



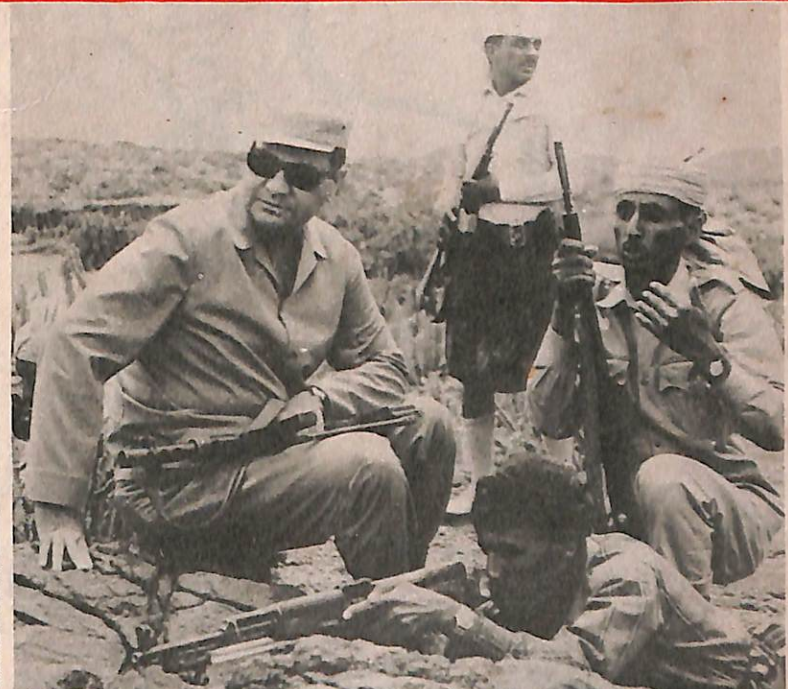
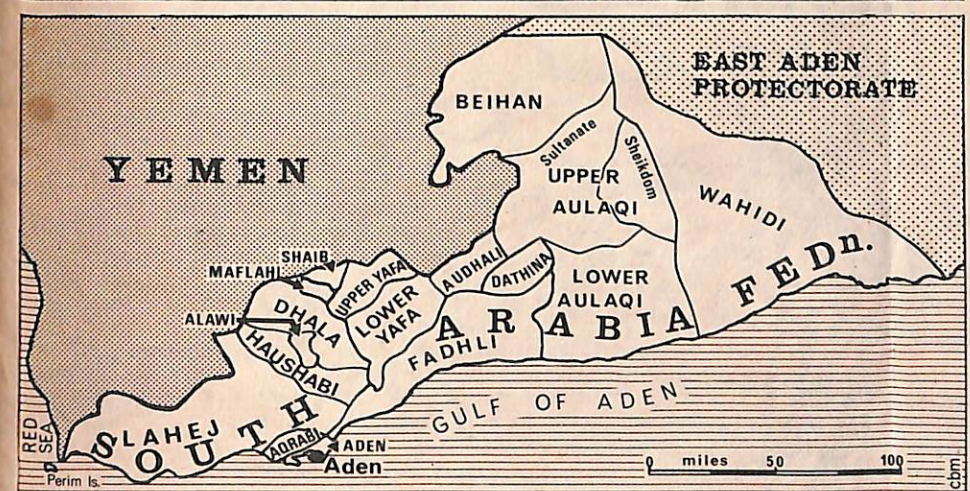
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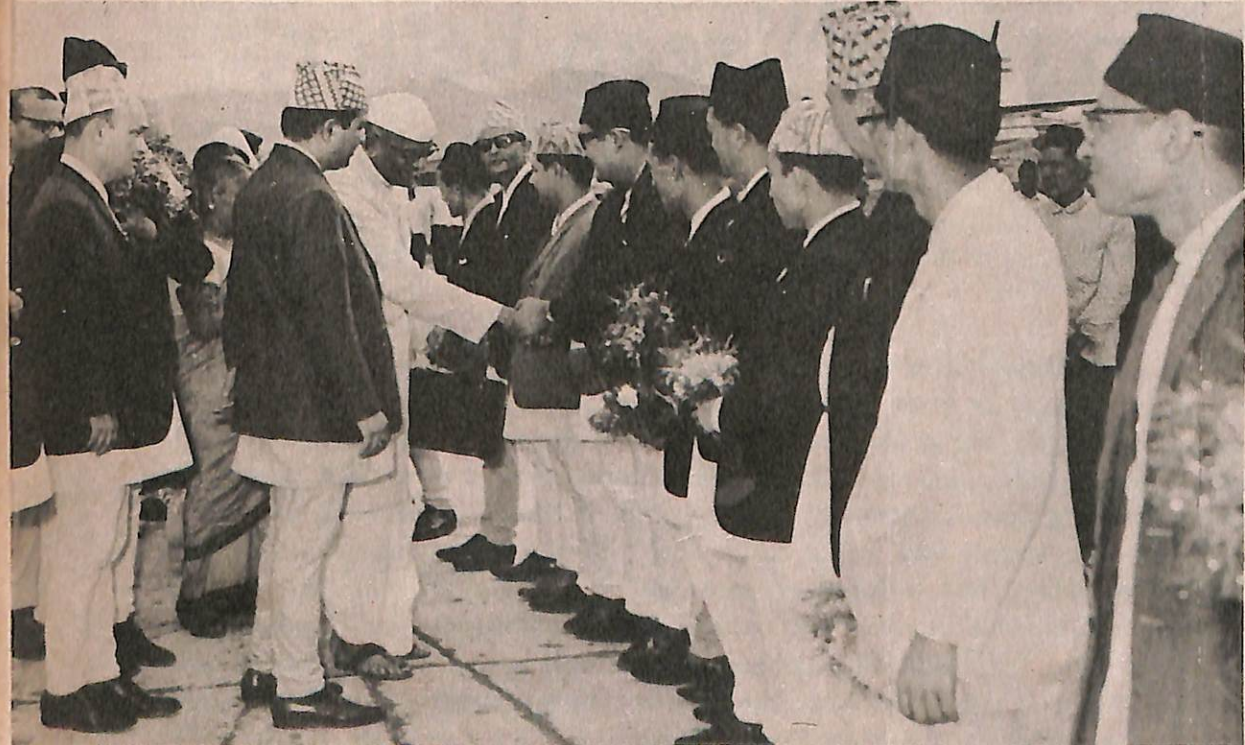
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The missing men of South Arabia p.7



FLOSY leader Abdel Qawee Mackawee with guerrillas in Yemen hills



Nepal's Red Carpet for India p.6

Speaker Sanjeeva Reddy and MPs at Kathmandu

HINDI CHAUVINISM BACKFIRES p.5



To help them reap better...
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sow better



We help them sow better by making better equipment possible like tractors that plough an acre an hour, bulldozers, scrapers, traxcavators, superphosphate plants. This is only the groundwork behind our efforts in making more food possible. We've been thinking of food from other angles as well. Like dairy, for instance. Leading dairies depend on us for complete dairy equipment. And that's not all. We also supply and install cattle feed plants, bulk handling equipment, refrigeration plants, bacon factories, slaughter house equipment...Our efforts in making more food possible are backed by collaborators like Caterpillar—people who move the earth; Chemiebau who are well known for the design and supply of chemical plants all over the world; Atlas—famous for refrigeration plants, bacon factories, slaughter house equipment; Niro Atomizer, Paasch and Silkeborg, Wright Hargreaves—manufacturers of dairy equipment, Buhler—designers of bulk handling and grain storage plants...

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HIMMAT

Asia's new voice

WEEKLY

BOMBAY FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 22, 1967

Crops and character

Any strategy which does not enthuse all our farmers, big or small, will not achieve the desired results.

JAGJIVAN RAM, Food and Agriculture Minister

MR JAGJIVAN RAM'S statement is true but does it go far enough? Not only the farmers, but *all* our citizens need to become enthused about agriculture. We need a revolution, not only in techniques, but in attitudes towards the land that feeds us and those who work upon it.

Why can Japan, with only 15 per cent arable land, produce almost enough to feed her 100 million people—and on farms averaging less than 2½ acres? Is it only modern techniques, or is it also that Japanese farmers work harder because they want to improve living standards? Is it a factor that their children learn in school to be proud to be farmers?

Yet in India, where 70 per cent of the people live on the land, agriculture has taken second place. Farming, often, is the last thing young men think of when choosing a career. Lakhs each year quit the land for cities (1500 a week come into Bombay alone), where unemployment figures rise.

Five Year Plans that ignore the human factor will fail, as in the past. New seeds, more irrigation and fertilisers will not themselves inspire men to work hard, or choose a career in agriculture. But if society held the tiller of the soil in high regard, the situation would change.

India can beat her food shortage. Dr B. R. Pal, Director of the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, believes that by 1971 we can produce annually 120 million tons of grain—seven million tons more than needed to feed our estimated population by that year. This underlines incidentally, the misplaced effort of programmes to control the population.

Our agriculture should be our pride and glory, our farms and villages a pattern. Is it not the destiny of the land we call "Mother India" to cultivate crops and character, and to harvest a strong nation independent of imported food, able to share her plenty with neighbours?

The Morarji-round

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER'S foreign tour would seem to have made a solid contribution towards creating—abroad at least—confidence and hope that India can weather the storm. In the countries visited so far, Mr Morarji Desai has been received and honoured as though he were Prime Minister. In Washing-

ton President Johnson went to the unusual extent of giving him an appointment two months in advance.

Mr Desai's inimitable emphatic style has proved an asset. People have responded to his decisive answers to questions. To an image of a country floundering and vacillating, he has succeeded in bringing an impression of strength and purpose.

The pay-off has, of course, yet to come. Will investors continue to pour capital into India? Will the aid-giving countries continue their support on the past scale? And will India in fact be able to realise Mr Desai's assurances and overcome the grave political and economic problems which she faces?

There is already every indication that the first two questions will be answered in the affirmative. The answer to the last will depend on wiser and bolder leadership in Delhi, an emphasis on national essentials rather than purely political issues.

Morarji Desai will return from his tour with considerable prestige. It could enable him to give more of the kind of leadership so much needed in Delhi.

China's other rooms

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER'S statement, at a Washington press conference, that Taiwan is an independent country, would seem to be a sensible recognition of what has in fact existed for the last 18 years. The External Affairs Ministry spokesman's reply, in New Delhi, does not seem so sensible.

The spokesman was reported as saying India's policy towards recognition of one China only was unchanged. That policy, as expressed by India's UN representative nine years ago, was that Taiwan is "another room in China's house which the Chinese want to liberate".

How many other "rooms" does China seek to "liberate"—Sikkim, for example, or Ladakh or NEFA? Does the External Affairs Ministry acquiesce in the Chinese view about them also? There is some strange and antiquated thinking lingering on in the External Affairs Ministry these days.

African lead

WHEN INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCES so often end in disillusionment, the Organisation of African Unity meeting in the Congo capital of Kinshasa last week brought good news from an unexpected quarter.

Kenya and Somalia, at the conference, decided to hold talks on ending their four-year border dispute. Hostile propaganda is to cease at once. Further discussions will take place under Zambian mediation.

The OAU also appointed a six-nation mission to offer mediation in the Nigerian conflict. The Nigerian Federal Government has said the mission can come to Lagos. The move is the most constructive yet to stop the fighting which began eleven weeks ago.

In tackling specific situations in their own continent, rather than pontificating about the problems of others, the Africans have given a commendable lead.

Briefly speaking...

And now floods

BIHAR had hardly got over the worst of its drought and famine when the flooding Ganga River took its toll. Over a million and a half people have been affected in the districts between Buxar and Ajmahal which cover about 1000 square miles. Latest reports are that crops and property worth at least Rs 40 crores have been destroyed. It has certainly been a tough year for the people of Bihar.

Mob rule

IN KOTTAYAM a mob of 200, said to have been led by the local Marxist MLA, stormed Kerala's daily newspaper *Malayala Manorama* and forced it to close down last week.

The *Manorama* was the one newspaper which had decided to publish in spite of the state-wide, Government inspired *bandh*. Four employees were assaulted and windows smashed. Another mob forced the newspaper's Calicut office to close down also.

If State Governments like that of Mr Namboodiripad are not going to guarantee freedom of the press and give the normal protection due to essential services, then the Centre should step in. Why should the Army not maintain order in a situation like this when the State police, obviously under local political orders, look the other way?

Pride of the Clyde

WHILE THE Queen Mary set off on her 1001st and final crossing of the Atlantic last week preparations were racing ahead for the launching this week of the Q4 by Queen Elizabeth at Clydebank in Scotland. The new 58,000-ton liner will cost £29 million when completed. It will have the most advanced computer system ever installed in a merchant ship. This will not only perform all logging of data and alarm control of main machinery but will constantly furnish the captain with information to enable the ship to steer the most economical course and speed. That other great Cunarder, the Queen Elizabeth, largest liner ever built, is due to be sold next year.

Jumbo thanks

LAST YEAR, when newspaper reports told of imminent famine in India, Holland's school children started fasting to save money to send to India. This touched off a nation-wide fund-raising campaign which produced more than Rs 3 crores in a few days. This generosity cooled off, however, when Indian Cabinet Ministers started saying that the famine reports were exaggerated and that India could cope quite well without help.

But now some Indian children

When the millions applaud, you ask yourself what harm you have done; when they censure you, what good.

CHARLES CALEB COLTON 1780-1832



have done much to undo the harm caused by their elders. They have sent a baby elephant, Suseela, to the children of Holland. Born and captured in Kerala, Suseela was handed over by Veena Goel, daughter of the Indian Embassy First Secretary in The Hague, and received by Elly Jansen of Amsterdam on behalf of the children of Holland. Suseela will reside at the Amsterdam Zoo, a living "Thank You" from the children of India.

Our picture shows Indian Ambassador H. N. Haksar (extreme right).

Plagued by dullness

WIDELY PUBLISHED in the Pakistan press recently were the findings of a seven-man committee set up to report on the nation's State-controlled Radio. According to their 200-page report, the committee found the news bulletins generally loaded with unimportant statements of Ministers and tour itineraries of VIPs. Listeners were quoted as complaining that Radio Pakistan was "generally timid in presenting facts and had a tendency to play safe". One of the committee's 313 recommendations is the setting up of an autonomous corporation which should be "internally and administratively independent".

At least Indians and Pakistanis agree on one thing—the shortcomings of their Government-controlled radio services. Could the heads of AIR obtain a copy of the report and do a little study?

Birbal

Hindi chauvinism spurs Tamil resistance

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

MADRAS The recent attempts by the Centre to precipitate the progression towards the adoption of Hindi as the sole link language for the country has caused considerable consternation and bitterness in Madras State.

Returning to Madras after his head-on collision in Delhi with Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai on the linguistic issue, Law Minister Madhavan was given a hero's welcome at the airport by a large and vociferous body of students.

Said Madhavan: "The Union Ministers are not serious about the retention of English as link language. All talk according the status of an associate language to English is eye-wash. The Centre intends to impose Hindi as the sole link language."

"Down with Hindi!" the students screamed. "If Hindi is going to be thrust upon us we will agitate for an independent Tamil Nad."

Something of the fire and fury which characterised the 1965 anti-Hindi agitation in Madras now pervades like a mass of ominous gathering clouds. Now hear the crash of thunder!

When Madhavan said in Delhi, "Tamil Nad has not accepted Hindi as the link language", Desai replied, "Circumstances will force you to learn Hindi." To the people of Tamil Nad, caught in the vortex of linguistic chauvinism, this sounded like a challenge.

Linguistic vacuum

Annadurai said that Delhi wanted to create a linguistic vacuum by eliminating English and "then Hindi will fill the vacuum".

Said Education Minister Nedunchezian: "In Tamil Nad the first language is Tamil, the second English and the third, if desired, any other language. If Tamil Nad's 4½ crore people stand firmly united behind this language policy, the Centre will be powerless."

PWD Minister Karunanidhi said militantly: "Unless myself and my colleagues in the Government are wiped off the face of the earth, Hindi cannot take a single step forward in Tamil Nad."

At a recent meeting, The Tamil Nad Anti-Hindi Students Agitation Committee called on city theatre

owners to stop showing Hindi films from October 10 (since postponed).

In this combustible climate of opinion, Annadurai showed an awareness of danger when he said that his concern now was more to contain the mass upsurge than to inculcate the spirit of linguistic fervour.

Madras stands in isolation in its total opposition to Delhi's Hindi policy. The other non-Hindi States have only taken different attitudes on details such as methods of implementation, the pace of progress etc. If Madras modifies its stand, she could align herself with the other non-Hindi states and perhaps spearhead a consolidated counter-movement against Hindi fanaticism.

Many feel that Madras in its policy of switching over from English to Tamil is showing the same rash and

reckless frenzy as the pro-Hindi fanatics are displaying in switching over from English to Hindi.

Education Minister Nedunchezian has declared: "There will be no hasty switchover from English to Tamil as medium of instruction in colleges. English will remain in Madras for all time and will be taught even more systematically than now right from Standard III onwards."

Other leaders differ

But this sobriety is not reflected in the speeches of other DMK leaders.

When Governor Ujjal Singh pleaded recently for the retention of English at the collegiate level, Food Minister Mathiazhagan reacted beligerently, even offensively.

The linguistic issue has caused more fissures in the national topography — continued on next page

CHALTA HAI...



"Yes, it's the longest overbridge in the world — longest to build, that is!"

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BIG SHOT

On your toes

COOL, SWEET NOTHINGS

ONE CAN'T HELP chuckling over the Vice Chancellors' Conference. Following hard upon Mr Chagla's resignation over what he called Government's "irreversible decision" on the language question, all ears were turned to the academics. But the wizards played it cool — no heated outbursts to spur on an already insane controversy.

There is already a large lobby, even in political circles, for the decision to be left to the educationists. In the season's juiciest mixed metaphor, Education Minister Triguna Sen conceded this when he said that the Vice Chancellors "had to play a pivotal role and turn a new leaf".

And this is where the Vice Chancellors have been rather shrewd. While everyone is excited over the language question, the VCs have passed gloriously vague resolutions. And for this reason nothing much will happen — fortunately.

If only the shallow-minded politicians would leave the people free to use the language of their choice instead of flogging the issue for votes, the North and the South would have the sense to calm down.

Perhaps the most obscure summing up came from Mr Gopalaswamy, Member of the University Grants Commission: "The moderates among the radicals and the radicals among the moderates agreed to an agreement and would continue in that spirit."

Freebrot

VERDICT!

This week HIMMAT...

WELCOMES the news that the Prime Minister, following her visits to Ceylon, Afghanistan and Japan, plans to go to Malaysia and Australia.

★
WISHES success to the talks in Tokyo between Japanese and Indian business leaders on Indo-Japanese economic co-operation.

★
CANES students of Burdwan Raj College for forcing the district magistrate to walk barefoot at the funeral of a student killed in a train accident, and **REPRIMANDS** the magistrate for his weak reaction to being marched about and imprisoned by the students for hours.

★
IS INCENSED at the probable closing of a nurses' training school in Tezpur because all its teachers, who are missionaries, have been ordered to quit Assam.

★
NOTES that one reason for the appalling losses at Durgapur and Rourkela steel plants, according to a parliamentary study team, was premature withdrawal of foreign experts.

★
HAILS the hope-giving example of the OAU Summit Conference in paving the way for unity between Somalia and Kenya, and for mediation in Nigeria.

★
CONGRATULATES farmers in Ludhiana, Punjab, on beating eight major wheat-growing countries, including the US, USSR and Australia, in production per acre.

★
IS EXASPERATED by the report that, while the Kerala Government was organising a bandh against the Centre for rice, 15,000 tons of paddy in Palghat, Kerala, was lying unprocured.

★
TINGLES with anticipation at the announcement that October 2 will be National Cleanliness Day in Maharashtra, and **BUBBLES** with joy at the prospect of 40 million Maharashtrians from Chief Minister to peasant, observing this salutary Day with (swadeshi) soap and water.

HINDI CHAUVINISM—from page 5

graphy than any other factor in the last two decades of history.

Said Vice President Giri at Madurai recently, "Linguistic states have produced complete disintegration.

Nepal's red carpet for Delhi MPs

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

KATHMANDU In response to an invitation last year by the then Chairman of Nepal's Rasthriya Panchayat (apex of Nepal's four-tier Panchayat system), an eleven member Indian Parliamentary delegation paid a "good visit" to Nepal earlier this month.

The delegation, led by Mr Sanjeeva Reddy, Speaker of the Lok Sabha, included parliamentarians representing major political parties, notably Mrs Sucheta Kripalani and Mr Hem Barua. This was the second visit of its kind and the first since King Mahendra ended the parliamentary system in this country by means of a Royal coup in December 1960.

The first, in May 1954, was greeted by mobs carrying black flags. Now in 1967, a red-carpet reception was accorded. This undoubtedly indicates the growing awareness of India's sincere efforts to develop friendship with her neighbour.

Official character

The six-day visit was conspicuous for its utter official character: full of pressing engagements—an audience with King Mahendra, witnessing the proceedings of an otherwise in-camera session of the Rasthriya Panchayat, a visit to the various Indian-aided projects including the Tribhuvan University, a flight to the picturesque Pokhra Valley and a host of receptions in their honour.

The manner in which the delegation was chaperoned right from its arrival at Kathmandu's Gauchar airport indicated that the Nepalese Government (as well as the Indian authorities here) were inclined to make the visit as "guided" as possible. According to informed circles, Mr Hem Barua was particularly kept in the shadow, presumably because of his past anti-King and pro-Nepali Con-

Fortunately, the Constitution has not provided for armies for different States."

Militant linguistic chauvinism today probably poses a greater threat to national unity than external aggression.

gress utterances in the Indian Parliament. The press—local and foreign—barring the official Rastriya Sambad Samiti and Radio Nepal, were deprived of any direct contact with the delegation, although Indian correspondents based at Kathmandu succeeded in meeting the delegation on the eve of its departure.

On one occasion, Mr Reddy's excessive extolling of the present Panchayat system of Nepal, implying that India is having second thoughts over its own Parliamentary system, was felt by certain observers here to be quite unwarranted.

No mention of China

Interestingly enough, all speeches by the delegation members carefully avoided any reference to China, presumably in respect to Nepal's relations with Peking. But *The Motherland*, once known for its anti-Indian views, unsuccessfully attempted to drag Mr Reddy into debate on the question of Chinese aid to Nepal. Just before his departure at the airport, when asked by *The Motherland* if they were debarred from visiting the much-talked-out-about Kathmandu-Lhasa highway built by the Chinese, Mr Reddy's simple answer was, "I was too busy with the tight programme during my stay here."

Nonetheless, the delegation has left a lasting impression in the Nepali mind. No wonder this visit was described by the official *Nepalese Perspective* as "Towards Better Understanding".

For the real news read

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The missing men of South Arabia

BY WILLIAM CONNER

THE PERSPECTIVES of history may show that the image of the British Empire—that "greatest of all empires"—suffered more from the smallness, stubbornness and lack of ideology of those entrusted with handing back sovereignty to the colonial people than ever it suffered from the arrogance of pro-consuls in their heyday.

Over a hundred years ago the British established a colony and coaling station at Aden. To control piracy and exclude other European intruders she entered into treaty with individual rulers in Aden's tribal hinterland.

Federation formed

In more recent years, as winds of change brought independence nearer for Aden, and after Arab nationalism had taken power in Cairo and Baghdad, British administrators sought to amalgamate the moderating influence of the British-paid, tribal sultans with the Nasser-orientated town-dwellers of Aden. So, in 1959,

SAY THAT AGAIN...

There are certainly no bickerings at all in the Congress High Command.
Prime Minister **INDIRA GANDHI**

I feel I have been very much misunderstood in certain quarters.

Education Minister **TRIGUNA SEN**

The necktie not only strangles the wearer but also has the effect at times of producing symptoms similar to sunstroke.

DR IZAWA in *Yomiuri Shimbun* of Tokyo

I find no difficulty in running the Ministry.

Bihar Chief Minister **M. P. SINHA**

Many of the policies followed by the Government (of Kerala) now are not helpful to the interest of the State.

Kerala Finance Minister **P. K. KUNJU**

the South Arabian Federation was created.

Sultan Ali Abdel Karim, Ruler of Lahej—the most important state, was also looking to the future. British-educated and progressive, he did not

share the post-Suez phobia about Nasser that possessed the British Tories. He declined to join the Federation because he felt it looked too obviously a device to sustain British influence in the area after independence and, as such, would not be able to withstand the tide of Arab nationalist feeling. For his lack of co-operation the British deposed and exiled him.

The Federation was duly launched without Sultan Ali. But today, eight years of bloody resistance later, it lies in ruins. Its cabinet members have scattered to Europe, Beirut or the safety of their tribes. And the British Government, pledged to evacuate the last British soldier by January 9, is left desperately seeking some group to whom they can hand over, and which has the means and ability to prevent breakdown and anarchy.

Britain's preference

The Cairo-backed FLOSY—whose following is largely in Aden town—claims to represent the people of South Arabia. Its rival is the NLF—whose strength is almost entirely in the Protectorate states, the majority of which it now controls. The sources of its arms and money are anybody's guess. Its leaders are scarcely known by name but, because they are not proteges of Nasser, Britain prefers them to FLOSY, although their record too has been bloody.

Britain's preference

A third element in this otherwise unpromising situation is the South

Arabian League. Founded in 1950, this was the first political party. Because of its unwillingness to back Britain's plan for a Federal Government, its president, Mohammed Ali Jifri, and its entire leadership were exiled together with its most prominent supporter Sultan Ali of Lahej, and all its branches were suppressed.

Wide following

The South Arabian League still claims to have a wide following in South Arabia, in both Aden and the states. It enjoys the support of neighbouring King Feisal of Saudi Arabia. Its leaders are opposed, on principle, to violence as a political weapon.

It is unfortunate that the exclusion of this group from South Arabian affairs over the recent years has robbed the area of men of integrity whose leadership would have been of the greatest value today.

Second thoughts

One marvels now at the cavalier treatment meted out to Sultan Ali and his colleagues back in 1958. One marvels too at the lack of imagination that has since caused successive Colonial Ministers to ignore the views of these moderate and capable men waiting in the wings.

It may not be too late for second thoughts. For Sultan Ali, Jifri and others of the South Arabian League are certainly among the men this unhappy part of the world desperately needs.

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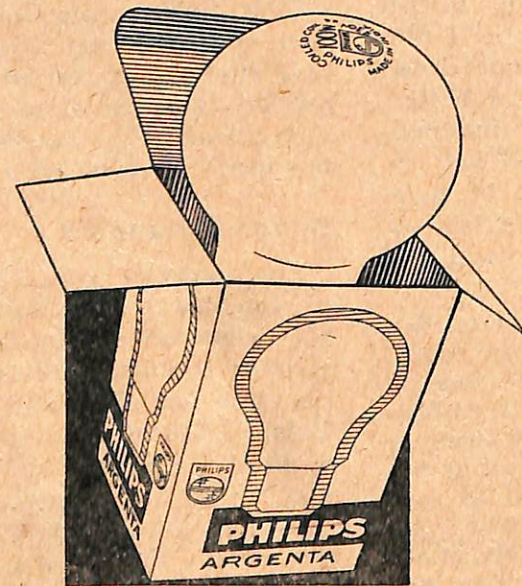
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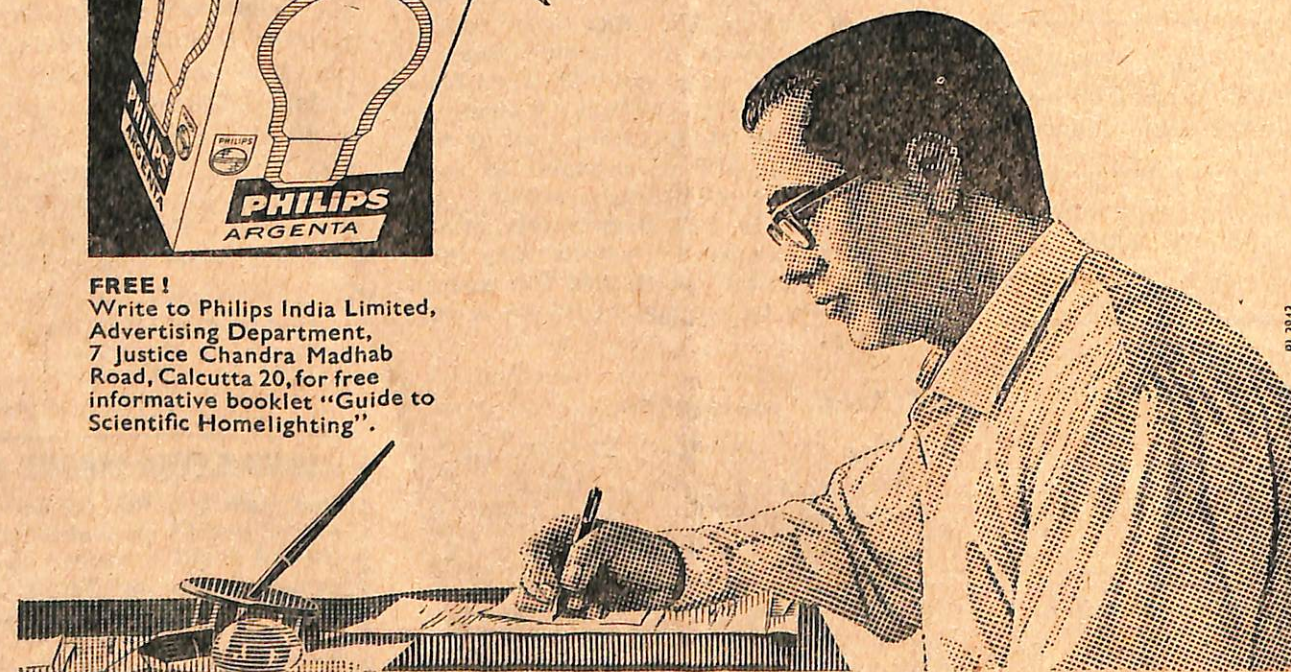
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FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS



Rubber glut hurts Ceylon

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

COLOMBO A catastrophic fall in rubber prices—now the lowest for 18 years—have led again to talk of "economic disaster" here. Rubber, tea and coconuts are the tripod supporting this country's economy.

Americans may not realise it, but the race riots in Detroit and elsewhere, followed now by the Ford workers' strike, have produced a cut-back in rubber orders and thus hurt Ceylon. Other factors are increasing world production and a 50 per cent cut in the price of synthetic rubber.

If the fracas with China leads, as the Chinese Government have implied it might, to China's abrogation of the Rice-Rubber Pact with Ceylon, that would throw a further 50,000 tons of rubber on to the world market, thus further depressing prices.

China tried once before, as Senator Niyathapala pointed out recently in Nuwara Eliya, to bring pressure on Ceylon by threatening to cut off

rice supplies. The then Prime Minister, D. S. Senanayake (father of the present one), told them that "Ceylon would rather sacrifice half her population through hunger than lose her honour".

The Government of today, which has rejected all Chinese protests, seems to be taking the same line. Mrs Bandaranaike and her colleagues are noticeably silent over China's provocations.

In this connection Ceylon's press gives some gleeful publicity to the Indian Left Communist Party's condemnation of their Chinese comrades' armed struggle tactics in Naxalbari and elsewhere following the CPI Central Committee meeting in Madurai.

Arabs' olive branch to West

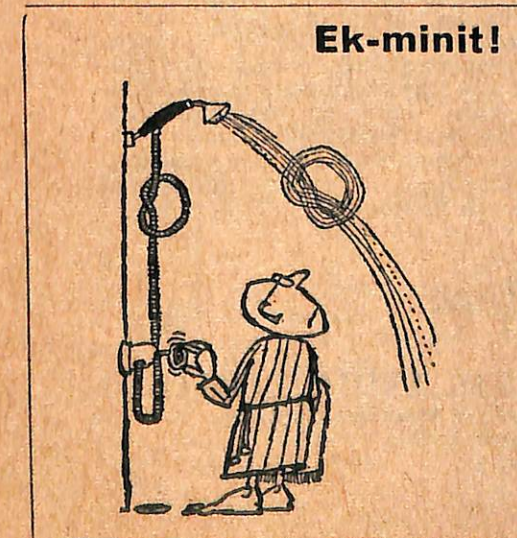
FROM HARRY ALMOND

GENEVA The Khartoum Summit meeting of 12 out of 13 members of the League of Arab States represented a turning away from irrational emotionalism toward a moderate, realistic view of Middle East affairs. The two clear indications of this were the Faisal-Nasser accord on the Yemen and the lifting of the oil embargo.

The Yemen agreement provides a jointly-selected committee to super-

vise UAR troop withdrawal and the termination of Saudi Arabian military aid, and to help Yemen to full sovereignty and independence in conformity to the wishes of her people. The promised withdrawal of UAR troops will have a moderating effect on events in South Arabia where the presence of Egyptian troops on the northern borders gave considerable psychological support to the revolutionary groups advocating violence in Aden and the States.

In lifting the oil embargo, the Arab leaders in Khartoum reversed the recommendation of the Arab Ministers who had met earlier in Baghdad and urged that the suspension of ship-



continued on next page

The week in ASIA

COLOMBO — The Indian rupee (though devalued) is now worth Rs 1.20 in Ceylon money. There is a flourishing black market in foreign exchange, according to the "Economic Times".

PHNOM PENH — Cambodian Head of State Prince Norodom Sihanouk accused Peking of interference in the State's sovereign affairs. He said his country would have a referendum soon to choose between his regime and pro-Chinese elements.

BANGKOK — Mao coins are circulating in North-East Thailand. According to the Director-General of Police, the coins are the forerunner of an attempt to set up a secret Red Guard movement.

ADEN — South Arabian Army leaders acted swiftly to end the fighting between the National Liberation Front (NLF) and the Front for the Liberation of Occupied South Yemen (FLOSY). The clashes had threatened a civil war.

KARACHI — The Government dropped sedition charges against nine Opposition leaders, accused of framing a seditious resolution at a conference four years ago.

DJAKARTA — Chinese Charge d'Affaires Lu Tzu-po and Second Secretary Li Su-sheng were declared persona non grata and asked to quit Indonesia, following a shooting incident in which four Indonesians were wounded in August.

RAWALPINDI — Jordan's King Hussein is visiting Pakistan this week for talks on the West Asian crisis. This precedes President Ayub Khan's forthcoming visit to Moscow where the crisis is expected to figure prominently in talks.

KUALA LUMPUR — Indonesia and Malaysia agreed on common spellings for their related languages—a compromise between the English-influenced spelling of Malay and the Dutch-influenced Indonesian. Words with "dj" in Indonesian will be "j", as now used in Malay, and some Indonesian spellings will be taken into Malay.

SEOUL — South Korea warned that it treated as virtually scrapped the 14-year Korean armistice agreement because of North Korean subversive activities in the South.

ments of oil to Britain, the USA and West Germany be continued. The Summit Conference decided "that pumping oil itself can be used as a positive weapon, since petrol is an Arab energy which can be used to consolidate the Arab economy..."

A further and remarkable indication of a shift is a long article written in the London *Sunday Times* of September 10 by Mohamed Hassanein Heikal, editor of *Al Ahram*, the authoritative Cairo daily. Mr Heikal's opening sentence is: "The real trouble with Anglo-Egyptian relations is that there has never been a genuine dialogue between our countries." Then, after a very moderate account of Anglo-Egyptian relations over the last 100 years, Mr Heikal concludes: "I would suggest that it is time for this dialogue to begin. We must admit that Britain has legitimate interests in the Middle East. As has often been said, we Arabs cannot drink our oil, so we must sell it."

Mr Heikal recalls Britain's positive contributions to Egypt and refers to the tremendous deception of Suez in 1956. The article then concludes: "Nevertheless, so many of these things could be put right if we were to meet and discuss our differences as equals for the first time in history."

Religion in Communist China

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

HONG KONG A visitor recently returned to Hong Kong from Communist China saw churches being used as warehouses, a temple as a museum and other church buildings as community nurseries. Chinese Christians tell of Bibles, hymnals and religious books being confiscated and in many cases publicly burnt.

One who came from Shanghai said that "there is no longer a visible, functioning church there. The Christians themselves, even in their homes, dare show no signs of their faith. They do not dare to exchange visits—not even to telephone each other. There is no longer any Christian meeting—even among neighbours."

When the Communists took over in 1949 they guaranteed "freedom of religious belief" but they interpreted it so that there was no freedom to propagate any religion. Religion had to remain a matter of personal

Militant Arab nationalism is offering an olive branch to the West. If accepted, these overtures could lead to a new era of co-operation which would benefit the whole of Europe, Asia and Africa whose land masses are linked by Egypt.

belief only. Churches and temples and mosques were the only places where religious ceremonies could be held. Peking set up a Bureau of Religious Affairs, the main purpose of which was to control all religions and make sure that the religious leaders did what the State wanted them to.

On the surface, religion was permitted to exist but in fact people with a deep faith kept away from the false, outward show of the politically controlled religious services.

Then came the Red Guards in

August last year and the ultimate aim of Communism in relation to religion was quickly achieved. Buildings used for religious purposes were closed and then taken over for other purposes or torn down. A former Minister of Foreign Affairs in Japan, Mr Zentaro Kosaka, after a month in the People's Republic of China reported: "We were taken to a famous Buddhist temple in Loyang. The temple was closed by the Red Guards. On the wall there were abusive words written against priests. They were made out to be quite villains and that the Chinese needed no religion."

Even Confucianism, which is not a religion but a system of ethics, is anathema to the Red Guards. Here is one of their comments on Confucian scholars: "These people have lauded and glorified Confucius practically to the point of hysterical frenzy. They employ every conceivable means of disparaging and attacking Mao Tse-tung's thought... we will certainly overthrow Confucian ideas and establish absolute au-

thority of Mao Tse-tung's thought."

One recent visitor to China said he was struck by the superficial resemblance of current Communist activities to religious practice. "At least five times daily the Chinese guides led the group in reading from 'Quotations of Mao'. At the welcoming ceremony, after crossing the border from Hong Kong, the hall was set up with a picture of Mao—'like a worship centre'. Songs and dances were performed before the picture as if dedicated to the master."

This man believes that "there is a pseudo-religion building up based on the teachings of Mao." But since he was there all hell has broken loose in China and the new man who, by the study of Mao's thoughts, was to become totally committed to the disciplined, selfless effort of building a socialist country for the people has proved himself to be the old man with the same jealousy, pride, selfishness, greed and hatred. It is the inevitable result of putting a man and his thoughts in the place of God and His thoughts.

The week in INDIA

SHILLONG — In a move to check usury, Government ordered all Kabulis in Assam to register with the police. They were also asked to produce their "baki khata" showing names of creditors and the rates of interest.

NEW DELHI — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi wants a branch of the Shanti Sena (Peace Corps) in every school and college. "There is need to put out the small fires burning in the name of caste, language or religion," she said.

GAUHATI — 12,000 students abstained from classes in sympathy with their striking teachers. The teachers demanded the same salary for all as in Government schools.

VIJAYAWADA — Rs 60 lakhs worth of khadi cloth remained unsold with the Andhra Pradesh Khadi and Village Industries Board, according to its Chairman. Unless Government came to its rescue, the Board would have to halt production.

MADRAS — The Marina in Madras, one of the loveliest beaches in the country, will have statues of some Tamil poets and scholars, including Tiruvalluvar, Bharathi, Barathidasan and Kannagi.

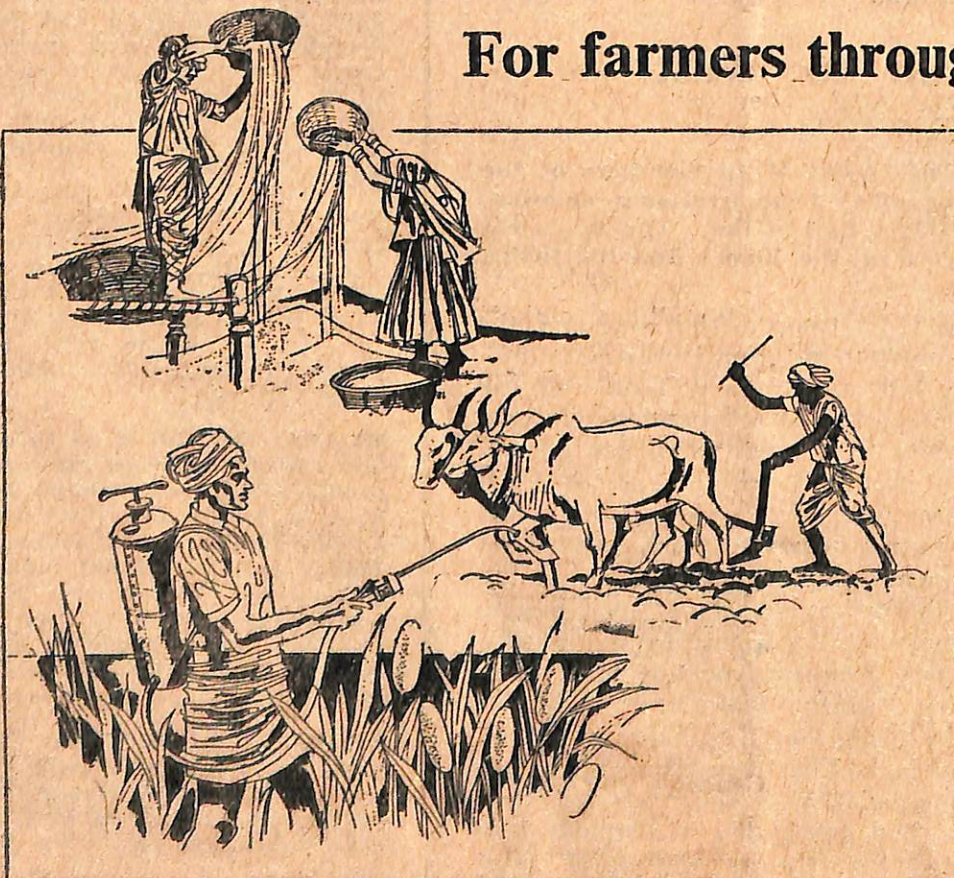
MACHILIPATNAM — According to the Principal of the Noble College, one reason why discipline in classroom is slack is the system of co-education. He feels that Catholic institutions have high standards because they never allow women anywhere near the campus.

PATNA — There are casteism, factionalism, violence and mud-slinging in Bihar University, says the report of the University Inquiry Commission. "There is no peace in the minds of its teachers. no spiritual and intellectual tranquility, no striving after learning."

PATIALA — The Communist Party is reported "persuading" landlords in Naiwala village to distribute land among Harijans. In 1951-52 the Reds had forced several landlords to distribute their lands among tenants, which created unrest.

BHOPAL — Hindi enthusiasts hoisted, at a function, a Hindi flag showing a map of India with two inscriptions—Jai Hindi and Jai Nagri. They brought out folders appealing to people to accept Hindi as the national language with Nagri as the national script.

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The week elsewhere

CHURCH GIVES PEASANTS LAND

SAO PAULO—The Roman Catholic Church in Brazil has decided to give land to poor peasants. The decision was taken at the bishops' national conference. The bishops also recommended Church authorities to give

financial, technical, religious and social aid. They said the Church was setting an example to the Government and big landowners.

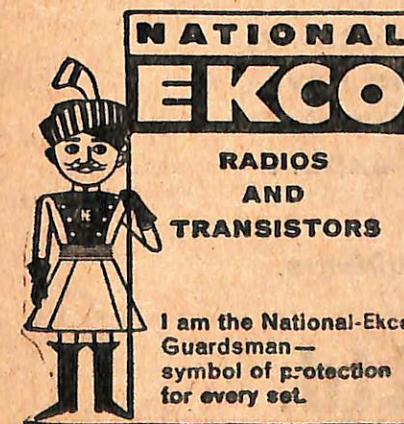
CHINA'S ATOM BUILD-UP

LONDON—China's nuclear stockpile includes at least 30 atomic bombs of up to 200 kilotons, reported the authoritative Institute for Strategic Studies. The Institute's survey said political unrest had not held up China's nuclear programme. The survey estimated China's military expenditure at \$7,500 million.

AFRICA SHOWS WAY

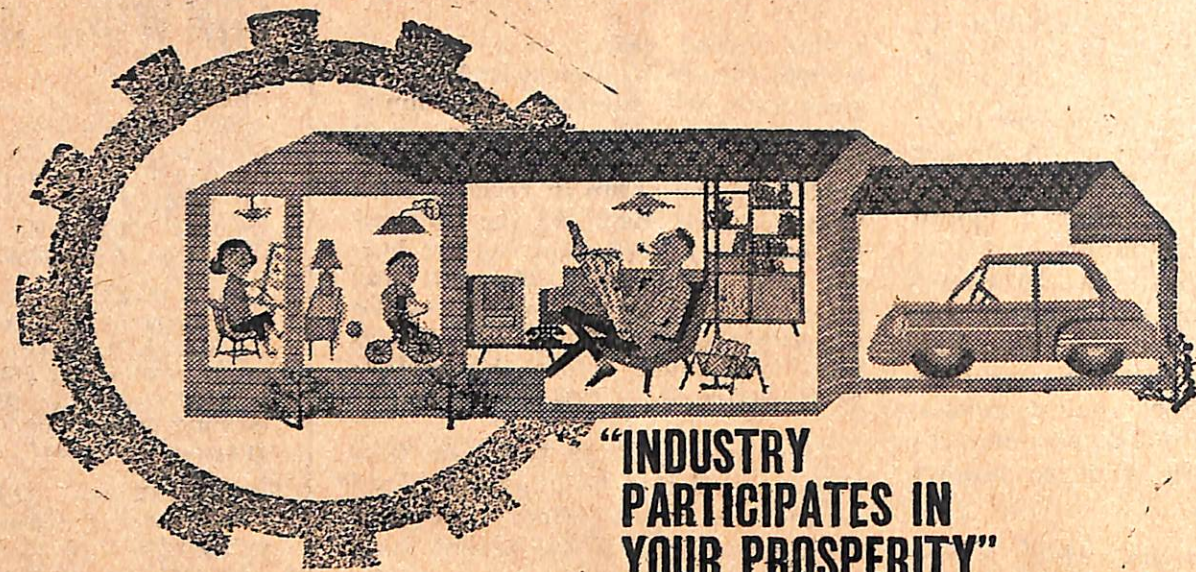
KINSHASA, Congo—The Organisation of African States "Summit" conference here appointed a committee to offer mediation in the Nigerian civil war. President Tubman of Liberia, Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia and General Ankrah of Ghana will be members.

Also at the Conference, Kenya and Somalia decided to hold talks to end their four-year-old border conflict.



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AGRICULTURE : The priorities

BY PROFESSOR P. N. DRIVER*

WHILST doubting Thomases will go on doubting, the fact remains that we have probably accomplished more in agricultural production during the last 20 years than in any previous century. Foreign help is important, and we want more of it, but we ourselves have supplied the major portion of our development requirements.

The only snag is that we require a much higher rate of increase in agricultural production than we have had. Between 1949-50 and 1964-65 our compound annual growth rate has been about 3.1 per cent, out of which the increase due to productivity alone has been only 1.6 per cent, the remaining being due to the increase in area. The Third Plan has been even more disappointing. Yet in other countries of Asia like Thailand and Taiwan the rise in output has come to 4 to 5 per cent a year.

Vital clue

In India itself, whilst Madras and Punjab have both shown noteworthy progress compared to the 15 other States, they are unlike each other in most things. The vital clue here is irrigation. While Maharashtra does not reach the all-India average of 20 to 23 per cent of the sown area being irrigated, the percentage of irrigated area is as high as 50 in the Punjab and 40 in Madras.

Evidently, if any one factor is more important than others under Indian conditions it is that of assured water supply. Apart from its protective value in famine districts, irrigation can increase not only yields per acre but also enable double and even triple cropping in the same year.

It is difficult to say which factor

* The author was Principal of the Agricultural College at Poona, a Director of the All-India National Co-operative College and Research Institute, and a Joint Director of Agriculture in Maharashtra.

should stand as No 2 in our list of priorities. Some may think of fertilisers and good seeds, since water supply, improved strains, and fertilisers, normally go together. However these inputs are costly and require proper incentives for their use.

When we are attempting to give incentives to produce in the form of high prices—and this is a prime factor for the future—we should see that the advantage of these high prices actually does go to the real producer.

While we have handled the question of zamindari and big landlordism as well as of absentee landlordism in general fairly well within the framework of our democracy, the question of small-scale landlordism continues to be difficult. Whatever may be our theoretical views, the small landlord has a multiplicity of functions for which we have no properly organised substitutes today.

We have to face, and accept, the fact that our landowning classes retain their traditional hold in most rural areas and have political strength of their own. The best way to meet the problem of incentives



Irrigation: most important single factor in improving agriculture. Left, kutch (temporary) well—one of thousands dug in Bihar during the drought—with manually-operated "pump". Right, water from an irrigation canal makes year-round cropping possible.

referred to above is by reorganising credit and marketing immediately. The best way to solve the problem of landlordism is to take over the services which the landlord renders.

A true revolution in marketing and credit can have results as important as those of any other revolutionary change one can conceive.

The main instrument in the change has to be the co-operative movement. Unfortunately, our co-operatives have not shown the efficiency

we require, for serving the small farmer especially. We have to concentrate on:

- proper training in co-operative trade and general organisation;
- setting up a trade structure with emphasis on co-operation but where even the co-operatives will

PRODUCTION NEEDS

With a good monsoon, India hopes to produce 90 million tons of food-grains this year. To become independent of imported food (next year she expects to import 13 million tons) and to keep pace with population, India must produce—

113 million tons by 1971,
136 million tons by 1976,
187 million tons by 1986.

This means an annual growth rate of about four per cent.

have to compete with other organisations private and state-sponsored.

Sole monopoly for co-operatives has to be ruled out at this stage for many reasons. Their failures in distribution of nitrogenous fertilisers for example, when given a monopoly, is well known. Our present failure to prevent the co-operatives from coming under control of certain vested interests has to be got over.

Marketing and credit reforms should have priority over land reforms, but the stress on them does not imply that land reforms should be neglected. Co-operative farming, large-scale agriculture, cultivation by owner-operators, etc. are all to be considered carefully, even though the snag here is that peaceful changes in these directions will take time.

At present there is also the difficulty of establishing a definite statistical relationship between tenure patterns and agricultural progress. In fact our contemplated expansion of credit has to be based on careful consideration of the economics of very small farms. Cultivation by owner-operators, for example, may increase output per acre but, as the Farm Management Surveys in the old Bombay State showed, small farms are not profitable.

Last but not least, as things stand today, the implementation of land reforms recently undertaken has actually acted as a drag on production and has led to much uncertainty

continued on page 15



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PRIORITIES—from page 13

among good farmers who have the capital required to produce more.

Coming back to some of the scientific and technological factors involved, we have to set right our shortcomings in laboratory research and shortages in basic supplies like fertilisers, pesticides, good seeds.

Likewise the irrigation potential already created should be used fully and we may examine carefully how long and how far irrigation should continue to be PWD-oriented and not agriculture-oriented. Enforcing all-India patterns in irrigation everywhere should be avoided.

Irrigation should also be used more for intensive cultivation in limited areas rather than only for protection against drought which involves only a limited supply of water but spread over a wide area.

As a people gifted with intelligence and backed by proper British-oriented scientific training in the English language, our agricultural laboratory research has been miles ahead of most countries around us.

Farmers in the Punjab, western UP, northern Rajasthan etc. growing the new "dwarf" Mexican wheat tell us that their production has averaged about 5340 kilograms per hectare compared to the 3330 kilograms of the *best* local type. The hybrid bajri of Gujarat is reported to be capable of giving more than three times the normal yield. The recent inter-breeding of rice from Manila with local strains, the new strains of maize, the hybrid varieties of jowar, etc. give us an optimistic picture.

Fertilisers

The fly in the ointment is that the new varieties cannot thrive without applying the right doses of fertilisers and water. The shortage of fertilisers is the most critical of all and requires an open mind and statesmanship to get over our emotional attachments to the regional and indigenous.

The use of inputs on a scientific basis requires proper training in the techniques involved. Without this, the inputs can be wasted. Good seeds for example cannot just be broadcast nor fertilisers applied carelessly. Likewise, improper use of water can only lead to water-logging.

The machinery for teaching new techniques cannot be neglected if the

results of research are to be conveyed to the farmer. Much of our failure in food production is due to failure in education, in two directions:

(a) a rapid deterioration in the quality of agricultural education;

(b) failure to see whether the field workers at all levels are really in a position to do their work well.

A large number of our so-called trained extension workers are not able to do their work well. They have been trained indifferently if not also appointed carelessly. A considerable

number of posts of Agricultural Extension Officers have been filled by persons who are promotees from lower ranks and do not possess the qualifications required for manning the posts they hold. We have to rectify matters early if we are really serious about food production.

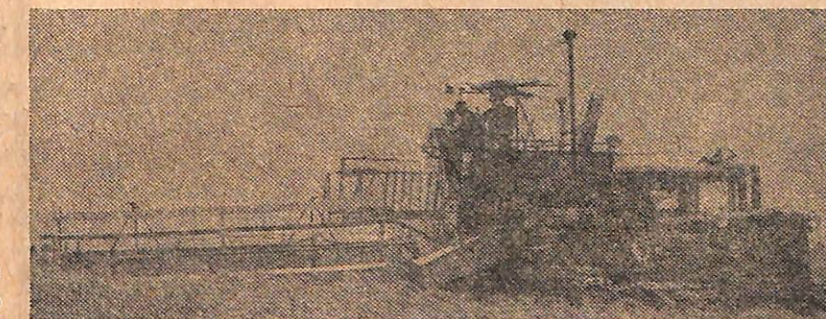
We have been too willing to blame the farmer and too hesitant to point out that the administrative system, the bureaucracy, and others connected with the same are also at fault. This tendency luckily is now changing. Talking of his administrative machinery, the Chief Minister of an important state pointed out that "the machinery is like my old bulldozer of 1947, worn out and outdated".

The problem of fragmentation of holdings has been partly solved but that of fragmentation of Government departments has eluded a solution.

We have also to work towards a change in the set-up of some of the agricultural departments. The present system of transfers, promotions, etc. in some of the departments requires a radical change. I have known a crop-breeder finding himself transferred to work as a Statistical Officer, of a person trained principally in cattle breeding schemes being transferred to a teaching post in Engineering and Physics.

While we talk of agriculture, we require also rapid industrialisation for helping us in rural production. It has been estimated that "an annual increase of 5 per cent in agricultural production would require over 3 million tonnes of chemical fertilisers, 2.5 million tonnes of iron and steel, 2.5 million tonnes of pesticides" in addition to the large number of machines and other industrial products.* There is need for a bold, balanced and co-ordinated policy.

Though late in the day, we are



Old and new. Above, bullocks, still used by most Indian farmers, plough kharif (early) crop in Uttar Pradesh. Below, harvesting combine on a big farm in Jammu and Kashmir.

now fast becoming conscious of the fact that our food problem requires also a national food policy. This is not possible so long as each State makes its own estimate of surplus or deficit, what it needs and what it can procure and spare. The Central Government becomes helpless in its responsibility of feeding the deficit areas when the surplus States do not contribute enough to the central pool and act independently.

We have to learn to behave as one nation. This is not possible with the stress on regionalism and the regional languages which constitutes a serious problem. One can only hope here that better counsels will prevail and we shall be able to grasp the significance of both our nationhood and its responsibilities.

* Mr T. T. Sethi, writing in *The Economic Times*.

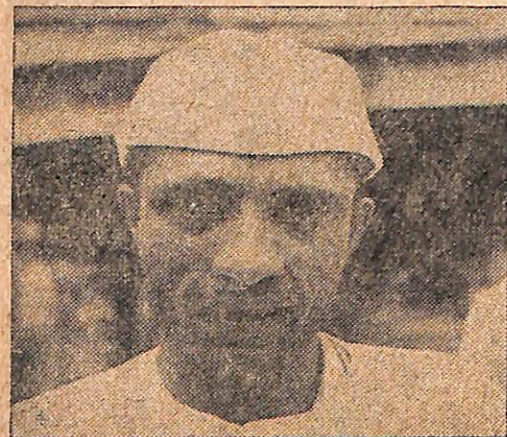
Farmers—men of the hour

India's man of the hour is the KISAN—the farmer. An estimated 136 million Indians work on the land or are connected with agriculture. HIMMAT interviewed three, representing large and small farmers.

Success story

THE FIRST is Babu Rao Ganoo of Bhilare, a village of 800 people near Panchgani. His solid farmhouse of red laterite blocks stands on a well-watered hillside in the Western Ghats. His is a success story.

Ganoo and his two brothers, like thousands of others, quit their vil-



Ganoo—back to the land.

lage and got work in the city. Their five-acre farm could only support the family three months in the year and they were Rs 5000 in debt.

But working for others was unrewarding. Employment by a local farmer with modern ideas gave them the idea they could do something with their own land.

They got expert advice and Government loans for improving their land. They built a new well and installed pumps.

In the 12 years since they began to farm in earnest, Ganoo reckons production has increased at least ten times. Now, not only do they grow enough cereals to feed their joint family of 15 the year round; they also sell vegetables (potatoes, beans, peas, tomatoes, cabbages) worth Rs 10,000 to Rs 12,000 a year.

They have paid off their debt, and can do without Government loans as they earn enough to make their own improvements. All their profits go back into the land.

Forceful critic

SHEMBAKAR, known as "grape king of Maharashtra", farms, with his family, 300 acres near Poona. He is a forceful critic of Government agricultural policy. The limits imposed on the size of land holdings, he claims, keep out of agriculture men with the money and education needed to develop it. Because of this, his own two sons will not follow him on the land.

Shembakar and his colleague H. D. Khale, who advises farmers, explain-

ON THE Spot

HIMMAT meets people

Bhilare village, home of the local MLA, was first in the area to get electricity. Three electric pumps keep 3½ of Ganoo's 5 acres irrigated throughout the year, without the sweat of manual or bullock-operated pumping. Given good rains, he can raise three crops a year. This season he has planted half-an-acre of the new Taichung rice, and is also trying out Mexican wheat on a poor field—"if it works there it'll work on a good one".

"If you put your heart and will into it you can make a success of farming," says Ganoo. "It's up to the farmer."

ed lucidly to HIMMAT what they felt were the main problems:

1 *Fertiliser*: the supply in India is still poor compared to other countries, for instance Japan (see table).

	lbs. per acre	
	JAPAN	INDIA
Nitrogen	110.23	2.5
Phosphate	76.55	.58
Potash	83.28	.53

2 *Seeds*: Farmers need more of the new, high-yield seeds, and at the right time, seasonally.

3 *Finance*: before independence moneylenders financed up to 90 per cent of the needs of agriculture. Government curbs on unscrupulous moneylenders dried up this source. But co-operative societies and banks, even after 20 years, do not meet more than 10 per cent of the need.

4 *Labour*: farmers cannot get enough labour during their busy season. Small farmers need the new types of labour-saving implements.

5 *Prices*: Government procurement of foodgrains at usually unattractive prices discourages far-

mers and drives them onto the black market. Government should offer instead to buy grains at a support price and otherwise let farmers sell on the free market.

Government should also encourage progressive farmers, and allow those who produced more than the average to hold more land, they felt.

What are the qualities of a good farmer?

"He must be a good administrator," was Shembakar's brief reply.

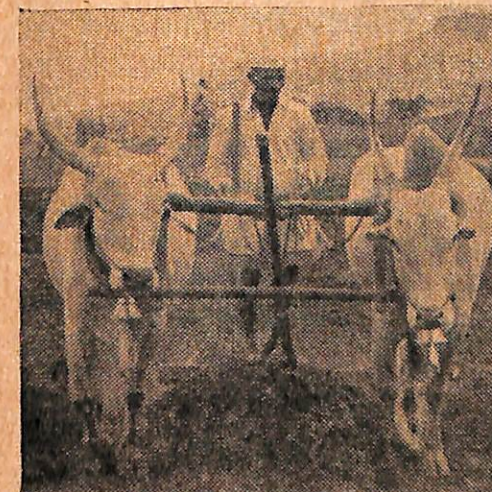
"Agricultural philosophy needs to be less ideology—and more production-oriented," was Khale's conclusion.

"We can feed India"

SHANKER SADU KASURDE is a 30-year-old farmer with seven acres of land in Dandekar village, also near Panchgani. He is one of six brothers, but all the others work in the city. In his two-room mud-walled home live his two bullocks as well as his family.

Though his farm is only a few miles from Ganoo's, there is less rainfall. If the monsoon is weak, he can only get one crop. Nevertheless since he started using fertiliser four years ago production has almost doubled. *Do you harvest enough for your family for the whole year?*

"I often have to buy from the market at black market prices as my



Shanker—hard to make ends meet.

produce is not enough. When I don't have money we go without. That's why my brothers work in Bombay. With rising prices we find it harder and harder to make ends meet." *Do you produce the maximum from your farm?*

"Far from it, we farmers are dis-

Enthuse all our farmers

by JAGJIVAN RAM, Union Minister for Food, Agriculture and Community Development



THE MAJORITY of our farming community consists of small farmers, with holdings of not more than five acres. About 60 per cent of the operational holdings are below five acres, which comprise about one-fifth of the total operated area.

For the success of any strategy for increasing agricultural production, it is necessary to enthuse the entire farming community so that each one of them—big, medium or small—can make his legitimate contribution to the process of agricultural development.

The social implications of the development process should not be lost sight of, namely, the improvement of the levels of living of the millions who depend on agriculture. It is desirable to lend practical emphasis to the oft-repeated statement that the future of Indian agriculture rests on the justice we can render to the small farmer.

One effect of the small size of holdings is that certain indivisible factors of production cannot be employed fully on these farms. Thus, either there is under-utilisation of resources, or the small farmer cannot afford to have them. The family labour engaged on work in these farms remains either unemployed for a part of the year, or continues in a state of "disguised unemployment".

The income of the small farmer is low and inadequate for a proper

couraged from producing the maximum. With the land ceiling and no relief from taxes and controls we tend to produce less and less."

What portion of your harvest does the Government take?

"If I harvest six maunds of rice I have to sell one maund to the Government" (1 maund = 28 lbs). In a good season Shanker harvests eight maunds of rice, six of jowar (kind of wheat) and six of wheat.

Do all farmers use fertilisers and insecticides?

"No, only 70 per cent use fertilisers. Many still don't know about insecticides."

Are the youth interested in farming?

standard of living. Further, small farms yield little or no surplus for making improvements in agriculture and sustaining capital formation. Thus, the small farmer is caught in a vicious circle of low incomes and low productivity.

It is sometimes contended that small holdings are not economically viable. Today with new possibilities created by the advance of technology and scientific agriculture, it is no longer so. Even a small holding of five acres would become economically viable, if intensive cultivation is resorted to and high-yielding varieties of seed are used.

The success or failure of the agricultural strategy will ultimately depend on how resolutely we can implement the land reforms programmes. Fundamental to the future of Indian agriculture is the recasting of our entire agrarian structure so as to protect the interests of the actual tiller of the soil and to provide pride of ownership to him which alone can help in enthusing him in the drive towards self-sufficiency. This will not only make the country self-sufficient in food but resolve many of the social imbalances and tensions which are assuming dangerous proportions.

"We encourage our children to study up to SSC (university entrance) level and also teach them farming. But after SSC they go to Bombay to find work and are not interested in farming as it is less rewarding." *Can India grow enough to feed herself?*

"God has given us the land and the people to work on it. If all the farmers work hard to produce the maximum and the Government helps with irrigation and other schemes, we can not only feed ourselves but export food to other countries."

A. De L. F. & A.N.

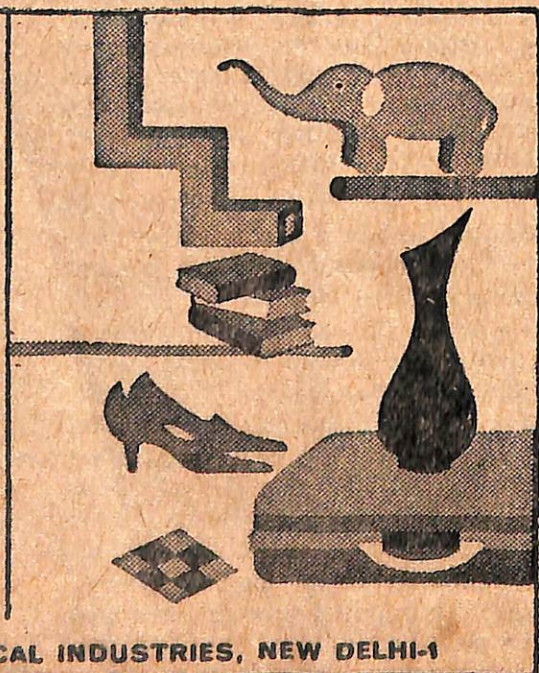


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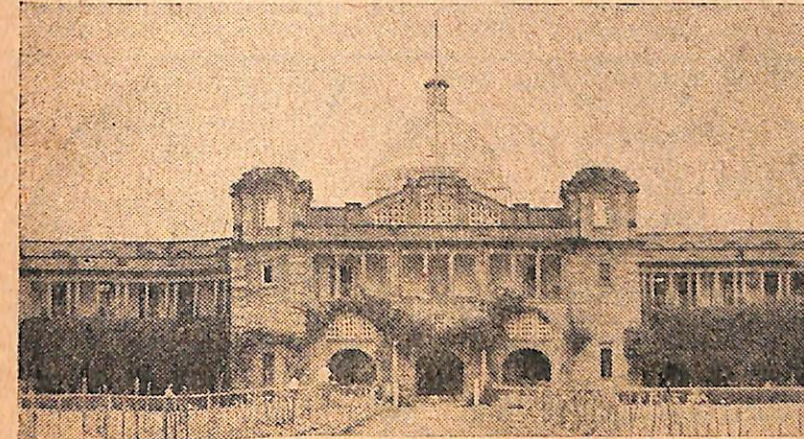
Training farm experts

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

POONA COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, 60 years old next year, is one of India's 90 agricultural and veterinary colleges. Its Principal, Dr S. Solomon,

Asia, Burma, West Indies, Fiji, Ceylon.

Low income group students (about three-quarters of the whole) need not pay tuition fees. Government subsidies make this possible. They pay Rs 45-50 a month for hostel accommodation and messing only.



Poona College of Agriculture

About 100-125 students graduate annually. Why do half drop out? HIMMAT's cor-

respondent asked.

"Most of our students come from

himself a graduate of the College, outlined for HIMMAT what it takes to train an agricultural expert.

The college aims, he said, to produce: 1 Research workers; 2 Teachers; 3 Extension workers who will go to villages and explain results obtained in research.

In their first year Poona students study basic sciences related to agriculture. In the second they take applied sciences—animal husbandry, agricultural chemistry, etc. In their third year they are given plots of land to cultivate themselves and tour research institutions and progressive farms.

New methods

In their final year studies include plant diseases, farm management, agricultural experimentation. For three weeks during the second and final years, they camp in villages, helping farmers to apply new methods.

Dr Solomon said that in the 100 villages allotted to the College for extension work, production had definitely gone up. "Cultivation of vegetables, production of eggs and milk as well as foodgrains has increased in the ten years we have worked there." The number of wells had grown too.

The College gets about 1000 applications for the 220 places available annually. Students come from all parts of India and from Africa, West

rural areas and have received all their education in the regional languages," Dr Solomon explained. "The medium of instruction here is English." Sooner or later he felt, the switch to the regional language would have to come.

Apart from training students, the College is a centre for research and for agricultural development. In its laboratories researchers found how to control "wilt", a disease which in the 1930s destroyed 90 per cent of the cotton crop in old Bombay State.

Over 1000 farmers have attended 15-day mass-training courses run by the College in the last two years, as well as short courses on tractor-management, vegetable canning, etc.

"Other than technical know-how, what qualities do your students need?" was the final question.

"Discipline and a sense of devotion," Dr Solomon replied. "They should really feel they must do something for the country."

FARM CHARTER

This Charter for those who work on the land was drawn up at Hill Farm, in Suffolk, England, home of the late Mr Peter Howard, who as well as being leader of the work of Moral Re-Armament, was a keen farmer.

God gave us this land. It had been pillaged by man's greed. The soil was starved and the buildings were neglected.

We pledge ourselves to hand on to the future better than we have received from the past. It is our purpose to make this place perfect.

We neither expect ease nor ask for it. We look to each hardship as an opportunity and each new job as an adventure.

Perfect work in every last detail is our aim. We seek no profit for ourselves from the land. We hold all things in common and in trust from God.

The heart of the farm is the family. Love and loyalty to each other are the cement which unites us. This shall be a family where discipline replaces drift—a family without moods.

We plan to create in our family a part of the new Britain. We shall drive out of our family life everything wise men hate in the old Great Britain. We shall bring to birth those things all men long for in the new and greater Britain that is to be.

This family has no limit. Everyone who comes here, whether for a day or a year, is part of it. It is a family which does not depend on names or riches, class or age.

We are out to rebuild men as well as to feed them. We dedicate ourselves to sacrificial God-controlled living which alone can create a better world. We live not for today and for ourselves but for the future and for others.

Next week's On the Spot will describe how Peter Howard and his family raised Hill Farm from a third-rate to first-class farm, visited by people from all over the world.

Plantation policy

BY V. I. CHACKO*

It was but natural for a country whose role was that of supplying raw materials to feed the factories of its rulers to aspire to become an industrial nation when it became free and independent. In the early years of Independence this attitude and the policy evolved from it led to stress on the export of manufactured products and neglect of an active export promotion policy for plantation crops.

Plantations, in the popular mind, were associated too closely with our colonial past. Because of their natural location on the hills they were considered exclusive and not a part of the national life. Vast powers of controls were taken over by the Government without any specialist knowledge on the subject. These defects of attitudes, the fact of isolation, and lack of expert advice led to serious errors in plantation policy.

Plantation crops usually follow

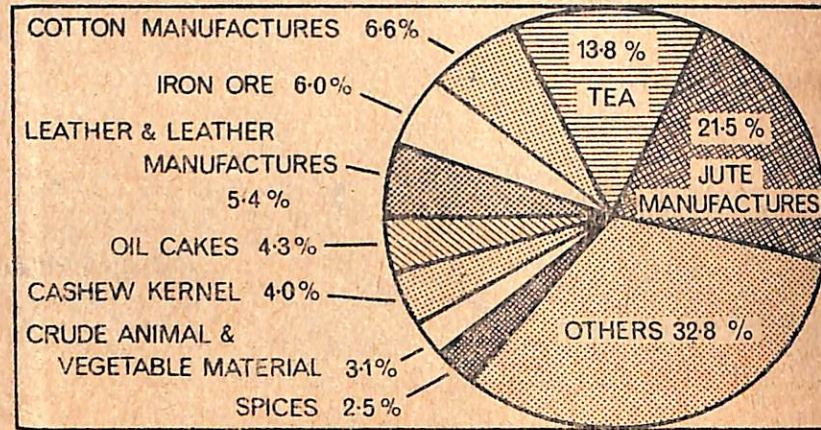
the rule that it is most advantageous to grow one single crop on a large scale. These crops were intended from the beginning of their cultivation in India for overseas markets.

In their production very little import of raw material, equipment or machinery is needed, thus making the foreign exchange earned a net income for the country.

Agricultural operations on the plantations absorb most of the work force engaged. If a hundred workers were needed twenty years ago when most of the operations were heavy and manual, today 60 workers could do the same round of normal work on an estate. Chan-

ges in field practices are reducing the employment level. On the other hand, wages are rising and plantation workers are covered by the most comprehensive welfare legislation.

Plantation crops are likely to continue as India's principal foreign exchange earners. Unlike jute, cotton textiles and engineering goods, plan-



Agriculturally-based products make up over half India's exports. Tea is her second largest export—13.8 per cent of the total.

tation crops like tea, coffee, cardamom, and pepper require no import of raw materials or costly supplies. These crops are not subsidised but are heavily taxed in the course of

export both by the Central Government and the State Governments.

The plantation industry has a substantial record of progress in a country where agricultural crops are lowest yielding by international comparison.

India's tea industry has the highest yield in the world. Coffee yield is high and rose three-fold since 1948. Progress in the yield of rubber has also been remarkable.

If policy is realistically formulated there is no sector which could render a better account of itself than the plantation industry. That Government policy tends to be unpredictable and somewhat out of line with the reality of international trading conditions is obvious from past errors.

After devaluation an export duty of Rs 2 per kilogram was placed on tea and had to be twice altered. The result is seen in the export figure—the lowest in twenty years.

What the industry needs most is an assurance that Government decisions are reached on sound and reliable information and that policies are framed after due consultation with the industry.

"Anyone can do it!"

BY KANWAR MAHINDERPAL SINGH*

TWENTY YEARS AGO if we had been faced with a food crisis we could have easily passed on the blame to the regime at that time. But since our independence, it is our Government and our people who form policies, thus we should be strong enough to accept and implement changes in some of the basic policies hampering agricultural production.

I fully support the Government for bringing in the Land Tenancy Laws. Land must go to the tiller, for only then will he have the incentive to work hard and produce more and thereby earn more. But by restricting land holdings, has production increased?

With restricted areas to cultivate,

* Mr Singh, whose 30-acre farm is near New Delhi, this year broke the world record for wheat production per acre. Using SONA 227, a seed originating in Mexico and improved by the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, he grew three-and-a-half tons of wheat per acre compared to the previous record of two-and-a-half tons per acre.

how many people from industry will shift over to agriculture, and also be subjected to the vagaries of nature? The Government has imposed no restrictions on the number of industries or urban property one may possess. Consequently there is prosperity in these fields. The curbs presently enforced on India's most vital industry—agriculture—must be removed. Only when Indian farming is put on industrial lines will we have self-sufficiency in food and the possibility of exports.

Anomaly

A Government of India Gazette exempts from restriction the movement of seeds certified by the National Seeds Corporation. There is an anomaly in this order for the National Seeds Corporation does not certify wheat and paddy seeds.

What happens is that the State Governments restrict the export of seeds and give the producer a ridiculously low price. The producers

continued on page 23

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ANYONE CAN DO IT—from page 21

in turn have to get export permits to send their seedgrain to other States, and farmers of other States have to pay for higher prices. This anomaly must be removed.

The National Seeds Corporation should take up the certification of wheat and paddy seeds. Or, otherwise, the Central Government Institutions, or Agricultural Universities or the Crop Improvement Centre



Kanwar Mahinderpal Singh

should take this up and their tags qualify for unrestricted movement.

Although a graduate in agriculture, I never wanted to be a farmer. I was for seven years travelling all over India organising agricultural research, especially in fertilisers. When I saw the tremendous potential, I got interested, and began working on my farm in Punjabkhor.

In eight years I have increased the wheat yield from 12 to 91.4 maunds (3½ tons) per acre. This was on Indian soil, with Indian know-how, by an Indian farmer. Far more encouraging to me than just increasing the yield was the fact that this world record was obtained from land previously alkaline and waterlogged.

The call for the farmer to produce more for the nation has been voiced so often it has become an empty slogan. Make it worth his while to farm and he can and will produce.

Co-ordination between industry, agriculture and the scientist could shortly change the face of this country. What I have done is no miracle. Anyone can do it with hard work, good seed, and scientific know-how.

CATTLE: a national asset

BY OLOF SODERLIND*

THROUGH MY WORK as a veterinarian in India I came in close contact with problems and the work being done in connection with cattle breeding and milk production in the country. I saw the well bred animals on a farm outside Poona where one of the cows that year had produced 53 lbs of milk in one day and I saw the stray cattle eating the scattered dry straws of grass.

One of the greatest problems for raising milk production at present is to eliminate in some way about 50 million useless cows. One step in this direction is to stop the spreading of genetically bad qualities by the general castration of stray bulls. Another possibility is to change over to buffaloes, which today make up about 20 per cent of the cattle but produce about 50 per cent of all the milk in the country.

Artificial insemination is well-developed in India and used in the right way it provides valuable help in spreading the genetic qualities of good bulls. It should always be combined with milk-recording of the cows and progeny-testing of the bulls.

The most promising project for milk production in India today is the Kaira District Co-operative Milk Producer's Union Limited, at Anand, in Gujarat. The 300,000 milking animals in the Co-operative are all buffaloes belonging to some 200,000 farmers, each one having about three acres of land. In 1965 they had an estimated average production of 2100 lbs of milk per lactation of 300 days. That is almost the double the average for all Indian buffaloes. One of the reasons for this is that they are selected with regard to their milk yield.

Double milk production

The target for the Co-operative is to double milk production in seven years starting from June 1964. They have a plan to reach that goal. In the plan there are the following divisions of the Co-operative: animal breeding, animal nutrition, animal health and hygiene, livestock marketing, extension. For genetic im-

*Dr Soderlind is a Swedish veterinary surgeon who worked in India for a year with the UN Food and Agriculture Organisation.

provement they want to create a nucleus of the best available buffaloes and start a herd with an average milk production of 5000-6000 lbs of milk using artificial insemination by breeding to buffaloes in villages and then make dam-daughter comparisons. By establishing herd registers for all animals in the Co-operative where every cow and heifer gets its identity through ear tagging it will be possible to record the milk yield and calving dates of each one. With these data in hand certificates of milk production should be issued to facilitate sale and purchase of buffaloes, and advisory service can be performed for the farmers.

Nutrition

For animal nutrition, lucerne is to be grown for 4 to 6 months and part of it stored in small silos. For dry fodder, hay-curing is planned. Just before my visit to Anand a modern feed-mixing plant belonging to the Co-operative was inaugurated. In this concentrates are produced with declared content of protein, minerals and vitamins.

For animal health and hygiene, cattle-sheds with cement flooring, good drainage and facilities for constant water supply are to be built.

Mobile veterinary units have been working for several years and each village is visited regularly once a week. Farmers can call for a vet day and night in emergency.

For the extension work newsletters, posters and special films will be used.

The calving season for buffaloes is in the autumn and therefore milk production in winter is about 30 per cent higher than in summer. At first making use of the extra winter production was a problem. Therefore a factory was completed in 1955 where all surplus milk can be converted into dairy products.

This co-operative is the best example of how milk production can be organised in India. At a time when similar co-operatives are operating all over the country I think a great step forward has been taken in solving the problem of supplying enough animal protein to the Indian people.



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INDIA: a self-sufficient nation

BY PAUL BABEY*

INDIA'S POTENTIAL for food production can be developed to the point of national self-sufficiency by the implementation of two proposals. First the establishment of a clear and practical national policy for food production. This must be done by the people of India—and particularly by the policy-makers. Second an accelerated practical programme of external assistance.

Our brief three-week visit does not qualify me to set out detailed solutions to the problems. As a practical Canadian farmer, however, certain problems were evident, and perhaps it will help if I define them, and offer suggestions for their solution.

Basic to all of India's problems is the high degree of illiteracy. If a substantial majority of a society cannot read or write it is extremely difficult to promote or implement any constructive programme. Education, however, is a very long term programme. In the meantime, we must look at areas which could be improved immediately.

The climate of India is much more conducive to the production of food than most areas of Canada. Many people do not realise that much of Canada lies buried under several feet of snow for a period of 4—6 months of each year. Our growing season, in most of our agricultural areas, is about 120 days per year. India, by comparison, is frost-free, permitting the growing of crops the year round.

During a visit to Formosa in 1964, we witnessed a multiple cropping

programme under which a new crop is planted one month before the previous crop is harvested. This enables the Formosans to harvest three



Paul Babey

crops a year. Does such a programme not offer a potential for bolstering farm output in India?

The success of continuing cropping is dependent upon the availability of moisture. The present system of water conservation in India is not impressive. This situation could be overcome in many cases by building a series of earthen dams to hold back the water for use during the hot dry season which follows the monsoon. Experts predict that the availability of water could be increased by 25 per cent. Couple increased water to a multiple cropping system, and the impact on agricultural output could be enormous.

There is a dire need for farm chemicals for the control of insects, rodents and disease, and for the preservation of food once it is produced. At the present time more than 25 per cent of the food produced is lost.

The use of fertiliser shows great promise for the increase of food production. During our visit to an experimental farm in New Delhi, we saw a crop of Mexican wheat grown with the aid of fertiliser and irriga-

* The author, who is President of the Farmers' Union of Alberta, Canada, visited India last year with a delegation of Canadian farmers.

tion. In all my travels throughout Canada and other countries I have not seen such a luxuriant stand of wheat. Yet fertiliser is practically a luxury item in India today; it should be made available through government subsidy to most farmers.

The size of farms is decreasing, and many no longer can sustain the families currently living on them. It is essential that their fragmentation be reversed. A programme of consolidation could increase the efficiency of present land resources. Co-operative farms where jointly-owned equipment could improve cultivation methods, have much to offer.

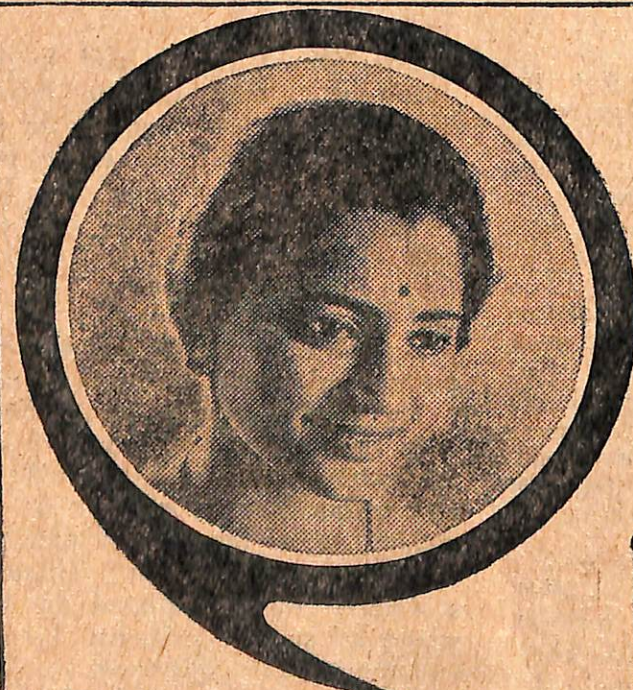
It was very disappointing to witness the development of modern agricultural technology at the various institutions, and to see so few of the new techniques permeate to the farms. A technique is valueless until it is applied at the practical level. Emphasis must be on application. An exchange of practising farmers between developed nations and India could lead to the increased application of technology.

I am convinced India can become self-sufficient. This huge society possesses a great wealth of underdeveloped natural resources along with a large (though untrained) labour force, and an almost unlimited

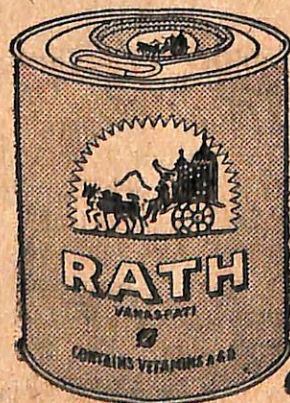


Spraying insecticide on paddy in Orissa

potential home market. It remains only to develop proper national policies, and to obtain the capital necessary for modernisation of production processes. This can be done. Capital is available. But India must find devoted, capable, incorruptible and imaginative leadership. Given this, the rest will follow.



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Private banks for economic progress

First prize to K. P. F. Solomon, Hyderabad 1

THE PRIMARY BUSINESS of a government is to govern the people, leaving business to businessmen whose business it is. Unfortunately, our Government seems to be keen on taking over any business that has large financial resources and earns decent profits.

The reasons given in favour of nationalisation of banks are the usual high sounding ones. Private banks, it is said, are controlled by a handful of financially powerful families, and this is repugnant to our "Socialistic pattern of society" (a phrase that has yet to be unequivocally defined).

Well, so is political power controlled by a handful of politicians at the Centre. Why does not the Congress Party have a "Socialistic pattern of politics" too, and form a government that includes opposition leaders?

Then it is said that members and relatives of the families that control the Banks are given extraordinary facilities in the matter of credits. The Government, through the Reserve Bank, already possesses enough powers to prevent any such extraordinary transactions, and if they are unable to do so, whose fault is it?

Then there is the recent charge that banks have not done their share to increase agricultural production through proper agricultural financing. This is a peculiar charge, because it

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is well known that the Government, through its ceaseless emphasis on industries, directed the banks to concentrate their advances on industries, and discouraged them from any meaningful agricultural financing.

Let us consider what would happen if banks WERE nationalised. We would have one behemoth of an organisation, probably called the Bharat Banking Corporation, with a highly centralised system of management, like the LIC, with all the attendant bureaucratic bull-headedness and insensitivity.

The businessman and industrialist would be thoroughly hogtied, and there would be a gradual stagnation in all fields of enterprise—motor vehicles hire purchase, large and small

An independent agency is necessary

Second prize to C. T. Marathe, Poona 2

SCORES of arguments, which are advanced both for and against nationalisation of banks, hinge on the relative inefficiency or efficiency of public and private sectors, a misleading approach in as much as no sector can boast of decisive efficiency.

The matter involves entirely different considerations. The functions of the banking system imply a vast spectrum of decision-making regarding production, distribution and investment. By a regulation and direction of funds at their disposal, banks can and do influence the character and scope of economic activity.

As it happens, in the centralised planning that we have adopted, all economic decision-making at the formulation level is concentrated with the Government. If the economic decision-making at the practical level is also vested with the Government by the nationalisation of banks, we shall put too many eggs in one basket.

Just like any other decision, Government decisions are no less prone to be wrong. We therefore need some

industries, wholesale and retail trade, etc. What about the employees? It is certain that quite a few of Mr Parkinson's famous laws would be in operation, and two clerks would be "absolutely essential" to do the work done by one previously.

Opportunities for promotion would be bleak, corruption and nepotism would rear their ugly heads, and courtesy to clients would be a thing of the past.

These are the natural corollaries of any monopoly. On the other hand, a private banking system of several competitive units as we have now, with some of the present government-imposed restraints removed, would be an impressive force for all-round economic development. In this venture, the Government, with the State Bank of India and its subsidiaries already controlling 20 per cent of the industry, could play a dynamic role.

independent agency which would evaluate, assess, correlate and influence the economic and industrial phenomena and act as a counter-balance to the Government's economic decisions. The banking system can and should perform this function.

As for the failure of the banking system to respond to the needs of the developing economy, greater directional control of the Reserve Bank of India and a credit planning agency would meet the need.

In our concern for small industry and agriculture, let us not suppose, once the banks are nationalised, we can take away funds from big business and give them to the former. The fact is, we have to allocate our resources between different sectors of economy in as optimum a manner as possible and not squander them on artificially pampering any sector.

The voting of competitors this week on bank nationalisation was:

AGAINST	—	87%
FOR	—	13%

This India

OUR COUNTRY is like a sinking ship. A chorus is chanting; "It's sinking", "Nothing will save it now", "Write it off". Some are even preparing their coffins. The irony is that many are still painting their cabins, and when the ship sinks, they will say to each other "I told you so."

The situation is grim. Finger pointing will not improve it. Blame shifting will not avert the crash. But I still have hope for my country. I have seen God bring about a radical change in people, which is spreading.

Last week in "The Statesman" of New Delhi and Calcutta appeared a full page. It was headlined "The World Needs India." (Those who would like a copy may apply to HIMMAT and enclose 20p. stamps.) The page was produced by a group of Indians, trained in Moral Re-Armament, who have recently returned after six months abroad with "India Arise". Thoughtful replies are pouring in.

A tea planter from Darjeeling writes: "I am sure all the sensible people of India will rise to the occasion and call for the revolution of Moral Re-Armament and will contribute as much as they can. There lies our real freedom, real dignity and real national character."

A labour consultant from Jamshedpur wants a unit of MRA to come as, he says, "This steel city is now witnessing the worst type of strife between capital and labour." A charge-man of an ordnance factory like countless others offers his services.

A Calcutta resident writes: "The Brahmins can do something for the good of Harijans. The Sikhs can treat the Muslims as their brothers. The white people can also treat Negroes as their brothers." He is keen to play his part.

"It is reassuring to find that India still possesses men who have not written her off as a failure and who are confident that one day she will arise," is another reaction from Bengal.

A few businessmen, trade unionists, educationists, politicians, who leave aside lesser interests and make changing India their priority will give hope to millions.

Neerja Chowdhury

FILMS

"The 25th Hour"

METRO, BOMBAY

IF YOU SURVIVE the weird titles sequence—it has the same impact as a rough weather crossing of the Channel—you will be glad you saw this 140-minute adventure.

From the festive baptism celebrations of the Moritz family in the Rumanian village of Fontana on the eve of World War II to the poignant reunion of the family on a lonely railway station in Germany after the war, Carlo Ponti's latest production for MGM carries you along with suspense, humour, tragedy and great humanity.

Johann Moritz (Anthony Quinn) and Suzanna (Virna Lisi) are a happily married peasant pair who want nothing more than to run their farm and raise their family. But with relentless force, first Johann and then Suzanna are caught up in the bitter cross-fire of creed, ideology and armies that caused one of the greatest refugee movements in European history.

Johann is assigned to a labour camp in Rumania which is preparing fortifications against the Russians. He escapes to Hungary where he is again arrested and shipped, this time to a labour camp in Germany. Here a fanatic Nazi "discovers" the Rumanian peasant to be a model of the Master Race and his portrait in SS uniform is published far and wide for propaganda purposes. Poor Moritz can only dream of his farm, Suzanna and the children. He doesn't



Anthony Quinn and Virna Lisi play a peasant couple caught up in the turmoil of World War II.

even try to comprehend the mix-up he has found himself in.

Confusion is confounded when the Americans capture him towards the end of the war and, finding his photo distributed throughout German-occupied territory, put him on trial at Nuremburg as a collaborator and minor war criminal. Even in the dock the Fontana peasant thinks only of the family he has not heard from for seven years.

In a dramatic Nuremburg Court scene, defence counsel (Michael Redgrave) produces a letter that has come from Suzanna through the Red Cross. This moving document leads to a climax which has not been paralleled for a long time.

Anthony Quinn is superb as the simple, ingenuous but boisterous peasant whose sanity is saved only by his humour, his concern for family and friends and a blissful ignorance of the murderous possibilities around every corner.

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This was a Life

JOSEPH PULITZER
1847-1911

JOSEPH PULITZER, one of America's great men, brought new ideas to journalism.

Son of Hungarian-German parents, Joseph came to America at the age of 17 and joined the Lincoln Cavalry. The Civil War ended a year later. Starving and without money, young "Joey" made his way to St. Louis.

A chance meeting landed him a job as reporter in the "Westliche Post". Besides covering news, Joey battled against corruption and demanded full political and economic rights for Negroes.

A year later Pulitzer was elected to the state legislature. At 23 he had become well known in state politics and was a city official.

In 1878, Pulitzer bought two moribund papers in St. Louis, the "Dispatch" and its competitor, the "Post". The new paper, "Post-Dispatch" policy was to fight wrong-doing and corruption, to support no party but the people, to use colour, drama and pictures and always to be independent. Pulitzer's writings made people think and talk.

In 1882 the paper ran into trouble. A lawyer, whose honour was attacked by the paper, invaded the paper's office and Pulitzer's manager, Cockrill, shot him dead.

Pulitzer went to New York where he bought the "World". He made it profitable at the start. The "World" was "dedicated to the cause of the people rather than that of the purse potentates". One of the causes it championed was the campaign to raise funds for the Statue of Liberty. In a few years the "World" had become leader of American journalism.

In 1884 Pulitzer was elected to Congress. But he had been increasingly ill. In 1890 he gave up the editorship.

In 1910, the US Government filed a suit against the "World" for having questioned the Government's expenditure on the construction of the Panama Canal. Pulitzer won the case.

Pulitzer died in 1911. In 1934 American newspaper editors voted him the greatest American editor of all time.

A.R.K.

FOREIGN MISSIONARIES

ALARMING and wild charges against foreign missionaries have been appearing in local and national dailies of late. It has also been stated that missionaries in Assam will not be allowed to continue their work; and their residential permits will not be renewed.

We, the undersigned Indian Catholic priests, wish to register our protest against such a reported policy of the Government so prejudicial to our Christian community, and the country in general.

We have only a handful of foreign missionaries working in this area. The nature of their work is mostly social. They are engaged in educational, social, medical and relief services. They are all attached to schools, boarding houses, hostels, hospitals, famine relief works etc. Some of them are here in India at the invitation extended to them by Christian communities in backward areas where no other humanitarian agencies have set up social and educational services for the poor. A number of them have been in India for 20 to 40 years and are more Indian than many of us Indian Fathers in the knowledge and experience of Indian languages and customs.

We Indian Catholic priests feel confident that we can challenge anyone to substantiate with facts and evidence even a single incident of forced conversion or activities prejudicial to the country, as mentioned in the papers. The right to profess and propagate one's religion is a human fundamental right and the Constitution of India confirms it.

It has often been said by officials that church leadership should be in India hands. We are in perfect agreement with this policy. But in delicate matters as this, a period of transition is only understandable. This is in fact taking place.

Over the years it has been fashionable to hear from the leaders of the country unstinted praise doled out to the work of our missionaries. And their choice still continues to fall on missionary-run institutions when they consider a school for their children, or treatment in hospital. Have the foreign missionaries then become criminals overnight?

We Indian priests, therefore, stand in defence of their sincerity of purpose, and loyalty to the country. Should there be any exception to it, we shall be the first, as loyal citizens, to cooperate with the authorities in exposing them. We strongly urge that the Government come forward and take appropriate action against any parti-

Letters

cular missionary after due legal inquiry and impartial investigation.

Father K. SEBASTION
and other priests,
DIBRUGARH

INDIAN VITALITY

WHEN "India Arise" was in Bristol, I was told by people who "knew more about India than I" that the only thing to make an Indian arise was something for nothing. It is therefore gratifying to read in your journal of the new inspiration which is making Indians do so much for nothing, particularly on the Panchgani project.

Hiralal Jedhiya, who is one of the new Indians I have met, is following through with the inspiration he told me about and, if he gets the support he deserves from his fellow Indians, will help to bring this new spirit and vitality to India and the world.

The leadership discussed by your correspondents V. S. Rajan and Ratna Sen (HIMMAT, July 28 and August 25) is within us all and will emerge when we listen and allow it to over-rule our selfwill.

JOHN H. JAGO, Bristol, UK

FOOD OR LANGUAGE

OUR NATIONAL leaders are giving little or no attention to the question of food. May I ask which is more important—language or food? The Party's trifling affairs or agriculture? It seems that the answers may be "language" and "the Party's trifling affairs".

The disease of "hunger" is a terrible disease and its only remedy is "food". Instead of producing sufficient food for fulfilling our needs, our Government is asking other countries, other organisations, for food. It is high time for us to stand on our own feet.

The lawlessness and disobedience caused by hunger cannot be suppressed. As an Indian, I demand to know whether our Government will give sufficient food to the famine-stricken areas or not. Food is the most suitable weapon to control lawlessness.

DEBASISH MUKHERJEE, Calcutta 32

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The Arab world

by Rajmohan Gandhi

HE WAS NASSER'S comrade in arms, having attended the Military Academy together with him. Nasser's younger brother married his daughter.

He was 33 when he played a central role, at Nasser's side, in the coup that ousted King Farouk and installed General Naguib.

He was 38 when Nasser made him one of the world's youngest Marshals. In 1959, when he was 40 and Syria and Egypt were one country, he was Syria's overlord.

Nasser repeatedly called him his closest friend and picked him to deal with his thorniest troubles.

He was handsome, regarded as brave and daring, and for years the object of admiration amounting often to worship.

Last week, at the age of 48, Field Marshal Abdel Hakim Amer swallowed a dose of the poisonous drug anconitum in his bathroom and was dead in 15 minutes.

The day before, in his house where he was under arrest for allegedly plotting a coup against Nasser, he had made an attempt to kill himself. But his effort was discovered, and he was removed to a military hospital where doctors flushed out the poison. However, the determined Field Marshal tricked his captors and used poison hidden under a bandage on his body for his second attempt.

Did Amer take his life because he knew he was going to be shot? Or was the cause frustration and depression?

Insecurity

What is definite is that his death will add to the insecurity of the people of Egypt. They will want to know why such friends should have fallen out. They will wonder whether they can ever completely trust any man. The event will not strengthen Nasser's position.

History's march has brought changes in clothes, buildings, methods of transport and some other things. But today's dramas of power, lust, intrigue, revenge and terror are not much different from scenes enacted thousands of years ago.

The world's rulers and those in their care will do well to pause a while and ponder the forces of

hate, greed and fear and to search for the answer to them.

There will doubtless be some in Egypt who will blame Israel for Amer's suicide. A few will even trace a connection with London and Washington. I trust that responsible Egyptians will not succumb to this unwise and fanciful escapism. It would, in fact, be a pity if the Egyptians and all Arabs did not take this chance to figure out, with the utmost candour, the real weaknesses in their nations' lives. This could be an opportune moment to look afresh at the foundations of successful nationhood.

Man-worship

Man worship has been a strong feature in the Arab world (and in most other parts, and especially in India). It manifests itself in public adulation, display of photographs and paintings, erection of statues, production of suitably faceted stamps and coins and in the hectic non-productive activity of hordes of flunkies and hangers-on.

Men who would not mind being demi-gods themselves are often content to worship those who, by accident or design, have made the grade. A self-worshipping man is happy to pay homage to a king-figure. He gets indirect satisfaction from the adoration the king-figure receives, and it is easy to equate the glory of the king-figure with the success of his country.

When, however, a disaster comes, it is just as easy for him to heap blame instead of worship on the king-figure and to hold him singularly responsible for it. Yesterday's hero becomes today's villain, and patriotism is tested by the heat and hate with which people curse the man they venerated yesterday.

Who creates man worship? The man worshipped, or the multitudes worshipping? The honest answer, of course, is both. Likewise, the cure to this fell disease can issue from either.

It was division that caused the Arab defeat at Israel's hands. Division among the Arab nations and division inside each Arab country. It is division today that prevents the economic and social progress of the Arab countries. It

certainly was division that spelled out death for Amer.

And division is pushed by the twins of self-worship and man-worship. They divide leaders from the people, and leaders from one another. They break a country into a number of compartments. They isolate a country from those who could be, and often are eager to be, friends.

Will Nasser or someone in the Arab world pioneer a true revolution? Something greater and more substantial than the half-revolutionary coup of 1952? Of the principal figures of this drama, Naguib has been forced out of sight, few knowing his exact state, and Amer has now bowed out in ignominy. Nasser is left, and surely he must wish for a way that produces a more abiding comradeship among its initiators. And he must wish for a way that transforms spectators, whether they cheer or jeer, into active participants.

People of all kinds

The Koran has said that God does not change a country's condition unless and until the people of that country decide that they want to change themselves. By the people the Koran, I believe, means people of every kind, rulers and ruled. Modernising the Arab world and helping the Islamic world, from Morocco right through to Indonesia, become the girder for world unity is everyone's task, not just Gamal Abdel Nasser's. It would be unfair to Nasser, to the people of the UAR and the rest of the Arab world not to act upon this truth.

Arabs in Aden and South Arabia are divided. The recent Khartoum confabulations notwithstanding, Arab Heads of State do not see eye to eye. Not all the divisions are the result of Israeli or imperialistic scheming.

I for one believe in the destiny of the Arab people. In addition to that, I believe that a day could come when Arabs and Jews work together for the good of this whole earth.

Men who accept and proclaim simple yet radical truths will lead nations towards that day.

FIND THE BALL Competition No 38



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The ball in this cricket action picture has been painted out. All you have to do is to mark a cross (not circle, arrow, etc) where you think the ball is. Then cut out the picture and coupon and send it to "Find the Ball", c/o HIMMAT, 294 Bazargate Street, Bombay 1 before noon on Monday, October 2.

The winner will be announced in the following issue. There is no limit to the number of entries you can make, but only one cross may be marked on each picture. The Editor's decision is final.

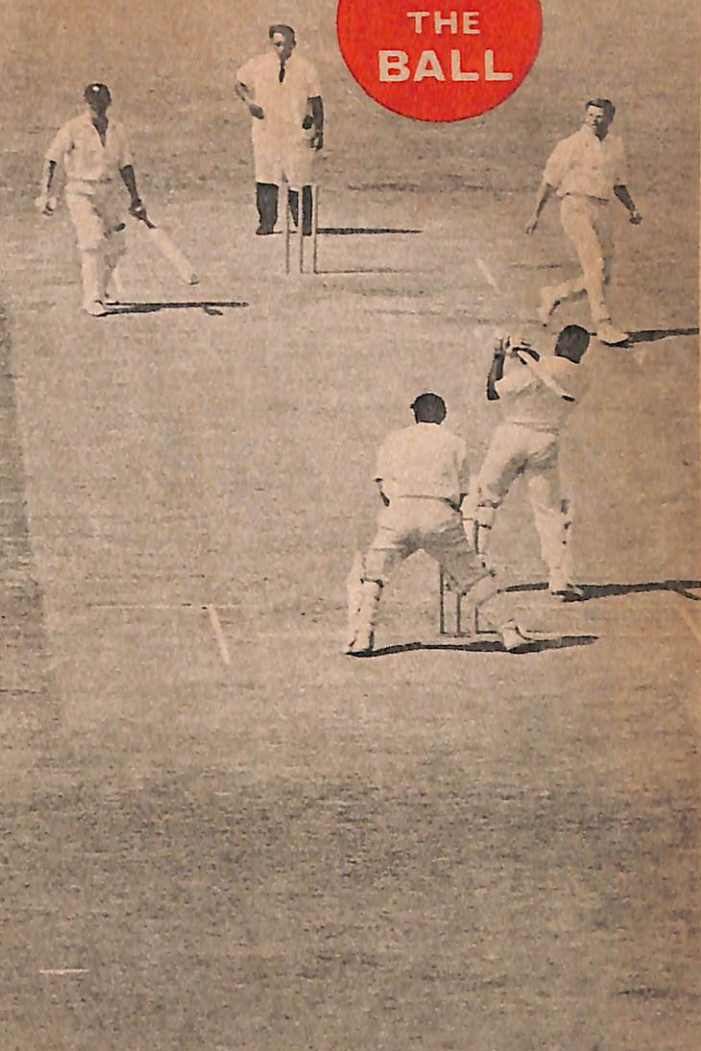
Nearest entry wins Rs. 25
On the ball wins the Jackpot*

*Each week half the prize of Rs. 50 will be awarded to the nearest entry. The other half will be carried forward to a "Jackpot" to be won by the first competitor who marks EXACTLY the centre of the ball. This Jackpot Prize will accumulate by Rs. 25 per week until it is won.

Name _____

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I agree to the rules of the competition as outlined above.



WINNER OF COMPETITION 36

Jackpot of Rs 175 to S.G. Kabre, 47/368 B New Haji Kasam Chawl, 2nd Floor, Parel, Bombay 12

2nd Prize to A.S. Ravindra, S 115, Kodandarama Puram Main Road, Bangalore 3. (4mm from ball).

Next week's Jackpot: Rs 50

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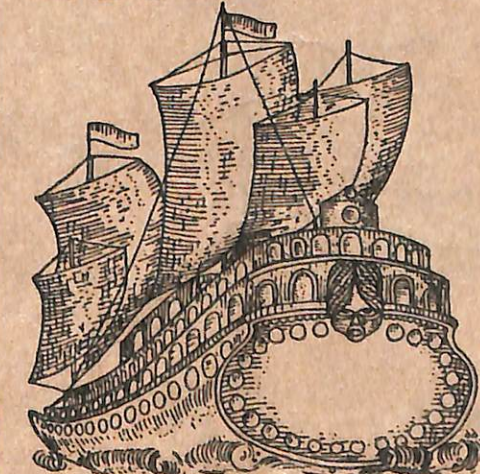
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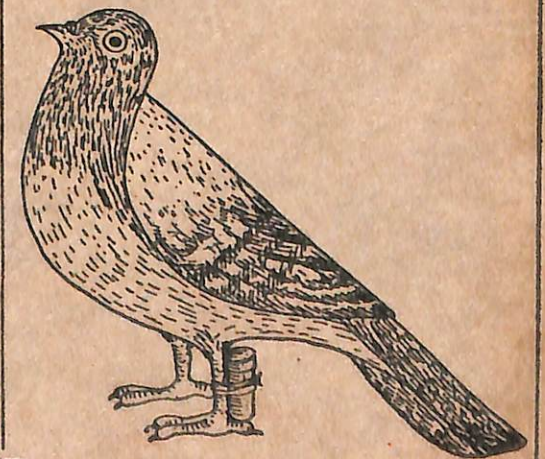
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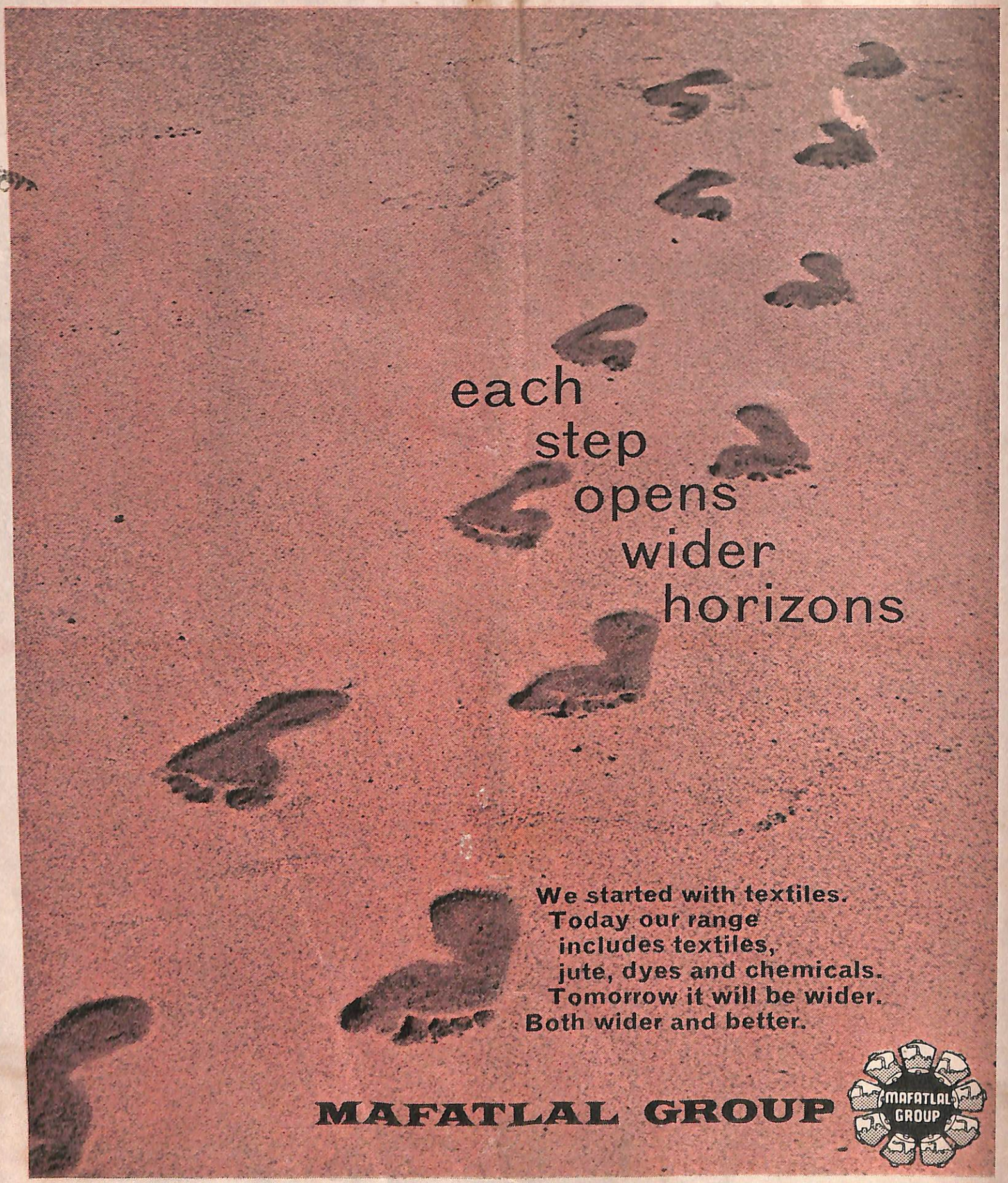
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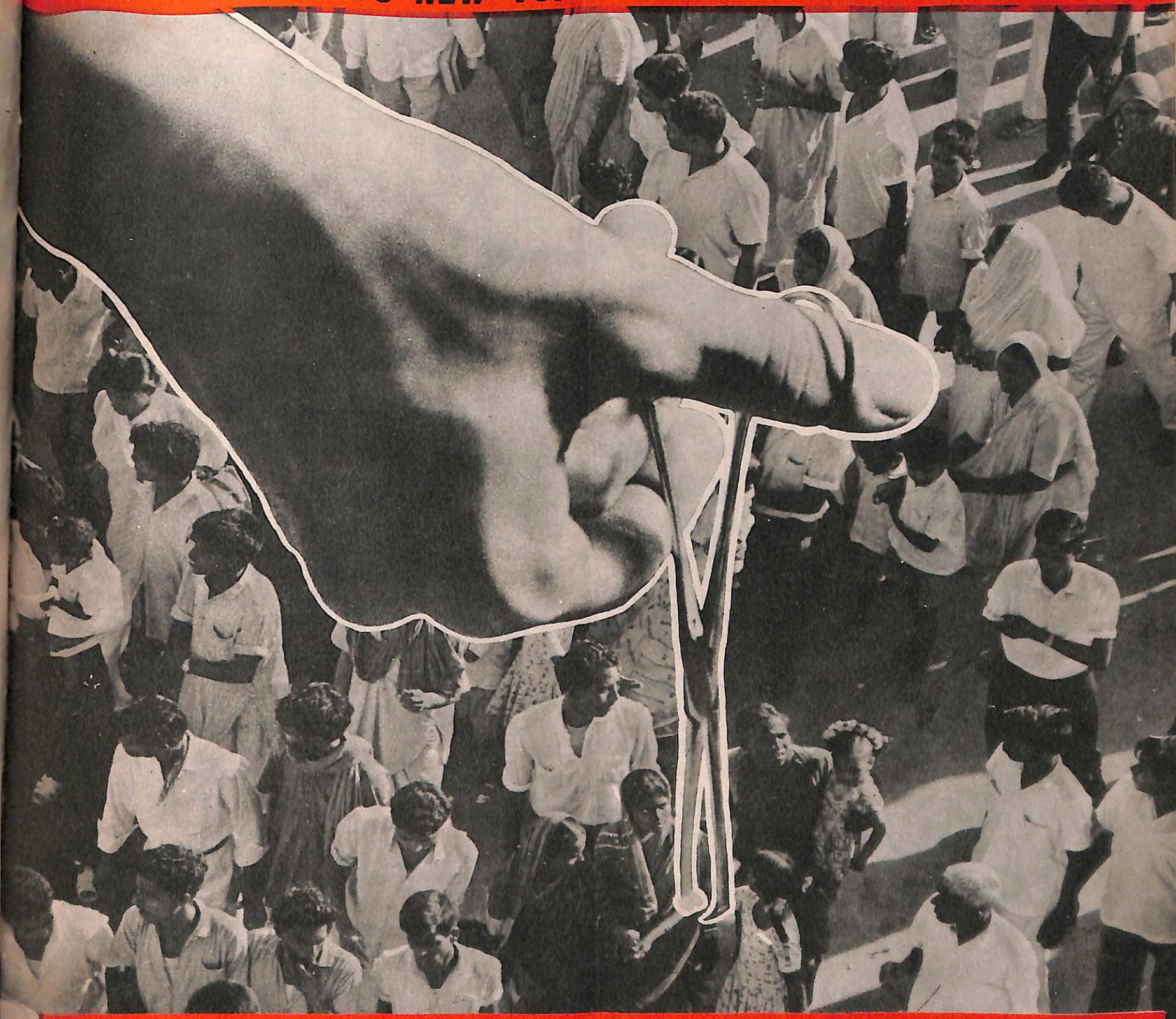
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