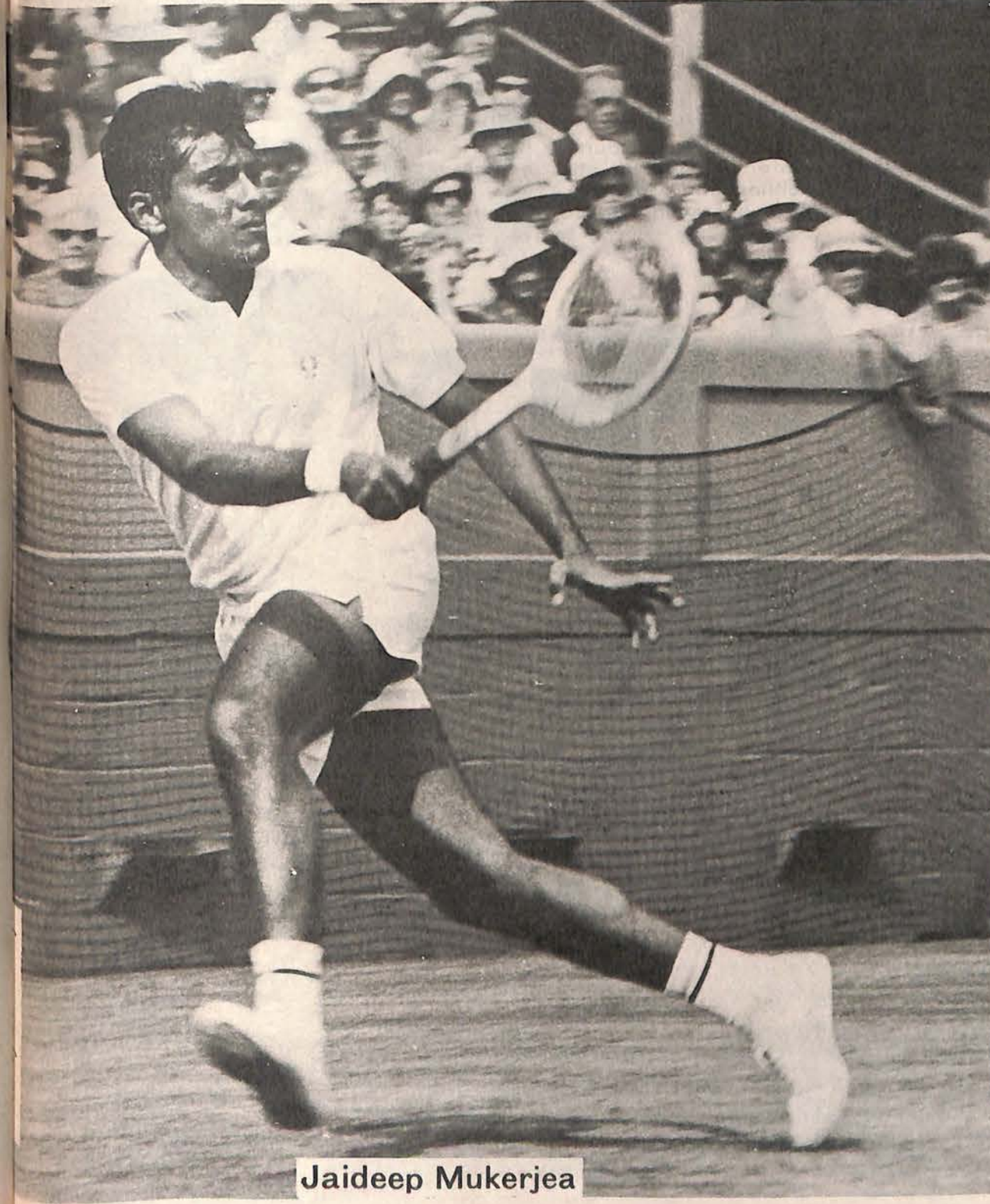


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Jaideep Mukerjea



The Davis Cup

Frank Sedgman
Cables exclusive report on

THE CHALLENGE ROUND IN MELBOURNE

*"India—
a force to be reckoned with."*
page 5

Exclusive
CALCUTTA CRICKET RIOT pages 6, 18

THE DAVIS CUP CHALLENGE ROUND MELBOURNE

Special Report by Frank Sedgman

page 5

Photographed by Dennis Mayor



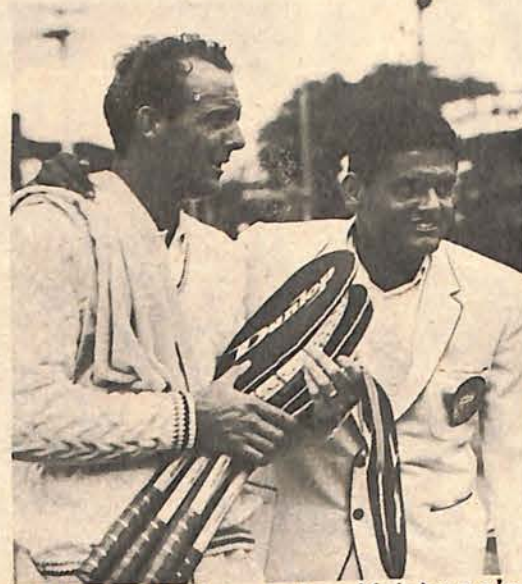
Typical of the extensive press coverage of the Challenge Round was this front page of the top circulation Melbourne "Sun."



Krishnan, both feet off the ground, attacks the net defence of Newcombe and Roche. Krishnan and Mukerjea, down in the first set, went on to win 3-1



Australia's top seed Emerson



Fred Stolle gets Krishnan's congratulations as they leave the centre court after the opening singles



Mukerjea and Krishnan plot the match-winning strategy during pause in the doubles match

A near capacity crowd of 12,000 at Kooyong, Melbourne, watch the start of the 55th Davis Cup Challenge Round under perfect conditions as F. Stolle serves to R. Krishnan. Stolle won 3-0



HIMMAT

Asia's new voice WEEKLY

Bombay Friday January 6 1967

Legislation on marriage

"THE UNION GOVERNMENT," says a press report, "is likely to raise the marriageable age of women from 16 to 21 years by legislation."

The Central Family Planning Institute has recommended the present move. Its director, Col. B. L. Raina, says that such legislation will help to reduce India's population. To raise the marriageable age from 16 to 21 years is not only a sizeable jump but is objectionable both from the legal and moral points of view.

Under the Constitution a woman comes of age at 18, but if she has no right to marry till 21 she can well challenge whether this legislation is in keeping with the Constitution of India that guarantees her fundamental freedoms.

The woman of 18 is sufficiently grown up to make up her mind and there is no reason why she and her prospective husband should be made to wait for three years to oblige family planners. We grant that 16 may be too young and it is better to raise the age to 18. It is about time that our legislators and rulers did their own thinking and not let family planning experts with one-track minds start dictating our policies—and lives.

Sikh leadership

WHEN SANT FATEH SINGH abandoned his threat to self-immolate, Haryana's Chief Minister Bhagwati Dayal Sharma said: "Astrologically I was aware that immolation was not going to happen."

It is time to consult the stars again.

Sant Fateh Singh claims, "I am fully satisfied that the Union Government has conceded my demands." Other parties, including Government spokesmen, vigorously deny any knowledge of this. What is going to happen next?

The fact that there is to be arbitration and that arbitration by its very nature cannot have a pre-arranged result, did not worry the Sant—at least for the present. The Prime Minister and others in the Union Cabinet, eager to plunge into the election fray, have left the Punjab issue to hang fire. Mrs. Gandhi should have got an assurance in writing now, from Sant Fateh Singh, the Chief Ministers of Punjab, Haryana and Himachal Pradesh, that they will accept without question the results of her arbitration.

What creates even greater uncertainty where Sant Fateh Singh is concerned is the fact that both

he and Master Tara Singh seem to think that to maintain their leadership each has to be more extremist than the other. The unseemly controversy between the two has erupted again by the Master blaming the Sant for abandoning his fast, and the Sant pointing a finger at Master Tara Singh.

There is already a reaction among the Sikhs at the leadership of both these men. The *Spokesman*, a responsible organ of Sikh opinion from New Delhi, says that both are "guilty" of egoism and "self-aggrandisement".

Well-known Sikh author Khushwant Singh says in a letter to the *HINDUSTAN TIMES*, "I know I am echoing the sentiments of millions of Sikhs when I say that Sant Fateh Singh's announced fast unto death and self-immolation... has made laughing stock of the entire community... It is time the Sikhs spoke sternly to both Master Tara Singh and Sant Fateh Singh—'a plague on both your houses!' Leave us alone to play our role as Sikhs and as Indians."

There is an urgent need for a fresh, clean and determined leadership to emerge from among the Sikhs, men who will put national interests first. Once, the great State of Punjab extended from Rawalpindi to Delhi. Partitioned once in 1947 and re-partitioned in 1966 the present Punjab is a sixth the size. But her greatness, which is in the courage of her people, can be channelised to the greater glory of the entire nation.

Swaraj for penguins!

THE UN IS RUNNING OUT of places to decolonize.

Proof of this was the General Assembly's recent resolution calling on the UK, USA and Spain to shed odd bits of island and desert in the Atlantic, Pacific and Africa. Independence was urged for St. Helena (47 square miles, pop. 4,676), the Spanish Sahara (950 square miles), and Nauru (an Australian-administered Pacific island). Though its eight square miles are threatened by erosion, Nauru's 4,588 inhabitants nevertheless refused an Australian offer to give them a larger island.

Nevertheless there remain unliberated spots to keep the UN Trusteeship Committee, with its attendant offices, typewriters and inspection tours functioning for some time: Pitcairn Island, for instance, with its two square miles and 86 inhabitants, which has a right to self-determination if anyone does.

There was one unaccountable omission from the UN Assembly's schedule for liberation—Antarctica, a whole continent with an area of 2,333,624 square miles (including a lot of ice) and a population of umpteen thousand penguins. Political consciousness in Antarctica may not have passed the feudal stage, as they have "king" penguins, but a UNESCO commission could no doubt remedy this and prepare the way speedily for democracy and for penguins to stand on their own webbed feet. Long live the Antarctic Republic, Swaraj for Penguinian!

Briefly speaking...

Prohibition may be a disputed theory but none can complain that it doesn't hold water.

TOM MASSON, 1866-1936

Playing the game

VIJAY MERCHANT is a dedicated man. Many heard his radio commentary on the First Test match between the West Indies and India. Few know that he gave it as his mother lay critically ill. Every half hour, I understand, he used to leave the commentator's box to ring home and check on her condition.

He promised to have his article on "Lessons of the First Test" delivered to HIMMAT at 12 noon on Monday, December 26. On Sunday 25th, his mother died. If anyone had a reason for not writing, Vijay Merchant had it. But his article was delivered an hour ahead of time. I

CHALTA HAI...



"I told you to apply earlier."

This weekly feature comes to you through the courtesy of the Eagle Vacuum Bottle Mfg. Co. (Pvt.) Ltd., manufacturers of the Eagle range of vacuum flasks, jugs and insulated ware.



LADY HAMILTON

came to know later that he typed up his article the day his mother passed away.

In reply to a letter of condolence Mr. Merchant replies, "My mother gave us brothers character, courage and inspiration."

She surely did.

Large hearted nation

LAST WEEK INDIA was the big news in Australia with Jaideep Mukerjea and Ramanathan Krishnan playing the Davis Cup. The Indians who played on the Centre Court, Koo-Young, in Melbourne, found that the Australian audience was 100 per cent with them.

Barrie Bretland, writing while the challenge round was on, said in the Sun (Australia's largest selling paper), "Australia will have to battle its home-town crowd as well as the Indians in trying to hold on to the Davis Cup." When the Indians won the doubles game against Newcombe and Roche, "the strongly pro-Indian crowd of 9000 gave Krishnan and Mukerjea a standing ovation".

Dial D for dinner

NINE HUNDRED thousand people in 18 British cities dial the local exchange for recorded suggestions of what to cook for dinner. The London GPO phone service gives callers a different menu for every day of the year.

"Whence all but they had fled"

"When the mob violence at Eden Gardens spread to the pavilion and the scenes all around were full of flames, Conrad Hunte, the West Indies Vice-Captain proved to be the bravest among the brave.

"The National flags of India and the West Indies were flying atop and it was apprehended that fire would spread its destructive wings to the flags. Hunte came forward to save the flags by pulling them down.

"Fortunately for India however, two Indians were at the spot to do the job and save the flags from burning."

—Hindustan Standard, Jan. 2

It may not be advisable to start a similar service in Bombay. If you dial for a lunch recipe, you'll be lucky if you get through in time for dinner.

You are warned

A SIGN ON THE BACK of a lorry on Marine Drive, Bombay, read:

LOOK OUT — KEEP YOUR DISTANCE
BRAKES UNSOUND
DRIVER UNGUIDED MISSILE

Double alignment

BAN THREAT OR USE OF FORCE—
INDIA'S CALL TO UN ASSEMBLY.

— headline, Times of India,
November 18.

INDIA ADVOCATES USE OF FORCE TO
SOLVE RHODESIA ISSUE

— headline, Evening News,
December 14.

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India loses Cup but wins prestige

by FRANK SEDGMAN* (as told to R. T. Uren)

FROM THE INDIAN point of view I think that the outstanding performance was the play of Mukerjea. At the start he was not considered to have strength or be a player to seriously worry Australia but it was by his fighting qualities and tenacious attitude that the Indian team was able to come out of this Challenge Round with a lot of prestige. He was the dominating force in the doubles match which India surprisingly won, and he was a great inspiration to Krishnan.

Never conceded defeat

In his singles match against Stolle he at times reached great heights and it showed that the gap between Australia and India can be bridged by hard work and application.

Mukerjea played the type of tennis that was needed to overcome Australia and his grass-court play on the Centre Court at Kooyong was along the pattern set by the world's leading players. At no stage did he even concede defeat and it was because of his tenacity that he got praise from Lord Casey, the Governor-General of Australia, in his presentation speech.

Force to reckon with

He made Australian players aware that India will be a force to be reckoned with in the future and if he continues to show confidence in his game and improvement we can expect big things from this player in the future. I feel personally that he needs only a little bit more power in his game to put him among the top world-ranking players.

His team-mate, Krishnan, of whom big things were expected, didn't reach the peak of the fine player he normally is. Perhaps it was his lack of match practice throughout this year that told when the pressure was applied by hard-hitting Australians.

They never allowed him to settle down in his singles matches and instead of Krishnan dictating the style

* Former Australian, American and Wimbledon tennis champion.

of play as he usually does, the Australians were just too powerful. He ably supported Mukerjea in the doubles and it was in this match that we saw glimpses of his artistry.

We hoped Krishnan could carry it into the final day when he opposed Emerson and he almost pulled this match out of the fire (6-0; 6-2; 10-8) when he came from a deficit of five to three. However he had given away too much to the world's best player. But he gained the admiration of the crowd for the way he fought back.



It was felt that the Indians arrived a little too late to become acclimatised to Australian conditions and the speed of their play. If they had arrived in time for a couple of tournaments and a much tougher practice session they would

probably have put up an even more spirited fight. I am sure the Indian team will profit from the experience of playing in their first Challenge Round match and will have learned many lessons and the Australian people will be happy to see them as challengers next year.

Emerson proved a very experienced and tough campaigner to beat
Continued on page 8

DAVIS CUP 1966 CHALLENGE ROUND

AUSTRALIA defeated INDIA 4-1 at Melbourne

F. Stolle defeated R. Krishnan	6-3; 6-2; 6-4
R. Emerson defeated J. Mukerjea	7-5; 6-4; 6-2
Krishnan and Mukerjea defeated J. D. Newcombe and A. Roche	4-6; 7-5; 6-4; 6-4
R. Emerson defeated R. Krishnan	6-0; 6-2; 10-8
F. Stolle defeated J. Mukerjea	7-5; 6-8; 6-3; 5-7; 6-3

On your toes

DISSENT OF MAN

They believed—faith, I'm puzzled—
I think I may call
Their belief a believing in nothing
at all,
Or something of that sort; I know
they all went
For a general union of total dissent.

JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL

It is the season of dissent.

As election fever grips the nation the daily press ink their pages with spicy reports of Congressmen decamping for other political opportunities.

One Bombay newspaper managed to crowd the following headlines last week on to a single page:

CONGRESSMEN RESIGN

CONGRESS RULE
UNBEARABLE

DISGRUNTLED MEN'S
EXIT HAILED

DISSIDENTS FORM
NEW PARTY

Other headlines last week told a similar story of political migration:

125,000 LEAVE MADHYA
PRADESH CONGRESS
1,500 QUIT CONGRESS
IN BIHAR

Among the more vocal dissidents

has been one old Congress drop-out who denied that the "trifling issue" of not being given the Congress ticket after 35 years service to Congress led to his resignation.

But no one doubts that frustrated ambitions have catapulted many from the Party in recent weeks. Congress has found it, not surprisingly, impossible to please and to reward all those who had rendered favours in the hope of gaining a safe passage to Parliament.

It would be unfair to say that this was true of all. There are several men of stature whose departure after decades of loyalty to Congress was born of higher motives; but they are, sadly, a beleaguered minority in search of alternative policies.

The weakness of dissent is that angry reaction can often become the lowest common denominator of the bonds that link the dissenters.

The long predicted break up of the Congress monolith appears closer now. If and when it finally immolates itself, from the ashes there could arise a reborn movement determined to place the nation's well-being before the comforts of its leaders.

If this is to happen it will mean that men of courage among Congress's dissenters and defenders will have to yoke themselves to shaping a nation where every last person feels secure, satisfied and needed.

Freebooter

VERDICT!

This week **HIMMAT**

DISAGREES with Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi's reported statement in a New Year message to the Soviet people that the Russian Revolution was "the greatest event in history", and **REMINDS HER** that in view of her father and Gandhiji the non-violent struggle of the Indian people for freedom was not an event to be dismissed.

★
INQUIRES how many farmers have TV sets to watch the programmes on modern farming proposed by the Agricultural Research Institute.

★
HAILS Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi's straightforward statement on the importance of English language as a medium of international communication.

★
LAUDS the enterprise of the unnamed peon of Delhi Municipal Corporation who is resigning his job in order to stand for a Corporation seat in the elections.

★
WELCOMES the reported intention of UK Premier Harold Wilson to visit the subcontinent at last.

★
CASTIGATES the petty provincialism and political interference that has delayed famine relief in Bihar and diverted imported foodgrains to areas that don't need them.

★
PRAISES Eastern Railways who state they are now rushing 350 wagon-loads of foodgrains daily to the drought-stricken areas of Eastern India.

★
WISHES A HAPPY NEW YEAR to former Yugoslav Vice-President Mijlovan Djilas, released after four years imprisonment for his books criticising Communist rule, and also to Bombay taxi drivers, awarded a substantial fare increase.

★
AND HOPES hoarders, hate-mongers and wordy politicians will have an up-hill year.

CALCUTTA CRICKET RIOT

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

CALCUTTA, Sunday

An hour ago I was in the midst of the tragic battle-ground of fire, violence and destruction which raged across the Calcutta Cricket Ground this morning. Every available place was taken to see the game played by two of the finest sporting teams in history. As we struggled to get out of the stands which were by this time ablaze behind us one young Indian jammed up against me in the escaping crowd said, "And we came to see the cricket."

Mistakes by the authorities and the police were no doubt made in plenty. But no observer could miss the way in which organised groups launched the riot in a planned point-by-point campaign. It was decisively brought to a head at the very moment the players walked on to the field. When they had reluctantly left the pitch, to the disappointment of 99 per cent of that vast sport-loving audience, the disturbance was strategically developed on every side.

We ourselves were positively ordered out of our seats by a group of young men who announced they were about to set the stand on fire. The police will doubtless come under criticism. But they faced an impossible task.

India must decide

India has to decide whether a demonstration of hate and destruction will actually chart the road to progress. That small group of men who conceived and planned this morning's affair, which will be world news within the hour, certainly do not love India. Nor do they love their fellow-men. They love power even more than do those whom they seek to remove from power.

It was tragic to watch ordinary decent people, who had clearly come to see the game, fanned into hatred and unwittingly enlisted in a programme of wrecking.

Those who organized the riot want to destroy the regard in which Indian sportsmanship and India as a whole is held throughout the world. They want to embitter her relationship with the West Indies and thereby with all the people of African stock. They want to rob India of the healthful influence of a game which still upholds certain standards of honesty and fair play. They take

the best and turn it into the worst. They are ready to rob the ordinary men and women of the thing they healthfully enjoy.

Yet as I watched these events another conviction pressed in on me. The millions of this land will respond to and follow with far greater will a passionate leadership that demonstrates and builds on all that is best in the heart of man. Bystanders will be betrayers. Make no mistake: the merchants of hate will carry the day in India, and introduce an age of tyranny which dwarfs the Moghul and the British rule, unless brave men choose the way of fulfilment for mankind.

Edmund Burke once said that all that is needed for evil to triumph is for good men to remain silent. India can demonstrate not hate but the answer to hate, not fear but the answer to fear, not the lust for power but the statesmanship which changes the motives of men. The only cure for a fanatical following of evil is a passionate pursuit of good.

Out of date

We are past the point in history where the evil in men's hearts should be fanned into a flame in order to bring answerless men to power. That road is a dead end. Men's motives must be changed and can be changed. A revolution which fails to change men's motives is as antiquated as the mighty dinosaur.

The time may be not too far distant when brave men, who dare to get God's wisdom and experience, his revolution of heart and will, lead the crowds of 50,000 or 100,000 or more, indeed the hundreds of millions of the whole nation, along a road which takes India and the world to

Continued on page 17

Is democracy suited to Indian conditions?

An essay for discussion—2

A general election is not an opportunity to go to the people but a scheme for the emerging struggle for leadership. Candidates for Legislative Assemblies and Parliament are chosen not by their ability or other standing but by whether they will vote for X or Y in the post-election struggle for power.

To some extent, this is a natural feature of any democratic society. Also, in a vast and diverse country like India, with varying conditions of development or backwardness, with differing degrees of prosperity and natural resources, clash of regional interests is inevitable. But democracy makes the regional and parochial stronger and more difficult to overcome.

Our social backwardness multiplies the difficulties of a system of universal adult franchise. Democracy strengthens the divisive pulls and prejudices of caste and community and develops the sense of demand in all.

No political leader I know has

SAY THAT AGAIN...

Let us open the doors of communication, as many as we can. Let progressive ideas travel from India to Pakistan and from Pakistan to India: ideas that give the message of tomorrow and do not look back on the tragedies of yesterday.

P. B. GAJENDRAGADKAR
Vice Chancellor, Bombay University

This (India) was the only country in the world where men drink buffalo milk.

S. K. PATIL
Railway Minister

Keep your pencils sharp. Keep your pens clean ... Someday, somewhere, some politician may say something that is important.

SIR ALEC DOUGLAS-HOME
addressing Fleet Street journalists

ever felt that he deserved less. He has always aspired to more. No community or caste is satisfied with what has been done for it.

Democracy has generated a plethora of demands for individual self aggrandisement, caste welfare, communal improvement, state development, but very little sense of the ability, effort and sacrifice needed.

I am not certain that any other political party, subscribing to the democratic method, can be free from these pulls and stresses generated by universal adult franchise. The twists and turns in the political and economic demands of our political parties, the contradictions in their published election manifestos are evidence of this.

Effect of power on policy

For example, the Swatantra Party in power could not be the same unrestrained advocate of free trade that it is out of power. Unfettered freedom for the rich farmers, who in practice determine the outflows to the market and the prevailing prices, can be disastrous to the flow and price of foodgrains to the urban areas. Such a policy cannot in any case be an improvement on a Congress Party divided between the demands of its rural base and its bigger responsibility.

Again, to demand total military preparedness against China and Pakistan as some other parties do is the right of every patriot. But it cannot go with a simultaneous demand that no taxes be increased, no burdens be imposed, no inflation be permitted; nor can it be reconciled with constant demands for wage and salary increases.

Somewhere a determined line of resistance to the demands of sectional interests has to be drawn in the national interest and for good government. Can democratic leadership be so firm and yet survive the scheming and enmity of these interests?

One can of course plead that such firmness was a characteristic of the Nehru era and that firm central lead-

Under the Lens



by R. VAITHESWARAN

ership can reconcile these contradictions and restore national stability. But is it possible that this was a unique phase in our development because of the extraordinary galaxy of brilliant men who fought together for freedom? Could it be that the dominance of Nehru and the central leadership during the fifteen years after independence was an unusual period and that the present one in which the party machines, especially of the States, have asserted themselves is a more normal, if less desirable, feature of Party functioning in a democracy?

In a pre-modern society like ours, are the defects and inefficiency that are breaking up our nation built into the democratic system? In speaking of the "danger to democracy" or its crisis, are we not really denying the anarchy that democracy as it exists in India is leading us into?

Re-examine constitution

If so, political parties and social thinkers have to re-examine the whole scheme of our constitution with the aim of maximum good government, stronger central authority, and national development.

I do not suggest that we abandon the democratic framework of our constitution for I cherish the precious heritage of law and liberty that freedom has brought us. But I do throw out the question as to how best our constitution can be adapted to meet the not-easily reconcilable objectives of maximum representation and maximum efficiency, freedom and modernisation, consideration for the realisation of expectations in the individual and the group as well as the nation.

Readers are invited to express their views on this article. This week, Mr. Vaitheswaran concludes his own essay on the subject, which is intended for discussion.—Ed.

India's first

Electric Hoist,

Planitor

Surface Grinder,

Horizontal

Metal Cutting

Band-Saw

Machine



Makers

**Crescent Iron & Steel
Corpn. Ltd.**

Industrial Estate,
Lalbaug,
BOMBAY-12.

Davis Cup—from page 5

and he worked hard and was very keen to keep intact his powerful Davis Cup record of losing only one match. He was almost at his best

DAVIS CUP RESULTS

(Results of 55 Challenge Rounds between 1900 and 1966.)

AUSTRALIA	Won	21	Lost	14
UNITED STATES	"	19	"	24
BRITAIN	"	9	"	7
FRANCE	"	6	"	3
ITALY	"	-	"	2
BELGIUM	"	-	"	1
INDIA	"	-	"	1
JAPAN	"	-	"	1
MEXICO	"	-	"	1
SPAIN	"	-	"	1

form throughout the Challenge Round and at no stage did he show any weaknesses. Fred Stolle was in superlative form against Krishnan. It was a credit to Mukerjea that he took on Stolle when he was in this confident mood and was able to force him to give sets. Stolle's serving was brilliant and some of the best seen in any Challenge Round.

The doubles pair of Roche and Newcombe were very keen to win but did not quite play up to their previous year's form and with Krishnan improving and Mukerjea the steadying influence they were decisively defeated by the better team of the day.

viewpoint

COMPETITION

* The office of State Governor is a waste of public money.

Closing date: January 20

** Is dictatorship more suited to India than democracy?

Closing date: February 3

Prizes: Rs. 25, Rs. 15

Send entries of 500 words or less to:
Viewpoint, HIMMAT, First Floor,
294, Bazargate Street, Bombay-1.

Election Winds

by ANTENNA

Namboodiripad vs Gopalan

Left Communists are strong in Kerala but the possible split between Mr. Namboodiripad, former Chief Minister, and Mr. A. K. Gopalan MP may prove to be their Achilles heel. Namboodiripad is following the middle of the road policy with nationalist leanings while Gopalan belongs to the extremist group which is more pro-Chinese. Namboodiripad is concentrating on winning the elections at any cost which could make him Chief Minister. Gopalan, who is standing again for Parliament, is more concerned with disciplinary action against some of the Left Communist leaders who have not toed the line.

New Factors

Women constitute 48 per cent of the voting population and are expected to play a more vital part in the next elections than they have so far. In 1957, 38.7 per cent of women voters came to the polling booths. In 1962 it was 47 per cent.

Surveys show that in the last elections 90 per cent of the women voted as their men did. A more independent trend is expected in the current elections.

Another fresh element will be the nearly 20 million young men and women of the post-war generation who will be taking part. With their dissatisfaction against the ruling party it is quite possible that more of them will cast their votes in protest against the Congress than on previous occasions. They haven't lived through the period when the Congress Party symbolised the Nation's aspirations.

About Time

When S. K. Patil in a statement to "Dear Voters" claimed that he had served for over 32 years in the various legislative bodies of India, his parliamentary seat opponent George Fernandes replied promptly that in view of his prolonged services, Mr. Patil deserved a period of retirement.

HIMMAT, January 6, 1967

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

Soviet mini-collective succeeds

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

London

In the Soviet Union, "state farms" are state-owned and state-operated agricultural enterprises in which workers and employees are wage-earners. Recently, a strip of land, and the machinery to till it, was "handed over" to a group of six farmers in a management experiment at a state farm in Siberia.

The aim of the experiment was to give the farmer a sense of personal interest in a particular piece of land. The Soviets have gone in for large-scale collective farms. But one basic problem has been that in many cases a sense of personal responsibility is lost, a sense which will keep a private farmer awake at night and concerned about his plot.

In this experiment referred to, the six farmers as a group were allotted about 750 acres of land, two tractors with accessories and three combine harvesters.

Figures for the first year of the scheme showed a six-fold increase in the value of production.

The authorities have stressed that this kind of development does not mean a return to private ownership but only the creation of "the smallest collective farm ever".

In Yugoslavia, in theory at least, workers have a share in the management of the concerns for which they work. I say in theory, because while in Zagreb I was told that the old-

guard Communists in charge of industrial enterprises resist this democratisation and do not go out of their way to make it work.

A Hungarian journalist said to me at a Fleet Street reception the other evening, "All economic systems face the same dilemma. How do we evolve a way of working where the individual has security but still shows initiative? Where the individual's rights are safeguarded without having to exercise an over-centralised compulsion? In other words, where a worker will make his full contribution to society, and be looked after adequately, without direction of labour and other forms of compulsion."

My Hungarian friend was reaching the reluctant conclusion that the factor basic to all regimes and systems is that the basic raw material of society throughout history is human nature. The country which first learns the secret of redirecting human nature on a massive scale would soon be emulated by the rest of the world.

Rice crisis in Ceylon

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Colombo

Ceylon's step in cutting the heavily subsidised rice ration by 50 per cent shows that Premier Senanayake puts economics before politics.

To touch the rice ration is virtual political suicide. In 1953, Premier Senanayake had to resign when an

increase of the price of rice led to violence, with nine dead. In 1962, Mrs. Bandaranaike's Finance Minister,

The week in Asia

TOKYO—The Bank of Japan announced a 27 million deficit in its international balance of payments during November.

★
COLOMBO—Ceylon's Peking-oriented Communist Party launches this month "Red Flag", a publication to explain their new "revolutionary Red Guard" policy.

★
CAIRO—The UAR Foreign Ministry decided to close its consulates abroad (except in Hongkong, Yemen, Bombay, Port Sudan, Jerusalem and East Berlin) owing to shortage of foreign exchange.

★
COLOMBO—The Opposition's non-confidence motion in the Ceylon Government's cut in rice ration was defeated by 33 votes.

★
KARACHI—The United States and China agreed to offer Pakistan 30,000 tons and 50,000 tons of food-grains respectively. Payments will be made in Pakistani rupees. The first shipment is expected in January.

★
RAWALPINDI—President Ayub Khan proclaimed that the territorial waters of Pakistan were to be extended from 3 to 12 miles.

★
LOP NOR—China exploded her fifth nuclear device in the atmosphere at this Central Asian testing ground.

★
KARACHI—Soviet experts are to make an on-the-spot study in West Pakistan to set up a heavy electrical complex, according to official sources.

★
SAIGON—The Viet Cong declared a 7-day cease-fire during the Vietnamese New Year beginning on February 8. The announcement was made on the Viet Cong radio.

★
PEKING—Red Guard posters demanded the execution of ousted Chinese leaders including former Peking Mayor Peng Chen and former Vice Premier Lo Jui-ching.

★
BEIRUT—Seven Pakistan generals including the army chief of staff arrived in Saudi Arabia on a secret mission, reported the newspaper "Al Moharrer".

Major changes in British ports

FROM GORDON WISE

London

It is a cliché to say that the ports are the lifeline of a nation. It remains true. The hand on the lever of power in a key port can turn the economy on or off like a tap and even decide foreign policy.

Likewise, ports which hum and bustle, where labour is well rewarded for its efforts, can secure the economic progress of a nation and take its products to a needy world.

One of the principal reasons for labour unrest in the ports the world over is the fear of unemployment resulting from the casual nature of the job. Unlike a factory where production can be scheduled a year ahead, the comings and goings of ships depend on tides, overseas delays and many factors beyond the control of port employers. Hence it is customary for labour to be hired on a ship-to-ship basis and in many ports, even in the West, there is an unseemly scramble for jobs one day and then the next long hours of overtime.

Now in Britain, in the maritime industry long beleaguered by indus-

trial disputes, there is the prospect of a more settled state of employment and moves towards modernisation of methods. A recent report by Lord Devlin recommended, among other things, a system of permanent employment for dockers. Delegates who represent 65,000 dock workers voted by 57 votes to 24 to accept proposals made regarding wages, sick pay and pensions when there is a transition from casual employment in the ports to regular weekly engagements.

The so-called Devlin Committee had proposed these terms. Dockers will continue to have a daily wage of £2 4s. 4d. but will receive a "modernisation payment" of a shilling an hour as well. This would give a basic rate of £13. 1s. 8d. for a forty-hour week but piecework and

overtime should nearly double this. So the weekly wage under discussion is about £25.

Dockers will also be guaranteed a minimum of £15 (Rs. 315) a week if their earnings, excluding those for weekend work, fall below that figure.

Another aspect of the Devlin re-

commendations was that the number of employers should be reduced. In the enclosed docks of London there should soon be only eight substantial private firms, plus the Port of London Authority, a considerable reduction. The Authority will also go ahead rapidly now with modernisation of port facilities with the assurance that labour will be employed more efficiently in the future.

New look in Germany

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

For the first time in 36 years Socialists (SPD) are in West Germany's Cabinet. This despite fierce protests from their own rank-and-file who feel their leaders are needlessly pulling Christian Democrat (CDU) chestnuts out of the fire.

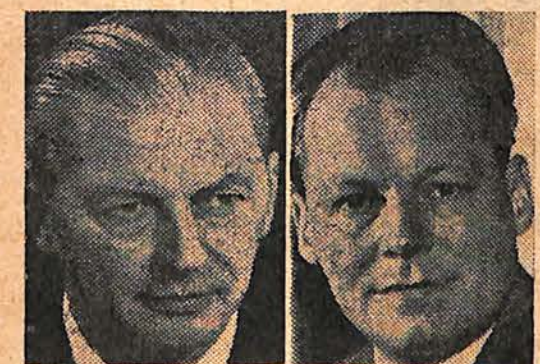
SPD Vice Chairman Herbert Wehner explained, "We have struggled for complete power and failed. Now we can get half and take it. Personally I could have suffered much longer our endless opposition. But the Party would have gone to pieces."

The "black-red" cabinet of the CDU's third postwar Chancellor, Kurt Georg Kiesinger, means considerable change. Wehner, a former Communist who was gaoled during World War II in neutral Sweden on

pressure while addressing the Parliament of the West European Union. As a man who fled from Nazi Germany, who was on the Republican side in the Spanish Civil War and wore an Allied uniform, his words are trusted by Germany's over-suspicious neighbours.

Chancellor Kiesinger's own past has provoked less favourable comment as he was for 12 years a non-active member of Hitler's party whose ideas—he says—he privately disapproved of soon after joining. In an interview with the Israeli daily *Yedioth Ahronoth*, Kiesinger said, "Someone had to come forward for all Germans who are in the same position so that a clear line is drawn between them (former Nazis) and war criminals... I have proved in the 20 post-war years that I am a real democrat."

It seems certain that Bonn will open diplomatic relations with East European countries. West Germany has so far avoided relations with any nation recognising East Germany's Communist regime. There will be more contacts with this regime, but no recognition, since Bonn, with a democratically-elected Government, claims to represent the whole German nation, including the Eastern half which—in its view—has a government imposed and maintained by Soviet arms. While ties with Washington will be kept intact, the Kiesinger-Wehner-Brandt team hopes to move closer to President de Gaulle.



Kiesinger

Brandt

charges of Soviet espionage, is mainly responsible for the present CDU-SPD coalition. He led his Party away from its original policy of rejecting all CDU plans to a more co-operative attitude. This change and his long-standing friendship with Kiesinger produced the present Government.

The new Socialist Foreign Minister, Willy Brandt, West Berlin's ex-mayor, made an excellent first im-

The week in India

NEW DELHI—A trade agreement was signed between India and Indonesia under which India will import petroleum products and other commodities, and sell Indonesia textiles and engineering goods.

★

SHILLONG—Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi said here that there would be some reorganisation of the hill areas of Assam. The Hill Leaders are agitating for a separate state.

★

BHUBANESWAR—Fourteen people were injured when security staff opened fire during a clash with workers at Rourkela steel plant.

★

TRIVANDRUM—Over 1200 employees of the Kerala Secretariat struck in protest at disciplinary action taken against 69 officers for "unauthorised absence" from work.

★

BOMBAY—Telegraphists launched a "work-to-rule" demanding more pay.

★

SRINAGAR—Several persons were injured when the workers of the National Conference and the Congress Party twice clashed.

★

BANGALORE—Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd. will begin to produce the first India-designed jet engine, the HJE-2500 soon after its inauguration.

★

INDORE—The West Indies Cricket team were beaten by the Combined Central and East Zones team in an innings and 14 runs.

★

BHOPAL—Madhya Pradesh Congress Election Committee admitted that 125,000 Congressmen have left the Congress Party.

★

NEW DELHI—Sardar Hukam Singh, Speaker of the Lok Sabha, denied that he gave any written assurance to Sikh leader Sant Fateh Singh regarding the inclusion of Chandigarh in Punjab.

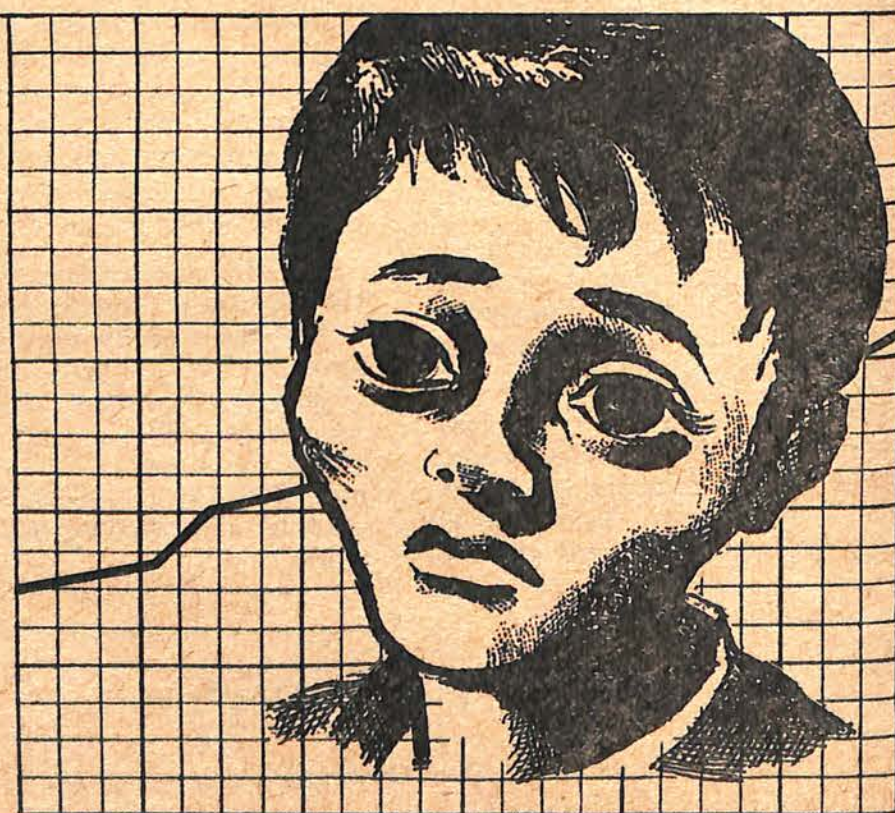
★

BOMBAY—Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon said he would stand as a non-party candidate for Bombay North (East) constituency.

Mohindar is not a statistic... he is a hungry boy

The race to put agricultural production ahead of a rapidly-increasing population is an all-too-familiar problem. Fertilisers are essential—but not enough by themselves. Pesticides, that protect valuable food crops, are equally vital for India to achieve agricultural self-sufficiency.

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The week elsewhere

OIL FROM AFRICA

BRUSSELS—Africa has become a major exporter of oil to the European Common Market countries. In 1958, African countries provided 3 per cent of the ECM's oil; in 1966, 32 per cent—over 80 million tons. Libya is the biggest African supplier.

US AID TO JORDAN

WASHINGTON—The US announced that it would send arms worth several million dollars to Jordan. The decision followed Israeli reprisals against a Jordan village after terrorist raids on Israel. The US will send

trucks and armoured personnel carriers and hasten delivery of 36 supersonic F-104 planes already ordered by Jordan.

STRICTER DISCIPLINE

MOSCOW—*Pravda* published a Communist Party resolution calling for stricter discipline in Russian factories. "The strictest observance of discipline, order and organisation, an honest attitude to work and socialist property should become the personal conviction of every man," stated the Central Committee's resolution.

RUSSIAN BUILD-UP

LONDON—Russia has stationed 39 divisions along its 2000-mile border with China, according to reports reaching London from East Berlin and Albania. China was also reported to be building up its forces facing Russia. Five Soviet divisions were said to have moved from East Germany to East Siberia.

RICH RESOURCES

LEOPOLDVILLE—President Mobutu took over Union Miniere, the Belgian-owned mining company in the Congo province of Katanga. Katanga has some of the world's richest mineral resources, including uranium.

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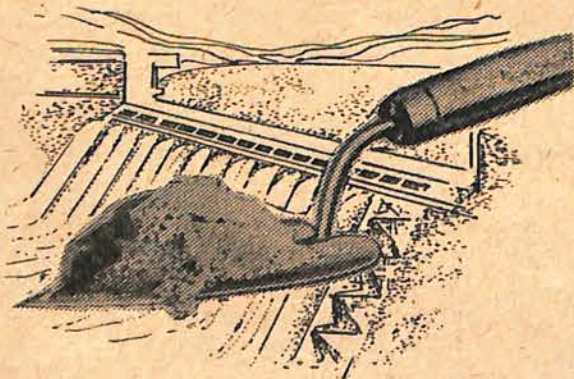
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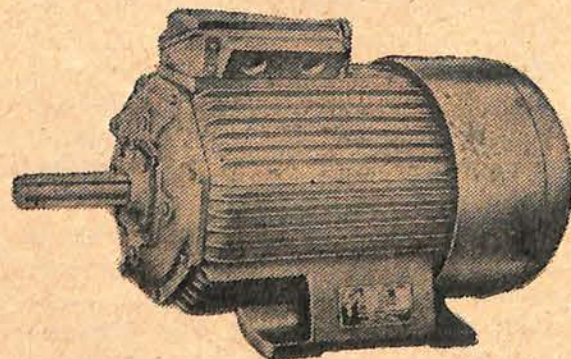


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Surya Kumari in London

As Miss SURYA KUMARI, graceful in her gold sari, welcomed me to her London flat, it seemed as if a shaft of Indian sunlight had penetrated the grey November afternoon.

Over a cup of tea Miss Kumari told me how her film career had started, and how she became a star overnight at the age of ten. As a child she was always singing and dancing about the house, and one day a film producer friend of her brother-in-law saw her, and engaged her to play in one of his films. From then on success came fast—film parts were written for her, records were made of her songs, fan mail poured in from all over South India.

In 1959 Miss Surya Kumari went to the United States to study drama and television. She left films because she felt she could do stagework with more truthfulness to herself. "It wasn't so glamorous, I could be myself," she explained.

Howard and Tagore

Miss Kumari came to London a year and a half ago. She now has her own international school of Indian singing, dance and mime, with classes for small children, teenagers, and adult dancers. British television viewers will soon be seeing Miss Kumari in one of the BBC's Wednesday plays, in which she plays the part of an Indian housewife living in this country.

This vital and talented actress is also giving performances of Indian ballet. She looks forward to giving an evening of song and dance at the new Westminster Theatre Arts Centre, using the poems of Tagore and Peter Howard, whose powerful verse she feels has an affinity with Tagore's.

Recently Miss Kumari flew to Switzerland for the filming of a play by Mr. Howard, "The Dictator's Slippers", in which she plays an Indian diplomat. "I enjoyed that role very much," she said, "both the human drama of the play, and the discipline and integrity of the production. These are the essentials I have been looking for in my life and

ON THE Spot



work, and it gave me courage to see others with the same aim."

Miss Kumari talked to me about her country and its theatre. She was very interested in the show "India Arise" created by young Indians and on tour there. "I am interested because everything I want for my country lies in that word 'arise'," she said. "It is an apt word because it means you have to get up and do something, shedding slothfulness and dishonesty. That is what the disciplines of Gita teach. Indians are good-hearted but not always straight—they beat about the bush in their approach to a problem. You have to call a spade a spade, wake up and take action. In that way you leave no place for outsiders to take over.

"I am sure such an awakening can happen through the stage," she went on. She told me how during the struggle for independence music did much to help. "Young Indians are creative and idealistic and full of talent," she stressed. "They would like to stand for something."

I asked Miss Kumari if she missed India. "Yes, often I do," she answered. "I love my country, but when you see God's universe, you and your country fit in as a little part. Your own horizon loses its limitations and expands to include other countries. England and America are my countries too now. Whether I live somewhere for six months or six years, I make it my home."

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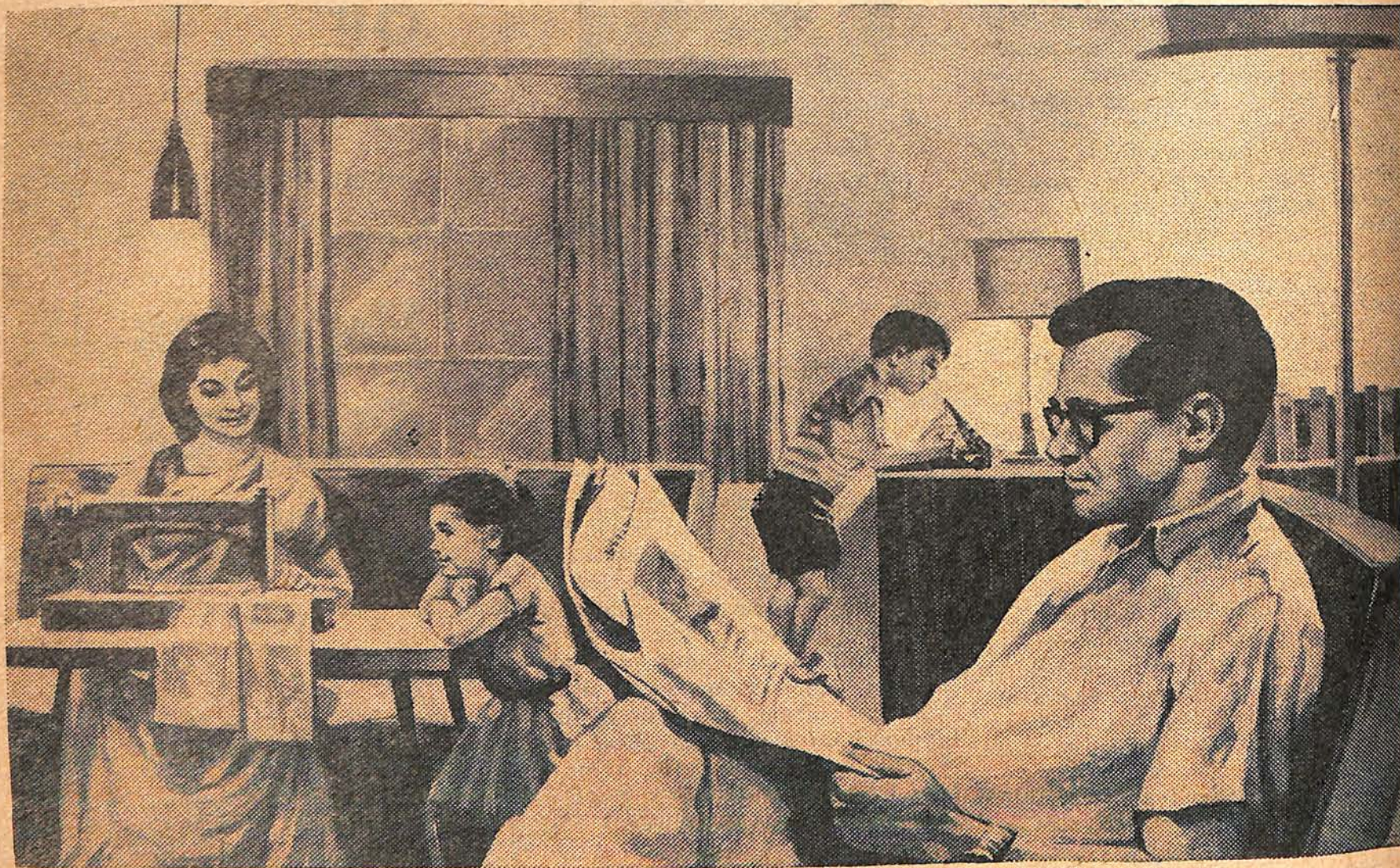
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Big job for small nations

by Christopher Mayor

Recently returned after a four months' visit to Australia

Factories are closed and the migration from city to seaside has begun down under. Australia has not completely come to a standstill however; it is only the traditional summer holiday which Australians regard as their right. Before long this giant land with its rich unyielded resources will stir again.

Australia is a land of contrasts. While her troops are fighting in Vietnam the front pages at home are ruled by tennis and cricket or large photos of babies and beauties romping on the sand.

A 29-day strike in her national airline recently cost \$9 million. In a nation of pervasive affluence, bitterness between pilots and executives threatened to ruin the airline of which Australians are justly proud.

Australia has often been swift to aid her neighbours, as instanced by her recent gift to India of 150,000 tons of wheat. Yet, while foreign aid totals little more than 0.2 per cent of her gross national product, Australia's bill for alcohol and tobacco comes to thirty times this amount.

Rich resources

Repeated discoveries of rich minerals have staggered the most confident prospectors. Iron ore deposits, rich enough to weld on the spot say some, are impossible to estimate. One recent contract with Japan involved the sale of \$820 million of ore from one field alone. But this is only one side of the ledger. On the other, the nation's galloping development has led to a crisis. Many fear that Australia is headed for a disastrous dearth of skilled management equal to the tasks of world competition.

The Liberal-Country Party coalition is back in power with two-thirds of the seats in the new Parliament. Some feel that a large majority plus a divided Opposition can be the Government's own worst enemy. Prime Minister Holt, who campaigned squarely for "all the way with LBJ" regarding military commitment in Vietnam, regards the vote as an overwhelming mandate.

Yet there are those, and many of them sincere patriots, who disagree.

Rather do they view the Government's victory as partly a rejection of the poor alternative policies offered by the Australian Labor Party. Australia, which traditionally has voted Labor, has not known a Labor Government for 17 years because of the deep divisions and unconvincing leadership plaguing the Party.

If these divisions were resolved, Mr. Holt may find that a reborn and united labor movement could be an essential partner in winning the confidence of Asia's Socialist nations.

While Mr. Holt's election campaign stressed the need to match Peking's menace, his Government has sold millions of dollars worth of wheat and wool to China. Opposition Leader Arthur Calwell accused the Government of feeding and clothing the troops which are shooting down Australia's sons in Vietnam.

And so this sunshine nation of apparent contradictions is roaring towards the crossroads. As world responsibilities fall upon leaders and led, Australia, founded only 179

years ago this month, is finding herself ejected from the cave of "small-nation" thinking—a comfortable haven of her own choosing in which she has sheltered and fattened.

Disdaining the small-nation label yet pleading a small-nation exemption from responsibility in her region, Australia long hoped Britannia would rule the waves and guard her lifelines. But as Britannia furls her sails east of Aden, Australia tugs the coat tails of Uncle Sam, claiming his protection. The US-Australian alliance is essential but many fear it may become another excuse for dodging an independent role.

Australia is no longer a "small" nation. Her continental dimensions stare out from every map and her 12 million citizens hoist her half way up the list of nations in terms of population.

There is a discernible shift coming in Australian perspectives—a knowledge that shaping an Asia of satisfied bellies and purposeful hearts is her job as much as another's.

"It's Our Job, Australia" is the appropriate theme of an "action assembly" being held by Moral Re-Armament in Melbourne this week. Several hundred will attend from every state of Australia, from New Zealand and from other countries as far apart as Brazil and Korea, India, Britain and the United States.

Prime Minister Holt will give the

Continued on page 17



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Antenna denied

I enjoyed reading the issue of HIMMAT dated Friday, December 30 1966. However there was "one fly in the ointment", the article "Election Winds" by Antenna.

This article irritated me. Under the heading, "Gujarat Confused" it states that Mr. N. Dandekar may withdraw from his constituency.

Since Mr. N. Dandekar is my father, I know for certain that he is not withdrawing from his constituency which is incidentally the Jamnagar Lok Sabha seat. In fact he has already left for Jamnagar and commenced his election campaign.

Since the foundation of the party in 1959, the Swatantra Party has been making heroic efforts against tremend-

ous odds to end Congress misrule and to throw it out of power.

In the forthcoming 1967 elections the Swatantra Party has a very good chance of coming into power in two States, Rajasthan and Gujerat. In his article, "Election Winds", Antenna agrees about Rajasthan but not about Gujerat. He makes the wrong statement, "The Swatantra—Jan Sangh alliance, it is feared, may not hold."

The Swatantra Party has no such fears. There is a firm alliance between these two rightist Parties in Gujerat, Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and other states.

No "top" leader would call the Swatantra Party members of Gujerat as "petty men".

RAVI DANDEKAR

Bombay-5

SLEEPING AMBASSADORS?

One of my foreign friends writes that he had heard that in India hundreds of people were dying daily in need of food. I wonder whether our ambassadors in far-off nations are sleeping or working...? Would you please suggest a remedy?

S. NAGARAJAN

Madurai-1

EXCITING

I found FREEBOOTER'S comments in his article "Home sweet home" (HIMMAT, Dec. 15) quite interesting. In a country like India where 75 per cent of the population lead rural lives, isn't it necessary for some of these specialised doctors to dedicate themselves in the service of villagers? Modern scientific challenge may not be there, yet a different type of challenge, that of helping these poor people to counter diseases, can also prove quite exciting.

ANJAN GHOSH

Calcutta 27

CALCUTTA RIOT

—from page 6

greatness. Empty hands, will be filled with work, empty stomachs with food and empty hearts with an ideology that really satisfies.

Plan wins over no plan. There is nothing to stop a determined group in this city from deciding to give the leadership that is needed.

If Sunday morning New Year's Day 1967 at the Calcutta Cricket Ground leads to fresh decisions on the part of those who love India more than themselves it could be the most important New Year's Day in history.

This was a Life

VISCOUNT HALIFAX 1881—1959

EDWARD WOOD, born into an aristocratic Yorkshire family, was endowed with a brilliant mind and grew up in a happy home which went far to compensate him for being born without a left hand. He never let this disability deter him or embarrass others.

Success at Oxford marked him out for an academic career, but in 1910, at the call of duty, he entered Parliament.

His wife, Dorothy Onslow, bore him three sons. Home and family were his first love, but again at the call of duty, he joined the forces in the first World War until recalled to Parliament where his services were more needed.

In 1926, after moderate success as Minister in charge of Education and then Agriculture, he was invited to become Viceroy of India. Though against his personal preference, he and Dorothy, after much prayer, felt it right to accept.

For the next five years Lord Irwin, as he had now become, gave himself to the country he had to govern and came to love. India was seething with claims to independence. He kept on a firm course between the extremists at home and those in India.

In 1930 he succeeded in calling the Round Table Conference at which Indians and British sat as equals, and a year later concluded the Gandhi-Irwin Pact which ended the Civil Disobedience Campaign.



As Foreign Secretary, his policy of appeasement made him too ready to believe Hitler. He failed to stem the tide of war. In 1940, Churchill asked him to go to Washington. His genius for friendship won him the confidence of Roosevelt and the American people before Pearl Harbour sealed the alliance.


He took an enthusiastic part in framing the Charter of the United Nations before returning to Britain and retirement. He died in December, 1959.

In his book "The Viceroyalty of Lord Irwin", Dr. S. Gopal, son of President Radhakrishnan, wrote: "His was a character free from meretricious ornament; there was in it no element of the florid or facile; it was formed of dignity, human warmth and the 'plain good intent' which Burke rated above all the other qualities in public life."

H. B.

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Are you in charge?

By Rajmohan Gandhi

DID INDIAN DEMOCRACY die in Calcutta's Eden Gardens last Sunday? I think not. It is still alive. But it was kicked around, insulted, trampled upon and heartily ridiculed.

New Year's Day hate orgy—organised in advance and with skill, and implemented with efficiency and speed—was calculated to destroy India's reputation in the world as well as to stir up among Indians the demand for a dictator.

Nations that prefer baseball, soccer or athletics to cricket received the news with as much concern as the cricket-loving lands. It is not difficult to hear the guffaws in certain world capitals that wish and plan for the collapse of responsible democracy in India. Presumably some voices in other parts told one another that they knew all along that Indians could not look after themselves or their sporting guests, and that Calcutta's dark Sunday was the beginning of the end.

Yet we can be sure also that ordinary men and women in their millions around the world have sorrowed at the event and are probably wondering what could be done as a cure.

Bankrupt

One thing is certain. Calcutta is bankrupt of effective leadership. Sunday was a debacle for the authorities. True, the senior State Ministers and officials did not have the immediate responsibility of keeping the crowds in order. It is however fair to say that evasion of duty is a practice of which all who wish can find regular examples in the higher circles.

Who was in charge on Sunday in the stadium? Who is in charge of Calcutta today? Who is running West Bengal? I wish somebody would tell me the answers.

Democracy, we are told, flourishes or decays by the quality of those who speak in her name. As ordinary Indians we would be traitors if we decided that this only refers to leaders or rulers. The next question after "who is

in charge of a situation?" is "who should be in charge?" The man, be he official or ordinary citizen, who instantly thinks of someone else who should be in charge and refuses to say, "me", may be as guilty of democracy's murder as any self-glorifying office holder.

Calcutta and India need the millions who individually say, "I am in charge." It is just as necessary, and just as easy or difficult, for you and me to change and accept responsibility with its risks and obligations as it is for a Chief Minister or a Police Commissioner.

Ordinary man ready

And Calcutta's ordinary man is as ready as the common man anywhere for change if not readier. I have talked in the last days with milkmen, waiters, taxi drivers, tram conductors, mechanics, students, teachers and businessmen of Calcutta who are simply longing for something that works and eager to try it out even if it means the giving up of pride and selfishness. The harvest is plentiful but the reapers are few.

The Catholic Archbishop of Calcutta, the Reverend Vincent D'Souza, was speaking to the Moral Re-Armament Christmas and New Year Assembly two days before Sunday's organized fury. Before him were eighty men and women from all parts of India and from other nations who were keen to be reapers. He told them:

"Will you be able to give peace to Calcutta city? I beg of you, I entreat you, please listen to this desperate appeal on behalf of Calcutta city which is now in the grip of indiscipline, strikes and unrest. It is a terribly hard job you can be sure. But there is plenty of goodwill left in Calcutta. There are plenty of generous and God-loving people who will hearken to your call, who will be influenced by your actions and who will be motivated by the example you put before them. Make an attempt. It may take years but you will succeed. Calcutta will welcome you with open arms."

The right revolution given the right leadership can march faster

than the march of hate. It took a small number of men to disrupt Sunday's play, discredit Indian democracy, inconvenience and infuriate tens of thousands of men and women and affect newspaper headlines everywhere.

A group of the same size dedicated without fear or favour to give unselfish leadership, can make bigger news and create a stronger impact around the world.

The shyness and holdback of our ordinary people arising out of genuine or false humility will be the most important single factor responsible for tyranny should it happen. A few men bold, united and attuned to God's will and wisdom could conceivably have converted last Sunday into sanity's triumph.

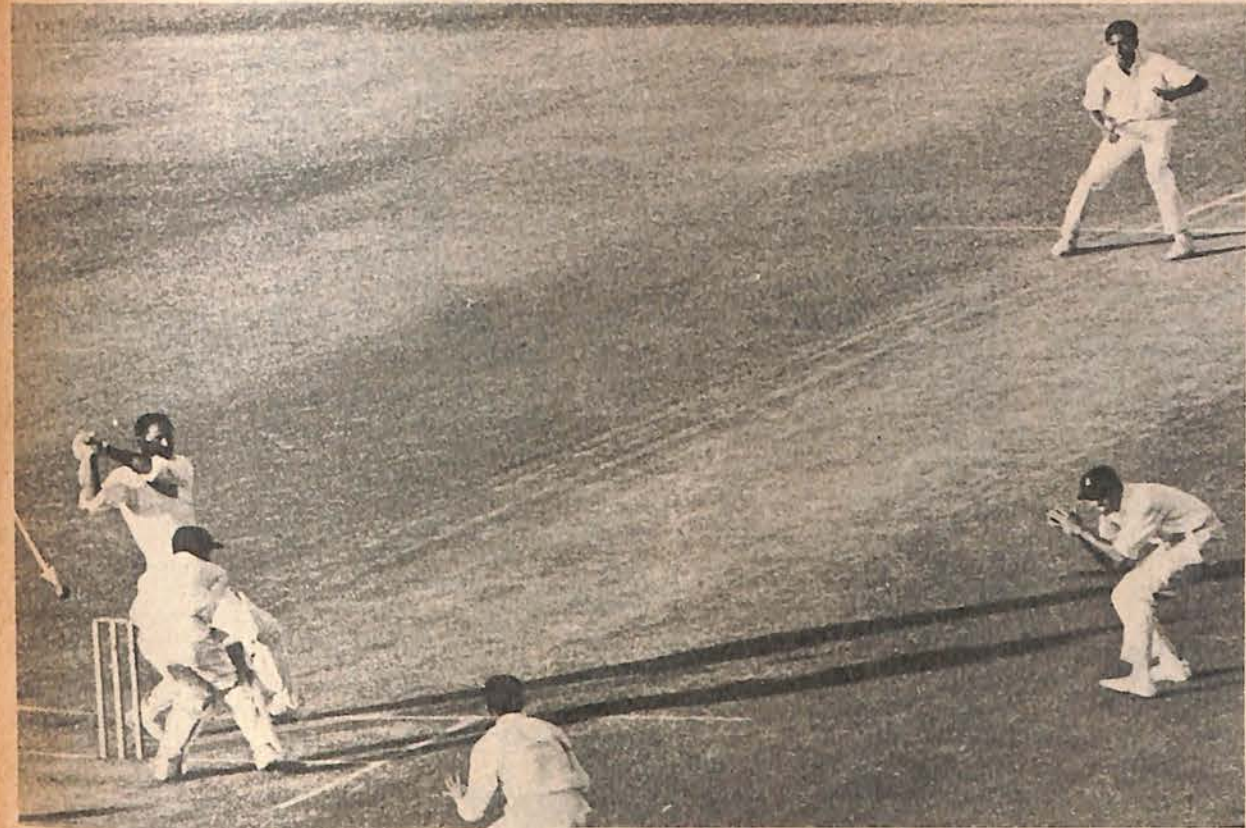
Love is stronger than hate, and wiser. I don't mean by love a naive sense of vague goodwill for humanity at large. I mean by it the laying down of one's life and the living of it day by day to cure hate and fear and greed in people around me.

Perfect love casts out all fear. The man who is more interested in his country than in himself, his position, prestige and power is both unafraid and wise. He is the leader for the absence of whom Indian democracy must surely die. A few thousand like him equally surely will make India the most talked about and admired nation in the world.

Lead awaited

The skill to cure a man next to us of hate is indispensable in anyone wishing to see India different. And anyone who wants can learn it. Those without it may be full of noble intentions but their work is going to be irrelevant in today's India.

Calcutta is the pioneering city. Its sons and daughters have led the field in education, science, poetry, culture and patriotism for decades. Today their lead is still awaited by people everywhere in India and by large numbers abroad.

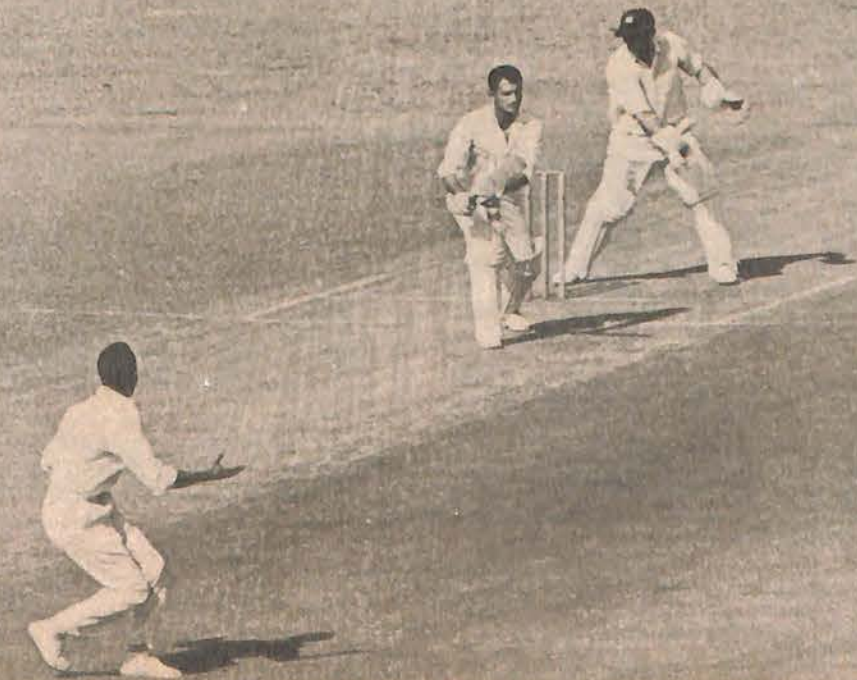


The winner of the first cricket competition in HIMMAT, Dec. 23

is Giriyyappa Shetty Colaba Bombay

The picture showing the ball is printed above

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NEXT WEEK we will publish another photo in the same competition.

Last week's competition picture showing the ball will be published in the January 6th issue.

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AUSTRALIA IN ASIA

Mr Holt's first policy speech
since the elections

- Exciting task ahead
- Stability + reforms = progress
- Self-regenerating aid promised
- goals of freedom our job

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"...Sobers bats too low,
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