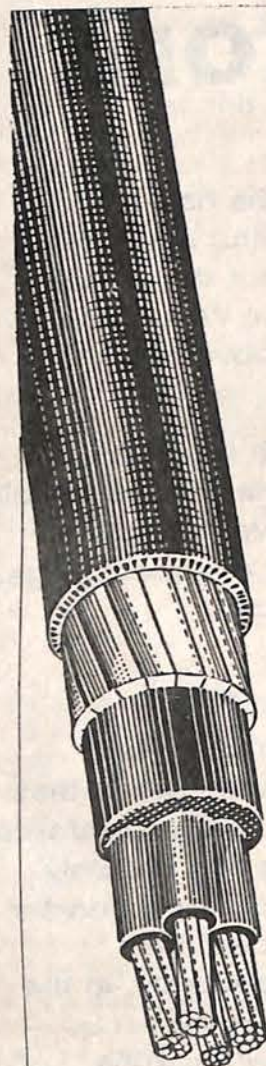


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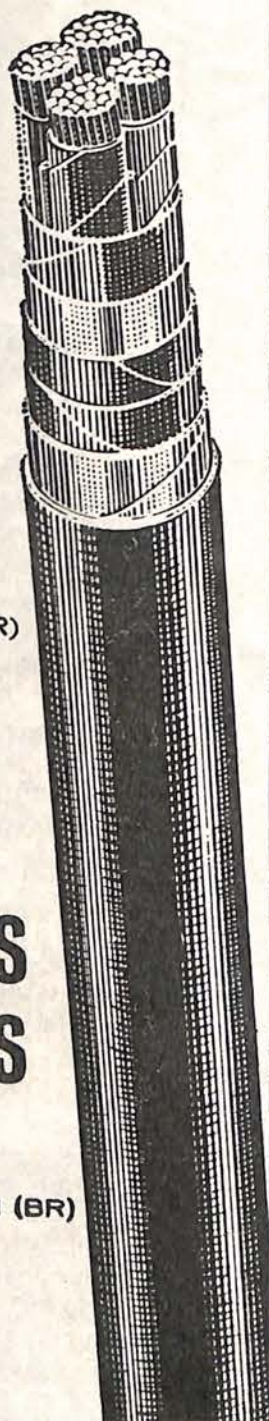
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HIMMAT

25P

Asia's new voice

WEEKLY



Interview with
FRANK BORMAN —
THIS WEEK ALOFT
IN GEMINI 7 Page 15

Friday
December 10
1965

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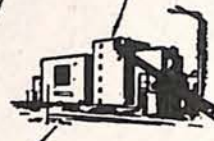
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HIMMAT

Asia's new voice

WEEKLY

Bombay

Friday, December 10, 1965

Vol. 2 No. 6

Halt this Circus

THE GLORY won by our jawans and officers on the battle front is in danger of being tarnished by the efforts of our amateur diplomats parading the capitals of the world. It was a bright idea to send M.P.s to explain India's case abroad but it was not well thought through.

A report from the Beirut correspondent of *The Statesman* says, "The seven-member Indian Parliamentary Delegation, currently visiting the Lebanon, has cut little or no ice here, as was entirely predictable." The report goes on to state that the Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Lebanese Parliament, Dr. Amin Hafiz, whom the delegation met, said he believed the task of explaining a complicated issue like Kashmir should be left to professional diplomats.

Dr. Hafiz added, "While always glad to meet fellow parliamentarians, I have learned nothing new from the delegation. Besides, they kept interrupting each other like most parliamentarians."

It is reported that our delegation was 15 minutes late for the appointment with the Foreign Minister and although Lebanon has a Christian as well as Muslim population our delegation called on only three other Cabinet Ministers all of whom were Muslims.

It is time we called a halt to this circus.

Weigh Anchor, India

WHILE DELHI frets over Kashmir, food and vanishing foreign exchange, Peking prods India's northern borders. Defence Minister Chavan acknowledges the threat as "real and serious". Last week 250 Chinese troops moved down to the Namkachu River south of the Thagla Ridge in NEFA. This area, near the junction of India, Bhutan and Tibet, was the jumping off point for China's last invasion in October 1962. Peking now has 13 to 16 divisions massing on the borders. They have established a network of roads and radar-equipped airfields capable of handling all kinds of aircraft.

China's possession of the world's largest land army and the atom bomb is not disputed. German sources say China is now producing her own delta-wing supersonic fighter resembling the MiG-21. But largely unrecognized has been her swift rise as a naval power. This could be our undoing unless we weigh anchor and move fast.

A recent report of the Institute of Strategic Studies in London reveals that China is now building submarines able to fire missiles with a range of 400 miles. A U.S. naval expert, Lt. Colonel Frank Case, last week reported that China already has 28 submarines, 21 of which are modern long-range types assembled in her own yards since 1956.

India is yet to get her first submarine.

China has three new destroyers under construction. Eight of her 24 Kronstadt Class submarine chasers were built in Canton or Shanghai yards. So were 61 of her large fleet of motor gunboats. Ten of her 38 Soviet-design minesweepers were constructed locally. She already possesses Asia's biggest navy and the potential for fast expansion.

While China's ultimate target may be the United States, her more immediate interest lies in territorial expansion and exporting revolution to neighbouring lands. Sooner or later Asian nations will have to match this new sea threat on a co-operative basis. The alternative? Lean heavily on the U.S. Seventh Fleet and British forces quartered in what some of our politicians regard as the "wicked colonialist base" to be established in the Chagos Archipelago.

It is too late to think of the Chinese Navy as a few gunboats potting pirates in the Yellow Sea. Mao means business on land, air and sea.

Do we?

In Low Pitch

IN THE SOVIET UNION there seems to be arising a new class—or should one say category?—called "the Reject-Makers". This would appear to be the implication of an article in *Pravda* which lists various examples of manufactured products which fail to make the grade.

One can understand a motor vehicle failing to get a roadworthiness certificate, or a precision watch its chronometer's seal. Canned foods might be rejected as contaminated or bolts of cloth because their dyes ran in the wash.

But *Pravda's* concern was raised by two less common consignments which arrived back at their factories marked "unfit to be sold". One was a case of 960 domino sets, made at Gomel in Byelorussia. Perhaps they wouldn't topple like any set of well-made Marxist dominos should.

The other instance which probably caused a much sharper reaction was the shipping back to a Karkov factory of 20,000 pitchforks. Now, one can understand that a certain amount of precision, contour and balance is needed in making a satisfactory pitchfork. But compared to the other achievements of modern day Russia this should not be too difficult. Anyway, the customer rejected them as sub-standard.

Pravda did not reveal who the customer was. Some said his name was Nikolaivich, an old fellow who lived down south. No one could really imagine who else would order so many pitchforks or be so devilish fussy about their manufacture. But whether it was old Nick who sent them back or not, the gatekeeper at Karkov swore that they were still warm and had a definite sulphurous smell.

Briefly Speaking ...

Give me the making of the songs of a nation and I care not who makes its laws.

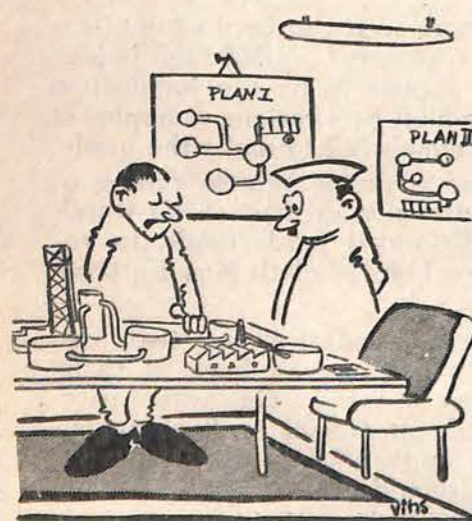
ANDREW FLETCHER

College on Wheels

A DARING educational experiment has been launched under the auspices of Moral Re-Armament in the form of a Roving College for a New India, December 22 to June 10. Primarily (though not exclusively) meant for I.S.C. students who are free between December and June till colleges re-open, the Roving College will seek to impart practical training and academic training in addition to character building activities.

Compulsory subjects will be: English, Hindi, World History as Background to Current Affairs, Basic Agriculture, and the Art of Understanding Human Nature and How to Change It.

CHALTA HAI...



"This is the model. In the next Five Year Plan we hope to have the money for the actual project."

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Monarchy and Mikoyan

PRESIDENT ANASTAS MIKOYAN is known as the man always on the winning side. He recently celebrated his 70th birthday. He was a leader in Moscow for 10 years before Mr. Kossygin, the present Prime Minister, got his first job there.

This popular anecdote about him looks forward to the day when the monarchy is restored in Russia and the Tsar is approached by an aged man who says his name is Khrushchev. He wants, he says, to be allowed to return to his native village. "I shall have to consult my Prime Minister," says the Tsar. He picks up the phone and says: "Listen, Mikoyan, there's a man here...."

Freedom from Hunger

THANK GOD we have a realist and not a theorist in our Food Minister, Mr. C. Subramaniam. His speech in Parliament last week was sober and did not mince words.

He said that we were "on the brink of disaster" concerning our food situation and he called upon the nation to minimize distress. Law alone could not serve the purpose in restricting the number of guests at parties, "social consciousness has to be developed".

At the same time it was mentioned in Parliament that the "Freedom from Hunger" Week was celebrated in the capital with much ostentatious feasting.

A Congress M.P. said there was no shortage of talent needed to meet the food challenge. There were only shortcomings in "our ability to inspire people".

African Titles

HAVE YOU ever been curious to know the meaning of titles given to African leaders? I was. I wrote to a friend in Africa to ask what they meant. Here is his reply: "Mzee Jomo Kenyatta is the normal title of respect in Swahili and Mzee means 'elder'.

"Dr. Hastings Kamuzu Banda uses the title Kamazu which simply means 'leader'. This title was adopted by him on his return to his country after many years abroad.

"Finally Osagyefo Dr. Kwame Nkrumah. It blatantly stands for 'saviour' and is in keeping with the inscription on his statue outside the Parliament in Accra which reads 'Seek ye first the political kingdom and all things shall be added unto you'."

Trial by Jury

AT GUILDFORD, in England, a trial was held up for 30 minutes while police stopped passers-by and asked them, "Are you a householder over 21 and under 60 with a house of more than 15 windows and living within the borough areas?" The defence lawyer had objected to one juror and under an archaic law, "one can go into the street and see anybody who is passing and ask them to sit on the jury, provided they have the qualifications".

Paradise Enow

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, London, says that the Nizam has decided to invest his immense stock of gold in the national defence bonds. His wealth is believed to consist of British coins and *Ashrafis* which were once his own currency. The Nizam is reported to have ordered his Treasurer to empty the sacks in his presence to dust and count them. While this process is going on he will read his favourite Persian poems.

A bag of gold, a book of verse and Thou

And wilderness is paradise enow.

Pie in the Sky

"WOULD the Rev. Rawlins and the Rev. Moore kindly join their colleagues at the Tavern in the Sky."

—announcement at London Airport

R.M.L.

HIMMAT, December 10, 1965

Aidit—Mastermind of the PKI

By Gordon S. Wise

As reports come into Peking from Indonesia, faces behind its Great Wall must be as red as their ideology.

Official Chinese publications make it clear that D. N. Aidit, Indonesian Communist Party chief, is very highly regarded by Peking. In matters of ideology, Comrade Mao has always been the official fountainhead. But to the surprise of seasoned Sinologists, Defence Minister Lin Piao's now celebrated September statement on Chinese foreign policy, goals and ideological tactics, pays tribute to Aidit as the original author of the current manifesto for revolution.

Lin Piao's article was called, "Long Live the Victory of People's War". Essentially it is the now well touted prescription calling on the developing countries as the world's "countryside", to follow the Chinese example and surround and capture the "cities"—that is, the West.

The phrasing of this thesis is that of Aidit. In 1963, Peking published his work "Ever Forward, No Retreat". Aidit is quoted as telling the Indonesian Communist Party Central Committee that "on a world scale, Asia, Africa and Latin America are the village of the world, while Europe and North America are the town of the world. If the world revolution is to be victorious, there is no other way than for the world proletariat to give prominence to the revolutions in Asia, Africa and Latin America, the revolutions in the village of the world".

In Djakarta last May, this analogy was publicly attributed to Aidit by Chinese Politburo Member Peng

Chen. After quoting Aidit Peng Chen said, "There is no other path."

The official seal of Chinese approval on the Indonesian Communist Party leader was set by the Defence Minister in his article. Aidit's analogy was the centrepiece of a statement which was otherwise a paean to Comrade Mao.

Yet, it is not surprising that Peking rates the PKI very highly. Mao's open secret strategy always has been "to match Chinese manpower with Indonesia's raw materials and Japan's technical skills". The original timetable for this merger was 1960. The declining fortunes of the PKI look like retarding the timetable still further. And Japan has begun to lead in Asia and not just react or imitate.

Army Cracks Down

Since the "September 30th movement" in Indonesia, when six army generals were murdered, the subsequent crack-down on the PKI by the Army has led Peking to send Djakarta a series of pointed diplomatic protests. Already some aid has been suspended.

The PKI is not only the largest Communist Party in Asia next to China. It is also the oldest, having been founded in 1920. Even more relevant for China, the PKI's policies have been a practical implementation of Comrade Mao's thought. Though professedly "independent" in the Sino-Soviet struggle, Aidit entered Peking's gates of heavenly peace when he took China's side over the Test Ban Treaty and congratulated her on producing the atomic bomb.

For years, the PKI has built a united front with the Government

of Indonesia. This was on the Chinese pattern. After the abortive PKI armed revolt of 1948—the "Madiun Affair"—party membership slumped to 5,000. Under Aidit's astute guidance, it has risen to three million.

The PKI's tactics were well served by President Sukarno's introduction of "guided democracy" in 1959 and even more by his "NASAKOM"—the blending of nationalism, religion and Communism. "Konfrontasi"—confrontation, militant opposition to Malaysia—also helped Aidit to unite his forces with those of the Army and Government. Indeed, it was the PKI which inaugurated the attack on the proposed Malaysian Federation back in 1961.

But, alas, since the recent attempted coup was blamed on the PKI and since the Army reprisals, thousands of Party members are said to be resigning. The Party's communications are also said to have been destroyed and its various fronts are in sorry disarray.

The depth of China's disappointment can be gauged by the fact that had Communism come to power in Indonesia, there would have been a Peking-Djakarta "pincers" around South-East Asia. This, then, would have given substance to Peking's verbal militancy in face of Moscow's co-existence thesis. China's policies would have triumphed over Russia's and Peking would have been the unchallenged Rome of Communism.

Perhaps the unkindest cut for Peking inflicted by the PKI's fall from grace is that Mao must have regarded Aidit's triumphant advance as being like a son following in his father's footsteps. Somehow, the footsteps led up the garden path and the Army, like a wounded jungle animal, was waiting.

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HIMMAT, December 10, 1965

Delhi—pressures on the eve of Tashkent

The country faces the most serious food and foreign exchange crisis of the century. Yet moving about in the capital one gets neither a sense of urgency nor of serious effort to tackle it, except by those immediately concerned.

Festivities are as gay as ever during the current wedding season. By and large, Members of Parliament and government servants carry on in the same old lackadaisical fashion. One Member of Parliament wistfully ruminated that he might be abroad along with his numerous colleagues but for his ill health.

As before, we seem to have spent ourselves in outbursts against everyone else—the Pakistanis, the British and the Americans. But precious little of this vehemence has been transformed into more sacrifice.

All the Brave Talk

Meanwhile the Food Minister, who has to carry the reality of impending famine in many parts of the country, will have to live with the irresponsibility of vocal parliamentarians who do not want American PL 480 wheat and yet want food; who want more fertilizer imports and yet don't mind frittering away foreign exchange in "patriotic" tours abroad that are supposed to achieve in a few days what seasoned diplomats have failed to obtain in years; who blame Government for its food policy without doing anything themselves to energize their constituencies into greater effort in production.

The seriousness of the crisis is aggravated by the near impossibility of buying any food abroad as our foreign exchange reserves are at an all time low. Even the \$200 million credit of the World Bank of a few weeks ago has been already spent. So after all the brave talk about self reliance and the angry tirades against the "strings attached to American aid" India has to ask for even more than the present level of 6,000,000 tons of food aid, perhaps up to 11,000,000 tons. Can the U.S.A. provide so much?

Certainly the Soviet Union, to whom we have turned for military equipment and heavy industry denied to us by Britain and the U.S.A., can't come to our help with food.

This year's harvest in the Soviet Union is expected to be less than last year's by 14,000,000 tons. The U.S.S.R. has concluded contracts with the Canadian Wheat Board alone for the delivery of a little over 6,000,000 metric tons of wheat. As a result, the Soviet Union has sold in the last three months about 200 tons of gold, valued at 225,000,000 dollars.

Incidentally, this scale of gold sales to pay for an equivalent amount of food that we imported last year gives us an idea of the tremendous saving in foreign exchange for India because of PL 480 rupee purchases.

After having enjoyed this level of phenomenal saving in exchange in the last ten years and after having talked so much in the past weeks of how bad this dependence has been (and I have no doubt it was bad) we cannot now grumble at the reluctance of the American authorities to resume, unconditionally, unlimited quantities of food aid.

In Delhi one realizes the strong pressures that M.P.s and the Congress Party are now able to exercise on the Prime Minister and Government. On the question of Kashmir these are calculated to prevent fruitful negotiations with Pakistan.

Tightrope Walker

Mr. Shastri is in an unenviable position. He must either submit to these pressures, which will isolate India further, prevent any appreciable resumption of aid and aggravate the terrible food and foreign exchange crisis, or follow, at the risk of slighting the powerful anti-Pak lobby, a more realistic policy of accommodation with Pakistan as well as of understanding with the big powers, including the Soviet, which are pressing for a rapprochement.

The constant shifts in emphasis in Mr. Shastri's public utterances stem from this exercise in tightrope walking. But it is now clear that he is committed to meeting President Ayub and talking on all subjects, including Kashmir, with him.

To expect the Soviet Union to back India against Pakistan at talks at which she is playing a mediatory role is another of those exercises in transmuting our wishes into facts.

Under the Lens



by R. VAITHESWARAN

The official Soviet view has emphasized their desire for negotiated settlement and their neutrality on the immediate rights and wrongs of the present phase of conflict.

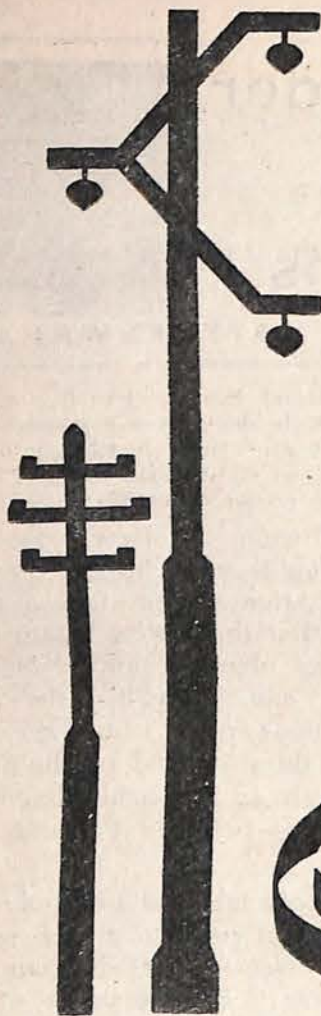
The Russian Embassy statement issued from Karachi three weeks ago stated: "Attempts are made at times to claim that the Soviet Union is allegedly not objective and is inclined to support one side against the other. Such opinions are far from the reality. The only thing desired by the Soviet Government is the establishment of stable peace between Pakistan and India."

When official Indian spokesmen and pressmen continue to sell us this line of Soviet support for our case on Kashmir it is an instance of patriotic intent rather than reality. As a matter of fact, one of the more unfortunate aspects of the Kashmir problem is the conspiracy of silence about the reality of the internal situation in the State—a silence maintained not only by the Government but by knowledgeable leaders of the press and Opposition as well.

Delhi Whispers

One sometimes hears the whisper in Delhi that in our zeal to protect Kashmir from Pakistan we must not hand it over to a Soviet approved Communist dictatorship. We have driven ourselves into the position where we are unable to break free of the pressures of foreign and food aid and at the same time find ourselves drawing closer to satellitedom under the Soviet Union. It is, of course, possible to take the view that we are not likely to find Soviet pressures less irksome than Western ones; that ultimately we will succeed in freeing ourselves from both. But before that can happen we have to demonstrate a capacity to meet the challenge of the impossible which is only evoked by the extremest of situations, like the encirclement of Stalingrad or the Battle of Britain.

HIMMAT, December 10, 1965



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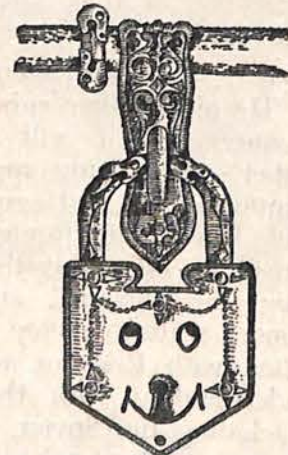
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FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

U.S. Race Gap Widens

FROM STEWART LANCASTER

Los Angeles

A brain-storming conference for Negro equality drew much heat and attention in Washington, D.C., last week.

It was a preliminary planning session to a forthcoming White House conference aimed at fulfilling the rights of 20 million Negroes guaranteed and safeguarded by the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and the Voting Rights Act this year.

Opinions and viewpoints were freely and passionately aired at the brain-storming session. Some were not practical, others were wild and still others required thoughtful consideration.

Civil rights leaders tried to out-do one another in placing blame on what and who blocked the Negro getting "full equality".

The shocking facts behind the conference being called are these. The disparity between Negroes and whites is reported to be growing, not diminishing. The income gap is widening. Negro unemployment is twice the rate of white unemployment. Infant mortality is 90 per cent higher among Negroes than among whites. Less than half the nation's Negro children reach the age of eighteen having lived all their lives with both parents. Segregation is increasing as Negroes flock to cities and whites move to the suburbs.

One civil rights leader called for a "radical transformation of the structure of American society", that would make integration the goal of domestic social life. Another of the 200 delegates argued that the Government build cheap Negro housing in the suburbs and compel children in the suburbs and cities to go to "consolidated schools". Another idea was to appropriate a \$100 billion aid programme for the minority groups.

A social condition unchanged by social legislation is unlikely to be changed by more money or moving more people into or out of suburbs and cities. The obvious need is for a radical change of attitude on the part of both white and Negro but no discussion covered this point.

No antidote to fear was proposed—no cure to hate was suggested—no alternative to greed was offered. There was much heat but little light, less leadership and no new ideas.

The social revolution in America appears for the moment to have come to a dismal intermission until some revolutionary change of rugged human nature is sanely, massively, and joyfully tackled by Government and governed alike.

New Political Power Emerging in U.A.R.

FROM HARRY ALMOND

Cairo

The Arab Socialist Union is emerging as a far more important factor in U.A.R. affairs than most observers have realized. It is no accident that the A.S.U. has recently taken over the prominent new building on the Nile Corniche formerly occupied by the Cairo municipality. Vice President of the Republic Ali Sabry has just been appointed Secretary General of the Union, and for some time it has been known that President Nasser himself hopes to devote more attention to its development.

Ali Sabry's recent resignation as Prime Minister and designation as head of the A.S.U. was interpreted by many as a waning of his rather militantly socialist influence. His replacement by ex-Minister of the Interior Zakariyah Muhiyuddine has, it is true, been marked by a tougher

internal policy towards Communism. As a devout Muslim the new Prime Minister is vigorously opposed to Communism's atheistic premises. But Sabry's transfer to the A.S.U. can by no means be considered to have put him on the shelf. Already the

Continued on page 10

The week in Asia

DJAKARTA—Foreign Minister Subandrio said that Indonesia would be willing to take advantage of an offer from Britain to discuss the "crush Malaysia" policy.

COLOMBO—Prime Minister Senanayake stated that his Tamil-supported coalition Government would make no change in the Official Language Act of 1956 which made Sinhalese the only national language.

SAIGON—American sources declared there was indisputable evidence to prove a major expansion of Chinese aid to North Vietnam. Aid already given is estimated at \$500 million.

VIENTIANE—It is reported that Prime Minister Souvanna Phouma is considering asking American troops to help halt the movement of North Vietnamese forces through Laos en route to South Vietnam.

PEKING—The New China News Agency denied a report in Japan's *Asahi Shimbun* that Indonesian Communist chief Aidit had been killed. **CANTON**—China bought and sold Rs. 195 crores of goods at a recent trade fair here. The Japanese were the largest contingent of buyers.

MANILA—The headquarters of the proposed Asian Development Bank will be situated here, the 19-nation ministerial conference decided.

DJAKARTA—Muslim, Protestant and Catholic political parties issued a statement charging a committee set up to remove all Communist influence with misuse of power. This is the first fissure in the anti-Communist front.

PEKING—China lodged "the most serious and strongest" protest with the Indonesian Government for persecution of Chinese residing in the country.

TOKYO—The first General Assembly of the Asian Parliamentarians' Union was opened by former Japanese Prime Minister Kishi who warned Asia to unite against China's "force and subversion".

PEKING—China refused to take part in the projected U.N. world disarmament conference to be held before 1967, or any other U.N. sponsored event until its "legitimate rights in the United Nations" were restored, a Foreign Ministry official stated.

SAIGON—An estimated 200,000 Communist troops are now operating in South Vietnam. The South Vietnamese units including paramilitary number 550,000 men. American strength is now at 160,000.

RANGOON—Twenty armed Nagas were killed and fourteen arrested in an encounter with Burmese troops in the upper Chindwin district.

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

Union is showing signs of growth and activity that may indicate it could surpass the Council of Ministers in power and policy. There are already an increased number of officials in the Union whose functions coincide with Cabinet portfolios—youth, industry, labour, information, etc.

The Union is a kind of monolithic political party embracing, in theory, everyone in the U.A.R. Following the Revolution which ousted Farouk and the Pashas, all political parties

were dissolved and the Liberation Rally was conceived as a kind of omnibus political front. The A.S.U. is a further development of the Rally. It is based on grass roots committees all over the country representing each of the sectors of economic life and opinion. The first organization is at village level, then provincial and eventually common national consensus is articulated as the will of the nation by the national executive of the Union. There are already signs that policy directives emanating from A.S.U. headquarters bear con-

siderable weight. Some members of the still very new Parliament complain that they are in danger of becoming a mere rubber stamp for Union directives. As with every organization, the Union's merit depends on the character of the men who lead it. Whether it is a suitable expression of Government for the U.A.R. is for its citizens to say. Time will judge the Union by its performance.

Indians Blamed for Hoarding

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Colombo

Dudley Senanayake's Government is not standing any nonsense from Left or Right. It has been as firm with the striking petroleum and dockworkers by ordering the Army in to load petrol and the Navy to take over the docks, as it is now being with the traders.

Hoarding by traders has reached lofty proportions. One dealer who was raided was holding Rs. 4,000,000 worth of paper and paper board, 20 per cent of the entire foreign exchange allocation for these items. He must have bought import licences from other traders on the black market. Another had 500,000 lbs. of butter, also a commodity which is in short supply. The Government are at last showing some energy in detecting and punishing tricksters and are taking on extra staff to do it.

To artificial shortages are added nature's uncertainties. The rains in Holland, for instance, have held up the harvest of potatoes which have been scarce here for some time. Prices rise and the public grows restless. "The Government is shaky because of the cost of living," said a businessman.

Nationalities are involved, too. "The present shortages," says Commerce Minister Dr. M. V. P. Pieris, "are due to defaulting Indian contractors and to seasonal fluctuations on the world market." And the *Sunday Observer* attacks "non-nationals", particularly Indians and Pakistanis, who dominate trading here.

This is unfortunate at a time when the Government is disposed to be conciliatory to the 800,000 Indians living here without citizenship rights.

Africa's 700,000 Refugees

FROM VERE JAMES

Nairobi

While today's anthropologists study the effect of war, slavery and drought on the migrations of African people in the past, political refugees are creating new population movements throughout the continent.

According to a recent survey there are now 700,000 such unfortunate men, women and children living in camps or in temporary accommodation in 35 national territories in Africa. This is an increase of over 200,000 during the past year.

By far the majority of refugees come from the Portuguese-governed colonies. The largest single group are from Angola where 250,000 have fled into Congo (Leopoldville), a country which is also "host" to 30,000 people from Rwanda and 10,000 from the southern Sudan.

Others who have quit the Portuguese territories include 10,000 from Mozambique, who are now in Tanzania; 35,000 from Portuguese Guinea now in Senegal and 6,000 from Angola who have gone to Zambia.

The tiny country of Rwanda (population 2.9 million) has 185,000 refugees in the neighbouring countries of Burundi, Congo, Tanzania and Uganda. This results from the terrible tribal conflict between the famed Watutsi and the Buhutu, for generations regarded as their traditional "serfs".

Somalia has 70,000 refugees in Ethiopia. The Congo has 8,000 in Uganda and 2,000 in Tanzania. Niger has 16,000 in Dahomey. An interesting comparison is between Ghana and South Africa. The former has 5,700 who have fled into Togo while South Africa has only 500 in "various other countries". Although it must be stated that the U.N. Committee on Refugees remarks: "We strongly suspect that there are a great many refugees, particularly

from South Africa, of whom we have no record at all."

The recent Organization for African Unity (O.A.U.) summit meeting in Ghana considered the growing problem and threat of refugees throughout the continent. Some are regarded as a subversive influence in their "host" countries. Others, as in the case of elements in Ghana, use their new homes as bases to plan the overthrow of their own Governments. Hence the refusal of eight of the French-speaking African states even to attend the Accra meeting.

A resolution passed on the refugee question recalled that member states had pledged to prevent refugees living in their territories carrying out harmful acts against the interests of other member states. Another resolution on subversion "sought to encourage the voluntary return of refugees to their original countries".

So it now seems that the only refugees who are officially acceptable to the independent African states are those "who belong to non-independent African regimes". These will be supported "so that they can liberate their countries".

But what about the hundreds of thousands of these wretched people who are "non-political"? It is obvious that a small minority have become a class of "professional" refugee. In the words of Joseph Murumbi, Kenya's Minister for External Affairs, they live in the best hotels, eat the best food and enjoy the best women.

It is time for the O.A.U. to differentiate between the two and effectively tackle the problem within itself.

The week elsewhere

SANCTIONS BITE

SALISBURY—As Britain agreed to send troops to Zambia and took further economic measures against Rhodesia, existing sanctions began to take effect. Rhodesia's Agriculture Minister warned farmers to cut tobacco crops by one-third; the Re-

serve Bank asked commercial banks to reduce credit; some imports, including motor vehicles, were reduced up to 25 per cent. The *London Times* correspondent wrote: "All the economic experts agree that if Britain and others persist in the tobacco sanctions there will be an appalling

Continued on page 12

The week in India

NAGPUR—The Maharashtra Minister of Civil Supplies issued orders forbidding more than 25 guests to be served food in homes, other than snacks. Restaurants are also ordered not to serve food after 5 p.m. on Mondays to conserve supplies.

SHILLONG—Naga underground leaders will meet Prime Minister Shastri some time in January.

ALLAHABAD—The Allahabad High Court removed Mr. R. K. Nehru from the post of Vice Chancellor of Allahabad University. The court ruled that the selection committee had been illegally constituted.

NEW DELHI—Union Minister of Commerce Shah rejected as impracticable a suggestion in the Lok Sabha for an Asian Common Market but urged closer economic collaboration with Japan.

NEW DELHI—Prime Minister Shastri has informed Soviet Ambassador Benediktov of his willingness to meet President Ayub in the first week of January in Tashkent.

CALCUTTA—The West Bengal Assembly adjourned sine die as the Speaker found it "impossible to have order in the House" for the third day running. The disturbance came in the food crisis debate.

NEW DELHI—Union Minister of Food Subramaniam told the Lok Sabha the country was "faced with one of the most serious food situations" and that "conditions close to famine" might prevail in Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh.

AHMEDABAD—The State Panchayat Minister announced that 1,200 villages in Gujarat were in the grip of "scarcity conditions" and an additional 4,000 faced "semi-scarcity".

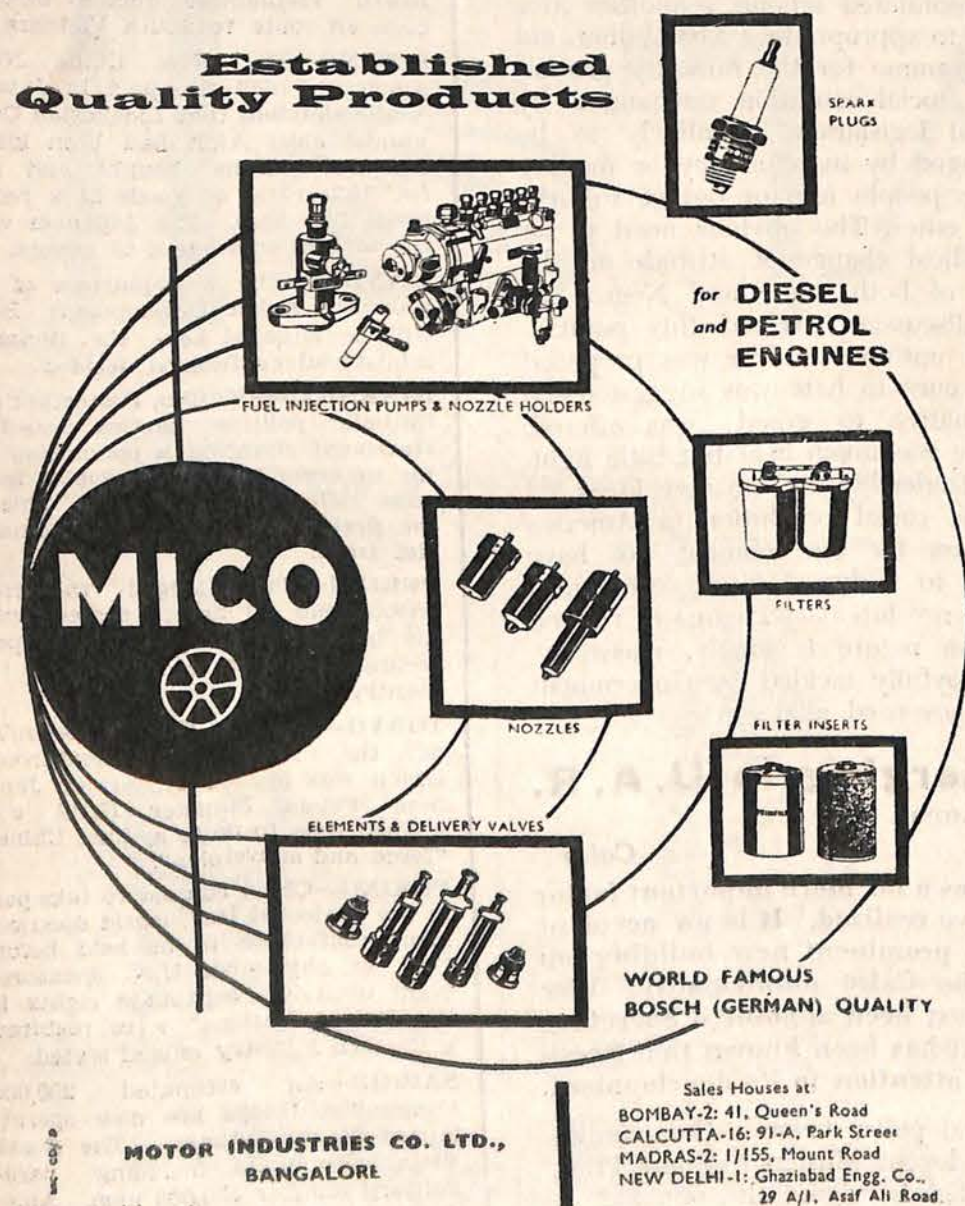
BANGALORE—The Mysore State Government has appealed to the Centre for a Rs. 20 crore loan for famine relief.

TRIVANDRUM—Governor A. P. Jain held out the possibility of mid-term elections in Kerala after six months. Meanwhile efforts are being made by the Kerala Pradesh Congress to find a basis of unity with the break-away Kerala Congress in order to pave the way for an early election. Mannath Padmanabhan, "patron" of the Kerala Congress, is reported in favour of the move.

NEW DELHI—Union Defence Minister Chavan declared that China was increasing its troop strength all along the northern border and constituted a "real and serious" threat to India. Chinese troops have crossed the border on 33 occasions since August.

IMPHAL—1,000 Nagas crossed into Burmese territory on their way to East Pakistan for training. It is reported that an additional 2,000 crossed the border last week.

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29 A/1, Asaf Ali Road.

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

crisis next May or June, if not sooner Hire purchase will soon stop. Vehicle factories are already in difficulties. Development is being halted. . . . These are signs that impress businessmen that the war is only just beginning."

Meanwhile in Zambia President Kaunda said that while reserving the right to ask help from any country, only Britain could prevent a world war breaking out in Africa. Calling in African states would lead to race war, he said. Calling in Communist countries would result in ideological

war. "I do not know how many people realize how close we are to world war three," Kaunda declared.

SUDAN REVOLT

KHARTOUM—While Government leaders claimed the near-suppression of the South Sudan rebellion, press reports said it had spread to three provinces and that the Army controlled only the main towns. Shortly after Prime Minister Mahgoub had said the revolt was over in Bahr el Ghazal Province, rebels were reported to have attacked Wau, the provincial capital. British-American Tobacco, the last foreign business enterprise in

the South, evacuated after their stores and offices were looted. Five thousand refugee rebels from the Congo add to the confusion. The Southern rebels want internal self-rule within the Sudan Republic.

DOLPHIN RADAR

LOS ANGELES—The U.S. Navy's latest recruits include ten porpoises. Experts believe these intelligent creatures can be trained in a variety of ways to help man explore the underwater regions. One of them recently carried mail from the surface to American astronauts immersed in the underwater laboratory Sealab II. It wears harness, comes when called by whistle, retrieves floating objects, and swims through hoops blindfold. Submarine commanders are interested in the dolphins' ability to communicate with each other and locate underwater objects by emitting a series of clicks and picking up the echoes. Scientists at California's Marineland super-aquarium, where the dolphins are trained, are progressing somewhat slowly in their efforts to teach them English or learn Dolphinese.

SOVIET COMPLAINTS

MOSCOW—Selfishness among Soviet youth was attacked in *Pravda* by the leader of the Young Communist Youth League, S. Pavlov. His was one of several similar complaints in Russian newspapers. Pavlov blamed the Khrushchev regime and over-hasty de-talinization for "petty bourgeois attitudes" and "thoughtless disregard of authority" among the youth. "Individualistic material well-being" was not the only goal in life, he said. People should be concerned about their own wellbeing "from the point of view of satisfying the requirements of all".

Writing in *Kommunist*, the head of the Moscow Party organization, N. Yegovchev, said there was reluctance in young people to accept the Party's guidance. The official youth paper, *Komsomolskaya Pravda*, attacked secret societies of youth who disbelieved the official ideology. One group had as its basis "the highest principles of human morality"—love, mutual help, compassion. "There are only two ideologies just as there are only two shores—and if you depart from one you will inevitably come to the other," the paper stated.

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

AIM FOR AFRICA

NAIROBI—840 students from 185 colleges and schools are attending a Moral Re-Armament "Aim for Africa" Demonstration which opened here this week. Kenya students initiated the three-week conference which is being held in Kenyatta College by permission of the Education Ministry. Tanzania's Minister of Education sent his personal consent to all schools and colleges for their students to travel to Kenya. Boats across Lake Victoria, special railway carriages and hired buses brought delegates from all over East Africa.

The delegates will spend two days working on a self-help project in President Kenyatta's constituency. In the tense African situation more and more are looking to Kenya for what the *East African Standard* calls "a new type of student demonstration which could have important repercussions throughout the world".

ITALIAN SPRINGBOARD

ROME—The pro-Chinese wing of the Italian Communist Party numbers, according to the Italian autho-

rites, about 50,000 "who could be very dangerous being resolutely fanatic and capable of violence". The group gets money from a company formed to expand trade between China and Italy. A Chinese trade delegation has been in Rome for a year. Its staff is large as the Chinese regard Italy as a springboard to Africa.

REVOLUTION COMING?

MONTEVIDEO—A revolution of either right or left appears imminent in Uruguay. A state of siege has been declared and all police and military put on the alert. Individual guarantees under the constitution have been suspended. Two possible leaders of a military coup have been deprived of their commands. Forty workers' leaders were arrested following a strike at the Central Bank. The Uruguayan economy is in chaos. All imports have been suspended for three months. Galloping inflation causes constant wage demands for increases of 40 to 50 per cent. The country's finances have been crippled by a welfare state bureaucracy which enables a man to retire at 45 on full pay as well as providing free medicine and education.

In this situation, the leftists have increased their influence. The trade unions, led by Communists or sympathizers, organized 650 strikes in Montevideo last year. Conservatives protest that the Soviet-Uruguay Cultural Committee is mainly used for propaganda. Czechoslovakia has been forced to reduce its disproportionately large mission. One citizen remarked: "A coup from either side would at least be welcome to let us know where we are."

NEW FERTILIZER PLANT

TROMBAY—If all the fertilizer produced at the new Fertilizer Factory here were used in Maharashtra, the State's agricultural output should increase by 1,350,000 tons. One ton of fertilizer is estimated to increase crop yield by ten tons. The Rs. 39.50 crore factory, built with PL 480 aid, is one of six new fertilizer plants due to be completed by 1968. Fifteen miles from Bombay, it will produce 330,000 tons of nitrophosphate a year and other chemical products. A township has been built near the 527-acre factory site to house the staff. The plant is expected to save India Rs. 15 crores in foreign exchange annually.

CITIZENS OF TOMORROW



grow great
grow strong
grow with

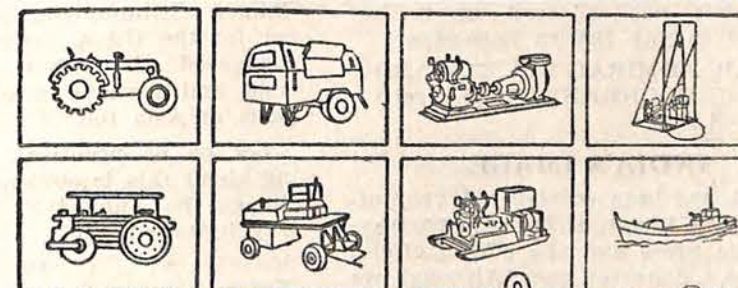
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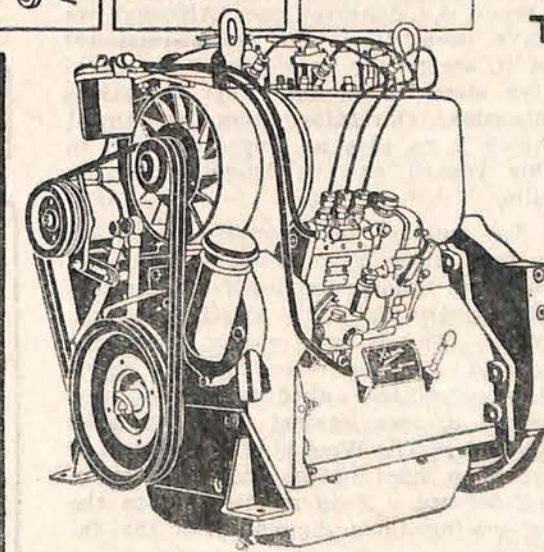


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LETTERS

GOLD BONDS DEFENDED

SIR: Mr. Bird of Poona in his letter "Black and White" has stated that the Gold Bond scheme encourages corruption. He seems to be of the opinion that it must be discontinued. How grossly mistaken he is! He seems to have entirely forgotten the very object of the Gold Bond scheme. Our foreign exchange resources stand at Rs. 73 crores, below the basic minimum. The Government might have grossly misplanned our planning, and is probably responsible in a large measure. But the fact remains that we are desperately in need of gold and the Gold Bond scheme is devised to bolster up our foreign exchange resources. Therefore, we would only be dwelling in false sentiments by connecting the scheme with corruption.

Those who hoard gold and black money are clever enough to release them easily. They do not need a Gold Bond scheme for that. If we say that the Gold Bond scheme encourages corruption and hence must be discouraged, we have to discount the National Defence Fund and other allied schemes on the same ground. Let us face the problem realistically. While it is true that the Government must sacrifice some of their harmful policies, it is equally true that it is the duty of every Indian to help the nation to build up in every way through hard work and sacrifice. "We should be foolish, and selfish, if we left everything to our leaders. We give them duties and ourselves rights. It is unfair."

N. VASUDEVAN*

Madras 8

* This week's Rs. 10 prize winner.

FARMERS' TOUR

SIR: On February 3, 1966, 35 men and women from the farms and farm organizations of Canada will fly from Montreal to India to learn at first hand how Canadian farmers can best aid India in her time of need.

It is hoped that the delegation will be able to meet people engaged in the production, handling, and marketing of food, as well as people in Government and on the farms. The tour will start in New Delhi on Feb. 5 and will leave from Calcutta on Feb. 23 for its return journey.

This tour arose out of a resolution passed at last year's annual convention of the Farmers' Union of Alberta which called for "a visit to India, our Commonwealth neighbour...to determine what Canadian agriculture can do to help". It can be interpreted as another straw in the winds of change which show men beginning to put humanity before material gain.

W. WAKE

Alberta, Canada

JAMAICA ENQUIRY

SIR: In your issue of Friday, November 5, 1965, on page 4—you have a short news item with regard to a new paddy which apparently comes from the Philippines.

This country (Jamaica) grows a small amount of rice and this Corporation owns and operates the only rice mill in the Island for the Government. One of our problems in rice production here is low yields, which incidentally is causing many people to run out of rice, and I would be very interested in hearing more about this particular variety of paddy.

I wonder if you could let me have the address of or pass on my letter to the Agency who could deal with this.

Incidentally, your new magazine is appreciated as it gives good news coverage and is sound and positive.

T. D. DeCASSERES, Secretary, Agricultural Development Corporation Kingston, Jamaica

The Philippine Ambassador advises that enquiries should be made direct to: International Rice Research Institute, Los Banos, Laguna, Philippines.—Ed.

U.K. PRESS LAGS

SIR: Thank you so much for your issue of November 19, and especially for the article entitled "Mr. Smith vs. the World" which dealt with the question of Rhodesia so ably and thoroughly. I was especially grateful for the inclusion of the statement by the 14 prominent men from Kenya which was released to the press of the world; but not a word of it has appeared in any British newspaper.

REAR ADMIRAL SIR EDWARD COCHRANE, R. N. (ret.) London, S.W.1

INDIA'S IMAGE

SIR: It has been pointed out very often that the image of India, as portrayed in the press and the official circles abroad is a distorted one. Although we have been, time and again, reminded of it, we hardly have taken any effective steps to improve this anomalous situation. Our Information Department which is to play an important part in this regard can no longer plead an alibi.

The support for a country which has to face an enemy will not be spontaneous from other countries if the aggrieved country fails in effective propaganda. This is exactly what our plight now is. In the recent conflict, Pakistan committed naked aggression, nay, waged a war against India to grab Kashmir. The West is still skeptical of the bona fides of the Indian action in self-defence. It is mostly due to the not-too-ingenuous diplomacy of the Indians.

Also our A.I.R. broadcasts are not heard over long distances on ordinary radios while Radio Pakistan and Radio

Peking roar all over the globe. It is heartening to learn that a high power transmitter is being provided for India by Yugoslavia. The sooner it is installed, the better.

Special diplomatic missions should be sent abroad but in the selection of envoys insistence should be on their diplomatic experience rather than on political considerations lest these missions might be derided as junkets. Not only that. Such missions actually fail to effect any change in the attitude of other countries.

C. DAYAKAR

Waltair

BASE IN INDIAN OCEAN

SIR: The Government of India has protested against the establishment of an Anglo-American base in the Chagos Archipelago, some 1,200 miles north-east of Mauritius. Such acts as our Government's opposition to this base are what irritate the British public and swing public opinion against us. When China attacked India in 1962 we had to request British and U.S. assistance and also the U.S. Government guaranteed U.S. air cover for our cities.

Is it not better to have Army bases of friendly democratic countries in the Indian Ocean (which is not Indian territory) than having the Chinese Army peeping through the snow-clad peaks of the Himalayas? There are Chinese bases in Tibet, which are much nearer to our frontiers, and they are a constant source of threat to our sovereignty. The Anglo-U.S. Governments are deterrents to the militant Chinese Communists, and if it were not for the U.S.A., China would have conquered the whole of South-east Asia and perhaps most of the other parts of Asia too.

Let us be practical. Our complaining about this is obviously not going to change the Anglo-U.S. intention. Then why irritate them?

Dr. I. S. MENON

Newcastle-upon-Tyne

VIEWPOINT

COMPETITION

* Who is really responsible for the increasing road accidents?

Closing date: December 24

** Who would get your award for the most remarkable personality of 1965? And why?

Closing date: January 6

Prizes: Rs. 25, Rs. 15

Send entries of 500 words or less to:

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

"Those who run the race fastest get the prize," says astronaut Frank Borman to Stewart Lancaster

What makes an astronaut? is he some special breed? A new type of man with qualities not often found in the earth-bound?

What size, weight, shape and personality, mental prowess and physical agility is required? Is sound family life and solid faith essential as well as lots of dare to spare? What patriotism, pride of country and point of view go into the making of these pace-setters in space?

At the Manned Spacecraft Centre in Houston, Texas, I met Astronaut Lt. Col. Frank Borman who commands Gemini 7, now in flight.

Have you ever wondered how the 34 astronauts were picked to pilot these new-fangled rocket ships, the products of a \$3,000 million investment, the focus of a country's prestige and progress, the fruit of thousands of men's sweat and technical skill?

In the case of Frank Borman, you pick a man born in Indiana, brought up in the Tucson, Arizona, desert, educated at the West Point Academy and given wings at the Williams Air Force Base in Arizona.

Riding Rockets

You pick a man seasoned with fighter squadron duty in the Philippines, with 4,400 hours' flying time, with a master's degree in aeronautical engineering from the California Institute of Technology. In other words, you pick the best qualified man available, a man who has prepared most of his adult life for riding rockets into space.

A man who loves his country, who believes passionately in keeping ahead in the space programme to secure the freedom of the skies as well as the earth.

A man who does not "like to come in second", who takes his Episcopalian religion seriously, whose wife, despite the demands her husband's job makes on him, supports him to the hilt.

You pick a man who is deeply concerned about the future of his two boys, Frederick, 14, and Edwin,

12, and the kind of world they will inherit from their dad.

Borman is a friendly, energetic, personable guy who loves to fly, who aimed at what he calls "the pinnacle of fly business", ever since the first sputnik was thrust into orbit. Blond, blue-eyed, 5 ft. 10 in., 163 lbs., fit as the day he graduated from the Academy, Borman looks much younger than the 37 years he actually is.

Psychiatrists would go broke if all people were like him. He is the untroubled type. "I have a definite

Last Saturday Titan-II rockets blasted into space Gemini 7 for the longest space flight yet—14 days and 206 orbits. Inside the 17,500 m.p.h. capsule of Gemini 7 is its Commander, Frank Borman, and his colleague James A. Lovell. A few weeks before take-off Stewart Lancaster, Managing Editor of PACE Magazine and U.S. correspondent of HIMMAT, interviewed Frank Borman.

basic faith," he says. "I believe in God and individual liberty. I believe those who run the race fastest get the prize."

Running two miles in the morning is part of the discipline he has set himself, laced with bouts of handball and weight-lifting. "It's easy to goof off" unless you set yourself a goal and keep to a standard, he said. There is also the self-discipline of "checking every detail of our operation", he said, "and seeing that every man in the team is doing his job". Sometimes Borman can be found talking to mechanics on the job at 1 a.m.

No Romantic

Borman is no romantic, nor perhaps was Columbus who was seeking a shorter trade route to India when he discovered a new world. He is a professor of thermodynamics and a stickler for details with twenty experiments to carry out in his 14-day whirl about the earth.

He has "tremendous confidence" in the men who make up the team of scientists in the Gemini group. Although he had not yet experienced

ON THE Spot

HIMMAT meets the people

being shot into space he was certain he would feel no anxiety waiting in the nose cone for the blast-off. He has a job to do for which he is highly trained and he will be preoccupied with producing the best performance possible.

James A. Lovell Jr. was chosen as his crewmate on the Gemini-7 flight. Their objective will be to determine man's capability during the long duration in space and the psychological effects on the flight crew. They will most likely develop rendezvous and docking techniques with orbiting spacecraft and gain the docking experience needed for lunar landings. Whether they will go for a walk in space is not yet known, but one experiment that is definitely scheduled is to communicate with the earth via the laser light.

Giant Step

Borman, whose hobby is hunting, will attempt a feat comparable to hitting the head of a nail at 100 yards with a .22 rifle. A laser beam, aimed by radar, will be projected off at an angle from the earth. Borman will attempt to pick it up in the sights of his transmitter gun and pass on a message to the earth. The success of this experiment would be a giant step forward in the field of communication, making for instant communication in future trips at far greater distances than are now being attempted.

In the race for space it's much more than a contest of computers and technical skills. It's something of a space Olympics, with heroes to cheer and records to break. Nothing surpasses space sport for sheer excitement and entertainment, but with all the thrill and drama of solving the problems of space comes the chilling challenge to solve the earthly problems of hate, hunger and hydrogen war, the challenge to match the fantastic development in technology with an equal development in the character of men if peace in space as well as on the earth is to be achieved.

FRONTIERS OF *science*

DRUG DISCOVERY

LONDON—An Indian doctor has discovered a revolutionary method of killing bacteria using only one-fiftieth of present drug doses. Dr. Raja Srivastava and a British colleague, Dr. R. E. M. Thomin, discovered that bacteria were most vulnerable when very young or very old. The two doctors, at the London Middlesex Hospital, synchronized the life cycle of the bacteria by bringing them into a state of hibernation. A small amount of drugs was then sufficient to kill 90 per cent of them.

BRAIN TRANSPLANTED

CLEVELAND—American scientists have successfully transplanted a living brain from one animal to another. They say they have completed this operation six times. In each case the brain of a dog was transplanted into the neck of another, the transplanted brain remaining alive for up to two days. The brains were connected to the recipient animal's bloodstream, but not its nervous system. In previous experiments the research unit kept monkey brains alive in isolation from any animal body for up to 18 hours.

The work is being done by specialists at the neurosurgical research laboratories, Cleveland Metropolitan Hospital, and is reported in the current issue of *Science*.

SHARK SHOCKER

ST. LUCIA, South Africa—An electrical barrier against sharks is being installed at a bathing place off the coast of Natal. Laboratory tests have proved the feasibility of electrifying areas in the sea by means of positive and negative electrodes fixed in the sea bed. All fish, including sharks, swim towards the positive pole on entering an electrical field. This is caused by muscle contractions brought on by electrical impulses. The 100-foot barrier will consist of two electrodes secured to the sea-floor and connected to a generator on land. The positive electrode will be laid further out so that sharks entering the electrical field will be drawn back to sea.

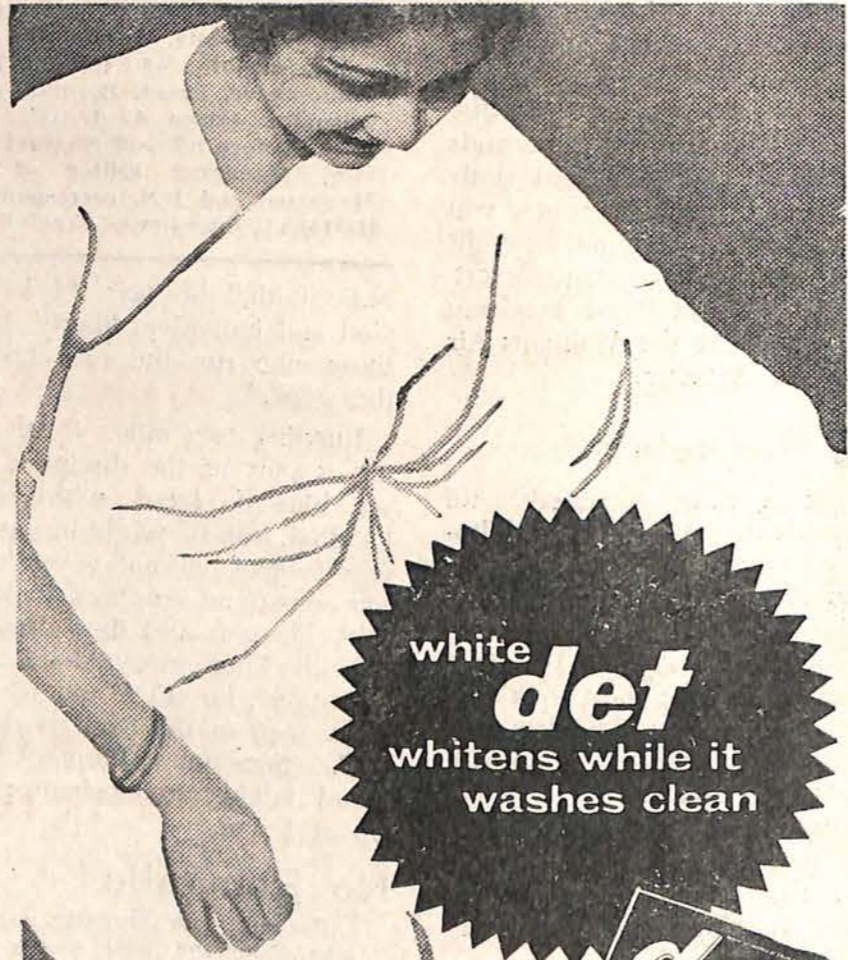


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This was a life KING PARAKRAMABAHU

—1186

"IN A COUNTRY like Lanka, not even the least quantity of rainwater should be allowed to flow into the ocean without profit to man. Let there not be left anywhere in my kingdom a piece of land, though it be of the smallest dimension, that does not yield some benefit to man." To fulfil this statement of his, King Parakramabahu the Great restored and constructed five thousand lakes and four thousand canals linked to each other with methodical thoroughness, the like of which the world has never seen. The crops were so immense that rice was even exported.

When Parakramabahu was young, Lanka was divided into four kingdoms and his dream was to be sole ruler of a united Lanka. He travelled widely and studied deeply, paying special attention to military science, for he knew that much fighting was in store before he could restore Lanka's greatness in the things with which she was naturally gifted: agriculture, horticulture and religious tolerance.

When civil war was about to break out over a disputed succession, the people unanimously made Parakramabahu king. He was crowned in 1153 and two years later became king of a united Lanka. He immediately began vast schemes of reconstruction and reorganization. Lanka began to flourish; peace and prosperity returned. He extended his full patronage to further the restoration of Buddhism and the revival of culture and successfully united the Sangha (Buddhist clergy), who were divided into different sects.

His reign was unique in that he undertook expeditions to foreign lands. Angered by the acts of the King of Burma, who had ill-treated some Sinhalese envoys and captured a Sinhalese princess on her way to Cambodia, he organized in five months an amphibious force of several hundred well-equipped vessels, defeated the Burmese, and returned in triumph with Burma as an acknowledged vassal. His other expedition was to south India, where his fame was so great that no attempt was made to oppose him. He made both the Cholas and Pandyas tributary to Lanka.

Parakramabahu provided free facilities for the people like rest houses, hospitals and parks, and restored tanks and temples ravaged and neglected under Tamil suzerainty. His seven-storey palace, Vegayanta, contained a thousand rooms.

His reign of 33 years was one of the greatest in the history of Ceylon.

Q and A

Q—Some Ministers and others are visiting foreign countries to explain that Kashmir is an integral part of India. Do such trips really help us?

N. C. VEERACHARI, Hyderabad 4

A—As a policy, no. In certain particular instances, yes. I understand, however, that when the Prime Minister first mooted the idea of delegations going abroad to put our case he had over 300 applications from M.P.s willing to undergo the rigours of foreign travel to serve our country! Some indicated personal preference for countries they would like to visit. Delegations have included members of several parties who in the Lok Sabha fight like tigers and cannot be expected to put forward a united front when abroad. Some senior Ministers should go abroad when the need arises to clear up misunderstandings between our country and foreign Governments, but on the whole our diplomatic service should be doing this job. If not, it should be shaped in such a way that it can. Would that our M.P.s were as keen to go to the villages and really get to know and feel the problems of the ordinary man as they are to go abroad and explain India's policies.

Q—Why do most educated people consider agricultural students inferior to medical or engineering students?

A. RAMULU, Hyderabad 12

A—If people do, they just aren't educated. Anyone who classifies agriculture below industry or science today needs his head examined. It should be obvious to educated people—especially in famine-threatened India—that the future

will be decided largely by specialists who find new ways of efficient farming and fresh sources of produce from the soil. Any agriculture student who feels inferior today has only himself to blame. If he evaluates his job properly he will realize he must soon become the most sought after expert in the country.

Q—What is Moral Re-Armament, its aims, guiding principles and its influence in various fields of life?

BHUPENDRA KUMAR TANNA,
Parthadi, Dhanbad

A—Moral Re-Armament is an international force of men and women of all colours, creeds and classes. They want to build a united world in which every person has enough food, shelter and work, proper education, full opportunity to pursue their calling in life and, above all, a lively sense of what they are living for. They hold that to fashion such a society the talents of all, left, right or centre, are needed. They believe that the most modern and revolutionary society is not that which installs one class or race in dominance over another—imperialist, Communist or fascist—but one in which the absolute standards of honesty, purity, unselfishness and love plus the inner authority of God and conscience are employed to liquidate exploitation, greed and hate. Moral Re-Armament has gone a long way to building that society in the most practical terms. The article on page 18 tells more about it. You can also read three books which are on sale in India: FRANK BUCHMAN'S SECRET by Peter Howard (Rs. 2); DESIGN FOR DEDICATION by Peter Howard (Rs. 3.75); and REMAKING MEN by Howard and Campbell (Re. 1). They are available from MRA, Post Box 1870, Bombay-1.

ANY QUESTIONS?

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MRA-Test It for Yourself

By Dr. Paul Campbell

THE WILL of a nation is forged by the aim of that nation. The passion to master-mind human society world wide gives steel and fire to the will of the Communist world. The passion for security and for the freedom to pursue limited economic and political objectives gives spasmodic steel and fire to the will of nations with only personal aims.

So far in history the crisis of crossed national wills is dealt with by confrontation, compromise, co-existence or clash. With the proliferation of nuclear weapons we need urgently to develop a sane and effective way of dealing with the national wills. Nations are just people. We have largely overlooked the power of individuals to change the national will by enlarging the national aim.

Mohammed Masmoudi, the present Tunisian Ambassador to Paris, was the means of changing the will of the French nation. In 1954 he was in exile in France. The French had killed his brother. At a Moral Re-Armament Assembly in Switzerland, Masmoudi met French with a greater aim for his own people than he had himself. They told him where they had been wrong in their attitude to the Tunisians. They apologized.

War Without Mercy

In reporting this experience, Masmoudi said, "I was as full of hate as a bomb is full of explosion. I had a letter from my mother saying, 'God bless you, my son, and God curse the French.' But after meeting these French, I replied, 'God bless me, I need it. But do not curse the French. I have met French people with whom we can work to build a solid bridge between North Africa and Europe.'"

Masmoudi went to the French Prime Minister, Monsieur Mendes-France, and together they worked out the protocol which was the beginning of Tunisian independence. Two years later, speaking in Washington, Ambassador Masmoudi said, "But for Moral Re-Armament our country would be involved with France in a war without mercy."

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of Germany and Prime Minister Robert Schuman of France both gave credit to a Frenchwoman for being the means of changing the national wills of two of the great nations of Europe. She was a Socialist Member of the French Parliament. Her own children had been tortured by the Gestapo during the war. She had lost some of her family in Hitler's gas chambers.

Soon after the war she attended a Moral Re-Armament Assembly in Switzerland. The first time she heard the German language spoken on the platform she left her seat in the hall and went to her room to pack her bags. On the way she met Frank Buchman, the initiator of Moral Re-Armament. He said, "You want to rebuild Europe. You cannot rebuild without Germany and you cannot rebuild Europe with your spirit."

Astonishing Event

This woman, Madame Irene Laure, had the greatness of heart to change. She spoke to a crowded meeting and said, "I have so hated Germany that I wanted to see her erased from the map of Europe. But I have seen here that my hatred was wrong and I wish to ask the forgiveness of all the Germans present." She went to Germany. Germans of all classes responded to her and began to work with her.

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer wrote in 1960, "We have seen the conclusion after some difficult negotiations of important international agreements. MRA has played an invisible but effective part in bridging differences of opinion between negotiating parties. It has kept before them the objective of peaceful agreement in search for common good which is the true purpose of human life. Begin with yourself—that, in my opinion, is the basic challenge of Moral Re-Armament. May this challenge ring out far and wide across the whole world and into all nations."

A high official of the German Foreign Office, former Ambassador to Canada, told the press, "The most astonishing event of post-war European politics is the reconciliation of Germany and France. A major factor in the birth of an apparently permanent friendship between these former enemies is MRA."

When men and women radically change, teamwork between their nations to meet the needs of the millions becomes a reality. Just as the atom holds enough power to destroy humanity, the individual holds enough power to unite the world. Every nation wants to see the other nation change. Everyone wants to see the other person change. But everybody waits for the other to begin.

Men are changed not by words that are spoken but by ideas which are practised. If the other man or the other nation is ninety-nine per cent wrong and we are only one per cent wrong, how much easier for us to begin to put right our one per cent than for the other to begin with his ninety-nine. And if we are so blinded by our own self-righteousness, by the evil of the other man and the other nation, that we see no fault in ourselves there is a simple way of finding a place to begin. It is to examine our policies, our attitudes, our feelings, our deeds past and present, by absolute honesty, absolute unselfishness, absolute purity and absolute love. We will soon find the place to start.

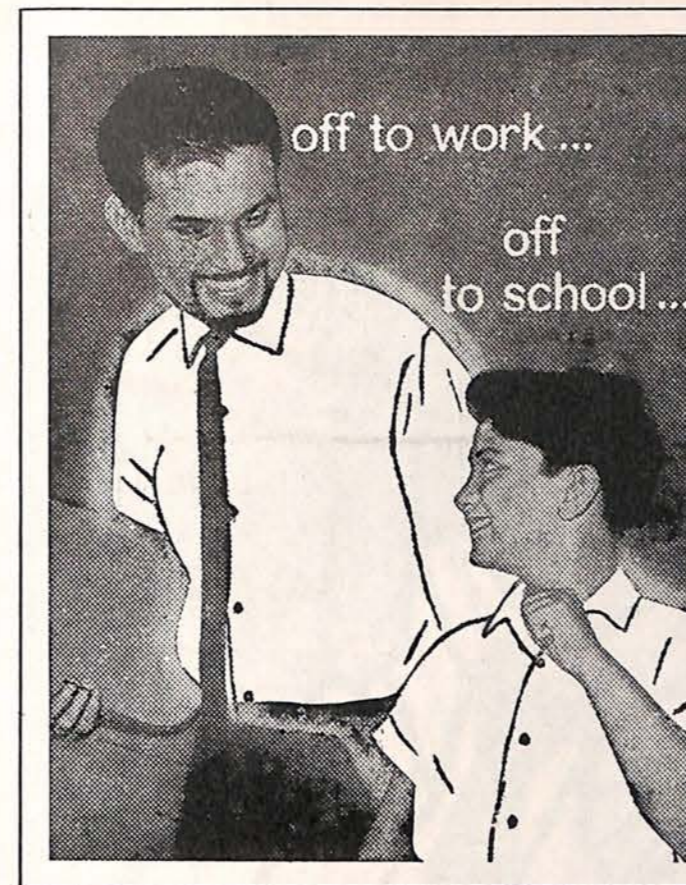
Events are forcing us to recognize the truth that to rule well today nations must give equal effort to developing the national character as they do to developing the economy. and national character is determined and shaped by the national aim.

Where We Are Wrong

If we who think we are the most reasonable and right and injured begin with where we are wrong and put it right, God will begin the miracle of change in the most stubborn and difficult men and nations around us. This is the least expensive way of dealing with national wills which clash with our own and the most intelligent.

There is an experience everyone can test for himself. When man listens, God speaks. Throughout history when men have listened they have heard a Voice behind them saying, "This is the way, walk ye in it." And when man obeys this Voice, man changes. When men change, they can change the national will.

Is not this the true patriotism—to love our countries as they are but to fight and risk everything to see that they become what they are meant to be?



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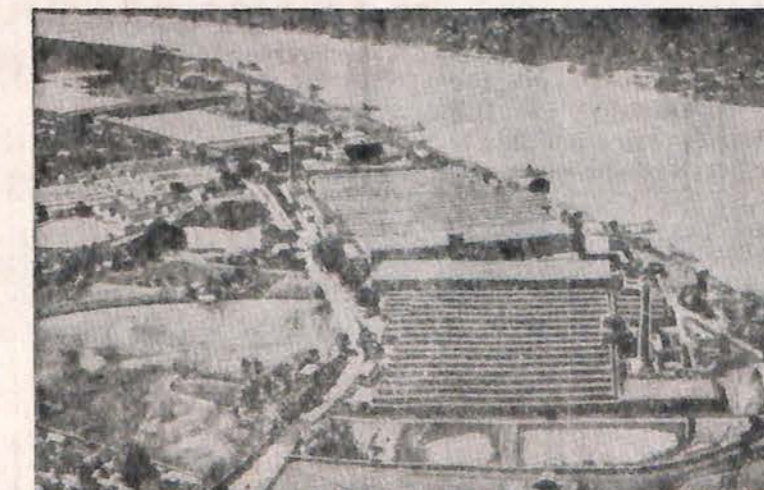
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WEEKLY

JAIPUR'S FIGHTING MAHARANI

Page 15



"....I had no intention of running for Parliament. Then the common people began coming to us again for justice as they had done before the transfer of power. I realized someone had to speak for them."

Friday
December 17
1965

Under the Lens

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