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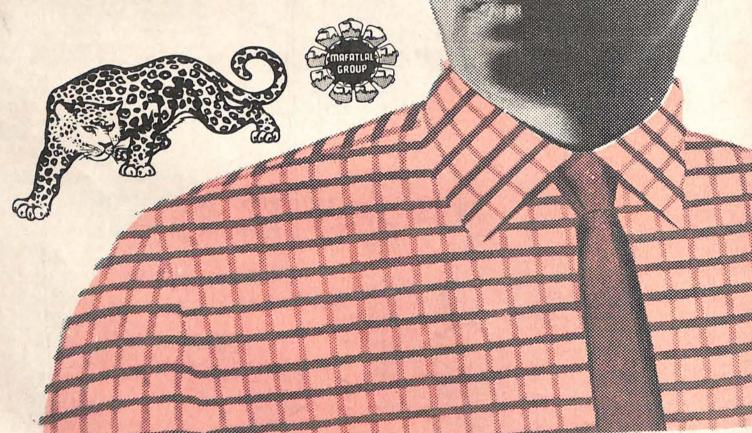
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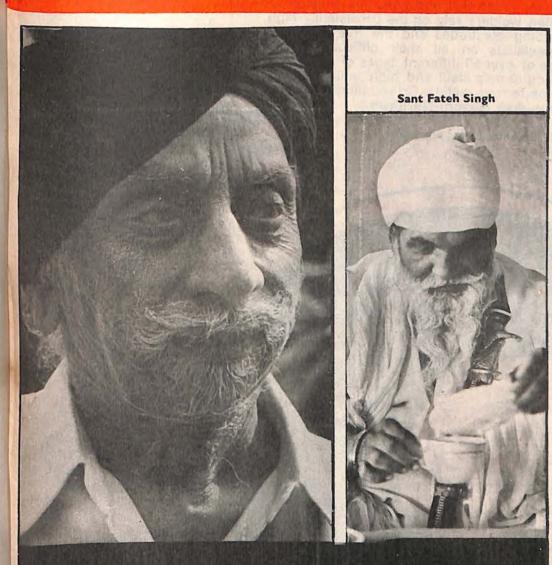
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WEEKLY 25p.

VOL 3 NO9

Asia's New Voice

FRIDAY DECEMBER 30 1966



SARDAR
HUKUM SINGH
AVERTS TRAGEDY...
...BUT WHAT NEXT?

CONRAD

Writes his own story

page 15 & 23



GOOD NEWS FROM JANAKI

HIMMAT is published weekly by R. M. Lala on behalf of Himmat Publications Trust, 294, Bazargate St., Bombay-1 (Telephone: 251706. Cables: Himweekly) and is printed by him by letterpress at the Onlooker Press, Sassoon Dock, Bombay-5 and by offset at Usha Printers, 6 Tulloch Road, Bombay-1 • Chief Editor: Rajmohan Gandhi Editor: R. M. Lala

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Bombay Friday December 30 1966

Power Balance in Asia

With No echo of response to the United States' latest peace feeler on Vietnam (except a jibe from Hanoi calling U Thant's efforts "a farce"); with a hostile China and Pakistan on India's major land frontiers; with a major arms race in progress in the Middle East; with the Russian bear and the Chinese dragon confronting each other "red to yellow eyeball", Asia in 1967 will be a dangerous place to live in.

"It is because there is yet no viable Asian balance that Western power has been drawn back into the Asian arena," says an editorial in the Encounter. "Independence" it says, "has led to a recrudescence of ancient conflicts, not their resolution."

Writing on "The Asian Balance of Power", Alastair Buchan, Director of the Institute of Strategic Studies, London, comments: "What seems worth discussing is not any form of integrated military alliance in free Asia, but a diplomatic coalition of the stronger Asian powers, each with a subordinate sphere of responsibility of its own.

"The core of the system might be a treaty of mutual co-operation between India, Australia and Japan. It would be desirable that such a system should eventually embrace Pakistan and Indonesia."

Buchan also says: "Any Asian government which counts on the USA to establish a sort of Roman peace in Asia may be seriously miscal-culating..."

HIMMAT has long advocated that Japan, India and Australia work together for the security and prosperity of Asia. Mao Tse-tung's goal has been to unite the manpower of China with the resources of Indonesia and industry of Japan. Indonesia has, for the present, slipped from his grasp. Why shouldn't the millions of India combine with the natural resources of Australia and Japan's technical skills to provide bread and peace to this torn continent?

The future of Asia will not be decided by "sugar daddies" in Washington or Moscow—welcome and needed as their help now may be—it will depend on the initiative, hard work and vision of Asians. Once the elections are over, India's new government should take the lead in promoting such co-operation.

What is Next?

"A FAST UNDERTAKEN for a political purpose is irrational, irresponsible and sounds almost mediaeval," says Mr. P. B. Gajendragadkar, former Chief Justice of India,

On Monday evening, India, which seemed to have slipped into mediaeval times tried to stagger back again into modernity. The three-point programme hammered out by Lok Sabha Speaker Sardar Hukam Singh was accepted by Sant Fateh Singh and his followers. According to this formula:

(1) A Commission will be appointed by the Union Government to examine the territorial claims and counter claims;

(2) Common links between Punjab and Haryana will be abolished;

(3) The Prime Minister shall arbitrate as to where Chandigarh and the Bhakra Hydro-Electric project (with one of the world's largest dams) should belong.

For the present, the Sant has broken his fast and has expressed his satisfaction with the formula. But there is no guarantee the satisfaction will last. It is not yet the end of the drama but only the second interval. Details have still to be worked out.

What has disturbed people in the last weeks is the plethora of fasts and counter-fasts that arouse primitive passions and threaten to tear the nation apart. Some respected leaders organized the Democratic Convention last month to undergird democratic values. In Maharashtra an association has been launched to counter the chaos-seekers who adopt street tactics to achieve political ends.

There is an upsurge in millions of sincere people who are angry at the goings-on. But it is not

enough to be angry.

It is not fair to expect that someone else we vote for once in five years should look after the country while we are busy looking after our own business and interests. Men who are serious in preventing the disintegration of India can plan to create day by day the leadership of tomorrow's India and at the same time plan to impact those at the helm of affairs today. Who is going to raise this leadership?

Sardar Hukam Singh whose intervention averted the tragedy in Amritsar invited an audience of MP's last year to hear from the young men and women trained by Moral Re-Armament. "I have spent sleepless nights," he said, "thinking what will happen to our country, but when I see these youth and hear them with their purpose and determination, I find fresh hope for India."

The answer to fasts is not counter-fasts but the raising of an army of men and women, young and old, who are uncompromising in their moral convictions but too spacious in heart to be bound to secondary objectives of boundaries and language.

There is no cause for panic and no room for cynicism if the choice is squarely faced and the right decision made. The choice for India is Moral Re-Armament or chaos.

3

Briefly speaking...

The wheel that squeaks the loudest is the one that gets the

- ANON

Man of Faith

LOK SABHA SPEAKER Sardar Hukam Singh has played a vital role in the Amritsar happenings. He arrived at 3.30 pm at the Golden Temple, halfan-hour before the first act of selfimmolation was to be enacted. His intervention won the day.

Sardar Hukam Singh began his career in Parliament as an Akali member and attracted the attention of the first Speaker of the Parliament, Mr. G. V. Malankar, who was keen to groom him as a future Speaker.

CHALTA HAL ...



"They were willing to meet and talk, but when they came to know they belong to the same party, they simply refused."

This weekly feature comes to you through the courtesy of the Eagle Vacuum Bottle Mig. (Pyta) LAda manufacturers the Eagle range of Vacuum finsks, juge and insulated ware.



A lawyer, Sardar Hukam Singh later left the Akali Party and joined the Congress. For the last five years he has presided with distinction over the Lok Sabha.

"God has been good to me," he once said when I saw him at his home. "I have not striven for anything. Offices have come to me." He takes no credit for himself.

It is a pity he does not intend to stand for Parliament again but the future will surely hear more of this man of faith.

Love for the Chair

HARFORD THOMAS, a UK journalist who recently toured 3,000 miles through this country for the Guardian newspaper, has this to say about the Indian Press.

"For a fortnight I looked up a half-dozen of the English language papers every day. Not one of them that I saw carried on-the-spot reporting from the famine areas of Bihar (though one had a page of pictures). The journalists sit tight in their capitals and report political speeches. In Delhi, in particular, the press is parochial and introspective, even though politically acute.

"In this it is encouraged by the Government which complains of sensational and alarmist reporting when the Press takes the trouble to find out for itself what is going wrong."

Not all correspondents are correct in their diagnosis of our country but I am afraid Harford Thomas is. The love for being chair-borne which he speaks of is not a weakness restricted to journalists but also to our scientists, engineers and agricultural experts. The only travel which seems to interest people is foreign travel.

Ridiculous

I HAVE NEVER HEARD of such nonsense. The Sampoorna Maharashtra Samiti decided to support the Dow-ager Maharani of Kolhapur against Lt. General S. P. P. Thorat from a

constituency within Kohlapur district. The Samiti demanded that Gen. Thorat withdraw from the contest as the Maharani was standing. When Thorat ignored them they decided to go on a hunger strike outside his house in Bombay. The reason put forward was that the General earned an income from land given to his family by the Royal House of Kolhapur.

Whatever pranks these protesting Samiti men might get up to, one thing they can be sure of: General Thorat is not going on a counter fast! He is too sane a man to resort to such tac-

Secret Weapon

Now BRITISH SCIENTISTS have discovered a painless injection. This new surgical implement looks like a small torch with a thin, curved pipe where the bulb should be. Operated by compressed air, it can noiselessly and painlessly shoot vaccine, serum, drugs or anaesthetic through skin tissue without leaving a mark.

The secret of the device is the minute nozzle at the end of the thin tube which enables skin penetration to be accomplished without the patient knowing it has happened.

Think of the effects of it on the lighter side. If a speaker proceeds to expound for too long and is in-attentive to the Chairman's gavel, with the handy tube the Chairman can quietly inject an anaesthetic into the orator, induce him to get as drowsy as his audience and sit

Can you think of any other uses?

R. M. L.

Next Week

Frank Sedgman

Former Australian, American and Wimbledon Lawn Tennis Champion writes on=

THE DAVIS CUP

Challenge Round from Melbourne

HIMMAT, December 30, 1966

WILL WE LEARN FROM THE FIRST TEST?

by Vijay Merchant

Will those who guide the destinies of Indian cricket learn from the lessons of the First Test so that in the near future we may benefit from it? Immediately on the completion of the tour of West Indians in this country, we shall be leaving for England to play half the season, including three Tests. After a short respite, we shall proceed to Australia to play their full season inclusive of five Test matches.

We have a busy time ahead. If the lessons which are so glaringly apparent are not absorbed and steps taken soon to remedy the situation, we shall make our cricket the laughing-stock in England and Australia. This I say in spite of the magnificent performance of the Indian cricket team in the Test at Brabourne Stadium.

Opening Batsman

What are the lessons? It must be apparent to all students of the game that Jaisimha is not an opening batsman. I do not mean that he cannot open an innings. He can, if only he will go in the opening in every match that he plays, be it for his small club or the Ranji Trophy. He does not. He goes in 5th or sometimes even 6th. The result is that he gets nearly all his new-ball practice in the nets which is but a poor substitute for match practice. Hence, he has not been able to get rid of the habit of hanging out his bat to the swinging ball which leaves his bat on the offside resulting in a catch to the wicket-keeper or the slips fielders.

When we go to England we shall have to carry as many as four opening batsmen. Three of them will open the innings by rotation in about 20 matches which we shall play and there will have to be one spare for likely injuries. More injuries are inflicted on openers than those later in the batting order because the new ball moves much more in the air and comes off the pitch faster than the old one. In other countries fast bowlers operate with the new ballnot medium or slow ones.

That brings me to the question of our bowling. Has any country put on two opening bowlers whose combined pace would not amount to more than 70 miles an hour? Had it not been a Test match we were witnessing, we would have considered Pataudi fooling about with Jaisimha and Wadekar as openers. And four new-ball bowlers in five overs in the first innings of a Test is an unenviable record which only India can boast of. What have we come to? Can our authorities not think of some plan by which in a period of five years we can have four or five fast bowlers who can bowl with the new ball in representative cricket?

What will England and Australia think when we open our innings there with Jaisimha and Chandra-shekhar? We have still some time to put matters right with the pace we have got, but that will have to be properly nurtured and taken care



Vijay Merchant

Desai, Guha. Kulkarni and Abid Ali come to mind readily. Can something not be done with them so that they can still strike form before we proceed to Eng-

Ramakant

And what about our spin bowlers? On a wicket made as if for them they could not do anything - barring Chandrashekhar, of course. What will they do on a perfect wicket? And do we expect Chandrashekhar to do well in every match in which he plays? What we badly need is a bowler who will bowl the leg-break and the googly in the manner of right-handed Holford or even lefthanded Sobers. Baloo Gupte is the best we have. Can we not persevere with him and get him into that form which had enabled him to capture

Continued on next page

On your toes

BRAVE MEN CHOOSE

Britain has finally gone to the United Nations for mandatory sanctions against Mr. Smith's regime in Rhodesia. The Opposition at Westminster condemn him for going too far. African governments condemn him for not going far enough. Some speak of a race war as inevitable.

The United States and her allies pour more troops into Vietnam. The Pope and powerful nations call for an armistice.

In the Middle East, Jew confronts Arab - republican and royalist. China writhes with internal conflict. India faints with hunger and the burden of chasing distant production

There once was a man who had learnt the art of resolving war-charg-ed situations like these. He and his friends helped unite Germany and France, Japan and Korea. They saved bloodshed in the Congo and on Cyprus. They changed the course of nations by changing the character

of men and women in those nations. Frank Buchman was that remarkable statesman whose passion to rebuild nations issued in a world-wide force to do it-Moral Re-Armament. And as, this week, the agonies of nations are debated in the UN and multiplied on the battlefield consider these Words spoken by Dr. Buchman.

"We are facing world revolution. There are only three possibilities

open to us. We can give in, and some are ready to do just that. Or we can fight it out, and that means the risk of global suicide. Or we can find a superior ideology that shows the next step ahead for the Communist and the non-Communist alike. What we shall never do effectively is to patch things up by pretending that basic differences do not exist or do not matter, nor by supposing that an ideological challenge can be met by economic, political or military means alone.

"Absolute moral standards are not just questions of individual conduct today. They are the conditions of national survival. We need to scour out the dirt in our national life, our political life, our economic life, our school life and our home life through a change in men. Wherever men give man the place in their lives that God alone should have, slavery has begun. 'Men must choose to be governed by God, or they condemn themselves to be ruled by tyrants.'

"There is no neutrality in the battle between good and evil. No nation can be saved on the cheap. It will take the best of our lives and the flower of our nations to save humanity. If we go all-out for God we will win.

'Then it is the brave man chooses. While the coward stands aside, Till the multitude make virtue, Of the faith they had denied."

FREEBOOTER

VERDICT! This week HIMMAT

IS EXHILARATED by Mr. Prabhu Mehta of the All-India Manufacturers' Association, saying that India is the world's biggest maker of textile machinery, and third largest textile producer.

WELCOMES the plan put forward by the Indo-Japanese Society for an exchange of students to learn about family life in each others' countries.

IS GRATEFUL for some sanity at last in Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi's comment on Miss World Reita Faria's trip to Vietnam: "Is

it a world shaking event? She is a private individual," but WONDERS WHY she didn't tell that to her

Foreign Minister before?

CALLS FANTASTIC Mrs. Gandhi's remark that the Bihar drought was almost a blessing because people were undertaking improvements, and INQUIRES if the Prime Minister's opinion is shared by the vic-

CONTRASTS the Russian newspaper comment that the Congress Party is going to the right with the Indian press report that industrialists have so far not contributed to the A-ICC's election fund.

SUGGESTS the UN General Assembly extend its resolutions calling on Britain, Spain and the US to quit their remaining colonies to include China's occupation of Tibet, and the Soviet Union's of the Baltic republics.

WISHES Hatayogi Rao better luck in his bid to win a Lok Sabha seat next February than in his bid to walk on water last June and ADVISES him to concentrate on the floating vote.

Vijay Merchant

-Continued

more than 200 wickets in Ranji Tro-

phy cricket?

Why was Nadkarni selected if he was not to bowl on a turning wicket? When the visiting batsmen were fighting for runs in the second innings against our spinners, one would have thought that Nadkarni would have been brought on immediately it was apparent that Durrani could not extract anything out of the pitch. But he was not put on for even one over! Did that mean that Pataudi did not have any confidence in his bowling? Why give the skipper a man in whom his confidence is lacking? This is a point worth discussing because Nadkarni on an English wicket will be a 'must' and he should prove to be successful Maybe the selectors will thrash out this point before including him next time in a Test match. Nadkarni was included land only a few months back! And the only other Indian to have this rare honour was the Nawab of Pataudi himself.

The field placing by Pataudi was good but the right man was not in necessary in the highest class of cricket. The most glaring instance State but here he was found wanting was kept out.

in anticipation and quickness when snicks went off the inside edge of the bat off Chandrashekahr's in-cutters. Wadekar or Nadkarni would have brought off at least two catches in that position which Venkataraghvan could not even reach. Wadekar was fielding in the square-leg position and Nadkarni was wasted in the outfield, a position most foreign to him.

Fielding

And how many possible changes went a-begging in the slips? When shall we realize that along with fineleg, slips are the most important positions in the field? These have not been much cared for and developed because we have no fast bowlers and so it has not been found necessary to develop them. Can we not find another Polly Umrigar for these crucial placings?

And finally, do we need any more in a World Eleven to play in Eng- proof to convince us that the best wicket-keeper should be selected irrespective of his batting ability? And more so when we rely on spin and not pace? Another gamble of this nature might be ruinous. But in Indian cricket once a man has the right place. Maybe we do not made a big score, his place in the have the specialists which are so very side is reserved for at least another two Tests. In 1963-64, Kunderan came in the place of Engineer bewas that of Venkataraghavan who cause the latter was injured. He was fielding at fine-leg to Chandra- scored a magnificent 192. He played shekhar throughout. He may have throughout the series-most successbeen fielding in that position for his fully-but the better wicket-keeper



BHRIRAM VINYL & CHEMICAL MOLISTRAS. NEW BELLING

Is Democracy suited to

Indian conditions?

An essay for discussion

These days, we hear the constant cry "Democracy in danger". Editorials galore are written on "the crisis of Indian Democracy" and "can Democracy survive in India?"

These reflect the concern of the intelligentsia over the divisions and confusion of the Indian political scene. There is the dominance of corrupt, caste-ridden party machines in government, the resurgence of tribalism that has created multifarious border disputes inside the nation and threatens to create new political entities in a more vivisected India. the economic breakdown unalleviated by further promises of foreign aid, the inefficiency of administration and in some cases-its breakdown.

The inflated expenditures of Government merely reflect the increased appropriations of large sums of money by the ruling party to dispense patronage. High prices result in large scale urban discontent. The frustrated antics of a divided opposition seems to prefer anarchy to any government because of unwillingness to undertake the long and arduous struggle to create a nation-

SAY THAT AGAIN...

It is an unfortunate phenomenon that the Ministers in our country are bad enough. Their wives have become industrialists overnight and their sons are a terrible nuisance.... I know of cases where the sons of Ministers have even got away with murders.

> PURSHOTAMDAS TRIKAMDAS Advocate, Supreme Court.

Our planners have been planning for scarcity and not for plenty.

> V. P. NAIK Chief Minister, Maharashtra.

A modern, economically viable democracy cannot be built on a foundation of stale ideological slogans.

US Ambassador, CHESTER BOWLES

wide organization. There is a breakdown of Indian secularism as religious leaders inflame politics with divisive demands.

The constitutional framework which we have hitherto considered our pride is in question. No more can we take for granted the stability of our body-politic or the prospect of uninterrupted evolutionary deve-

State Funds Misused

The record of twenty years of Congress rule is an open book. It is now clear that the considerable achievement of the Congress Party was limited to the period before the Second Five Year Plan and that we paid a much higher price than necessary for it. During the fifteen years from 1947-61 we not only drained the Sterling Reserves that had accumulated to our credit during the Second World War but became chronically indebted to foreign creditor nations.

For many years now, we have lived a hand-to-mouth existence, constantly pulled out of the doldrums by fresh injections of foreign aid. We have now reached a stage where even the scale of foreign assistance we have been receiving cannot save us without determined efforts to curtail government expenditure, increase exports, and reduce our dependence on food-imports.

But-and this is the main point of this exercise in political analysisthe heavy price of our development is a consequence of the fact that the Congress Party has been reluctant to clash with the groups that control the votes and has shied away from imposing burdens and sacrifices which are the necessary price of development. Being often a selfseeking coterie they have lacked the ability to inspire either the effort or the responsibility needed. On the other hand, it has channelled funds to vested interests, not unconscious of the fact that they would only en-

Under



by R. VAITHESWARAN

rich private pockets without contributing anything to the community.

The politics of democracy has involved the economics of extravagant use of government funds and patronage. Large sums of money are allocated to co-operative societies in rural areas and not much action is taken when misappropriation is brought to light because it would antagonize the interests that control rural votes. Large funds in the name of Harijan uplift and welfare of backward classes are handed over to corrupt individuals and bogus organizations constituted merely to draw the money because these people are considered to have a hold on their communities.

Before election time, the Government invariably concedes demands for wage and salary increases of government servants and industrial employees. To placate important rural interests, higher prices are often fixed for food grains.

Increases in expenditure are generally conceded but economics are rarely effected. The vicious circle of greater expenditure, more high prices, larger wage demands, higher expenditure, etc. is thus perpetuated.

To keep themselves in power, state party machines resolutely oppose actions involving discomfort or sacrifice to their own interests, while demanding of other states and the Central Government the kind of action they themselves are not prepared to take. Thus we have the clash of Chief Ministers advocating and condemning procurement, justifying and railing against food zones, pleading for and fighting against rationing or a cut in rations, praising and blaming the Central Government.

To be continued next week

A discussion by readers is invited on this week and next week's articles by Mr. Vaitheswaran on "Is Democracy Suited to Indian Conditions?"

viewpoint

J. Anthony of Goregaon, Bombay 52 Wins First Prize

SHOULD SUPREME COURT JUDGES BE APPOINTED FOR LIFE?

Democracy Means equality before law and equal opportunity for all. By giving opportunity to one for life, we will deprive eligible persons in that age group of the opportunity that otherwise would have been available to them, and, who knows, the deprived ones might have been more suitable and effective given the rightful place! We should think twice before appointing for life judges of the Supreme Court, who decide the fate of man in his relation to his fellow men, society and the State.

The maxim is: justice delayed is justice denied. Men to hold the highest judicial office should be capable of withstanding the strain and stress their duties warrant in a country of 500 million. It is true that man grows wiser with age, and is especially so in case of judges who maintain the sanctity of law. While the inner self of a man is more ripe with the age, his physical fitness may fail to keep pace with it. The old-timer is thus unable to do full justice to his job.

Permanency causes complacency. Can we afford appointing (electing) a Prime Minister for life? After seeing the fate of once famous leaders like President Sukarno of Indonesia, we hasten to say, "No". The same applies to the Supreme Court judges also. Permanency, however transitory the period may be, does not fit in with democracy.

Appointment of judges is by selection. It will be too costly if the selection proves to be wrong. To instal is easy, but to remove (even for alleged inefficiency) is almost impossible.

The ultimate question is, who is to appoint the Supreme Court judges for life? In our present set up, it would be the executive. Can an executive, elected for a fixed period, appoint judges for life?

The appointment of judges for life would impose an unbearable burden on the old and dishearten the young —both hazardous for the society.

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COMPETITION -

- * Does the Congress Party deserve to be re-elected? Closing date: January 6
- ** The office of State Governor is a waste of public money.

 Closing date: January 20

Prizes: Rs. 25, Rs. 15
Send entries of 500 words or less to:
Viewpeint, HIMMAT, First Floor,
294, Bazargate Street, Bombay-1.

Rajesh Chadha of New Delhi II Wins Second Prize

THE INDEPENDENCE of the judiciary is a prime requirement for any true democracy to function. The judiciary must guard the citizen against arbitrary executive action, as well as against unjust laws. To do this, we must have as judges honest and upright men, who are competent, and have pledged to do justice to the best of their ability and interpret and review laws on the basis of Constitutional provisions. In a true democracy the judiciary is the repository of the collective national conscience, and the place of a judge can truly be said to be next to God.

We must not only endeavour to ensure that our judges work under conditions where their sense of justice and goodness of mind has the opportunity to grow with years, and get good judges, but must also strive as they become more mature and competent with the passage of time, their services continue to be available to the nation for its ultimate good.

The removal of compulsory retirement provisions for Supreme Court judges will give them a greater sense of dedication and a feeling that by their elevation to the bench, they have taken upon themselves a mission for a lifetime, and that they need not be faced with the prospect of seeking alternative employment on retirement, and consequently they need not try to seek favour with the executive whoever they may be.



Is German Nationalism on the Rise?

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Following certain events in Germany in November 1966, the press of whole nations suddenly exploded with articles announcing the revival of German nationalism.

The reports often had very little to do with logic. Because a party called itself the National Democratic Party, the automatic reaction was to call that party "Neo-Nazi" even though its programme was quite different from Hitler's.

The winning of several seats in the legislatures of Hesse and Bavaria through that party gave an excuse for Russia's Premier Kosygin to stir up anti-German feelings during his state visit to France. No doubt there are people who are genuinely afraid that the ghost of German nationalism will revive. But others deliberately use that fear to try and divide Germany from its allies.

Result of Insecurity

One reason for the success of the rightist National Democratic Party is easy to find. Both the political and economic situation in the Federal Republic of Germany worsened steadily all through the summer of 1966. There were cutdowns in the coal and steel industries. German reunification, long-promised by all political leaders, seemed as far off as ever. Moreover, the Western allies seemed to assess the danger of Communism differently from the Germans and there was a wide-spread fear of what would happen if America suddenly decided to leave the European continent.

In this situation of uncertainty it is not surprising that a segment of the population (amounting to less than 10 per cent) refused to vote for either of the political parties "responsible for the mess in Bonn", and, as it was unable to vote for the extreme left (the Communist party is prohibited), turned to the Right.

Both the leaders of the new Government in Bonn and the nations around Germany have now to face the existing dangerous situation. The fact that the best brains of the two most powerful parties—the Christian Democrats and the Social Democrats—have decided to rule the country together, provides an opportunity for intelligent and strong government.

The other nations of Europe must also play their part in answering the nationalist wave in Germany. The famous commentator and writer Salvador de Madariaga raised this issue in an article in the Neue Zurcher Zeitung, Switzerland's foremost daily.

De Madariaga wrote: "This driving impulse (the wave of nationalism) comes out of German soil. But the political climate which favoured it has developed in and from other nations... If you regard nationalism as a force slowing down the integration of Europe, we must be fair and admit that France and Great Britain did not lift a little finger at the moment when Germany was ready and eager to build a true European community..."

Spiritual Vacuum

De Madariaga also points the way to an answer: "A nation with as many precious gifts as Germany cannot remain eternally in a kind of international quarantine. Such gifts cannot be suppressed. They must be canalized in the direction of the common interest if you want them not to break out of their bonds and not to be misused by selfish forces..."

The President of the German Bundestag, Dr. Gerstenmaier, addressed some time ago the Hebrew

Continued on next page

The week in Asia

DJAKARTA — Student demonstrators called for the trial of President Sukarno. They demanded that the Government set up a special team to investigate Sukarno's role in the abortive coup of last October.

* * *

COLOMBO — Opposition leaders proposed a no-confidence motion in the Government of Ceylon unless it restored the cut in the rice ration immediately.

* * *

EAST PAKISTAN — Fourteen thousand textile workers lost their jobs because of closure of mills. The closure, according to the trade union circles, was due to mis-management.

* * *

BANGKOK — The fifth Asian Games ended on December 20. Japan finished first with 78 gold medals. India was fifth with 7 gold, 3 silver and 11 bronze medals.

* * *

TOKYO — Prime Minister Mr. Eisaku Sato told a meeting of the ruling Liberal Democrat Party that he had agreed to dissolve the Parliament and hold a fresh election although the next poll is not due until November, 1967.

* *

MANILA — The Asian Development Bank opened for business. The newly-elected President, Mr. Takeshi Watanabe of Japan, called for regional co-operation.

*

KATHMANDU — India agreed to co-operate with Nepal financially and technically to construct a 180-mile stretch of the eastern sector of Nepal's east-west highway.

* * *

ANKARA — Russian Prime Minister Kosygin began a 7-day official visit to Turkey marking a further thaw in relations between the two countries.

* * *

DAMASOUS—Syria signed an agreement with Russia for the construction of the first stage of a giant dam on the River Euphrates costing Rs. 2000 million.



"Africa Needs an Ideology" Says Uganda's Foreign Minister

FROM VERE JAMES

Nairobi

University in Jerusalem on the subject, "Change in the Germans?" In his lecture he said: "The danger for the Germans is neither their returning to National Socialism in some form or other, nor their turning to Communism or revanchism. The inner danger of Germany is much more an as yet unmastered spiritual vacuum, and the widespread illusion that you can fill it by satisfying material needs in a maximum way."

If the thinking of the leading men both inside and outside Germany advances in this direction, there need be no fear of a resurgence of nationalism in the heart of Europe.

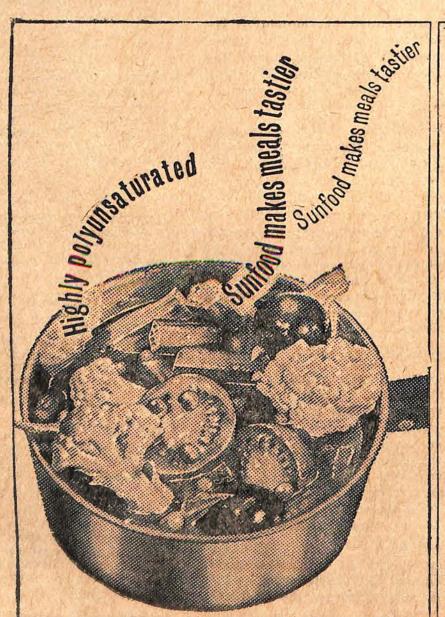
Africa is in an ideological ferment as the debate on the future of the Organisation for African Unity continues since the Heads of State met in Addis Ababa in October. The despondency, ignominy and hurt pride which followed the summit meeting has provoked a fresh look at Africa's future.

President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania has spoken out strongly about the present situation. He declared, "Africa is in a mess" and then added, "I am a good superstitious African and I believe in devils. There must be a devil somewhere in Africa."

Dr. Kenneth Kaunda, President of Zambia, speaking to African and Caribbean diplomats in New York, said that "it was natural to blame imperialist manoeuvres for the present state of affairs in Africa, but that

Africans must not look elsewhere for the solutions of their own problems. They must re-examine themselves, consult with each other and come up with common formulae for their problems."

He said in his speech before the United Nations, "Race and its twin sister, colour, threaten the peace and stability of Africa-the confrontation based on colour will be the major factor in international unsettlement in the rest of the twentieth century





as ideology and the cold war have been in its first half."

But Uganda's Minister for Foreign Affairs, Mr. Sam Odaka, considers the most frustrating obstacle hindering the progress of the OAU to be Africa's lack of a uniting ideology.

In an address to African diplomats attending the fifth Carnegie Institute at Makere College, Kampala, he said that one of the reasons for forming the OAU had been Africa's fear of being crushed between two opposing ideological groups.

The OAU Charter stated that member states affirm the policy of nonalignment. But Mr. Odaka stressed, "Non-alignment is not an ideology". "Nor", he continued, "is anti-imperialism or anti-colonialism".

It was important, he declared, that the search for an ideology be intensified, because without a set ideology Africa would be moving into undefined directions.

He also echoed one of the major criticisms at the OAU Conference of certain states being afraid to associate themselves with conference resolutions which "their metropolitan powers" might construe were against their interests.

The "metropolitan powers" are understood to be the former colonial countries who, he claimed, were afraid of seeing Africa united and becoming a force to contend with in the modern world.

A united Africa proclaiming and demonstrating such an ideology could provide the synthesis which East and West needs in an age where military might could trigger off world destruction.

In spite of the coups, corruption and chaos in some countries, could Africa still become the answer-continent?

Telephone Tapping Commission Hearing

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Colombo

The Telephone Tapping Commission hearing, which has been going on for months here, has established beyond any doubt that telephone tapping has been conducted on a large scale here.

Under the SLFP-MEP Government of Mr. Solomon Bandaranaike, according to the then Deputy Inspector General of Police, Sidney de Zoysa, the telephones of the parties in opposition to Mr. Bandaranaike (not the Communists) were tapped by the CID. So were the telephones of "certain individuals". In Mr. de Zoysa's view this was perfectly justified in the interests of state security.

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The former Inspector General of Police, S. A. Sissanayake, says he had the key to the tapping apparatus when he was head of the CID and used to forward the reports to Mr. N. Dias, the then Permanent Secretary at the Ministry of Defence and External Affairs. When he discovered that Mr. Dias was involved in party politics, he stopped sending him this information.

Dudley Senanayake's telephone had also been secretly connected to SLFP headquarters, the Assistant Lady Supervisor in the Central Telegraph Office stated. A complaint had afterwards appeared in the press about this, an enquiry had been held and two ladies had been dismissed from the service.

Allegations have also been made against the present Government in respect of this unlawful intercepting of telephone messages. Mr. N. Dias, the former Permanent Secretary, stated that one of today's Cabinet Ministers was the recipient of information taken from the telephone conversations of Mrs. Bandaranaike and her Ministers. The one-man commission's hearing is still continuing.

The week in India

AMRITSAR - Akali leader Sant Fateh Singh began his fast in the Golden Temple demanding inclusion of Chandigarh, now used by both the states of Punjab and Haryana as capital, in Punjab.

CHANDIGARH — Yogiraj Surya Dev started a counterfast protesting against the "undemocratic" method adopted by Sant Fateh Singh.

* * *

NEW DELHI - The President has promulgated an ordinance to enforce an extra holiday on mills to deal with the present cotton situation. The workers affected by the compulsory closure will be paid compensation.

BOMBAY - Fourteen persons were killed and ten seriously injured when the Bhusaval-Surat Passenger train was derailed.

* * *

NEW DELHI - A twelve-and-a-half per cent cut in rations was imposed by the Union Cabinet as a "temporary measure" to make food-grains available in drought-stricken areas.

* * *

CHANDIGARH - The Punjab Government imposed censorship on one monthly journal and fifteen other newspapers.

BOMBAY - Bombay Customs arrested Mr. Asraf Allarakhia as he was boarding a plane for Hong Kong. He was alleged to have with him foreign currency worth Rs. 7,40,000 concealed in a box of sweets.

* * *

BANGALORE - Ninety per cent of the 1600 junior engineers of the Public Works Department quit work demanding higher salary.

* * *

BOMBAY - Subhas Patwardhan, a 23 year old swimmer, swam a distance of about 52 miles, from Bombay to Dharamtar and back.

CALCUTTA - Calcutta University, which was closed from December 8, opened on December 20 as students agreed to withdraw pickets from the University gates following an assurance given to them that their demands would be heard.

NEW DELHI - The Soviet Union is to give India a gift of two lakh tons of wheat, and also to pay the transportation costs. The US agreed to supply 9 lakh tons of food-grains under PL480 at a cost of 40 crores of rupees.

____The week elsewhere-

DECLINING POWER

HONG KONG-Indonesia's military rulers will allow President Sukarno to go on a three-month world tour in the New Year, according to reports here. He is expected to visit the UAR, Japan, Yugoslavia, Austria and East Europe. Observers believe the proposed tour indicates the increasing decline of Sukarno's power.

A NEW GENERATION

BONN-Dr. Adenauer, former Chancellor of the Federal Republic of Germany, received last week 130 of the force of "Sing-Out Deutschland" in his chamber in the German Parliament, in Bonn.

In response to the cast, who sang "Seht Nicht Zurueck" ("Do Not Look Back, Look Ahead and Learn from the Past") and "We're with you, Mr. Bonn" and "Stay Young at Heart" as well as other theme songs of the show, Dr. Adenauer said, "I want to thank you with all my heart. Moral Re-Armament has



helped the German nation psychologically and physically after the total breakdown of the war, but now a new generation has grown up and that is you,

Dr. Adenauer my dear friends. The world has run into difficulties which are possibly even more serious than those after the war. The truth is that we Germans, looking down the centuries, have given great things to humanity. That is why I agree with what one of you just said that we must create the right kind of patriotism. We need it. Every nation needs it.

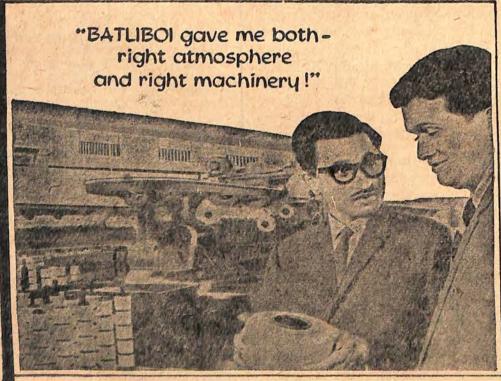
"You have committed your lives to the task that you sing about in your songs. I believe firmly that you have found something brand new that can speak to the masses of German people, especially to youth. You must carry on this road."

ORDERS FROM HANOI

SAIGON-Political and military control of the Vietcong's struggle in South Vietnam has been completely taken over by North Vietnam, say intelligence experts. Military control in the South has been for over a year in the hands of a top Hanoi General, Nguyen Chi Thanh, and the National Liberation Front's organisation has been taken over by the People's Revolutionary Party which gets its orders from Hanoi.

AUSTRALIAN GIFT

CANBERRA-Australia will give India 150,000 tons of wheat and flour worth about \$A9 million. The gift is equivalent to those made to help Indian drought areas in 1965 and earlier this year. The Indian Government recently negotiated the purchase of a further 150,000 tons of wheat on commercial terms from the Australian Wheat Board.





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by ANTENNA

Rajasthan Prospects

The Swatantra Party is fighting fit in Rajasthan though somewhat dehydrated in Gujerat. When the Maharani of Jaipur says that the chances of the Swatantra defeating the Congress in Rajasthan are bright, it is no bravado. The alliance between the Swatantra and the Jan Sangh in Rajasthan is holding well and the Maharani expects to win 75 out of the 105 seats in the Assembly. The Congress is further shaken by five ministers of the Sukhadia Cabinet resigning. The Maharani told these ex-ministers that if they wanted a part in the future coalition of the Swatantra and Jan Sangh Government they would have to join her party.

The ex-ministers led by Mr. Kumbharam Arya have now decided to form their own party. In all likelihood they will muster some regional support. Mr. Arya, an open critic of Chief Minister Sukhadia when inside the Cabinet, can be expected to make a few more revelations now that he is in the opponents' camp.

Guierat Confused

Whilst it is generally known that in Gujerat the Swatantra Party workers are dissatisfied that the best seats are going to the "outsiders". it is not generally known that the non-Gujerat Swatantra leadership is fed-up with the intrigues within the Gujerat Swatantra Party. One of the top Swatantra leaders told ANTENNA that they had to deal with "petty

Mr. N. Dandekar is reported to be unhappy with the selection of the State Assembly candidates in his constituency and it is reported that he may even decide to withdraw from there. The Swatantra-Jan Sangh alliance, it is feared, may not hold.

The Gujerat Congress Party which, in spite of earlier defections, was fairly united is now in a spin at the announcement by the Maharaja of Baroda that he would leave the Congress before the end of the month. The Maharaja was one of their trump cards and in some quarters expected to be the next Chief Minister of Gujerat.

Election Winds | WHY WE REVOLT

by Kalpana Sharma



Saints and sages, parents and teachers, intellectuals and politicians, psychologists and philosophers have all tried to dissect the problem of student violence and rebellion in this country and across the world. In the last 10 years students have toppled governments, rioted, snake-danced, defied authority and in general have been labelled as a 'problem'.

I have often been asked and have asked others 'Why do students rebel?' Some say it is because they are not given enough extra-curricular activities to occupy their minds. One young psychologist assured me that it was because the wrong methods of teaching were employed which did not encourage students to take intiative.

Students themselves, of course, give completely different answers. We feel the hypocrisy we see around us of people who advise us not to do certain things that they themselves do. We feel we are not given a legitimate role to play in the affairs of the nation and are called 'immature'. But to a great extent, like other generations, we do prefer the 'soft road'. We do want comfort and an easy life and the licence to live exactly as we please. We also use power to push ourselves forward and at the same time condemn the politicians who do the same thing. College elections are as dirty as any political elections and the same tactics of lies, bluff, man-pleasing and bribes are used to get votes. We are a generation steeped in our reactions against everybody. I react against anyone who crosses my will.

And because I am part of a completely purposeless generation, my attitude, like most people's, was, 'Let me get a degree and a good job and why should I care what happens to the country.' A few of us are ambitious for ourselves; the large majority of us are pushed by our families, friends, relatives and the fear of going against the tide. As most of us do not know where we are going, a small minority of troublemakers get us doing what they want. I was so bored with college that if someone had asked me to join them in burning the college building, I would have gladly joined them!

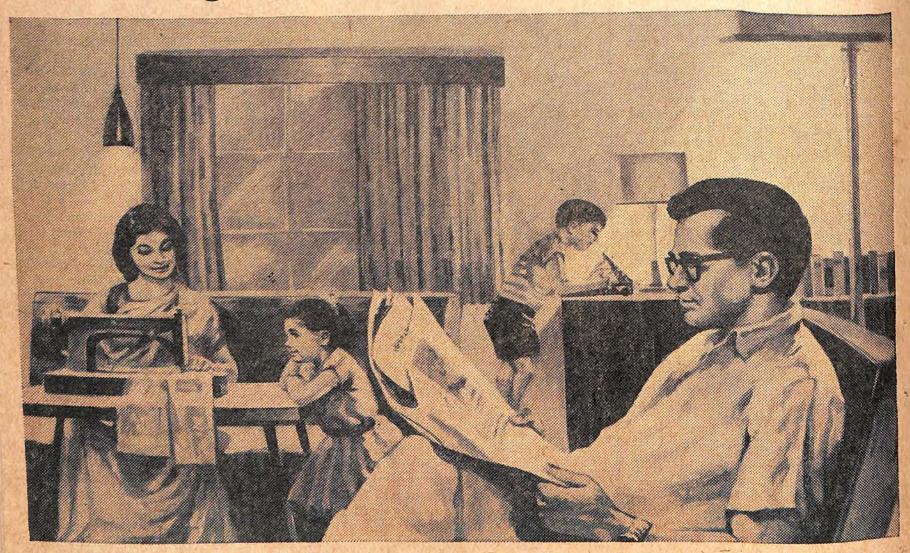
Playing a legitimate role in the affairs of the nation does not mean that I insist that all my views, reactions and complaints are fully heeded. It involves living in a responsible way ourselves so that we become the conscience of the nation; we live the way we want those in power to live. It meant for me to stop stealing. It meant to be honest with my parents and stop cheating in my examinations. It seems too simple but that is where the problem begins and can end. We must speak out against what we know is wrong. At the same time we need to rationally think out what we would do if we were in the position of those in authority.

Pacesetters

Granted all the 13 million university students will not change their aims and motives and become different people overnight. But a determined few in every college and university could set the pace.

I have decided to be that kind of a pacesetter and not wait for something to 'drop out of heaven'. I want to give the new kind of leadership that India needs by living fully what I talk about. I want to use my brains, talents and imagination to heal the hate and selfishness in people that is crippling our nation.

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3 Men Who Influenced Me Most

by CONRAD HUNTE

This week, the "On The Spot" feature is offered to the Vice-Captain of the visiting West Indies Cricket Team-Conrad Hunte. Hunte is ranked as one of the world's greatest batsmen. At the invitation of HIMMAT he has written this article. On the inside cover, page 23, is a pictorial feature on Hunte at home in Barbados.-Ed.

THE THREE MEN who have had the one man to inspire our team to achigreatest influence on my life are my father, Sir Frank Worrell and Mr. Peter Howard.

I was born in Barbados which became an independent state on November 30 last, exactly a month ago. I have four sisters and three brothers. My father used to say to us, "Unless you have a good education, you will not be able to make your way in life." He sacrificed much to give my sisters and brothers and myself a solid grammar school education. And for this I am eternally grateful. I must confess that at 12 or so I did not understand or appreciate his passion for education. My passion was cricket. I used to spend far more time in the cricket field than I did on my Latin and French text books. However, as I drew near to my School Certificate class, it became clear that a good school certificate would help my cricket. So I studied hard to pass my examination in 1949.

Then I spent the next year training just as hard for cricket and made the next Barbados team-against Trinidad, February 1951.

Worrell's Leadership

When I left school at the end of 1950 I became a school teacher. After two years I asked for a transfer to the Civil Service in order to have more time for cricket practice (after working hours, of course). Then I turned cricket professional in 1957 playing in the Lancashire League in England. I made my Test debut against the visiting Pakistan Cricket Team to the West Indies in January 1958. And since then I have become a regular member of our Cricket Team.

Cricket is the national game of the West Indies and we are at present world champions. In my view Sir Frank Worrell did more than any eve this feat. He was selected captain, for the first time, of the 1960-61 West Indies side to Australia. At the start of the tour in Perth, Western Australia, he called his team together. He told us:

"In previous teams there has been the tendency to drift into cliques-Guyanese with Guyanese, Jamaicans with Jamaicans, Barbadians with Barbadians and Trinidadians with Trinidadians. Now this must stop. We need to include each other all the time and be like a family. Secondly, on the field of play itself some of us are out to prove to ourselves and the crowd that we are better than our own colleagues, with much rivalry and petty jealousy among ourselves. This must stop too. Our job is to help each other against the common opponent."

Putting 'C' into Cricket

He did this himself. He was a leader that one could trust, and we began to think about his ideas and act upon them. Soon there was a new spirit in our team, and we began to run rings around the Australians. They responded to our all-outness and positive attitude. And it resulted in the most exciting series ever. The West Indies were credited with "putting the c back into cricket". At the end of that great tour, 500,000 Australians gave us a tickertape send-off from Melbourne as we prepared to leave for home.

Sir Frank Worrell captained the side against India in the West Indies in 1962 and against England in 1963. Throughout these tours his purpose remained the same. To build a team of men who would live like a family and play as a team, and he would call meetings not so much on the technical side of our tours, but to deal with these human factors as they arose. We won both the series and the following year, 1965, the supergifted Gary Sobers took over the leadership of our team from Sir





Hunte (right) with Sir Frank Worrell

Frank Worrell and led us with the same attention to the details of teamwork and all-outness to beat Australia 2-1, and we became world champions.

Individual talent was ever-present in the West Indies cricket. Sir Frank Worrell inspired teamwork and encouraged the selection of the man for the place on ability, merit and form alone, and pioneered the secret of how to deal with petty rivalry and jealousy in the team itself. All these factors brought out greater individual initiative, as well as strengthening our united team spirit that made victory a reality.

Playing Straight

By the end of the 1960-61 West Indies tour of Australia, my education and cricket had given me name and fame. But I used my gifts for myself and the advancement of my own family. These aims were far too small, and my motives were out of date. I met Moral Re-Armament at that time, and decided to change. For instance, I was very proud and superior towards my own father and mother, because I was educated and they were not. I apologised to them for this. Another thing I did was to pay back money to the West Indies Board of Control which amounted

Continued on page 18

11 flights a week to



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HIMMAT, December 30, 1966

WILL KERALA VOTE COMMUNIST?

From G. S. Kartha

Trivandrum

Confusion, rather than clarity, prevails in Kerala as February elections to the State Assembly and the Union Parliament draw near. Many people honestly feel that no political party in the state could be "safely trusted" to deliver the goods, for the parties that had their chances to rule miserably failed.

Yet the people are eager for a popular Government to replace the present "Presidential Regime" in which the Governor runs the administration with the help of his two Advisers and through the "IAS steel frame". One question which people ask among themselves is whether Mr. E. M. S. Namboodiripad, leader of the Left Communist Party (CPI Marxist) will return to power after the elections.

Mr. Namboodiripad, shrewd and intelligent, is planning to dominate Kerala politics and take up the reins of power from where he was forced to drop them in 1959 after the "Liberation struggle". His main appeal is to the anti-Congress feelings in the minds of the people. But at the same time he forgets that he is dealing with the same people who had tasted a Communist regime under his own leadership for 28 months and who had revolted against it.

Mr. Namboodiripad has emerged as the man to be watched in Kerala. Everyone knows that he and his party have a well-defined aim, a

clear-cut strategy, and committed men to work it out successfully. These are advantages quite lacking in other parties including the Kerala unit of the Right CPI. Using the people's hatred of the Congress and its leaders and of the way Congress runs the administration in the country, Mr. Namboodiripad has managed to bring together the Right Communists, Samyukta Socialists, Revolutionary Socialists, Muslim League, Kerala Socialist Party, and the Kerala Thozhilali (Labour) Party in a common battle to defeat the Congress in the elections.

Real unity doubtful

But it is doubtful whether the Front against the Congress is really united. It is common knowledge that the leaders of the SSP, RSP, KSP, Muslim League, and the Right Communist Party cannot get on together smoothly for long, although they all happen to be playing Mr. Namboodiripad's political game. And Mr. Namboodiripad is clever enough to see that these parties do

not unite against him in any case! He has kept the largest number of seats in the Assembly for his own party, in the process of allocation of the 133 seats among the partners in the Front. (Left Communists: 61. Right Communists: 24, SSP: 23, Muslim League: 15, RSP: 6, KTP: 3, KSP: 1.)

In spite of the talk about unity, the Right and Left Communist leaders still carry on their "cold war", and in some places their followers have come to blows. The Right Communists fear that Mr. Namboodiripad would not tolerate a rival Communist Party although by force of circumstances he may tolerate other parties in the Front. At least small groups of people in political life realise that Mr. Namboodiripad would gradually use the United Front as a weapon to implement his party's plans and policies, and that if at all the Front were to rule Kerala, it would be a Left Communist regime. As a result the Muslim League has split into two, with a rebel Samastha Kerala Muslim League emerging recently which questions the propriety of the Muslims joining hands with the anti-God Communists.

The rebel Muslim League has shaken the foundations of the League in several strongholds. In the SSP also there is a powerful section that is not very happy about the alliance with the Left Communists. Although

Continued on page 19

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Conrad Hunte-Continued from page 15

to £10 altogether, which I had chiselled on my expense accounts. I began to live by absolute moral standards, honesty, purity, unselfishness and love, and by the guidance of the inner voice. Soon after this, I met Mr. Peter Howard.

Mr. Peter Howard was the third man who influenced my life. He was in charge of the world programme of Moral Re-Armament when he died in Lima, Peru, February, 1965. Just before he died, I wrote to him to tell him about my preparations for the Australian cricket team's visit of that year. I also told him about the plans which the Jamaicans and I were making for the next stage of the Moral Re-Armament of the nation and the whole Caribbean. He promptly wrote back, "Go speedily ahead. Let the Caribbean know that there is an answer that comes from heaven, and not from China. Score lots of runs, and save your nation." He had a vision for everyone he met, be it nobleman or ordinary man, and he thought to enlist everyone alike in his giant-sized task of modernizing the world by modernizing man's aims and motives.

He was a world revolutionary, and as such he was able to make a friend of everyone he met. He was a very real friend of mine. One of the very earliest times I met Mr. Howard was in Japan, 1962. He was talking with the then 96-year-old Chief of the Stoney Indians of Canada, Chief Walking Buffalo. He said to the Chief, "This man is meant to be the 'Chief' of his people." He and his friends encouraged me to give everything, time, talent, life itself for the remaking of my nation and for the remaking of the world. It was the biggest challenge anyone had so far put to me. I and other sportsmen like myself, as well as students, statesmen, ordinary men and women across the world, have taken up Mr. Howard's challenge and are committed world revolutionaries.

My life is not my own. It belongs to God, for the Moral Re-Armament of the world. I don't decide where I would like to work, nor with whom. I am committed to work in the place God puts me and with the people He gives me. My aim in life is to win the Test series and every match for my country, and at the same time to win and enlist every man, woman and student I meet to the God-centred world revolution of MRA.





Kerala Continued from page 17

opportunism and desire for a political career are uppermost in the minds of the politicians, they seem to fear inwardly that a Left Communist government in Kerala would be a national security problem, and a threat to democracy.

Meanwhile, within the Left Communist Party itself there are rumblings of discontent. The recent recommendation of a "control commission" appointed by the Party leadership to expel some of the prominent "pro-Indian" leaders, is being viewed with great concern by many in the party. Important developments are likely if the Party leadership chooses to go ahead with its disciplinary action threat against those who hold pro-Indian views on the question of India's problem with China and Pakistan. Reports show there is a clear rift between the pro-Indian elements and the pro-Chinese elements in the Party, which is likely to be widened.

On the whole, the problem of maintaining unity within the United

Front would be a tough problem for Mr. Namboodiripad. Unless he knows how to win the confidence and cooperation of all his allies, the Front may break up very soon after the elections. The chances for division in the Front are more if it were to be in power.

There is practically no question of a united democratic opposition to the Communists and their allies. The last minute efforts by the Church leaders to unite the two rival Congress parties-Indian National Congress and the "rebel" Kerala Congress-failed, mainly because of the stiff attitude of the Congress leadership. Although the "official" Congress Party needs the support of the Church and Mr. Mannath Padmanabhan, the Liberation struggle hero, its leaders were not prepared to heed their advice for a democratic unity in the state. It is purely prestige that keeps the two rival Congress organisations poles apart.

The Congress High Command's calculations did not take into account the people's lack of confidence

in the present leaders of the Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee. And nothing was done to improve the quality of leadership. The people are not likely to allow corrupt and unpopular leaders to be thrust on them in any constituency, if the present indications can be taken seriously. The Congress has chosen to perform a marvellous feat of fighting the elections all alone; but whether it will be able to bag at least one-third of the seats it contests (Congress contests all seats) remains to be seen. Honest Congressmen do not overestimate the strength and influence of their party which is very much isolated from the people.

° Since this article was written the Left Communist Party Committee, at a session in Calicut, Kerala, has taken disciplinary action against 17 influential leaders who refused to condemn India during the conflict with Pakistan. This action is reported to have been taken despite the reported advice of Mr. Namboodiripad.—Ed.

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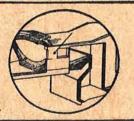




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This was a Life

WILBUR AND ORVILLE WRIGHT

1867-1912 • 1871-1948

On the morning of December 17th, 1903, there were only five witnesses to see one of the most epoch-making feats of all time, when Orville and Wilbur Wright flew the world's first heavier-than-air, power-driven flying-machine, in Kittyhawk, USA.

Little interest was shown in this revolutionary achievement until almost five years later, when Wilbur demonstrated a greatly improved machine to the French Government, and Orville made flights before incredulous officers of the United States Army. Only then did a previously hostile Press begin to take notice, and soon the Wrights became front-page news in America and Europe.

Orville and Wilbur Wright were born four years apart in Dayton, Ohio, and were mechanically-minded from their early years. They first gave serious thought to the possibility of flight in 1896, when they read of experiments in gliding conducted by a German, Otto Lilienthal. They realised that if flying were to have a practical future, it must be harnessed to power, and reliable methods of controlling a flying machine would have to be developed.

Both these difficulties they overcame, though not without a vast amount of work and a great deal of disappointment. They gave the utmost care to the collecting of data from their own and others' experiments, and compiled tables which hardly differ from those available today. Only then did they construct their first glider, which they successfully tested in 1900. In 1902, they developed and built themselves a suitable engine which they fitted to a glider. Finally in 1903, the first historic flight was made.

After 1908, when the full potentialities of the invention began to be realised, companies were set up in France and Germany to manufacture Wright aeroplanes. Wilbur died in 1912 of typhoid, and Orville was left to contest the many false claims for the credit of their invention. He won all his patent suits, and finally in 1948, after his death, the Wright machine was given its rightful place in the Smithsonian Institution in Washington.

J.L.

An Unbroken Commitment

A Letter from Janaki

I want the use of your columns to clear certain points.

I find that the Madras Police Commissioner informed the Court of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras, on September 5 that I told the Madras police on September 2 that I joined Moral Re-Armament "being misled and deceived by certain representations" made to me. This is not true. Throughout the at least six hours of police questioning I kept insisting that I was 21 years of age, that I had been working with MRA for the last two years voluntarily, and that I had postponed the completion of my medical course because of my own convictions to travel with "India Arise".

"I AM BACK IN THE BATTLE"

My faith in and commitment to MRA is unbroken. I am convinced that only MRA can make freedom real for this country. I am back in the battle to find the invincible force of men and women who will learn from their mistakes and will never say die.

I thank Mr. Rajmohan Gandhi, HIMMAT and all the others who tried to help me.

Janaki Varadhan

Bangalore

JANAKI VARADHAN

PLATFORM CONTESTS

On Friday 23rd December the whole III class reserved (seating only) compartment of Calcutta Mail via Allahabad was forcibly occupied by the Personnel of Army Signals as they found their reserved compartment too small for their comforts. Our party had four reserved seats from Victoria Terminus, Bombay to Howrah. Our requests to them for our seats was met with hostility.

So I looked for the Railway's help. Between 18.00 and 18.38 hours I contacted Assistant Station Master, the Guard of the train, Head T.C., different Conductors and host of others. Each one in turn said that was the job of Conductor of the particular IIIrd class compartment. And he was nowhere available.

Ultimately, at 18.38, i.e. seven minutes before the departure time, I gave a final warning to the Assistant Station Master, that either he moved in the matter or all passengers would move collectively. There were scores of other passengers also who were frantically running about without success.

Where honest pleadings failed, threat worked. With the help of the police and agitated crowd, the army personnel were removed at 18.53 hours, i.e.

Letters

eight minutes after the scheduled departure time of the train. Ultimately the train left at 18.55 hours, ten minutes behind scheduled departure.

The conductor in question, reported on duty just seven minutes before the departure time, whereas, he was supposed to be on duty at least 20 minutes before. Three witnesses could be cited to prove this.

If one staff member was absent, why did the authorities not depute anybody else to look into the matter. This chiefly concerns the Assistant Station Master and Head T.C. Why did the guard or the other conductors not look into the matter in time to prevent all this avoidable inconvenience to the public, and the late departure of the train.

I hope the Railway Minister would spare some time to visit a railway platform at the time of departure of a train, rather than waste it on beauty contests and film fairs.

BEJON GHYARA

Bombay 7



Will There be New Days? -

By Rajmohan Gandhi

A NATION enthralled by the secondary. That is India today and some of us have got to put up a non-stop fight to end this thraldom.

Our real task is nothing short of providing every Indian family with food, clothing, a home and a way of life that can heal the hates that divide man from man.

I want an India where when one man starves or is diseased in body or soul all the others in the country instantly do something about it. I want a population sensitive to the material and spiritual needs of its every member. I want a land of which the whole world might say, "Behold how the Indians love one another and together serve the world".

Today's hate and cursing does not quite match up to all this. Divisive issues that are utterly irrelevant to the real needs of our people occupy newspaper space and the time of politicians and administrators. "We hate you and will fight to destroy you," is the spoken or unspoken message from one side to the other in homes, factories, offices and political conference rooms.

Fearless

"I am right and you are wrong," is another message. We all remember the other man's promises and forget our own. We judge others by their deeds and ourselves by our intentions.

We may be right when we accuse the other man of possessing one of the world's strongest self-wills. But we may be wrong in imagining that we do not offer him stiff competition ourselves.

Perhaps our country needs, in our relationship with one another, the ancient yet simple message which said: care more for others than you demand care for yourself, understand others more than you demand to be understood, hate the sin but love the sinner. If we are honest, most of us are inclined to live the opposite way. Only a decision to change consciously made enables us to practise the precept.

Any person at any time can make that decision. If, "what is right," and not, "who is right," became our dominant concern at home and in work we should see a refreshing change.

Do not mistake the unselfish man for a man who would coexist with what is unjust in society. Do not either assume him to be a meek and gentlemanly spectator of the march of primitive passions in the country. He is not unselfish if he is not at the same time militantly fearless and outspoken. India could do with tens of thousands of such men. But it is not commonsense to wait until I see the other 999 changing before I decide to change.

First Step

Changing myself is the first step. The next is to change others and to raise and train a force of life changers. Such an army of life-changers would melt bottlenecks in colleges, factories, offices and parliaments. Battling to create such a force demands sweat, imagination, a huge supply of patience, and faith. Yet it is the most exhilarating job a man can take on. In fact the only way of keeping an experience of change is to pass it on to other people. A man only interested in the nobility of his own soul is not likely to maintain it for long.

Then there is a third task. This is to reach the hundreds of millions of our people with the hope of an answer. The millions might not, within a short period of a month, become entirely new men and women. But the change of even a few ought to be broadcast and taken to every man, woman and child in the

When a group of young men and women some weeks ago told the story of their change and of their resolve to be responsible for the country in full page announcement in the *Hindustan Times* and the *Indian Express*, the response revealed the deep hunger of our people for a revolution in the way we as Indians live. Over 500 letters have come in as a result of the full pages and more are still coming in. For every one who has written there are dozens more who have felt the same way.

Like most other things, full pages in newspapers cost money and without sacrificial giving they cannot be repeated.

Yet the news that there is an answer available must penetrate every obstacle and reach every man, woman and child. Those who are shy about publicizing and advertising the answer may have more to account for than those who are unaware of it or those who are fascinated by what is wrong and what cannot be done.

Whether or not Chandigarh should belong to the Punjabi-speaking State or to the Hindispeaking State is an issue that has affected the lives of policemen, soldiers, businessmen, workers, religious leaders and ordinary people in their millions. I am not sure that this is necessarily the crucial issue on which India's future will hang. We may, on the other hand, hang ourselves if we allow such issues to be paramount in our national life.

What language does God speak? I cannot say that I know the Almighty well but I would be highly surprised if He preferred Hindi to Punjabi or vice versa. In fact I am fairly positive that He would understand Urdu as easily and naturally as he would comprehend Sanskrit. I have the further hunch that He speaks and understands all accents.

Our skin, colour, caste, class, language or accent and our eating habits may not in fact be as important as the way we live and what we have in our hearts towards and for other people. Without a conscious and regularly made decision to change and without God's help, most of us, and certainly this writer, are like a sponge that can soak in love, care and admiration, drip-dry itself with speed and be ready for more. But there can be a revolution which brings about a constant cleansing of our motives so that we give instead of seeking to get.

Man's extremity is God's opportunity. And a nation's extremity may be God's chance as well.

CONRAD HUNTE at home in the WEST INDIES

He writes his own story on page 15

Photos by R. J. Fleming

Celebrating his father's 62nd birthday in the home which Conrad built from his cricket income.



Conrad walks with his sister through the sugar cane country where he was born.



CRICKET COMPETITION

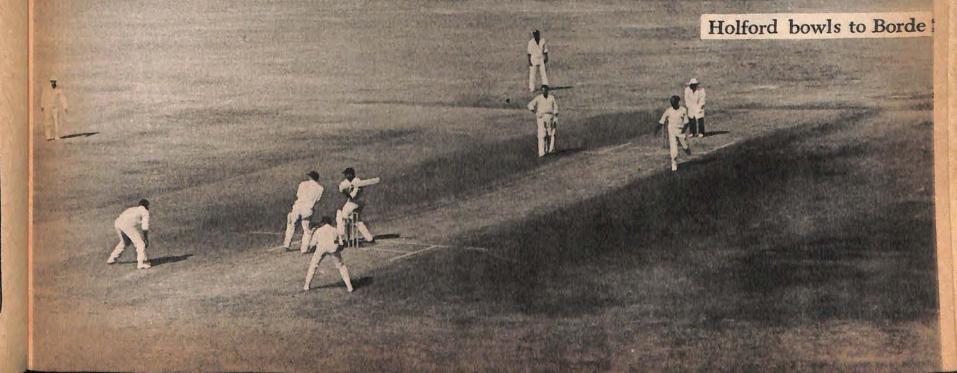
FIND THE BALL WIN Rs. 50

How to play: The ball in this cricket action pleture has been painted out. All you have to do is to mark a cross where you think the ball is. Then cut out the picture and send it to HIMMAT with the entry form below by Friday, January 6. There is no limit to the number of entries you can make, but only one cross may be marked on any one picture. The staff of HIMMAT and their relatives are not eligible for the competition. The Editor's decision is final and no correspondence will be entered into about the results.

NEXT WEEK we will publish another photo in

Last weeks competition picture showing the ball will be published in the January 6th issue.

Name	Magazina da kana
I agree by the rules	of the competition as outlined above.







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