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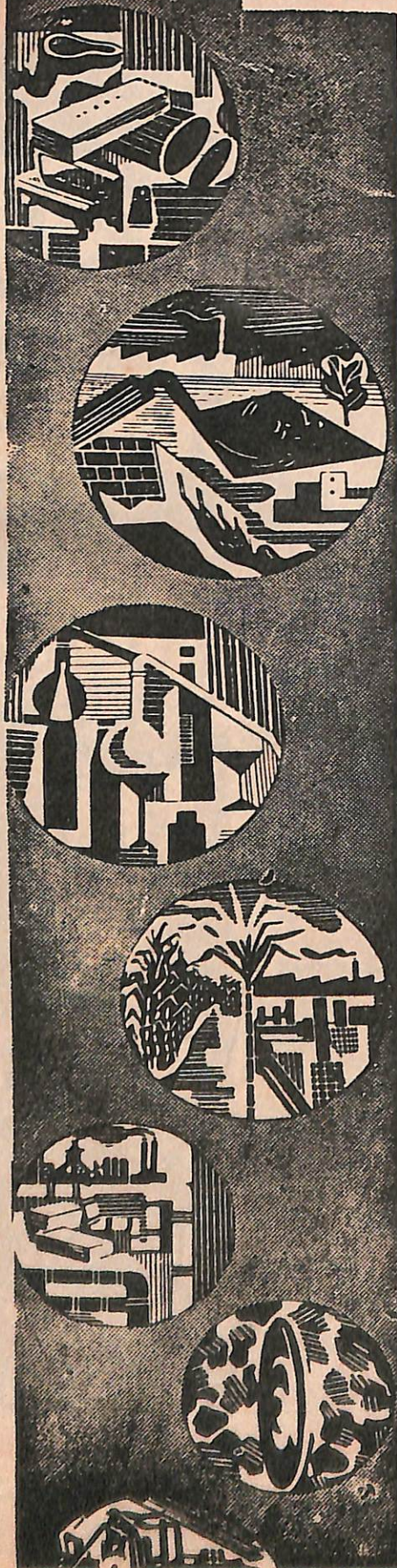
**AJOY MUKHERJEE**  
West Bengal Chief Minister

# Ajoy takes Congress for a ride

p. 5

## WHAT NEXT IN NAGALAND by ANTENNA

# New Horizons



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

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

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



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## DALMIA ENTERPRISES.

IN THE NATION'S SERVICE

H. O. : 4, SCINDIA HOUSE, NEW DELHI

# HIMMAT

Asia's new voice

WEEKLY

BOMBAY FRIDAY OCTOBER 13, 1967

## Overhaul drug industry

THE FRANTIC SEARCH for Periston-N and Furadantin drugs with which to treat ailing Dr Lohia is further highlighted by the news that Periston-N is manufactured by a German firm whose application for producing the drug in India has been pending with the authorities for nearly eight months.

A pharmaceutical firm told HIMMAT that, due to red tape, it normally takes about two years from the time it is decided to introduce a new drug to the time it is manufactured.

This together with a growing shortage of raw materials has discouraged companies from introducing new drugs in the country. The pharmaceutical industry complains that their difficulties are compounded by the pegging of prices at the 1963 level. With the increase in cost of raw materials and wages this has meant a continuous search for more economic manufacture—surely something to be said in favour of price pegging.

The pharmaceutical industry, on the other hand, in a developing country has a heavy responsibility to see that life-saving drugs are made available at the lowest possible price. The argument that the retail price must provide for the large sums spent in research does not apply as research has generally been covered in the country of origin.

This generation cannot be grateful enough for the scientific research that has provided the wonder-drugs. Pharmaceutical concerns would do well to reassure the public that they are doing everything possible to provide their products cheaply and destroy the image of unduly large profits.

However, the public should know that the Government is by no means blameless for the high price of drugs through multiple taxation. There is a Central Excise of 7½ per cent. On some drugs there is a further State Excise of 10 per cent. Then there are Central and State Sales Taxes of varying percentages and in some cities municipal octroi as well as duty to be paid on raw materials imported.

The distribution of drugs finds a sellers' market. People will go to great financial hardship to provide what the doctor has prescribed. Thus Government and manufacturer should ensure that the latest drugs are readily available at a price within reach of all.

## More lemon juice

WITH A FANFARE of trumpets the regionalists have proclaimed the decision of Senapati Bapat, 87-year-old Marathi revolutionary, to fast unto death if

Belgaum and other Marathi-speaking border areas are not included in Maharashtra.

Only 15 months ago Bapat went on a similar fast with its ceremonial breaking attended by Chief Minister Naik and his wife who handed him the glass of lemon juice. The only snag was that after it was all over Senapati Bapat told HIMMAT, "I did not fast for a principle. I only went on fast because I had promised a friend of mine that if he went on a fast, I'd join him."

Who has he promised this time? Those who are using the old patriot will regret it.

## Socialist of privilege

EARL ATTLEE, who died this week, was born and educated in privileged surroundings. The poverty he saw while running a boys' club in London's slums led him into the Labour movement. "I was not converted by the logic of Karl Marx," he said later. "Most of us became Socialists through our hearts first."

As Prime Minister, Clement Attlee presided over, rather than dominated, a Cabinet including brilliant but difficult colleagues like the fiery Aneurin Bevan. Together they inaugurated a social revolution in Britain establishing the Welfare State.

In India, Attlee will always be honoured as the man during whose Premiership we achieved freedom—a step which led to the formation of the modern Commonwealth, and made irreversible the coming of independence to the colonial world.

## Revolutionary road

ASK MAO to define his ideology. Or Kosygin. Or Tito. Or Dange. Or Namboodiripad. And what do you have? This is the dilemma facing Communists today.

Never have men talked and dreamed so much of a world where class and exploitation would be banished. Yet never has there been such hate.

Sincere Communists are realising that just as new economic processes have made Marx's maxims obsolete so have modern nuclear weapons made suicidal Lenin's call for the violent overthrow of "reactionary" governments.

What keeps so many Communists glued to their theories are the cheap sneers of well-fed "democrats"—millions who haven't tried to change the world themselves and laugh at the suggestion. Their love for the status quo has robbed millions of a better chance in life.

Today's problems are so immense that everyone is needed to evolve the solutions—revolutionaries of the Left who are not too reactionary to change and selfless democrats who will put others' needs before their own comforts.

Is there anything more important than building this road to the future which all can walk together? A veteran revolutionary who thinks not, writes of her new-found convictions on page 17.

# Briefly speaking...

## Hot reading

GOSSIP HAS IT in the book trade that President Ayub Khan's autobiography has a keen publisher waiting here. The only hitch is that Government clearance is required and so far only 40 of the 100 officials required to read it have done so!

## Loop flop

AMERICAN OFFICIALS have publicly admitted that the programme of loop insertions as a means of population control has not been a success. The Director of the US Agency for International Development's population service, Dr R. T. Ravenholt, said in Washington that the loop in India has not lived up to expectations and that about half of the two

million loops inserted had had to be removed.

Meanwhile American-sponsored birth-control measures in India have run into opposition at home. The second-ranking Democrat on the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Mr Clement Zambloki, has criticised involvement of the Peace Corps (founded by the late President Kennedy, a devout Catholic) in the sterilisation programme in India. He told Peace Corps Director, Mr Jack Vaughn, "I can't personally support the Peace Corps if you permit your people to become involved in this sort of business."

## Line clear

HATS OFF to General Manager S. G. K. Reddy of Delhi Telephones. He has promised "a very high standard of efficiency" by the end of the year or else he will resign. He says that all telephone faults will be rectified within two hours. (In Bombay it takes all of two hours even to get a reply from 198-Complaints). Mr Reddy has also predicted that after next January new connections would be given in two or three days after payment of the money.

We hope he won't have to resign. But if by any chance he does he will find a warm welcome to Bombay where the incumbent deserves forced retirement. It must be comforting to have a telephone General Manager who approaches the chaos in that spirit even if he doesn't solve it within three months. Hats off anyway Mr Reddy, for having a go.

## Education priorities

UNION EDUCATION MINISTER Dr Triguna Sen has said that in 77 per cent of schools there is no satisfactory arrangement for drinking water, in 90 per cent there are no latrines. Only 30 per cent of primary schools and 50 per cent of secondary schools were housed in satisfactory buildings. If Government hasn't the money to pay for these basic essentials how is

It is only people of small moral stature who have to stand on their dignity.

ARNOLD BENNETT, 1867-1931

it going to pay the himalayan bill for introducing regional languages, with all the attendant expenses of translating text books, etc? Dr Sen's predicament would seem to parallel the Health Minister's. Dr Chandrasekhar gaily talks of sterilising millions of men at Rs 50 a head when thousands of villages don't even have a bottle of aspirin yet.

The one compensation is that as Government's plans take so long to be implemented anyway, some foolish ones are delayed too.

## No text books

A REPORT FROM MADURAI reveals that students of the SSLC class in local schools who have taken Hindi as their first language have not yet been able to obtain text books though the schools opened three months ago. School authorities have been informed that the books are not available. A few students have managed to get hold of second-hand copies and the others have to copy by hand every single lesson from the books!

Perhaps Dr Sen would look into this further obstacle raised in the way of learning the national language.

## Speed-up

CONGRATULATIONS to the Railways for the marked speed-up in several main-line long-distance trains, from October 1. Could they now enable us to get seats on them?

*Birkal*

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## from the Capital

# Kingmakers and topplers on the spree

by **ANTENNA**



NEW DELHI The kingmakers and topplers of governments in the Capital had the time of their lives in those hectic days when, if you believed the newspapers, the West Bengal Government was on the way out. The special correspondents of papers and agencies turned seers overnight, and it was awe-inspiring, if you were fortunate to be present when the drink was flowing in the Press Club, to count the number of members of this exalted fraternity who were in telephatic communication with Chief Minister Ajoy Mukherjee and could tell, to the exact minute, when he was going to resign and why.

Hope never sprang more eternally in the human breast than in the breasts of those Congressmen who thought their days of adversity were over and that they would be back in power in Calcutta in a matter of days.

If rumour is to be believed, even portfolios in the new government had been allocated. Two lists are said to have been prepared, one on the basis of a coalition of the Congress and the Bangla Congress headed by Mr Mukherjee, the other on the basis of a wholly Congress Government headed by former Chief Minister P. C. Sen.

But alas for the newspaper prophets and the seekers after office. Mr Mukherjee did them dirty in the end, and when the news came from Calcutta that he had categorically stated he had no intention of quitting office or dismembering the coalition those who were in the vicinity of the headquarters of the All-India Congress Committee report the sound of much weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth.

## Best-hated non-Congressman

If a poll were held among Congress leaders in Delhi for choice of the best-hated non-Congress leader in the country, Mr Mukherjee would win hands down. But then, as objective observers of the political comedy that was staged here point out, Congressmen have only themselves to blame for their disillusionment as they were the victims of their own wishful thinking.

Mr Mukherjee, as these notes from the Capital said last week, has

no intention of being a catspaw of the discredited Congress organisation in West Bengal, but is, on the contrary, bent on splitting the Congress and drawing away the opponents of Mr Atulya Ghosh into the Bangla Congress. And if he continues to play his cards as shrewdly as he has been doing so far, there is no reason why he should not succeed and then be able to disencumber himself of the Left Communist bugbear and form a new government without it.

The "treachery" of Mr Mukherjee, as some embittered Congressmen put it, has been a cold douche to those who have been talking confidently in the last few weeks about ousting the non-Congress coalitions. And to judge by reports of the trend of discussions at the Congress Working Committee meeting here at the end of the week, this will see the end of Mr Gulzari Lal Nanda's plan for an *ad hoc* Committee.

The whole episode, according to close students of Congress politics at the apex, is connected with the power struggle within the Party between the Prime Minister and the organisation's president, Mr Kamaraj. Mr Nanda's move apparently had

continued on next page

## On your toes

### MILKING TIME

WHEN DID YOU LAST try for a refund from Government? A cancelled rail or air ticket perhaps? An income tax rebate? Some deposit? Will you ever forget the anguish you felt trying to open the closed fist of bureaucracy?

It will be the same dreary story if they nationalise general insurance. Nothing is surer.

With 136 private companies at present in the field, all those with cause to insure against fire, accident or theft have valued this freedom to deal with the firm of their choice. What chance is there, with such competition, for any company which was slack in its payments or slick in its practices to stay in business? Or anyway to get yours?

The Government has already monopolised life insurance and they are welcome to it. Not everyone regards life insurance as imperative. But for a large section of the public general insurance is absolutely essential. For factory-owners, transport operators, almost everybody with any form of investment, it is practically mandatory. They have to buy

it. And the company with the best name for stability and service, payments of claims and low premiums deserves the business. And this is as it should be.

Congress rebels hope that by pressing the Government to nationalise general insurance they will get hold of more money to spend. There are only Rs 3 crores of profits available at present from general insurance. Soon Government would feel the need of greater profits and in the time-honoured arithmetic of finance ministers, higher prices rather than greater turnover would become the aim.

The present arrangement is admirable: a multitude of private firms competing with each other and the mammoth Life Insurance Corporation which, don't forget, also transacts general insurance. If the Government wants a greater share of insurance profits let the LIC win it by the sheer compulsion of better efficiency, salesmanship and service.

Let Government take over general insurance and you'll be queuing for claim repayments like you queue today for the rice ration. And even that has just been cut in half.

*Freebooter*

**CHALTA HAI...**

"We only need to confiscate three more plane-loads of gold and we will balance the budget."

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**MIKADO**

# VERDICT!

## This week HIMMAT...

**CONGRATULATES** a Bombay firm on putting transistor radios on sale at Rs 80 and **URGES** All-India Radio not to miss its chance to give this increasing audience programmes worth listening to.

★  
**SUGGESTS** that the Rs 4 lakhs to be spent on an investigation into the cost of crime would be better spent on fighting it.

★  
**URNS OUT** a guard of honour for Army Chief General Kumaramangalam, who is visiting his opposite number in Pakistan this month.

★  
**IS IMPRESSED** by Bangalore food-grain merchants combining to sell food grains at only 2 per cent profit wholesale and 3 per cent retail.

★  
**IS AMUSED** by UK Foreign Secretary George Brown telling critics of his behaviour "I will not change", but **HOPES** this does not also reflect his foreign policy.

★  
**REQUESTS** the Health Ministry to explain a news item that "unqualified" doctors will be allowed to practice "under certain conditions" under a bill to be passed by all State Governments.

★  
**CHUCKLES** at the Philippines' police chief hanning moustaches among his men because they indicated inferiority complex, but **DOUBTS** whether all our police's problems could be solved quite so simply.

★  
**THINKS** that stories of "Thoughts of Mao" becoming hit songs in China strike a false note.

★  
**HAILS** the long overdue Indo-Pakistan talks on resuming tele-communications, snapped two years ago.

★  
**WELCOMES** Maharashtra Health Minister Zakaria's saying his Government will abandon compulsory sterilisation, but **DISMISSES** as absurd his claim that the "tremendous" and "spontaneous" responses made it unnecessary.

ANTENNA—from page 5

the blessing of Mrs Gandhi, for Mr Ghosh's eclipse would have meant the downgrading of one of Mr Kamaraj's main props.

But, according to these same observers, Mr Kamaraj's victory may prove pyrrhic. It may jeopardise whatever chances he has of being re-elected Congress president. Mrs Gandhi would, they say, prefer to have somebody in this position who is more amenable to the views of the governmental wing of the Party. The clash between the organisation men and this wing may come to a head when the AICC assembles in Jabalpur towards the end of October.

The net result of Mr Nanda's intervention in the internal politics of the West Bengal Congress may be to hasten the breakup of that body. If Mr Mukherjee opens the door to their entry into a new government, few Congress members of the State Legislative Assembly may be able to resist the lure of sharing in the loaves and fishes of office.

## Wounded pride

**NEW DELHI** The Naga delegation for the sixth round of talks with the Prime Minister on a settlement of the problem of Nagaland's future left the Capital in a flutter of injured pride on Saturday morning, spurning a last-minute offer from Mrs Gandhi of another meeting with her before she took off on her East European tour the next morning.

The trouble seems to have arisen because the delegates of the underground insist on being given the treatment an independent government deserves.

The abrupt end of the talks may be the result of a misunderstanding, which, if not rectified, could lead to a complete breakdown of the contacts that have been established, very painfully and slowly, between the underground and New Delhi.

Mr Kughato Sukhai has indicated that he is willing to return for further talks and that there is no question of ending the ceasefire agreement. Apparently, the underground leaders are now in a mood for a speedy agreement with New Delhi, and they want it before the next elections to the Nagaland Assembly are due in order to stake a claim for power.

The moderates still talk about separation, but this is only a bargaining counter, according to observers here. They have already decided to stay in the Union, but want the most favourable terms they can get.

One of them is, of course, the unconditional return of Mr A. Z. Phizo, not as an amnestied felon, but as the future Chief Minister of Nagaland, a position that he will certainly attain if the underground leaders come into the open and stand for election.

Sources close to the underground leaders say they are war-weary and dread the possibility of a renewal of hostilities. But each time a delegation comes to Delhi for talks and goes back empty-handed, the danger again multiplies.

In place of the argumentation, New Delhi will have to come out with concrete proposals for a settlement which satisfies the aspirations of the Nagas and ensures that Nagaland stays within the Union.

The alternative is another upheaval of violence on the sensitive north-eastern border, a development which, nobody here needs to be told, would be only to Peking's advantage.

## HELP FLOOD VICTIMS

"An almost superhuman national effort during the last two years has enabled us to meet the challenge posed by unprecedented drought. Now we have severe floods ravaging many parts of the country rendering large numbers of our fellow citizens homeless and destitute. They need immediate help and relief. I appeal to you to donate generously to the Prime Minister's National Relief Fund so that much needed help can reach the men, women and children who are in distress."

—Indira Gandhi

**CONTRIBUTE GENEROUSLY TO  
PRIME MINISTER'S  
NATIONAL RELIEF FUND**

Contributions may be sent to  
The Secretary  
Prime Minister's National Relief Fund  
Prime Minister's Secretariat  
New Delhi

## MADRAS

# Anna's lead pleases DMK partners

FROM K. S. RAMANUJAM IN MADRAS

**MADRAS CHIEF MINISTER** Mr C. N. Annadurai's fifty-ninth birthday was celebrated throughout Tamilnad last month with great enthusiasm. There was abundant evidence of the popular goodwill that has accrued to the DMK leader since he assumed office in March this year. This is no small achievement for any Chief Minister in the post-1967 elections period. His image as a political leader dealing with people's problems has been steadily growing.

It is a credit to any political leader to receive the following tribute from elder statesman Rajaji: "I tender my blessings and congratulations to Sri Annadurai, whose birthday anniversary was celebrated with great eclat throughout the State. His taking charge of the affairs of Tamilnad has inaugurated an era of harmony, honesty, hope and confidence in this part of India. In particular, his firm stand on the language issue that the status of English should continue as before, and in keeping the liquor shops closed as hitherto, confirm this hope."

All praise to Mr Annadurai for his firm stand on the issue of Prohibition which was so dear to the heart of the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi. He had seen for himself how the poor were ruined by liquor.

## SAY THAT AGAIN...

*The Hindi version of the Constitution is unintelligible to a person who knows only Hindi.*

NIRAD C. CHAUDHURI

*I should have left politics. But perhaps I am not honest or strong enough to do so.*

Ex-Union Minister for Oil,  
K. D. MALAVIYA

*We have got to get rid of this "I couldn't care less" attitude.*

PRIME MINISTER LEE KUAN YEW,  
Singapore

harvest festival of Pongal (January 14, 1968) onwards is also fulfilled, it will be a truly great achievement.

Mr Annadurai has been pursuing a cautious policy in the matter of industries. He has rightly been emphasising the need for all assistance to them to tackle problems of recession, helping them to have industrial peace by quickly dealing with labour problems.

Except for the firm stand he has taken on the retention of English as the official and link language throughout the country, Mr Annadurai has not been encouraging any anti-Hindi feelings. He is not for the students' move to picket Hindi cinemas or the Hindi Prachar Sabha.

Congress leaders, including Mr Kamaraj, Mr Subramaniam and Mr Bhaktavatsalam have been vehemently criticising the DMK on two issues, namely that there is interference by DMK partymen in the administration and that DMK hooliganism is being winked at by Mr Annadurai.

## Alleged discrimination

Amongst Congressmen, Mr Subramaniam has said, there was intense feeling that the administration was trying to discriminate against them, with the intention of creating difficulties and suppressing Congress activities! There were also, Mr Subramaniam went on to say, many instances of assaults on Congressmen when, in spite of complaints made, no action was taken by Government. Many Congress workers were being falsely implicated in numerous criminal cases.

Mr Subramaniam also alleged that the Left Communists were being given a free hand by the DMK Government to disturb the industrial peace of the State. He also complained, "Rightly or wrongly there is this widespread feeling that admissions to the professional colleges, particularly to the medical colleges, have not been done in a fair manner. I understand many cases have already been filed in the High Court."

Mr Annadurai has appealed to them to bring specific instances to his notice instead of making general accusations. As for clashes between DMK and Congress workers he has

continued on page 19

# Fertiliser + monsoon = bumper crops

BY DR V. G. VAIDYA, Director of Agriculture, Poona

MAHARASHTRA shares roughly 1/3rd of the food deficit in India. If, therefore, Maharashtra becomes self-sufficient in food, India will also move towards food self-sufficiency.

### Limited irrigation resources

Agriculture in Maharashtra is solely dependent on the monsoon, and irrigation is available only to 7.3 per cent of the total area under cultivation as against the national average of 17 per cent.

The Maharashtra Irrigation Commission has remarked that this percentage can at the most be raised to 30 if investments to the tune of Rs 1500 crores are made. 76 major and medium projects have been taken up during the last three Plans and are expected to increase the area under irrigation by 21.75 lakh acres. When water becomes available from all these projects as well as from wells under construction, the percentage will increase from 7.3 to 15 by the end of the Fourth Plan.

### Intensive cultivation

Under the circumstances the strategy followed for increasing agricultural production during the last three Plans was to concentrate all efforts on irrigated and assured rainfall areas to get maximum returns.

There are at present 275 Intensive Cultivation blocks covering an area of 55 lakh acres besides the Package Programme district of Bhandara and Package Programme areas for cotton, sugar cane and groundnut for intensifying agricultural production. Special extension staff is provided at the rate of one agricultural officer for a block of 20,000 acres and 10 agricultural assistants each in charge of 2000 acres or 250 farming families.

The target of production was 77 lakh tons by the end of the Third Plan. It could not be achieved due to successive bad years, though the minimum level of production has been raised from 52 lakh tons prior to the First Plan to at least about 60 lakh tons by the end of the Third Plan.

### Fertilisers contribute most

A close study was made of the extent to which each individual factor contributed towards the increase in yield. Assessment surveys indicated that 65 per cent increase in yield was due to fertilisers. Improved seed gave 10-15 per cent and the remaining factors like clean cultivation, inter-culture operations, seed treatment etc. contributed the remaining 20-25 per cent. Hence as time went on, the strategy veered round to teaching farmers the importance of fertilisers so that demand increased while supplies fell short of demand.

### High yielding varieties

While increasing consumption of fertilisers, it was experienced that with the application of increasing doses of fertilisers, the law of diminishing returns sets in at a much earlier stage due either to lodging of the crop or excessive vegetative growth of the crop.

Scientists who bred improved varieties soon found that if production has to be increased substantially the breeding policy will have to be changed from quality aspect to quantity aspect and finding varieties which will assimilate larger doses of fertilisers without lodging. Tai-

chung Native-1 and IR-8 paddy, Sonora-64 and Lorma Roho wheat and hybrid jowar, maize and bajri are examples of that. These have been tried in Maharashtra and in other States of India and have been found to give 75-150 per cent higher yield than local improved varieties.

### Future programme

The programme now is to multiply seeds of high yielding and hybrid varieties so that all the intensive agricultural areas will be covered fully and concentrate all resources on cultivation of these crops. Assuming that high yielding varieties give 1/3rd ton additional yield per acre, there should be no difficulty, season being favourable, in increasing food production by 12 lakhs tons during 1967-68.

### Will fertilisers again be a bottleneck in solving the food problem?

If fertilisers contributed to the extent of 65 per cent in increasing the yield of local improved varieties, it is all the more so in respect of high yielding and hybrid varieties which are bred particularly for absorbing fertilisers in larger doses. The future of intensive agricultural programmes now mainly hinges on the development of our fertiliser industry.

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## FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

### Mahendra: "Is Panchayat system best?"

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

**KATHMANDU** King Mahendra, the unchallenged ruler of this tiny Himalayan Kingdom, focussed attention once again on a fundamental political issue by asking the Rasthriya Panchayat (National Assembly) whether the present partyless Panchayat system introduced nearly six years ago is in tune with the times.

Is it, the King asked, in a special royal message to the National Assembly now in session, "the best medium for steady and continuous achievement of welfare, progress and prosperity or is there any better system suited to our own soil and genius which will make this achievement?"

This timely question has aroused something of a sensation in political and diplomatic circles. The official *Rising Nepal* described it as "a clarion call". It is the first of its kind since King Mahendra took over the reins of the country, by means of what the *Manchester Guardian* called "a coup d'etat with coffee and cake", in December 1960.

In January 1961, while lashing out at the "extravagance, hypocrisy and licentiousness" of the Parliamentary

system which, according to him, "put the entire country in the doldrums of rank disorder and instability", the King pledged to build democracy



King Mahendra

"suited to our national aspirations from the bottom up". He predicted then that after five or seven years the people would be in a position to know what kind of ideology or system was best for them.

If the King's present attempt to seek the opinion of the indirectly-elected members of the National Assembly is to be construed as re-deeming the pledge he made years ago, it means he regards the National Assembly as synonymous with the people. This contention his dissenters reject.

Though all pieces on the chessboard of Nepali politics are held firmly by the King, he seems to have been riding two horses—the concept of limited representative government otherwise called "guided democracy" and continued personal rule. The King's current offer may be seen as a concession to a section of opinion demanding full freedom and restoration of political parties which are incompatible with the present Panchayat Constitution of Nepal.

continued on next page

## The week in ASIA

**JAKARTA** — Anti-Chinese student mobs destroyed 190 Chinese shops and stalls in Lumadoang, East Java. Five houses, 20 cars and several scooters were also destroyed and the riots spread to neighbouring towns.

**SEOUL** — The worst drought in 30 years in South Korea's rice bowl region has hit 1.6 million people. An 80-day famine has affected 980,000 acres of land, drying up farm fields and rivulets.

**SAIGON** — A Buddhist nun burnt herself to death behind a pagoda in Can Tho to bring pressure on the Government of President-elect Nguyen Van Thieu. This was part of the month-long campaign of Buddhist leader Tri Quang against the Thieu regime.

**SYDNEY** — According to INFA, Australian cricket authorities have called for brighter cricket this season. Time wasting, used so far by some teams as a tactical move, will not be tolerated.

**TOKYO** — 100 Chinese broke into an art gallery showing Tibetan art treasures and smashed some of the exhibits. They protested against the current visit of the Dalai Lama to Japan.

**RAWALPINDI** — Telecommunication links between India and Pakistan, cut off since the 1965 war, are likely to be restored soon. Pakistan had invited an Indian experts team to Karachi for talks.

**MOSCOW** — According to Radio Moscow, Chinese Air Force staff in Canton had planned a large-scale revolt on October 1 but the uprising was thwarted by Mao's supporters.

**PESHAWAR** — Chinese language classes—the first in Pakistan—were opened at Peshawar University. The University, in the North-West Frontier region bordering China, is the first to have a Chinese language department.

**JAKARTA** — Indonesia's powerful anti-Communist student action fronts, KAMI and KAPPI, served a notice to the Indonesian Foreign Office demanding that the Government sever diplomatic ties with China.

**Ek-minit!**

♠

**GAMBLING CLUB**

**MEN WEARING LONG HAIR NOT ADMITTED**

"I don't care who you are—rules are rules."

*Rowntree*

## Continentalisation of Britain

FROM PETER HINTZEN

Reports of late indicate that there has been growing pressure by certain foreign governments for a greater measure of political democratisation, particularly in view of the recent Chinese intimidation.

However, there is only a remote possibility of any radical change in the political set-up of the country in the foreseeable future. But it is risky to predict anything in Nepal where, it is said, "more rumours fog the skies than information lightens the firmament".

MARKING an unprecedented departure, King Mahendra felicitated Mao Tse-tung instead of Liu Shao-chi on the occasion of China's National Day this year. He emphasised the furtherance of friendly ties between the two countries which incidentally had touched a low ebb of late.

It may be recalled that last June when the King received greetings only from Premier Chou En-lai on the occasion of his birth anniversary the Nepal Government had to seek clarification from the Chinese Government as to who their real head of state was. According to sources close to official circles, the Chinese, while avoiding an answer to this moot question, advised the Nepal Government to address all official messages to Chairman Mao Tse-tung and Mr Chou En-lai only.

### Embarrassing situations

The Nepal Government is concerned over the possible occurrence of embarrassing situations during diplomatic and other official occasions connected with the Chinese. Hence attempts, of late, to confine attendance at such occasions to dignitaries of Nepal and China alone.

No foreign diplomat or press correspondent, barring the Hsinhua and the official National News Agency was invited to a recent function when King Mahendra declared open a Chinese-built warehouse. This was presumably to prevent publicity of any possible derogatory remarks by the Chinese against India and USA, both friendly to Nepal.

**THE HAGUE** M. Jean Rey, President of the six European countries' executive "Commission", has shown remarkable courage in Strasbourg. Addressing the European Parliament there, he said that he and his colleagues were in favour of throwing the doors of the Common Market open to more members and that negotiations to this effect with Britain should start soon.

It took courage to take this stand as M. Rey's predecessor, Walter Hallstein, was forced to resign for no more serious a sin than that he had displeased President de Gaulle.

This clear statement has certainly displeased Paris. But the reaction has been rather mild. The Foreign Office spokesman expressed "astonishment". It is obvious that the French President does not want to pronounce a second formal "No!" He just wants British entry attempts to get shipwrecked on the treacherous cliffs of her un-European-ness and multiple difficulties. He has been quietly working on Chancellor Kiesinger of Germany, pointing to Britain's Achilles heel—the international status of the Pound. And it seems that the Chancellor is not in a hurry to get Britain in.

Prime Minister Harold Wilson is, however, determined to get in. So

a trial of strength between two champion tacticians, de Gaulle and Wilson, can be expected. Proof of this determination is the fact that Britain's chief negotiator, Lord Chalfont, has taken up permanent residence in Brussels.



M. Jean Rey

Lord Chalfont, also addressing the European Parliament, underscored his country's progressive "continentalisation": in the 'seventies UK will change to the decimal system; she will soon permanently adopt Central European time like the rest of Europe and in the weather forecasts temperatures are quoted in Centigrade as well as Fahrenheit.

## Kiesinger steers a careful course

FROM PIERRE SPOERRI

**KREFELD** A foreign observer finds at the present moment in the Federal Republic many new and interesting developments. The creation of the coalition Government headed by Chancellor Kiesinger has not been the starting point of these developments but it has for many people symbolised the beginning of a new phase after the tough post-war years of reconstruction and the glorious years of the economic miracle.

Opinions concerning the present economic situation are very contradictory. To quote just a few:

An instructor in a coal mining college: "It is sad to know that you belong now to a dying profession."

The manager of a very modern coal mine: "We are doing very good business, and we have no fear for the future."

The head of a textile firm: "We are quite satisfied with both our sales inside the country and our exports."

At the same time, the head of the German textile industry is putting pressure on the Government in Bonn to reduce textile imports from Hongkong, as during the last six months 190 textile firms with 40,000 workers have had to close shop.

An official from Bonn: "The closure of many firms in the textile and building industry is very healthy. During the economic miracle, there has been too much unnatural growth and expansion."

You get the same contradictory statements about unemployment. Some stress that from July to August it fell by 4.7 per cent and that there are almost as many jobs available as there are unemployed (number of unemployed in August in the Federal Republic was 359,437). Others are worried about the coming winter when the number is expected to rise to 700,000.

Two firms are typical of the challenges growing out of the present reappraisal: Volkswagen and Krupp.

In Volkswagen, the last six months have seen a fall in sales amounting in some regions to fifty per cent. This has coincided with a change at the top where the founder of the Volkswagen empire, Professor Nordhoff, is turning over control to another dynamic self-made man, Dr Lotz.



Chancellor Kiesinger

Even more drastic changes have come in the Krupp empire. Nine months ago, this most powerful of all German industrial companies was still run and owned by one man, Alfred Krupp von Bohlen und Halbach. Then suddenly, in March, the news broke that the Krupp management had asked the Bonn Government to help it out of a grave financial impasse. Within a few months the whole Krupp company was transformed into a public limited com-

pany and the Krupp fortune into a foundation totally independent of Krupp family control. Within a few months also, Alfred Krupp von Bohlen died and was buried in the family cemetery in the hills above Essen.

All the challenges the German economy is facing—the need to reorganise the coal and steel industries is just one of them—are of course also having their effect on the political and cultural scene. Inside the universities there is a militant minority which demands radical measures and which pretends to believe in the principles of Mao Tse-tung, though the lack of concept in the majority of decent democratic-minded citizens gives the left-wing agitators more publicity than they deserve.

Chancellor Kiesinger steers very cautiously through this uncertain sea. Both in his domestic and foreign policy he has so far avoided extreme positions while at the same time introducing new ideas and people in many sectors. The Kiesinger era may still bring many unexpected developments.

## Will all the talk lead to action?

FROM GORDON WISE

**LONDON** Autumn is the season for the big three political parties of Britain to hold their Annual Conferences. The smallest of the three, the Liberals, began full of sound and fury. The best reported feature was the success of the Young Liberals in getting their resolutions adopted. The more orthodox Liberals, whatever their private misgivings, mostly gave an enthusiastic welcome to this youthful influx.

The present Labour Party Conference was preceded by the Trades Union Congress, when Mr George Woodcock, General Secretary, played down the seeming reverses by saying that whatever the conference decided, it would be the General Council which would continue with its policies which on the whole support the Labour Government.

### A "hard winter" ahead

The Labour Party Conference is a different kettle of fish. It is not that Mr Wilson is in any danger of losing his grip on the leadership. But the rebellious rank and file will aggravate the difficulties facing the Government as they tackle what Mr Wilson promised will be a hard winter.

He hopes of course that the present stony road will open out on to a sun-lit highway well before the

next General Election. But Mr Wilson will need to offer more than this as a strategy. *The New Statesman* sums up Labour's disillusion: "Many people, particularly in the Labour Party, simply do not accept the Government's claim that they are engaged in an entirely new economic operation, which will effect permanent change. They see present policies as, at best, an attempt to work the old stop-go cycle timed to produce a pre-election boom."

Then there are the powerful voices raised against the Government's fresh bid to enter the Common Market. The most notable are Mr Douglas Jay, until recently President of the Board of Trade, and the veteran Mr Emmanuel Shinwell who has just quit as Chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party.

continued on next page

## The week in INDIA

**JAIPUR** — While Mr Ajoy Mukherjee, Chief Minister of West Bengal, decided to stay on after talks with his United Front mates, Congress boss Atulya Ghosh said here that without popular support no Government should be toppled.

**CHANDIGARH** — The Punjab fire officer and his deputy were under fire for committing gross irregularities and excessive spending. They were suspended on charges of purchasing fire equipment worth Rs 21.52 lakhs while the allocation for the year was only Rs 10 lakhs.

**NEW DELHI** — There are 60,000 TB patients in Delhi and there are only eight TB clinics and two hospitals to meet their needs, according to Union Health Minister Chandrasekhar.

**BALANGIR** — Orissa, which has poor surface communications, will soon have a network of air services. Chief Minister Singh Deo spoke of a proposal, on a "trial basis", to run air services to cover 11 out of the 13 districts.

**NEW DELHI** — The three-year-old peace talks between the underground Naga delegation and the Union Government suddenly ended when the underground Naga delegation alleged that the Prime Minister's reported decision not to see them again after agreeing to a second meeting was a blatant insult and humiliation. The delegation returned to Kohima.

**PATNA** — Union Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals Asoka Mehta deplored the proliferation of political parties in the country. He cited France and other countries where numerous parties had led to political and economic instability.

**GANGTOK** — "The enemy shall not pass." The Indian forces kept up this motto, put up on a mess near Nathu La, in the recent clashes by claiming 600 Chinese casualties.

**NEW DELHI** — Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi left India on a trip to include visits to five Eastern European countries—Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria—in order to demonstrate India's desire to develop closer political, economic and cultural relations with each of them.

The crux of the difficulty facing Mr Wilson has been that although a majority of Britishers voted for Socialism in the last election, they do not want to give up any liberties to achieve it.

The Conservatives, Labour's obvious rival, have yet to hold their conference. Their dilemma seems to be a crisis of leadership. For although public opinion polls show that public support for the Party is rising, the Party's support for their leader, Mr Heath, is not. Reiterated condemnations of Labour's misrule are no more convincing than Labour taking refuge today in quoting "13 years of Tory misrule" which preceded them.

## Corrupt officials face the sack

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

**KUALA LUMPUR** Inefficient and corrupt public officials will be the main target of the newly organised Anti-Corruption Agency in this country. The agency's new director, Inche Harun bin Dato Hashim, announced that the agency would begin operations with the launching of "Operation efficiency". The main theme of the operation is: "The inefficient public officials must go".

Inche Harun declared that "action will not only be taken to terminate the services of the inefficient officer, but action will also be taken against

the head of the department if he has not previously reported to the appropriate disciplinary authority about the inefficiency".

Targets of the Anti-Corruption Agency will include officers who:

"Overlook" collecting or "short collecting" of duties and taxes;

Permit the existence of dirty coffee shops and insanitary toilet arrangements in restaurants in breach of municipal laws and conditions of licences;

Permit illegal hawkers in streets or ignore shopkeepers who obstruct pavements with their goods;

Fail to report illegal occupation of State land;

Delay attending to the public at government offices.

### Buck will go up, not down

The *Straits Times* comments on this new operation, "In the past it has been possible for officials to disclaim responsibility for the offences of their subordinates. This will no longer be so. The buck will go up, not down, with possible penalties including dismissal, the loss of pensions and prosecution."

## The week elsewhere

### BIAFRA CAPITAL TAKEN

**LAGOS**—The Nigerian Federal Government said its troops had captured Enugu, capital of Biafra, the break-away eastern region. Observers said this did not necessarily mean a quick end to the civil war, as Enugu had little sentimental or strategic value to the Biafrans.

### FRENCH FARMERS PROTEST

**PARIS**—While French farmers demonstrated in protest against Gaullist economic policy, the Communists won most seats in Paris local government elections. The farmers, who complained their incomes were lagging behind those in other industries, clashed violently with police in Quimper, Brittany, and sacked the local Gaullist headquarters. In the Paris elections, the Communists won 78 out of 192 seats; the Gaullists were second with 39.

### LABOUR REJECTS VIETNAM POLICY

**SCARBOROUGH**—The British Labour Party's annual conference rejected Labour Government policies on Vietnam. By 2,752,000 to 2,633,000 votes the conference called on the Government to dissociate itself from US policy on the Vietnam war. While the Labour Government is not constitutionally obliged to implement the conference's resolutions some Ministers were said to feel the Government might have to do so owing to opposition to its policy among MPs.

### UK SPY REVELATION

**LONDON**—A new spy sensation broke out over Kim Philby, British-born double agent who defected to Russia four years ago. Newspaper articles said Philby, who was at one time tipped to head MI6 (British intelligence), had been a Soviet spy for 30 years. The *Observer* reported: "It is now known that he was the most important spy the Russians ever had in the West... What he betrayed in secret information is literally incalculable."

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## "Let's lay down the bayonets," said Jack, and the port began to hum

Is THE ordinary man destined to remain a creature of circumstances, or can he help to shape events?

Jack Carroll, a British docker, is an ordinary man.

A tall, craggy, Lincoln-like figure, he comes of several generations of immigrant Irish who have all been portworkers. Recently some water-side workers in Melbourne invited him to Australia to tell them how his port was becoming "ship-shape and Bristol fashion"

as the old sea-shanty says. Jack told his story to the Prime Minister.

Returning home, he stopped off in India. The physical conditions moved this big-hearted Britisher. He wanted to help. He met union officers in the port of Calcutta. He asked one, "What is your greatest need here?" The answer surprised him. "To find a united purpose," said the Indian trade unionist. "We have seven unions in the port, and we spend far too much time fighting among ourselves. Can you help us?"

Some eighteen months back, Jack was more effective in dividing a port than uniting it. He was Public Relations Officer of the unofficial Liaison Committee in Bristol and Avonmouth. They organised a strike which cost the municipality £1 million.

Just after this he and some other Committee members saw a Moral Re-Armament play. He took part in an industrial conference in the Westminster Theatre in London. He heard a former Communist building worker say that the change in a man's heart would cause a more radical revolution than class hatred; that his workers and management were building 30 per cent more houses for people since both found a common motive of putting people's needs first. The speaker said that the mainspring of this new way was

seeking God's guidance. Jack said, "Bristol could do with a bit of straightening out, and so could I."

On returning home he rose at 6 am and made himself a cup of tea in the kitchen. He sat down with a ball-pen and paper to write down any thoughts which came.

"I wasn't sure whether God got up that early," said Jack later. "But He did. He told me to go and see a union official whom I hated. So I went and I said, 'Tom, let's lay down the bayonets. I'm sorry.' In the same spirit I saw a leading employer whom I had wronged."

A shipping executive remarked later, "Carroll is not the same man. What should we employers do to match this change?"

The General Manager of the Port of Bristol Authority told the cast of "India Arise" when they visited Bristol last April, that Carroll and other like-minded men in the port were changing old attitudes. The maritime journal, *Lloyds' List and Shipping Gazette*, recently reported the record turn-around of a timber ship in Avonmouth. Dockers there tell of how a threatened stoppage was averted on a mercy ship which was being loaded with building materials for Turkish earthquake victims.

The *Bristol Evening Post* headlined the news that dockers had offered to work "round the clock"



Jack Carroll

## ON THE Spot

HIMMAT meets people

to speed the handling of the new "container ships" when they are introduced in the port. An official said on BBC Television, "There's a new spirit at work in Bristol."

You cannot have a sound union in the docks without union in the home, say these men. When "India Arise" left Bristol, Carroll said that he knew of six homes which had been reunited that week.

### New spirit rubs off

His own wife, Saidie, says: "We women must stand alongside our husbands on this new road." As eight-year-old Noel puts it, "Our Dad is different." Teenage daughter Lyn says: "I thought this MRA would soon rub off Dad. It has. It has rubbed off on to us."

Jack says of the Bristol and Avonmouth docks that some want "de-casualisation", others want nationalisation and all want modernisation. "Whatever scheme we accept, it will only work if we modernise the men who work in the port," he says.

What works in Bristol will work in Indian ports. Carroll is preparing an expeditionary force of men and women from British industry, especially from the ports, who will go to India later this year in response to the Calcutta docker's plea.

G. S. W.

## Tokyo shoot: junior wins laurels

BY DR KARNI SINGH, MP, Maharaja of Bikaner

INDIA was represented at the first Asian Shooting Championships in Japan recently by myself and my 14 year-old daughter, Rajyashree Kumari. Rajyashree participated in the Air Rifle Shooting Championships and myself in clay pigeon trap shooting. According to me the 1st Asian Shooting championship success was essentially that of Rajyashree. She shot a score of 342 out of 400. Not many people realise how difficult it is to shoot a score of 342 at any time, even by an adult.



Rajyashree shooting with her air-rifle at the range

continued on page 15

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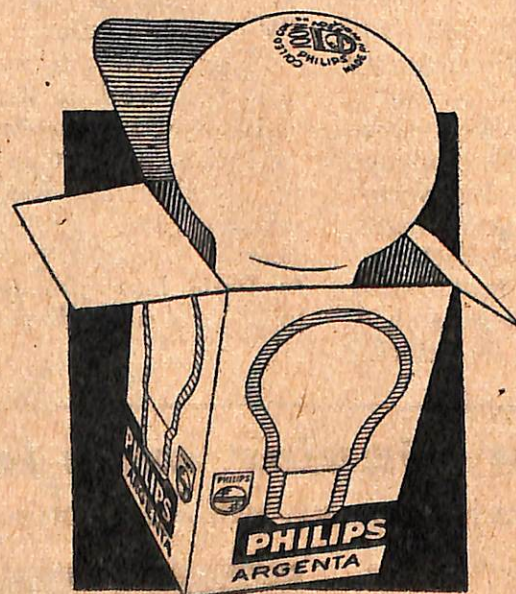
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The decision taken by the Government of India to send the team to participate in the 1st Asian Shooting Championship was rather late and therefore neither myself nor Rajyashree could have enough practice. I suffered from a sudden illness just as the competitions began and shooting under great strain was able to reach my average score of 284 out of 300 to be placed in the 7th position or tie for the 5th. However, Rajyashree's inclusion in the team was fully justified by the fact that she being a junior participated in an all men's match, stood her ground well and shot a score of 342 out of 400 in the air-rifles. This score of Rajyashree staggered all the adult shooters on the range and her father no less. She beat at least 11 of Asia's picked men. This was her first attempt to participate in an international contest and she only decided the previous night to use her new air-rifle.

#### Start training juniors

Rajyashree's performance will prove that juniors are to be taken more seriously in the shooting sport too. We must train our shooters from now for future world championships. Rajyashree has shown the Asian world what an Indian youth is capable of and I am sure the millions of our boys and girls are ready to face the challenge of this most fascinating sport and one day prepare a nation of shooters who can do as well as the best from any other country and make every Indian feel proud.

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\*\* Beatles—bane or blessing?

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## ECONOMIC COMMENTARY

### "Gheraoing" a High Court

MR NAVAL H. TATA was by no means alarmist when, at the Standing Labour Committee meeting in Delhi, he called upon the Centre to save the country from "a fast approaching calamity".

Mr Tata had in mind most of all the spreading epidemic of "gheraos". Even the Calcutta High Court has been subjected to a "gherao". From March to August this year, there were 915 "gheraos" in West Bengal of which 319 were in Calcutta alone. Till now, Indian Iron and Steel has had any number of them, not to speak of assaults, demonstrations and 17 strikes or refusals to work. The tragedy is that the West Bengal Government itself openly favours "gheraos".

A salutary corrective has been the Calcutta High Court judgment that the police should ignore directives from the West Bengal Government not to interfere with such demonstrations and do their primary duty in maintaining law and order in case of "gheraos".

Will the judgment halt the never-ending sequence of rioting, arson, looting, defiance of law and consequent police firings? The prospects are perhaps not as murky as before but complacency will invite further trouble.

### Biggest break-through

THE Rs 200-crore giant fertiliser complex at Okhamandal in Gujarat, being undertaken by Tata Chemicals, is the greatest break-through India could have hoped for in massive production of fertilisers, for which a "dynamic policy", long heralded, is still being officially worked out.

With the output at Okhamandal, food production in the country can increase by 15 million tonnes or enough for 60 million people. At present our food imports amount to 13 million tonnes a year.

The size of the projected complex can therefore be well imagined, but the completion of the complex will take seven to eight years, when 2.3

million tonnes of fertiliser material (containing 1.6 million tonnes of balanced plant nutrients) will be produced.

The waiting period may look long but is inevitable. Officially, 42 months or at most four years is said to be the standard period for full production after the erection of the plant. This is because, under so-called national planning, the where-withals are not forthcoming for plant erection in time and, after erection, the plant develops "teething troubles" so that it cannot bite at all.

Significantly, the Okhamandal complex will produce 3.40 lakh tonnes of sulphur. Provision of this key raw material has been sorely neglected till now and, by 1970-1971, our demand for sulphur for fertiliser production will be 1.86 million tonnes a year. World supply of sulphur is running short, and one can only hope that our lack will not land us in the soup if enough imports do not flow in from ideologically-swayed markets.

### The great muddle

SHORTAGE OF SUGAR is symbolical of the sweetness that has gone out of life in our country.

The common man does not know the true facts of the great sugar muddle because the studied analyses that have appeared in some papers do not account for the invisible traffic in this essential item.

The sugar problem does not revolve round sugar. It is not adequately realised that gur production is now more profitable than sugar. Gur fetches a high price because of illicit distillation, India's—or is it the world's?—largest and most lucrative "cottage industry".

The excruciating irony of it is that Mr Naik, Maharashtra's Chief Minister, has to appeal to the Centre to allow him to relax prohibition in the State "for the sake of the nation's health"—the same plea forwarded when prohibition was introduced in the country.





## Indian textiles and world trade—England

"...from the greatest gallants to the meanest cook-maids nothing is thought so fit to adorn their persons as the fabrics of India." POLLEXFEN 1681

DURING the 17th century Indian textiles became tremendously fashionable in England. Cargoes of calico, silk and muslin were brought from India by the merchants of the East India Company. Because of the great demand for these textiles, the Englishmen were willing to pay for them in gold bullion!

Since the earliest times, Indian textiles have been instrumental in the opening of new trade routes, in bringing wealth into India and in linking the rest of the world more closely with the East.

Today the manufacture of textiles is one of the country's largest industries. Indian textiles compete in all the major world markets and in 1965 alone, they earned Rs. 73 crores worth of foreign exchange!

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**Colour-Chem** adds colour to India's textiles

## The new dialectic: changing men

BY SOLVEIG ROENN, MP

Mrs Roenn has been a member of the Swedish Communist Party since 1924 and a Member of Parliament for eight years. We publish here extracts from an article printed last month in Ny Dag, Sweden's main Communist newspaper.

Speaking recently at the Moral Re-Armament World Assembly at Caux in Switzerland, Mrs Roenn said that since meeting MRA she had been reunited with a member of her family to whom she had decided never to speak again. "It meant a great deal to me," she said. "Can you think of a bigger aim than uniting humanity? What serves that aim also serves my country, my city, my family and myself."—Ed

THE MILITARY BATTLES in the Middle East lasted six days—the repercussions are endless. The suffering from the Second World War has been added to. Hate flourishes on all levels—hate between capitalist states, hate between Socialist states, hate inside these different states, hate inside states with a mixed economy, hate between black and white, hate between black tribes, hate between political parties, hate inside political parties, hate between neighbours, hate inside families...

Solutions now must be found which prevent a new Vietnam. It might happen through India, which is the key to Asia. Naturally, a different India, something new and revolutionary, where people have learned to appreciate their dignity as men. Out of their sense of dignity they could acquire trust in their own ability to work creatively and support themselves.

### Practical reconstruction plan

In order to modernise this reconstruction work and make it more effective Rajmohan Gandhi has taken the lead. He is the grandson of Mahatma Gandhi and Chief Editor of the Bombay magazine HIMMAT. A concrete four-year-plan has been worked out. A training centre is being built at Panchgani, 160 miles from Bombay. The spirit that marks Mr Gandhi and his fellow-workers is Moral Re-Armament.

What I have found in MRA, and why I intend to work together with them, is the revolutionary reform work for a suffering humanity to which they devote their lives. MRA

has a simple and real alternative to hate and prestige, concentrated in the absolute standards of honesty, purity, unselfishness and love. These standards are dialectically conditioned, and in them we have, from a philosophical point of view, what we Communists call totality, variety, movement, change, balance, evaluation and purpose. MRA speaks of a change in man. The Communists propagate renewal. In both cases it is a question of improvement.

### Modern man is urgent need

In our Party there is a great need for passion for the people's cause. The enthusiasm which united us in the 'thirties has been ended by evolution itself. A new type of man must be developed, but we cannot wait until we have established Socialism. We must have a two-pronged approach. On the one hand, work for the Party and its aims; on the other hand, change ourselves and other individuals into understanding the fact that hate and prestige are no answers—they only give birth to new and worse problems. Only a modern man, renewed and changed, fits into advanced technology, which otherwise may overtake the intelligence of man. In the Socialist countries the old type of man has destroyed so much of what so proudly has been built up.

MRA speaks of the Voice of God in our hearts. The choice of words is not essential, but the content. The voice of conscience will do equally well.

The concept of peace must be deepened so that we can speak of peace on earth, the peace which

## FRONTIERS OF science

### Controlled brains on the way?

BY REGINALD HOLME

SCIENCE IS PROBING deep into the ultimate mysteries of man's mind, and learning to control it—for good or ill—by chemical or electronic means. Research into how man learns and the way memory works is nearing a break-through after 100 years' work on the human brain.

Experiments with simple organisms like planarians (water worms) and more complex mammals (rats, mice and hamsters) show a strong possibility that memory may be fixed chemically on proteins in the brain. Just as the genetic code, which decides hereditary behaviour, is fixed by the acid DNA (deoxyribonucleic acid), so, some scientists believe, memories may be fixed and filed by RNA (ribonucleic acid).

Rats have been taught certain skills. Extracts of RNA or protein from their brains have then been injected into other rats or mice. The injected animals learned the skills far faster than those who were injected with "untrained" rat brain or nothing at all. It is 1000 to 1 against these results being due to chance some scientists claim. They have been continued by laboratory experiments in the USA, USSR, Denmark and Czechoslovakia.

Experiments in "memory transfer" with rats may lead on to ways of injecting "learning" from one human brain into another—with perhaps

continued on next page

comes from the heart. Ordinary, simple people are the ones who can achieve changes for better in the world. We must remember also that statesmen and delegates at conferences have personal problems which may be as great as those on the agenda. To use an expression of MRA: the important thing is what is right, not who is right.



# **G.E.C.** and India's Developing Economy

Electricity is indispensable to industrialisation. A better example of this can hardly be found than the developments in India over the past decade and a half.

Since 1951, when our great cycle of five year plans was launched, electricity generated in India has grown from 1.8 million KW in 1951 to about 11 million KW in 1965—a 600 percent increase. As the pace of our industrialisation quickens and its scale enlarged, the figure is estimated to touch 40 million KW by 1975.

Since 1911, when India's first steel plant went into production marking our entry into the modern industrial age, G.E.C. has been playing a key role in providing integrated electrification service to our vital nation building projects. An instance of G.E.C.'s integrated electrification service is seen in the Indian Copper Corporation's establishment at Ghatsila. G.E.C. service covered every aspect of electrification... from the study of the specific nature of the job, the making of the blue prints, the designing of the varied and complicated electrical equipment, to their installation and switching on.

During the past few years, because of its vast know-how and experience of Indian conditions and its world-wide resources, G.E.C. has been called upon to provide integrated electrification service to vital and gigantic projects that are helping to change the face of India...projects that include the Bhakra-Nangal Dam in the Punjab and the Hirakud Dam in Orissa, the Steel Works at Durgapur and Defence establishments such as the Shell and Forge Plant at Kanpur.

Integrated electrification service is one example of how G.E.C. is playing its role in the development of the country's economy.

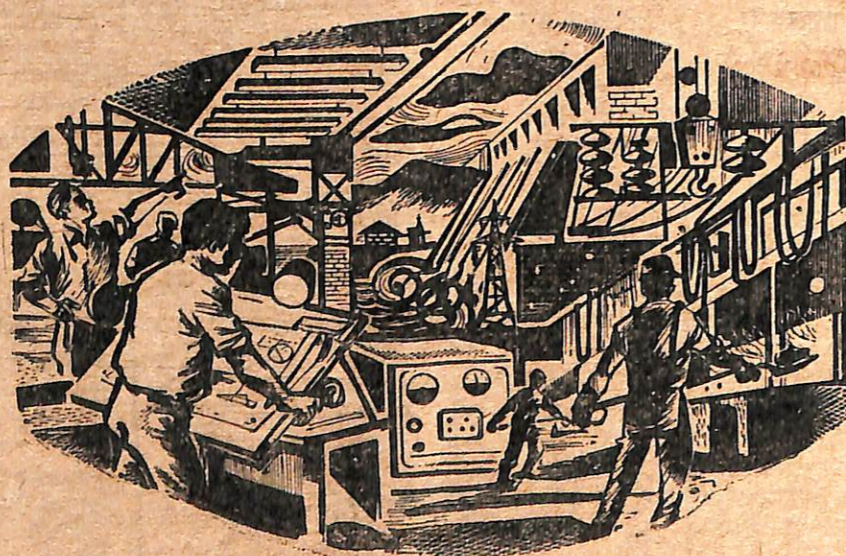
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*This was a Life*

**SALAH-UD-DIN**

1139—1193

SALAH-UD-DIN Yusuf ibn Ayyub, (Saladin, as he was called by the Europeans of his time), was the first Ayyubite Sultan of Egypt and Syria. He was by birth a Kurd, and was born in a city on the river Tigris, in what is now Iraq. He began his brilliant military career as an officer in the Syrian army. Later he became Grand Vizier, and finally, in 1174, Sultan of Egypt.

Through his conquests and under his wise rule, Egypt became the most powerful Muslim state in the world of that time. Salah-ud-din's empire at its height stretched from the Atlantic coast to the Red Sea, and from Asia Minor to the borders of Hungary. And for a brief period he was able to unite the east.

Besides being a great military strategist and a wise ruler, Salah-ud-din was a man of forceful and attractive personality, able to command the complete loyalty of his soldiers. "My troops will do nothing," he used to say, "except when I ride at their head and review them." He was generous and hospitable, as is shown by the rich gifts which he sent to King Richard I of England, (Coeur-de-lion), a crusading leader and theoretically his enemy.

Other traits of Salah-ud-din were invariable gentleness and kindness, which made him generous in the treatment of captives; a great love of children; absolute honesty; and considerate behaviour to the weak and to women.

His tolerance was shown in his permitting of Christian monks to enter his dominions; he even allowed Francis of Assisi to preach before him, and gave his message full consideration. Salah-ud-din was regarded, even by his enemies, as the beau ideal of chivalry and honour.

But his main characteristic was utter surrender to what he felt to be the will of God; and it was this inner conviction which made him a great and far-seeing ruler. The canals and roads and citadels which he built were to be seen for many centuries; and he gave to his people a sense of unity and security based on justice and honest administration.

D.M.P.

VIGILANT DRUNKS

I WAS rather appalled at the "Kerala Bandh" on September 11 called by the ruling seven-party United Front. At that time I was in Kerala for a short holiday. I was told that the "Bandh" was intended as a protest against the Centre "starving Kerala during the Onam festival".

The Bandh itself failed its purpose as it was the common man who suffered and not the Central Government. Pre-Onam week is the time when Kerala's retailers and small merchants make the best sales of the year. A day's loss of earning to them is a big financial blow, not to mention industrial loss to Kerala.

During my two weeks' stay in Kerala my car was stopped twice by the self-styled "local peoples' committee" (Janakeeya Committee) to search for any exodus of rice. Though I would have wholly supported a "fair, honest, well-organised vigilant committee of local youths" I was distressed at the drunken members of the peoples' committee who were none but the local undesirable elements. The local population were terrified of them and also I was told that if rice were found it was shared between the members of this committee.

I. S. MENON, Newcastle  
Upon Tyne, UK

BRAWLING LINGUIST

OBVIOUSLY, it is the aim of HIMMAT to lead us out of the labyrinth of brawling erring linguism into constructive areas of understanding.

The task, to rearm us with the basic thought that we are parts of one stupendous whole is not easy. Pardon me for repeating what has already been said by you: "Turmoil at home is not a deterrent to China's aggression."

Inspired by an upward urge to maintain the sanctity of our country, let HIMMAT continue perseveringly to serve as a beacon light to establish the truth.

B. V. CANARAN, Bhowali P. O.  
Naini Tal Dist.

MUDDLE-HEADED PROJECTS

WHEN Dr Triguna Sen became the Education Minister much was expected from him. But his performance has been miserable. The thesis enunciated by him regarding the regional languages being the media of instruction in our institutions is unconvincing to a majority of the intellectuals. There is a wave of resentment against the decision.

The Government takes shelter under the pretext that this is the suggestion of the Education Commission — a body of experts. But this only shows how a very good suggestion can be made pernicious. The Government has committed itself to implementing only one half of the suggestions but it has not bothered about the other half regarding

# Letters

retention of both Hindi and English as the link languages. The greatest defect in our education and language policies has been that efforts are being made to solve the problem on a purely political basis.

The ardent love of Dr Sen for regional languages has perhaps made him overlook the colossal expenditure required to implement this scheme. We do not have enough resources to finance our development schemes. Our Deputy Prime Minister is abroad on a mission to secure more foreign aid. The Centre expressed reluctance to sanction a paltry sum of Rs 50 lakhs to meet the demands of Delhi teachers.

Instead of squandering so enormous an amount on translators, why not utilise it to better the plight of teachers? As long as our teachers remain poorly paid, our standard of education can never improve. "We cannot continue to pay our college faculties and school-teachers less for improving the minds of our children than we pay plumbers for improving our homes." Our Government will be well advised to pay heed to these words of John F. Kennedy.

We Indians have had enough of politics and muddle-headed plannings and projects. No harm will be done to the country if English still continues. In fact, during that period our regional languages should be developed and enriched.

SUBODH KUMAR SINHA, Darbhanga

"GIB" AGAINST LIBERATION

I REFER to the editorial comment under the above caption (HIMMAT, September 15). The overwhelming vote of the Gibraltarians in favour of British rule is easily explained. Almost all of them are non-Spanish and they naturally prefer to stay with Britain to safeguard their economic and cultural interests. The referendum is, therefore, meaningless and the United Nations Committee on Decolonisation is correct in ruling that the Anglo-Spanish dispute must be resolved through negotiations.

Spain has indicated its willingness to protect the rights and privileges of the present residents of Gibraltar, even to the extent of allowing them to retain British citizenship. While Britain would be justified in demanding recognition of its vital interests in a base of such strategic importance, it cannot brush aside Spain's claim to sovereignty on the ground that the settlers (of non-Spanish origin) have opted for a continuance of the British connection. As you have rightly remarked, Gibraltar is a part of the Iberian peninsula in the same sense that Goa is a part of the Indian sub-continent.

ALEX FRANCIS, Poona 1



# Lohia's crucial question

by Rajmohan Gandhi

THE WORLD RESPONDS to a fighter. Dr Ram Manohar Lohia is one, and his defiant battle against death has been true to style. Before death gheraos him successfully, the man who more than anyone else has popularised gheraos and bandhs will put up a typically resolute struggle.

One prays that he survives, for India needs his restless spirit to overcome our blind complacency.

A situation like this draws the best from people. Men forgot their rivalries and the bitterness of merciless conflicts and went to the hospital to back him. President Zakir Husain dropped in. Prime Minister Indira Gandhi called just before leaving for Moscow and East Europe. Deputy Premier Morarji Desai rushed to see him straight from the airport, on his return from Europe and North and South America. Jayaprakash Narayan helped to nurse him night and day. Leaders of the Jan Sangh, Swatantra, the Communist Parties and Congress, in addition to the Socialists, journeyed to his bedside.

This camaraderie has been real. In contrast, the self-promoting and divided life at all levels in our country appears so senseless.

India is as gravely ill as Dr Lohia. She too could do with the united backing of all those who sped their way to the Willingdon Hospital.

### Frozen differences

Almost all who gathered round the stricken Socialist were partners in the freedom struggle. They had their sharp differences while that campaign was under way, but chose to freeze them, concentrating on the one aim that united them.

It would be thoroughly irrational to overlook the need for the same and, in fact, greater solidarity now. India could do with a stretching into months and years of the fraternity and friendship displayed over Dr Lohia's condition.

Some of the most stirring paragraphs I have read in recent

months were written by Dr Lohia in Rajaji's weekly Swarajya. He wrote with frankness and courage. How can we get our Indian people to sacrifice, risk and work? This was his question. He confessed that years of effort had not succeeded in achieving the aim.

Is there a positive answer to this life-and-death issue raised by Ram Manohar Lohia? There is. It is possible to change ancient attitudes and to melt stony selfishness. Not only is it possible, but our common people expect it.

### What people expect

Proof of this has been supplied in an interesting way. Some men and women who have, as a result of meeting the revolution of Moral Re-Armament, chosen the road of unselfishness, sacrifice and team-work, expressed their convictions in a full page advertisement in The Statesman. The page was entitled "The World Needs India" and had at the bottom an address to which those interested could write.\*

The response was revealingly powerful. Here are samples.

"Today's newspaper brought a sacred news not only for me but for all Indians. It overwhelmed me... You showed the real way... I want to know what I can do for my country through Moral Re-Armament."

A 25-year-old Calcutta citizen said that he was keen on becoming an active worker for Moral Re-Armament and added "I am interested in bringing some extraordinary change in Indians".

A Calcutta chemist expressed himself thus: "I shed tears whenever I see the drawbacks in society. I have been searching for an organisation which can rectify these. I am very much moved by your recent advertisement."

Another letter said: "I am extremely interested in your ideals and goals. They fascinate me. I

\*Any readers wishing to have a reprint of the full page may send 20 p in stamps to MRA, 3/5 Jhansi ki Rani Road, New Delhi 1.

would like to join your organisation."

"Because I hate to watch the miseries of our people simply as an onlooker, I want to associate myself with your activities," declared yet another Calcuttan.

Perceiving a key point, an Orissa student wrote: "Instead of circumscribing your activities, you have adopted the right course of arousing mass feelings throughout the world.

"It is reassuring to find India still possesses men who have not written her off as a failure and who are confident that one day she will arise. This is the impression I get from reading about you in the papers."

A girl student had this to say: "Only recently a few of us were seriously thinking how to bring about a feeling of 'a united India'. We were indeed glad to hear about the 'India Arise' group."

A chargeman in the Jabalpur ordnance factory said: "I feel that there are a few lakhs of men like me who really want to do something without interest of fame, money and comfort to start the cart rolling. I am at your service."

### Static "revolutions"

"Revolutions" that release a lot of passion but do not deal with man's deceit will leave Indian society static and dull as ever. "Revolutions" that merely replace one set of indifferent and incompetent managers, owners or rulers with another set of self-seeking personalities have inflicted disillusionment on country after country. They will do little better in India.

Real Socialism, the genuine brotherhood of man, will only come through the radical transformation of man's character that the people quoted above hail, believe in and want.

He, or she, who, among our country's rulers, dares to apply this revolution in his or her life is the one India and the world will remember. Others, whatever their position or power today, will be rapidly forgotten.

### FIND THE BALL Competition No 41



2nd Prize: HIRA GIFT BOX (Razor, shaving brush and blades)

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.

### HOW TO PLAY

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 23

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.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
I agree to the rules of the competition as outlined above.

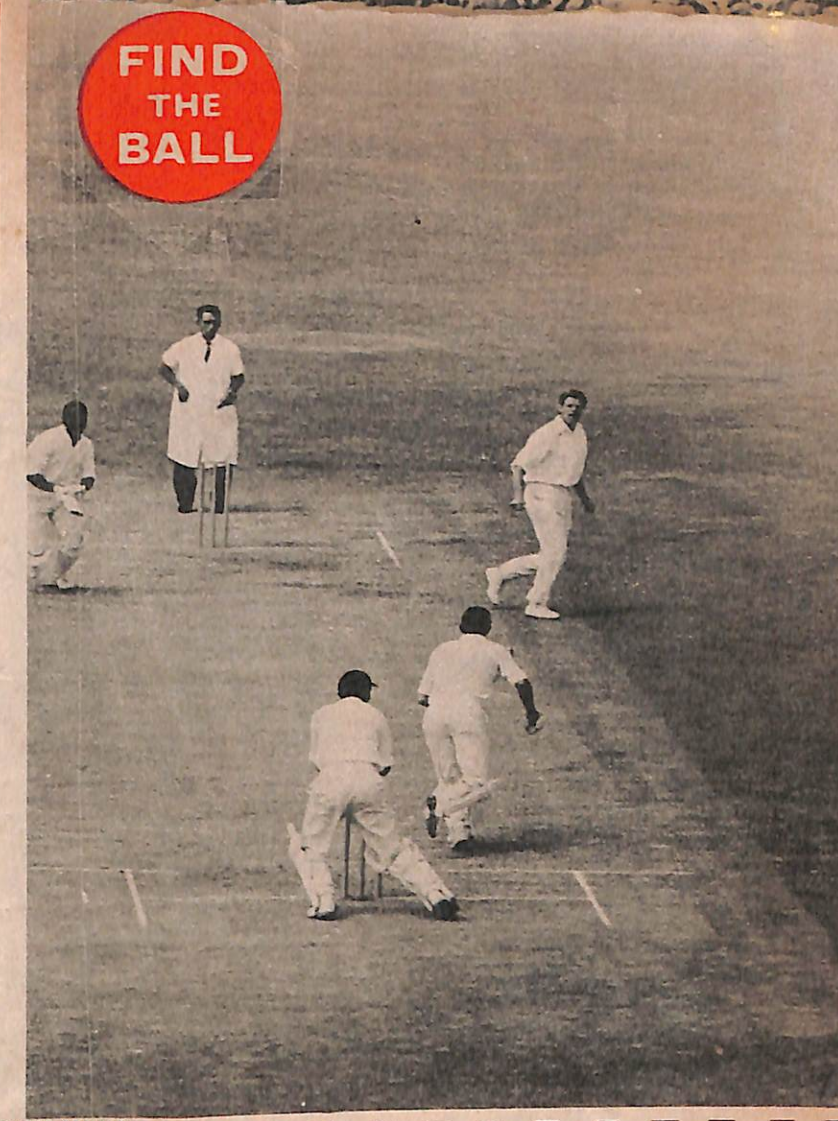


### WINNER OF COMPETITION 39

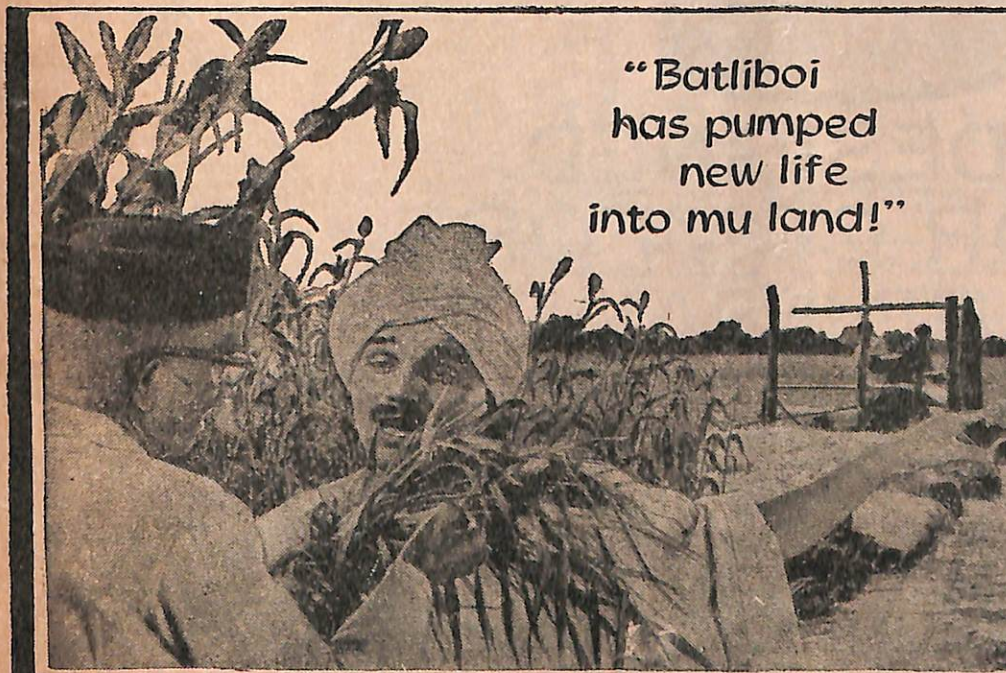
is K. Surendra Shenoy, Bristol Grill Pvt. Ltd., Lakshmi Building, Sir P. M. Road, Bombay 1. Rs 25 for nearest entry (1.5 mm from ball).

2nd Prize to V. R. Karkera, Indian Card Clothing and Belt-ing Ltd., J. K. Building, Bombay 1. (3mm from ball).

Next week's Jackpot : Rs.125



PLEASE CUT HERE



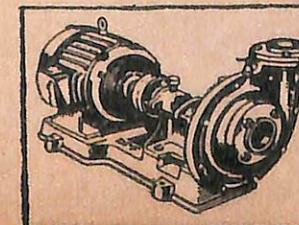
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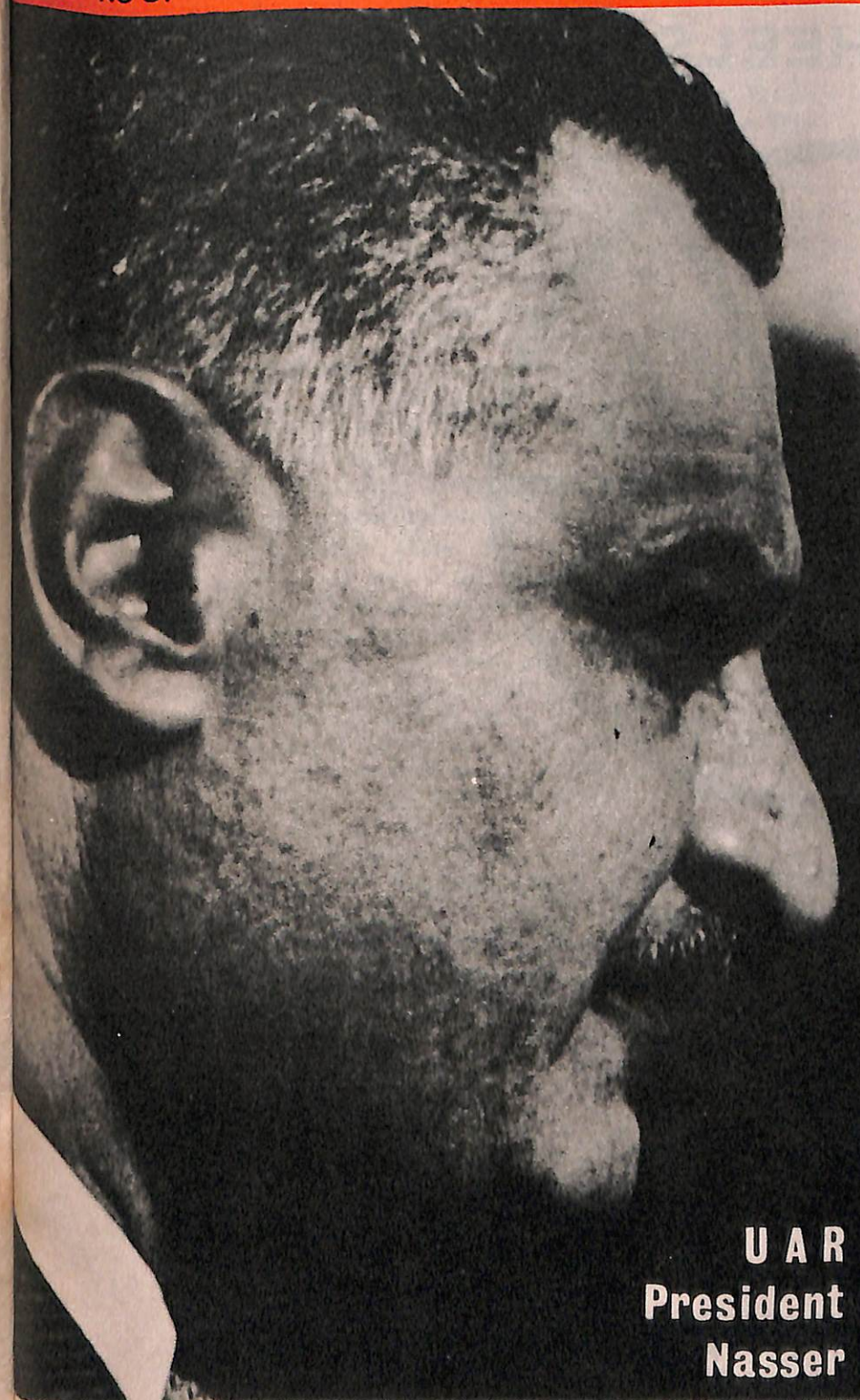
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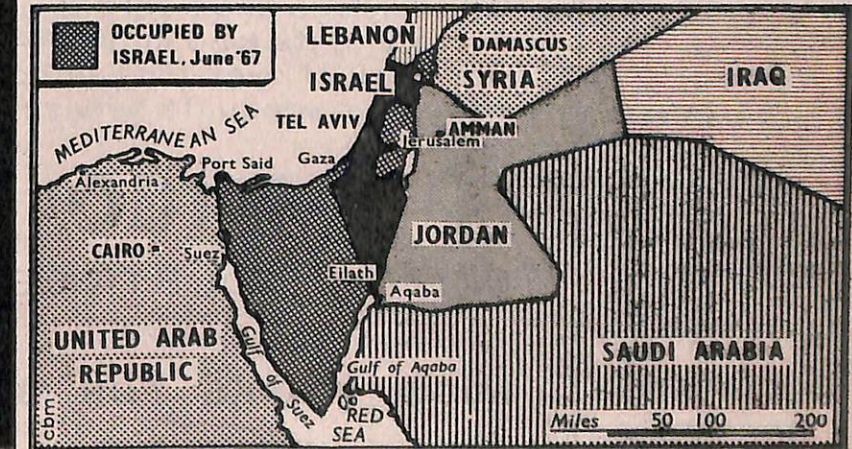


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Egypt's capital**

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