

# New Horizons



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

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# HIMMAT

Asia's new voice

WEEKLY

25P.



**STAR  
WITH A MISSION**

Sunil Dutt

Friday  
November 12  
1965

**MORE THAN A GLIMMER**

Ceylon Today by Rajmohan Gandhi Page 22



Bhaji, I am referring to the United States!  
For Uttar, Madhya and Andhra, you can take a train!

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# HIMMAT

Asia's new voice

WEEKLY

Bombay

Friday, November 12, 1965 Vol. 2 No. 2

## After All the Talk

AFTER ALL THE TALK of corruption and redressing of public grievances, the least one would have expected from the Government of India, was to look upon the appointment of an ombudsman as a necessity. His job would be to collect citizens' grievances against the Government and fight for justice in all appropriate ways, an urgent need in India where every day the Government's power is on the increase.

Home Minister Nanda's personal view appears to be that the appointment would be useful.

The Home Ministry, however, is opposed even to the setting up of a high-powered committee to examine the proposal. The reasons advanced by the Home Minister in a note are: 1) That an ombudsman has been found successful only in small countries. "The essence of the ombudsman system lies in its personal nature, but in a large country like India a single ombudsman would be overwhelmed with work." 2) "The ombudsman should keep totally out of political controversies. This may not be possible in our country at the present stage."

The Home Ministry's objections do not hold water, and indicate a disturbing disregard for the mounting frustrations and irritations the public are feeling but suppress for the moment out of a mood of patriotic endurance. Today, in the absence of such an authority, hundreds of letters of grievance are addressed to the Prime Minister and often to the Home Minister, to which the senders—if lucky—receive a post-card to say that the matter is being forwarded to the relevant Department. Virtually very little attention is paid to the grievances. But if a sufficiently senior and respected public figure was in charge of such an operation he could call to account the Ministries concerned.

Even large countries like the U.S. are debating now the appointment of an ombudsman. Surely the Members of Parliament should not let the Home Ministry get away with such limp excuses.

## Djakarta's Dalang

LIKE THE PLOT of a traditional Javanese *Wayang Kulit* the Indonesian drama proceeds. With his non-stop patter, the *dalang* or commentator in this popular form of Indonesian theatre describes the action of the puppets, manipulating the jerking figures in their melodrama of clash and compromise.

President Sukarno, *dalang* of the present drama, is calling the cues but on stage the actors seem to be following another script.

General Nasution with his energetic right-hand, Army Chief Suharto, has shrewdly kept Sukarno in the saddle without giving him the reins.

With the radio and *Antara*, the national news agency, firmly under Army control, the Communist

Party in disrepute and its leaders hunted and herded, Nasution has now managed to secure control of the civil intelligence service. This will likely mean that Sukarno and his pro-Peking supporters like Subandrio are now virtually cut off from all political intelligence—save what the Army cares to pass on.

Mass resignations from the Communist Party are reported to be taking place in towns and villages throughout the country. Over 100,000 Sumatrans demonstrated in Medan in favour of breaking ties with Peking. In central Java 5,000 publicly renounced their membership at a ceremony in a region where the Communists won a clear majority in the last elections held. The fighting has spread to Sulawesi.

Following a session of top leaders at his Bogor Palace, President Sukarno promised, albeit reluctantly, to "take action" against the Communist Party for its part in the September coup. Dr. Subandrio's Foreign Ministry warned Radio Peking to cease its attacks or "bear the consequences". Fearing further deterioration in Djakarta-Peking relations, many Chinese businessmen are trying to get their money out, forcing up the rupiah rate to 20,000 to the dollar. The official rate is 5,000. Seven years ago it was 21.

New Delhi could, in concert with Tokyo, Malaysia and Canberra if she chose, now plan how to support the emerging leaders in Indonesia who want to end Peking's thrall over their Republic. Indonesia could play an influential role in a new alignment of Asian democracies. Speedy economic development for the whole region would be an early by-product.

## Those Mad Returns

A GRAVE SITUATION has arisen in the New Zealand Internal Revenue Department. What is described as "a strenuous war" on "officialese" has been won by those heretics who would, for the sake of what they call "simplicity" and "clarity", throw to the winds the long-established, carefully compiled but quite unintelligible wording of income tax forms!

The Commissioner of Inland Revenue boasts that the new forms, using 500 words instead of the original 3,000, can even be understood by school kids.

The Commissioner estimates that a new programme of courtesy and clarity more than pays for itself. Against the £16,000 paid on publicity and public relations, staff overtime has been cut from 90,000 hours to 8,000. Quite a saving in a country where staff probably average Rs. 10 an hour overtime.

Will the Indian Taxation department be modern enough to follow this lead? Though the Indian form uses a mere 1,932 words, it has its own misspelt oddities. On page 1 we are asked about the "income which accrued", while on page 3 we are questioned about our "supper-annuation". Page 5 asks about any "miner child" and concludes with a reference to "the previous year for which the return is mad".

## Briefly Speaking ...

The man who says it can't be done is generally interrupted by someone doing it. ELBERT HUBBARD 1856-1915.

### Pulling the Carpet

AT LAST the dreaded act has happened. Whitehall has been shaken, Big Ben almost missed a beat. Westminster will never be the same again, for the oracles have spoken in New Delhi.

The Moghuls of the Delhi Municipal Corporation have issued a firman to the Prime Minister that INDIA SHALL QUIT THE COMMONWEALTH.

Thirty-two members of the Corporation, who have yet to produce a suitable water supply or drainage system for Delhi, took a holiday, reciting Punjabi couplets and passionate Hindi prose on the sins of Britain. One Corporator insists that instead of India quitting the Commonwealth, both Britain and Pakis-

tan be made to quit. Congress, Jan Sangh, Communist, all joined in the cacophony.

Mr. Wilson, on hearing the news, was reported by "usually reliable sources" to have said, "This is the unkindest cut of all."

### Thirsty "Revisionists"

BULGARIANS will soon be able to "have a Coke", according to a report from Sofia. The Coca Cola Corporation has apparently succeeded in persuading thirsty Communists in the state-run import organization to sign a contract for bottling the drink in Bulgaria—first time behind the Iron Curtain.

Peking will no doubt view this as one more dastardly example of "modern revisionism".

### Safety First

THE NEW YORK State Motor Vehicle Commission has voted \$100,000 for the design of a safety car. Ten men, all specialists in aviation construction, will be asked to produce two prototypes of a car that can prevent death or serious injury from a 40 m.p.h. impact. Such accidents account for 85 per cent of all U.S. road deaths.

All we need now are a few prototypes of a safety driver.

### Hair-Brained

SOME MANLY CHARACTERS in Europe are getting bored and angry with the long-haired boys. In Lieksa, East Finland, there have been reports of a vigilante group which used forceful methods to shear them of their Beatle locks. One boy was cropped in a dance hall, another in a bar and two were grabbed at school and shaven bald. Police are reported to be guarding the long-haired fraternity.

### Armless Public

BRITISH POLICE will dump 32,000 rifles, shot-guns and pistols into the sea or into deep gravel pits. The arms were surrendered by the public during a recent three-month amnesty which preceded a steep increase in penalties for the illegal possession of firearms.

### Out of Turn

NOWADAYS, PEOPLE are saying that India has one Prime Minister and 13 foreign ministers. Mr. Chagla, hearing in New York that he was appointed only Deputy Leader of the Indian delegation to the U.N., caught an early plane home to serve his country in the capital. Since then he has never ceased issuing policy statements on the sins of the Security Council and on every conceivable preserve of Mr. Swaran Singh.

The Union Housing Minister and the Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh have solemnly declared that India should make the atomic bomb. Kashmir's Chief Minister Sadiq pronounces on which areas the Indian army will and will not vacate. His team-mate Mir Qasim, exhilarated by his recent air-trip to the U.N. and back, thunders in Srinagar that if the secessionists did "not mind themselves then we have enough space in our planes to drop them in Pakistan".

But all this we overlook. Misguided perhaps, enthusiastic sometimes, but patriotic always, are our legislators. Perhaps the President, with his largeness of heart and his sense of humour, might even honour some of the more struggling politicians on Republic Day.

### Note of Cheer

FROM TROUBLED AFRICA comes a note of cheer. At Nairobi's Kenyatta College, next month, will be held a "Demonstration of an Aim for Africa", initiated by young East Africans. The invitation says:

"We cannot assume freedom will continue. It is a constant fight demanding self-sacrifice and determination..."

With the background of the Rhodesian crisis they say:

"We will demonstrate that violence is out-moded—a new society can be created without resorting to force or dictatorship. Wealth comes from work—development aid is no substitute for hard work. That is the only guarantee of progress."

### Dentist Welcome

A DENTAL SURGEON in Hounslow, England, soothes patients with music relayed by earphones so that the dentist cannot hear it. Patients can choose popular or classical music.

R. M. L.

## Why Call it "Planning"?

By G. R. Kapadia

The Gold Bond scheme has been devised as the latest weapon in the nation's economic armoury to replenish our heavily depleted foreign exchange resources. The response is yet to be known, but gold bonds by themselves cannot constitute a radical cure.

Our foreign exchange resources have reached rock-bottom, largely due, it is said, to heavy imports of food, fertilizer and defence equipment.

This means that the grim foreign exchange crisis can be directly attributed to our failure in planning. We have fallen miserably short of fertilizer production, after fixing impossible targets, and our agricultural output has been stagnant for years.

The plea of the foreign exchange drain on defence is altogether specious. China's aggression of 1962 did one good thing to our country—it woke us up, if rudely, from the slumber of a false national security based on "the inviolate" Himalayas. What we are spending on defence is consistent with any nation's minimum security in a highly disturbed and dangerous world. The conflict with Pakistan has accentuated this need. No nation can complain of spending on defence; this is an inevitable "must".

### Panaceas Galore

The foreign exchange crisis should, therefore, remind the nation that faulty planning is more pernicious than no planning. Whatever we are poor in today, we are rich in this lesson we have learned at bitter cost. But are we going to profit by it?

The economic malaise of the nation is alarming and deep-seated. The foreign exchange resources stand at Rs. 73 crores, below the basic minimum. There is no hope of improvement, because there is a fundamental imbalance in our foreign trade. The trade deficit during April-July this year increased from Rs. 189 crores to Rs. 223 crores, imports having risen by Rs. 20 crores to Rs. 469 crores and exports having declined by Rs. 14 crores to Rs. 246 crores.

In spite of borrowings from the I.M.F., our foreign exchange reserves slid down by Rs. 13 crores to Rs. 86 crores over the year, and our country was recently obliged to ask the I.M.F. to defer repayment of a \$25 million instalment on loan services.

Palliatives and panaceas to restore the balance of payments are offered galore. The World Bank has urged rupee devaluation, and an eminent economist like Mr. B. R. Shenoy supports the plea.

Devaluation, it is pointed out, cannot increase foreign exchange earnings as there is hardly any exportable surplus. Rather, the value of the rupee can be strengthened by making our goods competitive. Devaluation cannot help imports either, as they are now at the minimum and high rupee prices can hardly act as a deterrent.

So, the only enduring solution will be to reduce our imports and expand our exports. This is easier said than done, but it is true that we have frittered away precious foreign exchange by a hopelessly lax and indifferent import policy. On import licences, black money transactions are said to amount to Rs. 460 crores a year.

And the country has had cruel import curbs clamped on it without

first arranging for import substitution, about which there is any amount of talk. Yet import entitlements rose in a year from Rs. 25 crores to Rs. 60 crores last year.

There was a foreign exchange crisis right in the middle of the second Plan. Nobody learnt from it. It started brewing again early this year. In February, customs duty of 10 per cent was imposed on all imports except food and defence goods. The situation grew worse; the new import policy was delayed. Later, a deposit was called of 25 per cent of the value of imports.

The position is that even maintenance imports will be less for achieving fuller utilization of existing industrial capacity. The failure of import policy is written large.

As for the other end—exports—we have done well in recent years, but not so well in a hugely expanding world trade. Our exports are often outpriced because of higher industrial costs, lack of rationalization and low productivity.

There must be intensification of the export drive, by a proper selection of commodities and firms to be encouraged. It is only right that export units which are both cost and quality conscious should be helped most.

But the export trade at large can only expand with increase of output.

Continued on page 8

### CHALTA HAI...



"Ppst! Do you clean Money? I've got some black stuff here."

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HIMMAT, November 12, 1965

## Communism in North Vietnam

Though a great deal is said and written in this country about North and South Vietnam, there is little factual knowledge of the personality, ideological alignments and policies of the Communist leadership of North Vietnam.

Mr. Honey's book\* is a valuable contribution to an understanding of the tortuous and zig-zag course pursued by that country, especially in her relations with China and the Soviet Union.

North Vietnam is largely mountainous, and the Vietnamese population is concentrated on the overcrowded delta of the Red River. She suffers from a permanent deficit in food, normally offset by the import of surplus rice from the Annam delta. Since the Partition in 1954, this has been impossible and North Vietnam has lived under near-famine conditions. This is, according to Mr. Honey, one of the reasons why Ho Chi Minh sought an early end to the Partition by armed action to take over the South. "DRV policy following the Geneva agreements," he writes, "was to consolidate the Communist position in North Vietnam while waiting for the South to collapse under the weight of its own serious internal dissensions. But, contrary to all expectations, Ngo Dinh Diem overcame the difficulties besetting his government, and it was South Vietnam not North Vietnam, which began to make rapid progress."

Vietnam has been twice under Chinese rule and there is no doubt that control of the whole of Vietnam is also the aim of Communist China. The Vietnamese, in spite of their dislike of the Chinese, have normally been obliged to recognize Chinese suzerainty. They seem however, in the past, to have contrived to satisfy the Chinese and at the same time to keep the substance of power in their own hands. It is the author's view that Ho Chi Minh aims at a strong

\*Communism in North Vietnam  
by P. J. Honey.

An Ampersand Book (George Allen & Unwin), 7 shillings and sixpence

Communist government which will eventually control the whole of former French Indo-China. His ambitions may even extend to Burma and Thailand.

Mr. Honey considers in detail the shift in policies and attitudes of the North Vietnamese Party (called the Lao Dong Party). From initial dependence on Communist China (for arms, military training and bases and ideological guidance), there was a shift towards the Soviet Union from 1957 onwards, necessitated as much by the need for Soviet aid for rapid industrialization as by the disastrous failure of the Chinese-directed agrarian reform programme.

The pressures of the Sino-Soviet dispute have led subsequently to a precarious balance of support to both China and the U.S.S.R. It is the author's view that Vietnam may be able to preserve this balance as long as there is no final, irrevocable break between China and the Soviet Union.

### Pro-China Faction

So far it has only been the stature, shrewdness and ability of Ho Chi Minh that has allowed a certain amount of room for manoeuvre. It is hard to see how his successors can prevent North Vietnam from sliding down "the slope that leads to Chinese domination or Chinese annexation".

Russia is far away and China is so close. Besides a strong pro-China faction in the Party led by the former Secretary-General Truong Chinh, the war in South Vietnam compels the adoption of a more militant line in the matter of "movements for national liberation". The Vietnamese Communist also shares the bitter hatred of his Chinese counterpart towards the United States which has consistently supported and strengthened South Vietnam (despite costly mistakes of policy such as the involvement over Diem's liquidation) and matched every increase in the scale of subversion and infiltration by an enlargement of the flow of American arms and men.

Those who look to Ho Chi Minh as an Asian Tito, do not take ac-

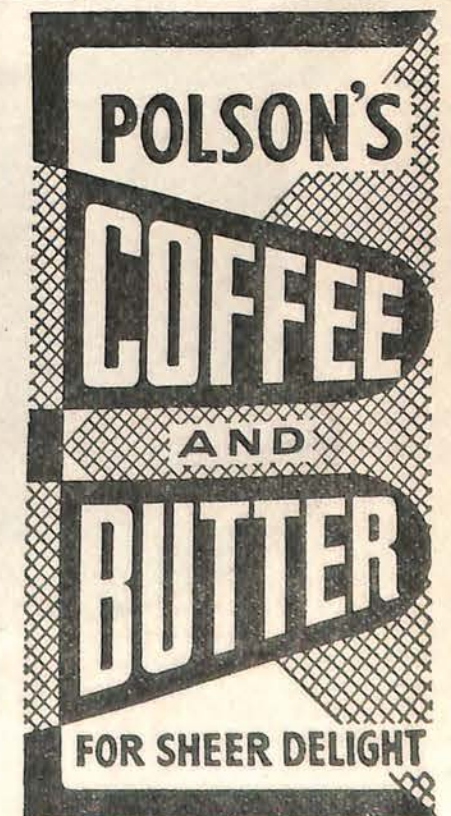
Under  
the  
Lens



by R. VAITHESWARAN

count of these compulsions. Others who build their faith on neutralization of the whole of Indo-China do not recognize that Ho Chi Minh may accept a Laotian type of settlement only because it concedes withdrawal of all foreign troops without any guarantee against subsequent processes of take-over. In any case, North Vietnam itself will never agree to the neutrality that she will accept for the rest of Indo-China.

Mr. Honey's book has an excellent, if brief, account of the ideological positions of personalities and factions within the North Vietnamese Communist Party. These will become more important when the powerful presence of the aging President is no more. The subsequent struggle, unforeseeable in its implications, will be grim. Whoever wins, the proximity of an aggressive China will be a powerful factor towards a pro-Peking line.



**PLANNING**—from page 5  
economies in production costs and making surpluses available for foreign markets. Expansion of old markets and search for new ones have both to be unremitting.

The factor of industrial costs is

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highly operative in the export trade. The burden of taxes and excise duties is at times crushing—cotton textiles, sugar and cement bear 65 per cent each and steel 50 to 54 per cent. Industrial costs are bound to be high under inflation largely brought about by reckless Government expenditure.

Only rational taxation can revive the capital market. Exports cannot increase unless the industrial base is buoyant and expanding. At present, the capital market on private account is virtually paralysed. The present selective credit control measures might well hamstring production, whatever the other effect intended.

It is on these rickety economic foundations that the Fourth Plan is being projected with a vertiginous outlay of Rs. 22,500 crores and a resources gap of Rs. 4,000 crores. India, says Mr. B. K. Nehru, our Am-

bassador to the U.S., can get all foreign aid needed if the Fourth Plan is realistically framed.

The Fourth Plan must be trimmed to manageable proportions or else the country can have a pause in planning. In any case, consolidation must precede expansion. There has been too much of kite-flying and playing with dizzy targets. There must be a reconsideration of the basic objectives of planning and of its priorities.

The larger objectives of our economy, said the Union Finance Minister recently, should be to establish a pattern of existence and growth within our means and substantial expansion of domestic production.

The word "objectives" implies that we have not been doing even these elementary things in planning.

Then, why should it be called planning at all?

## FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

### NATO Crisis Deepening

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Paris

The year 1969 seems for many a long way off yet, but for the politicians and publicists of the NATO countries it seems to grow in fascination as the days and the months go by.

For in the year 1969 the treaty of the North Atlantic alliance is coming to an end and at this point it looks as if what will take its place will be considerably different from what links the Atlantic nations today.

One reason for the probable revision of NATO is easy to point out—the Europe of 1969, and the Europe of 1965 for that matter, will be quite different from the Europe of 1949. At that time, the Communist threat from Russia was a living reality for the whole of Western Europe. Western Germany was still in the mood of a defeated nation. France, although a victor, was unable to make its influence felt as one government

front as a new world power, China, has made her growing influence felt.

Already on September 5, 1960, de Gaulle has expressed what he wanted to see changed in NATO. He said: "We are of the opinion that between the Western world powers there should exist something organized... where these three powers can constantly be brought into play... The second point where France desires a change is on the point of integration... We believe that the defence of a country should have a national basis."

In a recent article in the quarterly *Politique Etrangere*, a group of unknown authors —

who obviously express the opinion of the French President — deal with the question: "Does the Atlantic alliance need to be changed?" This article like similar articles and indiscretions coming out of Washington and other capitals and dealing with the question of the revision of NATO obviously is meant to prepare

the ground for the negotiations which will take place as soon as the new German and French Governments are installed.

There are five main issues on which there are profound disagreements between the members of NATO: 1) the assessment of the Communist danger and in particular of Communist China; 2) the part America is meant to play in the future in the defence of the European continent; 3) the future status of Germany in

## The week in Asia

**DJAKARTA** — Armed Communists occupied two large areas of Central Java. Fighting took place in Java and North Celebes between the Communists and the Army aided by Indonesian Muslims.

**LHASA**—Khampa tribesmen were reported fighting the Chinese 40 miles north of Lhasa. Thirty-five thousand Khampas were said to be engaged in guerrilla activities.

**BANGKOK**—Representatives of 28 countries drew up a charter for the Asian Development Bank. Of a total capital of \$1,000 million, \$600 million will be contributed by Asian countries. India will invest \$93 million.

**MEDAN**—One hundred thousand people demonstrated outside the Chinese Consulate in this Sumatran town and tore down the Chinese flag. **JERUSALEM**—Prime Minister Levi Eshkol won a clear victory in the Israeli general election. His Labour Alignment Party defeated Mr. Ben Gurion's Israel Workers' Party.

**KARACHI**—Pakistan is to cut its spending on economic development by 23 per cent this year because of uncertainty over foreign aid and the possibility of renewed war with India.

**COLOMBO**—The Ceylon Government had no intention at present of putting voters of Indian origin on a separate voting register, said Minister of State J. R. Jayawardene. Opposition M.P.s expressed the fear that the Indian voters, if on a common list, might vote in a way harmful to Sinhalese interests.

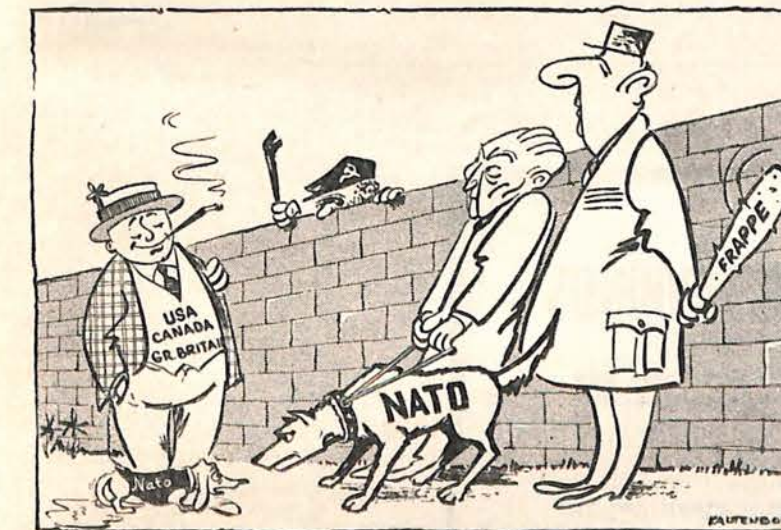
**SAIGON**—U.S. and South Vietnam sources said five North Vietnam regiments totalling 9,000 men were now fighting in South Vietnam alongside the Viet Cong.

**DACCA**—East Pakistan was reported to have banned the reprinting and publication of foreign books without permission of the State Government.

**TOKYO**—The Tokaido line super-express began a 140 m.p.h. service cutting the time for the 330-mile journey from Tokyo to Osaka to 3 hours 10 minutes.

**HONG KONG**—Chinese peasants have been ordered by the Communist Party to remove their "house gods" and ancestral tablets by the end of the year or face the consequences, according to arrivals from China.

**PEKING**—The *People's Daily* published a long article attacking the Soviet Union in which they reported that the differences between Chinese and Soviet Communism were irreconcilable and would be solved only when Russian Communism was shattered both politically and ideologically. "Compromise between the two lines is out of the question, for they have nothing in common either as a whole or in part."



"Chap next door wants us to keep smaller dogs." crisis chased another. The United States, thanks to the Marshall Plan and their uncontested world power, were treated by Europe as a generous relative whose support one is grateful for even if one does not always like it.

Today things are quite different. Germany has become economically the third largest power on earth. France has gained prestige and power under de Gaulle. And the United States have had to shift some of their interest and power to hold the Asian

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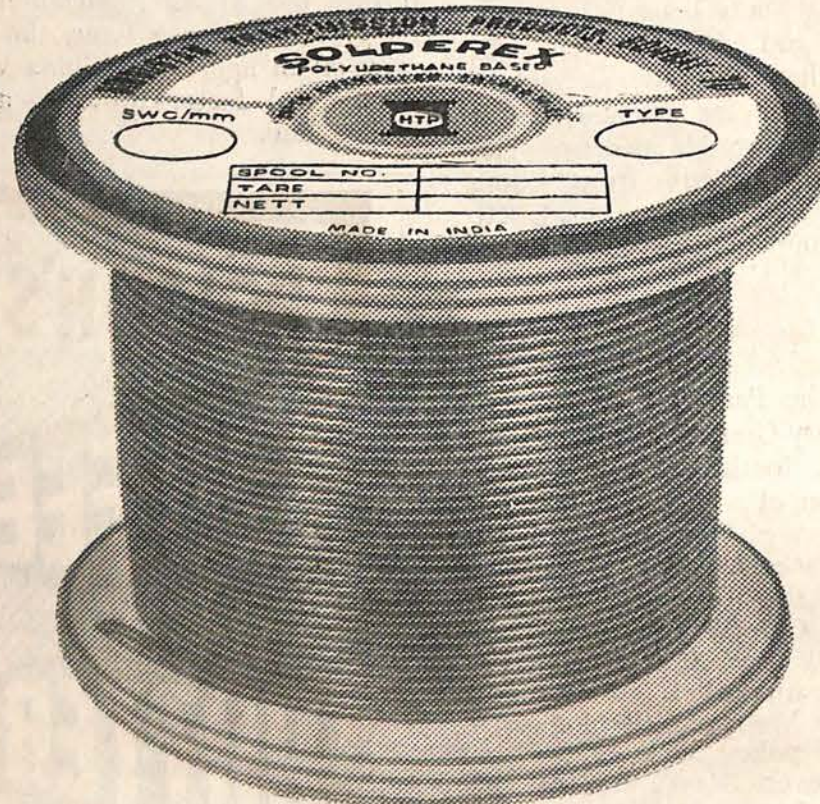
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**FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS—cont'd.**

the Western alliance; 4) the question of the integration of the military forces of the member nations into unified commands; and 5) should plans for including the European powers in atomic defence have precedence over plans to stop atomic proliferation?

On each of these points, there are different alignments between two or several members of NATO. On some issues, the front lines are going right through the nations themselves. On the question of the assessment of the Communist danger, for instance, there are political parties or organizations in all NATO countries who pretend that Russian Communism is no longer dangerous while others are as convinced as ever that Communism has not changed and remains the main enemy.

France is rather alone in its stand on Red China, although Britain is also supporting Peking's admission to the United Nations and even Senator Robert Kennedy now demands its inclusion in the Geneva disarmament talks.

France is also quite determined to end the integration of her forces into NATO-controlled units while Germany has to agree that all its troops would be integrated. France is also firm in its refusal to reconsider its stand on the question of atomic defence: she will not stand for any schemes be they called M.L.F., A.N.F., or any other way, which would give Germany a finger on the atomic trigger and which at the same

time would leave the final decision to the United States about *if* and *when* atomic weapons would be used to defend the European continent.

One other point where there is profound disagreement is the question of the stationing of American troops on the European continent. While France would like to see the U.S. troops go home—and many circles inside the United States would support this also—many people in Germany and other countries are afraid of the possibility of an American disengagement in Europe. They fear that the departure of American troops could lead to a power vacuum, then to a neutralization of the heart of Europe and, finally, to a take-over by the strongest military power around.

**Divergent Courses**

But the basic problem of the NATO crisis is one of aim. In the same way as the Sino-Soviet quarrel developed when Russia and China started to differ on how to achieve their aim of communist world revolution, the NATO alliance will continue to lose its unity and strength if the NATO nations do not find again an aim adequate for the next decades.

That is the biggest problem President Johnson, Chancellor Erhard and President de Gaulle have on their plate. There is talk of an early visit of Erhard to Washington, but no meeting between Johnson and de Gaulle seems to be in the air yet. As long as these three men steer such divergent courses, the approaching deadline of 1969 will be awaited with apprehension by the peoples of the Atlantic alliance.

**Hope Turns to Anger in Sudan**

FROM VERE JAMES

Khartoum

The optimism and hope with which the formation of a new Government in Sudan was welcomed four months ago is rapidly turning to disillusionment and anger. While in Khartoum some of the politicians are scrambling for power and position the tragic situation in the southern provinces, where rebel bands extend their war against northern security forces, worsens day by day.

The first anniversary of Sudan's October Revolution, which overthrew the military regime, was remarkable in that it took place peacefully. The processions of rival parties through Khartoum's hot and

dusty streets did not clash in the feared demonstrations for or against the present Government.

The outcome of Khartoum's serious political crisis could mean the

*Continued on next page*

**The week in India**

**NEW DELHI**—Food Minister Subramaniam said there might be a shortfall of a million tons in this year's Kharif crop due to the monsoon's failure. He said this year's production of nitrogen fertilizer would be 300,000 tons against the original target of a million tons.

**NEW DELHI**—Seven Left political parties called for radical changes in the Government's food policy. Near-famine conditions existed, they said, in Bihar, Maharashtra, West Bengal, Rajasthan, U.P., Mysore, Gujarat and Orissa.

**NEW DELHI**—It was announced that the U.S. would supply India with a further 500,000 tons of wheat under the PL 480 programme.

**TROMBAY**—Petroleum Minister H. Kabir opened a new fertilizer plant which will produce one-fourth of the country's fertilizer.

**JAIPUR**—State Power Minister H.C. Singh announced a 60 per cent power cut for heavy industries in Kotah due to failure of the monsoon and consequent water shortage for power stations.

**NEW DELHI**—The Swatantra Party National Executive said China was the main threat to India and that India should take the initiative in organizing the defence of democracy in Asia. The Dalai Lama should be recognized as head of a Tibetan government in exile.

**BOMBAY**—Housing Minister H. Taleyarkhan said the Maharashtra Government would soon start building cheap housing for 50,000 slum-dwelling families in Bombay. The monthly rate would be Rs. 22.

**NEW DELHI**—The Executive had taken advantage of the Chinese aggression to turn itself into a "constitutional dictatorship", wrote Mr. M.C. Setalvad, President of the Bar Association and former Attorney General, in the *Advocate*.

**BOMBAY**—Chief Minister Naik announced that municipal elections in Maharashtra had been postponed "up to the end of March 1968" because of the situation caused by the conflict with Pakistan. Bombay elections were due next March.

**CALCUTTA**—Observers interpreted the unsealing of Pakistan's visa office here and of India's in Dacca as indicating a softening of attitudes between the two countries.

**NEW DELHI**—The number of man-days of work lost in industry increased from 32.68 lakhs in 1963, to 77 lakhs in 1964, according to official sources. This was due to inter-union rivalries as well as management-labour disputes.

**NEW DELHI**—Australia will give four million pounds of wool to help India build wool export industries.

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

removal of the Prime Minister, Sayed Mohammed Ahmed Mahgoub, the resignation of the Government and new elections. The simple issue of who should represent Sudan as Head of State at the O.A.U. summit meeting in Accra became a trial of strength between the two parties that make up the coalition. The Prime Minister insisted on going. So did the President of the Supreme Council of State, Sayed Ismail El Azhari, who is the leader of the National Unionist Party (N.U.P.).

Mahgoub and the Umma Party

won this round. El Azhari and the N.U.P. threatened to quit the Government. Having established himself as "head of state", Mahgoub headed for Accra. The moment of power and glory, however, may have faded when he found that of the 36 countries represented in the O.A.U. only 13 actual heads of government were present. Six sent their Prime Ministers. Nine were represented by "other ministers" and 8 refused to attend at all.

Sudan's renewed reputation in the rest of Africa, and indeed throughout the free world, is in danger of rapidly diminishing. As the politi-

cians quarrel in the capital reports of the ghastly situation in the south continue to pour into Khartoum and the neighbouring countries of Uganda and Kenya. They cannot all be inaccurate or untrue. The security forces themselves are now making demands on the Government which indicate dissatisfaction in the Army with its leadership and conditions of service.

The two youthful leaders of the Umma Party its President Sayed Sadiq El Mahdi and Vice-President Sayed Ahmed El Mahdi, who is also Minister of the Interior, face a critical situation.

In solving the present deadlock they must provide a new sense of direction and purpose in which the rising young intellectuals and students can respond in fulfilling their aspirations for a stable, united and dynamic Sudan.

**Johnson Optimistic over Vietnam**

FROM STEWART LANCASTER

Los Angeles

At the moment there is in America a mood of self-satisfaction with the military progress in Vietnam. Yet some Washington officials, including Democratic Majority Leader Senator Mike Mansfield of Montana, warn that optimism is premature.

A Republican Senator, George Aitken of Vermont, nervously claims there is a swing to isolationism in U.S. policy.

The Secretary of State, Dean Rusk, less outspoken than the Senators, is moderately letting it be known that the Viet Cong is fighting harder and increasing its numbers despite the pressure of the American military build-up.

Some Pentagon officials cautiously warn that the Vietnamese War will be a long, hard one with no military end in sight.

Among President Johnson's advisers there are those who believe that the war can only be won on the political front by offering the Vietnamese a better social revolution than is offered by the Communists. They say a political victory will never come about through a military

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

victory because Vietnam is "a country in revolution and only a political victory will count in the long run".

Despite these many warnings, the President is optimistic and expects the military offensive and the political offensive to succeed.

**Sir Robert Buys a House**

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Melbourne

For the last few weeks cars have been rolling up in a stream to a house in the Melbourne suburb of Malvern. The occupants have a look at the house and drive away.

Reason for the interest is that the house has been bought by Prime Minister Sir Robert Menzies. Although he has a Melbourne constituency, this is the first house he has owned here for many years. The house-buying has added to the speculation about his retirement which has been increasing since the last election in 1963.

**Long Reign**

At home he is being criticized not only by the Labour Opposition but also by Right-wing journals, by Liberal State Premiers and his own Liberal back-benchers on two major counts: the Federal Government's off-hand approach to the disastrous drought—the worst for 50 years; many others feel he should be doing much more about Asia. Despite these critics, Sir Robert has decisively influenced Australian policy for good during his long reign of power: for example, the new relationship between Australia and Japan.

Whether he retires sooner or later, Sir Robert could still have the best days of his political life.

As well as tackling the internal crises, there is still just time to prepare Papua-New Guinea adequately for independence, to formulate a positive policy towards Indonesia and to help Malaysia become a force for stability and progress in Asia.

If Sir Robert tackled these things with his Cabinet colleagues, he may not be free from criticism today but would be more gratefully remembered by succeeding generations.

**South Africa and U.D.I.**

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Johannesburg

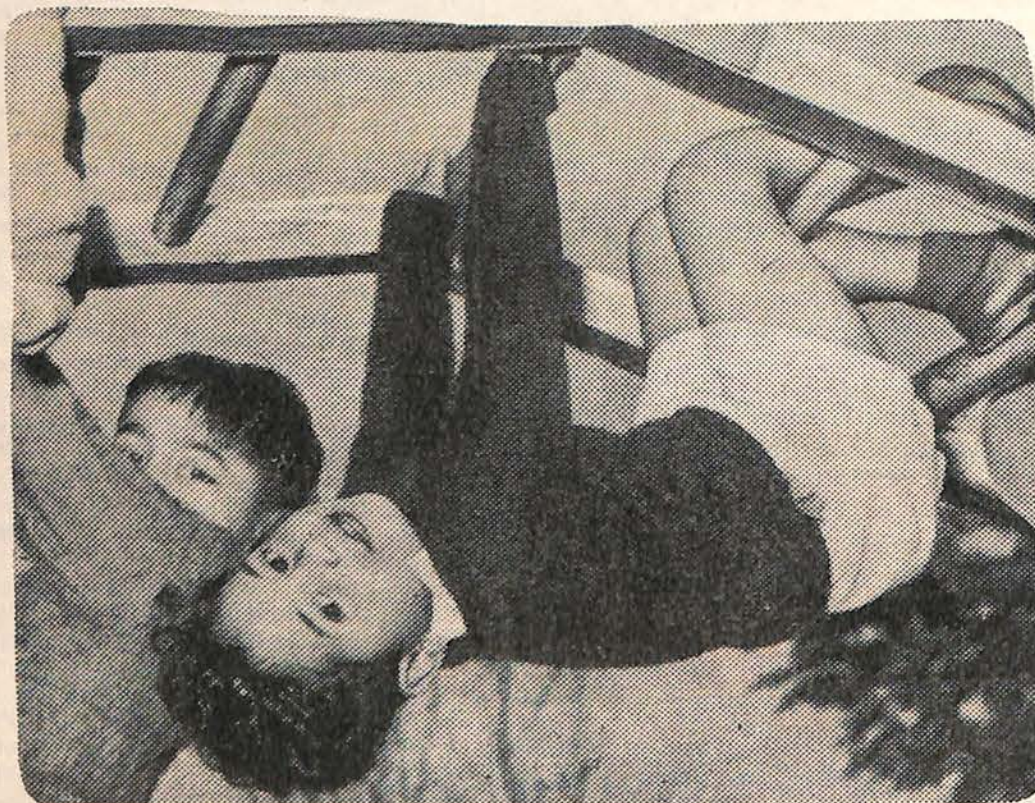
Committed as she is to what is euphemistically called western civilization, South Africa is by no means eager to get involved in Rhodesia's essay along the same road. The Rhodesian Prime Minister's threat of a unilateral declaration of independence is causing much concern here.

English language newspapers, read by the majority of South Africans, are unitedly against it while the Afrikaans newspapers are sympathetic but cautious. South Africa, it is felt, has enough problems of her own

to face without getting embroiled in a gamble that may or may not pay off.

Rhodesia has enjoyed independence in everything but name for the past decade. Apart from foreign

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affairs, still handled by Britain, and a certain veto power over legislation, she has been free to operate within the present constitution which was signed in 1961. This gives votes to the African population based on educational and income tests. By South African standards it is progressive, leaving the door open for a growing participation of Africans in government. By world standards, however, it entrenches white leadership too strongly and postpones for too long the day when Africans can direct the affairs of the country.

South Africa, by contrast, has chosen a different road. Dr. Verwoerd frankly admits that a white minority cannot permanently dominate a black majority. His plan is to create states within a state, areas where the Africans can quickly develop their own governments while maintaining a link with the central authority. It has yet to be proven that the white section of the population is ready to make the financial sacrifices necessary for such a plan to be just and fair to all.

The current economic boom here has quietened some of the criticism for the time being. The average wage for Africans is many times higher than for the rest of the continent. There is a shortage of workers in some industries. Housing schemes in urban areas are rapidly removing the slums. Education, at

least at the lower levels, is available to 80 per cent of the population.

In spite of political disabilities and social segregation, Africans from surrounding territories continue to flood into South Africa looking for work. Against this background of growing prosperity no one wants to see the apple-cart upset.

## Erhard Picks His Team

FROM PIERRE SPOERRI

Zurich

Up to the last moment before presenting the list of the new cabinet to the German Federal President, neither Chancellor Erhard nor the German public knew who would be finally on it.

The elections of September had only settled one thing, that the Christian Democratic Union (CDU) and the CSU, her Bavarian sister party, had not enough votes to rule alone and had therefore to come to some sort of agreement with the Liberal Party (FDP).

What one had hoped for was that Chancellor Erhard riding on the crest of the wave of popularity would shape a cabinet with new men and a united concept, but the pressures concentrating from all sides on the new head of the Government were

so strong that the new list of ministers differs only in details from the old one as the *status quo* was obviously the easiest position to defend. Important was Erhard's decision to keep on Foreign Minister Schroeder and German Affairs Minister and Vice Chancellor Mende, both of whom were strongly attacked for their policies—one for his pro-American, anti-Gaullist stand, the other for his soft stand on Eastern Europe and Russia. Chancellor Erhard seems to have kept Schroeder because of conviction and Mende because of

need. In fact, the Liberals made it an absolute condition of their support that Mende retain his old position. Erhard finally gave in.

There was almost a *coup de theatre* on the last day before the new Government was officially announced. Erhard asked a young university don who had done astonishing things as Minister of Culture in North Rhine-Westphalia, Paul Mikat, to be his Minister of Interior. Mikat turned down the offer. Then Erhard made a formal offer to the former Defence Minister Josef Strauss to return to the Government. It seems that it was arranged that Strauss would refuse this offer but that it meant at the same time a public rehabilitation of the Bavarian leader, who has been the most attacked German political leader for several years now.

### Tough Negotiations

The final result of the tough negotiations leading up to the formation of the Government means that the contradictions between the CSU and the FDP and even those inside the CDU are taken right into the heart of the cabinet and that one can expect a considerable clash of wills inside Erhard's new team of ministers. One pole of the conservative forces will be Minister of Justice Jaeger (CSU), who was Vice President of the Bundestag and whose stand in favour of the death penalty has been often attacked in the German press. Another will be Minister of State Heinrich Krone, a close friend of former Chancellor Adenauer.

The so-called liberal forces will be led by Vice Chancellor Mende and his group. The new Minister of Labour, Katzer, who comes from the trade union wing of the CDU, and the new Minister of Interior, Luecke, who had the portfolio of Housing in the last cabinet, will represent a more middle-of-the-road attitude especially in domestic and economic policy.

On the Socialist side there is a total newcomer even to Parliament. He is Gerhard Stoltenberg, a 39-year-old university lecturer and director of the Krupp concern. He takes over the portfolio of Science.

The immediate future of the new Erhard Government will be deter-

mined by many factors, one of the main ones being that some of the strongest personalities of German political life remain outside the cabinet. Besides the CSU leader Franz Josef Strauss, both the head of the CDU group in Parliament, Barzel, and the administrative head of the CDU, Dufhues, belong to this group.

## The week elsewhere

### FAMINE IN KENYA

NAIROBI—Two hundred and fifty thousand of Kenya's nine million people are estimated to be suffering from starvation. The famine has been caused by lack of rain. The Eastern Province is worst affected. The Government was taken by surprise by the famine, but President Kenyatta acted with vigour once its severity was realized. He appointed a National Famine Relief Committee and appealed to the U.S. and Britain especially for aid. Despite his age he undertook a series of visits to the worst-hit areas. As well as urgent relief measures, he has ordered his Ministers to prepare long-term projects to eliminate the recurrence of famine.

### U.S. BUILD UP IN THAILAND

BANGKOK — Under U.S. direction, enough arms and equipment to put the best part of a division in action in three hours has been stockpiled at Khorat, the gateway to Thailand's 15 undeveloped north-east provinces, a target for Communists across the border in Laos. The huge dump, costing about \$50 million, includes tanks and transport, all filled up with petrol, ready to move. Troops could be flown from Okinawa in three hours. While the base is primarily a defensive measure, it could be used for ground attacks against the Ho Chi Minh Trail from North to South Vietnam through Laos.

### TOKYO WORLD FAIR

TOKYO—The 1970 World's Fair will be held in Japan. Thirty million visitors, including one million foreigners, are expected. It will be the first exhibition of its kind in Asia. The Japanese plan to spend Yen 120 million on the Fair's site at Senriyama, a region of rolling hills near Tokyo. Fifty nations are reported to be interested in taking part. The

Both Strauss and Barzel are spoken of as future Chancellors.

On the Socialist benches there is also the old guard and a very outspoken new guard whose line of attack will have to be watched in the coming weeks. The trade union wing has come out of the elections with increased numbers.

cost of new roads and other facilities will be more than for the Tokyo Olympics. The Fair will be as big or bigger than the recent World's Fair in Brussels or the next one in Montreal, Canada, in 1967.

### SUBVERSION A LA MAO

BRAZZAVILLE — A Chinese expert in subversion who prepared the ground for the attack on India in 1962 is now reported to be working in Congo-Brazzaville. He is Colonel Kan-mai, who arrived in Brazzaville with a group of subversive experts over a year ago. They are believed to have set up three training centres—two for rebels against the Congo-Leopoldville Government, and one for the Angolan Liberation Movement. Chinese ships are said to have brought cargoes of arms. Over 40 Chinese work in their Brazzaville Embassy where six would normally be employed. The Chinese have given the Brazzaville Government a £9 million loan.

### AUSTRALIAN DROUGHT

CANBERRA — The Queensland Government says at least 400,000 sheep and cattle have died in drought-stricken areas of the State since March. In New South Wales only 5,000 sheep remain in a district that used to have 1,200,000. Three hundred thousand died and the rest were moved or sold at a loss.

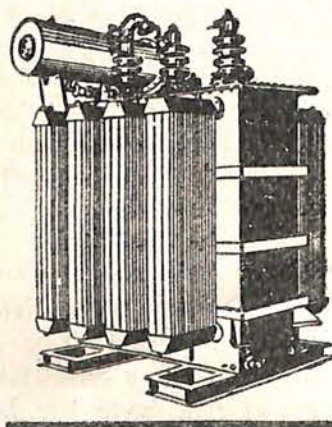
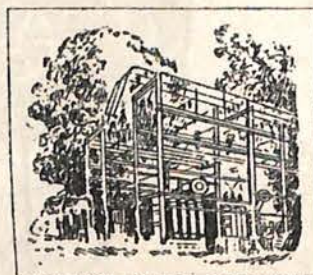
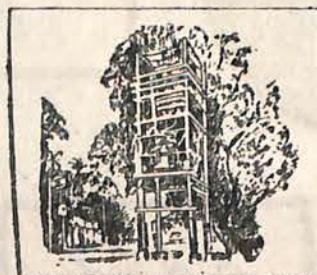
### TONS OF IDEOLOGY

MONTEVIDEO — China and the U.S.S.R. smuggle tons of propaganda material into Uruguay each month, reported the newspaper *El Pais*. Over 500 mail-bags of Communist propaganda arrive monthly by air alone. Each bag weighs 60-70 lbs. The material is sent on to other South American countries. "This mail is intended for people who, by misusing democratic freedom, aim to bury it," said *El Pais*.



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## VIEWPOINT

First Prize : Rs. 35

# MOST REALISTIC SOLUTION TO THE POPULATION EXPLOSION

By R. Sampath, Madras

MUCH ADO is being made about the so-called population explosion, and not a day passes without a sermon from a Minister or a Planner on Family Planning. The failure of the economic policies of the powers-that-be are squarely blamed on the population growth.

Do not our policy-makers take into account the possible increase in the population, while drafting their development programmes? Despite a colossal expenditure on the three Plans, the country still reels under a state of poverty amidst plenty.

According to Government's own statistical figures, the food production last year was over 80 million tons. For a population of, say, 480 million, even if we supply 1 lb. ration each—irrespective of adult or child—grains available will be just sufficient. When this is the case, how can one say that population growth has outstripped food production? The distress is due to faulty distribution, or the statistics are inaccurate.

There are countries which have a higher annual population growth rate than India. Israel's population grows at the rate of 3.5 per cent per annum, while India's figure is 2.3 only. Whereas Israel has made its deserts bloom, we still lag behind in land reclamation. According to a PSP leader, in Uttar Pradesh alone, nearly 40 lakh acres are left uncultivated.

If we concentrate on agriculture, which we should have done in the past, there will be no need for any alarm with regard to population.

### COMPETITION RESULTS

New Delhi's planners and the Health Ministry should take note that in reply to the proposition, "The most realistic solution to the population explosion is more food, not more contraceptives", HIMMAT readers voted:

YES	74 per cent
NO	22 per cent
BOTH	4 per cent

With a vast landscape and perennial rivers, and with 80 per cent of the population making a livelihood out of the farm, it cannot be difficult to achieve not only self-sufficiency, but also an exportable surplus. With this strong agricultural base, we can build a palatial edifice for our economy. All developed countries improved their farms before embarking on factories.

It may be true that population growth will create many problems, such as unemployment. For that sake, let us not demoralize a society which is famous for its tradition and culture. When man has conquered even nature in many respects, it is not an uphill task for him to find matching resources for the increase in population.

The talk of contraceptives, legalized abortion, loops, etc., is sickening, nay nauseating, in the land of Mahatma Gandhi. In the words of Rajaji, contraceptives create a community of comfort-loving citizens from whom no sacrifice can be expected. With the advance in the standards of living, the population growth rate is bound to go down.

### Second Prize : Rs. 10 SEEKING SCAPEGOATS

By S. R. SRINIVASAN, Bombay

THE POPULATION EXPLOSION has been a convenient scapegoat for the miserable failure to produce enough food for all the hungry mouths in the world. Japan is as thickly populated as any other country in the world. Yet Japan does not have any food problem as acute as the rest of Asia. They have risen from a complete destruction after the second world war. They do not have a sprawling area as many other nations in Asia have. The answer is simple. The Japanese produce enough food, using scientific methods.

### COMPETITION

\* Should there be a more strict censorship of books and magazines on sale?

Closing date: November 19

\*\* Is the moon worth reaching?

Closing date: November 26

Prizes : Rs. 35, Rs. 10.

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HIMMAT, First Floor,  
294, Bazargate St., Bombay-1.

Therefore the slogan of more contraceptives is just to avoid the guilt of dwindling food production—it has not kept pace with increasing population. Even if the world population is maintained at the present level by use of contraceptives (and that is asking too much), more food has to be produced.

If some consolation is drawn from the death rate, it is quite misplaced. The death rate is bound to fall due to the resulting better health services and modern medicines and improved living conditions. The increased longevity will more than neutralize whatever check contraceptives effect on the world population. It is just shelving the problem.

That is not all. The use of contraceptives will bring in its wake moral and social problems. At the risk of being called a moralist, may I add that the custom of marriage and the institution of family are threatened at their base—the child—by postponing conception. This is adding only fuel to fire. Already there are so many forces—divorce, married working women—which are not constructive.

Are human values to be sacrificed on the altar of material benefits when other means are available—more food production and better crops?

When man is reaching for the sky with the promise of science and technology, is he to fail on the ground—in his fields and pastures? When colossal projects in other fields are being put through can one not be put through to provide his prime need—food? It can. Science and technology hold the key for this so long as man chooses to be a realist and does not seek scapegoats for his failures.

# LETTERS

## DEVELOP CHARACTER FIRST

SIR: There is presently an outcry from political elements, ruffled by what they call partisanship in our conflict with Pakistan, that India should go nuclear. Those who advocate this course have apparently not considered the serious implications of such a course which is being pressed simultaneously with demands for self-sufficiency in food and other vital national needs.

When the people have become near-desperate with crushing taxation; when tens of millions are in the grip of hunger due to spiralling prices and unemployment; when our official and business world is steeped in corruption; when waste, extravagance and ineptitude characterize our administrative machinery and public sector enterprises — can wishful thinking suddenly transform our nation into a great power which can face the world alone without military and economic alliances?

Brave talk will not get us anywhere. The first imperative to national progress is to develop our character which is in pretty bad shape. The requisites to greatness are honesty, hard work, cleanliness in public and private life, self-reliance based on effort not talk and a sane outlook which judges national and international problems by ethical standards which the Moral Re-Armament movement is currently endeavouring to promote.

Let us therefore first develop purity in our business and administrative organizations, beginning at the highest level because if the water is dirty at the top, it cannot be clean below. And while we are engaged in the task of national resurgence, the only way to protect ourselves from China's nuclear threat is to drop the chimera of non-alignment and enter into a firm understanding with those powers whose democratic traditions as well as self-interest will automatically bring them to our side against any threat from China.

ALEX FRANCIS\*

Poona 1

\* This week's Rs. 10 prize winner

## ONE YEAR OLD

SIR: Now that HIMMAT has completed a year, it is quite interesting to assess the achievements. On the political side, it has shown remarkable vision and statesmanship of the highest order in its truthful comments. On the other side, "Frontiers of Science", "The Week Elsewhere", Viewpoint competitions and "On the Spot" have

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

been milestones of progress.

The last page of pictorial news and the "Frontiers of Science" are interesting and informative and I wish more of such features regularly appeared in HIMMAT. Further, we await timely extracts from the works of great men. That would be a source of inspiration in these hard days.

N. VASUDEVAN

Madras 8

## BARRING INDEPENDENTS

SIR: The reported suggestions of the Election Commissioner to bar the standing of independent candidates for elections (*Indian Express*, October 13) is against the Constitution. In a democratic country independent candidates are also necessary apart from political parties to hear representative views. Party members cannot speak their mind as they are subject to the party whip and discipline, whereas independent candidates can express their views as well as the public, fearlessly. Most of the public men are reluctant to join any party because of the party whip and regimentation.

C. L. NARASIMHAN

Madras 4

## UNITY FOR SANER GOALS

SIR: One could never dream of an armed conflict between the U.S.A. and Canada, and we Indians and Pakistanis are wasting Rs. 6 crores every day to fight among ourselves instead of keeping unity for saner goals, viz. proper

education, culture and technology, which are far more important for us.

The meeting between Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri and Mr. Ayub Khan should be arranged. Mr. Johnson's attempt for the same will be considered for the betterment of world-wide peace.

SUMAN MISTRY

Bombay

## U.P. WITH ENGLISH

SIR: In U.P. the standard of English is too low. Most of the students are unable to express their ideas in English. In such circumstances the Government of U.P. should pay great attention to improve the standard.

SHAFIQ AHMAD

Muzaffar Nagar, U.P.

## DR. AHMED YALMAN

SIR: I was delighted to read the article on Cyprus by that distinguished Turkish journalist, Dr. Ahmed Yalman. It may interest your readers to know that the Institute of Journalists, the senior professional body for journalists here, has decided to award its Gold Medal to him.

The Medal was created in 1963 "to be awarded to persons of whatever nationality as occasion merits, in recognition of outstanding service to journalism and to the fundamental freedom of the press".

Your correspondent,

MICHAEL HENDERSON

London, W. 1.

# ON THE Spot

HIMMAT meets the people

## SUNIL DUTT: "My wife shoots me at the end of the movie"

Beirut

BORN IN RAWALPINDI in the 1930's, Sunil Dutt studied history at Bombay University and started work there as a radio commentator and interviewer. Film people he interviewed persuaded him to take a screen test. Sunil says he was terrified, but the test was successful and he has been in the cinema business ever since.

He is married to the popular actress, Nargis. They have two young children, a boy, Sanjay, six years old, and a girl, Namrita, who is three. He says with a laugh, "My wife and I have only starred together in one film—in which she shoots me at the end of the movie." Five years ago he began his own independent film producing company, Ajanta Arts.

Fit-looking and engaging, the well-known film star had come here for the current Fifth International Film Festival to present his film, "Let Me

Live". It won acclaim last year at the Berlin Festival.

Mr. Dutt, why are you in films?

"Because they offer a chance to portray life to millions, especially in our country where a majority are uneducated. It is a chance to put before them basic social issues and the needs for improvement and change, and to do it in a more positive way than can be done in other media."

You spoke earlier of the conflict between traditional moral values and the influence of Western materialism. Would you care to comment on that?

"Yes. There is a great deal that we need to learn from the West, but we must not lose what we have! In India we are trying so hard to grow up economically that parents seem to have less and less time for their children, especially in the cities. When this happens, the children have only their schools and friends to turn to. There is far too much influence

on them from cheap Western films and novels: and here they need their parents to put them on the right track."

Can films help with this problem?

"Well, I want to make films that will help our young people make the right decisions. It is interesting your asking about youth. Just before leaving Bombay, I met a group of young people who had attended the MRA Assembly in Jaipur. I talked with them and they sang me some songs. One of them, an excellent piece, called 'How Do Wars Begin?', should be put into our own languages and go to all the villages. The spirit of those young people is what we need in India. They will have to root it in our culture and language, but it is what is needed."

For what films are you best known?

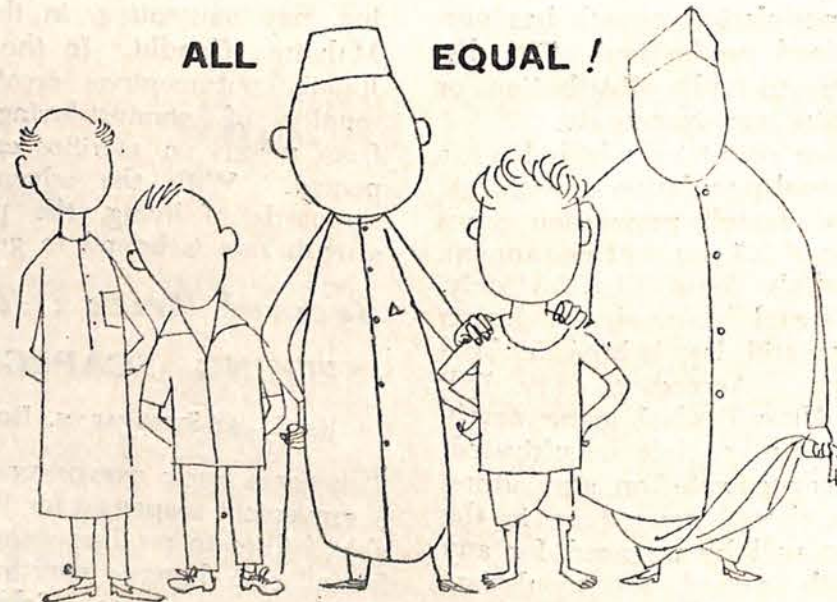
"Mother India". It is the only Indian film ever nominated for an Oscar, and in the Czechoslovakian Festival in 1958 it was acclaimed as the Best Film. The lead was played by the popular star, Nargis, who became my wife just after we finished."

What is your next film?

"It is one on the slums of Bombay entitled, 'Messiha'. I got the idea from a magazine article in which the author said that it would be better not to have been born than to grow up in a Bombay slum. I could not get the phrase out of my mind. The picture of those slums made me discontent, and so I tried to do a film that could help. It is the story of two brothers. The younger is kidnapped. He is reared as a slum boy and becomes a killer. The other stays with his well-to-do family, studies medicine in America and returns as a healer. I try to show in this film how God sends men when there is a great need. Christ came when the whole Roman Empire was in need; Buddha at another low point; Gandhiji came when India's need was great."

"Let Me Live", which Sunil Dutt produced and in which he stars, deals with the social evil of banditry which sprang up after the end of British rule. It shows how wrong a life it is, how detrimental to the development of the country. It also shows the power of God to change a thief and a murderer.

H.A.



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## FRONTIERS OF science

### 2,000 MPH

**EDWARD BASE, California**—The XB70A, forerunner of the supersonic air transport, has flown at 2,000 mph from the U.S. Air Force base here. The 185-foot long delta-wing craft reached this speed—three times that of sound—at 70,000 feet. It was the first time an aircraft of such size had flown at the speed and height needed for a supersonic transport. Two thousand mph is the cruising speed for which the six-engine jet is designed.

### FOOD FROM PETROLEUM

**PARIS**—A French scientist, Dr. Alfred Champagnat, is working on a scheme to produce protein-rich food from petroleum. The world is deficient in protein foods. In 1958, 1,000 million people in advanced countries consumed 14 million tons of protein, while over 2,000 million in poor countries consumed 6 million tons.

Dr. Champagnat says that 40 million tons of petroleum (out of an annual world production of 1,250 million tons in 1962) could be used to produce 20 million tons of protein. This is done by feeding yeast on the petroleum, producing a high-quality protein which has been successfully used as a base for foods varying from soup to ice cream. The protein produced is basically the same as that from any natural process. Experiments continue in Paris and Scotland.

### ROBOT MINES

**NOTTINGHAM**—A machine with gamma-ray "eyes" and steel "teeth" replaces men in a new automated colliery in Nottinghamshire, England. Untouched by hand, 6,000 tons of coal a day will be cut, transported 3,000 feet to the surface, washed, graded and loaded into trucks. A few men at switchboards control the operation. The system reduces from 64 to 10 the number of men needed at a coalface. Automatic coal-washing needs four men instead of 200.

The system, called R.O.L.F. (Remotely Operated Longwall Face), has been tried successfully over two

years. Its radio-active eye probes the coal, steering the steel teeth of the digger through the seam so that all but an inch of coal is cut from the underlying rock. It can operate economically in seams only 2 ft. 6 ins. thick. Self-propelled, hydraulic jacks prop up the roof as the cutter advances. R.O.L.F. systems are now being installed in Europe and America.

### BUILDING WITH RICE

**LONDON**—A way of using rice husks as building material has been developed in Britain. Thirty-seven and a half million tons of waste rice husks are produced every year. The Tropical Products Institute of the British Ministry of Overseas Development has discovered a means of making building blocks out of cement, rice husks and water. Making these blocks is cheap and easy. The blocks are suitable for partition walls and if subjected to pressure for outside walls, too. Experts believe it may be possible eventually to build house-walls by spraying the rice husk and cement mixture on to stretched cloth.

## This was a life

### MICHAEL FARADAY

1791—1867

FARADAY triumphed over poverty and lack of education to become one of the foremost experimental scientists of any age. His father was a blacksmith. When Faraday was ten years old he was once given a loaf of bread to last a week. At 13, he left school to become an errand boy. A year later he was apprenticed to a London bookbinder who taught him careful work and encouraged him to read widely, especially works of science.

At the age of nineteen Faraday was given a ticket for the renowned scientist, Sir Humphrey Davy's lectures at the Royal Institution. He started work there as Davy's laboratory assistant. His skill with apparatus, clear handwriting and lucid notes made him indispensable.

Faraday was convinced there must be some connection between basic forces such as electricity, magnetism, light, and gravity. He set out by patient experiment to discover what they were. His greatest triumph was turning electricity into motion. As the wires of his simple apparatus began to rotate, he danced round shouting, "There they go!"

"Our ability to use electricity," said Sir William Bragg, "is the principal result of Faraday's labours." Cyrus Field went ahead with his project of a transatlantic cable on his advice.

His Christmas lectures for junior scientists showed how much he loved children. The theatre rang with laughter as he threw a bucket of coals at a magnet and it stuck. These and the famous Friday lectures given by famous scientists have become a permanent feature of the Institution which he served devotedly for 50 years despite offers of more lucrative posts.

Faraday recorded 16,041 experiments and wrote works which Einstein thought essential for science students today.

Faraday enjoyed others' triumphs. When an American did something three English scientists, including himself, had failed to do, he cried, "Hurrah for the Yankee success!" A German scientist said of him, "He smells the truth."

Of the 97 honours he received, he regarded his wife, Sarah, as the best—"the brightest dream of my youth and the dearest comfort of my old age". He always found time for helping the unfortunate. "Science does not dry up the heart's blood," he said.

## Q and A

**Q—Is it not time now for India to quit the Commonwealth of Nations honourably?**

**DAMJI JIVRAJ SHAH, Bombay 9**

**A—No.** Quitters are losers. It is easy to run away from a situation which may not be to our liking. It is more courageous and certainly more "honourable" to stay and try to influence the Commonwealth in the direction we believe to be right and best for all.

A lot of politicians, professional and amateur, are shouting about "quitting the Commonwealth" now. But Mr. Shastri is not fooled by talk.

**Q—What justifies world democracies in recognizing a pretender Chinese Government in Formosa?**

**YEZDYAR KAOOSJI, Bombay 18**

**A—When** China raped Tibet and the Dalai Lama and his officials fled to India, did he become a "pretender"? When Hitler overran France, was the Free French Government in exile, headed by General de Gaulle, the "pretender" Government? If, as a result of economic breakdown and an armed uprising against the constitutionally-elected Government of India, the Left-wing Communist leaders had captured power in Delhi several years ago and Mr. Nehru had set up a free government in the Andaman Islands, would you have called it a "pretender" government?

All this apart, another very good reason is that the Peking leaders will not tolerate the recognition of both the People's Republic and Nationalist China. With regard to recognition and to its admission to the U. N., Peking wants to dictate her own unreasonable terms to other countries.

**Q—Why does HIMMAT not express its opinion for India making an atomic bomb?**

**K.D. SOLONKI, Ahmedabad 6**

**A—Because** HIMMAT does not believe in India committing economic suicide. Certainly let us have access to nuclear retaliation in the form of a defence understanding with some nation or nations who can safeguard peace through the bomb's tremendous deterrent capacity. But there is not much logic in talking about building our own bomb when we do not yet grow enough of our own wheat.

**Q—In a reply of October 15 you say that the delivery system for the A-bomb proves the most difficult hurdle. Could you tell me the approximate size and weight of the particular weapon?**

**KANJRI BELLA, Bombay 8**

**A—An** atomic bomb can be dropped from a bomber, as it was on Hiroshima. The problem is how to send it speedily and without risk of interception by modern anti-missile weapons. Hence sophisticated missiles have been designed to carry nuclear warheads. They vary from smaller tactical weapons to support a land army to huge rockets 120 feet long (like the ones that put man in space). These monsters with war heads are reckoned to have a power of 10 megatons. One megaton is equal in explosive power to one million tons of TNT. The explosive power of the bomb dropped at Hiroshima was one fiftieth of one megaton.

Missiles have now been invented that go with nuclear warheads into orbit beyond the pull of gravity and at will can be recalled to earth on target. All this costs a fabulous sum. Manufacture by India of the atomic bomb, therefore, is one step. Delivery is another.

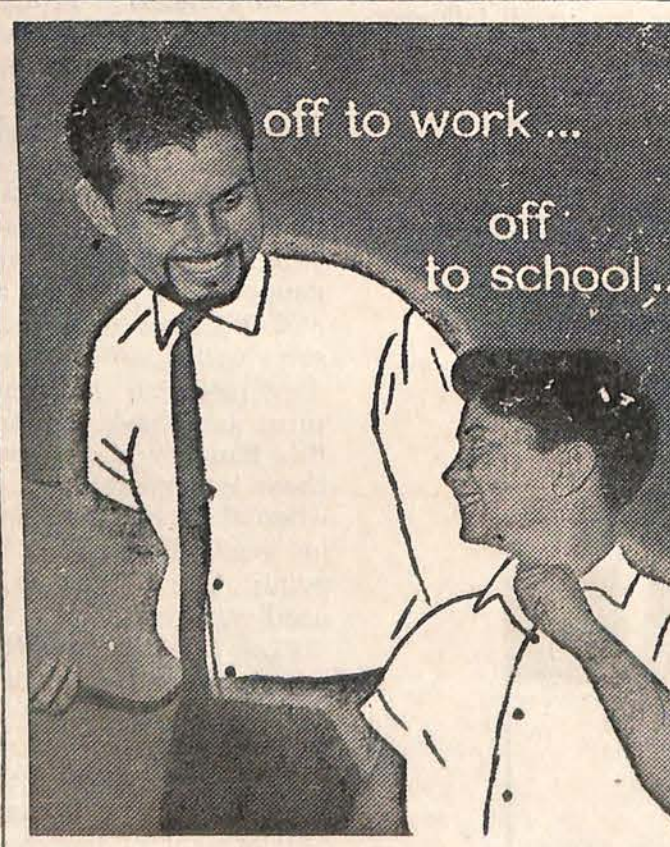
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**SEND THEM TO Q & A, HIMMAT.**

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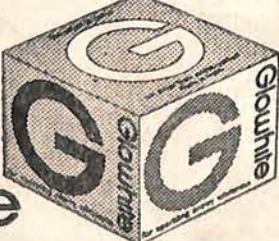


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SISTA'S-ADC-29A

# More Than a Glimmer

by Rajmohan Gandhi

Colombo

THE SIGHT WAS UNUSUAL.

Ceylon's Prime Minister, Dudley Senanayake, and the island's Trotskyite leader, Dr. N. M. Perera, were plotting together. Their aim was the downfall of Colombo's Mayor.

The place: a Colombo cricket field. The occasion: Ceylon's capital's municipality's centenary.

They succeeded. The Mayor was out—for two runs. The M.P.s defeated the Municipal Councilors by 89 runs.

Dudley Senanayake skipped the M.P.s. Perera, 62, was his opening bowler and the mainstay of his attack. The Premier, 56, nonchalantly took a difficult catch at mid-off off Perera. Later Perera accepted a catch to give Senanayake one of his three wickets.

It was impressive teamwork. Other politicians played their parts with similar skill. In fact the cricket was at a high level. The P.M.'s field placing was clever and accurate; his bowlers bowled to their field.

An eager spectator was Mrs. Bandaranaike, the former Premier beaten not so long ago at the polls. Thrilled by the performance of Opposition members, she threw down a challenge for a Government vs. Opposition game.

To say that that cricket match heralded an era of national unity would be a considerable exaggeration. Yet I saw that day on the green and in the pavilion a spirit that could make Ceylon a very great nation, perhaps Asia's pilot land.

## Well-Flighted Spinners

Senanayake was no mean cricketer in his youth. He established with another the island's mark for the opening wicket—250 and odd. And he related to me this story.

Opening once for the Indian Gymkhana, captained by C. K. Nayudu, against the M.C.C. at Lord's he had crossed 50. In the M.C.C. side was Ian Peebles, the famous spin bowler who that season had been a terror to Australian Test batsmen. Senanayake, who did not know Peebles, asked the wicket-keeper, "Why aren't they putting Peebles on?" "He's the fellow you've been thrash-

ing," replied the stumper. Next ball Senanayake was bowled.

While bowling, D. S. lobs well-flighted and deceptive spinners. In politics he is direct and straight.

"The trouble with him is he doesn't love power enough," a veteran Ceylonese diplomat said to me. That may be, but his reputation for honesty and unselfishness is his great political asset.

And you feel about the P.M. and the man next to him in power in the cabinet, J. R. Jayawardene, that they are passionately keen to change and modernize their country. They are proud of the island's Buddhist tradition, and desirous to bring to life the best of the past.

Equally strongly they want industrial and scientific progress and a decent life, in material terms, for their 11 million people.

They are leaders, not followers of parochial and narrow views that are always loudly expressed in every country and presented (often with no truth) as "public opinion".

## Wise Priesthood

They want unity among the religious, language and racial groups in the land, and have rejected the politically tempting and nationally dangerous path of communalism.

Facing the fact that ultimately only work creates wealth, they are preparing plans for increasing discipline and responsibility among all sections of the people, including the youth.

Perceiving the ruin to their country that isolationism would bring they have decided against flinging English into the dustbin.

If they triumph in their effort to modernize Ceylon many avid Asian ears and eyes will be turned towards them.

Ceylon has wise bold leaders in its priesthood. They are proud of the way Buddhism has flourished here and gone from here to the rest of the world in ancient and modern times. Sinhalese legend has it that the dying Buddha prophesied that the Sinhala race would preserve his doctrine for 5,000 years.

The Presiding Abbot of Ceylon's largest Buddhist sect, the Venerable Mahanayake Thero, received

me in his *Vihara* in Kandy, not far from the Temple of the Tooth where the relic from Gautama's face has been treasured. "We priests can have nothing to do with politics. But when Marxism challenged the basis of our religion we had to make our position clear," he said.

"I am resolved to maintain the unity of Ceylon, and have encouraged leaders of Buddhists, Hindus, Christians and Muslims to meet one another often and stay united," he added.

## Tamils Trust Regime

Ceylonese feel close to India and Pakistan. "Our borders are the Himalayas," a top official declared to me.

"Did you know that we Ceylonese are supposed to have descended from Bengali stock?" the P.M. asked me. I had to confess I didn't, but once he said it, I could see that in their appearance and customs the Sinhala people were akin to the sons and daughters of Bengal.

The problem of the people of Indian origin, predominantly Tamilians, is huge. It affects deeply the men and women involved, throwing their future and their children's future into risk and uncertainty. It also affects the people and Government of Ceylon. Tamil leaders have indicated to me that they trust the fairness of the present regime.

Economically, Ceylon has a great distance to cover yet. She imports a costly proportion of the food her people eat and the clothes they wear. The cultivable land, surrounded or crossed by beautiful tea and coconut growing hills, seems capable of producing all the rice Ceylon needs or will need in the future.

Like the compensation settlement with oil companies that were nationalized by the previous Government, the inflow of aid and investment that Ceylon needs is likely to start again. Much is expected from America and the West, and also from Japan.

In a continent tormented by poverty, war and authoritarianism, Ceylon offers more than a glimmer of hope.



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## TO EVERY WAR WIDOW

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## MR. SMITH vs. THE WORLD

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