



THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPG. & WVG. CO. LTD., Head Office: Laxmi Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay-1. Mills: Haines Road, Byculla, Bombay-27. Wholesale clothshop: Govind chowk, Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay-2. Retail Stores: Hashim Building, Veer Nariman Road, Bombay-1. Ganesh Wadi, Sheik Memon Street, Bombay-2. Mill Premises: Haines Road, Byculla, Bombay-27.

WEEKLY 25p.

VOL 3 NO 11

Asia's New Voice

FRIDAY JANUARY 13 1967



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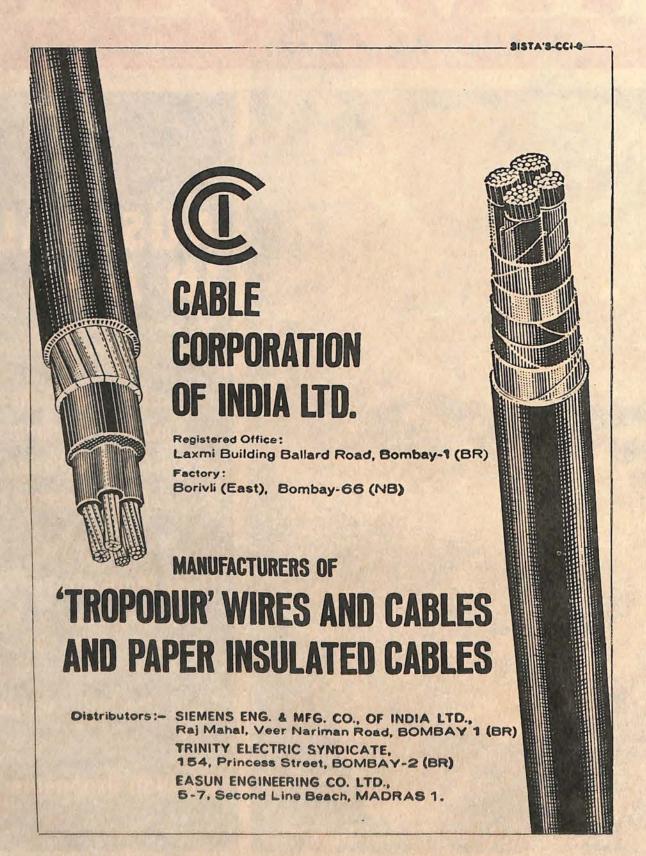
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Under the Lens

WANTED: A NATIONAL GOVERNMENT

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-1 and by offset at Usha Printers, 6 Tuiloch Road, Bombay-1 e Chief Editor: Rajmohan Gandhi Editor: R. M. Lala





Bombay Friday January 13 1967

Hope from the hills

THE HOUR FOR A PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT in the North East is late-but not too late. The Assam All-Party Hill Leaders' Conference, which confers with the Union Government in Delhi this week, demands immediate granting of a Hill State. If their demand is not met they threaten a "direct action" programme from January 17 as well as boycotting the elections.

Meanwhile, the Army's drastic shifting of 60,000 Mizo villagers to safer areas reveals that the Mizo National Front's armed rebellion is far from over. The Mizo Hills is one of the six Assam Hills Districts. An APHLC leader claims the MNF represents only a minority of the Mizo people. But if no settlement is reached with the APHLC, who want their own state within the Indian Union, the people may turn to the MNF which aims at a sovereign nation outside it.

A glint of hope in the North East stems from the fifth round of talks between the Prime Minister and the Naga underground leaders in Delhi last week. Though nothing definite was settled the parties were said to be finding areas of agreement. A Naga spokesman stated: "For the first time a serious effort is being made to find a final solution to the Naga problem."

Both Mrs. Gandhi and the underground leaders deserve credit for persevering with these talks despite opposition from their respective extremists. The will for a solution exists.

Peking's desperate men

WHAT IS HAPPENING in Mao's China?

In his sympathetic study, "The Birth of Communist China", C. P. Fitzgerald writes that throughout China's long history its rulers have always depended on the support of two classes: peasants and intellectuals. When those classes have turned against the existing regime revolution has resulted.

This, says Fitzgerald, is why Communism came

to power. Is history repeating itself?

There seems little doubt that the absurd extremes to which conformity with the "Thoughts of Mao" is carried has revolted many of China's artists, writers and teachers. Nor can the commune system. under which families are separated and weary workers made to participate in hours of indoctrination, have endeared itself to the masses. Farm and factory workers lead resistance to the Red Guards.

The base from which Mao has launched the "cultural revolution" is the two-and-a-half millionstrong People's Liberation Army. Can even the PLA remain unshaken by the turmoil amongst the surrounding population from which its own ranks are drawn?

In all the reports coming out of China, one strain is common-China on the brink of civil war.

Even if these reports are exaggerated, the Middle Kingdom is certainly tossing in a nightmare of revolt and counter-revolt that has now engulfed Peking, Nanking, Shanghai, Canton and other centres.

China is recalling her diplomats for loyalty screening. Taiwan has called on them to defect. The Taipeh hawks must be sorely tempted now to launch their long-dreamed return to the mainland.

A besieged regime can become a reckless regime. This is no doubt the concern of Kremlin leaders who last week fanned out across Russia to warn the nation that China's policies have entered a "menacing phase". And the danger is that if Mao's men see their dominance seriously threatened they could make the external pressures of Russia on the West. Taiwan on the East and the United States in Vietnam, excuses for a desperate involvement of the whole region in bloodshed. (See page 22)

Call off this suicide

WHAT CAN PREVENT India from self-immolation? Opportunities to add stature to the nation and enhance her standing abroad are recklessly sabotaged by actions at home. Indian successes at the Asian Games were marred by the commotion over foreign exchange and the fact that she might not have participated at all.

The riot and arson at Calcutta's Eden Garden on the second day of the Test Match nearly resulted in the West Indians packing their bags and going home. This would have been the final indignity to the already poor reputation which the Calcutta calamity has given India in world eyes.

Whose interest is it serving to deny India this right and opportunity in the sports arena of the world? For make no mistake there are forces out to cut Mahabharat down to a mini Bharat.

Afternoon shikar

THE BEST TIME to hunt cockroaches is after lunch. This is the confirmed belief of scientists at the US Department of Agriculture who have been engaged on research to find the secret pendulum that regulates the 24-hour biological rhythm of plants,

animals and humans. Such scientific serendipity indicates that the best time to spray these bugs is in the afternoon when

they are biologically most vulnerable.

This would explain why the midnight prowl of the weary but hungry husband from ice box to biscuit tin is rendered hazardous by the scuttling orthoptera who are also hungry but not at all weary. Having slept in dark corners during the afternoon, not feeling their best, they appear come midnight at their peak of performance.

So, take note. Don't waste your midnight hours stalking the beasts. You haven't a chance. Sneak up on them while they take their afternoon siesta.

Briefly speaking...

Courage is the thing. All goes if courage goes.

SIR JAMES BARRIE, 1860-1937

Down with breakfast

HEARTY BREAKFASTS have fallen victim to medical science. The Journal of the American Medical Association says: "Before diet became suspect in the aetiology of heart disease, breakfast was a meal of invigorating abundance - cream-drenched cereal, buttered toast, eggs, coffee ... " One by one, they have been barred as dangerous to heart and circulation. Even unsweetened, creamless coffee is on the way out, the Journal adds, leaving only the morning newspaper -so long as the reader avoids the stock market reports, for emotional stress has long been reckoned a factor in heart disease.

CHALTA HAI ...-



"Can't anything be done about these signals. They keep landing me again and again at this very

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



Check this racket

A BRITISH FRIEND OF MINE failed to receive a cheque mailed to him recently from the UK. Inquiry at the sender's bank revealed that the cheque had been cashed, before there was time to stop it, at a bank with a doubtful reputation in Hong Kong. The traffic in cheques had been operating for some time, said the bank in the UK.

This is only one of several instances I know of where cheques sent to Bombay from abroad have gone astray in the post. It seems likely that the racket, which must be wellorganised to transfer cheques rapidly from India to Hong Kong, is operating in the Bombay Postal Department. Does the censorship of mail from abroad stop at prying into people's lives or does it pick their poc-

Police, banks and post office should put a stop to this fiddle (which incidentally loses India both foreign currency and foreign confidence), whoever the thieves may be.

Retaliation?

Six persons were injured by two cows which ran amok on Howrah Bridge on Tuesday morning. Two of the injured had to be admitted to hospital and the cows were detained, according to the police.

-News Item

The late Chief Minister

A READER SENDS the following account of Government foolishness:

"Is the ruling party superbly confident of victory in the election or are they unintelligent in projecting their own image to the public? I pondered this matter during a function I attended recently.

"It was the annual meeting of a Chamber of Commerce. The Chief Guest, who happened to be a Chief Minister, arrived one hour late. I might say that the meeting started on time. When finally he arrived and was called upon to speak he spent some time listing the circumstances and people responsible for his lateness. He continued that he

did not know what the President had said in his speech, though admitting that the text had been sent to him in advance. He spent some minutes hazarding guesses as to what the President must have said.

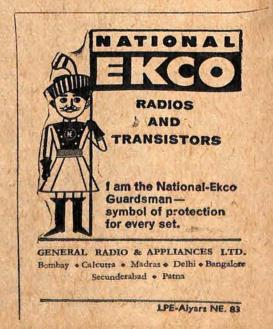
"The next ten minutes were taken up explaining what he had really meant in a speech made a couple of days earlier on another occasion. Then, he took five minutes to say that he could think of nothing further to say.

"His audience, whatever their politics, happen to have contributed in the past towards the development of the country; and they were certainly capable of increasing this contribution in the future. On the lowest level their vote is of some value. Why insult them by accepting to be Chief Guest and then treating them so shabbily?"

Government "go-slow"

"We're having a go-slow," said an official at one of the big banks. But business seemed much as usual: I got my cheque cashed in only 40 minutes! While waiting, I noticed on the cashier's counter the official list of public holidays declared by the State Government. There were 23. A footnote explained carefully that New Year's Day and 2nd Holi (March 26) were only excluded because they fell on Sunday. Last week the State Government declared another-Election Day (February 21).

Funny, but it seems that Governmental decree does more to slow down work than the strikers' action-



PROGRESS AND STABILITY IS AUSTRALIA'S GOAL

by the Rt. Hon. Harold Holt Prime Minister of Australia*

I was attracted to come to you because of the theme of your conference, because I share your view that the job ahead for us in world affairs and particularly in the affairs of this region in which we live is not only tremendously important but for Australia is a challenge of comparatively recent emergence.

We have the challenges and the opportunities to the north of this country in South East Asia and East of Suez generally. Three-fifths of the population of the world live east of Suez and we can't turn our backs, nor can Europe turn its back, upon the problems of the people who live

Now you in this movement (MRA), which has exercised so much influence in many countries of the world, have been looking for absolute standards by which you can mould a course of conduct in life and which you feel should be pursued by others. There is a search by the younger generation for standards. In a turbulent, restless world, concepts which satisfied earlier generations do not seem to have the same impact or significance for them. I can recall when "for God, King and country" summed up for many people the goals they had to pursue in life and these are still good goals, but they have come, each of them, under challenge and attack.

Age of debunk

We live in an age of debunk. We live in an age in which the disposition is to cut those in leadership below lifesize, rather than building them up into a heroic dimension, and just as the individual comes under this process so do some of those great concepts which have helped to mould lives and give standards for conduct of earlier times.

You have come up with a statement of standards which represent, in your judgement, a degree of per-

From his Opening Address to the Moral Re-Armament Action Assembly, "It's our job, Australia", at Monash University, Melbourne, January 6, 1966.

HIMMAT, January 13, 1967

fection which should be pursued. And I myself do not retreat from that nor criticise that. Here are the lights to steer by and we all need those lights, and if they can be spread throughout the world, then it will be a better world that we shall live

For a very long time in the history of our Federation, external relationships had a very limited interest to Parliament. In the earliest period we looked to the United Kingdom. The people who twit me because they say I am all the way with Ame-

rica, at that time were twitting the Government of the day because they said we were clinging to the skirts of Downing Street. And people for their own political purposes choose to take a statement made in one context and apply it far more generally and widely than the facts would

When I say that we're all the way with America in resisting aggression in Vietnam, that doesn't imply that we don't have an independent mind and judgement on some of these great international questions. And I don't think, if you were to search his heart on the matter, there is one of my political opponents in the National Parliament who seriously believes that Australia has surrendered, or would propose to, that independence which a Government should possess.

Exciting task

What makes the task in Asia, and indeed in the under-developed countries of the world generally, so exciting at this time is expressed in the words of Arnold Toynbee: "Our age will be remembered not for its terrifying crimes or its astonishing

Continued on next page

On your toes

HOW TO BE ELECTED

He would be bold who offered to swap jobs with the Home Minister for the next six weeks. In no other democratic country does the conduct of a general election present such obvious and hidden pitfalls.

Some 240,000,000 people have the right to cast their ballot next month. Some 120,000,000 will do so.

Mr. Chavan, not surprisingly, has been considering how to guarantee "free and fair" elections in a country where illiteracy, poor communications and inertia combine with the more active enemies of hate, riot and strikes to smother the polling of pub-

He has announced a "code of conduct" to be observed by candidates. Perhaps he has a shrewd suspicion that the bad conduct of candidates may spell death to democracy even before the bad conduct of voters.

The 8-point code which was agreed to by several political parties in New Delhi last Saturday is admirable. But a code produced by the party in power-a party which has not clear-ed itself of the most extreme charges of favouritism and corruption-will not do the trick.

We shan't see a change of conduct until there is a change of character. And Mr. Chavan would more swiftly reach his goal were he to set about changing men.

His predecessor launched a famous Samiti to stamp out corruption. Like Mr. Chavan, he was sincere. But he discovered, before moving on, that codes and rules and policemen don't make men honest or selfless.

Soon after the former Home Minister's Samiti was launched there was a ceremony in Delhi where several thousand municipal employees publicly took a pledge to engage in no more corruption. Those who count heads and are satisfied with new resolutions thought it a great victory. Yet it is not scoffing to suggest that a moral revolution rather than a mental resolution is needed to clean up society.

These worthy municipal officers were honoured in a song published next day. After describing the ceremony it concluded:

"Now that's all very nice. But it would cut more ice If they paid back the bribes they took before."

If one senior Congressman gave an honest accounting of his private actions, put right what has been wrong and announced his own firm decision to be faithful to his God, his country and his wife (and honest with his taxes), he would stun the nation.

He would also be elected.



VERDICT!

This week HIMMAT

WONDERS if history will repeat itself in China where Mao Tsetung's actress wife is said to be aiming to succeed him: the last effective ruler of Imperial China was a woman, the Dowager Empress Tz'u Hsi.

WELCOMES the King and Queen of Afghanistan who arrive in Delhi on January 28 on a State Visit.

CALLS UTTERLY WET All India Radio's describing the abandonment of play during the Calcutta Test Match riot as due to "unseasonal rain".

IS PLEASED at the Union Government's abolishing visa fees for foreign visitors and relaxing other formalities for foreigners entering the country.

AGREES with Mr. Daljit Sen Adel, President of the All-India Students Congress, in his opposition to the "planting of politicians as vicechancellors".

WISHES LUCK to the 11 Chinese Embassy personnel recalled from New Delhi, it is reported, for "loyalty tests".

REGRETS the UK Government's decision to raise fees for overseas students at British universities by nearly four times.

WELCOMES the Government's decision to increase support prices for wheat and gram, but QUESTIONS their waiting till election eve to take this step.

SUGGESTS the "Volunteers for Peace" delegation which proposes to visit Hanoi to "experience voluntarily" US bombing, also go to South Vietnam to experience Viet Cong terrorist raids.

AWARDS a dunce's cap to Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi for describing present-day student unrest as a legacy from the British colonial rulers.

AUSTRALIA-from page 5

inventions, but because it is the first generation in history in which mankind dared to believe it practical to make benefits to civilisation available to the whole human race."

And that is not just a belief held by the more affluent countries, but by those countries which are learning for the first time in history that mankind's age-old enemies of sickness, disease, illiteracy, poverty, the lack of adequate shelter and hunger can be conquered, that other countries have conquered them and are going on to even higher standards.

Influence world powers

Providence has placed Australia in a situation where it can exercise an influence out of all relationship to the numbers of our people. In the first place, there is our historic relationship with the United Kingdom, virtually a family relationship. They have always been interested to hear what we have had to say-willing to take our views into their own consideration-and it was typical that although I was a fledgling Prime Minister when Sir Robert Menzies retired, in the first week of my own administration I had personal letters or messages from Mr. Harold Wilson and from President Johnson asking me to continue the same intimate correspondence that they had developed with Sir Robert. And so we do have some influence on the thinking of these two great powers.

No territorial ambitions

Then there are other reasons why we have the capacity for influence in the region of Asia. We do not carry any background of colonial power in the past. I think it is true that leaders in these countries speak more frankly and freely to us than they do to representatives of greater powers. They know that we have no territorial ambitions. We have no aspirations to exploit their wealth.

They welcome the technical assistance that we can bring to them. There are at present somewhere in the neighbourhood of 13,000 students from the Asian region in our various education establishments and I suppose it is certainly no exaggeration to say that some 50,000 students from Asia will have passed through our various educational establishments

here, and they can become, as so many of them do, good ambassadors for Australia.

I came across a table the other day which gave some facts about Asian nations—area, population, gross national product and average output per person. Australia has the highest average output in the region of \$1967 per person per annum. That is spread over the whole population. Burma has \$75, Cambodia \$130, Communist China \$105, India \$90, Indonesia \$70, Japan \$878, Malaysia \$320, New Zealand \$1862, North Korea \$80, North Vietnam \$80, Pakistan \$83, Philippines \$160, Singapore \$450, South Korea \$100, South Vietnam \$115, Formosa \$225, and Thailand \$120.

The countries of Asia, with the exception of Japan, have not yet truly reached the take-off point. But despite this there are real grounds for hope, particularly if the area can be kept free of the senseless cost of war, and aid can be kept flowing into sound and self-generating projects.

Aidbudget rising

There is a transfer in resources in Australia from our own aid effort. It concurrently takes place in a number of ways, through contributions to the World Bank, to other international bodies through the Asian Development Bank and through bilateral food aid to India.

A major effort from Australia is necessarily made in the Territory of Papua and New Guinea but our other international economic aide contributions are substantial. The annual rate now runs at well over \$100 million and we are moving fairly steadily towards what has been stated as the desired goal of one per cent of gross national product. At the moment it has moved up to, I think, 0.64 per cent and leaves Australia amongst the first four or five nations in the world in per capita terms in the grant of aid. But the size of our effort of course is limited by our own vast development needs.

We have a continent the size of the United States to develop, As our own industrial base grows, more capital and skills accumulate, not only for our national or personal benefit, but for the volume of international assistance we are able to give. There

Continued on page 8

Wanted: a national Government of character and talent

Patna is tragic; the violence of the students frightening in the deadly earnestness of its deliberate direction. But Patna is only unusual in the degree to which the frustration and anger against the Congress Party found a free target in the Chief Minister's residence and the hapless Khadi Bhavan.

Before Patna it was the striking students of one of India's best colleges in Calcutta, destroying deliberately the valued equipment of a laboratory built up over many years. Before Calcutta, it was the rail-pulling agitations for a steel plant in Andhra Pradesh.

Like the students, workers and the hitherto timid middle-class employees of Government are on the streets or at least out of their factories and offices. The story is the same; the time of the event and the name of the place are different. Yesterday—Uttar Pradesh; today—Mysore and Kerala; tomorrow—Anywhere and Everywhere.

However much one may deprecate the agitation of striking government servants or the violence of demonstrating students, let them not be taken for granted so much that we overlook the courage as well as the desperation that lies behind the decision of the security-conscious government employee to jeopardise everything he holds precious in the bid to earn a few more rupees.

SAY THAT AGAIN...

I always launch municipal strikes during the monsoon.

Mr. George Fernandes
President, Bombay Labour Union

The Indian National Congress is no place for young men or intellectuals.

RAMAKRISHNA HEGDE Mysore State Minister for Finance

It is very wrong to say that we have given in to any kind of blackmailing or pressure tactic.

Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi

Nobody, not even the professional at the game, finds the risks, demands and tension of an agitation pleasant. Even less often does he strike the soil in which it can thrive. Much as the opposition parties gain by whipping up agitation in a pre-election year, it is but rarely that they find a response to their repeated calls.

If opposition parties therefore find fertile soil for propaganda at the moment, it is because the Congress Party's misgovernment over an indefinite period is paying off negatively in accumulated frustrations and hopelessness giving way to a desperate bid to force quick solutions.

Small preoccupations

Our Congress rulers, sometimes even the best of them, are men with small preoccupations. They know little of history and still less have a desire to learn from it. It does not need much perception to realise-a lesson lost on the Congress Partythat economic breakdown and the runaway inflation, if unchecked, will toll the end of Congress Party democracy. And yet, there seems among most Congress people a naive optimism that they can get away from this crisis too, without much uncomfortable action. Like the decadent rulers of earlier empires, they refuse to impose on themselves the minimum of discipline and sacrifice to help the nation out of its difficulties. On the other hand, they seem to have immunised themselves from the plight of the country in a supreme preoccupation with party politics.

Congress Party rule has been expensive for the nation; it has of course something to show for 20 years of government, especially in the states where the Party was in the hands of efficient and less corrupt leaders. But nationally it has frittered away the resources of the country and bartered the right to the choice of a good life of many generations.

The consequence of this costly misgovernment is the present anarchy and violence. The root of the present trouble is the disillusionment of an entire generation with an uninspiring, faction-ridden leadership.

Mrs. Indira Gandhi claims that she is far more interested in the nation than in the Party. She is no Under the Lens



by R. VAITHESWARAN

doubt sincere. But it is the Party interest that has taken precedence over the national good—whether in the failure to impose an effective work programme and distribution network to bring food to the starving people of Bihar and UP; or in forcing the surplus states to part with their grains and share the burden of the country's need; or in drastically curtailing government expenditures to curb inflation; or in acting firmly and forthrightly against those bosses of the Congress machine who are established to be corrupt.

A vote for anarchy

But despite much impressive platitudinising, the actual record has been a surrender to expediency and the corrupt vested interests who control the Congress machine. In their overriding preoccupation with retaining or winning power and the gain and the glory that goes with it, our party bosses have showed a supreme unconcern for the plight of literally starving millions.

There is no hope of an end to the unrest in the country as long as this is the character of our national leader-ship—the nation cannot also be asked to put up with, much less vote for, such continued misrule because allegedly the opposition is divided and prone to self-seeking and gain and offers no morally or politically superior administration.

There is in fact no alternative to the Congress Party undertaking a spring-cleaning of itself, for otherwise the people will vote in the streets as well as through the ballot box for anarchy in preference to Congress misrule.

The lesson of Patna, however badly made, is that unless those in power deal with inefficient and corrupt government themselves, other forces and the frustration and helplessness of people will find their own channels of expression.

Continued on next page

AUSTRALIA-from page 6

is a crisis of people in Asia. India adds about the population of Australia every year to its own population and they have annually a problem of giving adequate nourishment to this growing population. In the area generally it is expected that the population will have doubled by the end of the century, perhaps more than doubled, and that itself presents challenges, and challenges in which again Australia can play a valuable part as a great supplier of foodstuffs and of raw materials.

A Ghanaian official once wrote to a colleague in the aid field, "Don't send under-developed people to under-developed countries".

Hard practice—our tradition in the Western world or the European enrea. These two countries have established normal relations and committed themselves to closer co-operation. The close relations now existing between Australia and Japan—two countries quite recently at war with each other—are certainly a welcome change from relations during the 1939-45 war.

Japan has now become the biggest purchaser of Australian exports. We rank second customer in the exports of Japan and we look to increasingly friendly links between our two fast developing countries.

Indonesia successfully overcame the Communist attempt to seize power. Its new government is concentrating on plans for economic recovery and development. A very difficult task lies ahead of them. Already there are attempts being made to give practical assistance from a based on the rational use of resources, and conceived in the interests of the community.

Stability brings progress. In South East Asia it is in countries enjoying stability where conspicuously we find development occurring, rapid change and reform and a sense of national vitality, and where forces of modernisation are most apparent.

I conclude by speaking of goals that were set out in one of the documents which emerged at the Manila Conference, "Goals of Freedom"—"To be free from agression; to conquer hunger, illiteracy and disease; to build a region of security, order and progress; to seek reconciliation and peace throughout Asia and the Pacific."

If we can live up to those goals, all of us, not only Australia but others in the region, then I believe we shall be doing our job. And the encouragement you can give to those of us who have the opportunities through the power of Government to help in these things, I say from my colleagues in the Government, "thank you".

FROM AN EDITORIAL IN "THE AUSTRALIAN", JANUARY 7.

"Mr. Holt flexed his new muscles in a surprisingly statesmanlike manner.

"Confidence, even foresight, shone through his first major setpiece speech since the election. Perhaps the occasion—a Moral Re-Armament conference—had something to do with it, but it was one of his best for a long time.

"If his remarks are anything to go by, there are to be some refreshing lines of approach to affairs in the future, particularly in Asia."

vironment—is to see a need, formulate a solution and push hard to an end. And this is particularly true of course of Americans.

But we shouldn't and we mustn't go into Asia self-righteously selling Western concepts and ways of doing things as the best and only course for those countries who have a history and tradition hundreds of years, perhaps thousands of years, older than that from which we draw our beliefs. And we mustn't assume that ours are the only answers and that they must change fundamentally all the things on which they have built up their beliefs.

We have to recognise the facts of life in Asia and appreciate that, were it not for the firm determination of the United States in South Vietnam and the role Britain played in Malaysia and is continuing to play in that area, Asia would be very different from that which exists today.

Among the more encouraging of recent political developments, I think the following deserve special mention:

The settlement of the long-standing dispute between Japan and Koconsiderable number of countries.

Australia has established in recent years warm relationships with a number of these Asian countries. Even in the confrontation period we retained links of understanding with Indonesia.

Cambodia is certainly not in the American camp but we represent them in South Vietnam. We also represent the US in Cambodia. It is quite an interesting development.

We have developed important and friendly links with Thailand,

Our goal in Asia is one of stability. That is one of our principal goals at any rate. We don't mean by that something passive, conservative or resistant to change. That in itself carries the seeds of instability and indeed we have our own strong sense of national drive and independent spirit, and we have supported movements for national independence in South East Asia. But our concept of stability is a progressive one.

We want in this region a constructive, assured environment in which Governments and administration can plan and carry through, with some certainty, programmes and reforms

UNDER THE LENS-from page 7

There is no permanent sanctity to an ineffectual, corrupt machine that only serves parochial interests, just because it established its right to govern in an election five years ago. If the ruling Party continually exploits government for its private benefit, it can claim no moral superiority over the violence of its attackers.

The country needs inspired and selfless leadership. If the Congress Party still puts its own house in order, it will give a new lease of life to democracy and ordered progress in India. Though undoubtedly difficult for any group of Congress leaders, only the evidence of such a serious attempt will recapture an ability to inspire the nation to the work, burden and travail of modernising the nation. In the alternative, if chaos is to be

In the alternative, if chaos is to be averted, the Congress Government has to give place to a National Government of the best men and women of the country who can govern without always having to look over the shoulders at the diverse demands of a party machine that keeps its power exclusively by dispensing favours.

At the moment it is hard to visualise this eventuality. Perhaps the correlation of political forces after the general elections will make either of the above alternatives feasible.

are underestimating President Johnson's determination?

An interesting further comment on the war in Vietnam came recent-

the war had become a battle of wills

between two ideological groups, was

it not possible that the Viet Cong

ly from President Obote of Uganda during a public speech in Kampala. In answer to a question on Vietnam, he said the Americans were the only people doing anything. They

nam, he said the Americans were the only people doing anything. They were actually assisting South Vietnam which, they said, had invited their assistance.

"The others are talking," the President continued. "Resolutions about the withdrawal of troops and negotiations will continue to be passed, but nobody is going to ask the Americans to withdraw from Vietnam."

Economic crisis subdues Europe

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

Africa rebuffs Viet Cong envoys

FROM VERE JAMES

present a 19-page memorandum for the Organisation for African Unity

outlining the aims and objectives of the National Liberation Front, its

A Viet Cong mission has recently visited several African states to

FROM PIERRE SPOERRI

Genevo

Nairobi

For the first time in many years a wave of fear is sweeping over Europe—the fear of a new world economic crisis.

Statistics are not always helpful in such a situation. If a French poll publishes the fact that 42 per cent of all Frenchmen expect that unemployment will rise in the next six months, the talk of crisis will no doubt increase. The same happens in Germany where, according to another poll, more than 60 per cent of the population expect a grave economic crisis to come.

political wing.

munist Party.

The seven-man delegation, accord-

ing to one report, included four

Frenchmen who were understood to

be members of the French Com-

At Nairobi Airport they informed

newsmen that they had just had a

six-week "highly secret" tour of the

Somali Republic, the Congo (Kin-

shasa) and "some countries" in East

exception to the activities of the mission, stating: "We in Africa are

neither partisans for the North nor

for the South; for imperialism or

Communism. We are partisans for

peace. Let the parties involved in

the Vietnam conflict start negotia-

tions to end the war instead of send-

An editorial pointed out that since

ing delegations to Africa."

Kenya's Daily Nation took strong

For Germany and France this is a new kind of talk while in Britain the economic crisis and the drastic measures to fight it have made headlines for months. In Italy the recent floods have caused destruction amounting to about one third of the annual national budget. This will mean austerity for people for some time.

Since the economic chaos of the 'thirties, the fear of unemployment and the misery resulting from it has been one of the great driving forces of the left in Europe. Therefore the growing unemployment figures in Germany (expected to rise in January and February to half a million), and in France and Britain are quite alarming and the wave of fear is understandable.

At the same time one must stress the difference that exists between the present situation and that of 35 years ago. This time in most of the gov-

Continued on next page

The week in Asia

KARACHI — Russia is reported to have agreed to supply Pakistan with 15 high power transmitters—10 for West and five for East Pakistan.

PYONGYANG — North Korean Premier Kim Il Sung has agreed to the unification of North and South Korea provided US troops are withdrawn from South Korea.

KUALA LUMPUR — At least two million people have been affected by

million people have been affected by the worst floods in Malaysia's history. A state of emergency has been declared in two eastern states which have been isolated by flood waters. Forty thousand people have been evacuated so far.

*

LAHORE — Rationing was introduced in Rawalpindi and Islamabad due to shortage of wheat in the area. All bakeries in these cities were closed.

*

TOKYO — Former propaganda chief Tao Chu was dragged through the streets of Peking to a "Down with Tao Chu" rally by Red Guards, reported the Japanese paper "Asahi Shimbun".

*

KUWAIT — The ruler of Kuwait, Sheikh al-Sabbah, and President Nasser of the UAR are to exchange visits within the coming months.

PEKING — Huge banners were put up in Tien-An-men Square demanding that Chinese Premier Chou Enlai be burnt alive, reported AFP.

MACAO — Anti-Communist labour unions hoisted Kuomintang Chinese flags in defiance of a Macao City Council Ordinance. The tiny Portugese colony has barely recovered from pro-Communist rioting last month.

VIENTIANE — The General Election for the 59-member Laos Assembly strengthened the Army's political power and weakened opposition to the neutralist Premier, Prince Souvanna Phouma, according to diplomatic sources.

CAIRO — A press conference called by the Secretary General of the Afro-Asian Solidarity Organisation, Mr. Yusuf Sibai, broke up in confusion following a clash between Chinese and Soviet representatives.

HIMMAT, January 13, 1967

ernments, labour and trade union men have an important part in formulating policy and they are cooperating with the best economists to find a remedy.

The other new element is that the present recession comes at the end of an unprecedented "boom" which has lasted for a very long time. In a way the recession is also due to definite policies carried out by Ministers of Finance and Presidents of national banks who are afraid that continued expansion and the inflation connected with it would endanger the whole of the future economy.

For the men who are losing their jobs or for the foreign workers who return home without renewed contracts (300,000 Italian workers have left from Germany alone this Christmas without expecting to return), this economic argument does not make the situation easier.

Such a trend demands men of vision and courage at the helm of affairs. If such leadership is forth-

coming and the mood of passive hopelessness can be overcome, the present evolution need not give cause for despair. The needs of mankind are growing daily. More industrial capacity will be needed to answer these needs. Therefore unemployment is not only unnecessary, but economically wrong in the long run.

A growing number of economists, politicians and ordinary men are conscious of this fact. And inside and outside the international organisations dealing with the world economy, new methods and ways of thought are being prepared. The year 1967 will show if these measures will keep pace with events.

Ceylon's response to ration cut

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Colombo

The country is responding positively to the ration cut of the Ceylon Government following the Prime Minister's appeal for austerity in the

At Dodangaslanda, the Prime Minister was interrupted many times during a by-election propaganda meeting by several people who walked up to him and surrendered their rice ration books. Many want to pay for the free ration that is being issued and arrangements have been made to credit them to the Food Commissioner's account.

The Prime Minister in a broadcast to the nation said, "We are at a momentous period in this island's

history. I do not feel that by waiting for food, particularly rice, from foreign climes or for money in the way of frequent assistance we could really be a free nation. We would be before long jeopardizing our freedom-unless we resolve to use this situation to our betterment. I think personally this is a blessing in disguise and let this be the start of an all out war against want."

The opposition parties, meanwhile,

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FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

want the Government to dissolve Parliament and hold fresh elections to seek a mandate from the people about the ration cut. The no-confidence motion against the Government was defeated with ease. According to newspaper reports, the opposition is divided on the rice crisis. Mrs. Bandaranaike's SLPP wants to resort to democratic measures like heavy campaigning on the issue at the forthcoming by-elections. Dr. Perera's Trotky Party wants a firmer line even resorting to extra parliamentary measures. The Communist Party also wants to follow Mrs. Bandaranaike's policy.

The Women's Unions and Sangha have thrown in their lot with the Government and appealed to the citizens to co-operate.

Meanwhile, under emergency powers, a rabble rouser could be jailed from between three months to twenty years.

Mini cars and mini carta

FROM GORDON WISE

Mini is a "with it" word in Britain. You have the mini car, the mini skirt, a mini bus. And now at the year's end came an announcement that Britain was to launch a mini satellite into orbit.

As The Daily Mail editorialised, "The real danger comes when minimindedness creeps into more abstract standards. Would we be content to discover that Britain had become a land of mini freedoms? Can we allow Magna Carta to be modified into the mini carta?"

It is tempting, when standards are difficult to attain, to lower the standards rather than heighten behaviour. There could be a connection between this mini approach to life, a whittling down of standards, and the current state of prison escapes.

Some of Britain's legislators and administrators seem hell-bent-almost literally—on creating a permissive society, a society of mini morals. Easier divorce, abortion and homosexuality are all on the way.

Prison warders complain that they have not had the official backing they deserve. If in doubt don't be too severe-and an escapist mentality seems to pervade even the pri-

A more positive aspect of this trend has been the recent development of a personal or mini radar set weighing about a pound which will market at an inexpensive price. This set will be of great value to educators, for incapacitated persons, for safety while driving and so on.

Where Britain needs to become big-minded is in the follow-through of such inventions. Many outstanding British ideas have been marketed by other countries, for the sheer lack of a follow-through.

-The week elsewhere-

TEXTILE EXPORTS UP

BRUSSELS-Indian textile exports to the European Common Market countries rose from 4.5 million dollars in 1965 to an estimated 6 million last year, states a report from Brussels. Nevertheless, India missed opportunities to increase her sales following devaluation; she fulfilled only 70 per cent of the German quota and under one third of the French.

The removal of customs barriers

among the seven Europen Free Trade Association countries on January 1 will face Indian exporters with stiffer competition.

COPPER CRISIS

LONDON-Railway communications with Zambia and the Congo-major sources of the world's copper-are being threatened by guerrilla and political action. Guerrilla raids on

Continued on next page

The week in India.

PATNA - Police fired, killing 9 and injuring 58, when a 20,000-strong mob attacked the Bihar Chief Minister's residence. The riot began when students demonstrated against "police excesses" at Muzaffpur.

LUCKNOW - Work in the UP State Secretariat was almost completely paralysed as the non-gazetted officers' strike entered its fifth week. Nearly 2000 of the strikers, who want better pay, have been arrested and over 4000 suspended or dismissed. Up to 80 per cent of non-gazetted officers in many states responded to the All-India Federation of State Government Employees' call for a "quit work day".

SHILLONG - The self styled "supreme commander" of the Mizo National Front's Western Command. J. F. Manliana, was arrested near Pathar Khandi police station.

GAUHATI - Families had to evacuate when a well of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission at Rudrasagar caught fire. A Russian expert was

called in to advise the fire fighting squads.

NEW DELHI - Mr. Benediktov, Soviet Ambassador to India, is reported to have urged India to seek better relations with Pakistan on the first anniversary of Tashkent.

DURGAPUR - One person died and five were hurt when a gas pipeline in the Durgapur Steel Plant caught fire during repair work.

HYDERABAD - Mr. A. M. Thomas, Minister for Defence Production, said that a factory to make radar and micro-wave equipment would be set up soon, mainly to serve the Indian Air Force.

MADRAS - Russia is to send experts to help the Madras Government set up a prefabricated housing plant.

CALCUTTA - Orissa has sent 15,000 tons of rice to West Bengal in response to the request of the Bengal State Government.

AGRA — Prabhudutt Brahmachari, sought the permission of Gorakhsa Abhyan Samiti to burn himself to death. He has been fasting for 50 days against cow-slaughter.

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

Angola from across the Congo border have led to Portugal suspending rail traffic on the Benguela Railway which carries about one third of Zambia's copper exports. Congo President Mobutu's dispute with the formerly Belgian-operated Union

DPIPES AND TUBES DENGINEERING

SHRIRAM

PVC

Miniere has held up exports from the anga exports 300,000 tons of copper annually and Zambia over 600,000.

province of Katanga. Relations between Zambia and Portugal are also strained following border incidents; this could lead to difficulties on Zambia's only other rail outlet, through Rhodesia and the Portuguese territory of Mozambique. Kat-



About 44 per cent of Britain's copper comes from these sources.

COST OF VIETNAM

WASHINGTON-President Johnson will ask Congress for 12-15 billion dollars in extra funds for the Vietnam war, according to Senate sources: The United States' current annual defence bill is 58 billion dollars including 7.8 billion used directly for the war in Vietnam.

PODGORNY TO MEET POPE

ROME - Soviet President Nicolai Podgorny is expected to visit Pope Paul this month following an official visit to Rome and other Italian cities -the first meeting between a Pope and a Soviet head of state.

SOVIET YOUTH CHECK

MOSCOW - Twenty-three million Russian youth-members of Komsomol, the Young Communist League -are being ordered to hand in their membership cards so their loyalty can be checked. The mass screening is said to result from Soviet leaders' concern at indiscipline among the



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Political activity in Orissa

from H. P. Mahalik in Cuttack

With the general elections barely five weeks ahead, Orissa is brimming with political activity. The Congress Party which came to power with an absolute majority in the 1961 mid-term elections will have to face very strong opponents this time. Among the opposition parties, The Swatantra Party is likely to be a major headache for the Congress.

The Swatantra Party and the Jana Congress have reached agreement on electoral adjustments to oust Congress from power in Orissa. According to the agreement, the Swatantra Party will contest 15 seats for the Lok Sabha with full support of the Jana Congress which will not con-

test any Lok Sabha seat.

Of the State Assembly seats, Jana Congress will contest 48 seats while the Swatantra Party will contest 100 seats. The Jana Congress will not set up candidates in 80 Assembly constituencies which Swatantra will contest with full backing of the Jana Congress. And the Swatantra Party will not set up candidates in 28 Assembly constituencies where Jana Congress will contest with full support of the Swatantra Party. Both Swatantra and Jana Congress will contest side by side in 20 Assembly constituencies, according to an agree-ment signed at Bhubaneswar between Sri Pabitra Mohan Pradhan and Sri R. N. Singh Deo, Presidents of the Jana Congress and Swatantra Parties respectively.

Sacrificed strongholds

It may be noted that the talks on electoral adjustments between them had failed a few days back. The Jana Congress, it seems, has completely surrendered itself to the Swatantra Party to effect this electoral alliance in order to oust Congress by all means. With that goal in view the Jana Congress has even sacrificed some of its strongholds in favour of the Swatantra Party candidates.

Political observers believe that the Jana Congress has been compelled to take such a decision because of its meagre financial resources which are insufficient to fight even 48 seats on its own strength.

To oust Congress from power the opposition parties are harping on the Central Bureau of Investigation report, the Paradeep port scandal, the students' agitation, Congress misrule leading to financial bankruptcy of the State and above all the rising prices. But all these seem to cut little ice because public memory is very short. And with a number of very small opposition parties like the Communist Party of India, the Jana Congress, the PSP, the SSP and the Jan Sangh contesting the elections, the Congress Party is in an advantageous position over the Swatantra.

Leadership a headache

According to the latest speculation, Congress is sure to win 70 to 75 seats in a house of 140 because of disunity among the opposition parties.

The Congress party is not so worried over its prospects of winning the election battle; its major headache is the problem of leadership. As matters stand now, there are five aspirants to the Chief Ministership -namely Biju Patnaik, Biren Mitra, Nilamoni Routray, Sadasib Tripathy and the PCC Chief Bijoy Kumar Pani. So the trouble will begin in the Congress Party after the elections and not before. The dissensions in the Party have been shelved for the time being to achieve a spectacular victory in the general elections.

The Swatantra Party has enough funds but no organisation. There are no active village level workers to carry its manifesto to the masses. Though it would retain its seat in the ex-states areas like Phulbani, there is little chance of its success in the coastal districts.

The PSP and the Jana Congress leaders, who were the brains behind the long drawn-out students' agitation in the State and the furore against Biju Patnaik and Biren Mitra in the State Assembly as well as in the Parliament, have failed to reach agreement among themselves on electoral seats.

The SSP and the Jan Sangh are expected to get one seat each with the CPI retaining its present strength (three seats). In that case the ruling party will again have the majority to form a government.

Election Winds by ANTENNA

Shock in Patiala

One of the biggest shocks for the Congress hobbyhorse in Punjab is the reported decision of the Maharaja of Patiala to stand as an Independent from Patiala-the seat of his family's hoary lineage. The Maharaja, who is at present India's Ambassador in Rome, has been connected with a number of sports organisations. In the event of a Congress-Akali tie, the Maharaja, it is rumoured, may be the most "acceptable" candidate for Chief Minister.

A Nehru Challenges

Mrs. Rajen Nehru, wife of the Allahabad Vice-Chancellor, has decided to contest the Farrukhabad Lok Sabha seat which is now represented by the volatile and irrepressible Dr. Rammanohar Lohia. Dr. Lohia has never lost a single opportunity in the last many years to pelt the Nehru image with his brickbats. A frontal challenge to him by a Nehru will therefore bristle with interest. Dr. Lohia may, it is felt, be obliged to change his constituency.

Chief Minister?

The charismatic Maharani of Jaipur has sent Congress dovecotes fluttering in Rajasthan by her decision to stand for both the Parliament seat she now represents (Jaipur city) and an Assembly seat. Her desire to make a bid for an Assembly seat is interpreted as a demonstration of her party's confidence in itself as a viable alternative to Rajasthan's 20-year Congress rule. Leading her party's men for the Assembly, the Maharani seems Chief Ministerial timber more than ever.

Crown for Sale?

Congress President Kamaraj has not given up yet his pleadings with former Finance Minister Krishnamachari to stand for Parliament. TTK had earlier announced his intention to retire from politics. One sees in the Congress President's efforts, hints of personal consolidation. TTK is known to be a particular confidante and comrade of Mr. Kamaraj. The kingmaker knows, perhaps, that Continued on page 20

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DOES THE CONGRESS PARTY DESERVE TO BE RE-ELECTED?

Yes! writes M. Gupta of Calcutta 16
-first prize winner

YES, IT DOES, BECAUSE -

1. When no other newly independent country succeeded in achieving even a semblance of stability, it has given India a stable government disproving false prophets who predicted the complete collapse of the administration after the departure of the British.

2. It has succeeded in maintaining an oasis of democracy in the surrounding desert of dictatorship.

3. It has instilled a sense of self-respect among the masses.

4. It has shown in two crises that it can rise to the occasion and carry the country with it.

5. In spite of the curtailment of certain rights under certain circumstances, it allows more freedom of expression and association than the other countries which surround it.

6. Compared to its success in various

fields its failures are insignificant.

Sabotaged efforts

7. Ever since Congress assumed power it has been working against insuperable difficulties inside the country and outside; the power blocks have alternatively patted it on the back and decried it; the opposition parties, knowing that the Congress with its noble tradition behind it, will not ban them have spread disaffection among the have-nots and sabotaged most efforts to improve agriculture and industry.

8. No Government anywhere in the world has ever been able to fulfil all its promises and the much-publicised failures of the Congress are no more peculiar to it than to any other.

9. It is easy to castigate the party in power for its omissions and commissions when those who do so have no responsibility to discharge.

10. No other party, by itself, can form a government, far less speak of a stable government.

11. If it be possible for several parties of the right and left to form some sort of an alliance there will be no common ideology and different parties will pull in different directions and there will be a more disunited government.

12. If the so-called rightist parties join hands and assume power it will try to take the country back to the medieval age of overlords and serfs and dissipate national resources in matters like ban on cow slaughter.

13. If the leftist parties can forge a united front, they will completely stifle the voice of opposition, nay, liquidate it and convert human beings into machines for carrying out the orders of the party bosses who, because of extra-territorial loyalties, will pull the country away from its moorings in an effort to bring it with-

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in the ambit of international Communism and convert it into a vassal state for neo-colonialists.

14. Assuming that the Congress with its pre-independence record, its party organisation and following, its experience in administration even before the transfer of power, has failed to live up to its promises to the people, the opposition who can lay claims to none of these, who have always followed a negative policy, who have taught their followers to rise against all forms of discipline, mental, moral and social and practise mass destruction of national property cannot galvanise the same trouble-shooters to take to constructive activities and achieve even a fraction of what the Congress has achieved.

viewpoint

Entries this week indicated very strong views for and against. The competition drew many spirited contributions from Chandigarh to Ooty, Pondicherry to Porbandar—Ed.

> YES 27% NO 70% UNDECIDED 3%

No! says Rajesh Chandra of New Delhi - second prize

THERE WAS A TIME when the Congress represented the independence movement in our country. It stood for very high ideals, and was led by dedicated men. Over the last two decades however, the Congress Party has progressively degenerated into a club for unscrupulous persons of all shades of political opinion. Membership of the organisation and Congress tickets for legislatures are now sought by persons with the sole object of securing quick political and pecuniary gain.

During past General Elections the Congress has managed to dupe the electorate by relying heavily for support on the uneducated rural masses, who have been "bribed" by various legislative measures, and by the rise in prices of agricultural products. Though no one may dispute the desirability of some legislative measures that have been introduced, the overall story of government in India today presents a sorry spectacle. A remarkable system of controls, res-

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trictions, quotas and licences has been engineered into our system of government, with the ulterior object of being able to create patronage, and the means to reward dishonest leaders of groups who are willing to mislead their followings into giving continued support to the Congress.

The existence in the Congress members of persons of radically different political hues is immoral. Not only does it reflect the basic dishonesty of persons who have joined an organisation, the ideals of which they do not believe in, but it also shows the utter dishonesty or helplessness of the Congress organisation which is either powerless, or has no intention of throwing out persons who do not believe in its professed

A state has come when honest men cannot help feeling that the future of democracy in India is dependent on the dissolution of the Congress Party. The Congress as it is today is merely a ruling junta. It is a power and money club, with a membership of a majority of persons who neither believe, nor practise its professed objectives. On merits it has no right to be returned to power, though it may succeed once again in getting re-elected by its dubious machinations which are not clear to a majority of our illiterate electorate.

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by Rusi Modi*

INDIA LOST THE RUBBER against the West Indies in a three-match series when they were defeated by an innings and 45 runs in the second Test at Calcutta. The toss was coveted by both captains. Sobers won it and enjoyed it for the duration of the match. It was a good toss to win. The wicket took spin but not to the extent our batsmen made it out to be. The wicket at no stage was vicious or dangerous.

Sobers equals record

The most enjoyable part of the match was Sobers' fine innings of 69 in 75 minutes, which sparkled like fizz in a glass of golden champagne, On the first day India did well to restrict the West Indies score to 212 for 4 in 300 minutes, but thereafter Sobers gave a superb exhibition in the art of batsmanship, revealing his versatility and class by adjusting his game to suit the occasion. He revelled in cuts and strokes off his toes, which were out of this world.

The statistically-minded might be interested to know that Sobers has now equalled John Reid's record of playing in 58 consecutive Test matches.

It was a joy to see Nurse, possessed of the highest skill, use his feet beautifully. Hunte batted well, exhibiting once again his cool temperament and tremendous concentration. Kanhai's innings was scratchy, and never inspired any confidence.

I maintain that Sobers coming in at No. 6 is a great blunder. As the greatest batsman in contemporary cricket he should bat higher up. Whoever heard of Bradman, Hammond or Compton bat so low down in the batting order? Actually, at Calcutta. Sobers came in at No. 7! Had Hall not stayed with him, he would certainly have run out of partners. But to quote Sir Neville Cardus: "Fortune runs after competence in this world more often than not." I can find no

o Mr. Modi played for India in 17 Test Matches ending with an average of 46. He is described in WIS-DEN (1965) as "probably the best ... and most technically informed critic Indian cricket has yet produced".

convincing reason for Sobers to go so low down in the batting order.

From the Indian side, Bedi, Surti and Chandrasekhar bowled well. Venkataraghavan was off colour, and when you take four spinners in the side, one of them is bound to be under-bowled. Bedi has a nice easy action and should do well if he keeps his arm a little higher up like our great Vinoo Mankad. But I must say his fielding is not up to the mark. Of all the departments, fielding is the easiest to be proficient in, and young Bedi must work hard and improve his fielding. Australian cricket is the most organised in the world, and they seldom select a player who is a bad fielder, however good he may be in other departments.

Pataudi, Borde to blame

After bowling out the West Indies for 390, India made a good beginning and were 89 for 1 at one stage. The slow wicket frustrated Hall and Griffith. They could not extract any pace from the wicket but Gibbs and Sobers bowled well. Gibbs bowled over the wicket to the left-hander Surti, and Venkataraghavan would do well to emulate him. He bowled

over the wicket throughout the match except for a few overs to Pataudi in the first innings, which is ample proof that the wicket

was not vicious.

Lloyd, a back-of-the-hand leg spinner, also plunged into the fray, and his first Test victim was the Nawab of Pataudi.

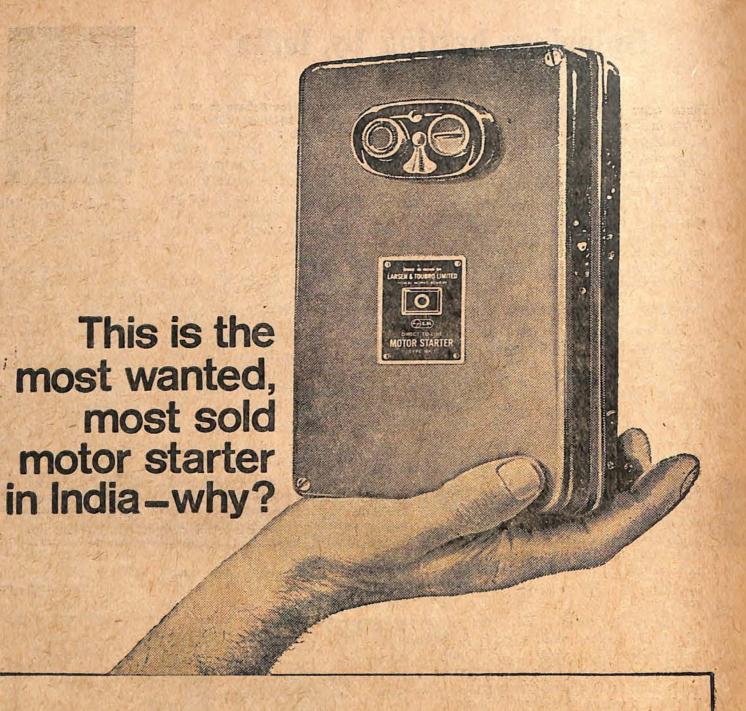
The Indian batting was disappointing. I blame the two stalwarts Pataudi and Borde for the Indian debacle, for their batting was spineless. In both the innings they made a gift of their wicket. From the Indian side the best innings came from Hanumant Singh. Jaisimha made plain to all present that he is mortally scared of Hall even on the slow Gardens wicket. He is just not suited to open the innings.

After all, class batsmen are reared on fast true wickets, and odd as it may appear class bowlers too are a product of such wickets. But we never seem to learn from history. Sydney Barnes, the finest bowler ever, actually gave up cricket more because of the ease with which he was getting wickets than advancing years. Barnes once said: "The way

Continued on page 21



HIMMAT, January 13, 1967



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HIMMAT, January 13, 1967

West Indies resumption saluted

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN CALCUTTA

Eight West Indies test cricketers including Hunte, Hall, Gibbs and Lloyd, and two Indian test players, attended a special performance of the dramatic demonstration, "India Arise", two days after the orgy of violence and arson that disrupted the second Test Match and, according to reports, nearly led to the closure of the whole tour.

Speaking to them at the end of the performance, Rajmohan Gandhi said, "I want to thank the West Indies cricketers for their decision to resume the match. I honour and salute you. By doing this you have not only permitted tens of thousands of ordinary people to enjoy a great game, you have not only done something for the game of cricket, you have done something for democracy in India. You have played a notable and noble part in the battle between good and evil, and have shown bravery and statesmanship."

Gandhi went on to say, "Every single country—and only God knows which is better and which worse—waits for the new type of man who knows how to bring an answer in home, factory, office, parliament and the playing fields. Why shouldn't the West Indies take a pioneering lead in this new type of man? You

have shown us convincingly you can

"In the coming days please teach us in our country how modern man is meant to live. We have lost our way and you can teach it to us, and teach us how to live as brothers and sisters and help us end the hate in our land and to become a nation that can give something to the world."

Clive Lloyd, outstanding new player on the tour said, "I shall never forget this evening all my life." Hall commented, "You should have this show put on the screen."

New initiatives from Calcutta

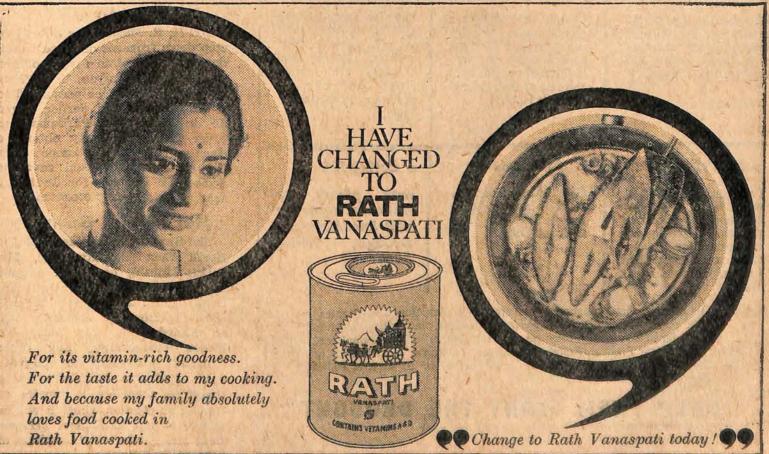
FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN CALCUTTA

A New Year conference of trade union officials, church leaders, students and teachers decided here on action to end the "desperate wave" of strikes, riot and arson which has gripped the city, and to plan how Calcutta could give Moral Re-Armament to the whole of India.

The Metropolitan of India, Pakistan, Burma and Ceylon, the Most Reverend Dr. Lakdasa De Mel, told the MRA force present, "Your coming is an answer to prayer. Calcutta has its unpleasant side. But do not overlook the greatness that there was and still is. Calcutta will respond to all of you."

The Catholic Archbishop of Calcutta, the Most Reverend Albert Vincent D'Souza, told the conference, "Many attempts are being made to secure peace for the world. Up to now they have not succeeded. And why? Because they have left God out. They want justice and peace without God and they shall not have it. That is the difference between you and all the other agencies striving for peace. You have come together, worked together and lived together because you have put God in His proper place. You are bound to succeed."

President of the Tramway Work-



LPE-Aiyars RV, 376 (

ers' Union, Mr. Debu Bose, was present at the evening during which "A Challenge Met", the new documentary film describing the impact of Moral Re-Armament in India, and a new industrial sketch by Kalpana Sharma were presented. Senior officials of the Hind Mazdoor Sabha and representatives of the striking tramway workers were among the fifty trade unionists who took part in the conference and planned how to solve the crisis facing this city.

A two-hour meeting for 150 leaders and members of the Harijan community of Calcutta, some of whom walked many miles to attend, ended near midnight.

Harijan leader Hiralal from Panchgani, Maharashtra, declared, "Civil liberties provided for by the laws of independent India for the Harijans have not brought a new life for the Harijans or for the rest of the country. Moral Re-Armament will help us all. We must apply it and the leaders of India must apply it. My three children have learned more with MRA in seven months than they would have learned in any school in seven years. They have changed and taught me to change."

His 14-year-old daughter, Gouri said, "God gave me the wonderful privilege of living with and learning from the men and women of Moral Re-Armament. But I am not going to forget my people. My life will be given to them and to help them take Moral Re-Armament to the world."

A Brahmin girl from Maharashtra spoke of her commitment to use her life, along with girls like Gouri, and apologised for what the Brahmins had done to the Harijans for centuries.

WINDS-from page 13

the crown may soon want a new claimant. And he would want somebody to back him up in Delhi, while he himself takes his seat in the Madras Assembly. In the event of a Kamaraj-for-PM move, TTK may act as a buffer, resign his Parliament seat and give it to Kamaraj.

Offer to JP

Mr. M. R. Masani has offered to step down from his declared candidature in Rajkot in favour of Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, if the Sarvodaya leader can be persuaded to stand. Rajaji had earlier urged JP to stand for Parliament in order that if no party obtains a clear majority in Parliament after the elections, JP could save the democratic system for India by heading an all-party coalition.

North East Bombay The Swatantra candidate for the

North East Bombay seat, Mr. Girish Munshi, has been advised by Rajaji to withdraw his nomination. The reason given is that since the Bombay electorate will be absorbed by the Menon-No Menon controversy, any other candidate will seem an odd-manout. And the Swatantra Party therefore considers it unwise to contest an election where it will be unable to put ideological perspectives straight in an atmosphere of personality tensions.

SPECIAL CONCESSIONS

PRIME MINISTER'S DROUGHT RELIEF FUND

a POSTAL

Remittances are exempted from payment of Money Order commission and postal and registration charges.

. INCOME TAX

Certain exemptions are made under the Income-tax Act for cash contributions on production of receipts as in the case of the National Defence Fund.

RAILWAY FREIGHT

Gifts to specified consignees of medicines, vitamin tablets, food articles, clothing and blankets are carried free of charge by goods train or by passenger train.

B ENTERTAINMENT TAX

Those arranging benefit shows in aid of the Relief Fund may approach the State Governments concerned for permission and exemption from Entertainment Tax.

CUSTOMS DUTY

Gifts from abroad for relief in scarcity areas are exempted from Customs Duty.

. CHEQUES

may please be made out in favour of Prime Minister's Drought Relief Fund.

The contributions most welcome are foodgrains, tinned vegetables, milk powder, biscuits, multi-vitamin tablets, medicines, clothes and blankets. These may be sent to Bihar Relief Committee, Patna, Uttar Pradesh Relief Committee, Lucknow, local branch of the Citizens Council or Red Cross Society or to Central Relief Committee, New Delhi.

HELP THEM FIGHT THE DROUGHT

1. DA 66/F4

This was a Life)

HAIDAR ALI 1717—1782

HAIDAR ALI, illiterate son of a Moslem soldier of fortune, carved himself an empire in South India. By one step he missed highest greatness: limited in aims and vision, he failed to see how dynastic struggles among India's provincial rulers made foreign conquest certain.

Through courage and military skill, Haidar rose to high command in the army of Chikka Krishnaraj, weak ruler of Mysore. British and French then contended for power in South India. Indian armies were often a rabble. Haidar brought in French officers to train his men, making his army one of the best in the country.

In 1757 Hyderabad's Nizam and Maratta leaders extorted vast tribute from Mysore. His treasury emptied, the Raja could not pay his troops, who mutinied. Haidar Ali was called in to restore order. Helped by his Brahmin secretary, Khanderao, he reorganised the military accounts and put down the mutiny.

Khanderao, with the Raja's help, plotted against Haidar. The plot failed. The treacherous secretary took refuge in the Raja's palace. Haidar promised to treat him "gently as a pet parrot". He kept his word. Khanderao spent the rest of his life in an iron cage, fed on rice and milk.

By 1761, Haidar was effective ruler of Mysore. Through diplomacy and war Haidar added Bendur and the Malabar Coast to his territory. From 1767 he was in repeated conflict with the British based on Madras and their collaborators like the Nawab of Arcot. Haidar defeated several British commanders and once marched within five miles of Madras, forcing the city to sue for peace.

But Haidar could not stop British reinforcements from overseas. As he said himself: "I can ruin their resources by land, but I cannot dry up the sea." At the same time Haidar engaged in constant warfare with the Marattas, the strongest Indian power. He missed the chance of uniting with them to drive the British out.

In June 1782, Haidar fought the last of a series of battles against the British General Eyre Coote. But cancer, not enemy action, took his life not long after. He left his successor, Tipu, a full treasury and a first-rate army.

MUCH ADO ABOUT NOTHING

I am a real regular reader of your weekly magazine. Here I wanted to indicate the mistake made by your reporter under the title, "This was a Life" on December 2. You quote one of Shakespeare's titles as, "Love's Labour Lost". But the title must be "Love's Labour's Lost". I here point out your mistake like Shakespeare's clown pointed out the mistakes committed by noblemen.

S. BALASUBRAMANIAN

Trichy 1

"TANTRA"

The noble "mantra" of a fast or hunger-strike which the great Mahatma introduced has degenerated into a "tantra" of political and communal expediency.

No sensible democracy undertakes fasts-unto-death and burning human beings with petrol or even tolerates it. It is high time that the Government knew how to govern not only with an iron hand but also with a warm heart.

G. M. JAGTIANI

Bombay 1

REAP WHAT IS SOWN

Granted that HIMMAT is right and we are "preoccupied with the wrong issues" and that men like Sant Fateh Singh and the Shankaracharya of Puri are only leading us straight into the morass by establishing themselves as "parallel governors of our land"; it may, perhaps, not be wholly inappropriate to point out that the "methods" used by them are practically the same as the ones used by Mahatma Gandhi and the Congress to coerce Britain into giving India her independence. It is in the logic of things that the children should reap what has been sown by the parents.

K. MAHADEV

Madras 4

LESSON UNLEARNT

It is high time that our Government had a new look at our foreign policy. Recently in the UN Security Council elections, 12 out of the 13 Arab countries, including the UAR, were reported to have voted against us despite India's support for them on the Israeli question. We continue to cling to the concept of non-alignment in spite of the bitter lesson learned during China's attack in 1962 when we had no friends to give outright support in Asia or Africa, except Malaysia.

DR. L S. MENON Newcastle-upon-Tyne, UK

Letters

INDIAN DIPLOMACY

We have been fairly lucky so far in having had reasonably intelligent mento head the External Affairs Ministry at the political level, but this has been due to sheer coincidence rather than design. If we want to give a more pragmatic and intelligent direction to our foreign policy, it is important that political parties, more particularly the Congress, should nominate intelligent young men to make a thorough study of foreign affairs.

Persons groomed in this manner will do well when called upon to shoulder neavier responsibilities in the national interest.

RAJESH CHANDHA

New Delhi 11

DISGUISED BLESSING?

The Johnson Administration's recent stalling on food aid should be taken as a blessing in disguise. Our Ministers, instead of flying to USA for more aid will do well to remove the unnecessary controls—direct or indirect—and give all facilities and incentives to the tillers of our soil to produce and sell their products freely, so that in years to come, we may become self-dependent in food.

R. NARAYANAN

Calcutta 1

ON THE UP-AND-UP

Just a brief line to express my deep appreciation of Rajmohan Gandhi's article, "Will There Be New Days?" (HIMMAT, December 30). I have the impression he is getting better and better all the time.

ARTHUR MACHADO

Bangalore 25

CRICKET from page 17

to make a bowler is to put him on a wicket that is fast and true." An even coating of grass both at Bombay and Calcutta would have been ideal. Our authorities are making a mockery of the game by providing closely cropped wickets.

Indian cricket over the last few years has made good progress, but lately I find that indiscipline is creeping in the side. Some favourites of the Board break rules with full connivance of the Board officials and unless this is checked immediately, we will run into trouble. It is time friendship and personal considerations are set aside, and only the good of cricket is given top priority.



Red blood in China

by Rajmohan Gandhi

THE BLOOD now being spilled in China should lead Communists and anti-Communists to fresh thinking.

Some think that Mao Tse-tung is dead and has been for a while. Certain wise men found a number of technical defects in the much publicised picture of Mao swimming in the Yangtse with five of his colleagues. If his death has in fact taken place, its concealment, when exposed, will damage the Peking regime and hurt the Communist cause the world over.

If, as is more likely, he is alive, his own confidence in Communism and its adequacy for mankind must have been seriously shaken by the latest events in China.

Men who have fought for their beliefs as brothers, men who have shared together the bitter bread of revolution for decades, men who have stuck together through dark days and bright, now seem determined to destroy one another.

Showdown begun

Mao, we are told, wants Liu Shao-chi, head of the Chinese state and for years regarded as his closest colleague, to be stripped of position and influence. We are told further that he is using teenage boys and girls in their thousands and more to do this. Now it seems that Liu has his followers too who are loyal and prepared for a showdown. And if the Japanese and Czech news agencies are to be believed-and there is no evidence why they should not bethe showdown has begun. It has resulted in violent death, torture, mutilation and the extremest forms of man's cruelty to man.

A million Communist hearts in China must wonder if this end is what they and their fathers struggled and sacrificed for. They must burn with a desire to see a change and to find a cure for jealousy, hate and violence.

Where can they turn for this answer? Suppose you were a Chinese Communist, young or old. Suppose you were Mao Tse-tung

yourself. And suppose further that you were genuine about finding the next logical step for the Communist revolution—something that would build quality and prosperity without setting brother against brother. To which nation would you go for an example of the answer?

Some of us Indians might find it easy to shake our heads at the Chinese happenings. But I am not sure that a Chinese Communist visitor in India would cable back to his colleagues and say, "Let us follow the Indian way. I see here a revolution that works."

Pattern?

Can today's Japan be a model for the searching Chinese Communist? Despite her extraordinary economic progress and the undoubted and unexampled qualities of the Japanese people the answer I fear is no. Japan would need to find a remedy for her internal corruptions as well as a commitment to transform life in the whole of Asia before a dedicated Communist would regard Japanese society as a pattern.

The same must be said about America, West Europe and Britain. And also about the Soviet Union.

Many will feel that to attempt to create on Indian soil a revolutionary answer for China would be a mere dream. It may sound impossible but I don't see why the effort should not be made. We have the same problems as China. If we can achieve the satisfaction of the needs of our crores of people through a revolution of care and concern we would startle the people of China and win them.

Such an aim will interest our common people. They believe that India is destined for greatness. They are not convinced that India's place in the march of nations is towards the rear. Our young men and women will want to use their energy for a big enough target like this. Our workers, a number of whom toil and sweat with a constancy and patience unequalled in many parts of the world, will be interested in such an aim.

And why not an army of changed Indian capitalists confronting China's Communist leaders with a new type of businessman? A man who regards neither his time nor his money as his own, whose motive is the unselfish mobilisation of manpower for the benefit of all men. Such a man would convey to the Chinese Communists that changing capitalists is cheaper and better for all concerned than liquidating them.

Anyone who proposes patience with injustice will not stand China's scrutiny or interest for more than a fraction of a second. What will intrigue China is a revolution that makes men passionate for something far more than hate and revenge. Men and women pouring out their lives to liberate the hidden talents of the masses of our people and who open the locked hearts of our people will immediately command the attention of China.

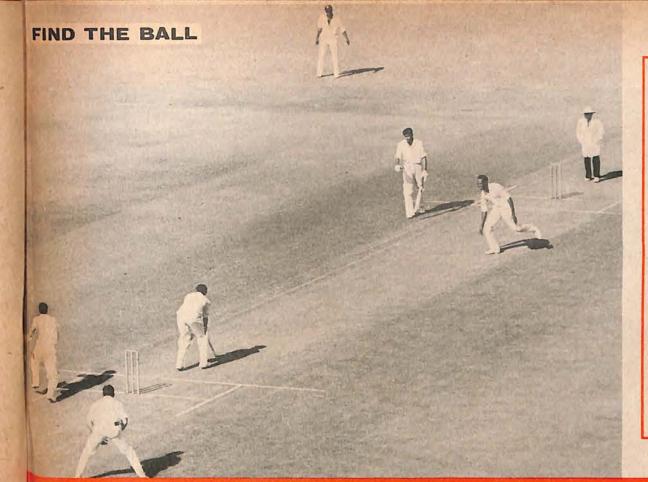
And it is not necessary that the Chinese will wait until they see a doubling or quadrupling of our national income before they follow a lead we might set. All that is required is a resolute attempt by a number of our people in some field of our national life based on the revolution of Moral Re-Armament.

Whip and bullet

Any group of men and women in India who can honestly say that they have found in their lives and work an answer to jealousy, and hate have something to give to Peking.

The whip or bullet cannot force men to behave like brothers. Nor can the philosophy of materialistic capitalism. Today's India does not have many examples of people rising with instant response to answer the need or the cry of a fellow Indian.

Yet we have the opportunity now to multiply such instances and, if they are genuine, to project them before the world.



FIND THE BALL COMPETITION NO: 4 WIN Rs. 50

How to play: The ball in this cricket action picture 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 "Find the Ball", c/o Himmat. 294, Bazargate Street, Bombay 1., by Monday January, 23rd.

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.

Competion No: 3 showing the ball will be published in the January 20th issue.

Name	
Audress	



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The winner of competition no:2 in the issue of December 30th is S.Rajendra Nath of Spring Haven, Spring Road, Trivandrum 1., who came the nearest at 7 millimetres from the ball.



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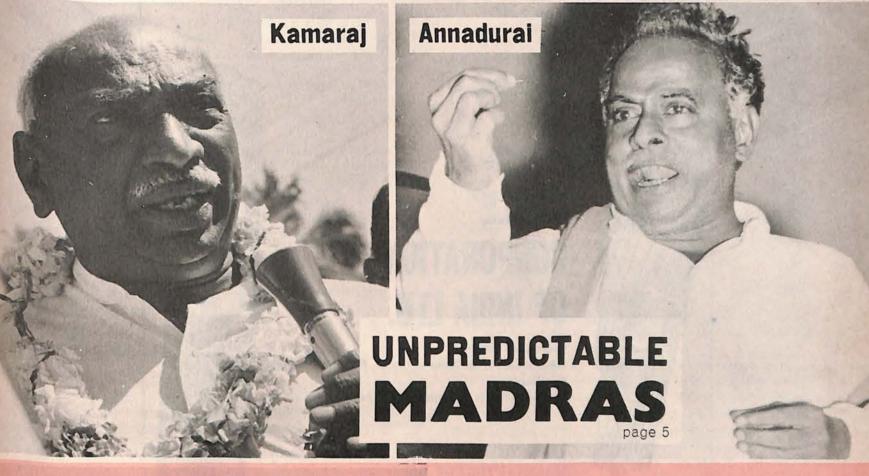
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Asia's New Voice VOL 3 NO 12

FRIDAY JANUARY 20





CONVULSIONS IN CHINA

What is Chou up to?

page 17

Rajmohan Gandhi

"END THIS MISERY & INJUSTICE" Page 22