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HIMMAT

WEEKLY 25p.

VOL 3 NO 46

ASIA'S NEW VOICE

FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 15 1967

CHAGLA LEAVES THE PACK

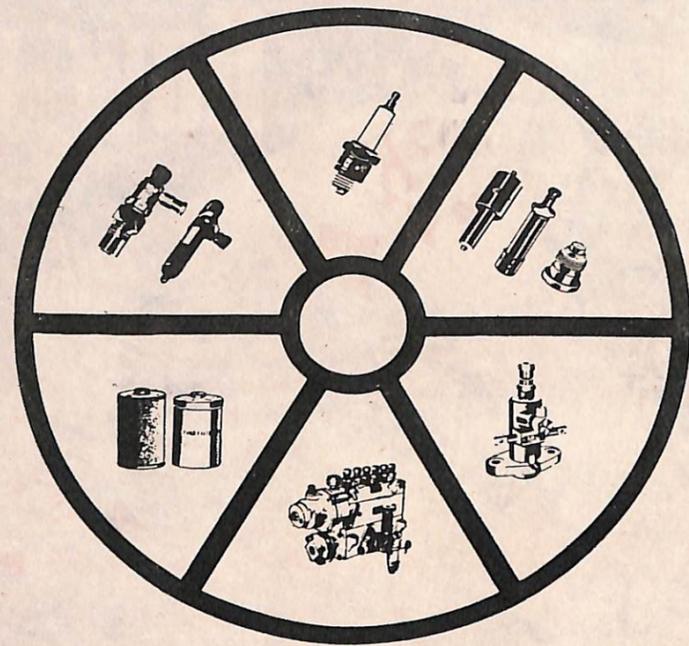
How will Indira reshuffle ?

Page 5



RAJMOHAN GANDHI *INDIRA* versus **SUPERSTITION**

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HIMMAT

Asia's new voice

WEEKLY

BOMBAY FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 15, 1967

Murder at Nathu La

AT NATHU LA, the vital 14,600ft Sikkim pass on the old Gangtok-Lhasa trade route, the Indian army has been face to face with the Chinese army for several years. Portraits of Mao stare across the uneasy, mist-shrouded frontier.

It was here last Monday that, for the first time since the Sino-Indian conflict in 1962, heavy mortars opened fire on Indian positions. Several Indian troops were killed or injured and Radio Peking quickly claimed 25 Chinese casualties. This was the climax to a month of tension which has been building up during a series of frontier incidents.

Significance of Nathu La is that only 25 miles south lies the narrow neck of Indian territory linking Assam with the rest of the country. It is our most vulnerable point.

It has been HIMMAT's contention that turmoil at home is not necessarily a deterrent to China's aggression abroad. There may be a more concerted design behind the increasing Peking-authorized incidents on China's periphery than Delhi authorities appear ready to concede.

Yellow belt in Africa

NEARLY TWO YEARS ago HIMMAT described China's aim of creating a "yellow belt" of influence across Central Africa. Last week's agreement between China, Tanzania and Zambia to build a railway linking Zambia with the Indian Ocean brought the Chinese a significant step closer to their goal.

Building the 1300-mile line will cost an estimated £100 million and take five years. China, it is reported, will provide much of the finance and the labour force, numbering thousands.

The railway is land-locked Zambia's bid to free itself from dependence on communications through Rhodesia and Mozambique. It is ironic that white intransigence in Central Africa has opened the door to Chinese expansion.

"Gib" against "liberation"

TRADITION says while one Barbary ape survives on Gibraltar so will British rule. Churchill in World War II took pains that the stock was replenished. Sunday's referendum indicated the apes are still in good shape. 12,138 Gibraltarians voted to stay with Britain; only 44 to join Spain.

Strict legality—and the people—are on Britain's side (the "Rock" became British by treaty in 1713). But geographically and historically Gibraltar is as much part of Spain as Goa of India. Eventually the Gibraltarians will have to come to terms with the Spanish, who can make life extremely uncomfortable for them.

Meanwhile the UN Committee on Decolonisation's refusal to accept the referendum is a landmark in hypocrisy. Do its members support self-determination or not? If Gibraltarians may not decide their own future why should Rhodesians, South Africans or anyone else?

Scope for enterprise

FIGURES PUBLISHED LAST WEEK in an *Economic Times* survey are a reminder of two salient facts about India's exports—our dependence on agriculture-based products, and on a small number of countries who import a large share of our goods.

Last year traditional, agricultural products still earned over 60 per cent of India's foreign exchange; jute, tea, and cotton, the three biggest exports, accounted for 41 per cent. A healthy agricultural industry remains the basis of a healthy balance of payments.

Four countries, the USA (18.8 per cent), UK (17.4 per cent), USSR (10.7 per cent) and Japan (9.2 per cent) bought over half our total exports. While exports to East European countries (including Russia) rose to 19.5 per cent of the total, all Asian countries (excluding Japan) took only 15.2 per cent. Africa took 6.6 per cent.

For many years yet industrialised countries will continue to buy our primary, agricultural products. But nearer home, Africa and Asia offer limitless markets for enterprising manufacturers.

Progress-mongers' perspective

ONE SOMETIMES wonders if we live in civilisation or madhouse. Governing parties in some States lead general strikes against the Central Government. The Central Government closes State-run railways in demonstration against industry. High-paid airlines employees call on-again off-again strikes for more pay with monotonous regularity (which one wishes their airlines would emulate).

Students of a leading university slap and kick their teachers and put them in detention. And Cabinets, here, there and everywhere go on expansion-expenditure sprees while crying for every one else to cut down—prices, wages and population.

For those who reckon progress is shouting loud and causing maximum chaos one sometimes wishes a new destination—outer space, where ten million bugs have just been orbited by curious Americans. Up there, who knows, viewing Earth with stellar detachment, our progress-mongers might attain new perspective on their laughable, lunatic and self-destructive antics.

Briefly speaking...

Export gains

A TOKYO STORY indicates that Japanese commercial circles are abuzz with reports that India has captured a huge \$11 million (Rs 8.25 crores) order from South Korea for railway rolling stock. Unsuccessful tenderers included Japan, the USA, France, Britain, Belgium and West Germany. The Japanese financial daily, *Nihon Keizai*, published the headline: "An Underdeveloped Country Bags Korean Order".

Here is something to toot about.

And while we are tooting, hats off to Indian Telephone Industries for winning an order for automatic telephone exchanges (worth over Rs 24 lakhs) from the East African Posts and Telegraphs Administration which

services Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania. Tenders were submitted by almost all the world's well-known firms.

After the monsoon

WATCH OUT for renewed guerrilla action in that strip of jungle that stretches from India's North-East right across to Laos and Vietnam. Radio Peking recently broadcast an editorial in *The Liberation Daily*, official organ of the Chinese Army, which spoke of Burma's clandestine Communist Party setting up "guerrilla bases one after another in Burma's countryside" in preparation for a stepped-up Vietnam-type war. The broadcast likened the struggle of the Burmese Communists to that of the Viet Cong.

Price of food

PROFESSOR M. RUTHNASWAMY MP, a former Vice-Chancellor of Annamalai University, condemned the Union Health Minister's proposals of compulsory sterilisation and legalised abortion as "a blot" on the history and traditions of this country. He went on to tell a public meeting at Marina Beach, Madras, that these methods were "forced upon us from the West". He alleged that "one of the strings" the American agencies attached to the food supplied appeared to be "the insistence upon this policy of sterilisation on us".

There seem to be some indications that the Professor is correct although these "American agencies" have found no difficulty in getting co-operation from the Indian Government.

Not too proud

IN MAY last year 5000 children from various schools in Bombay responded to the chance to teach reading and writing to illiterate adults. Working in their spare time they have now made more than 6000 adults literate. This information, which was given

It's better to give than to lend, and it costs about the same.

PHILIP GIBBS 1877-

by Mrs Sulochana Modi, President of the Bombay City Social Education Committee, deserves wider publicity than it has so far received.

The school children deserve congratulations, and also the adults for not being too proud to learn from them.

A roof for all

THE ANNUAL REPORT of the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply reveals that India's present shortfall in dwellings is 7.41 crores—6,27,00,000 in rural areas and 1,14,00,000 in urban areas. And yet the total number of housing units constructed during the first three five-year plans was only 4,00,000.

Are we as lazy in housing our people as in growing enough food for them? If neither Government nor private industry can build faster than this why not get the best assistance from foreign experts in cheap multiple housing construction? Or are pavement-dwellers going to be taken for granted?

Tailpiece

A DELHI traffic police official told the *Hindustan Times*:

"Women are worse than men as far as driving is concerned, but they are more careful, commit fewer mistakes and are seldom involved in accidents."

Birbal

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from the Capital

Exit Mr Chagla, trailing clouds of glory

by **ANTENNA**

NEW DELHI Mr Chagla has shaken the dust of Delhi off his feet and departed in a blaze of glory, to mix metaphors. The impact of his resignation has been profound in the Capital and has given rise to much rethinking

about the Government's language policy.

In the opinion of many, this action, and the immediate cause of it, Mr Morarji Desai's ultimatum-like attitude on the question of Hindi at the recent Law Ministers' conference here, will impel the Government to try to extricate itself from the muddle it has created by its faltering and contradictory policy.

How it will effect this is another matter. No matter what it does, it seems that it must perforce antagonise the ardent champions of Hindi or those who feel equally strongly that a hasty change from English to the regional languages, and by implication to Hindi as the official language, will endanger national unity.

When Mr Chagla spoke out openly against the changes proposed by Dr Triguna Sen, he was obviously not speaking for himself alone but for quite a strong section of the Government which is not willing to express itself in the same manner.

Upset in plans

Mr Chagla has succeeded in shaking the confidence of the advocates of change, and in the process of reappraisal that is bound to follow, Dr Sen may, according to knowledgeable sources, find himself transported back again from the deep political waters of Delhi to the calmer academic atmosphere in which he existed until last March.

It is understood that one immediate result of Mr Chagla's departure in such a hurried fashion has been an upset in Mrs Gandhi's plans for a governmental reshuffle. Apparently, a change at External Affairs was not part of the plan.

It is said that Mrs Gandhi would like to install Mr Dinesh Singh as her Foreign Minister, but his shift from the Commerce Ministry was to

have taken place a little later, perhaps in a year or two.

Some time ago, if political pundits here are to be believed, Mrs Gandhi had evinced a desire to ease Mr Chagla out of the Cabinet because she was not happy at his handling of foreign affairs. This was before the West Asia crisis, and Mr Swaran Singh had been approached with an offer of this portfolio. But the Defence Minister is said to have turned down a temporary arrangement.

After Mr Chagla's fervent espousal of the Arab cause against Israel, it would have been unwise to have

contemplated his retirement because this would have offended India's Arab "friends" and their main supporter, the Soviet Union. With the exception of the Soviet and Arab lobbies, which coincide to a large extent, nobody here deplures the former External Affairs Minister's relinquishment of his portfolio as such, because he was scarcely a howling success in handling it.

It is difficult to be certain about these things unless one can read Mr Chagla's mind, but probably, as some acute observers here assert, certain other factors contributed to determine his decision to quit. One of these, they say, was the strong expressions of antipathy by the In-

continued on next page

On your toes

SANSKRIT FOR ALL!

WHY IS the heated and mounting controversy over the language question always carried on IN ENGLISH?

Mr Chagla resigns IN ENGLISH. Mrs Gandhi accepts IN ENGLISH.

Education Minister Triguna Sen declares, "There is no question in my mind of not adopting the regional languages as media of education at the university stage." In one of his favourite regional languages? No, IN ENGLISH.

Dr D. S. Kothari, Chairman of the University Grants Commission, makes the fatuous exhortation to get rid of "any complex about English" and give regional languages a place of high honour. He has to say so IN ENGLISH, otherwise the nation would never hear it.

Even our jovial Vice President, Mr V. V. Giri, tells a Bangalore audience that if Sanskrit had been taught compulsorily for 100 years at the primary level the present controversy would not have arisen at all. Did he say this in Sankrit? of course not! IN ENGLISH.

Why?

Because English today is the only effective means by which people in different parts of India can communicate with each other (ever tried to send a telegram in Hindi after 6 pm?). It also happens to be the only way India can speak with the world, a powerful help in our faltering steps towards modern development and international status.

The tragedy of the present debate is that the issue was raised at all. Pressures from Government are going to be resisted by those who feel that the imposition of Hindi or the replacement of English will force them into second place when it comes to competition for government jobs and promotion.

Delhi would be well advised to calm down and let the matter rest otherwise the likelihood of violence is very real.

Explaining why the Vice Chancellors' Conference had met for the first time in five years instead of annually as planned, Dr D. S. Kothari said, "Partly because of the national emergency and partly for no particular reason." And such is the explanation of Government's language policy.

Freebooter

VERDICT!

This week HIMMAT...

WELCOMES the move by Ceylon and India to work together to promote sales of tea — of which they control about 80 per cent of the world's production.

★
IS ASTONISHED at Vice President V. V. Giri's candour in stating that 50 per cent of Central Government officials don't work, but **OBSERVES** that he only confirms what many people who have waited for replies from New Delhi have long felt.

★
DEMANDS an immediate inquiry into the causes of collapse of the five-year-old Nanaksagar Dam, resulting in over 45 deaths.

★
SUGGESTS that State and Central Cabinets, who are so eager to limit families and population, show equal zeal in limiting their own membership.

★
WONDERS who is running the country while so many Union Ministers are away on foreign tours this month.

★
IS ALARMED by the report that registered unemployment, totalling 2.8 million in July, is increasing by a lakh a month, especially as unregistered workless persons number several times this figure.

★
CONGRATULATES Andhra Pradesh on supplying 50 per cent more foodgrains for deficit states than last year.

★
NOTES that ticketless travellers in Uttar Pradesh cost the railways Rs 36 crores yearly — enough to provide a year's primary education for 15 million children.

★
IS APPALLED by the spinelessness of Delhi University authorities who took no action against students who kicked, slapped and confined them, and damaged cars and furniture.

★
CALLS on Government to cancel the import of 20,000 transistors when Indian industry made 6.6 lakhs last year and expects to make 9 lakhs this year.

MRS GANDHI'S CABINET—from page 5

dian public as well as by members of the Congress Parliamentary Party towards the Government's West Asia policy.

Again, they say, Mr Chagla may have felt out of tune with the hardly perceptible, but nonetheless significant shift that seems to be taking place in India's Far East and South-east Asian policy. They have discerned such a change in the Deputy Prime Minister's recent visit to Tokyo.

Mr Desai's activities and pronouncements in Japan and after his return carry a vague promise of a new Indian initiative to meet the danger of Chinese expansionism in Asia. He is the first important Indian dignitary connected with top policy-making to visit Japan in recent years.

Regional arrangement

For the first time, it is noted, a senior Cabinet Minister has officially mooted a "political and economic" arrangement among Asian and Pacific countries with differing attitudes on international affairs. So far, India has treated countries in this region which do not follow a policy of non-alignment as political untouchables.

What could be the shape of such a regional arrangement? Mr Desai has not spelt out the scheme which he said the Japanese Government was busy drawing up and with which Prime Minister Sato's visit to Taiwan and other Far Eastern and South-eastern countries is connected.

It is pointed out that the new, positive role India can play in Asian affairs will largely depend on the clarity with which New Delhi comprehends the Chinese menace and the sincerity and zeal with which it tries to shake off the stupor of sloganising associated with non-alignment.

Is it necessary to abandon the basic concepts of non-alignment, peaceful coexistence and universal peace if India desires to join a regional arrangement which would include nations aligned with one or other of the power blocs?

In the last few years, the political climate of the world has changed radically and the concept of two mighty blocs arraigned against each other has become outdated. Therefore, the supporters of new Indian

alignments in Asia and the Pacific ask, when it is recognised that the only sure defence against Chinese designs is to strengthen India economically, politically and militarily, why this doubletalk about non-alignment?

At the time of the Chinese aggression against India, Jawaharlal Nehru, the father of non-alignment, appealed for massive military aid from the United States and other Western nations and also from the Soviet bloc. Such aid flowed promptly from the US and Britain. Since that time, India has continued to receive economic assistance from both blocs, and neither bloc has objected.

If economic and military help from the aligned does not muddy the pellucid waters of Indian non-alignment, how could an arrangement among smaller nations, aligned as well as non-aligned, do so? The familiar argument of those in the Foreign Office and outside it who want India to shun any regional arrangement in Asia is that moves in this direction stem from the subtle plans of Washington to lure India into the web of US foreign policy.

They argue that the small Asian nations are militarily not strong enough to defend themselves against China, and accordingly Washington attempts to control them politically by dragging them into regional pacts. However, India would not, they say, be averse to joining regional arrangements which do not have "military overtones and undertones."

Moscow's disapproval

But behind this principled posture against entanglement in an Asian association is the lurking fear of Moscow's disapproval. New Delhi does not want to take any initiative which might annoy the Kremlin or run counter to its interests. But it is pointed out on the other hand, Moscow's foreign policy attitudes have also undergone a noticeable change in recent months. This is shown by the tone of Soviet propaganda nowadays, which is more critical of Peking than of Washington. One should not therefore be surprised if Moscow would be agreeable to the emergence of a powerful Asian regional body aimed at containing Chinese expansionism, with India as its fulcrum.

MADRAS

Language agitates Madras

FROM K. S. RAMANUJAN IN MADRAS

AFTER AN INTERVAL of thirty months Tamil Nad is once again in the grip of a new wave of anti-Hindi feelings. The student community is once again spearheading this movement as they did in January 1965.

Whereas the State Government under Congress in 1965 was unsympathetic and even intolerant of such involvement by students in this issue, today's ruling DMK Government is actively behind them and is wholly identified with their strong feelings.



C. Rajagopalachari:
English alone

Congress leaders, including Congress President Kamaraj and Mr C. Subramaniam, are highly embarrassed at this turn of events on this delicate and difficult issue. Apart from being on a defending wicket ever since election reverses earlier this year, they seem to feel that they have been made more helpless by recent events here, particularly the heated argument that took place between Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and student leaders at Madras Airport and the wordy duel between Deputy PM Morarji Desai and State Mini-

ster Madhavan at the Law Ministers' Conference. Strange as it may seem, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's well intentioned attempt to pacify the feelings of students resulted in an opposite effect. The student leaders who met her at Meenambakkam Airport have become heroes for asking her "Do you prefer Hindi or unity?" implying there can be no united India with Hindi as the link or official language in any manner or form. Mr Madhavan's stout defence of the anti-Hindi stand of Tamil Nad is being hailed here as a singular victory for the ruling Party's total identification with interests of the student community. On top of all this Mr Chagla's resignation is hailed here as a great victory for the anti-Hindi movement. No wonder that elder statesman C. Rajagopalachari and DMK leaders including Chief Minister Annadurai have seized this opportunity to reiterate their firm stand that there is no place for Hindi in any form in so far as the Tamil people are concerned and that English alone should be the sole link as well as official language of India now and in the future.

SAY THAT AGAIN...

Our present set of politicians have become too cynical to care for even the appearance of decency.

FREE PRESS JOURNAL

Politics is my main occupation at present.

Finance Minister MORARJI DESAI

Law is my first love.

Ex-Foreign Minister M. C. CHAGLA

ster Madhavan at the Law Ministers' Conference.

Strange as it may seem, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's well intentioned attempt to pacify the feelings of students resulted in an opposite effect. The student leaders who met her at Meenambakkam Airport have become heroes for asking her "Do you prefer Hindi or unity?" implying there can be no united India with Hindi as the link or official language in any manner or form.

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No amount of detailed analysis in terms of what is right and what is wrong or what is good and what is not so good for the country in the matter of Hindi as official or link language is going to serve any purpose. For the time being explanations, clarifications and arguments will not clear the misgivings that have got deep-rooted during the last few years. The present mood of people here, especially the younger generation, is one of total antipathy to Hindi in any form and distrust of any moves by leaders who belong to Hindi areas.



C. Subramaniam:
embarrassed

any moves by leaders who belong to Hindi areas.

If these feelings are not brushed aside but treated with understanding it may be possible to overcome the distrust here. Otherwise an unhappy turn, far worse than the anti-Hindi riots of February 1965, could take place. This is evident from latest moves on the part of the student community to prevent the screening of Hindi films in Tamil Nad from October 10.

Perhaps it is high time that a high level delegation of statesmen toured the country as a whole, particularly the non-Hindi areas, and pacified peoples' feelings with positive assurances.

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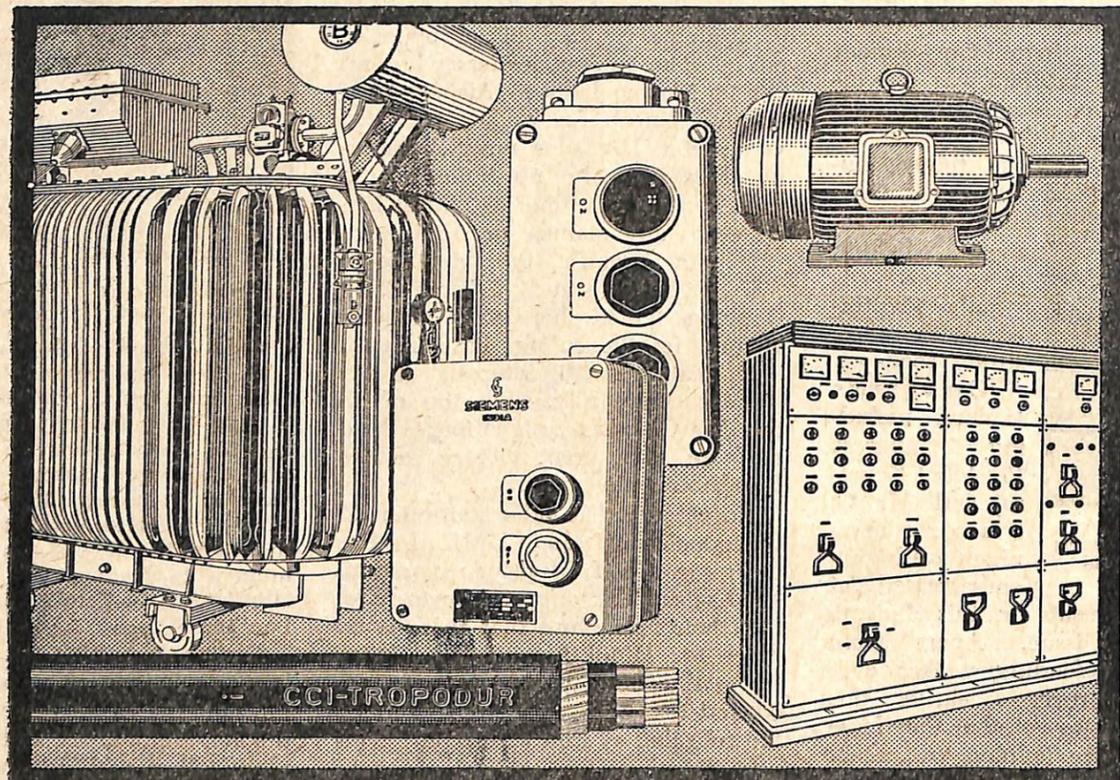
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FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

Sato pays some important visits

FROM FUJIKO HARA

TOKYO Japan's commitment in Asia is increasing. In view of the Prime Minister's forthcoming trip to nine Asian nations, the Government has decided to give a further \$100 million worth of economic aid to eight South-east Asian nations. This will bring the figure to a total of \$400 million, including some private aid. The new draft aid plan includes the construction of a school in the Philippines and an extension project at Bienchen Airport in Laos.

The aid to the Philippines is the first to be given from this country. As for the aid to South Vietnam, the Government decided that the best it can do under present circumstances is to step up medical co-operation and promote agricultural techniques.

Post-war Japan's miraculous economic growth has been credited to the hard working diligence of her people and the high standards of education. Noting that high birth rates and incompetent educational systems create poor social and economic conditions in many countries, Prime Minister Sato hopes to draw up a blueprint for education in Asia. He also feels that Japanese agricultural techniques and know-how will greatly improve food production in the needy areas.

So far Japan has been trying to meet educational needs through co-operation with UNESCO, but the need for reviewing possibilities of training teachers in Japan and sending staff abroad and enlarging capacities for foreign students, is being focussed.

There are 700 foreign students studying in Japan at Government expense. Of these, 600 are from Asia.

2700 are also studying at their own expense. A long term educational and aid policy is required. But if aid could be used to help build character and educate future leadership in Asia, there is no better investment for Japan.



PM Sato: vital diplomacy

Following talks with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek on September 8, Prime Minister Sato is visiting the Philippines, Laos, Thailand, (Cambodia is uncertain because of boundary issues) South Vietnam, Burma, Malaysia, Indonesia,

Australia and New Zealand. He is to wind up his trip in Washington some time in November where he will meet with President Johnson and other leaders.

It will be a season of vital diplomacy and Mr Sato's personal assessment of the situation will be of great value in shaping Japan's policies.

Canton in confusion

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

HONG KONG — Canton is 80 miles from Hong Kong by sea and river and 100 miles by rail. For weeks now rail traffic, both passenger and freight, has been erratic. Hong Kong's vital supplies of meat and vegetables have been interrupted for days at a time. Then suddenly 30 or 40 freight cars will come through. Food by sea has been more regular but no passengers have come down the river since the Communists took over 17 years ago.

The trickle of Chinese and foreign visitors into Hong Kong—the latter

few and far between now—all tell continued on next page

The week in ASIA

MANILA — Mr Salvador P. Lopez, Philippines Ambassador to the UN, said that Japan and India might finally join the nuclear club in the face of growing Chinese nuclear threat. He felt that the policy of non-alignment was steadily losing its attraction in Asia.

TOKYO — Japan is ready to contribute \$100 million to the farm development fund for South-East Asia, Premier Sato told Asian Development Bank chief Watanabe.

PEKING — China announced that it was withdrawing from the League of Red Cross Societies. The Chinese Red Cross Society said it would not attend the 29th session of Red Cross organisations to be held at The Hague.

KUALA LUMPUR — Premier Tunku Abdul Rahman said he had received reports that some people from India had come to influence the thoughts of Indians and to redirect their loyalty to India. He asked the Indians to be steadfast in their loyalties to Malaysia.

KARACHI — Chinese Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Marshal Chen Yi will visit Pakistan this winter. According to the "Daily News", Pakistani diplomats had described the forthcoming tour as "significant."

HONG KONG — China signed an agreement with Zambia and Tanzania to build a 1300-mile railway link between the two African countries. It has offered to contribute to the extent of £100 million for its construction.

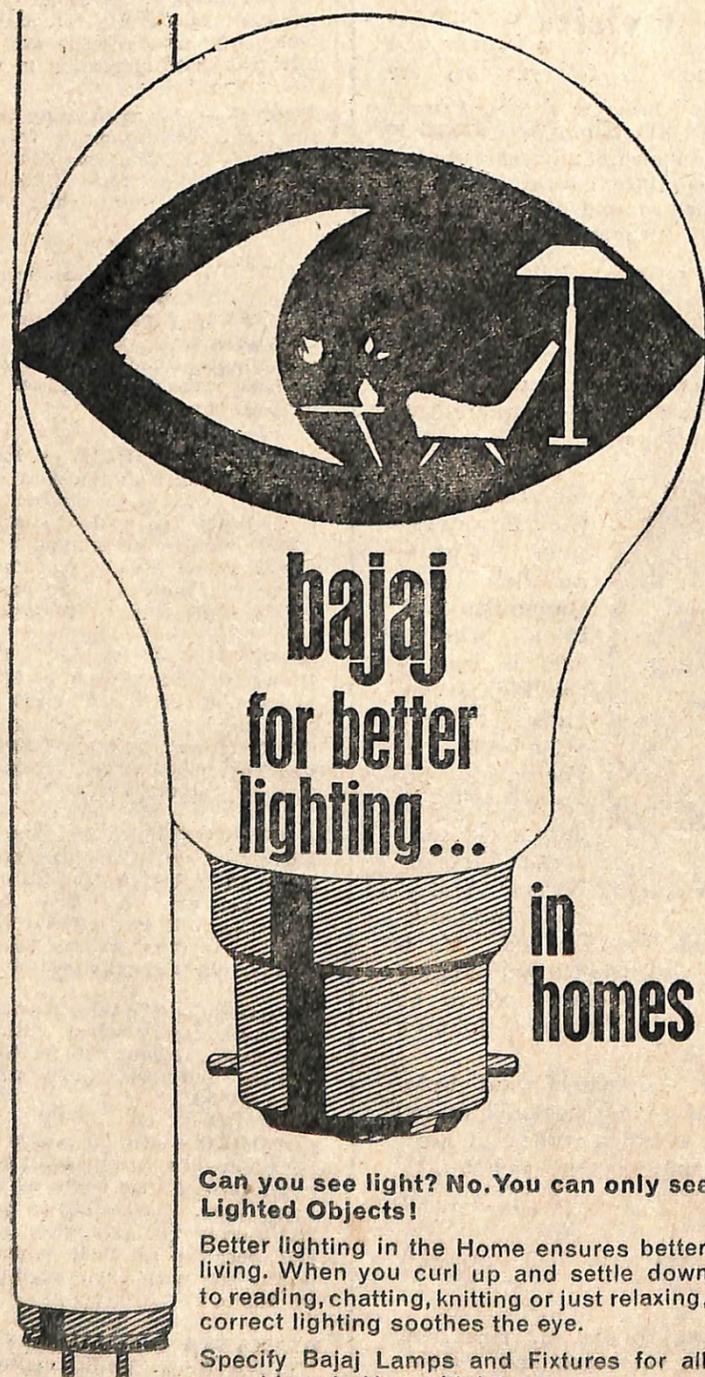
SAIGON — The US Marines, in a single day, clashed with 4000 Viet Cong. About 330 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong regulars were killed.

COLOMBO — Rs 25 crores worth of goods are being smuggled to India through the north of Ceylon every year. According to an official survey the smugglers succeeded because of their superiority in the sea with their high-powered boats.

DJAKARTA — Indonesian Foreign Minister Adam Malik rejected the idea of India joining the new five-nation Association of South-East Asian nations. Geographically, India was not part of South-East Asia, he asserted.

the same story of fighting in the city. They are no mere "travellers' tales" about corpses in the streets and hang-

ing from trees and other places. The railway terminals have been scenes of bloody clashes and passengers coming to Hong Kong have had to board trains at the first station down the line.



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Today's newspapers report preparations for a big battle in Canton city between Maoists and anti-Maoists. The People's Liberation Army have had new reinforcements sent down to control the situation but as in the rest of China the Army seems reluctant to take a definite stand. Peking has sent representatives to negotiate between the rival factions but of little avail.

Cantonese are traditionally opposed to their fellow-countrymen from the North. They have been so for centuries, and consider themselves superior in many ways. After all, Dr Sun Yat Sen, the great revolutionary and founder of the Chinese Republic in 1911 was a Cantonese. The Southerners have always been the most venturesome and form the core of Chinese overseas communities.

Letters from relatives in Canton tell their people in Hong Kong of the confusion that reigns there now. They do not dare go out at night. Robberies and hold-ups are becoming common. Even the Red Guards are taking part in this lawlessness. Food in the city is also getting short. Thousands of people are leaving the city and going back to their ancestral villages where they hope to find a more peaceful atmosphere and more food.

Peking's authority broken

This seems to be typical of conditions in many parts of the Chinese mainland now. The authority of Peking has broken down. Calls from there to cease the civil war go unheeded. The children and youths have not gone back to school as ordered. They have drunk too deeply of Mao's potion and are drunk with the power they experienced in their "exchange of revolutionary experience" as they travelled freely during the past year denouncing and destroying their elders and leaders.

The Hong Kong Government fears that there may be another attempted mass exodus from Canton and the surrounding areas into Hong Kong as there was in 1962 when hunger, unemployment and fear drove more than 20,000 to cross the border within a few weeks. They sought refuge and food and freedom here. But this time Hong Kong cannot let them in because of its own overcrowding and food shortage.

Sino-Ceylon trade fears

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

COLOMBO Following China's rude note to the Ceylon Government alleging its "instigation" of a port incident, which was immediately denied, a howling mob of Red Guards besieged the Ceylonese Embassy in Peking. After four hours of shouting insults at the Ceylonese diplomats Chinese troops moved in to guard the Embassy.

In Colombo the Chinese Embassy was placed under guard to prevent any reprisals by local citizens.

At the same time the Chinese Embassy here has attacked the Ceylon Government for being about to recognise Taiwan—described in the Embassy note as "Chiang's bandit gang"—because some Taiwanese Girl Guides had been allowed to attend a meeting here and boxers from Taiwan are invited for next December's Asian Boxing Championships. This is the third such boxing championship, the other two having been held in previous years in Bangkok and Seoul, with Taiwanese participation, without previous complaint.

Ceylon was one of the earliest gov-

ernments to recognise Communist China, under a previous Senanayake regime, and the Government here was quick to deny any intention of supporting "two Chinas". There is speculation that China may be trying to forestall any move to seat two Chinas in the UN later this month.

There is also annoyance mixed with apprehension when China threatens to disrupt trade with Ceylon since China is a large buyer of Ceylon's rubber in exchange for Chinese rice and the Government's already precarious trading position might not survive the ending of this agreement. Once more trade with Communist countries is being used as a political weapon.

British economy needs new attitudes

FROM OLIVER CORDEROY

LONDON Prime Minister Harold Wilson has reshuffled his Cabinet for the second time. As on the first occasion the chief feature is a change in the responsibility for managing the Department of Economic Affairs. The DEA is a brain-child of the Prime Minister's when he was Opposition Leader. The DEA is intended to supplement the Treasury in economic thinking and planning. In practise it could be a rival. And the notion of it was publicly opposed by Mr Callaghan, Shadow Chancellor at the time.

Nothing like Mr Wilson's experiment of a Prime Minister heading a Department has been tried in peace time before. It may have more effect on the Department than on the economy.

The fact is that Sterling is still weak. The balance of payments is not improving as fast as was hoped. The Government has too many departments and agencies that call themselves responsible for economic affairs and industrial planning. And too little to show for it.

In August the unemployment figure (555,081) was the highest for

twenty-seven years. Opposition Leader Mr Edward Heath seized on this to attack the Government.

"What Britain needs," Heath said, "is a real revolution in attitudes, policies, and techniques, which will restore self-respect to the British people and regain international respect for Britain herself." True. But it has been said before.

Mr Heath is right in seeing that if Britain persists in the attitude whereby more wages are demanded without more production she is on the road to devaluation. What he refrains from saying is that whatever new attitudes are adopted it means the end of managerial incompetence and indifference in some places as well as the end of unofficial stoppages and absenteeism in others.

This summer the longest Parliamentary session in peace-time came

continued on next page

The week in INDIA

MADRAS — While the Great Debate on language continued with unabated fury, the Madras Government decided to have only bilingualism — Tamil and English. More than Tamil, emphasis would be given to the study of English, Education Minister Nedunchezian announced.

CHANDIGARH — Haryana scrapped the old age pension scheme. Chief Minister Rao Birendra Singh said if they were in need of help, they should go to the infirmaries.

NEW DELHI — Delhi's multi-storied Government buildings are in danger. According to a civic survey, their foundations are in subsoil water which has been rising in dangerous proportions with every heavy rainfall.

SINDRI — Two trade union officials of the Sindri Fertiliser Factory threatened that Sindri would become another Naxalbari from September 16 if the workers' demand for production and profit-sharing bonus for 35 days were not met by the management.

DHOLPUR — The city's cup of misery overflowed last week. Heavy and non-stop rains brought down 2000 kutcha houses, marooning several villages. Women and children offered mass prayers to appease the rain god.

CALCUTTA — Bankruptcy is staring Calcutta's retail traders in the face, according to "The Economic Times". Sales have dropped precipitously in textiles, footwear, domestic goods, books and vegetable oils.

AHMEDABAD — The newly-created Industrial Assistance Cell of the Gujarat Government has received hundreds of applications and inquiries for setting up new industries. Industrialists from Gujarat, Bengal and repatriated Gujaratis from Africa are among them.

ERNAKULAM — Production at the Kalamassery unit of the Hindustan Machine Tools has come to a standstill. Workers adopting "go slow" tactics stayed at their posts without turning any machines.

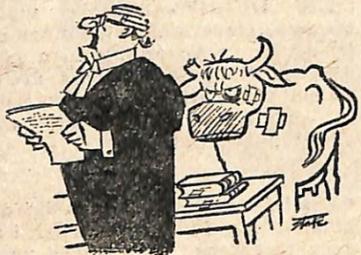
The meaning of life—Soviet version

FROM PIERRE SPOERRI

to a close. There were two hundred and forty-five sitting days. A record 33,000 Parliamentary questions have been dealt with by Ministers. One hundred and four Acts have received the Royal Assent. As one Parliamentary observer remarked: "Aren't we overdoing the quantity of Government a bit?"

Sometimes one gets the impression the Government is applying its *majority* to the debate rather than its *mind*. It is here that a new attitude is called for also.

Ek-minit!



"On the fourth of August last, my client was quietly crossing the road..."

GENEVA Two recent articles in Soviet publications show that fifty years after the take-over by the Bolsheviks in Russia, fundamental questions are being asked by men who are concerned with preserving the progress of the Soviet revolution.

The question of the meaning of human life is dealt with in *Voprossy Filosofii*, the main philosophical journal of the Soviet Union, by a professor of philosophy at the Pedagogic Institute, Gumnizki.

Professor Gumnizki firmly says that society is built by individual people and that therefore the needs of society are only a reflection of the needs of the sum of individual people. "Nobody can therefore pretend that to seek personal happiness is meaningless."

Gumnizki then start to apply these truths to the political sphere: "Why do the workers fight against capitalism? Is it only to serve general progress? Is it for moral satisfaction?... Or is it in the final analysis to bring about better material and spiritual conditions for man?"

The author sees the need for a true balance between moral considerations and individual happiness. What this would mean in present

Soviet society is also explained: "There was a time when the individual human being was just a cog in the machine of the state, just an instrument for social progress. But this concept is foreign to Marxism and Communism and has long been rejected. Yet its influence is still alive in some parts of our theory and practice... Sometimes the Plan comes before the true care for people..."

"The fight for man, for his happiness, against bureaucratic discrepancies, against puffed up idiocies, against meaningless wastage of human energies, is a necessary part of the Communist struggle. We must always be conscious of the fact that man is not simply a means to reach a general success, but that *he* is the aim, for which one tries to achieve success and the aim which gives a meaning to the whole struggle."

Individual responsibility

Another aspect is the question of individual responsibility and initiative, raised by a department head in the Central Committee of Komsomol, the Soviet youth organisation.

In an article in *Komsomolskaya Pravda* this author writes about the "duty of individual thinking in front of all types of authority". Thinking according to the rule-book, he says, has produced a type of man who only avoids making mistakes because he just obeys orders. "Today we demand initiative and courage; but it is not easy to get the spirit to move. It is not enough to educate people for production. They also have to learn to think productively. The highest value of man is his ability to think. Society is only as powerful as the number of actively thinking people."

The Komsomol functionary finally says that the majority of the young people only think about everyday questions, but do not throw their ideas to the great horizons. "He who only knows how to listen, does little. But he who knows how to judge things himself, lives on a much higher level."

A new brand of MPs — "The headline-grabbers"

"I CANNOT PREDICT the date and time of the fall of the Indira Government. I do not indulge in political astrology."

"Sitting in Parliament, one often feels that there is no Government at all. The present Government has perfected the art of waiting and drifting. It has failed to give a supreme direction to the affairs of the country. It is only under the whip that it is goaded into action."

"We are witnessing a rare phenomenon of recession and inflation existing at the same time. Unemployment is spreading in all categories of jobs. The economy is moribund. It is breeding bitter disappointment. This mood of helplessness may crystallise into resistance which may lead to rebellion in the ranks of the Congress MPs."

This is how barrister Nath Pai, the PSP member from Ratnagiri (Maharashtra) in the Lok Sabha, sees the future of the present Government. Mr Nath Pai is rated by many as one of the ablest parliamentarians. When a 63-year-old MP complained that young members like Mr Nath Pai (43) are given more time, the Speaker replied: "They are old in the Parliament."

In what way is the present Parliament different from its predecessor?

"The strength of the opposition is increased by 96 members. The Opposition is more powerful, more clamorous, more noisy."

510 MPs preside over the destinies of 52 crores of persons. Are they doing the job sincerely, competently and effectively?

"Neither in projection of national policies nor in legitimate redressal of grievances are we doing as much as we ought and could. We are not equipped with the tools."

"A US Senator gets six bright, well-informed persons as secretaries. They have free postage for official business, free office and countless other facilities. The job of an Indian MP is a hundred times more demanding, more difficult."

"As a legislator, expert legal ad-

vice is necessary at every stage. Secondly, we must master the procedure in Parliament. We must get the data and prepare our speeches. And the problems of 52 crores of the Indian population—catapulted from the bullock-cart into the jet age—are so numerous, complex and urgent, that an MP must know practically every subject from economics to engineering, banking to bombing."

"The demands upon the MP are so heavy and diverse that only the keenest and ablest minds can grasp the problems in all their complexities. Such calibre is not to be found in the present MPs."

"Despite this, MPs can become more effective. But, unfortunately, there has emerged a new brand: the headline-grabbers. They gleefully exclaim: here is a scandal in my

ON THE Spot

HIMMAT meets people

hand. I am going to rock the Government. Such headlines and the MP is blandly happy with the enormous publicity. I accept that scandals must be exposed. But there is much work which is quiet, patient and without any sensation, that should not make it any less newsworthy."

There was a suggestion that the Parliament should meet in the South.

"It is a welcome suggestion. We cannot underestimate the importance of physical proximity in bringing people emotionally close."

What of the suggestion that before passing any statute, the Parliament should submit the draft to the Bar Council of India, so that errors of ambiguity and incompleteness (which, later on, play such havoc) can be reduced?

"It is a very good suggestion."

Independent MPs complain that the time allotted to them in debates and the Question hour is too short.



Mr Nath Pai, MP

"That is true, but for no fault of the Speaker. Time is divided by the total number of MPs, hence the party-wise division of time. When one SSP member speaks for a longer time, he speaks on the time 'loaned' to him by his party-colleague. Now the Independents have formed a group, such complaints are not likely to arise in the future."

Barrister Nath Pai was elected president of the London Majlis, an honour even for an Englishman. (The only other non-Englishman to gain this honour was the late Prime Minister of Ceylon, Bandaranaike).

In 1954, Nath Pai was elected President of the Socialist Youth International. Back home, he led the Central Government servants in a nation-wide strike. He also carries scars of the wounds inflicted on him by Portuguese soldiers when he led batches of satyagrahis, demanding the end of Portuguese rule in Goa.

S. V. B.

VIEWPOINT COMPETITION

* **University education in regional languages will be disastrous.**

Closing date: September 29

** **Is automation a blessing or a curse for India?**

Closing date: October 13

Prizes: Rs 25, Rs 15

Send entries of not more than 500 words to Viewpoint, HIMMAT, First Floor, 294, Bazargate St., Bombay-1.

The week elsewhere

DE GAULLE IN POLAND

WARSAW—President de Gaulle proposed Poland and France work together for a solution to the Vietnam war. De Gaulle repeated his belief in a united Europe stretching from the Atlantic to Russia's Ural Mountains. He urged the Poles to seek reconciliation with West Germany and reaffirmed his support for the post-war frontier under which Silesia, coal-bearing German province, became part of Poland.

ADEN STRUGGLE

ADEN—Following the collapse of the British-backed Federal Government, rival nationalist organisations began fighting each other for control of South Arabia. UK High Commissioner Sir Humphrey Trevelyan offered negotiations with the NLF (National Liberation Front) which

claims control of 12 of South Arabia's 17 States. The Egyptian-backed FLOSY (Front for the Liberation of South Yemen) opened talks with the UN Special Mission for South Arabia but refused to confer with the British. Britain plans to withdraw all her forces by January 9.

KENNEDY ROUND CRITIC

GENEVA—Recent Kennedy Round tariff cuts may work against developing nations, stated Mr Raoul Prebisch, head of the UN Conference on Trade and Development. The cuts would benefit industrialised countries most, he said, because the biggest reductions covered sophisticated products made by them. "Unless there are additional measures the Kennedy Round will contribute to a further decline in the relative share of developing countries in world trade."

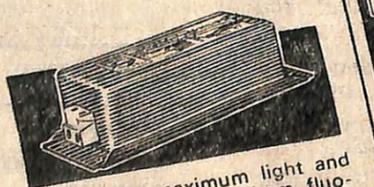
PHILIPS TL fluorescent lamps

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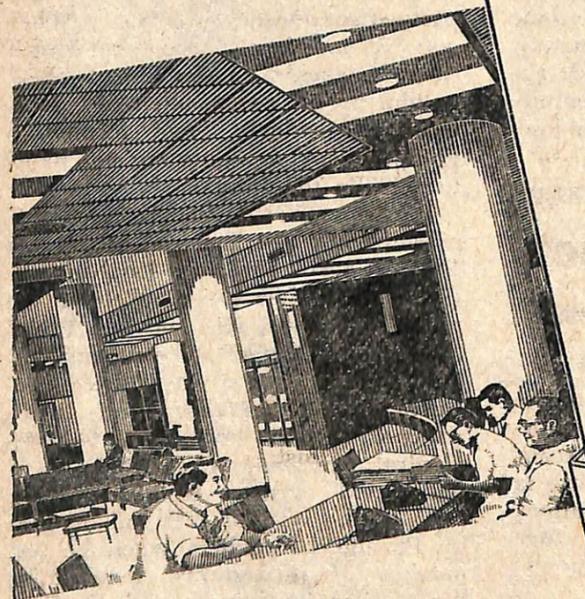
Tests prove that one 40-watt Philips TL fluorescent lamp produces more than twice the light of a 100-watt bulb—at almost half the running cost. And it lasts very much longer than the ordinary bulb.

Philips TL fluorescent lamps give you brilliant, soothing light which minimises eyestrain and fatigue... results in increased efficiency. Also, because of the higher light output of Philips TL fluorescent lamps you require fewer light points—reduce your electricity bills. Change to Philips TL fluorescent lamps—now available in both White and 'Cool Daylight' types. You can't get better lighting for your office.

A starter which has outlived its useful life causes serious damage to a new lamp. Remember to change the starter whenever you change the lamp.



To get the maximum light and longest service life from fluorescent lamps, use the correct ballast: Philips polyester ballast. Specially designed, manufactured and proven to deliver full power for maximum light output—longer lamp life.



PHILIPS
FOR THE NEWEST IN
LAMPS

Papua-New Guinea hurtles ahead

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN PORT MORESBY

PAPUA-NEW GUINEA, one of the world's most remote fascinating countries, is exploding with political development. What was within memory a stone-age society is rapidly becoming a twentieth century state.

What most strikes the observer is the way many of its most prominent citizens have very firmly stated that they want to determine their future not with bitterness but on a basis of what is right.

Papua-New Guinea is a world in miniature, and what is worked out here could well apply anywhere else in the globe. There are still tribesmen in the Highlands of the interior who have not yet made contact with the outside world. At least half of the population have only known of the existence of other peoples for less than thirty-five years. The 1000 tribes speak 700 languages. Mountains which soar up to 15,000 ft have made communication virtually impossible and warfare between tribes has tied people to their home soil.

The official view of the Australian Administration is that it is up to the

people of the Territory to determine their own future and that as soon as independence is asked for by the majority of the people it will be granted. Many Australians are proud of their policy of helping Papuans and New Guineans to advance. They do not always see the resentment that this attitude causes in the indigenous people and recent events have threatened an outbreak of racial clash that could bring chaos.



The next months could decide their future

Since New Guinea is administered by Australia under a United Nations Trusteeship it may be world opinion that is decisive in the country's progress.

The present Australian Minister

for External Affairs, Mr Paul Hasluck, was for eleven years Minister of Territories and thus directly responsible for Papua-New Guinea's progress. His aim was to educate all the people at once so that there would not come up an elite who would leave their fellow countrymen behind. He was also keen on making sure that economic development kept pace with political progress so that when the country got its independence it had an economy that worked. This was a carefully considered policy but the pressure of events has cut across it and Mr Hasluck's successor as Minister of Territories, Mr C. E. Barnes, has recently come under great criticism.

Taking the view that Papua-New Guinea's progress must be gradual, Mr Barnes has made a series of statements that have infuriated progressive elements both in Papua-New Guinea and Australia. Stating that the country would not be ready for independence for twenty years if at all, Mr Barnes has caused feelings so to rise that the Papuans and New Guineans may demand it very soon.

The immediate issues concerned are wages and housing. In order to attract Australian technical men to leave their homes and come to the Territory, the Administration has been offering them very high wages. It has also made clear that it feels the economy cannot allow the Papuans and New Guineans to have the same benefits and a wages tribunal has fixed the salaries of indigenous public servants at approximately 40 per cent of the Australian figure. This has caused great resentment.

Another cause of resentment among the Papuans and New Guine-

ans is the low standard housing provided for them compared with the houses allotted to Australian residents here. Mr Barnes has stated that he is well pleased with the progress of housing. Two prominent Papuans, Mr Albert Maori Kiki and Mr Michael Somare, took him to a typical European home and to their own homes so that he would be in no doubt about the differences.



Mr Hasluck

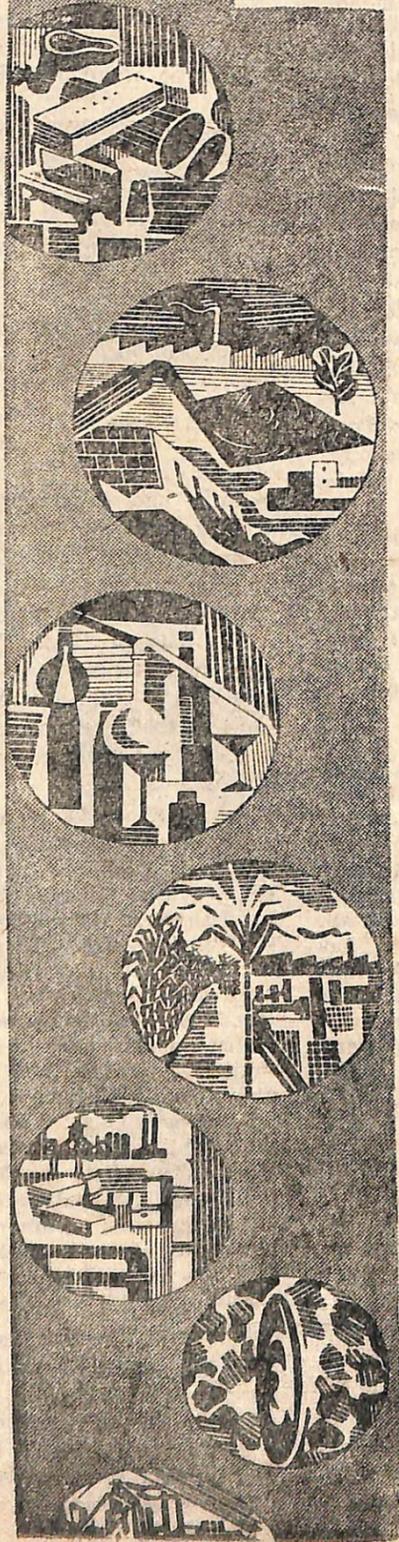
Mr Maori Kiki is the Secretary - Treasurer and Mr Somare is one of the rotating Chairmen of the newly formed Pangu Pati, the political party formed to contest the elections next year.

They came into prominence four months ago with eleven other leading Papuans by making a public plea for immediate Home Rule as a step to eventual independence. Mr Somare told Australian television interviews that the Home Rule group was not trying to push Australians out so much as to train a responsible leadership so that there would be Papuans and New Guineans ready to direct the country.

Another of the signatories of the call for Home Rule is Dr Reuben Taureka, Assistant Director of Medical Services. Taureka has risen higher than any other Papuan so far in the Public Service. In a widely quoted speech Dr Taureka reviewed the problems that other nations have faced in finding independence and called on his countrymen not to base their attitude on bitterness. "It is about time we planned for our future on the basis of solid hard work, non-violence and no hatred," he said. Emphasising that the Territory must fight the "psychological disease" of hatred he said, "I am convinced that we could create something better in this Territory which would be an example to the world as a whole."

The next few months could decide whether Australia and Papua-New Guinea will learn the lesson of history and find the basis of a swift and workable progress or whether they will be torn apart by the hatreds and divisions that plague so many other areas of the world.

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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IN THE NATION'S SERVICE
H. O. : 4, SCINDIA HOUSE, NEW DELHI.

This India

THIS INDIA of ours can change. A leading Bombay businessman said to me last week, "Write India off." When many today are giving up hope and despairing voices are raised, a fundamental change is coming to our land after centuries of tradition, set ways and hardened habits. It needs to be multiplied on a vast and adequate scale.

The purpose of this column is to report this change. I want to invite stories of real experiences of people. Incidentally, this is not an outlet for grievances.

While the nation's feelings ran high, our Cabinet in the Capital wrangled, Ministers resigned over the language issue and education policy, in a leading Convent School of Bombay a revolutionary transformation took place.

After seeing a Moral Re-Armament film in their school, two girls decided they would set a "fashion in honesty". Their apology to teachers and classmates about cheating in examinations sparked a similar spirit in twenty others. Existing between the tenth

and eleventh standard of this school was a feud. They didn't speak to one another. The superiority of one side was reciprocated with greater enthusiasm by the other class. This division was personified in the rivalry between two girls of the two classes. Honesty and apology has not only united the girls but their sections.

Last week a leading educationalist from Indonesia, who was in charge of four and a half million youth of his country, visited this school. He was given a gracious welcome by these girls. They related to him their experiences and plans to transport the spirit of unity they had found to other schools of Bombay. Before leaving, this man commented, "If I had had 22 people working with me, united and committed like you, I would have achieved far more in my country than I did with four and a half million."

It might be worth our Cabinet and various political parties taking a few hints from this story. Hate-free and jealousy-free Indians will be listened to and followed by the world.

Neerja Chowdhury

FRONTIERS OF science

Man, monkey, or mango?

—heredity's universal code

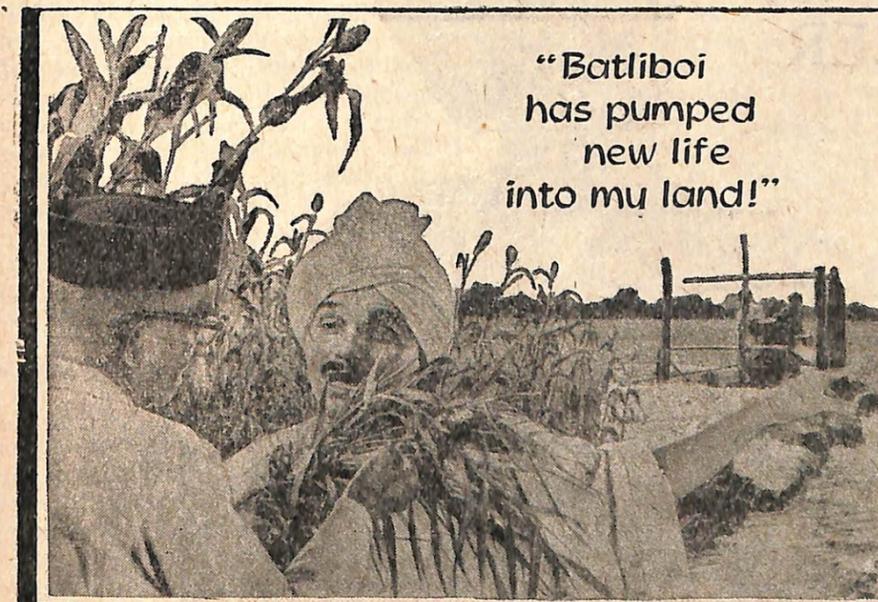
BY DR IAN ROBERTSON

MARSHALL NIRENBERG, who a few years ago helped crack the genetic code, published in the journal *Science* recently his findings that the guinea-pig, the African clawed toad, and a certain bacterium speak the same language when using that code.

In the past century over two million species of animals and plants have been described. Still more await discovery in the ocean depths, in the Arctic tundra, and remote tropical jungles. Such immense variety of living forms illustrates the remarkable diversity of life on our planet.

Every living organism is made up of cells, and man has ten billion in

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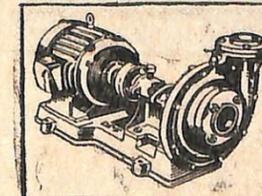


"Batliboi has pumped new life into my land!"

The glistening green stalks shimmer in the rising sun, and the kisan's heart is full. His land is rich again as life-giving water goes coursing through her veins. The steady throb of the pumps is music to his ears. Today machines work side by side with our farmers in the fields. Brought by BATLIBOI to the farmer. For the richer harvests of tomorrow.

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**I WANT
TO BE AN
ENGINEER**



SCIENCE—from page 17

his brain alone. His lungs, liver, muscles and skin make up millions more. Now scientists are probing the wonders of the average cell and the simplicities of complex biological molecules.

It turns out that there is amazing unity amongst all this diversity. Different kinds of cells from the same person and even cells from different organisms work in nearly the same fashion.

In every cell are some molecules of DNA (deoxy-ribonucleic acid) that store information in the form of a chemical code. This genetic code can programme all the chemical reactions that go on in a cell. The sum total of these reactions determines shape, size, colour and function of each cell and decides whether we are monkeys, men or even mangoes. The more subtle differences in DNA create the differences of colour and race, family and physique that make society so varied and interesting.

The code can be copied by another molecule called RNA (ribonucleic acid). It takes coded messages from the central bank of information (DNA) out to the ribosomes which are scattered through each cell. Ribosomes translate the code into enzymes which control every chemical reaction in the cell. To make these enzymes the ribosomes need the help of twenty agents, known as transfer-RNA. With their help the messenger-RNA takes the programme from the DNA and helps the ribosomes build whatever enzymes are needed.

Three different organisms

Nirenberg, working at the National Institute of Health at Bethesda, Maryland, chose three widely different organisms: bacterium, toad and guinea-pig. In a test-tube he put some ribosomes taken from the bacterium, a series of artificial messenger-RNAs, made in the lab, and, one at a time, the twenty or so kinds of transfer-RNA found in each of the three species.

He learned that in almost all cases the transfer-RNA from the three different species "recognised" the same code. This means that each species uses the same language and suggests that the genetic code (which

"The Oscar"

NEW EMPIRE, BOMBAY

NOT MANY filmgoers have any illusions left these days about the raw jealousy and ambition which lies beneath the glitter of Hollywood, and THE OSCAR (Paramount/colour) paints them large and clear.

Frankie Fane (Stephen Boyd) rises fast from being a spieler for a small town cabaret act in Kentucky to a star to Hollywood. Along with his ruthless drive to hit the top Fane brings to Hollywood his old partner, Hymie Kelly (Tony Bennett), to be his errand boy/valet. Kelly once had a conscience but years with Fane has all but buried it.

Deserted by them all

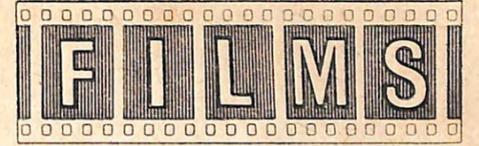
Fane is an expert at using people for his own small (very small) whims. But one by one they desert him—wife (Elke Sommer), drama coach and one-time mistress (Eleanor Parker), producer (Joseph Cotton) and agent (Milton Berle). Even faithful Hymie in the end can't stick Fane's buying and selling of people and favours. Hymie and the others leave him not because he is finished (an Oscar nomination has just come his way) but because fame with Fane spells death to everything decent.

Will he win the 13½-inch golden statuette which, in America at least, means the ultimate in filmdom's acclaim? The climax is the annual Academy Award presentation ceremony. In the audience, some distance away, sit Hymie and the old team watching the lonely, tense Fane sweat it out in an aisle seat as he waits with the other nominees for Hollywood's verdict. Fane gets everything he merits.

Milton Berle and Ernest Borgnine (as the blackmailing press agent)

was only cracked for bacteria) could well be universal.

Although his experiments involve only three organisms, he has said that the evidence is convincing that "all forms of life on this planet use the same language because we have now shown that typical organisms from the highest to the lowest use essentially the same code." Nirenberg goes on to suggest that the genetic code



provide a few highlights in an otherwise ordinary cast. THE OSCAR is "Strictly for Adults"—that is adults who aren't bored by the childishness of life behind the big lights.

Sooner or later, I suppose, Hollywood had to run short of interesting



His agent (Milton Berle, left) tells Frankie Fane (Stephen Boyd) their contract is through, as one by one Fane's friends desert him.

plots. THE OSCAR was made, evidently, just after they ran short.

"One Million Years BC"

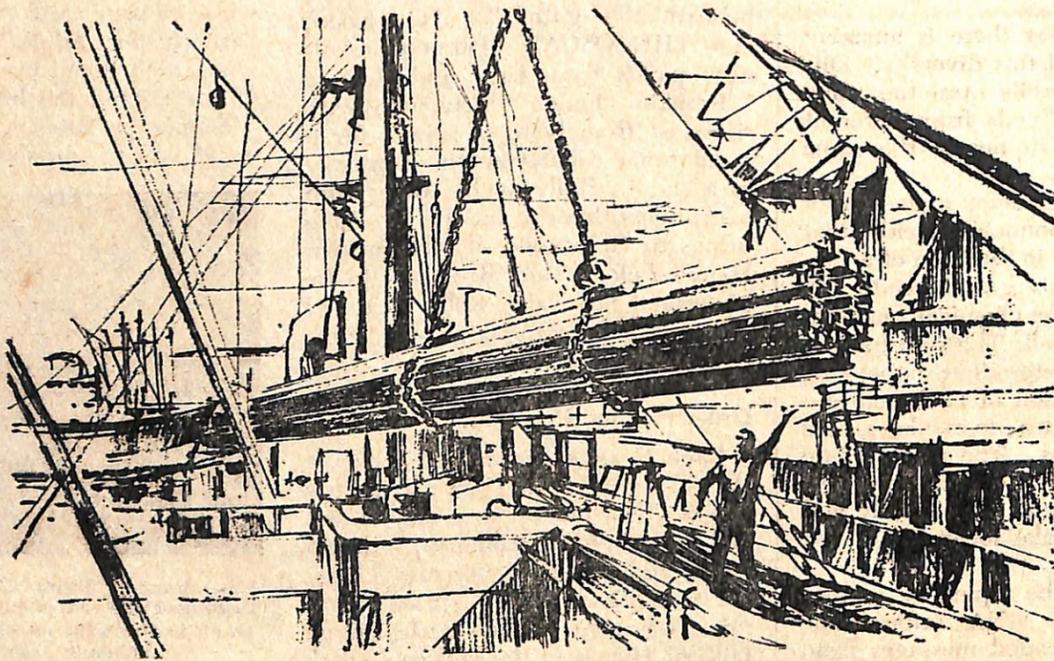
EROS, BOMBAY

IF ARTICULATED plastic dinosaurs and papier-mache volcanoes chill you, then take a warm rug. This one has it all. Its hirsute heros (led by John Richardson) and bear-skinned heroines (Raquel Welch and team) race around the primeval landscapes with almost as much histrionic talent as the monsters. Perhaps if this Warner Bros. film had been made a million years BC contemporary audiences would have found it more credible.

SCREENER

"may have been functioning three billion years ago; almost surely the code is more than six hundred million years old".

Experts in the field of molecular biology have hailed Nirenberg's discovery. "He really nailed it down", said Dr Ralph T. Hinegardner, Professor of biological sciences at Columbia University, "It was a real tour de force."



Tata Steel goes abroad

Several times a year, ships carrying, among other things, angles and channels, bars and joists, and other steel products made in Jamshedpur, sail away from the Calcutta port... bound for East Africa, the Middle East, the Far East and Australia. These steel products are of utmost importance to the importing countries for their economic development.

Exports by Tata Steel, which are channelled through Commercial and Industrial Exports Limited (CIEL), the Government-recognised export house of the Tata

Group, spurred to over 43,000 tonnes valued at Rs. 2.25 crores during 1966-67, from about 26,500 tonnes valued at Rs. 95 lakhs in the previous year. The increasing exports indicate Tata Steel's concern to do its bit to augment the country's foreign exchange earnings, so vital to the success of our national goal of planned industrialization.

TATA STEEL

The Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited

TN 4018A

This was a Life

BENGT JONZON

1888-1967

THE ARCTIC REGION of Sweden where the sun never sets in June and never rises in December was Bishop Jonzon's diocese. He travelled miles on skis and on foot to get to the Laplanders, settlers and mineworkers in this region.

Much concerned about the alienation between Church and labour in Sweden he went to the Moral Re-Armament World Assembly at Caux, Switzerland, in 1946. There he realised that the wide gap between words and deeds in so many Christians was a main reason for the gap between the so-called Christian world and the Marxist world. He apologised to the Marxists and non-Christians present. A Swedish worker replied, "I never expected to hear words like that from any Bishop. They have taken the bitterness out of my heart."

He was also deeply concerned about the widening gap between the industrialised nations in the West and the developing countries. In his 78th year he travelled through USA, Australia, New Zealand, India and the Middle East. On his return to Sweden he said, "If we in our country take our talk of freedom, equality and brotherhood seriously, we must start to care with all we have for the millions outside our country. And we must make Europe do it. We must not delay. We may just have two more years before it is too late."

He warmly welcomed "India Arise" to Europe earlier this year. He told Rajmohan Gandhi, "India Arise" has brought God's answer to Europe."

He died suddenly and peacefully at a church service in Sweden on August 27.

Bishop Jonzon used to say: "Every Christian prays, 'Thy will be done on earth as it is in heaven.' It is worse than nonsense to pray like this without really wanting what I pray for. If I want it, I will fight for it in my own life and in that of others and in the life of the world, with everything I am and have, guided by God, in fellowship with all those who accept the same commitment. And miracles happen."

B.J.

DEFECTING LEGISLATORS

A LOT has been said both for and against the phenomenon of political defections in legislatures. Democracy is still new to our country, and in the course of the last twenty years, it has not been possible for us to evolve an acceptable code of ethics for legislators which would cover such contingencies. But the scale on which it is occurring today certainly calls for speedy remedial action to reduce the incentives for frivolous crossing of the floor.

The institution of an elected executive governor at the state level with a non-legislative cabinet on the American pattern will take away the lure of ministerial office from potential floor-crossing legislators. It will also give greater stability to the state administration, as the executive head would continue to function without undue fear of being unseated for a normal tenure of four or five years.

In such a set-up, legislators would have no option but to concentrate on the work of legislation, instead of seeking self-aggrandisement in the form of high executive office. The adoption of this system will also make it possible to induct talent into the executive wing of the government, as such talent is generally shy of entering the political arena.

A reorganisation of this type at the state level will provide us with good experience to enable us to plan for the best arrangements at the centre, which may also be affected with the floor-crossing virus in the near future.

RAJESH CHADHA, New Delhi 11

RECESSION DANGEROUS

WITH reference to your editorial "Recession's Other Face" (HIMMAT, August 18) I would like to state that recession can and does have the effect—to a certain extent only—of making production more export-oriented. However, this may be a case of the "remedy being worse than the disease". Recession is an unwelcome phenomenon. That it may have the effect of helping exports to some extent is no consolation for people suffering from the effects of an economic slump. Actually, because of the recession, people would like to sell in the export market if there is little or no profit. However, one cannot expect the continuance of exports if there are losses. That is why there is the need for incentives like cash subsidy.

Further, that the continuance of the present recession cannot be considered to be helpful in diverting cotton textile towards export market will also become

clear when we take into account the fact that the pattern of cloth made for the local market may not be suitable for the export markets.

Recession can be helpful to an industry if the price differential between the cost and the international price is marginal. But in view of the substantial difference between the cost and the international price, this is not helpful.

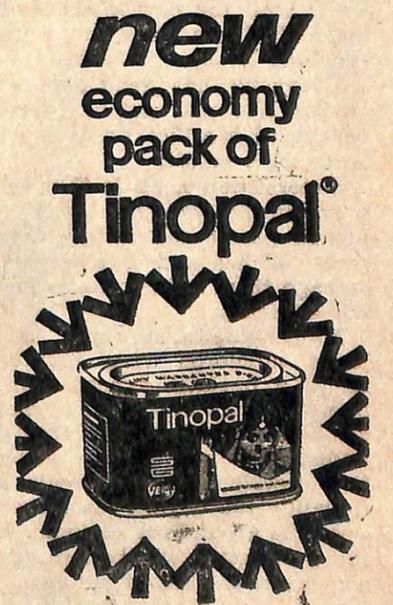
T. S. PRASAD, Bangalore 10

OPPORTUNIST LEADERS

I FULLY AGREE with the view expressed by Ratna Sen (HIMMAT, August 25) that the absence of a leader must not be made an excuse for our failure to do our duties to the nation. Yet, I do feel that the unique mixture of spirituality of a Vivekananda or a Gandhi is the thing we desperately need at this critical juncture.

There is no dearth of energy in our country, only they are being wrongly channelled by opportunist politicians. Our peoples, especially the students, must know that a true revolution must come from within and not from without. Only a truly great leader can inspire them to such feeling and it is for this that we need a leader.

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Indira versus superstition

by Rajmohan Gandhi

"SCIENCE ... means combating superstition and the dead weight of outdated habits and customs. (We need) new attitudes and a spirit of rational inquiry amongst the people as a whole."

The words are Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's. She spoke them while inaugurating a round table of scientists and technologists.

She has put her finger precisely where it needs to be put. As a people we need to look at things objectively and candidly, accept what is helpful and reject the rest.

I hope therefore that the Prime Minister will consider in all objectivity the following superstitions to which her Government seems to cling.

Exhortation without example

Superstition no. 1 is that exhortation without example will spread sacrifice.

Economy is the watchword. Highly necessary. People should work more, spend less, save more.

But what does the Congress Government of Rajasthan do? It multiplies its Cabinet. Salaries, houses, office rooms, cars and personal staff for new Ministers have suddenly to be found on an unprecedented scale.

Everyone has read about this. He or she will not be stirred to depths of sacrifice or to a saving spree as a result.

Superstition no. 2 is that taking over businesses and lands from private people and getting Government officials and bureaucrats to manage them automatically increases efficiency.

Many capitalists are selfish. Many landlords were indifferent. Many a business tycoon—far too many—thinks first of his cash and comfort. But to jump from this undisputed fact to the superstition described above reveals irrationality and dogma. Is there any scientific ground for assuming that the bureaucrat will be less selfish, less concerned about his own situation? Are there not reasons to believe that he will, in fact, be less interested in the business's profitability and his staff's output?

Should not the costly experience of enterprise after enterprise in the public sector losing mammoth sums of money lead to a toning up

of existing public undertakings? And not to their multiplication?

Superstition no. 3 is that a person is a parasite if born in a rich or a princely family.

The recent attempt to back out of the constitutionally guaranteed pledge to the princes betrays this prejudice. Even assuming, for the sake of argument, that their upbringing makes such people particularly lazy and indulgent, will breaking a solemn promise made to them suddenly fill them with the passion to care and share? In a spirit of rational inquiry, the answer is no.

Superstition no. 4 is that by encouraging and exploiting envy, hate, class war, caste war and linguistic war, India's unity will be strengthened.

Superstition no. 5 is that people cannot love or serve this country if they were not born Indians.

A glaring example of how this illogical notion has been translated into Government policy is the intention to ban foreign missionaries from working in Assam. Despite repeated invitations by Christians in Assam to the Government to investigate and try any missionary suspected of spying, the Government has not done so. The unproven, imagined guilt of one or two is used to discredit and debar a number of devoted, caring and selfless men and women who have won the confidence of people in whose midst they live and work. I do not see anything scientific in this.

Their end is power

Superstition no. 6 is that the English language should be discouraged and, if possible, banished because it is not "our own".

This one is such an obvious masterpiece in folly. The Prime Minister knows full well that it is not the desire to improve our educational standards or practical knowledge of the world that animates the anti-English crusaders, but that their end is power.

If English is to be rejected because it was not conceived in the early Gangetic or Indus valley civilisations, a few other things may also have to go, on the basis of consistency.

Would it be altogether irrational to attempt to teach English as well as possible to all our children and to give them, thereby, a chance to compete with the world?

This dogma has a number of dream-like offshoots. One of them is that because of the decision of a few people at the top, hundreds of acts, thousands of legal documents and tens of thousands of text books will swiftly be translated into 20-odd regional languages, and printed, produced and distributed in three to five years.

Superstition no. 7, the most blinding of all, is that it is possible to change today's India without tackling the corruption and deceit that pervade our national, professional and family life.

Everyone knows that the Indian crisis is a moral crisis, that without honesty and unselfishness no impressive plan has the slightest chance of success. But does the Government recognise this as our problem no. 1? If it does, its spokesmen must think that the diagnosis should be kept a closely guarded secret. All Indians know, the world knows, but the Government will not speak about it.

And the Government seems to have no plan to deal with the illness, assuming it has the diagnosis.

Pride and prejudice

Pride and prejudice have a strange way of restraining and restricting the spirit of scientific inquiry. They stop it before it reaches the real, crucial truth. Then they clothe emotional attitudes, which are formed in all of us out of hate, fear and greed, with a misleading garb of objectivity.

Honesty, purity, fearlessness, unselfishness, love—these are not traditionalist, revivalist, superstitious notions. They are essentials for prosperity, for defence, for unity. When rulers and ruled choose to ignore their importance, they have a nation that refuses to see, hear and think—and superstition takes over. And they bequeath to their children a nation where others do the thinking—and the ruling.

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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, September 25

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.



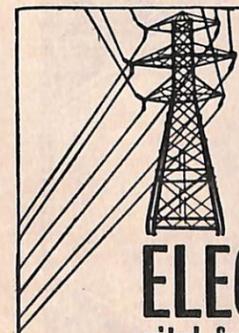
WINNER OF COMPETITION 35

is P.S. Seth, 271, Frere Road, 3rd Floor, Bombay-1. Rs. 25 for nearest entry (2.5 mm from ball).

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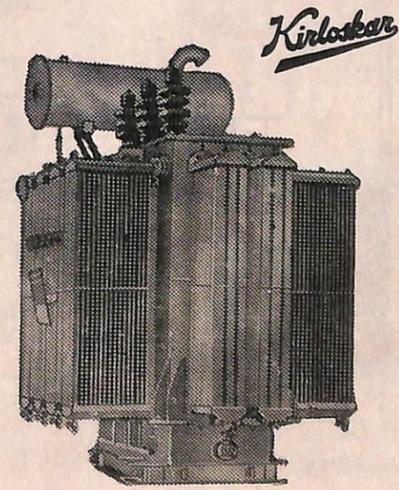
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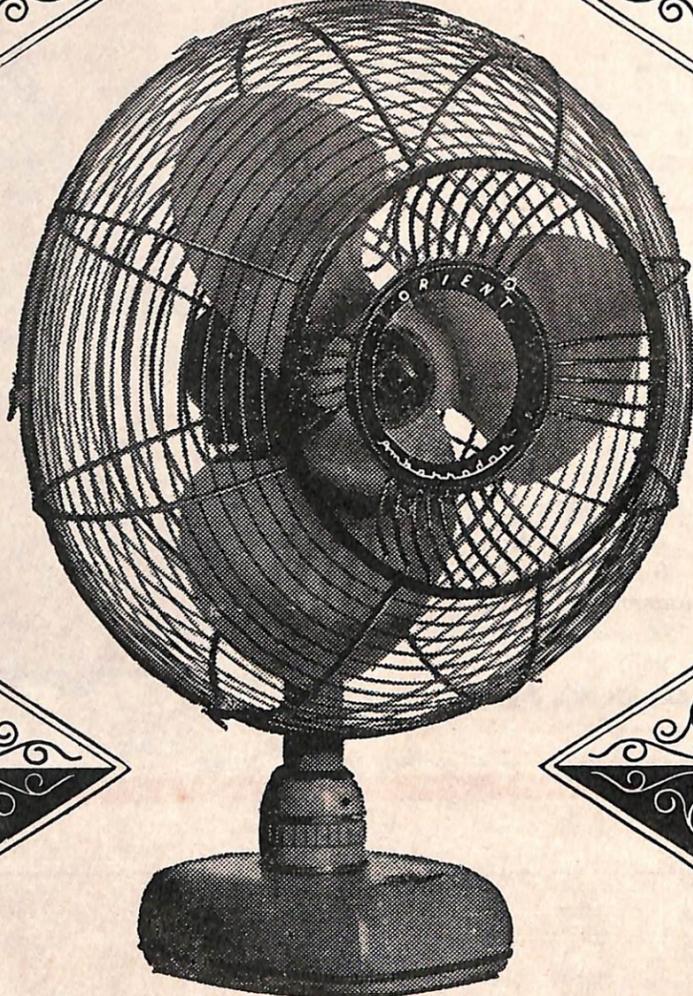
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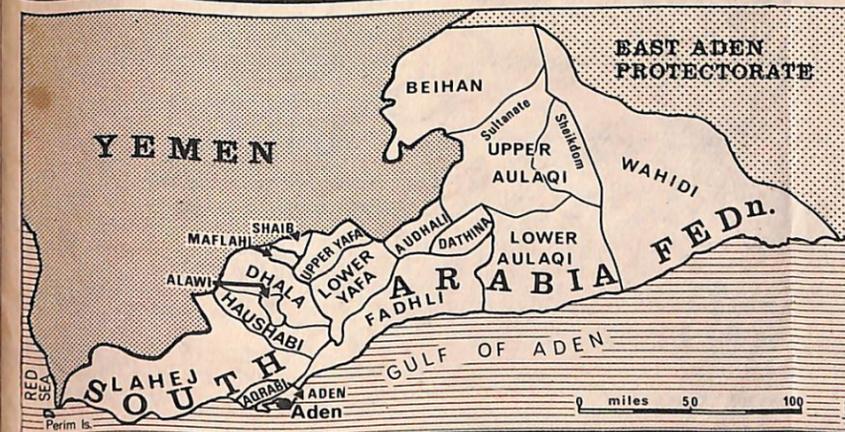


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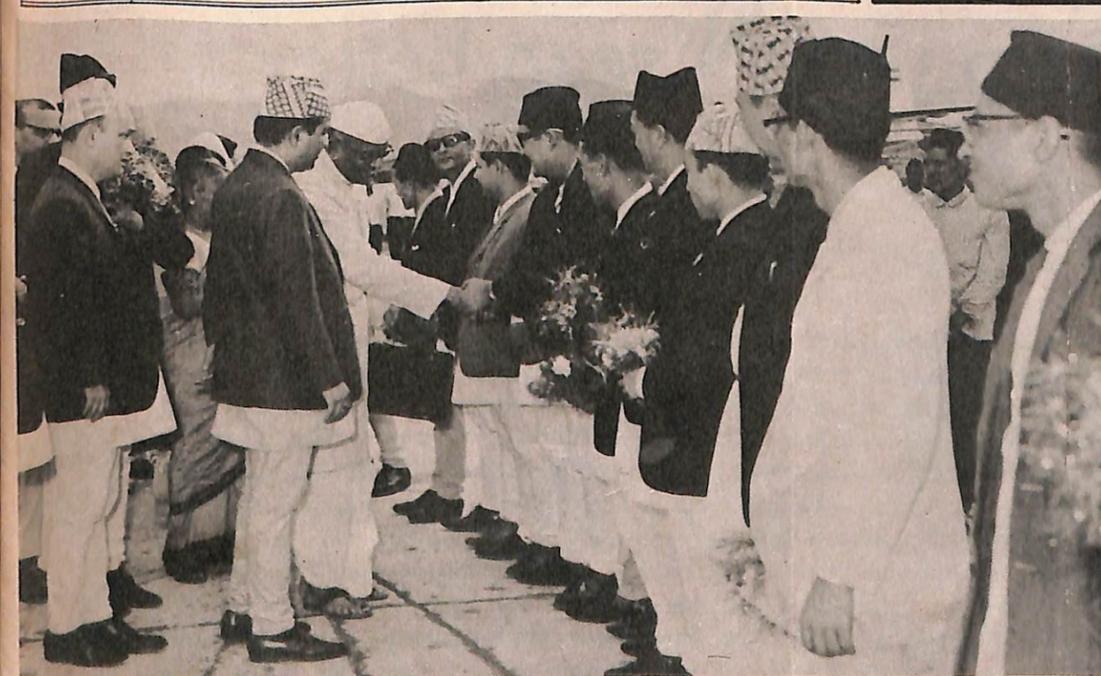
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Speaker Sanjeeva Reddy and MPs at Kathmandu

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