

# 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.

Independence came, and with it a new awakening, and people's plans, for the people, by the people. The results were tangible—more and more of better and cheaper things; a better way of life for more and yet more people of our land.

We of DALMIA ENTERPRISES have been constantly endeavouring to produce more and more of such goods that contribute towards improved living standards of our people. We are doing this not only since Independence but almost for a quarter of a century. The task is not so easy. Yet we are going ahead, undauntedly, in the hope of seeing a brighter tomorrow . . . a new dawn . . . along the new horizons.



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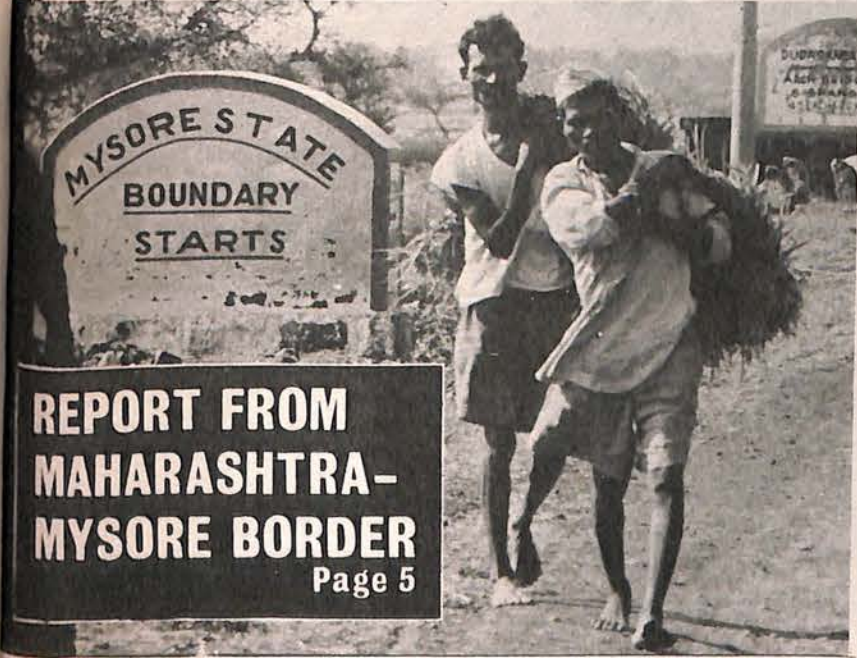
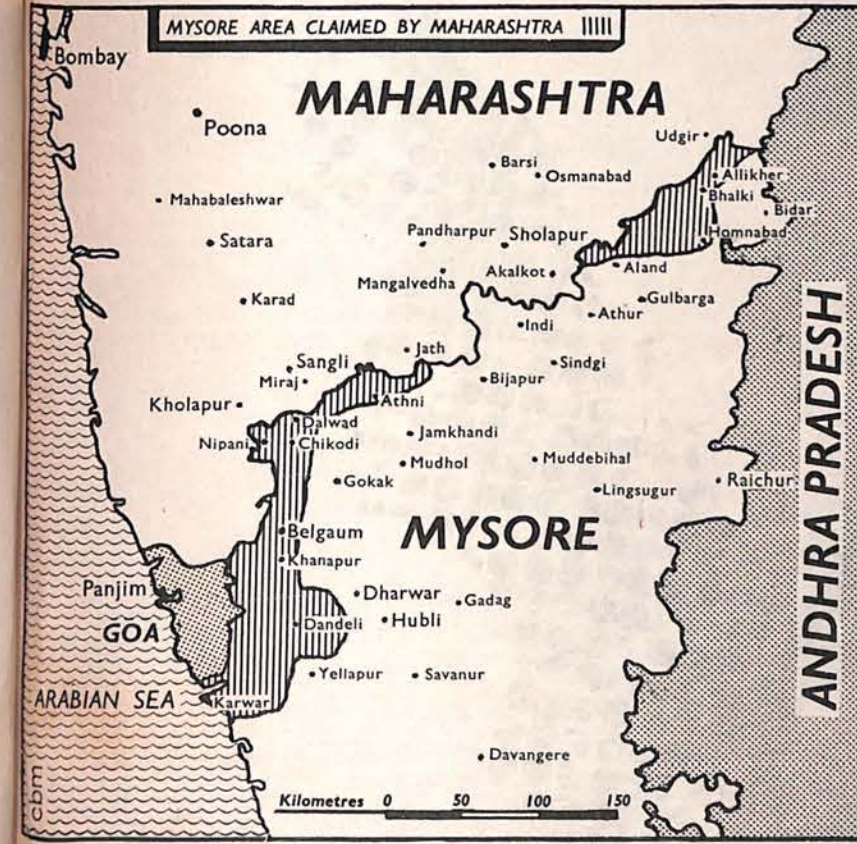
# HIMMAT

WEEKLY 25p.

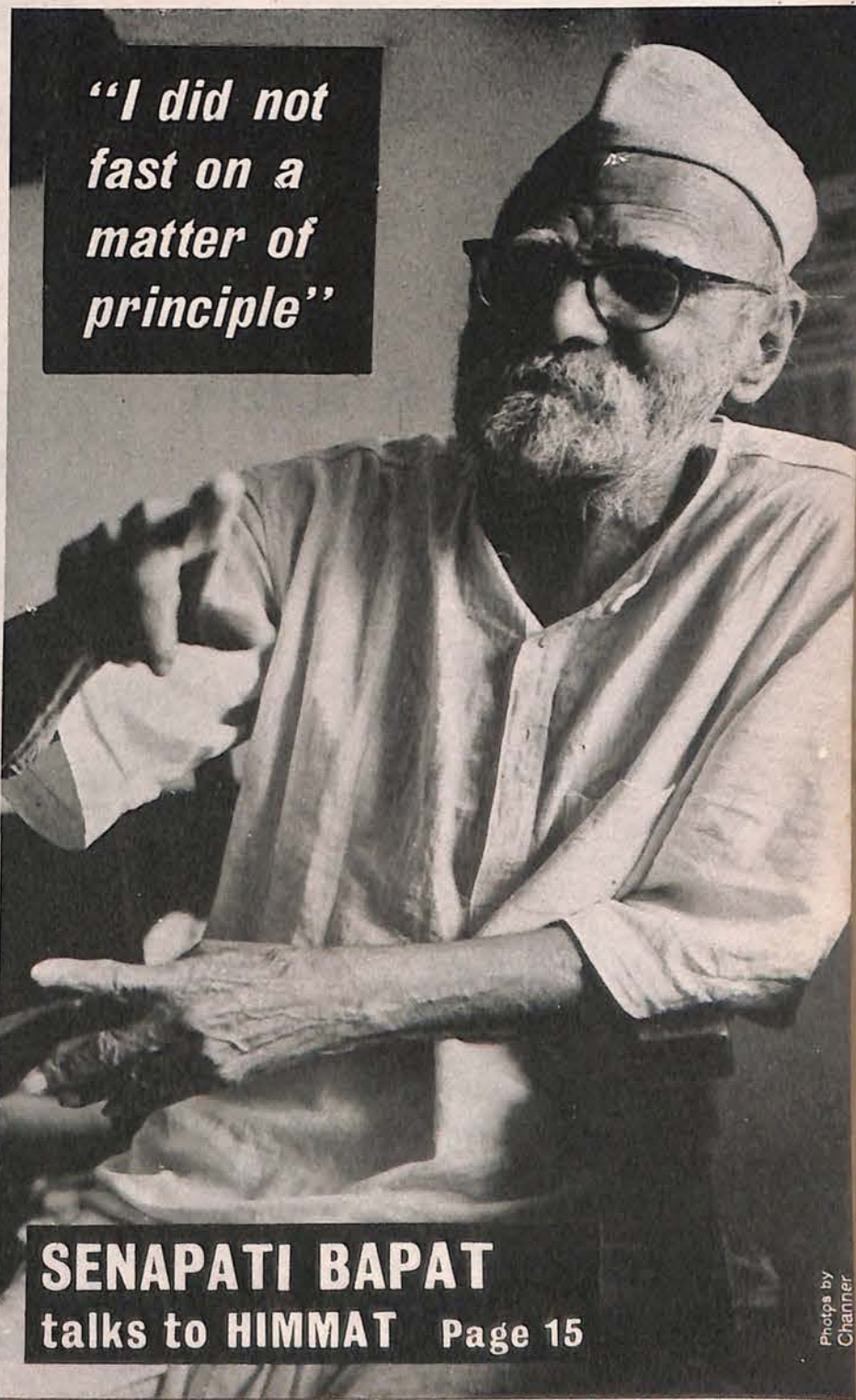
VOL 2 NO 36

Asia's New Voice

FRIDAY JULY 8 1966



**REPORT FROM MAHARASHTRA-MYSORE BORDER**  
 Page 5



*"I did not fast on a matter of principle"*

**SENAPATI BAPAT**  
 talks to HIMMAT Page 15

Photo by Channer

Under the Lens:  
**THE COMMON MAN'S BURDENS**

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# HIMMAT

Asia's new voice

WEEKLY

Bombay Friday July 8, 1966

## 500,000 Words on Education

THE EDUCATION COMMISSION'S voluminous Report, submitted to Government last week, will soon become the most authoritative expression of the state of our education and its needs. Its recommendations cover every aspect of education at all levels throughout the country. While full comment must await more complete study of its half-a-million words, everyone will welcome its emphasis on a science-oriented system, which keeps its adherence to Indian culture and its roots in universal moral and spiritual values.

The teachers should be happy for the importance the Commission attaches to their economic and social standing. The range of salaries offered to them, the proposal to eliminate all differences of salary of teachers under different bodies like the local authority, state government, private bodies, etc., the advantages offered to teachers who have done outstanding work, should satisfy the sincere people who have the interests of education at heart.

The physical deficiencies of our primary and secondary schools are often appalling. Not infrequently, the primary school is a dilapidated building in filthy condition. Often educational training for the teacher and the taught may have to begin with elementary lessons in personal, social and environmental hygiene. Certainly some of the increased per capita expenditure recommended by the Commission should go to improving the structure and environment of schools.

The language recommendations of the Commission seem contradictory. Emphasis is on regional languages in the states and Hindi as the national language. At the same time, the Commission wants to retain English as much as possible as a third language. How an All India Educational Service can survive the centrifugal pulls of a diversity of languages and independent administrations in the states and have a national educational system emerge out of this confusion, is an exercise in imagination we are fortunately not called on to make.

This, of course, is the greatest weakness of the Report. For the Education Commission is a committee of the Central Government which has no control over education (which is a state subject) except in so far as the University Grants Commission can lay down the law for the universities, because it gives the money.

### In It to Win It

STRANGE HOW WE ARE SHOCKED by the obvious. And the bombing of Communist fuel stocks around Hanoi and Haiphong was the obvious next round in Vietnam. War is war and there is no sense quarrelling with those who are in it wanting to win it.

Winning entails destroying the supplies which have victualled and fuelled the Viet Cong from outside. A "limited" war is a contradiction in terms. And those who accept America's presence in South Vietnam but protest any escalation to a victory-winning grand slam are promoting a contradiction. Those who constantly advocate peace talks ignore the infructuous bombing pause earlier and the frustrated initiatives of America, Britain and Canada to persuade Hanoi to come to the negotiating table. Only a week ago, President Johnson said:

"If they will only let me know when and where... I will have my closest and most trusted associates there in a matter of hours.

"There need be no agenda... There need be only a room and table and people willing to talk respectfully... If they give us but one single chance, we will prove our good faith."

Some who protest the bombings on humanitarian grounds are silent when scores of civilians are murdered in Viet Cong terror attacks in Saigon streets. There is probable truth in Washington's claim that the raids last week were made at noon in clear weather, by pilots who had been briefed extensively on what to hit and what to avoid, in order to minimize non-military damage.

Those who oppose the bombings for fear that such a swift escalation will provoke China and spark a third world war have little to go on. China is perilously divided by internal struggles and is in no position, economically or militarily, to take on the massed might of those nations ready to retaliate.

South Vietnam's Premier, Marshal Ky, believes the Hanoi Government, already ordering civilian evacuation of the capital, will fall within three months. Ky's hopes may be speculation; a loud whistle in the dark. Yet the recent silence of Hanoi's leaders is notable. It is Peking and Moscow who fire the propaganda salvos these days.

HIMMAT stands squarely for freedom and the right of the Vietnamese to determine their own future free from the pressures of anyone, including Peking and its minions.

Equally firmly, HIMMAT avers that freedom will not be gained until, beyond the bloody encounters in the jungle swamps, a strenuous campaign is mounted to enlist the men and women of North and South in a programme of moral rearmament. This alone can provide an ideological union more attractive and more effective than the drab Communism of Hanoi and the dreary status quo of Saigon.

### Empty Baskets

WHY are Communist breadbaskets bare? Why must Russia and China, two of the world's biggest agricultural nations, depend on capitalist granaries?

Could it be that communes and collectives sap enterprise, remove incentives and destroy the will to work, while under the rival system they flourish?

The world—not only India, Russia or China—faces a shortage of foodgrains. The Canadian Wheat Board estimates that stocks in the world's main wheat-producing countries were halved last year.

Hungry nations need to learn not only *how* but *why* farmers of Canada, Australia and the US are able to keep not only their own countries, but nearly half the world's population in bread and chapattis.

## Briefly Speaking ...

If you would lose a troublesome visitor lend him money.

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, 1706-1790

### At Taxpayer's Expense

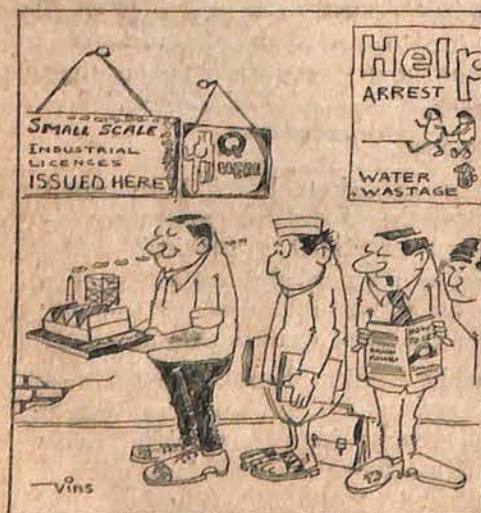
IN A LETTER to a New Delhi paper, a reader says: "Hoardings showing a lady doctor recommending the use of the loop for family planning to another lady can be seen at several points in the capital. These hoardings are in questionable taste, if not downright obscene. They prompt an unhealthy curiosity among young persons...one must not forget that its ill-advised publicity can cause moral havoc. The authorities should...save the public from the adverse effects of such 'yellow' publicity."

There is such a thing as the dignity of womanhood. In our preoccupation with preventing growth of population, we are in danger of killing the soul of the nation.

### Alice in New Delhi

THE UNION HEALTH MINISTER, Dr. Sushila Nayar, confided to a gathering of women at Mysore the other day that she often reads "Alice in Wonderland" before going to bed. She said it induces sleep. We wonder whether some of the cabinet are not in the habit of reading "Alice in Wonderland" during office hours as well. It might explain some of their strange and fanciful policies.

### CHALTA HAI...



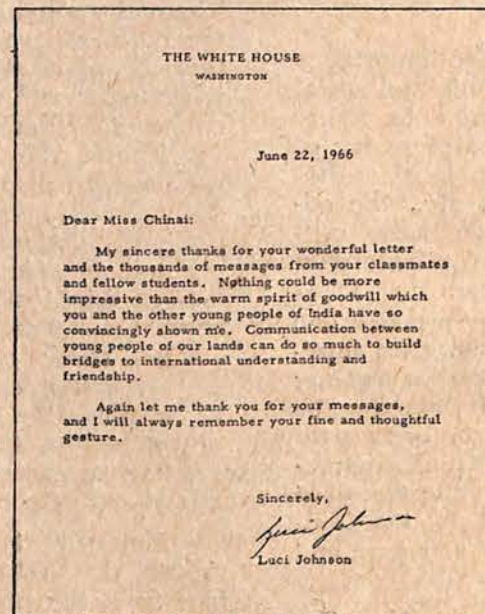
"His industry is so small he is sure to get a licence."

### Doctors At Play

THE ROYAL AUSTRALIAN College of Surgeons, at their annual congress in Perth recently, chose for their night out a visit to a performance of Iris Murdoch's "A Severed Head". Sounds like a busman's holiday.

### Letter From Luci

A LETTER from Miss Luci Johnson, daughter of President Johnson, has been received by Miss Anju Chinai, Bombay student, who collected 7411 signatures from Indian children to a letter of thanks for American wheat. With Miss Chinai's permission we reproduce the letter here.



### To Russia With Love

AN American gift of wheat reaching Kabul goes into a Soviet-built silo and bakery. It comes out for sale "Russian bread", says an AP report.

### Lift For Tories

IT WOULD SEEM that the Opposition in the British House of Commons have developed a secret weapon. After a division had been called last week the members rallied to the tellers from all corners of the House. Alas, 10 Labour members were trapped in a lift and by the time it was released, it was too late for them to cast their votes. All they need now to defeat Mr. Wilson's Government is a lift accommodating some 102 members and the ingenuity to steer that many Labour members into it at the crucial moment.

### Not For Drinking

THE CALCUTTA CORPORATION'S Chief Analyst has recently been sampling water in various hotels and restaurants in the Chowringhee area. He found that most of them, as well as a number of aerated water companies, are supplying drinking water unfit for human consumption.

One wonders whether the authorities in other parts of the country are as thorough in their testing of food and drinks supplied in eating establishments.

### Do You Know?

SINCE THE nuclear test ban of October 1963, there has been a nuclear explosion roughly every 10 days in different parts of the world. This fact was discussed by a conference of seismologists who met in Stockholm recently to ponder the subject.

MORE THAN one thousand commercial pilots are engaged in flights to, from and within Vietnam, resulting in a world-wide shortage of transport pilots, said the Deputy Chief Executive of Qantas airlines.

ACCORDING to the UNESCO Statistical Year Book

- there are 250,000 cinemas in the world
- 400,000 book titles are produced every year.

### His Own Revolution

CHINESE CHILDREN are taught to be revolutionary in thought and deed. One 11-year-old boy got the point. He used to hide under the bed from his aunt who ran the household. Sometimes he wrote his thoughts on the wall there. When the room was cleaned, they were revealed. One of them read: "I want revolution. My father's sister is making my life unbearable."

R.M.L.

### Competition Winner

THE winner of the competition for the largest number of subscriptions to HIMMAT sold by June 30, is Mr. P. Haridas Acharya, of No. 8, 2nd Cross, Lakshmi Road, Shantinagar, Bangalore 27. He sent in 68 new subscriptions. The prize, the latest model Murphy transistor radio, is being personally handed over to him this week by the Editor.

## Maharashtra-Mysore—What Men on the Spot Say

From R. M. Lala

Belgaum

As our car approached the Maharashtra-Mysore boundary, the fields were lush and green. Across the river in Mysore State, buffaloes grazed. People moved across the boundary with cycles and loads. Bullock carts lined the road to collect fodder. The morning wind gently whistled through the trees.

On the other side of the river, at different points right up to Bangalore, 300 miles away, there was agitation. Headlines read:

KANNADIGA MOB GOES BERSERK IN BANGALORE

MORE TRAINS DETAINED BY AGITATORS  
25,000 STRONG MOB LOOTS TRAIN NEAR GULBARGA

The Kannada (Kanarese) speaking Kannadigas of Mysore were protesting against the decision of the Congress Working Committee to appoint a One-Man Boundary Commission to consider Maharashtra's demand for certain boundary areas of Mysore. The disputed territory is 200 miles wide and fifty miles deep in Mysore. Maharashtra claims that the majority in this area are Marathi-speaking and as the division of India is on a linguistic basis this area should come into Maharashtra.

### Discrimination Alleged

Mysore's Government claims that the State Re-organization was done on a basis of contiguity, economic viability and administrative convenience and as such Belgaum and neighbouring districts were awarded to Mysore. And there it should remain.

(Within a few yards of the boundary on the Maharashtrian side we spoke to farm labourer Ganu. His village of Kagal lay a mile away in Maharashtra. His face was unshaven, his features rugged and his turban soiled white. He was about 60 years old. "It would be good," he said, "if those areas on the other side of the river could come to us.")

(Bhandu Narayan Godke is the village butcher.) Though illiterate, like Ganu, he is better informed as his 12-year-old son reads him the local Marathi paper. "The main difficulty of our Marathi people on the other

side is of language. Even if they write their court petitions in Marathi they are not accepted. They demand it in Kannada. But we don't understand that language. What are we to do?"

Across the river in Mysore, is Saundalaga village. Dominated by a ruined fort, its old stone-built houses are neatly paved with dung. ("Except the tobacco man everyone speaks Marathi here," said a youngster. The "tobacco man" is the Central Excise Officer.)

A village elder said that here, out of two to three thousand people, about 200 spoke Kannada. The rest Marathi. The way the homes were kept, the saris, even the tight caps on the tiny girls showed it to be a Marathi village.

(Sashikant, an 18-year-old, complained: "You get no Government jobs here unless you know Kannada.")

Further to the south is the rich tobacco centre of Nipani, scene of recent agitation by the Kannada-speaking people. Of its population of 29,409, according to the 1961 census, 77 per cent speak Marathi.

Its municipal records are in Marathi too. Till last year its 22-member Municipal Council used to pass 3 to 4 resolutions every year demanding merger with Maharashtra. On a technical ground the Mysore Government has suspended the Municipal Council. Local people allege it is an instance of vindictiveness on the part of the Government.

Shri Gudalyappa Hallikeri, ex-Chairman, Mysore Legislative Council, and AICC member, addressing demonstrators blocking the railway line.

Two miles outside Nipani is the Janata College. Its garden lies in Mysore State, but its main building is in Maharashtra. "Why is that?" I asked the local MLA, Mr. Mandvi. He said that when local citizens approached the Karnatak University for permission to start the college, the Vice-Chancellor demanded a deposit of Rs. 500,000 before recognition was granted. "They did not want our college to come up," he alleges, "because the Kannadigas wanted their own college here."

### One People Until...

In the last days I have spoken to a number of leaders of both sides in the dispute. They have given me their side of the case and a long history of the agitation. Till 10 years ago, people here felt they were one people and language was not important. (The State Re-Organization Commission, appointed primarily to divide India on a linguistic basis, treated a district as one unit and at the lowest level a taluka, and did not divide it. One result is that about 800 Marathi-speaking villages were added to Mysore and 260 Kannada villages to Maharashtra. Maharashtra is ready to return all the Kannada villages to Mysore in exchange for the Marathi villages in Mysore.)

Mysorean leaders claim that the SRC settled the division once and for all and object to the One-Man Boundary Commission which reopens the dispute. Maharashtrian opinion wants not just a Commission but definite lines of guidance to it to treat the case on a purely linguistic basis.

Continued on next page



There is genuine fear among the Mysoreans that Maharashtra is "expansionist" and will not rest till it gets every inch of territory it wants.

Mysore's leaders on the other hand have demonstrated an amazing lack of statesmanship. Where they could have been generous and won over the Maharashtrians, they have chosen to be petty and sectional. For example, when the Nipani College, in a predominantly Marathi area, was to be started, instead of asking for Rs. 500,000 deposit they could have offered Rs. 500,000 for the college. There is no saying what such a gesture would have done. Both Gandhi and Nehru believed it to be the duty of the majority to make the minority feel secure and at home.

Even now, it is not too late to be generous. Whatever the findings of the One-Man Commission, the Mysore Government can take concrete steps to win the hearts of her Marathi-speaking people, not just to retain an area, but because it cares for the unity of the Mysoreans, Maharashtrians and all Indians.

To begin with, the Mysore Government can:

1. Remove Kannada as a compulsory language in Marathi-medium schools. Keep it voluntary and the students will take it in their own interests.
2. Open services and jobs to Marathi-speaking people at least for part in their area.
3. Accept court petitions, applications, etc. in Marathi.

**NEXT WEEK:  
REPORT FROM BANGALORE**

**AN  
IDEAL  
COOKING  
MEDIUM**



**RATH**  
VANASPATI

## "Few Finer Tests than this..."

From Dickie Dodds at Nottingham

NOTTINGHAM'S TRENT BRIDGE is one of England's great cricket grounds. Few finer test matches than the one this year between England and the West Indies have been seen there and, surely, never can there have been so appreciative a crowd. The most common comment on this test series is that it was fine cricket at Trent Bridge.

Tom Graveney, following a great comeback at Lords, played perhaps the best innings of his career. England were 13 for 3 and the West Indies were in full cry and bowling thunderbolts. There was poor light and a tense atmosphere with their own supporters urging them on in their own unique fashion. This was the supreme test of Graveney's suspect temperament. He was a picture of calm, he never looked like getting out. He was absolutely at ease and continued so with his captain, Cowdrey's, support until finally dismissed next day with England at 184 for 4.

West Indies' fielding, bowling and Sobers' captaincy were superb during England's first innings. One particular moment stands out. Graveney and Cowdrey were together with the score about 170 for 3. A new ball was some ten overs away and the batsmen were showing signs of really collaring the bowling. Sobers, though

he might be expected to be resting himself ready for a new ball, seemed to sense the situation and kept himself on and appeared to bowl with extra bite and fight. He raised his game. He stopped the batters getting on top and in fact, with the aid of a magnificent diving catch by his cousin, Holford, at gully, dismissed Graveney and broke his stand.

The other stand of England in the first innings, between D'Oliveira and Underwood, contained such character and humour it was greatly appreciated by the huge good-humoured crowd. Underwood, playing in his first test, is a slight-looking fellow and no great shakes with the bat. Yet he played with guts, grit and sense and survived all the West Indies could give, including bouncers. With D'Oliveira, who with this innings established his place on England's side in the rest of the series, he deserved to establish a new last wicket record in the matches between these countries. Incidentally, Underwood is a new type of bowler. He bowls at a slow-medium pace several yards faster than an ordinary slow left armer.

### Cowdrey's Tactics

There was an amusing moment when these two were batting. A fire engine went clanging round the ground, all sirens ringing. One of the BBC commentators suggested a West Indies supporter had sent for the fire brigade to put Underwood out.

Cowdrey's captaincy was better than at Lords. He showed more belligerence and seemed more briskly in charge. His bowling changes were sensible. He nearly always favours a double change, changing bowlers each end at the same time.

The Nottingham crowd is unique. They come in from miles around the countryside. They were mostly boys and men of all ages—10 to 80—and gave the impression they worked in the factory, coalmine and on the land. They were serious about their cricket and they got some of the finest.

**FINAL SCORE:** West Indies—235 and 5 for 482 (dec.). England—325 and 253. West Indies won by 139 runs.

## The common man's burdens and how to lighten them

The Government of India seems to have hit upon state-managed retail stores, euphemistically called Consumer Co-operative Stores, as the ultimate solution for high prices. With remarkable dispatch, the Government has taken over some buildings for this purpose in the capital and in some of our bigger cities.

It must, however, be obvious to anyone that consumer co-operation is panacea, even if its scope can be extended widely in the urban areas where economic discontent is likely to have more immediate political repercussions. Apart from the fact that for every successful consumer co-operative, about half a dozen have closed shop due to mismanagement and financial misappropriation, the co-operative movement by itself cannot deal with the economic roots of high prices, large and unproductive government expenditure, low productivity of the economy due to inefficiency, incompetence or extravagance and wasteful and delayed execution of projects.

Without announcing clear-cut measures to prune expenditure at the centre and the states and to utilize available finances expeditiously and efficiently, the Government is merely fooling the public by creating an illu-

### SAY THAT AGAIN...

*What we are giving today is not education.*

M. C. CHAGLA  
Minister for Education

*I find people liking me today more than before, even though I have no authority and nothing to give them.*

MORARJI DESAI  
Former Finance Minister

*He (US Ambassador Lodge) is older than I. In the eastern tradition we always respect old men.*

MARSHAL NGUYEN CAO KY  
South Vietnam Prime Minister

*The USA has not decided to bomb petroleum and oil depots in the Hanoi-Haiphong area.*

MR. GEORGE BALL  
Acting US Secretary of State  
three days before the bombing

sion of effective action to restrain prices where there is none.

As far as the common man is concerned, he never goes to any large store for any purchases. Normally, the worker or lower middle-class clerk, apart from buying the grain rations regularly at the specified ration shop, contents himself with small daily or weekly purchases of dal, vegetable oil, kerosene, etc. at the small Kirana (provision) store next door. And the impact of higher prices is felt through this indispensable, small, middle-man. Often the *baniya* charges a higher price in the form of the slightly smaller quantity of chillis or cooking oil he doles out in return for the same amount of money. The workman of course notices that he gets less for the same money. He protests but is told prices are higher. What redress does he have?

### Kerosene Racket

I have sometimes stood in front of authorized dealers of kerosene. Customers are blandly told there is no kerosene available. If the customer pleads his necessity with the shopkeeper, the latter mercifully offers a bottle or two of kerosene for an extra five or ten paise. In spite of the higher price charged, the dealer supposedly does a favour. What remedy does the customer have? To whom can he complain?

Immediately after devaluation I went round the leading stores of Hyderabad. All the well-known washing soaps had disappeared from the market. Goods like battery cells are still not available. It is a constant war against the dealer to replenish the stocks of kerosene. Even the educated, middle-class householder, struggling to make both ends meet, has no remedy. What about the illiterate, uneducated of the cities?

Another aspect of high prices is the weights and measures used. Rarely do vegetable sellers or small shopkeepers use proper certified weights. They make shift with mutilated pieces of cast iron and even stones and the customer accepts these as normal because he has never known anything better. How for years the Department of Weights and Mea-

Under  
the  
Lens



by R. VAITHESWARAN

asures and the police can allow this kind of daylight robbery is anybody's guess.

The most frustrating thing in India today is the helplessness of the citizen against the slothful public servant, the profiteering merchant and the racketeering fellow-citizen. He has no means of securing justice.

In Coimbatore some time ago, a passenger to Bombay found himself completely helpless when faced with the obvious irregularity of the airlines official. When in desperation he asked for the complaint book, he was blandly told there was none.

At the Hyderabad railway station, I discovered that the signboard of the traffic police which said, "Do you want a taxi? Let me help you", had been conveniently consigned to an unnoticed corner, while the taxis did a bargain business, charging what they pleased. The traffic police were not available. When a passenger went into the station master's office to register a complaint he confronted an empty stand which stated: "Complaint book here." There was no complaint book. As neither the station master nor any of his officials was in the office, no complaint could be recorded and the hapless passengers waited for up to an hour to get transport.

### "Spend Today" Psychology

It is true that many of these problems are the consequence of a scarcity economy. With more production, greater plenty, things will change for the better. But it will take a long time for us to achieve that state.

A typical middle-class government employee said on receiving the demand for annual payment for his life insurance, "I have insured for Rs. 5000 which I should get in 1980. Who knows what it will be worth then? I had better discontinue my policy."

This way of looking at things has become almost universal to a nation  
*Continued on page 17*



## ARGENTA for the soft velvet light

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

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## FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

### Does Ceylon Have a Vietnam Policy?

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Colombo

As a Buddhist country, Ceylon is deeply concerned at events in Vietnam and is backing her concern with action. The Prime Minister has now sent a fact-finding mission to Saigon, with the agreement of Air Marshal Nguyen Cao Ky.

The delegation is composed of Dr. Malalasekera, presently High Commissioner in London and one of the leading Buddhists on the island; Sir Senerat Gunewardene, who was a member of the UN mission to South Vietnam in 1953; and an official of the Defence Ministry, Mr. T. L. C. Rajapakse. Already there, unofficially, is the Venerable Narada, a Buddhist monk, who has been in Vietnam before and has been having talks with Buddhist and Government leaders.

Ceylon does not recognize South Vietnam and has no intention of doing so. This was stated by the Prime Minister in Parliament replying to a question by the General Secretary of the Communist Party, Mr. Pieter Keuneman. The North Vietnamese were allowed to open a Consulate-General in Ceylon under the Bandaranaike Government and this is still here, though there is no representative of South Vietnam. Until the Prime Minister's parliamentary *dementi*, newspapers had been speculating here that "real non-alignment" would start now with diplomatic

relations being established with the South.

The Ceylon Government has also made representations to the American Ambassador in Colombo asking America to use her good offices with the "administration of Premier Ky to ensure that the Buddhist population and places of worship were treated with due consideration". Subsequently it asked the USA to withdraw her support of the Ky regime.

Premier Senanayake's Party had long ago sponsored a resolution under the previous Government calling on America to withdraw her troops, and the Premier reiterated this proudly in Parliament recently. Mr. Senanayake is also known not to be in favour of handing South Vietnam over to the Communists.

A South Vietnamese Buddhist leader recently said in Colombo that American withdrawal would lead to the Communists overrunning the whole of Indo-China. If he is right, people here are left wondering what alternative policy Ceylon has to offer.

### Feisal's Visit Strengthens US Ties

FROM HARRY ALMOND

Beirut

The marked cordiality of King Feisal's reception by President Johnson was in many reports overshadowed by the more sensational news of snubs administered to the President's guest by Mayor Lindsay of New York City and Governor Rockefeller of New York State.

The talks between the Saudi and American Heads of State ended with a joint communique issued from the White House which renewed the long-standing American pledge for Saudi Arabia's territorial integrity. The two leaders, said they were determined to guard against the "threat posed by international Communism to the free nations of the world". It was also stated that the President and the Saudi King "re-

affirmed their opposition to aggression in any form, and their determination to continue the efforts of the two Governments to promote the cause of peace with honour and dignity for all".

It is generally considered that these talks have cleared the way for Washington to respond to President Nasser's request that America grant \$400,000,000 in food aid to replace

Continued on page 12

## The week in Asia

**COLOMBO** — Ceylon Prime Minister D. Senanayake flew to Kalmunai to address the Federal Party annual convention. He was the first Ceylonese Premier to attend a convention of the Party which represents most of Ceylon's Tamils.

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**PEKING** — A five-member delegation led by Yang Tung-sheng, Vice-Chairman of the Tibet autonomous region, left for a friendly visit to Nepal.

\*\*\*

**DJAKARTA** — Indonesian "action fronts" of students and other mass organizations demanded that President Sukarno be stripped of his titles of "President for Life" and "Great Leader of the Revolution".

\*\*\*

**HANOI** — US planes attacked fuel dumps in Hanoi and the port of Haiphong. It was estimated that over half of North Vietnam's stocks of fuel oil were destroyed.

\*\*\*

**BAGHDAD** — An attempted coup by pro-UAR officers was crushed in the Iraq capital. The coup leader, Brigadier A. A. Razzak, who recently returned from Cairo, was arrested.

\*\*\*

**RAWALPINDI** — Following talks here with President Ayub, Chinese Premier Chou En-lai renewed his pledge to support Pakistan against foreign attack.

\*\*\*

**ADEN** — The Yemen republican Prime Minister, Major General Hassan-al-Amri, was shot and seriously wounded, reported Aden radio. He was taken to Cairo where Yemen President Sallal has already been in hospital for several months.

\*\*\*

**CANBERRA** — A communique following the annual ministerial meeting of the South East Asia Treaty Organization described the treaty area as "the most dangerous in the world" and said efforts to meet the Communist challenge there "must not fail".

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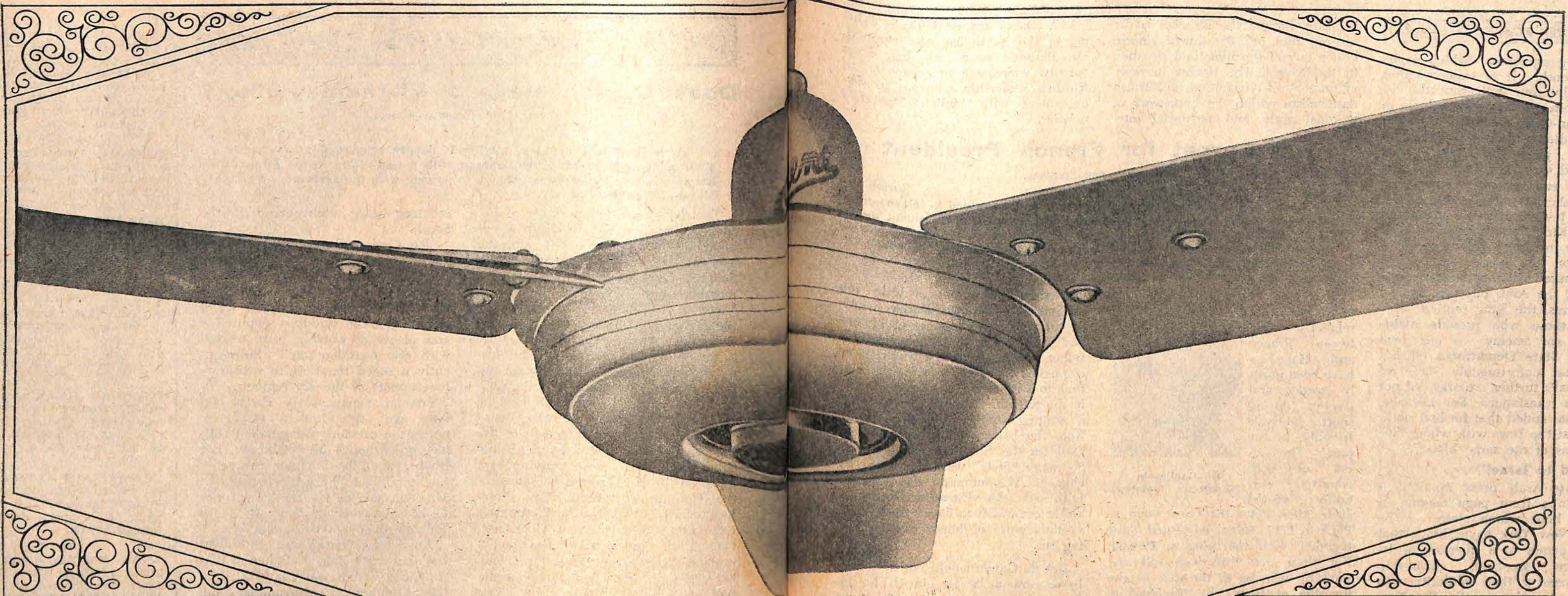
**SINGAPORE** — Singapore Premier Lee Kuan Yew said he hoped India would play a "greater role" in South-east Asia and thereby help stabilize the region. India had "a vital stake here for her own long-term security".

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**PAPEETE** — France began a series of nuclear tests on the Pacific island of Mururoa, in French Polynesia.

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**SYDNEY** — Leading Australian athletes believe their country may soon compete in the Asian Games. At the recent Foreign Ministers' Conference in Seoul, Australia was for the first time rated Asian.



# ENGINEERS TO OUTLAST MANY MAN SUMMERS



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FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

the existing agreement which expired last month. It is expected that President Johnson will grant the request despite the current coolness in Washington-Cairo relations.

The studied rudeness to President Johnson's guest by New York's Mayor and Governor, both of whom cancelled engagements with King Feisal at the last minute, was in response to Jewish pressure which objected to King Feisal's remarks given in answer to press questions at a Washington luncheon.

When asked whether Saudi Arabia supported the Arab boycotts against Jewish firms, the King replied, "We consider those who provide assistance to our enemy as our own enemy." State Department officials stated that unfortunately some of King Feisal's further remarks did not appear in translations. For instance, King Feisal added that he had nothing against the Jews with whom "we are cousins of the same blood".

**"Yielded to Israel"**

Moderate Arab press opinion is typified in a front page column in *L'Orient* here which states: "The Jews of New York have shown that when it comes to a question of Israel their American citizenship comes second to their solidarity with Zionism. In other words, the New York authorities had to yield before the pressure of Israel."

Arab leaders are usually careful to distinguish between Zionism and Israel on the one hand, and Judaism and Jews on the other. The Arab quarrel over Palestine is that the Zionists took their land, backed by the great powers. They insist that they have nothing against the Jews, but, on the contrary, respect them as fellow monotheists, as "people of the Book".

**Iraq Peace Hopes**

In Baghdad the persistent efforts of Prime Minister Abdel Rahman Bazzaz are paying off. Last week Baghdad Radio reported Mullah Mustafa Barzani, leader of the dissident Kurds in the North of Iraq, as saying that he hoped "harmony and accord will prevail among the Arabs and Kurds under President Aref".

In a message addressed to Prime

Minister Bazzaz the Kurdish leader assured him of "the Kurds' sincere desire to end the unnatural situation in the North". Dr. Bazzaz in reply affirmed "full recognition of Kurdish nationalism within the framework of national unity and territorial inte-

grity". Press reports indicate fighting in the North has now stopped. Dr. Bazzaz's peace call has been equally welcomed by elements of Kurdish leadership who are in disagreement with Mullah Mustafa's policies.

**Red Carpet for French President**

FROM PIERRE SPOERRI

Zurich

Every night millions of European eyes have been glued to television screens to hear and see the latest words and gestures of President de Gaulle and his Russian hosts in Moscow. Seldom in the last decade has a visit of a statesman roused the attention of the leaders and the people of Europe so much. And seldom has it been so uncertain what de Gaulle himself and his hosts were expected to achieve.

It is easy to point out that relations between France and Russia have been mostly stormy, and only during short intervals friendly, in the past. The rulers of both countries certainly visited



De Gaulle—in Napoleon's footsteps

each other—Peter the Great went to Paris in 1717, Napoleon visited Tilsit together with the King of Prussia. But often such visits were followed soon by war, as in the case of the invasion of Russia by Napoleon in 1812.

Even de Gaulle had such a disappointment when he flew to visit Stalin in the Russian capital in November 1944 together with his then closest adviser Bidault. The Normandy invasion had succeeded and the end of the Hitler regime was close at hand. After long negotiations de Gaulle and the Russians signed on December 10 a Russian-French treaty aimed mainly at containing the danger of a resurgent Germany after the end of the war.

But soon came one of the greatest deceptions of de Gaulle's career. Within a few weeks of his visit to Moscow, America, Britain and Russia settled in Yalta without him the future of Germany and Eastern Europe. This snub de Gaulle has never forgotten and if he is given half a chance, he is determined to pay it back.

It is easy to stress all the extraordinary circumstances surrounding de Gaulle's visit to Soviet Russia.

Obviously, and almost a little too obviously, the Russian leaders wanted to appeal to the sense of history and of greatness of the French President. No other reason would have compelled them to open for the first time to a Chief of State an apartment in the Kremlin itself and to have let a visiting foreign dignitary speak from the balcony of Moscow's City Hall for the first time since Lenin. So many "firsts" were not there by chance. The intention was obviously to make this visit an extraordinary world event and to flatter the French visitor's sense of importance by doing so.

But de Gaulle would not be where he is now if he let himself be influenced by such things. He probably asked himself with a chuckle: "Do the people of Moscow applaud me because I am a Western leader, or because I have been described in the Russian press as a wrecker of NATO?"

**Poles Apart**

It will take weeks to know exactly what the Russian leaders and the French President have discussed when they were meeting in private or in larger negotiating sessions. But from the beginning, the positions on the two main issues—European security and the future of Germany—seem to have been poles apart. The Russians want to use de Gaulle to confirm the *status quo* in Europe. The less trouble they get in Europe, the more they can manoeuvre in other parts. And if it were possible to leave the German question alone, without getting the Eastern European satellite nations more disturbed and

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

anxious, this would be for them the best solution.

De Gaulle's intentions are different. He feels that things must begin to move, that new solutions cannot wait. His spokesman on Foreign Affairs in the French Parliament, Maurice Schuman, described de Gaulle's visit to Moscow as that of an "icebreaker". "In no way ceasing to be, above all, a country of freedom and a Western nation," said the French President at the first gala

**Brazil Government Loses Popularity**

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

1966 means two things for the Brazilians: one is the world soccer championship, which Brazil aims to win for the third time, the other is the elections, for the Presidency in October and for Parliament in November.

Brazil, with a territory of 3,280,000 square miles, covers nearly half of South America. It has 80 million inhabitants and borders on all South American states, except Chile and Ecuador. The way Brazil goes the whole continent is likely to go. World Communism has had its eyes on it since the 'twenties. In the 'thirties it tried a violent uprising and failed. In March 1964 it came again very close to a Communist takeover. But the ordinary people and the non-Communist military revolted against the Communist-infiltrated Government of President Goulart and he fled into exile.

The new President, General Castelo Branco, started a regime of economic austerity and anti-Communist persecution. The democratic institutions were kept, but laws were issued and decrees promulgated which curtailed radically any kind of effective opposition.

Castelo Branco was able to do all this, because the revolution which brought him to power was a truly popular revolt against Communism and corruption.

But by 1966 this popular support had vanished. Castelo Branco had the difficult task of trying to heal an economy which Goulart had set on a suicidal course of inflation. In the last three months of Goulart's reign alone prices had risen 25 per cent. The inflation for the whole of 1965—after the revolution—was "only" 43 per cent. But the price for this

banquet in the Kremlin, "France would like to find a way out of this vicious circle and, at least in what concerns her, begin building new relations towards detente, accord and co-operation with the so-called 'East' European states."

One of de Gaulle's French critics, Maurice Duverger, said once that Gaullist diplomacy is "like love or a Spanish inn: everyone finds in it rather what he brings to it himself." In that sense, a lot of the hopes and many of the fears connected with de Gaulle's visit to Moscow are certainly exaggerated.

improvement was a drop in production and unemployment.

When elections for eleven governors' seats were held in November 1965, in nine states the opposition candidates were elected.

The Presidential candidate of the Government is, at this moment, the War Minister, General Costa Silva. But he is his own and not Castelo Branco's choice. His line is a rather narrow nationalism. Many therefore feel that the picture may still change by October. Some even think that Castelo Branco may try to stay on in power.

**Seato Takes Stock**

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Canberra

The SEATO ministerial council meeting took place here with the Vietnam war and aggression and subversion inspired by Communist China as the main backdrop.

At pre-conference engagements at the weekend, Britain's Foreign Minister, Mr. Michael Stewart, made clear that a substantial cutback would be made to British forces stationed in Malaysia as soon as Indonesia ends confrontation.

Britain is expected to withdraw about 50,000 troops which would leave a force of about 20,000 on the Malay Peninsula.

Speaking at a National Press Club luncheon, Mr. Stewart also indicated

Continued on next page

The week in India

**NEW DELHI**—Over 145,000 repatriates have come to India from Burma and 60,000 more are expected by the year's end, reports UNI. Most are being resettled in Madras and Andhra.

**CUTTACK**—Right Communist General Secretary Rajeshwara Rao said his Party would contest 100 Lok Sabha seats in next February's election. The Party was trying to make election adjustments with the SSP, PSP, Left Communists and Socialist Unity Centre, he said.

**RAJKOT**—Congress leader Ratilal Tanna resigned as Vice President of the district Congress Committee to press his demand for a separate Saurashtra State.

**MADRAS**—Police took into custody over 600 Right Communists in Madras State who planned to stage black flag demonstrations when Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi visited the city.

**BHUBANESWAR**—Dr. H. K. Mahatab, MP, former Orissa Chief Minister, resigned from the Congress Party.

**NEW DELHI**—The Education Commission submitted a 1500-page report to the Union Government recommending major changes in the educational system.

**NEW DELHI**—It was reported that a "non-aligned" summit meeting of Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi, President Nasser and President Tito would begin here on October 21.

**BOMBAY**—IAC pilots of the Commercial Pilots' Association went on a 24-hours' strike. They said IAC had disregarded their complaints about faulty landing facilities and unserviceable equipment on aircraft.

**ERNAKULAM**—Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi failed to persuade the rebel Kerala Congress President, K. M. George, to agree to a merger of his party with the National Congress before next year's election.

**NEW DELHI**—Russia has agreed to supply arms to Pakistan, reported the *Indian Express* Moscow correspondent. The decision was said to have been made at a meeting in Moscow of Pakistan Chief of Air Staff Noor Khan and Soviet Defence Minister Malinovsky. Soviet officials later denied the report.

**CALCUTTA**—Over 400,000 people, mainly from famine-hit Orissa, and parts of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh, have moved into Greater Calcutta in the last few weeks.

**FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS**

that Britain considered it probably had only a limited time in Singapore and if withdrawal became necessary a large proportion of British forces would be switched to bases in Australia.

But Britain is under pressure from Australia and New Zealand as well as the United States to remain in the area as long as possible.

Thailand, worried about growing Communist infiltration and subversion in its north-east provinces, has submitted a plan to counter this. Australia is expected to give strong support to the plan and also seek

reaffirmation that the defeat of the Communist campaign in South Vietnam is essential to the security of South-East Asia.

Meanwhile, the Foreign Ministers of the major powers are not optimistic about the possibility of a nego-

**The week**

**ARGENTINE COUP**

**Buenos Aires**—Argentine armed forces evicted President Illia, dissolved all political parties and Congress, and installed Lieutenant General Juan Carlos Onganía as provisional president. Fears of a return to power by the Peronists (followers of the exiled dictator Peron), charges of cor-

rupted settlement in Vietnam.

Mr. Stewart described Britain's attempts to secure peace in Vietnam as a "difficult and disappointing road" while the US Secretary of State, Mr. Rusk, said he could see no prospect of Hanoi giving up.

**elsewhere**

ruption and fear of Communist influence, contributed to the military leader's decision to take power. General Onganía, 52, resigned as Commander-in-Chief last November after differences with the Government. There was no fighting in the take-over.

**KENYATTA VICTORY**

**Nairobi** — President Kenyatta's party, KANU, won 21 out of 30 parliamentary seats in Kenya's "little election", regarded as a trial of strength with the KPU, the party of the former Vice President, pro-Communist Oginga Odinga, who recently broke with Kenyatta. The KPU won 9 seats.

**SEAMEN GO BACK**

**London**—The British National Seamen's Union ended a 47-day strike which tied up over 900 ships and affected 27,000 men. Prime Minister Wilson had earlier told Parliament that a group of Communists, some inside the union and some outside, had exploited the seamen's real grievances to control and prolong the strike.

**PETTICOAT RULERS**

**Santo Domingo**—Women will govern all 26 provinces in the Caribbean Republic of Dominica under the new President, Joaquin Balaguer, who was inaugurated recently. Authoritative sources said the appointments would give recognition to the women's contribution to the victory of Balaguer's Reformist Party in last month's election. Women wanting an end to the country's civil strife are believed to have voted overwhelmingly for the conservative Balaguer.

**ROME-BELGRADE THAW**

**Belgrade**—After two years' negotiations, Yugoslavia and the Vatican agreed to exchange official representatives, thus taking the first step towards resuming full diplomatic relations, which were broken off 14 years ago.

**ON THE Spot**  
HIMMAT meets the people

**"I did not fast on a matter of principle"—Bapat**

"YOU WILL FIND," N. G. Goray told me, "that Senapati Bapat is a guileless man. Once, when I was leading a satyagraha party into Goa, then under Portuguese rule, Senapati turned up. I asked him, 'What brings you here?' He replied, 'I want to march with you.' 'But you are already 75 years old and have played your part well.'"

"Senapati explained: 'An astrologer told me I would die at 75. Instead of dying in bed I would rather be killed fighting for Goa's freedom.'"

That is Senapati Bapat, a life-long warrior for many causes. Now at 82, he calls himself "useless" and complains that his memory and his hands are not as good as they were. In the Poona home of a doctor friend, he spends most of his day reading Marathi magazines and papers. He wears a grey cap and a white kurta through which you can see strings of sacred thread. His beard has not been trimmed in a long time and his walrus moustache hides his lips and his two teeth.

**Pledge to Friend**

What, I asked him, is your thinking on the Maharashtra-Mysore boundary issue?

"What can I say?"  
But didn't you go on a fast on this issue in May? Surely you have something to say?

"I did not fast for a principle. I only went on fast because I had promised one friend of mine that if he went on a fast, I'd join him."

He noted the look of surprise on my face. I asked myself: "Here is the man whose critical condition during the fast speeded up the Congress Working Committee to meet and appoint the one-man Boundary Commission and now he says he did not fight for the principle of Maharashtra claiming the boundary areas from Mysore!"

Senapati repeated: "The only

principle involved was the principle of keeping a promise to a friend."

He gave me the name of his friend and told me he was "a private citizen of Belgaum", the most disputed city.

"Now I am waiting to see what happens on July 5. Then I'll have to consult with my friends after the Congress Working Committee announces its decision."

Bapatji volunteered that on the third day of the fast, "I felt almost gone, but on the fourth day I felt better." He broke the fast shortly afterwards.

**"Mesmerized by a Man"**

"I want to go," he said, "I don't want to stay because I can't do anything."

But you have had an interesting life.

"Certainly. Everyone has had an interesting life if one looks at it properly. Chance has played a great part in mine.

"I come," he recalled, "from a very poor family, and I remain poor still. I gave the best years of my life to the service of my country because I was mesmerized by a man.

"I was in college at 22 and was still very much of a villager concerned only about my career and how to serve my family. In 1902 a physical training instructor came and said I was meant to do something for my country—something revolutionary. Till then I had never thought about the country. One day he made me touch a sword and repeat what he said. From that day I decided to serve my country, not just my family."

Bapatji left Bombay University in 1903 with a degree in philosophy. He was a scholar in Sanskrit, and a brilliant one at that. Oddly enough he applied for a technical scholarship to England and got it. He sailed for Britain and entered the Herriot

Watt College in Edinburgh to study mechanical engineering.

Someone suggested he join the Temperance Lodge and so he did. Then, John Dingwall, a Socialist, asked him to address the Independent Labour Party on India. That was the turning point. He read three books to prepare the lecture: Dada-bhai Naoroji's "Poverty in India", a book by Digby and one called "Citizen of India". "Then I became a complete revolutionary."

His address was printed and distributed to some friends in India. The Bombay University Syndicate got hold of it and demanded an explanation for his dabbling in politics. Bapat fought back and asserted his right to have his views. He lost his scholarship all the same.

He went to India House, then started by a man called Shamji, and met other revolutionaries like Veer Savarkar. In 1907 he left for Paris. His purpose: To learn bomb-making!

Bapat recalls this period with some humour. In Paris his fellow revolutionaries were Hemchandra Das and Mirza Abbas from Bengal. But they didn't find a man to teach them bomb-making. They discovered a soap-maker who taught them a little about the use of picric acid. Finally they ran into a Russian chemical engineer who had 50 sheets of formulas of how to make bombs. But it was all in Russian. Who could translate it? It was a delicate matter.

**To Jail for 17 Years**

Undaunted, Bapatji got a Russian girl whom he had met to meet him in Berlin. He slipped the charts to her and collected the translation later in England.

On arrival in India he went to Bengal, home of the terrorists at that time. Someone threw a bomb at a magistrate. A friend squealed that Bapat was one of the instigators. Bapat disappeared underground. But he was later arrested.

How long have you spent in jail?  
"Seventeen years in all, including two seven-year sentences."

Did you work at any point?  
"Yes, from 1915 to 1918 I was sub-editor of Tilak's paper Maratha in English. I've translated 12 books

Continued on next page

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# LETTERS

## HOVERESTIMATION

I have just received my HIMMAT of June 10. Someone has misled you on the Channel Tunnel and Hovercraft.

1. The regular British ferry steamers cross in 1½ hours, not 5. Apparently the Hovercraft takes an hour—I think it could do better.
2. But the English Channel is about the most heavily used sea-way in the world—some 500 ships a day each way.
3. Hovercraft skimming the waves at right angles to the main flow would not be popular (or allowed) in fogs which are a frequent hazard.
4. Waves over 4½ feet are reckoned to be too much for a Hovercraft and are often more than that in the Channel.
5. Vessels with a capacity of 250

## ON THE SPOT—from page 15

from English into Marathi. I worked on the Marathi Encyclopaedia of Mr. Khedkar. I left it for the Mulshi satyagraha."

It was this satyagraha that made Bapat famous and earned him the name of Senapati, "General". When the Tata-Hydro-Electric project was being built the land of some villagers was submerged. Tatas offered money as compensation. Bapat insisted that land be offered or else the peasants would use the money to repay money-lenders and remain landless. His campaign went on for three years from 1921 to 1924.

Bapat evolved his own peculiar theory of satyagraha. He believes that one should start peacefully with words, but then proceed step by step to physical violence.

Are you happy now that freedom is won?

"I'm not happy now."

Why?

"People swallow too much money. The Government is not working properly. I don't like the Congress Government. It is not democracy, but plutocracy—money-crazy."

His old eyes lit up when he heard of the new revolutionaries of India, young, but determined to make India arise in all her glory.

He was thoughtful when I told him that his job now was to unite India

R. M. LALA

passengers and 35 cars are not a serious contribution to coping with the traffic.

The capacity of a railway tunnel with cars (and passengers in them) loaded on trains is 3600 cars an hour in each direction.

The Hovercraft may have its uses in some parts of India but on costs to date its chance of earning enough to pay its way are remote.

M. A. CAMERON\*

Calcutta 16

\* This week's Rs. 10 prize winner

## MAKE JUDGESHIP PAY

The resignation of Mr. Justice H. R. Gokhale should be more than a good eye-opener for those who matter.

His considered views fully the dissatisfaction prevailing in the Indian judiciary which is known the world over for its impartiality and uprightiness. Never has a judge in India been caught or removed on charges of corruption or nepotism.

Surely then our judges deserve all that would enable them to maintain this upright standard. That being the case, is it not sad that a judge had to lay down his office primarily for monetary considerations and due to the falling standards of dignity and status attached to the high seat of justice?

M. M. TALWAR

Bombay 3

## DEVALUATION A DRUG

Mr. C. N. Vakil has rightly advised our rulers to keep their mouths shut and begin silently to chalk out measures so that we can derive the maximum advantages from the devaluation. It was utterly puerile on the part of our Grand Moghuls that for a few days after the devaluation they behaved as if they have shot a most ferocious tiger, the flesh of which will serve as a badly needed tonic to our jerry-built economy. Only after some time harsh realities descended on them and they confessed

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

that devaluation is not the panacea for our economic ills as they were telling the people but "a concentrated drug" which will only be effective if certain follow-up actions are to be carried out.

The first follow-up action is that there should be the utmost economy everywhere. But before preaching to our hard-pressed people to tighten their belts still more, our leaders would do well to set an example by cutting their own coat according to the cloth available.

B. D. SHAH

Bombay 1

## QUALITY-CONTROL

Professor Vakil's article on devaluation written in a lucid non-technical style is really thought-provoking. Foreign currency can now buy more goods and services from this country. But that is correct only as far as the economic theory is concerned. It is not the competitive price alone which determines our foreign market potentiality. The magnificent obsession with the foreign buyer is "QUALITY".

Further because of the rise in the rupee cost of the imports and the failure of the much-patronized import substitution, our product will become still cruder and will prove definitely repulsive to any discriminating foreign buyer. The only way out from this crisis is cost reduction by creating cost-consciousness amongst the industrialists and a strict quality-control. In this connection, the statutory cost audit and strict governmental quality-control measures will be most essential. Will the Government take suitable steps so that we get all the beneficial effects of this weapon of devaluation?

V. SUBRAHMANYAN

Calcutta 1

## This was a life

### OLIVER CROMWELL

1599—1658

CROMWELL was in some respects the Mao Tse-tung of England's Revolution—the strong man of the struggle between the emergent forces, represented by Parliament, and of feudal dictatorship represented by King Charles I.

Son of a small landowner in Huntingdon, Cromwell attended Sydney Sussex College, Cambridge, and from 1628 represented his home town in Parliament. Till the Civil War began in 1642 he was little known, and would have remained so but for the passionate Puritan faith which shaped his character and impelled him to take charge of events.

At Edgehill, first indecisive battle of the war, Cromwell commanded a troop of horse. Seeing the rout of Parliamentary levies by the dashing, though undisciplined, Royalist gentry, he decided that men of chivalry must be met by men of conviction.

"A few honest men are better than numbers," he said. "I had rather have a plain russet-coated captain that knows what he fights for and loves what he knows, than that which you call a gentleman and is nothing else."

Cromwell returned to eastern England to raise and train such troops. At the battles of Marston Moor (1644) and Naseby (1645), they played a decisive part under his command in defeating the Royalists. King Charles became a prisoner, but continued to intrigue, drawing the Scots into a second civil war against their former allies, the Parliamentarians. Cromwell's "Ironsides", as they came to be known, smashed the Scots.

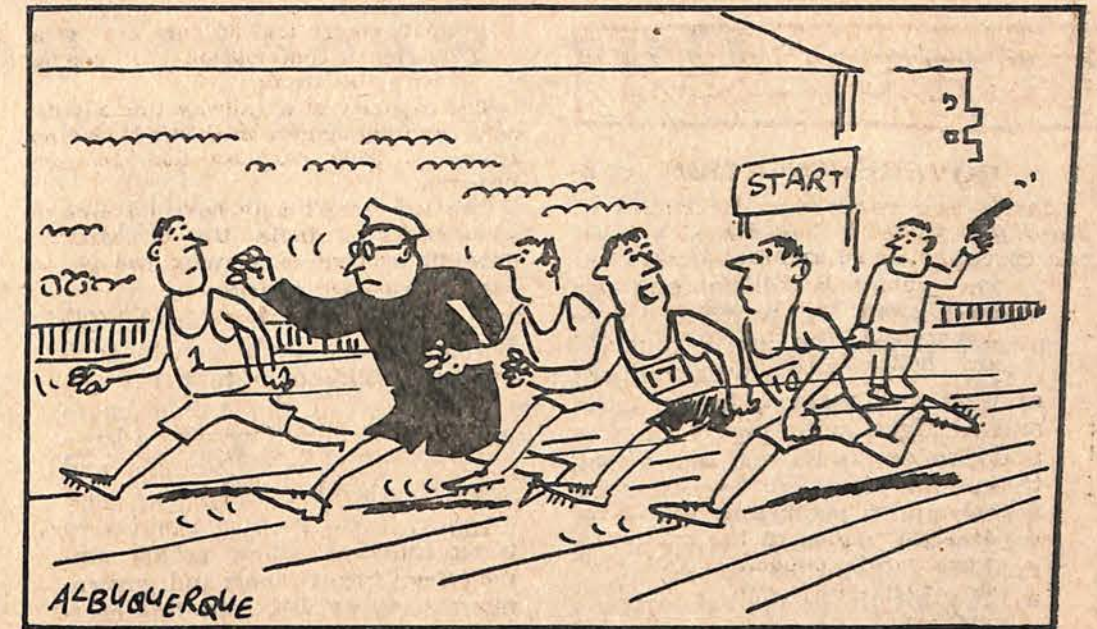
The Army, under Cromwell, now insisted on the trial and execution of the King. Parliament was purged of members who disagreed.

In 1653 he was given the title Lord Protector. In less than 10 years, through force of character, rather than through genius or any premeditated plan, the unknown country squire had become ruler of Britain.

Under his government order was restored, commerce, education and arts encouraged, a measure of religious freedom granted, and England restored as a power in the world.

Passionate in word and act, sometimes tragically mistaken, Cromwell was never insincere in his resolve to pursue the right as he saw it. He refused the title of king, lived in simple style with his family and told an artist to depict him "warts and all".

Chaos followed his death in 1658. Two years later Charles II was restored to his throne amidst popular acclaim.



"He's just practising for the political race."

## UNDER THE LENS—from page 7

in which an expanding population, vast amounts of created money and a neglect of the production of essentials of life has led to an endemic shortage of small goods. If the psychology of "hold no money, buy what you can with it" is to be answered—and it has to be answered if we are to deal with high prices—the Government must take certain essential steps in the interests of all working people.

The first of these is a drastic cutting down of Government expenditure by as much as 15 per cent in the next two years. All unnecessary non-development expenditure—and scrutiny will reveal many regular items that finance politically important but economically unproductive groups—should be eliminated.

The late Mr. Shastri's idea of a plan holiday—consolidation of what has been achieved and completion expeditiously of what has been begun—should be adopted for the next two years. Meanwhile the target should be a national effort to improve agricultural productivity by 25 per cent, full utilization of our irrigation potential and industrial production up to and even exceeding installed capacity.

Secondly, government officials—and by these I mean the peon and the clerk as well as the IAS and ICS cadres—should do their duty by the people on whose behalf they administer. This is not a matter of a "fiat", but of "administrative conscience". Action against defaulters, high or low, must be swift as well as just, unimpeded by political interference or weakness.

If educated and conscious public opinion in turn demands high standards of integrity and work from the administration, it will set a norm from which the voiceless common man will benefit.

The Government, which spends large sums of money in promoting art and culture, would do well to examine the use of musical demonstrations such as that of "India Arise" produced by the patriotic youth of Moral Re-Armament. Backed by the passionate concern for the nation of these young people such demonstrations have the power to multiply the spirit which can inspire the government servant to "serve" the nation, induce the businessman and small merchant to refuse the opportunity to profiteer and unite the vast mass of our working people in a common endeavour for India's greatness.

## VIEWPOINT

### COMPETITION

\* Will devaluation benefit India's economy?

Closing date: July 22

\*\* India's Vietnam policy has never been non-aligned.

Closing date: August 5

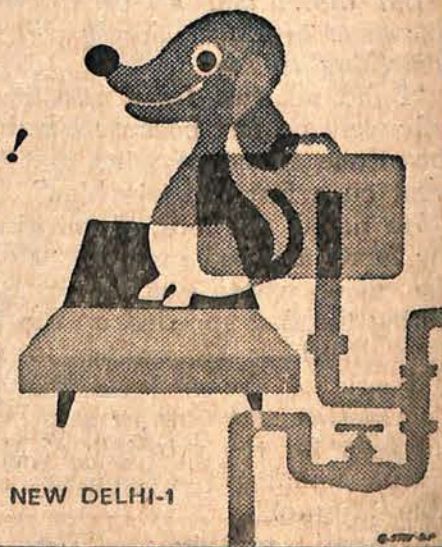
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# Our Secret Bomb

By Rajmohan Gandhi

MAHATMA GANDHI'S *khadi* campaign was not exactly a fad. Today *khadi* does not have the same relevance. But behind that campaign was a realism and an understanding of modern economics that may be useful today.

Gandhi saw there were millions of men and women, in our cities and villages, with plenty of time and labour to spare. By giving them an inexpensive spinning wheel, and a nationalist reason as well as an income for using it, he enabled millions of people to be a little bit richer than they were.

Self-styled modernists scoffed at the whole idea, but at least for some of them the reason for their opposition was their own laziness and pride that went against sitting down with a small wooden machine and plying it for a few hours each day. Their point that large-scale factories could produce cheaper and better cloth was certainly valid, but the plain economic fact was that as a result of the *charkha* millions were producing something they were not producing before.

## Make as Well as Take

Gandhi knew the value of man and of his labour. Perhaps we need to recall that today. Our vast millions are an asset, not a liability. The other day I heard a father tell me in the presence of one of his sons that he was sorry he had children. His insensitivity was not worse than his failure to understand what his sons could be and do.

Unless we accept the theory that it is best to eliminate a few million of our population by subtle or open mass murder, we should plan intelligently how to use the brains, hands and hearts of our people. The economic task before our country is titanic but can be simply stated: how to convert our millions from consumers into producers. Everyone must make as well as take.

We must discover the latest equivalents of the *charkha*. What is it that our students, fathers, mothers, teachers, clerks, peasants, workers, businessmen and the unemployed can do during the many free hours they have?

Is there not something our people can produce in their homes which will help, for instance, in

solving our housing problem? It sounds a remote possibility, and it is not easy to picture bricks or cement or roofs and windows being fabricated inside our homes, but I claim it is not beyond the ingenuity of today's man to achieve something akin to that.

Simpler than this would be to make use of situations where large numbers of able-bodied men and women assemble under one roof and are therefore in a position to work together. Our school students, college students and government servants fall into this category.

## Revolution in Schools

If our schools and colleges do not turn out young men and women who know how to use their hands and enjoy using them, they merely add to our consuming and wealth-draining population. Which is precisely what is happening today.

To say that our educational system requires to be completely revolutionized is an understatement. For that we shall need a new type of teacher who is able to make our boys and girls practical, mechanics-minded and work-oriented. Teachers of this kind will not be raised by exhortation. A number of intelligent men will have to devote themselves to forging a battery of such teachers.

It ought to be one of Indra Gandhi's main aims to bring about this transformation in the running of our schools and colleges. There are 60 million school children already in the country, and nearly two million in colleges or other post-school institutions. This is potentially a massive work force.

So is the enormous army of government servants, Central, State, municipal or *panchayat*. File-pushing and rubber-stamping cannot and should not be done away with, but I cannot imagine that these activities should be the ultimate destiny of hundreds of thousands of our finest men and women who enter government service.

*Chaprasis* and other servants cannot and should not be dispensed with, but I cannot believe that the permanent fate of scores of thousands of strong men should be to carry files, cups of tea or slips of paper in and out of offices.

A senior government servant tells me that he only has work for an hour a day, if that. His Secretary, he admits, works himself to death from eight to eight, but is generally doing work which should be done by his juniors. The Secretary prefers, martyr-like, to pore over minute details when he should really be taking bold decisions on larger issues.

Nor do I think it altogether absurd to contemplate a course of physical work for an hour or two a day by our government servants.

Then there are the glorious battalions of strollers and loiterers to be found in every town and village. Bombay's Marine Drive is fascinating on any evening, and even more so on a Sunday. Tens of thousands of men and women, young and old, jostle one another while occupying every square inch on the sea-side pavement. Seeking fresh air and fresh faces and an escape from the cramped and ugly routine of their home and office life, they spend hours on their Marine Drive pastime.

They are among the brightest and most talented people of Bombay. They are fit and not lacking in energy. Together they constitute a fantastic potential wealth.

## Asset not Liability

The current attitude to our population, of treating it as a painful liability, can be compared to the foolishness of a man who has stacks of hundred-rupee, ten-rupee, five-rupee, two-rupee and one-rupee notes but regards them as mere scraps of paper, in fact a burden on his storage space, and uses only his metal coins. If he continues in that view, it will not be too long before he takes steps to destroy those cumbersome bits of paper.

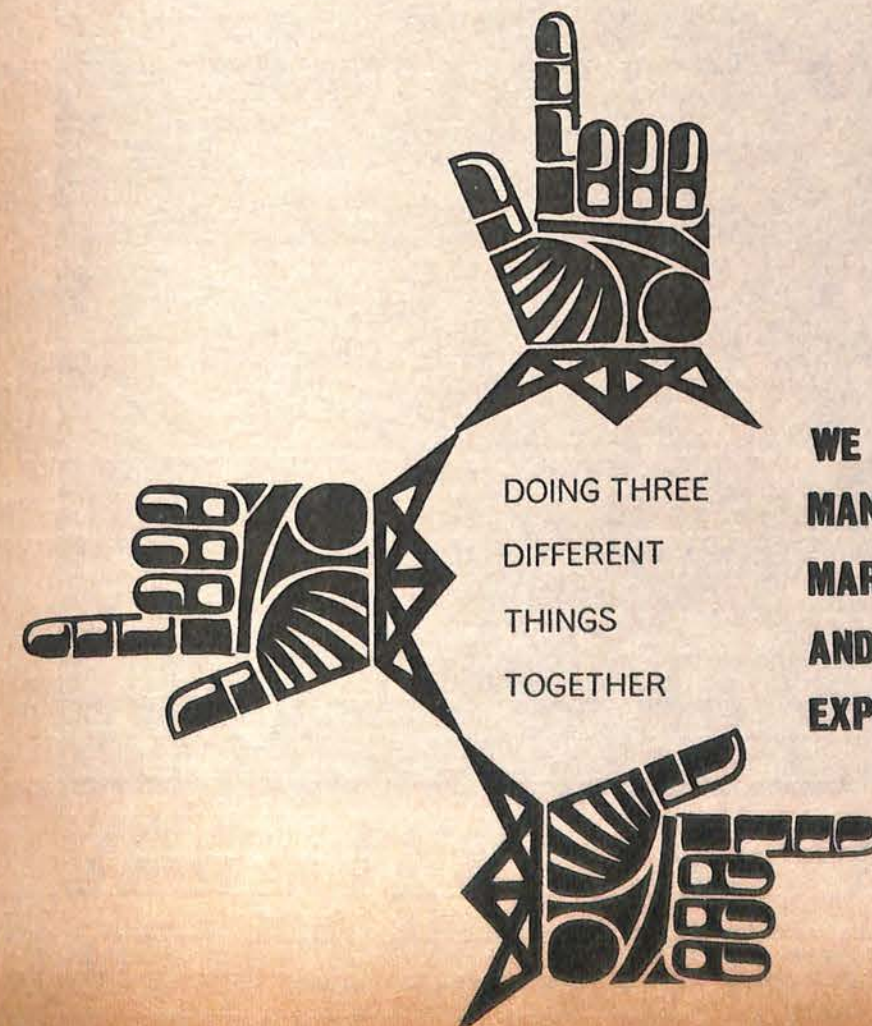
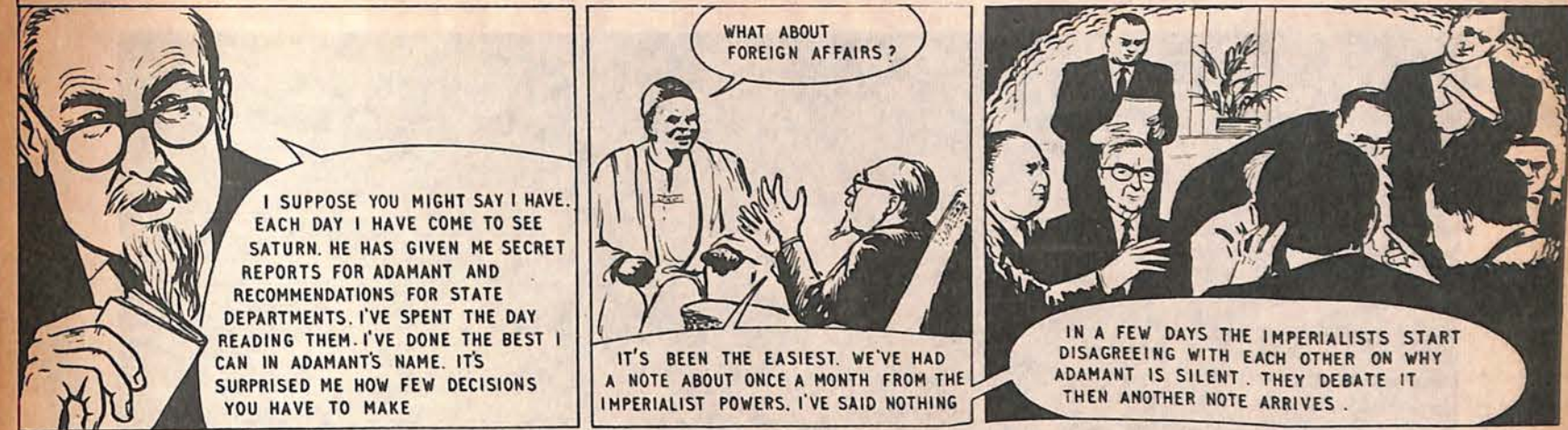
If only we knew how to use them, our many millions will prove our secret bomb.

India requires a greater attention to man, to one another. If we fail to bring the best out of our men and women, their brain and their brawn, we shall also neglect, misuse or destroy our very limited material resources.

And only man can bring the best out of man. There is no easy path to our national regeneration that ignores the need of a new kind of leadership—vigorous, unselfish and fearless—at all levels.

# THE DICTATORS SLIPPERS by PETER HOWARD

Episode 17



**WE MANUFACTURE, MARKET AND EXPORT!**

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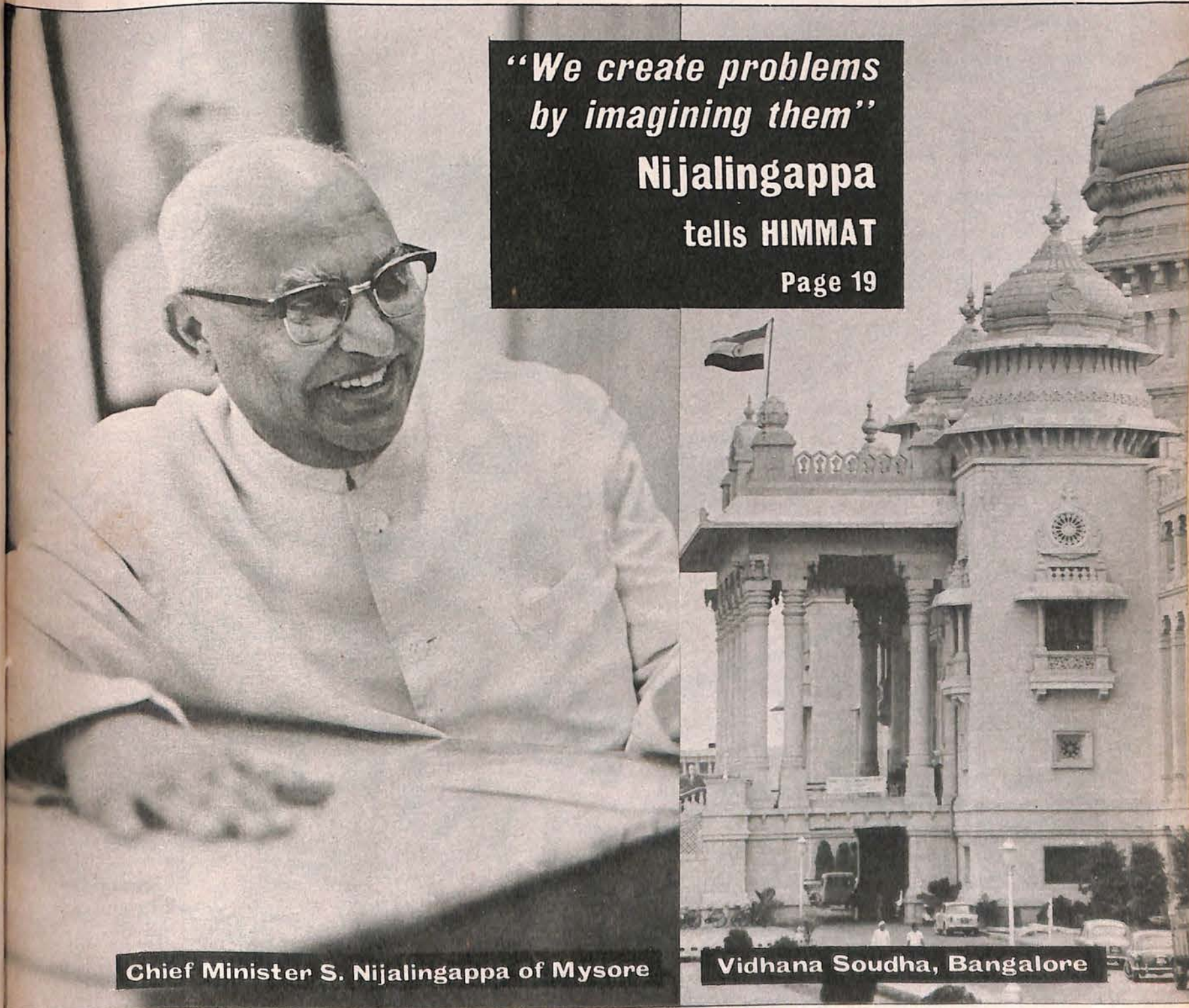
# HIMMAT

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*"We create problems  
by imagining them"*  
**Nijalingappa**  
tells HIMMAT  
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Chief Minister S. Nijalingappa of Mysore

Vidhana Soudha, Bangalore

## 3RD TEST AT NOTTINGHAM

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