reasons", American sources declared.

DJAKARTA—One hundred thousand people were reported to have staged a march in East Java against India for her support of Malaysia.

COLOMBO—The External Affairs official in charge of Indo-Ceylon affairs and citizenship matters in the Ministry has been suspended following the discovery of confidential documents during a raid on his home.

SAIGON—Premier Cao Ky announced that a North Vietnamese Liberation Front to "march north" and challenge Communist control in the North will be created.

canton—Anti-aircraft guns have been mounted on roof-tops and troops swarm through this city.

SAIGON—Eight thousand marines came ashore last week bringing the American contingent in Vietnam to 80,000.

TOKYO—Japan will call a conference of Asian nations in November to forge a united front against "the Chinese menace". India, Pakistan, Thailand and Malaysia will attend, with Australia and New Zealand acting as observers.

PEKING—Prime Minister Milton
Obote of Uganda arrived for a State
visit and voiced his intention of buying Chinese arms.

RANGOON—The Government nationalized all private hospitals run by foreign missions, including the largest in the country, the Ramakrishna Mission hospital.

HANOI—A Chinese organization that controls all Chinese in North Vietnam and more than half of them in the South urged its members to join the ranks of the Viet Cong.

TOKYO-Prime Minister Sato is reported to have sought General de Gaulle's backing for a plan to halt the Vietnam conflict. It calls for suspension of American bombing of the North and all aid from North Vietnam to the Viet Cong. The French President was cool to the proposal. COLOMBO-Another member of Mrs. Bandaranaike's Sri Lanka Freedom Party, Senator B. N. Duguville, the Vice-President of the Upper House, has resigned. Mrs. Bandaranaike cancelled a trip to Moscow and Helsinki for the World Peace Congress. She was to have been accompanied by the daughter of Ceylon's Communist Party chief.

the war in Vietnam should remain a limited war. They heartily disagree with his assumption that "national Communism is a force that can in certain circumstances and in various parts of the world be compatible with (democratic) ends".

To keep South Vietnam from Chinese control, Mr. Walker suggested some form of "Viet Cong national Communism".

Naturally, these remarks of Mr. Walker, preceding his interview with the American Secretary of State and other national leaders, have stirred considerable comment among the people and in the press. Strong exception is taken to his views. People are demanding to know whether he is expressing personal views or those of the Labour Government.

The U.S. has already made mistakes in "negotiating the freedom" of East Europe, China and North Korea. Mr. Walker's proposals approximate the policy followed by the U.S. in the late 1940s that tipped the scale in China towards the setting up of the Mao Tse-tung dictatorship.

Contrasts in China

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

London

China, 1965, is a country of contradictions, according to a Canadian journalist who returned recently from a two-month visit. He observed:

-Aging rulers dedicated to their ideology, yet concerned lest the younger generation should slacken their zeal:

-A drive to industrialize, yet much obsolete machinery, and factories run by political nominees while engineering graduates do labouring jobs;

-A campaign to improve education, yet a policy of making every student spend half of his time working in fields or factories:

-A leadership devoted to world revolution, yet with an unreal picture of the world outside their borders.

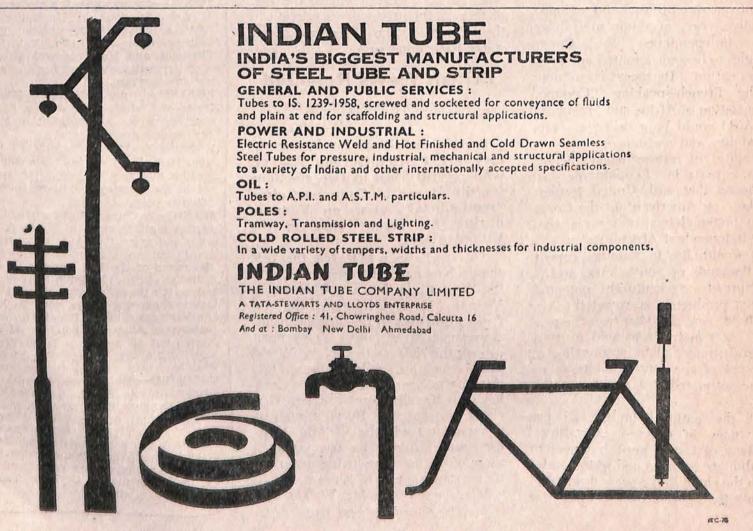
In a Peking square, Mark Gayn of the Toronto Daily Star, noticed a poster condemning, on one side, American "imperialism" and on the other Soviet "revisionism".

Plays, films and lectures propagated this theme in every village and commune. "The villagers may have only the foggiest notion of the Dominican Republic, Vietnam, or the Congo, but they are swept into these vast campaigns of protest which seek to make them hate, close ranks, sacrifice and work harder," wrote Gavn.

Youth, indoctrinated from the kindergarten, often worked to exhaustion in the countryside. Young men waited until their late twenties before they considered marriage.

Writers, whose task Mao Tse-tung defined as "Serve workers, peasants, soldiers", were paid up to Rs. 650 a month (compared to the average factory worker's Rs. 105).

Though China was making atomic bombs, her leaders believed wars were won by men not weapons. Nuclear war would cause heavy casualties, the Chinese Chief of Staff, Marshal Lo Jui-ching, wrote recently, but it would "also educate the people" who would win in the end, and the war would be "turned from a bad into a good thing, accelerating the historical process".



Will Tito Make a Turning?

FROM PIERRE SPOERRI

Zurich

Deep in the Ural mountains, speaking to workers of the huge machine factory "Uralmasch", President Tito opened a new chapter of Yugoslav foreign policy. He announced publicly that there was a new crisis in the world, that the danger of world war had increased and

that in case of "grave times", "we (the Yugoslavs) shall be again together with the Soviet people and the Soviet Communists."

To prove that this was not just a casual remark, Tito also strongly attacked the Western nations and made Europe responsible for all the "slavery and oppression" in Africa and Asia. He promised not only material but also moral and political help to all liberation movements. While he was speaking in Russia, Tito's party newspaper at home, Borba, took up the same line of attack and denounced the new Algerian regime for not using the word "Socialism" any more.

Tito, who had carefully kept neutral in his foreign policy for many years, accepting military and economic aid from both camps and refusing to get involved in controversies against any major powers except China, prepared his switch of policy during recent trips through Czechoslovakia and East Germany. Both visits raised many eyebrows in Europe as the rulers in Prague and Pankow had been the most ferocious enemies of "the Tito brand of revisionism" and had called the Yugoslav President everything from "lackey of imperialism" to "American stooge". But this time everything went peacefully.

Tito Backs Tough Line

In Prague, Tito was still careful in denouncing the West as the Czech rulers preferred to await the conclusion of important economic negotiations. But in East Germany, Tito showed no restraint in his attacks,

The delegation which accompanied Tito to the Soviet Union also showed that the Yugoslav President had decided to back the "tough line" inside his own Party. Two of the men tra velling with him, Djuro Pucar and Milentie Popowitsch, had shortly before been forced to give up their posts because of excessive "dogmatism". On the other hand the new Foreign Minister, Nikezitsch, was not part of

the delegation while his predecessor, Kotsoha Popowitsch, made the trip.

There are several reasons why Tito might find the going rougher than expected after his return from Russia. One reason is economic. The catastrophic floods of the Danube destroying a great part of this year's crop and simultaneous economic difficulties in many sectors would seem to indicate that the moment for an attack of the West was badly chosen. Of all the nations most likely to help, America and West Germany will now hardly feel any desire to do so.

The other reason for Tito's difficulties might result from the refusal of his own judiciary to follow his strong advice in the Mihailov case. Tito had succeeded in having his own former colleague, Djilas, put behind bars for bucking the party line.

Supreme Court Rebuff

But when Tito advised a similar stiff sentence for the young professor Mihailov who had in his book, "Russia 64", not only attacked the Soviet Union in strong terms-going as far as saying that the concentration camps were not an invention of Nazi Germany but that they had been started in Russia but had also confessed his belief in Christianity, the lower court condemned him to ten months' prison.

The higher Supreme Court of Croatia acquitted Mihailov on the charge of contempt against the Soviet Union and upheld only his condemnation for having sent the manuscript for foreign publication. This latter condemnation, in fact, leaves Mihailov free on probation. It represents a serious rebuff for Tito.

Through these close ties with many of the neutralist leaders Tito has won a position far more important than the size of his country. His future attitude in the Soviet-Chinese as well as in the East-West conflict will be closely watched by those who have hoped to take advantage, like him, from an unaligned position in world

marines for the Indian Navy.

NAGPUR-Prime Minister Shastri stated that the Kutch cease-fire agreement "does not provide for arbitration". The three-man tribunal would examine evidence and make judgments, but these would not necessarily be binding.

The week in India

NEW DELHI-A Defence Ministry

delegation will visit Moscow to nego-

tiate for the purchase of Soviet sub-

JABALPUR-The All-India Women's Conference urged the Government to ban obscene literature and films and prevent the legalization of abortion. IMPHAL-Violent activities of the lesser tribes of Manipur pose a serious threat to law and order in areas bordering Burma. The leader of one tribe, the Baites, has called for independence from India. Agitators are also at work in the Mizo Hills.

POONA-A ground station for a satellite in orbit over the Indian Ocean will be constructed here. The satellite will be part of a global communications network.

NEW DELHI-The Soviet Union will be called on for financial and technical help in a massive search for oil in India during the fourth Plan.

NEW DELHI-The Communist Party attacked the provisions of the Kutch cease-fire agreement that call for the withdrawal of the Indian Army from the border zone and the right of patrol for Pakistan.

NEW DELHI-The Samyukta Socialist Party called for a "Banish English" campaign in Hindi areas which would forbid all but foreigners from speaking English in public meetings and oppose telegraphic communication in English to northern cities except from non-Hindi areas.

NEW DELHI--The leader of the Right Communist Party in the Rajya Sabha, Bupesh Gupta, resigned from the Party stating that the rank and file were with the Left wing. There could be no improvement in the Right wing unless Party Chairman S. A.

Dange resigned, he charged. CHANDIGARH—Despite Home Minister Nanda's claim to have bridged differences in the Punjab Congress, leaders of the organizational wing still charge that Chief Minister Ram Kishen does not have the confidence of the legislature party or the orga-

NEW DELHI-The National Development Council warned against reducing the fourth Plan from Rs. 22,500 crores. "The political and development implications" would be "even more serious" than the difficulties of mobilizing the resources needed.

NEW DELHI-India's foreign exchange reserves fell last week to only a little above the statutory minimum of Rs. 200 crores. But foreign aid totalling more than Rs. 850 crores tied up in specific projects remains

China Offers Rail-Link to Tanzania

FROM VERE JAMES

Nairobi

It was probably during his recent visit to Dar es Salaam that Chou En-lai planted the time bomb that exploded last week-the offer to President Nyerere of between £75 million and £150 million in "tied aid" to build the Tanzania-Zambia railway.

If the offer is accepted "it would result in the largest overseas aid project undertaken by China in any part of the world, rivalling in budget and manpower the enormous Soviet commitment on the Aswan High Dam", reported The Guardian.

The long-proposed 1320-mile rail link would enable Zambia to transport its vital copper to the Indian Ocean through the port of Dar es Salaam, bypassing Portuguese Mo-zambique and Rhodesia. The Belgians constructed deep water berths in Dar before the independence of the Congo in anticipation of using the port to ship the produce of Katanga and Eastern Congo.

Tanzania would no doubt also use the new rail facilities to develop its own resources, especially coal which

12

is known to exist in the southern part of the country.

But what is the Chinese interest in investing such a large sum of money which it can ill afford? The wealth of the Zambia-Katanga mineral basin is essential to China becoming an industrial and nuclear power. The vast uninhabited areas of Africa could absorb China's surplus popu-

Trains that bring out copper and cobalt need never return empty while arms, and perhaps armies, wait for transportation into the heart of Africa from Zanzibar and Dar es Salaam.

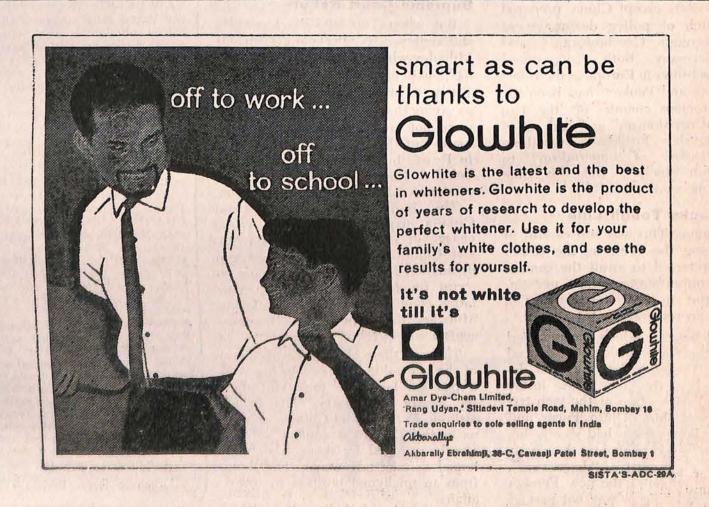
So far the Chinese offer is only made to Tanzania. President Kaunda has said that no offer had been made to Zambia, the principal interested party, "but it is clear that this offer has been made to our friends in Tanzania".

No doubt there is a frenzy of activity in government and financial circles in Washington, Bonn, London and Tokyo as the Chinese offer is considered. It is expected that a "western" consortium will make an alternative proposal-which is what President Nyerere may be counting on. For, although the World Bank has already rejected the scheme as uneconomical, the railway has become the latest hot issue in the Cold War.

Seventy years ago the British Govenment decided to build a railway from Mombasa to Uganda. In those days it cost a mere £ 8 million. To make this expensive investment pay it was decided to exploit the country through which it passed-Kenya. Behind the railtracks followed the European settlers.

The construction of the line through Kenya was carried out by imported Indian labourers who numbered at one stage over 15,000. There are now 350,000 Asians in East Africa.

Africa could be confronted with a similar colonization of the continent by the Chinese.



VIEWPOINT

NOT THE NEXT STEP

T. P. SATHYANARAYANA, Hyderabad 27

If the current rate of defence expenditure has led to the present unprecedented inflationary crisis, one shudders to think what would be the impact on the country's economy of Government spending on the gigantic scale required for the development of nuclear weapons.

China achieved her aim of causing inflation and high prices in India by her aggression two years ago. She will score a bigger success if our economy is thrown out of gear by any foolish attempt on our part to build a nuclear complex. Such an effort will be a huge strain on our economy. It will also be inadequate compared

with China's growing atomic arsenal. Making the atom bomb is not India's next step. Uniting all her people and giving them a national resolve is.

In the meantime, we have yet to find out whether the atom bomb is a liability or an asset to China.

THE BOMB IS A TRAP

N. Balasubramanian, Bombay 19

Apart from the fact that the decision to plunge ourselves into the atomic race with China would invite the charge that we are a nation of hypocrites, it is sheer madness to think that we can embark upon the atomic manufacture without sacrificing our development programmes envisaged under the Plans. Even as it is, a sizeable part of the Central tax revenue is allocated for defence expenditure. We shall have to bear a crushing taxation.

Should we have to crush ourselves in order to protect our country against a supposed nuclear attack by China in some future? How can a nation fight the aggressor effectively when the will to resist has been squeezed out owing to heavy taxation? With the consequent dislocation in our development programmes, resulting in further increase of prices, our people would surely lose faith in the democratic form of government. That would be the ideal climate for the Communists in India to pounce. Is it not exactly what the Communist

Should India Make the Bomb?

Further Prize-Winning Excerpts: Rs. 5 each

Chinese cry for? Should we succumb to this trap? Let us not.

The only alternative is for India to seek the nuclear guarantee offered by the U.S. The argument of losing our sovereignty thereby cannot hold water, for do we not see how each one of the allies of the U.S. act in a manner irking to the U.S., and sometimes in a manner more forthright than we do vis-a-vis the U.S.S.R.?

DIPLOMACY NEEDED

Miss Sudha Rao, Ahmednagar

My answer is a definite no. It is at best a showy luxury which we can neither use nor afford.

To have a bomb because some other countries have it would be no better than keeping up with the Joneses of the nuclear club. Manufacturing the atomic bomb would be as wise or otherwise as launching on a hundred crore spending spree to get TV into the country without even huts to install them in or manufacturing refrigerators on a large scale to keep up statistically with the per capita ownership of refrigerators in the West, without food to store in them.

No doubt our foreign policy has

not been conspicuous for its success in warding off unprovoked aggression caused by "the envy of less happy lands". The very definition of our foreign policy, viz. non-alignment, has a negative ring about it. This is perhaps a hang-over of our noncooperation days. Even after our attaining independence, the architect of our foreign policy could not resist a penchant for coining slogans and passing resolutions. Our External Affairs Ministry hand-outs smacked more of the pulpit than of the Chancery. They lacked even the humble virtue of consistency. We turned the blind eye to the Russian atrocities in Hungary. We cried ourselves hoarse over Suez and, having refused permission to the Israeli Consul to throw a party in New Delhi for fear of an Arab's frown, proffered gratuitous advice to President Johnson to desist from using gas in South Vietnam.

The answer to our present danger lies not in manufacturing an atomic bomb but in constructive and astute

diplomacy. It is possible to achieve peace and stability, both internal and external, without nuclear sabre-rattling and deterrents of catastrophic potentialities.

NUCLEAR UMBRELLA BEST

Buji Chinoy, Bombay 26

India should never make the atomic seems a notional one or, if real, one of which is that it is wrong to do so.

The nuclear threat from China seems a national one or, if real, one that could be best met with international help. A nuclear umbrella from America seems the best answer. Without disturbing our non-alignment, we can secure the promise of help should the contingency arise. We have done it before, can do it again and trust America to deliver the goods.

Let us now consider the cost of a crude plutonium bomb, let alone a hydrogen one. A plutonium bomb would cost Rs. 25 crores. The setting up and running of a diffusion plant for separating uranium 235 would cost Rs. 1,000 crores. Add to it the cost of delivery and the figure becomes astronomical. To answer China's threat thus could be likened to the folly of the cripple who crashed his crutches on his enemy's head.

Moreover, if India entered the nuclear club, foreign aid might cease to continue. It would be nothingshort of economic harakiri for India to divert her capital from agriculture and industry to atomic adventure.

. Viewpoint Competition ___

* Is India Non-Aligned? Closing date: July 23

**What I like least and what I like most about my town. Closing date: July 30

First Prize: Rs. 20 Excerpts published: Rs. 5 each Length: Up to 500 words

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

E.I.D.-PARRY IN THE NURSERY

Should India Maske that

Any child will tell you that "Parrys" makes "Sweets," for the name "Parrys" has become synonymous with quality confectionery. Parry's confectionery is so popular that children-and adults-consume over 5,000 tonnes every year - more than 131 tonnes a day.

The E.I.D.-Parry Group became interested in sugar making during the life time of Thomas Parry and the factory at Nellikuppam was established in 1845. In the early years of the 20th Century, Parrys entered the confectionery field and about the same time became Managing Agents of The Deccan Sugar & Abkhari, Co. Ltd. and later of The Travancore Sugars and Chemicals Ltd.

The E.I.D.-Parry Group not only leads in the confectionery and sugar business but also in the manufacture and sale of fertilisers, fungicides, pesticides, pottery, sanitaryware



ON THE Spot HIMMAT meets the people

"Our Farmers Are Not Lazy" SAYS A VILLAGE HEADMASTER

Below the hill of Mahableshwar in Maharashtra State is the village of Kalamwadi. It is not unlike the 700,000 other villages of India.

Ramchandra Sakharam Patil is the headmaster of the boys' primary school. He has taught for 35 years and today, at 57, he is respected by his fellow villagers as a man who has brought advancement to his village. He is, in many ways, the modernized villager of today's India.

Ramchandra Patil has studied up to the primary seventh standard.

Why did you not go in for further education?

"In the 1930s high schools were found only in cities. I did not have the finance to go in for further education."

How many members are there in your family?

"I have three boys and two girls."

How many go to school? "They have all gone to school. My eldest had to leave college after his intermediate. He is in the Police Department. My other son had to leave school after S.S.C. The two girls are still in primary school. Primary education is now free, but it is difficult to bear even the other expenses of the children."

What is your second son doing? "He has joined the Army."

What do you think of China? "The Chinese are aggressive against India because they want leadership of Asia. They wish to spread Communism in India. I do not like despotism."

What do you do for your village? "Not much. I don't have much time but I have done many things for my school."

Like what?

"We have bought a radio and prepared a very good court-yard and the farm." Do you get sufficient foodgrains from the farm alone?

garden, and the educational standard

"Of course, I am a farmer's son.

Whenever I get time I go to cultivate

"No, I don't. Our methods are old, rain is irregular and scattered pieces of land consume a lot of energy."

Are farmers lazy?

of my school is the best."

Do you know farming?

"Certainly not. Most of them work more than 12 hours a day throughout the year."

The subject then came to the question of population control and Ramchandra Patil was asked what he thought of family planning. He replied: "I prefer late marriages. Teen-age marriages have a bad effect on education and health. Boys should not marry below 25 and girls below 18. Therefore I do not allow any of my sons to marry yet. I don't think it is necessary to sterilize in order to check population."

Bad Effects

Why are you against sterilization? "It has bad effects."

In what way?

"Due to carelessness of a doctor or defects in sterilization, although the husband is operated, the wife might conceive. It leads to quarrels in family life."

What do you do during the holidays?

"I go and farm and attend to my domestic work. In my opinion, change in work is rest."

Do the leaders often come to your

village?

"No, only some days before the election. They come to beg for votes. Many of them do not care for the people. They are dishonest and selfish."

What kind would you prefer? "Those who love their people, frequently visit the villages to solve the difficulties of the people, and those who are honest and unselfish."

What do you think of the Prime Minister?

"Shastriji is a disciple of Gandhi and a colleague of Nehru. He will lead the nation as Gandhi and Nehru did. He has love for the poor, but I think he should be more firm in his decisions."

HUBERT



"Dinner's nearly ready-if you'll just set the table, make the gravy, carve the roast, warm the buns, and round up Elli and Mother."

LETTERS

INDO-PAK QUESTION

SIR: Your article "The India and Pakistan Question" is timely. When we have been compelled to exhaust our resources to defend our country from the Chinese, it is rather preposterous to think of alienating Pakistan too. After all, Pakistan was also a part of India, and India and Pakistan have their common ties. The efforts recently taken to ease the situation are definitely welcome despite the fact that the Government has been subjected to severe bickering by opposition groups.

All avenues must be explored to have a smooth settlement of our problems with Pakistan. A nation-wide campaign by all the Hindus and Muslims of India based on the principles of Moral Re-Armament must be launched. The Government should also give its wholehearted support to such a campaign to foster the unity of the nation.

Eminent Muslims of our nation should appeal to those in Pakistan to shed their hatred towards India. A happy, harmonious blending of India and Pakistan especially at this juncture when the Chinese have signally failed to influence the African States will enable India to reassert her lost image and recover her former glory and grandeur.

A. GANAPATHY RAMAN* Vidyalava

Coimbatore Dt.

* This week's Rs. 10 prize winner.

CAR DEPOSITS

SIR: Contrary to your editorial comment (July 9) I congratulate the Gov-

THE OLYMPIC GUIDE

Olympic Games

The complete story of the

and the great champions.

for up-to-date reviews.

No postage on an order of

Postage 25 P. extra.

EACH

ernment on the newly enforced regulation for the payment of a post-office security deposit by prospective car purchasers.

The object, and I do not doubt the bona fides of the Government regarding their declared intentions, is to reduce if not eliminate the large number of bogus car orderers. A fall of 40 per cent in registrations is anticipated, and if I would have had to wait ten months for my new car previously I will now have to wait only six.

M. PAINE

Bombay-26

GOA MERGER

SIR: While the Central Government has to decide and settle the Goa Merger, it cannot be argued that just in order to win votes in the next general elections. the above dispute should be decided in favour of Maharashtra.

I only wish that the Central Government should take cognizance of the fact that the interests of the whole nation should be placed before all inter-state rifts.

K. L. VARAHAN

New Delhi 16

ENRICH YOUR KNOWLEDGE AND YOU PAY SO LITTLE FOR IT!

LIVING EARTH - A study of Biology.
THE STORY OF WEATHERS NINE PLANETS

ELECTRONICS FOR YOUNG PEOPLE . INVENTIVE MAN

glossary of medical terms.

CONQUEST OF DISEASE • With 120 photographs and a

inspiring biographies of the world's greatest

pioneers, patriots, artists and explorers:

THE MAKINGS

OF A JUST SOCIETY

By Chester Bowles

U.S. Ambassador to India.

AVAILABLE EVERYWHERE

INDIA BOOK HOUSE

usi Mansion, 29, Wodehouse Road, Bombay - I

LIVES OF DESTINY . JOHN H. GLENN

THE LYNDON JOHNSON STORY

INVENTIVE WIZARD: GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE

A novel full of humour AND THE NEGROES

Rs. 2.00 only per annum. Write for a free catalogue:

The best in modern scientific writing

CHEMISTRY CREATES A NEW WORLD

for the student and general reader -

Profusely Illustrated:

THE LILIES OF THE FIELD . MR. KENNEDY

Subscribe to INDIA BOOK HOUSE NEWS Monthly

lbw AGAIN

SIR: Your editorial on "lbw By T.T.K." and the views expressed by Shri Swaminathan and Shri Hukumchand were indeed very interesting to the enthusiasts of cricket.

One can fully appreciate Shri Swaminathan's views at this time when the nation is undergoing a crisis, but this doesn't mean that other social activities which bring prestige to our country should be stopped. How distressing it would be if International Hockey Matches are to be held in our country. Could we solve the foreign exchange

RE. 1/-

EACH

HIMMAT announces a prize of Rs. 10 for the best letter received every week. Letters should be received by Friday. They should be brief and exclusive to HIMMAT. Carbon copies will not be considered.

-EDITOR

VALUE OF STREET

problem then? If not, wouldn't it be a black spot in the history of our hockey? SURESH V. KHARE Poona

ENOUGH BOMBS

SIR: By far the most serious aspect of India deciding to make the atomic bomb would be the unbearable drain on its economy, at present loaded with Rs. 2,500 crores of repayable foreign loans.

For the Atomic Energy Commission to manufacture atomic bombs would be as ridiculous as Air India building its own jet airliners. Is India aligned with America because she chose to buy Boeings for Air India?

Those who say India should build her own bomb to remain non-aligned should logically advocate the expenditure of hundreds of crores of rupees on developing and building such jet airliners.

There are enough bombs in the world already. All India needs to do is to have some solid understanding with one of the more trustworthy atomic powers that in the event of aggression against her she would be supplied with atomic bombs. The few needed for defence or as a deterrent could even be shipped in secretly. The world need never know with whom India has such an agreement and so neither India nor the supplying nation need be politically embarrassed.

Could it be that the Indian Government already has such an arrangement?

B. N. CHATTERJEE

Calcutta-16

INSIGHT INTO RHODESIA

SIR: Congratulations for the interesting article on Rhodesia. It gave a clear insight into the problems that confront the people of Rhodesia today. If this nation were to follow the footsteps of Kenya, it will inspire the other African nations to come to mutual agreement with their white minority.

CAWAS M. KAPADIA

Bombay 1

REAL AND PHONEY

SIR: I read your article on this subject. As pointed out, the tendency of making a fuss over trifling matters has an unchecked growth. It has taken a national colour. One of the main causes is the urge in everyone to say something on everything.

Wisdom lies not in saying something, but in having something to say. This point will reach the common man only when leaders of the press, political parties, Government etc. practise this restraint effectively.

K. LAKSHMAN

Thana

This was a life,

GRACE DARLING 1816-1842

THE Farne Islands lie just off the Northumberland coast of England. In the early 1800s they were a grave hazard to North Sea shipping. Longstone Tower Lighthouse stands on one of these islands. The lighthouse keeper named Darling, his wife and daughter Grace, had witnessed many wrecks on the treacherous rocks.

On September 5, 1838, the merchant ship "Forfarshire" left Hull for Dundee with 63 souls aboard. She had reached a point about half way to her destination when she sprung a leak in heavy seas. 47 perished with the ship. The lighthouse keeper, looking through his "glass", spotted some moving figures on Harker's Rock. Immediately, with his daughter Grace, he set out in the violent seas in a row boat and took off one woman and four men and brought them back to Longstone. Without a second's delay Grace set off once more alone and brought back the remainder.

An enquiry was held into the loss of the "Forfarshire". The story of the girl's courage spread like wildfire. As the press published the facts, Humane Societies in Glasgow, Leith and Edinburgh awarded her silver medals. Money gifts poured in, including £50 from Queen Victoria. But most important of all, public meetings were held all over the country to demand legislation for increasing the safety of life at sea. At each meeting subscription funds were opened for the heroine of Farne Is-

While all this activity feverishly mounted throughout the country. Grace Darling herself remained on Longstone Tower and continued with her domestic work.

All sorts of characters tried to jump on the Grace Darling Bandwagon. The Manager of the Adelphi Theatre in London offered her a clear £50 per week with all expenses paid for a five weeks engagement. Boat loads of tourists came to the island to meet the girl.

In March 1842 she had the first holiday in her life. She went to the neighbouring Coquet Island where her brother was lighthouse keeper. She caught a chill and died, aged 26.

Her death unleashed a new wave of interest in her life. Plays were written and produced about her. The press poured out her story in pictures and articles. The creation of the Royal Life-boat Society was a direct result of this widespread concern for those in peril on the sea, and what was regarded as an act of unparalleled heroism has today become normal routine.

and

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

Q - "In the absence of strong democratic trade union leaders, self-seeking and defiled elements have taken over Indian Labour." Comment.

F.E.B. D'CUNHA, Bombay

A - I disagree with the sweep of your statement. There are, I know, "selfseeking and defiled elements" in Indian Labour but there also are many decent men whose aim is to bring a richer and happier life to our workers. But I am fully with you when you imply that there is need for genuine and strong trade union representatives.

The great proportion of our workers do not want a hate-mongering, ambitious opportunist to lead or represent them. They know that a so-called workers' leader can exploit their misery exactly as a greedy capitalist exploits their sweat. We must try to produce an army of honest, unselfish and fearless men who would consecrate their lives to give Indian Labour a new deal.

Q - Is Sheikh Abdullah, in your opinion, a traitor?

N. Ch. VEERACHARI, Hyderabad

A - Sheikh Abdullah's primary loyalty is to Kashmir. To achieve his ends he could have tried to win India to his view. In fact, he began by meeting and trying to earn support of leaders like Acharya Bhave, Rajaji and J.P. He may have felt he was not making the headway he wanted with the Union Government. He found the road too slow. At that point he chose the hasty and, politically, slippery road. Instead of winning India to his view, he chose to side with India's

By his meeting with Chou En-lai, he showed willingness to play even with China. The Union Government from its own standpoint could not risk further trouble and put him in detention. By this act they have shelved the problem. They have not resolved it.

Sheikh Abdullah needs to see Kashmir in the larger context of the struggle for Asia. His aim is an independent Kashmir. President Ayub Khan's may be different. Premier Chou En-lai's may be altogether different from the aim of Abdullah or Ayub.

An India and Pakistan morally rearmed-with a common object of building a new society based on honesty, unselfishness and love for each otherwill be nations at peace with each other. This is what the Sheikh should be working for.

Q - The Moral Re-Armament revolution brews all over the world. Is it possible even in Communist nations?

J. G. KULKARNI, Poona

A - The article on page 18 answers your question.

The Soviet Union after 47 years of the revolution realizes the need for a new man. The 22nd Congress of the Russian Communist Party called upon every Party Member to observe himself and cultivate in others honesty, moral purity, unselfish labour for society and love of his fellows. It shows that the best thinkers in the Soviet Union are searching. One of the leading authorities on the Soviet Union wrote a few years ago that Khrushchev wanted Moral Re-Armament without God.

Communists all over the world have found in MRA a superior ideology. There is no reason why Communist states should not also.

Q - Is there anything wrong in promoting one's own relatives when one is in a good post?

HARINAKSHI, Hyderabad A - What do you think?

COOK WITH RATH RATH IS BEST

23/4/7/4/

VANASPATI

- * Extra vitamins, extra energy.
- * Hygienically sealed, pilfer-proof, attractive blue containers.
- * Purity and freshness you can always depend on.

IT'S A D.C.M. PRODUCT



16

Communism's Remarkable Switch-

THERE ARE UNUSUAL stirrings in the Communist world. Unlikely as it appears now, a global synthesis might well emerge if the non-Communist world comprehends these stirrings and answers the challenge.

stirrings and answers the challenge.
A booklet called "The Man and Humaneness", written by Edward Rosental and published by the official Soviet Novosti Press Agency, reveals a remarkable switch in Communist thinking. It would be unintelligent to credit all in the Soviet ruling circles with the reappraisal Rosental's booklet divulges, but it is certain that he is not alone in his searchings.

"In Socialist society, too, there are hard-hearted, selfish people, who put money and their own person above all."

This is not a McCarthy talking. No anti-Communist, capitalist, imperialist or neo-colonialist uttered these words. They belong to Rosental, prominent Soviet ideologist, born in 1928, consulting editor of the Novosti Press Agency.

Attacking the "twins" of individualism and self-interest, Rosental confesses, "The cultivation of the spirit of friendship and comradeship among the nations still remains a major problem for Socialist society." This is obviously a reflection on the Sino-Soviet tiff. Rosental is shocked that years of Communism have not united the world's dominant Communist powers.

Historic Admission

The god has disappointed. The prophets, Marx, Engels, Lenin and Stalin, were wrong.

Marx felt that all society's ills were the results of institutions, of "environment", of the nature of economy. Selfish capitalists and landlords owned the instruments of production and land. That, to Marx, was the root and source of evil, of tyranny, of man's callousness to man. Destroy capitalism, let the state own the means of production and land, kill or jail the capitalists and landlords, or compel them to become employees of the state, and a new age would dawn.

The dawn is still as distant as ever. Rosental says, "The nature of economy can be changed within a relatively short period of time, but it takes much longer to change man's character and morality." This is a historic admission of failure. And a courageous admission.

by Rajmohan Gandhi

There is little doubt that Nikita Khrushchev will receive history's tribute for opening liberty's gates to the Russian people. They may not be fully open yet, but it is heartening that those walking through them are questioning the very fundamentals of Communism.

Khrushchev's constant lament during his last months was the Communist society's failure to end exploitation, greed, robbery and hate. "We don't really have a Communist society, for we haven't developed the Communist type of man," was his incessant latter day theme.

Rosental's honest assessment confirms what workers for Moral Re-Armament have been stating for years: a new world will only be built by new men. Laws, just and strong, are necessary, but society will only change as men are remade.

Nuclear Trigger

Postwar Germany's great Socialist leader, Hans Boeckler, heartily disliked capitalists. Then he saw some capitalists change. Their property, family, money, and time, they said, were no longer their own. They belonged to a revolution to remake society. They would put people before profits. An astonished Boeckler rejoiced. "Change in society and change in man—we need both," he declared.

The hour has come for audacious moves to set this revolution marching in Russia and America, China and Britain, Germany and France. It is the common need of both systems and can synthesize today's divided humanity.

Paper agreements against atomic bombs may be necessary but are utterly insufficient. Unless Moral Re-Armament is accepted by the Communist and anti-Communist powers only a one-in-a-million chance can prevent a nuclear trigger-off. And an intra-Communist or intra-capitalist friction may well be the igniting factor.

It is, in one sense, extraordinary that at a time when expanding forces inside the Communist world call for some sort of Moral Re-Armament and appeal for "a new Communist morality" where there is an end to "egoism, envy and ill-will towards one another", certain fanatics in the Western world

should propagate a "new morality" which on examination turns out to be just the old immorality. Advocates of this new cult preach sexual indulgence, work-shirking, and class and race war. "Do as you please" is their motto, and they are determined it should be everybody's.

When Communists in increasing number yearn to enter the field of the heart and spirit and faith, the so-called democrats and self-styled worshippers of freedom scheme and shout to indoctrinate everyone along grooves lined by sex and the stomach.

Communism's battlecry was, in Lenin's words, "Our revolution will never be complete until the myth of God is abolished from the mind of man." Rosental's brave pamphlet unravels a rebellion against that. The new moralists of the West are murderers of this kind of valour. I believe they will lose because around the world there is a flood-tide in favour of sanity.

India has a supreme part in all this. We are by tradition equipped to lead this modern revolution and offer something that not only the Russians but the Chinese need. I do not refer here to our humbug holiness which has justly earned contempt.

Not "Holier-than-thou"

Only recently an Asian head of state, hearing of the surge forward among Indian students for Moral Re-Armament, said, "I hope that is true. Indians just talk and talk, and do nothing."

No, by tradition I don't mean our annoying, irritating, "holier-thanthou" attitude, which fortunately is receding. It never was true in the sense that we were, as a nation, better than other nations. Yet we have always believed that in morality and integrity lay the key to prosperity and strength.

The desperate state of our economy demands the new revolution. Urgent requirements of military defence reinforce the need. Tradition, rightly understood, has prepared us for the hour. Nations rich and powerful, Communist and anti-Communist, want to know if an answer has been found. Indians can and must tell them, "Yes, it has been found. We will apply it in India and tell you about it, and with you give it to every last man, woman and child on earth."

Imagine a world without colour—a light-and-shadow world instead of our multi-hued universe. Colour implies life, vigour, variety... Primitive man realised the significance of colour and made it very much a part of his life. He incorporated it in ritual. He used it for adornment or to make himself fearsome in battle. Modern man uses colour even more-to make life varied and joyfulwith bright colour schemes for homes, offices, automobiles - and beautiful illustrated magazines, multi-coloured rubber and plastic articles. All these and many others need pigments, and more so organic pigments such as those manufactured by COLOUR-CHEM. Textile printers use organic pigment emulsions as well as synthetic binder materials, both of which COLOUR-CHEM were the first to manufacture In India. With the technical knowledge of Germany's leaders in the field-FARBENFABRIKEN BAYER AG. and FARBWERKE HOECHST AG.and skill born of experience and unceasing research, COLOUR-CHEM continue to manufacture the finest quality products. UNQUESTIONABLY **COLOUR-CHEM** Distributed through: · CHIKA LIMITED, Mehta Chambers, 13, Mathew Road, Bombay-4. HOECHST DYES & CHEMICALS LTD., Parekh Mahal, Veer Nariman Road, Bombay-1. · INDOKEM PRIVATE LTD. 221, Dadabhoy Naoroji Road, Bombay-1. (Backed by 100 years of German experience)
COLOUR-CHEM LIMITED
Fort House, 221, Dadabhoy Naoroji Road. Fort, Bombay-1. Makers of Pigments & Binders FARBENFABRIKEN BAYER AG., Leverkusen, West Germany; and

FARBWERKE HOECHST AG., Frankfurt, West Germany.

18



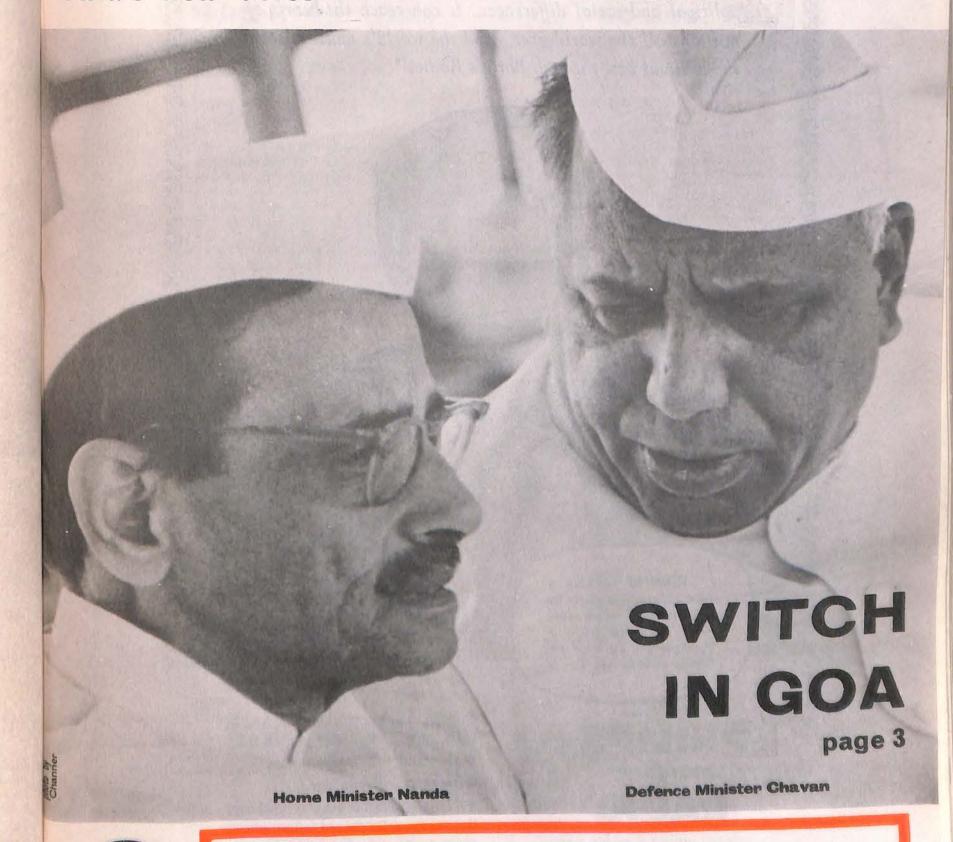
Trust in Philips is world-wide. And in India, only Philips offer you all this: - Outstanding 'novoSonic' features -Modern 'low-line' design - Nationwide network of exclusive dealers, specially trained in Philips factories to provide dependable service.

novofonic

finest quality * widest range

Asia's new voice





Friday July 23

PRODUCE OR STARVE page 5