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WEEKLY

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HIMMAT

Asia's new voice

WEEKLY

Bombay

Friday, September 10, 1965 Vol. I No. 45

Collision in Kashmir

KASHMIR, so long regarded as a problem between two neighbours, is rapidly becoming a battle ground as dangerous as Vietnam.

Kashmir borders on Pakistan, Afghanistan, the U.S.S.R. and China. Her border with China is 900 miles. China's Foreign Minister, Marshal Chen Yi, extending his stop-over in Pakistan last weekend supported what he called the "just action taken by Pakistan". Meanwhile, the *Peking Daily* attacks India's stand.

China has a vital stake in keeping the pot boiling in Kashmir. To pursue her ambitions in Asia she launched a "friendship offensive" with Pakistan soon after her abrupt withdrawal from NEFA in 1962. The question for Asia now is: does China see the present conflict in Kashmir as an opportunity for another attack or territorial adventure?

The world has moved a long way since October 1962 when China's attack brought spontaneous help from other nations. Britain and Australia are heavily committed in Malaysia, the U.S.A. in Vietnam, and in the event of China invading again, these friends may not find it as easy to support India.

Last Sunday's Security Council debate should make it clear that both the West and Russia treat Kashmir as a family quarrel they are not eager to get into.

Certainly India needs to exert strength with Pakistan and be alert for years to come to Pakistan's moves and policies, but she must also keep vigilant on China's aim of Communizing Asia.

The U.N. Secretary General has clearly indicated where the blame lies in Kashmir. India should resist the temptation of engaging in fruitless debate on this question but rather must instruct her U.N. representative to concentrate on a) getting Pakistan to withdraw the raiders, b) achieving a cease-fire and c) devising a fool-proof safeguard against future aggression across the cease-fire line.

In the recent difficult days in Kashmir, Prime Minister Shastri has conducted himself with dignity and firmness of a high order. He has made the nation feel that her security is safe in his hands. At the same time he has refused, to his credit, to cash in on the aroused feelings of his people to mount a campaign of hate against Pakistan. Thereby he has kept the communal situation within India in hand.

Pakistan will make a grave mistake if it underestimates the strong public feeling in this country. The Indian nation is solidly united behind Prime Minister Shastri.

The highest expression of patriotism for every one of us on the home-front now is to be panic-proof citizens; to halt rumours as we meet them; and to put the nation before ourselves.

Space Spies

ESPIONAGE was once little more than filching a few secret files. Today it has become such a sophisticated science that the ace spies have to do their work from out in space.

One of the less-publicized aspects of the recent journey of the Gemini V satellite was the series of detection tests carried out by Colonel Cooper and Commander Conrad. As well as checking their cabin dials and equipment they were also checking experiments carried out below.

Some time ago it was revealed by the U.S. Air Force that included in the Gemini space programme would be "visual definition of objects in space and high-power photo-optical definition of earth and orbiting targets".

The Gemini astronauts found it relatively easy to define the launch centre installations at Cape Kennedy. Even a rocket fired along a test track as they passed over the Holloman Air Force Base was sighted. A Minuteman missile was also seen by the astronauts as it was fired into the Pacific.

The Soviet press noted that Gemini V passed regularly over China, Vietnam and Cuba. They accused the Americans of using the flight as a cover for espionage. Once it was high-flying U-2 planes. Now it is the more legal and safer satellite.

Apart from visual sightings, the Gemini satellite was also experimenting with "infra-red sensors" which can detect, at great distances, the hot exhausts of missiles. Embodied even in unmanned satellites these sensors could warn the parent country of any hostile movement of missiles. The Soviet is not lagging far behind. Cosmos-79 was fired aloft soon after Gemini V was in orbit.

Due to this fast-developing method of detection no nation can now move large concentrations of troops or naval craft without alerting a watching satellite. A stealthy attack as at Pearl Harbour could not be repeated. An orbiting satellite can even watch and report on any build up of foreign armies on India's frontiers. Both the Soviet and the U.S. are now able to "inspect" from on high any new construction of military establishments in each other's territory.

Where this uncanny science will lead is hard to predict. But it can serve a peaceful purpose if only to consolidate today's nuclear stalemate through each side gaining a more accurate insight into the other's immense power for retaliation.

Briefly Speaking ...

I have to follow truth as it appears to me, because I cannot live without it.

MOHANDAS KARAMCHAND GANDHI, 1869-1948

Mugs and Margs

MOVING a non-official resolution in the U.P. Legislative Council, journalist and author P. D. Tandon sought a ban on Ministers and officials allowing their names to be associated with public buildings, institutions and roads. Those who make such proposals like road naming during people's lifetime are, in my opinion, at least as responsible as those who allow their name to be used.

I am surprised indeed that Education Minister M. C. Chagla had the temerity to propose to the face of Mr. Nehru that a Nehru university be founded in the late Prime Minister's lifetime. Mr. Nehru, reports Mr. Chagla, was very angry at the suggestion. The incident speaks highly of Mr. Nehru.

Heroic

S.S.P. CHAIRMAN S. M. Joshi was our cover story last week. A report from Poona where there were disturbances the other day says:

"But for the heroic effort of Mr. S. M. Joshi, two chawls housing eight families would have been burnt down this evening. Thanks to his brave effort a family, including a month-old child, three kids, women and an old man were rescued from fire. A 1,000-strong angry mob carrying lathis was out to set fire to two buildings. A dozen policemen standing on the main road looked on. But S. M. Joshi, who arrived on the spot with the Mayor, rushed straight to the riotous mob. Although they were not in a mood to listen to him, he tried to persuade the crowd and engaged in a hot discussion."

Well done, Mr. Joshi.

At Your Service!

Not everybody will look upon income tax officers knocking on doors as "a service". But women in purdah might. A New Delhi paper says that the Income Tax Department is expanding its public relations department so that its officers could visit houses of women in purdah to spare them the embarrassment of visiting income tax officers.

The sight of accountants piling files on hack-victorias or in the boots of their cars and carting them to the Income Tax Office may also be scarce in future. The public relations department has offered its services to a dozen industrial establishments to visit their firms in rotation.

Some "Professor"

AN OCCULTIST and self-styled "professor" who inserts paid advertisements about his "gifts" has been arrested on the charge of duping a family of all their savings, a total of Rs. 13,200.

The occultist advised the householder who wanted his wife cured, to offer "puja" after "puja", a 5-tola gold serpent to the sea, and when the poor householder told the "professor" that he had sold all the gold orna-

ments of his family he was directed to bet on the New York cotton figures.

It is sad, but true, there is no shortage of charlatans like this professor. What is painful is that some respectable newspapers and others who claim themselves to be the champions of public causes, carry advertisements from such "occultists", "professors" and "doctors".

I.A.C. Shabash

THE I.A.C. is not renowned for evoking public admiration. But the way it handled traffic when Caravelles were grounded last week deserves praise. No doubt there was some inconvenience caused to passengers. Reports say that but for Delhi, Madras, Goa and Bangalore, no centres were long affected due to prompt replacement by other planes.

Television Did Pay

RUBENS FONSECA, a privileged prisoner in Brazil's Rio Claro jail, invited the governor and a warder to share one of his privileges—watching television in his cell. While they sat intent he quietly walked out of the jail. The show they were watching: "The Fugitive".

Open-Air Jails

AN OPEN-AIR JAIL will shortly be set up in Karnal District, Punjab. One hundred prisoners undergoing life imprisonment will be trained there in modern agriculture. Selection will be on the basis of behaviour and conduct.

The Punjab Minister for Jails, Shri Chand Ram, needs to be congratulated on his initiative. By all means make our prisoners interested in agriculture. It is important, however, that Punjab warders are not as enthusiastic over agriculture as the Brazilians were over television.

Holiday Toll

IT IS heartrending to hear a news announcement before America celebrates its Labour Day that the police estimate 500 to 600 persons are expected to die in road accidents over the long weekend. Surely the nation that spins man in space for eight days and brings him back alive—with a heartbeat no more frequent than after a plane ride—can, if her national will is geared, prevent this wholesale slaughter?

R.M.L.

Is Mao Coming to France?

From Pierre Spoerri in Paris

The best guarded secret of the French capital is the content of the talks held last month between the leaders of the Peking Government and de Gaulle's Minister of Cultural Affairs C. A. Andre Malraux.

As nothing definite has been published about these talks, the speculators have had a heyday. Diplomatic circles have spoken of every conceivable plan including official visits by Mao Tse-tung or Chou En-lai to Paris.

The only thing known is that Malraux had a three hours' discussion with Chairman Mao on August 4 and many meetings with lesser Chinese leaders before and after that date.

On their first Cabinet meeting after the holidays, the members of the French Government were briefed by Malraux on the results of his trip. After the Government meeting the Information Minister Peyrefitte reported to the press only that Malraux's talks in Peking had had "no direct relationship to a peaceful settlement in Vietnam".

Peyrefitte, when pressed, admitted that Malraux had talked with the Chinese leaders about the South-East Asian crisis but only as far as it effected the "future of the world".

Everybody in Paris wondered what really happened. Malraux, of course, is an old hand at Communist as well as Far Eastern affairs. One of his best selling novels of the period when he was still a convinced Leftist dealt with the events of the 'thirties in Shanghai when the Kuomintang under Chiang Kai-shek turned suddenly against the Communists.

Another of Malraux's novels describes political underground struggles for power in Indo-China. But this year's visit has been Malraux's first trip to China in 40 years.

Why did Malraux choose this moment to go to Peking? It is clear that de Gaulle had hoped to strengthen French prestige and independence in world affairs through establishing a direct link with the future world power, China.

The fascination with China's growing potential also shines through some sections of Malraux's report, where he is said to have expressed the opinion that the inevitable day will come when China will dominate the world with its population and strength. This day is supposed to arrive within fifty years when, as China's leaders expect, its population will be at least 1,000,000,000.

Exploring China's View

In spite of French diplomatic recognition Red China seems to have been very cautious in its relations with the Paris Government until Malraux's visit. In a front page article in France's most respected daily newspaper *Le Figaro*, Andre Francois-Poncet of the French Academy attacks President de Gaulle directly for his China policy saying that very little

advantage can be gained for France by an alliance with the Chinese giant.

Francois-Poncet writes: "One says that it is impossible to ignore a people of 650 millions, that one should be in contact with and in conversation with them and that it is the forces of separation that make them so vicious. That may be true but the same thing was said of Hitler at his time and the Fuehrer interpreted such behaviour as a proof of weakness and felt himself encouraged to pursue his aggressive plans."

It may be that such harsh criticism has kept de Gaulle from revealing his real intentions until now. It is also possible that his real motive for sending Malraux to Peking was to find out China's true intentions in the Vietnam conflict.

Paris-Peking Channel

The French Left-wing weekly *Observateur* thinks that de Gaulle wanted to know Mao's thinking before pressing again for China's admission to the United Nations and for an attempt by the Security Council, where Peking would replace the Chinese Nationalist Government, to solve the South-East Asian conflict. The arrival of a representative North Vietnam delegation in Paris last week would seem to confirm such a hypothesis.

The other possibility is that de Gaulle will make public in his semi-annual television conference on September 9 that he has invited Chairman Mao or Premier Chou to visit Paris. Chou En-lai would no doubt be glad to return to the French capital again as it was during his time as a worker in the Renault car factories in Paris many years ago that he got some of his best training as a world revolutionary.

The only thing that stands out clearly in this fog of speculations is the fact that the channel of communication between Paris and Peking is now definitely open. The decisive question remains, who is going to use this channel most and to what purpose?



Andre Malraux



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Atlantic Alliance is threatened by open conflict between its Western partners

The substantial unity of the Western bloc in the immediate post-war period is a thing of the past. The Atlantic Alliance, forged by the foresight and wisdom of Marshall and Truman, De Gasperi, Schuman and Adenauer, has ceased to exist in all but name. Not only France and the United States, but Germany and the U.S.A. and Germany and Britain are in open conflict on many important issues—attitude to the Soviet bloc and Communist China, Afro-Asian policy, nuclear proliferation, etc.

U.S.-German relations have hitherto been a rock in the shifting sands of Europe. They had withstood the test of the repeated crises over Berlin as well as the centrifugal pulls of the Gaullist attempt to make Western Europe independent of America. However, in recent weeks, disagreements over nuclear policy have erupted into the open and threaten to create a dangerous rift that may finally break the back of the Atlantic Alliance.

"Disarming the Unarmed"

At the heart of this conflict is the fear of Germany (like that of France, earlier) that the United States will not be prepared to defend Western Europe with nuclear weapons or may be ready to accommodate Russia at the cost of Europe. "America will not defend Europe in the same way as she would defend herself," writes the *Bildzeitung*, largest German daily with a circulation of 4 million.

"The Geneva disarmament talks do not deserve that name," said former Chancellor Adenauer at an election meeting recently, "because they seek to disarm not those who have nuclear weapons but those who haven't."

"What America wants," he continued, "is not a reducing of atomic weapons but the formation of a club of exclusive owners of nuclear weapons."

The Germans seem to believe that there has been some agreement be-

tween the Soviet Union and the U.S.A. which ignores their interests and security. "The American plan," declared Dr. Adenauer, "is unbelievable, so terrible that in the long run America wants to hand over Europe to the Soviets."

Anglo-German relations have also become bitter and even acrimonious following the decision of the British Government to re-equip some of her Rhine Army units, replacing tactical nuclear missiles with conventional artillery. "The English are dealing the Atlantic Alliance and the Federal Republic in particular a heavy blow," writes *Die Welt*, leading German daily.

Yielding German Interests

It might seem that German fears are exaggerated. But there is no doubt that there is a new wind blowing in American-Soviet relations, and this is feared by lesser powers. Also, the speech of General Burns at the Geneva Disarmament Conference about the need of the West to make allowances for Russian security interests seemed a polite way of saying that German interests had to yield before the over-riding necessity of accommodation with Russia.

Similarly, Mr. George F. Kennan, influential former U.S. Ambassador to Moscow, suggested recently in a speech in Oslo, Norway, that the policy of strengthening West Germany had been exaggerated and pleaded for a treaty between the NATO and Warsaw Pact powers.

That a rapprochement between East and West is desirable few will question. But it is equally clear that the price cannot be the surrender of the security or freedom of any nation. The Soviet Union would already have scored points if, in achieving accommodation and understanding with one or more of the Western powers, she also sows the seeds of distrust and discord among them. The tendency to rush to Moscow and Peking, to establish a special relationship to one's private advantage, is as harmful coming from Washington as from Paris.

Lack of unity seems, as a matter of fact, to be the outstanding feature of

Under the Lens



by R. VAITHESWARAN

the epoch of the sixties. Even today, America and Britain who are so united in their European policy are deeply divided over Malaysia. The United States continues to support Sukarno, who insults and abuses her despite valuable past kindnesses such as the political pressure that the U.S.A. exerted on Holland to give away West Irian to his insatiable appetite for Empire, and the continued aid to equip his armed forces. It was reported last week when the British refused to sell aircraft engines for Fokker aircraft being sold by Holland to Indonesia that the Americans were considering to accept the offer.

Even the Germans, who are so sensitive about their security in relation to the Soviet Union, follow a course of neutrality in the conflict between Malaysia and Indonesia. They are reported to have decided on greater aid to Indonesia. But surely, it must be as obvious to them as to anyone else that by strengthening Indonesia's offensive capacity against Malaysia they are making more difficult the continued presence of the British Army in Germany.

Confusion of Policies

This confusion of diverse policies aiming at conflicting ends which defeat each other is far more serious than the division between Communist China and the Soviet Union. For it is as true of today as of 1945 that Europe and America need each other. If the developments in world Communism make it essential to make a fresh appraisal of relations with Eastern Europe, the Soviet Union and even Communist China, it is far better that it takes as its starting point the unity created by the Schuman and the Marshall Plans. For either the U.S.A. or Western Europe to attempt to meet the situation without the help of the other is to throw away the advantages of twenty years of post-war statesmanship.

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Marvels of the Computer Age-II

By Reginald Holme

Second in a series of three articles by our Special Science Correspondent

There is good news in automation. It will raise standards of living swiftly in developing countries. The first moves will come through industrially developed lands, turning out a giant increase in production which can be distributed to the world's peoples.

This is the verdict of Sir Leon Bagrit, the Chairman and Managing Director of Elliott-Automation, a large British firm that builds computers. Computers have electronic "brains" that can calculate with the speed of light and control factories with the regularity of the sun.

"We have now reached a point where we could be moving into a golden age for the mass of human beings, with adequate food, shelter, clothing and amenities, and with the opportunity of developing their bodies and their minds to a degree that has never before been possible," says Sir Leon. Automation, he says, gives us the means to keep up with growing population and demand for goods. Far from putting millions of workers on the scrap heap it will provide new work for millions.

Upheaval in Society

A second point of good news is that countries now becoming industrial need not make millions of people slaves of machines as Western countries did in the first Industrial Revolution. Monotonous drudgery in factory—and office as well—will be taken over by machines with "minds". Men and women will be freed for more creative work.

This switch-over, however, is where the good news has to be stopped from turning into bad news.

"Automation is likely to present us with our greatest social challenge in 200 years," says T. C. Hudson, Managing Director of International Business Machines, largest computer firm in the world.

There will be the need, as Sir Leon Bagrit stresses, to match technological advance with "an increasing understanding of the importance of human values".

Part of this understanding is to provide retraining schemes for those whose work will have to change. For

computers are already bringing an upheaval in society in industrially advanced countries like the United States.

Automation is causing the loss of 40,000 jobs a week, two million a year, according to the U.S. Foundation on Automation and Employment.

Computers are even putting each other out of work. The new IBM-360 series, for instance, has made the earlier 650 and 700 models redundant. The 360 even threatens the transistorized IBM-1400.

But even here the switch-over provides new jobs. Bill Cross, manager of IBM's Field Transfer Depot at Ruislip near London, has a gang of men at work busting up the out-of-date models. A hard-headed Lancashire scrap merchant puts prisoners to work taking old computers to pieces.

Good in their day, the 650s and 700s were too slow for the fast-thinking pupils of today's school of computers. The dim-wits could only do 40,000 calculations a second. The present generation of computers thinks in "nano-seconds". A nano-second is to one second as one second is to 30 years. It's the time it takes light to travel one foot. Light moves at 186,300 miles a second.

Better Living Standards

Walter Reuther, Vice-President of some 20 million workers in the American Federation of Labour and Congress of Industrial Organizations (AFL-CIO), knows plenty about automation. He built up the giant union, United Automobile (and Aerospace) Workers of America. He does not view automation with alarm. Writing in *The Time Review of Industry* in March this year on "Jobs and the New Technologies" he said: "American Labour has not for the most part had any fundamental quarrel with science and technology."

He faces the fact that IBM computers in America's expanding aerospace industry can "do all the work now performed by die-makers, tem-

plate workers and draftsmen". He praises the extra three hours' rest in a 40-hour week that automation has made possible for assembly line car workers. He points out that thousands of "relief time" workers have been added to the employment rolls to fill the gap. Men can retire earlier on relatively high incomes due to the efficient production automation has brought.

What he does call for is intelligent Government foresight and planning to make the transfer to the new age of automation less painful.

Even the British Trade Union Congress, notoriously conservative, heard from its Non-Manual Workers Advisory Committee in a 1964 report that automation could lead to better living standards for all workers, including office workers whose jobs—in banks and accounting, for instance—will be taken over by computers.

There will even be a shift-over for middle management. It is a common-place that men of all skills will have to train for two or three entirely different jobs in a lifetime.

The New Elite

Six senior managers from different organizations meet regularly in London to discuss social effects of automation. They call themselves the Mayfair '63 Group.

They say that "computer technology has developed so rapidly that machines can be programmed (fed with the facts for their calculations) to take over the tactical planning, innovation and other so-called 'creative functions' of the present-day middle manager."

A new elite of technocrats will develop who understand computers, and woe betide managers who don't or won't, especially as computers come into common use in smaller businesses. There will be tensions as the old stylers try desperately to keep their status and their solid, rather stolid way of life and thought, in competition with the new technocrats.

But the six managers of the Mayfair '63 Group, as they call themselves, point to a hopeful development for human society. Mature men in management will be freed from sorting out and absorbing masses of documents before decision-making. (Computers can do all that without

Continued on next page

getting tired.) They will have more leisure and be able to retire early and then use "an enormous fund of ability available but untapped", say the Mayfair group.

Up to now people who would like to serve the community feel they cannot do so until their full business life is completed. But with computer advance, men who have risen in their professions by ability and hard work need no longer go into "retirement"

like British colonels who returned from India to bridge, boozing or bee-keeping, golf, grouse-shooting or just grousing.

Writing on "Managers versus Automation" in *The Times Review of Industry*, the Mayfair group point out: "Men in responsible posts in commerce and industry can move to occupations, which though financially not so attractive are worthwhile, such as local government, welfare,

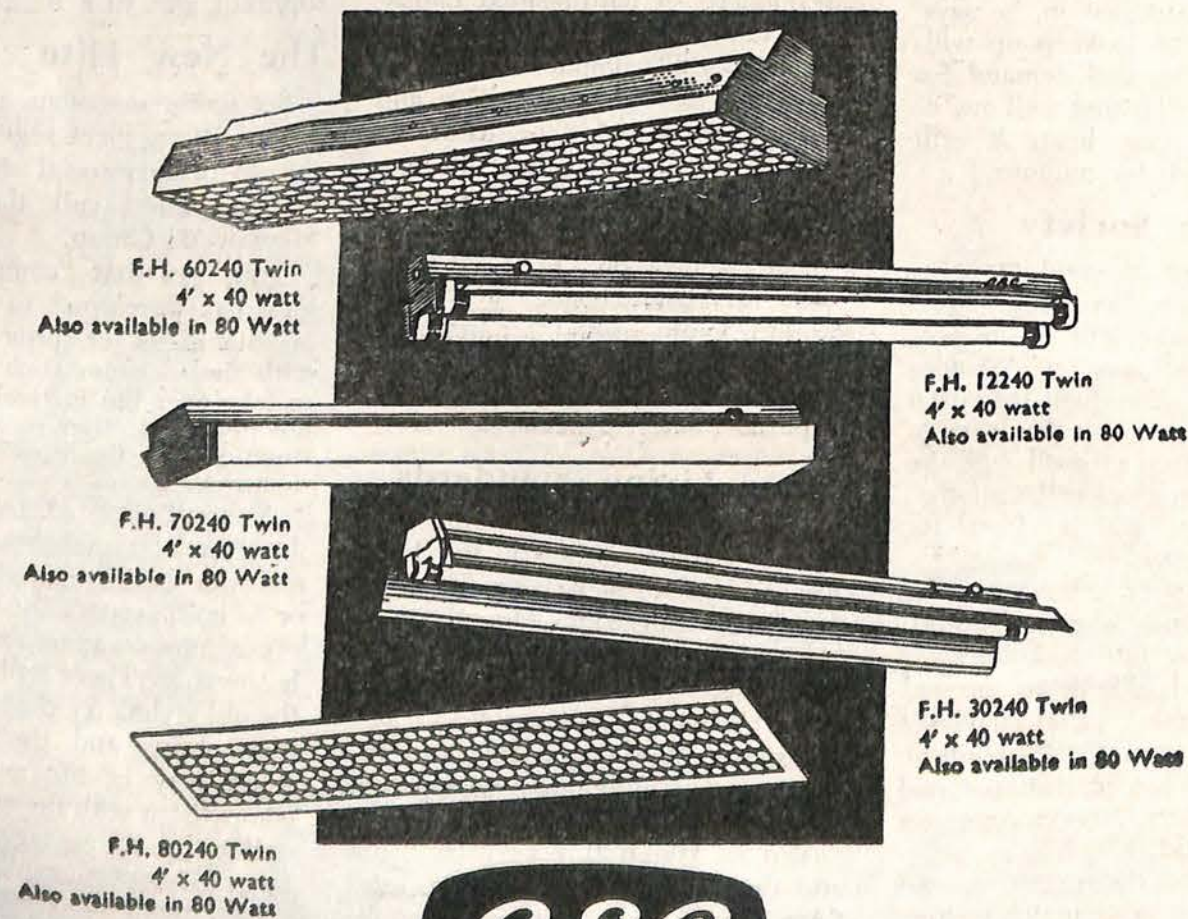
hospitals, and local organizations!"

The shift-over in society brought by computers will give new meaningful tasks to middle managers and white collar workers as well as to manual workers. It will do this in addition to creating a flood of material things for the abundant life.

The chief need will be to "modernize man" to keep up with the age in which he will live.

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FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

Britain's New Look at Middle East Policy

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Beirut

Britain is taking a new look at her policy in the Middle East through the eyes of her Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Mr. George Thomson. He has begun a goodwill tour which takes him to Lebanon, Syria, Jordan and Iran.

In the last week in September Mr. Thomson proposes to visit the U.A.R. and Saudi Arabia, after the return of President Nasser and King Feisal from the meeting of heads of Arab states scheduled for September 13. He is the first high-ranking British official to make such a visit since the Suez crisis nine years ago.

Press comment in Beirut, first stage of his journey, has been full of questions. *Al-Hayat* sees in it "the return of the British political personality to the international scene in the Middle East".

L'Orient says, "We take money and technique from both East and West. But today we take ideas only from the East. The balance of power is in favour of those who bring thought along with technical skill. How can Britain's policy operate on this level? That is what Mr. Thomson's journey should show us."

In an editorial headed "New Thinking" the *Daily Star* commented on the visit to England of President Nasser's adviser and spokesman, Hasanein Haikal, who saw Mr. Thomson recently. "Mr. Haikal detected what he called a 'new language' in Britain. But what is actually needed is 'new thinking' in London, before any marked change in Arab-British relations can be effected."

It is this new thinking that no doubt Mr. Thomson is seeking as he meets the responsible leadership of the Arab world. He has a fresh approach. 42 years old, he went straight from school to journalism, was an Air Force technician during the War, and then Socialist M.P. for the Scottish town of Dundee.

In his Beirut press conference he dealt with Suez and Aden. The British colonial era, he said, "came to an absolute end with Suez in 1956". After that, the majority of British political opinion, running across all parties, turned against imperialism. In regard to Aden: "Is it conceivable that Britain, which in the past generation has conceded independence to 700 million people, should dig its heels in about two million in South Arabia?"

He defined British policy in the Middle East as (1) to improve relations, (2) to disengage from the last colonial responsibilities — such as Aden and South Arabia — and leave stable Governments behind, (3) to help those states with which Britain has special treaty relations—i.e. those in the Arabian Gulf—to modernize, (4) to assist in the economic development of the Middle East.

None of these, of course, is new. What Mr. Thomson says at the end of the month may be.

Broken Laws Don't Produce Civil Rights

FROM STEWART LANCASTER

Washington

Seemingly senseless riots by Negroes in Los Angeles, resulting in 34 deaths and over 100 million dollars in damage, have been sternly condemned by President Johnson.

"Neither old wrongs nor new fears can ever justify arson or murder," he said. "We cannot in one breath demand laws to protect the rights of all of our citizens and then in the next breath allow laws to be broken."

Years of hopelessness, terrible housing conditions, intense summer

heat, were all blamed as factors in setting off the riots, but "they do not justify them", said the President. "We shall never achieve a hopeful society until we have suppressed the fires of hate and turned aside from violence," he continued.

Continued on page 14

The week in Asia

TOKYO—Japan will reconsider her commitment of 200 million dollars to the proposed Asian Development Bank if her request to have the Bank's headquarters in Tokyo is denied. The Soviet Union and Mongolia have expressed interest in joining the Bank. Non-Asian members will include Australia, America and West Germany.

KARACHI—Students demonstrated before the American Embassy and the U.N. office protesting against their policies towards the Kashmir conflict. No demonstration was taken out at the Indian High Commission. **DJAKARTA**—The official Antara news agency reported Pakistan's Minister of Information as saying that if the need arose Pakistan would appeal to Indonesia for help in solving the Kashmir conflict. "Thank God the leaders of our two countries...are in complete accord on every issue," he is reported to have declared.

SAIGON—Viet Cong guerrillas are stepping up their attacks on Government outposts in a bid to gain control of the Mekong Delta where two-thirds of Vietnam's rice is produced. This has eased up guerrilla concentration on Saigon's outer defences. **PNOM PENH** — Prince Sihanouk named a five-kilometre boulevard in Pnom Penh after Mao Tse-tung.

PEKING—Talks between Algerian Minister of State Rabah Bitat and Chinese leaders Mao Tse-tung and Liu Shao-chi have reaffirmed November 5 as the opening date of the postponed Afro-Asian conference.

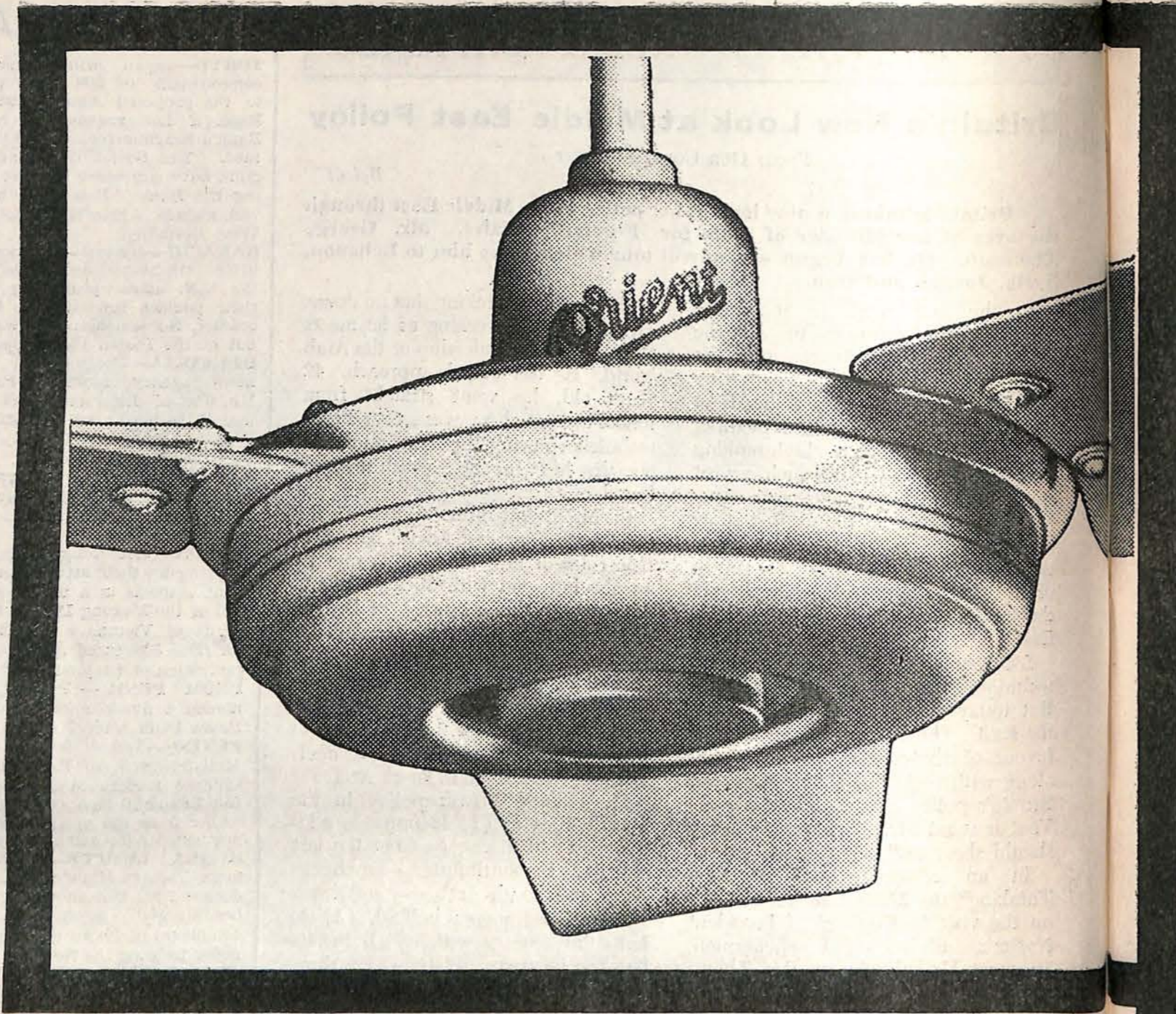
KUALA LUMPUR—South Vietnamese Foreign Minister Tran Van Do declared his Government would "unhesitatingly" bomb the industrial complexes of Hanoi and Haiphong in order to bring the North to negotiate.

SINGAPORE — Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew declared his intention to renegotiate the 1963 defence treaty with Britain. If the British withdrew he was prepared to continue defence arrangements with Australia and New Zealand but not America.

KABUL—Kabul Radio reported that the tribal uprising in Paktoonistan and Waziristan against the Pakistani Government was growing. Quantities of Pakistani arms have been destroyed or captured.

PEKING—Deputy Prime Minister Bista of Nepal entertained Premier Chou En-lai and Foreign Minister Chen Yi at the conclusion of a State visit to China. Fresh agreements on Chinese assistance in road construction were reached.

PNOM PENH—Cambodia rejected an American suggestion that U.N. observers be sent to the Cambodia-South Vietnam border to ascertain the truth in Cambodian charges of South Vietnamese intrusions.



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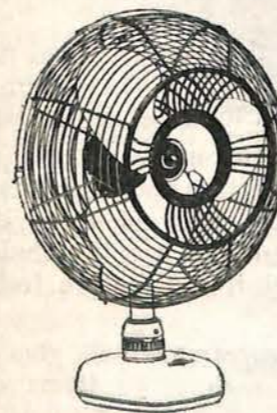
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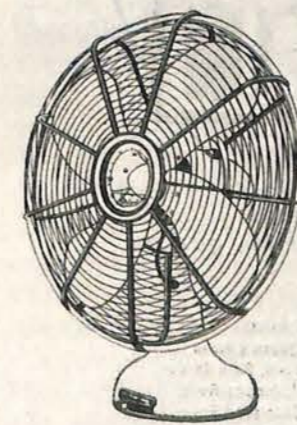
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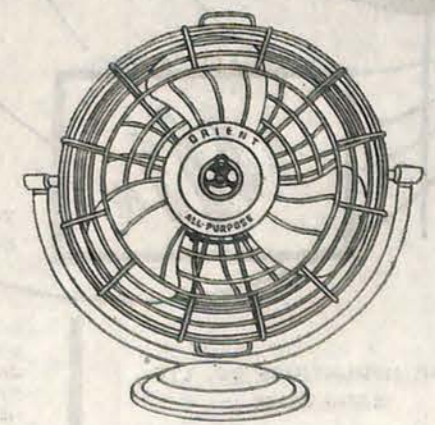
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FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

He warned that more riots like those that took place in Los Angeles would wipe out all progress so far made in civil rights.

Philip Randolph, the prominent Negro labour leader, claimed the riots were not racial but were a result of the breakdown in Negro family life and the lack of any strong moral leadership. He claimed that the rowdy elements came principally from drug addicts, school drop-outs, alcoholics and men too lazy to work.

A few days after the President rebuked the Los Angeles rioters, and the fear of a similar outbreak of rioting in the hot, humid capital city mounted, a "fresh breeze" came to Washington, D. C. Students representing 258 schools and 88 colleges staged a sing-out in the great ballroom of the Washington Hilton Hotel. As large as a football field, the ballroom was packed with 4,300 of the capital's leading citizens and diplomats.

Contagious with optimism, startling in their discipline, and determined in their dedication to build a new way

of life in America, these youth lifted, at least momentarily, the heavy hopelessness that hung over the capital like a wet blanket.

Ninety-six Senators and Congressmen were only too eager to lend their support in this outbreak of youthful initiative and responsibility. "Sing-Out, 65", as it was called, was not a protest but a part of a national demonstration in song and skit dramatizing the need to modernize America's morals and to hold in check "run-away materialism".

The national demonstration began two months ago on Mackinac Island at a conference of youth initiated by Moral Re-Armament. The American youth were joined there by students from Asia, Europe and Latin America. They next staged a "sing-out" and demonstration on the wealthy east coast of America around Boston and in the poverty area of Appalachia.

The Washington "sing-out" is but the beginning of a programme by thousands of youth to stage similar demonstrations in the next year in the 10,000 schools and 2,000 colleges of America. Invitations from Korea, Japan, India and other Asian countries will lead to a Far Eastern tour by this remarkable stage show later this year.

BBC Schedules Local Hindustani Programmes

FROM MICHAEL HENDERSON
London

It is not designed for ex-I.C.S. wallahs but doubtless they will be tuning in. For in October the B.B.C. is starting weekly morning radio and television programmes for audiences in Britain — in Hindustani.

The aim of these programmes is to assist Indian and Pakistani immigrants to adjust to life in this country.

The radio programme will be part of the Home Service and be available in areas where most of them live. Lasting half an hour it will include a lesson in English and feature Indian music.

The TV programme will give information through news items and discussions.

Members of the Indian and Pakistani communities are being encouraged to send in questions which will be answered on the programmes.

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

United Nations "Loses its Teeth"

FROM BRUCE CURRIE

New York

There is a curious air of contradiction at the United Nations as the General Assembly gets down to business after nearly a year of paralysis over the issue of whether Russia, France and 10 other nations should suffer sanctions because they refuse to pay U.N. peace-keeping assessments.

Article 19 of the U.N. Charter says that members falling two years behind in payments due shall lose their vote in the General Assembly.

In talking to one African representative here it was clear that far from being prepared to risk a walk-out by France or the Soviet Union, the smaller nations took the position that the U.S. was "finally coming to its senses" in backing down, and should have done so a year ago. Yet these are the same nations that supported the U.N. resolution sending a peace-keeping force into the Congo and have backed the U.N. buffer operation in Palestine.

U.S. Ambassador Arthur J. Goldberg, in his first speech at the U.N., chided Assembly members for refusing to apply sanctions under the argument that "there can be no double standards among the members of the organization". Ambassador Goldberg emphasized that the U.S. "is not prepared to accept a situation in which the capacity of the United Nations to act for peace could be stopped by the negative vote of a single member. Nor should the effectiveness of this organization be determined by the level of support forthcoming from its least co-operative members."

"Capitulation to Blackmail"

There is a question whether the U.S. decision to recognize the "realities" will strengthen or weaken the world organization.

In spite of Ambassador Goldberg's proviso that the U.S. would reserve the right to refuse payment in some future dispute, Article 19's teeth have been pulled and the concept of collective security has become a phrase without force.

Washington columnist Roscoe Drummond, writing in the *New York Herald Tribune*, expressed the opinion: "It may well be a fatal blow to the United Nations.

"It is capitulation of most of the small nations to Soviet blackmail," he wrote. "The 114-member General Assembly chose to violate the Charter for fear of a Soviet walkout."

He pointed out that, "Even the old League of Nations, which did nothing to resist Japan's conquest of Manchuria, which crumbled before Mussolini's attack on Ethiopia and was impotent against Hitler, even the old League was able to see that its members paid their dues."

There is a feeling of futility among U.N. diplomats. It was expressed by one Ambassador who said plaintively, "If only we could get enough people to believe in peace, then we would have some hope of achieving it."

The lesson to be learned from the League and the U.N. payments' dispute is that peace at the price of principle can easily be self-defeating.

Australia Concerned About Malaysia

FROM JOHN WILLIAMS

Sydney

Four months after the controversial decision to send a thousand Australian troops to Vietnam, the Government has decided to increase its forces by another 350 men.

The compulsory National Service draft, which was recently reintroduced after several years' lapse, will also be increased by another 2500 men in the next year.

This represents growing Australian unease with the situation that is developing to her immediate north. Australians were stunned at the news of the secession of Singapore from Malaysia. The national newspaper *The Australian* carried a banner headline reporting that Sir Robert Menzies had sent off a "sizzler" of a telegram to Tunku Abdul Rahman protesting at

Continued on next page

The week in India

NEW DELHI—Prime Minister Shastri in a nation-wide broadcast announced the setting up of civil defence procedures in Punjab and Delhi that would be extended throughout the country in view of the Kashmir conflict. He called on the population to "do everything possible that peace is not disturbed and communal harmony is maintained".

NEW DELHI—Senior officers of the American Military Aid Mission flew to Akhnoor to check the charge that large numbers of Patton tanks were used in combat by Pakistan. India has also complained at the Pakistani use of F-86 Sabre jets.

CALCUTTA—Mr. Kevi Yallay, brother of the Naga leader A. Z. Phizo, declared he was "very hopeful" of a solution to the Nagaland dispute. He was returning from consultations with his self-exiled brother in London.

AMRITSAR—Sant Fateh Singh reaffirmed his determination to continue his programme of fasting and self-immolation for a Punjabi-speaking state despite the Kashmir conflict.

POONA—Mobs defied police for three days of communal violence following the desecration of a Ganapati idol. Police firing claimed two lives and over 1,000 were arrested. A 24-hour curfew was imposed.

LUCKNOW—104 Congress members of the U.P. Legislature resigned in protest against the Ministry of Chief Minister Sucheta Kripalani. The Congress High Command may not allow the legislators to leave their seats as their departure would mean the fall of the Congress Ministry.

TIRUPATHI—Andhra Chief Minister K. Brahmananda Reddy stated that after 15 years of planning the common people are not touched by the five-year plans. "These have not become people's plans," he said.

NEW DELHI—Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission Ashok Mehta said that a comprehensive plan for social security for all Indians would only be possible after 1985 when minimum requirements for education, health and rural electrification had been met.

CALCUTTA—Anti-national activities of the Left Communists in hill areas where the Party had issued orders to its branches to prepare for armed struggle are being met by action under the Defence of India Rules.

NEW DELHI—Home Minister Nanda declared that India's unity would not be threatened with "linguistic Balkanization" by having the 14 regional languages as the medium of examination for the All-India services.

PANJIM—Three M.L.As of the ruling Maharashtra Gomantak Party withdrew their support from the Bandodkar Ministry, reducing its strength in the 30-member Assembly to 13, of whom 2 are PSP supporters.

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Updating the Old Adam

By Dr. Paul Campbell

Man is out of date. Technology and ideology are changing our family life, the nature of our work and our security and our national policies. Our civilization is under pressure.

Extremes of poverty and wealth, the misery of millions who know other nations are embarrassed by their abundance; a cloudburst of new knowledge, sorted and packaged for use; machines which not only relieve man of the need to use his muscle, but now offer to relieve him of the need to use his mind; all these are shaping our future. But man, short-circuited by his hurts and hates, his prejudices and pride, his greed and violence, by temptations of the old Adam, may have decided his course in the Garden of Eden—and that not too successfully—but is in no position to find his way in this nuclear, space, cybernetic age.

Man today is demanding unlimited destructive power and, in the very process of pursuing that power, undermines his own security. He no longer believes in the inevitability of progress, he expects catastrophe and prepares for it.

The gospel of Mao Tse-tung is that "only with guns can the world be transformed". Rightly, it is met by free men fully armed. Western nations also have a gospel, that it is not with guns but with butter that the world will be transformed, and machines and schemes are being co-ordinated for the unlimited production of the conveniences and comforts of life.

Electronic Police State

In 2000 A.D., some prophesy a world infinitely intricate, fast, impersonal, ruthlessly logical, made up of a vast network of people, machines, communications, and directed by the few who understand the machines and who of necessity deny freedom and flexibility to the rest of us. It is a society so inhuman and mechanical, it will be fitted more for plants than for people. It is the electronic equivalent of the police state.

But both Mao Tse-tung and his opponents may be wrong. A new world will be built neither by guns

nor butter but by people. The old Adam, brought up to date, can yet fulfil the highest vision of humanity.

The realization of this dream is not dependent on technological discovery, nuclear power or social organization, though all are needed for its fulfilment. Both the totalitarian and democratic societies realize that millions, each pursuing his own desires, do not end up instinctively working for the common good. Be it Communism, Fascism, de Gaullism or Americanism, none have succeeded in getting self-interested individuals to selflessly serve society.

The governments plan carefully except for one thing: the explosion of faith in the cylinder chamber of men's hearts, which can alone get nations beyond this callous selfishness. It is vital and urgent. For national moral paralysis is inevitably treated with the iron lung of control.

Shift in Purpose

Karl Marx understood this dilemma. Said he, "The materialist idea that men are the products of circumstance, and therefore changed men are the products of other circumstances, forgets that circumstances are changed by men."

Marx's idea was not revolutionary enough to cure the disease he diagnosed. More than power from the barrel of a gun, more than appeals to self-interest and nationalism, more than the force of economic and social reform, necessary as these may be, is needed to answer the selfishness and the hate in men. It takes a revolution in man.

Man changed on hate and greed is the basic answer. The expansion and distribution of wealth, worldwide, is one fruit of the answer. Man modernized is the need and the destiny of our age.

To secure the peace we must change the mind of the Chinese and Russian leaders, and of the faithless men of our own society, on the nature and destiny of man. To do that we will need to demonstrate a mighty shift in the purposes and practices of the American and European nations. European industry aimed at modernizing man will capture the heart and

mind of East and West, for it will build the answer to the contradictions in both.

Humanity will follow the lead of a nation which in government offices, in school, city, farm, factory, mine and home, makes Moral Re-Armament its philosophy, its purpose and its passion. For Moral Re-Armament is the next stage of civilization.

The modernized man knows that the Creator is more competent than the computer. The voice of God in every heart when heeded cuts through hate and greed and fear of what others think—to what is right; just as the computer cuts through a jungle of facts to what is efficient.

The whole of humanity is redeemed, if it did but know it. Just as there is power in the atom which for centuries was untapped because unrecognized, there is power for modernizing men immediately available in every human heart. God is in every life. To know that fact and act upon it is the beginning of wisdom. Then men break with conceit, give up their bootstrap-pulling, pour contempt on self-esteem, and begin to draw upon untapped riches for healing humanity.

Next Source of Power

The modernized man knows that we have all been born into the same family. We stop being what we are not—strangers because of colour, class or education—and become what in truth we are—members of one body. This is the experience we all must share with the lonely, uprooted, torn, naked, bleeding, bewildered, leaderless people of the earth.

The hunger of modernized man is to have humanity's character reshaped. His aim is a world governed by men governed by God.

The price of liberty was once judged to be eternal vigilance. The price today is an unwavering commitment by men and nations to extend the true liberty of every man, colour, class and race, worldwide.

Moral Re-Armament, like the atom, is the next source of needed power for our age. Governments can, if they must, still rely on the old ways, which by their failures confound and frustrate the statesmen. Or governments can utilize this God-prepared instrument to trigger an explosion of initiative and energy in the human spirit to build a new world.

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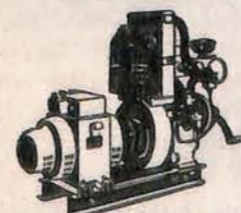
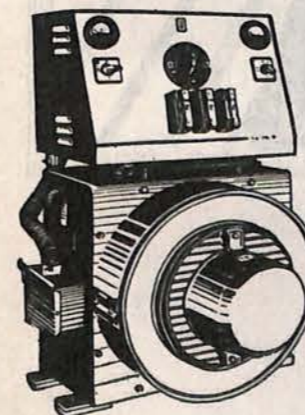
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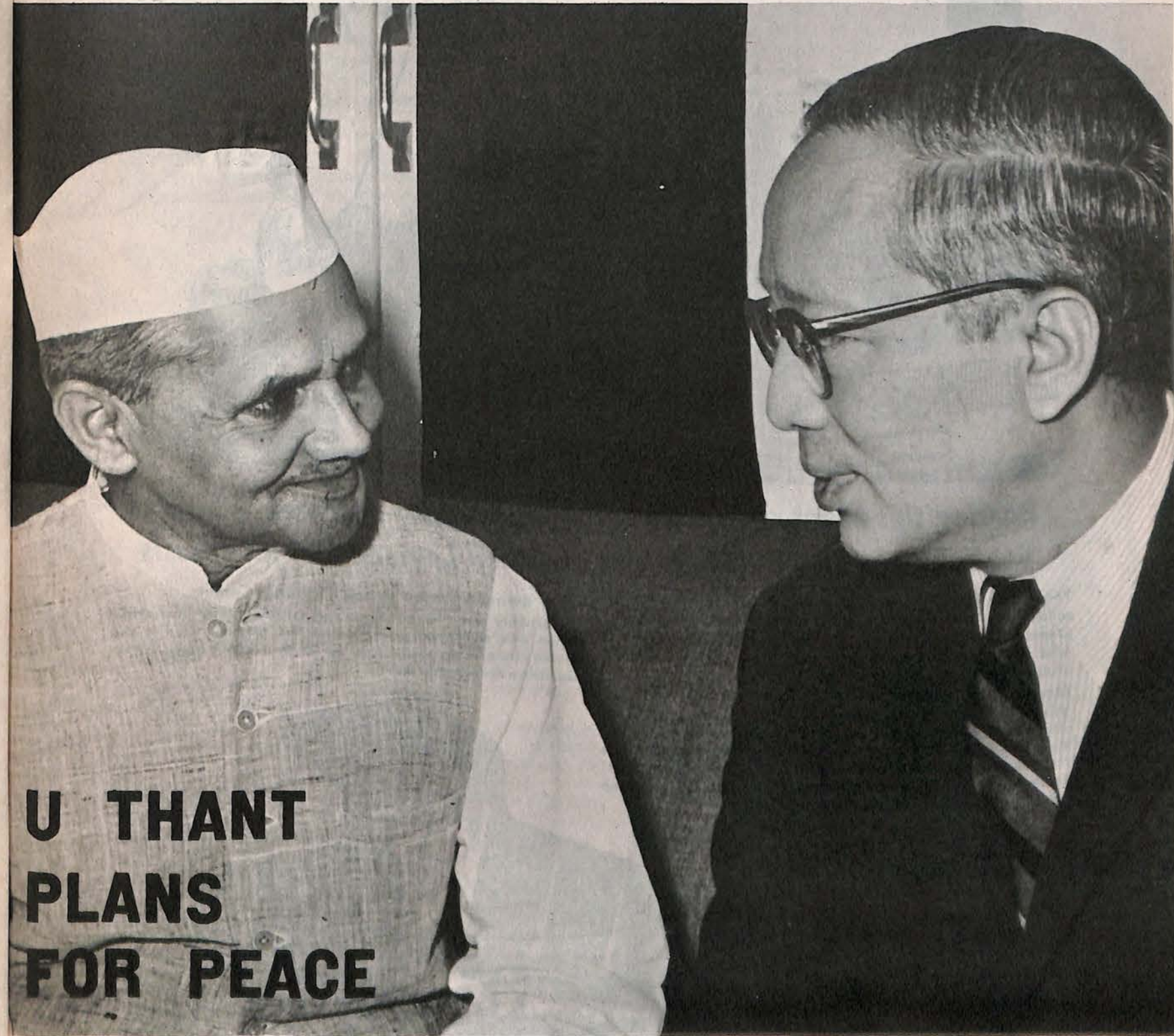
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HOW STRONG IS INDIA ?

FACTS AND FIGURES Page 5