



What's the difference between airlines?



**Experience, for one thing.
(And that means everything.)**

To you.

After all, experience is what flying is all about. It's also what we're all about.

True, there are many other things we can promise you. For example, we have more flights to more places than any other airline. Pan Am Jet Clippers® serve 128 cities in 88 lands on 6 continents. Our menu is by *Maxim's of Paris*. We have movies to be seen and music to be heard on most of our flights between the U.S.A. and Europe* between Hawaii and the U.S.A. and between Hawaii and the

Philippines. All very important to you.

But experience means even more.

It is, in fact, what makes flying one of the joys of this age.

But see for yourself. Come high over the clouds with us—to Beirut, Frankfurt, Rome, Paris, London, Bangkok, Hong Kong, Tokyo, Honolulu, San Francisco, New York.

We can plan every detail of your trip for you. We can make it all easier than it's ever been.

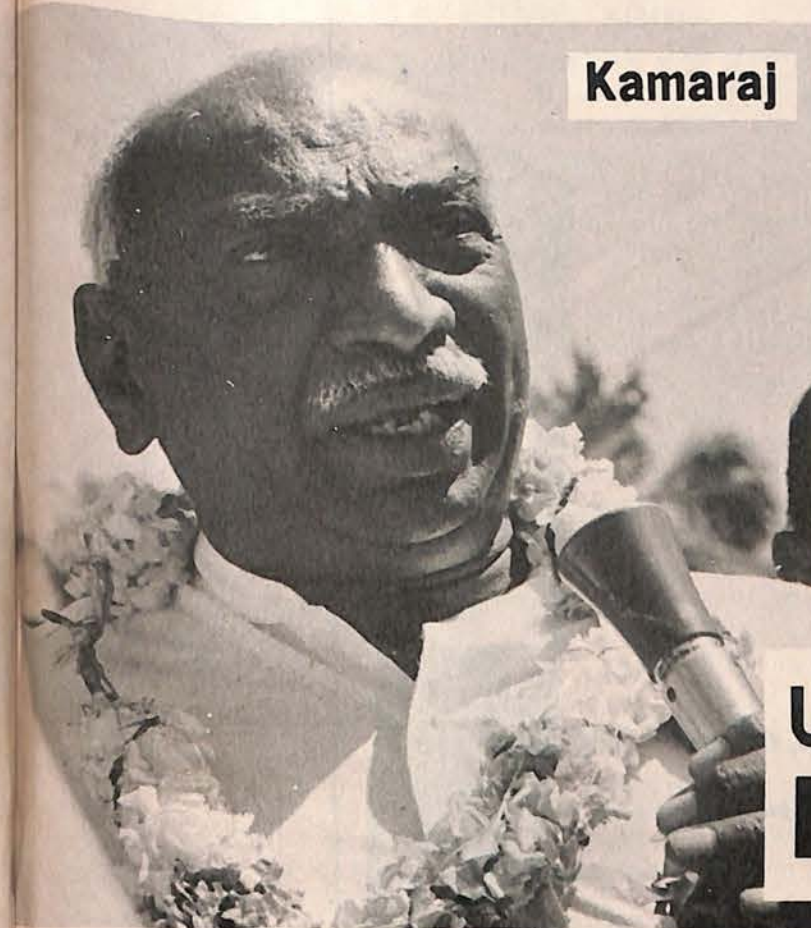
Wherever you go, you'll know you're flying with the very best. And that makes all the difference in the world. Call your Pan Am Travel Agent. Or call us at:

- Calcutta: 42 Chowringhee Road, Tel: 44-3251 (5 lines)
- New Delhi: 39 Hotel Imperial, Tel: 47135, 47139
- Bombay: Taj Mahal Hotel, Tel: 211063-64
- Madras: 8/9 Thambu Chetty Street, Tel: 29301, 23242
- Colombo (Ceylon): Kollupitiya, Tel: 78271

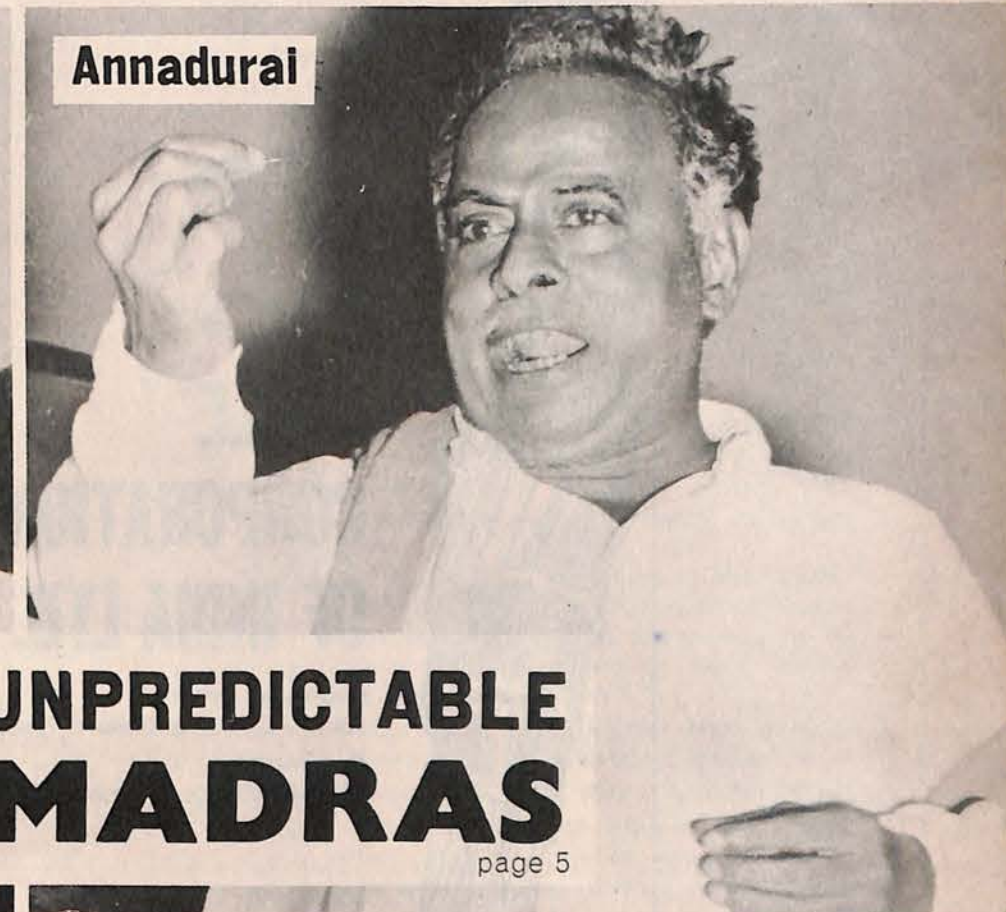
World's most experienced airline
First on the Atlantic First in Latin America First on the Pacific First 'Round the World

* slight surcharge Europe—U.S.A.

JWTPAA 3158



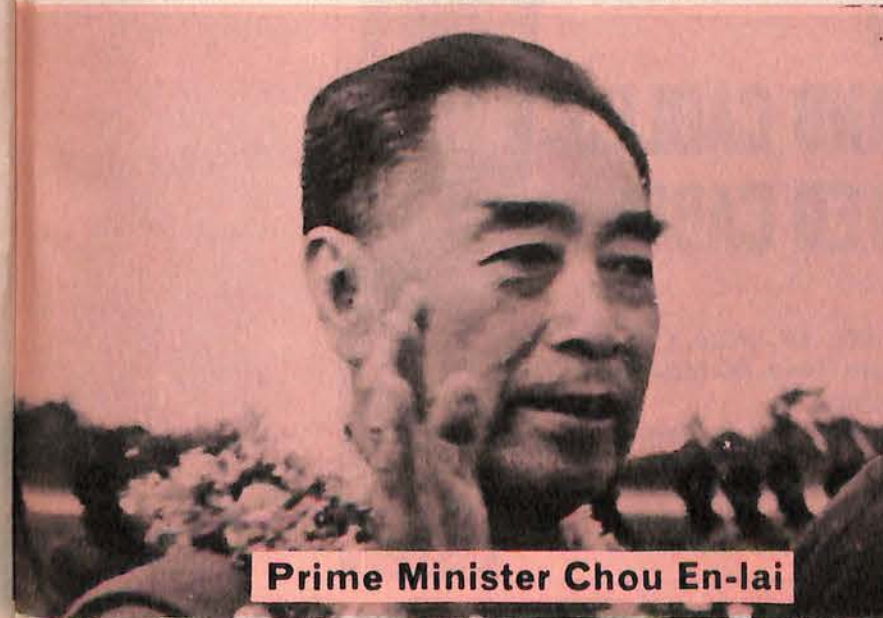
Kamaraj



Annadurai

UNPREDICTABLE MADRAS

page 5



Prime Minister Chou En-lai

CONVULSIONS IN CHINA

What is Chou up to?

page 17

Rajmohan Gandhi
"END THIS MISERY & INJUSTICE" Page 22



CABLE CORPORATION OF INDIA LTD.

Registered Office:
Laxmi Building Ballard Road, Bombay-1 (BR)
Factory:
Borivli (East), Bombay-66 (NB)

MANUFACTURERS OF 'TROPODUR' WIRES AND CABLES AND PAPER INSULATED CABLES

Distributors:- SIEMENS ENG. & MFG. CO., OF INDIA LTD.,
Raj Mahal, Veer Nariman Road, BOMBAY 1 (BR)
TRINITY ELECTRIC SYNDICATE,
154, Princess Street, BOMBAY-2 (BR)
EASUN ENGINEERING CO. LTD.,
5-7, Second Line Beach, MADRAS 1.

SISTA'S-CCI-4



HIMMAT

Asia's new voice

WEEKLY

Bombay Friday January 20 1967

Bull in the china shop

THE EXTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTER'S visit to Indonesia and Burma is important. Here are two great nations who, like India, honeymooned with China and found their love unrequited. Though culturally and traditionally their societies boast much that is common with India, Mr. Chagla should also remember that their relations with India have been through frigid stages.

Burma is clearly moving back from her extreme policy of isolation and strict military rule. General Ne Win has implied that he wants freedom from Communist as well as Western pressures.

Indonesia's sudden escape from Peking's compulsions has led to hopeful new thinking on world issues and an eagerness to take up domestic reconstruction rather than foreign adventures.

India now has a great chance to build with Indonesia, Burma and her other neighbours a continent of unity and progress. It will require us learning how to work with others in a partnership where all feel equally needed.

However, the arrogance in Mr. Chagla's press statement before his departure could damn this task. On the eve of visiting these two vital nations he was quoted as saying that in Asia there were only two countries which really counted—India and China. Japan was equally important but at present it was too "Western oriented".

This could hardly lead Japan, Indonesia and Burma to feel that India needs their co-operation. Mr. Chagla's important mission may have to succeed in spite of him if he thinks and talks like this.

Dragon and bear

RED BEAR AND YELLOW DRAGON are sharpening their claws along the 4150-mile frontier between Russia and China. Thirty-nine Russian divisions are now reported in Soviet Asia, including five armoured divisions recently moved from East Germany. Skirmishes between Russian and Chinese troops have been reported. Last week Soviet Premier Kosygin, after a 7-day tour of border areas, was in the Far East port of Vladivostok alerting the Russian navy.

There can be more than one reason for this build-up of Russian forces in Soviet Asia. Officially it is against sudden Chinese attack. The Trans-Siberian Railway, lifeline of Soviet Asia, presents a vulnerable target within easy striking distance of Chinese missiles or infiltrators. But is a Chinese assault likely whilst the country's leadership are locked in their own conflicts?

Another reason for the Soviet build-up could be to intervene if necessary in China's internal struggle

for leadership. Mao Tse-tung has never been Moscow's man. Recent Russian press articles have denigrated him personally and backed his opponents in the Chinese Communist Party.

Open Russian attack on China is improbable. It would only unite the country behind Mao. But by strengthening her forces on China's border Russia may prevent Mao and Lin Piao from withdrawing troops from the frontier to reinforce their struggle for control in the heart of China.

Soviet preparedness may also serve as a warning to America that Russia would intervene if Chiang Kai-shek were now allowed to unleash his long-awaited attack on the Mainland.

War between Bear and Dragon is not likely at this time. But the Russians will use every pressure to unseat Mao and replace him by Chinese leaders more amenable—or at least less hostile—to the Moscow line. Should Bear and Dragon make it up, if only for a time, the world need be ready for a mighty shift in alignments.

Exporting know-how

IN CONTRAST WITH the dismal instances of frustrated initiatives, red tape and inertia in the development of our domestic economy, it is worth noting that Indian entrepreneurs are having a growing effect on the development of other lands.

In a paper prepared for Members of Parliament recently, it was reported that Indian technical know-how and investment is responsible for setting up 43 industrial plants in 18 countries in Asia, Africa, Europe, North and South America.

Kenya, Nigeria, Ethiopia and Iran top the list. There are other factories in Canada, Ireland and Columbia. The factories, all of which are the result of assistance and investment from the Indian private sector, manufacture a wide range of products.

If sufficient incentives were present considerably more foreign exchange could be earned in this direction. It will need a Government willing to forsake restrictions long held to be sacred and industrialists willing to risk easier and larger profits in the domestic market for the sake of long term goals abroad.

Our swingiest hero

FROM THE STEAMY INTRIGUES of Africa's jungle to the cold war of international conspiracy is a lengthy leap. But swinging on his traditional vine the great Tarzan made it.

For generations the gallant rescuer of helpless damsels and trusted friend of the beasts has delighted and spellbound his admirers, many of them secret. A wholesome warrior and protector of the law, Tarzan in later years managed to involve himself in the struggle of modern ideologies—and on the right side.

Now it is reported that the contract between the syndicators of his comic strip and the estate of his creator, Edgar Rice Burroughs, is not to be renewed. It seems that soon we shall hear his last blood-curdling yodel as he swings into the limbo.

And if this is so, it will be a reluctant hand which pens his epitaph.

Briefly speaking...

It is not the revolution of the wheel that wears it out but the friction.

ANON

Shopping underground

THE JAPANESE HAVE FOUND a novel answer to overcrowding in their cities—the “chikagai”. These are underground communities containing everything—shops, offices, restaurants, cinemas—except housing. There are already 25 below Japanese cities. One in Osaka has 225 shops and restaurants and is visited by 800,000 people daily. Many “chikagai” are connected with underground railways, so shoppers can travel from their homes without coming to the surface at all. Underground sites are around 40 per cent cheaper in Japan’s crowded cities.

CHALTA HAI...



“In keeping with our non-alignment policy, we have accepted three different tenders of three different countries for three different floors.”

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.



CONTESSA

Watch the watchers

SOME CHINA-WATCHERS IN TOKYO are now saying the “opposition” to Mao’s Cultural revolution may have been invented by Mao himself because there must be resistance in order to keep the revolution going. If that is so, what is to stop other observers claiming the China-watchers invented this theory in order to keep themselves in business?

Perhaps more to the point was the comment of US Secretary of State Dean Rusk who said he did not know what was going on in China, “but that doesn’t embarrass me because I don’t think Mao Tse-tung or Lin Piao know either.”

Out of the jungle

IN THE SMALL HOURS before dawn a friend was meeting a plane from London. Among the transit passengers was an elderly lady who adamantly refused the airline’s offer of accommodation at a nearby hotel.

My friend assured her that the hotel was good and the short drive perfectly safe. The lady wavered, then—

“Sorry, I can’t do it,” she said. “Back home I never drive in the dark. It’s not safe.”

“Where is your home?” asked my friend.

“Chicago.”

“Then welcome to civilisation.”

Telephones

THERE ARE NOW OVER 200 million telephones in the world according to a report published in New York. The US has the most telephones but Canadians use them most. The oldest telephone exchange is in the Vatican.

Dominos react

WHO DID U THANT represent when he told a press conference South Vietnam was not vital to the security of other Asian countries? The UN Secretary General said he did not accept the “Domino” theory that if

Saigon fell other countries would fall too.

Some of the “dominos” reacted to Thant’s statement with a formal protest. Six Asian Ambassadors—from Japan, Nationalist China, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines and Thailand—and a South Korean representative, told him US military support was essential to secure their nations against Communist China’s expansion.

Sobers licked

GARY SOBERS, the West Indies cricket captain, will at last be well and truly licked. Barbados, his home island, has produced a postage stamp with his picture on it.

Real estate

THIS YEAR IS THE CENTENARY of one of the biggest real estate deals in history. In 1867 Russia handed over to the United States the 586,000 square mile territory of Alaska—one hundred years a Russian colony. The price was 7,200,000 dollars—less than 12 dollars a square mile. Not till the great gold rush of 1896 did the US get much return for her money. Seven years ago Alaska, with a population of 250,000, became America’s 49th State.

Crazy British

HALF THE HOSPITAL PATIENTS in Britain are psychiatric cases, states Dr. William Newnam in the magazine, Family Doctor. He recommends “music therapy” as part of their treatment as music, he says, has a stabilising effect on people with nervous disorders.

What about “The Nutcracker Suite”?

Competition

NEWS ITEM:

LONDON—Locusts are being bred by pupils at Coalville Grammar School, Leicestershire, for they are studying the locust plague of Biblical times in Egypt and want to see what a swarm looks like.

I hope somebody is keeping a watch on these boys. If they are not careful Britain will start competing with India for importing food grains.

Unpredictable Madras

from K.S. Ramanujam in Madras

Are the people of Madras so really frustrated and angry as is made out by the grand old man of Indian politics, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari? Is the confidence of the DMK-led seven-party opposition alliance that they would sweep the polls warranted? Are the claims of the Congress that the rural electorate is solidly behind them justified? These and very many other fundamental questions will be eagerly canvassed till they are finally disposed of by the election results.

At this moment, with the actual election still four weeks away, Madras presents a highly controversial picture of party politics and personalities.

The ruling Congress Party in the State, free from factions and internal rivalries, has a proud record of industrial progress and all-round social development of the State to its credit. Mr. Kamaraj, its unquestioned leader, is a mastermind in election strategy. His own popularity with the Tamil masses is at the very summit as can be judged by the way very large crowds turn up to hear him wherever he goes in this State. The Plan benefits too have, without doubt, penetrated to every corner as is evidenced by the fact that Madras State has the largest concentration of electrified villages (almost 50 per cent of the entire country), a big push in education and other welfare programmes.

Lively battle

Yet, the challenge for the continuance in office of the Congress is very real. This makes the forthcoming battle of the ballot box very live and interesting in this State.

The population of Madras is today 35 million and the number of voters in the elections next month will be a little over 20 million with approximately 50 per cent of them women. There are 234 Assembly and 39 Lok Sabha seats. Though the Congress secured only 45 per cent of the total votes polled in 1962, they secured 67 per cent of the seats and this resulted in their 36-member majority in a house of 204 (as it was

then) and 30 out of the then 41 Lok Sabha seats.

The main opposition to the ruling Congress Party is the DMK (Dravida Munnetra Khazhagam), a well organised, mass-based political organisation with a shrewd and astute leader, C. N. Annadurai—“Anna” (elder brother) to his large number of followers. The DMK is easily the largest and most disciplined amongst all the state-level political parties in the country.

Its rank and file consists of a large number of able and effective mass orators and this has played no small role in the buildup of their party to its present strength. Thus, today, with an effective and extensive propaganda apparatus, it claims a membership of 500,000 in its 4000 branches! Many of its leaders are well-known film personalities and this has further contributed to its popularity. “Scientific Socialism” as expounded by its all powerful founder-leader Mr. Annadurai is its political goal, and its election manifesto

promises to usher in an era of good government with a clean, efficient, responsible and responsive administration if voted to power.

The DMK manifesto accuses the Congress of relying on oppressive measures to suppress the opposition parties.

The seven-party—bilateral electoral alliance—or constituency wise agreement—is made up of the DMK, the Swatantra (with it the Forward Block), the Muslim League, the Left Communists, the PSP, the Tamil Arasu Khazhagam and We Tamils. Out of the 234 seats in the State Assembly for which elections will be held, the DMK is contesting 169, the Swatantra 30 seats, the Left Communists 20 seats, while the remaining seats are shared among the other parties. From the 39 Lok Sabha seats, DMK gets 25, Swatantra 10 and Left Communists 4.

A third front is in the making with an electoral understanding between the Right Communists, the Toilers’ Party and the Republican Party. DMK leader Mr. Annadurai is still hopeful of the Right Communists

Continued on next page

On your toes

NURSING GRIEVANCES

Few sections of the community do a more selfless service—and often a thankless one—than the nursing profession. In peace, and even more so in war, their care of sick bodies and minds has been a hallmark of enlightened society.

None would suggest that glamour, fame or wealth was the impetus in women who take up this task. Long hours, cheerful giving and the acceptance of minimal conditions and pay are demanded of them. And to their credit they have served and kept on serving.

They are often taken for granted, pushed around with indignity, expected to serve in every emergency and yet accept the status quo in working conditions.

This is why the news from Kerala last week shocks.

Nurses in Trivandrum, Calicut, Ernakulam and other centres deserted their posts. And desertion is a nasty word in any dictionary.

A 60-year-old man died of respiratory depression in the Trivandrum Medical College Hospital two days after an operation. Authorities said his death could have been averted. The respiratory equipment was locked away and the nurse in charge was

missing with the key and could not be found.

A pregnant woman who knocked desperately at the doors of several maternity hospitals finally gave birth to her baby on the road.

A 14-year-old boy was found dead in bed in one hospital. No nurse was on duty at the time who could say how or when he died. There were other sickening reports.

Doctors, nuns and volunteers struggled to attend many deliveries and other urgent cases while nurses joined other strikers picketing the hospitals trying to prevent even this charitable assistance.

Many hospitals were forced to discharge all but the most serious cases. Many patients who remained were without adequate food or other services.

Some 1000 nurses out of 1300 were said to have joined the 14,000 striking non-medical staff in government hospitals throughout the state. It was part of the widespread stop-work by non-gazetted officers demanding extra allowances.

Whatever the cause, and many may feel it is a justified one, the strike of Kerala’s nurses will be a black mark on their proud record.

Freebooster

VERDICT!

This week **HIMMAT**

CONTRASTS the six million working days reported lost through strikes last year, with the umpteen million lost every year through the 20-30 official holidays and umpteen more unofficial ones.

WELCOMES All India Radio's plan to cover 85 per cent of the population with "good quality" reception during the Fourth Plan, but **ASKS** Director General Dr. V. K. R. Menon to see that **AIR** also provides good quality programmes.

REMINDS Soviet critic Golubiev, who accuses Mao Tse-tung of persecuting Chinese poets in the cultural revolution, of Russian writers Daniel and Sinyavsky, sentenced to seven years hard labour by a Moscow court.

COMPARES Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi's remark that the Commonwealth's only value was in the economic field "but that too is not functioning", with facts published last week that Commonwealth trade increased 6 per cent in 1964-65, accounting for nearly one quarter of world trade.

PROMISES to remind Railway Minister S. K. Patil of his doubtless sincere pledge on getting a total ban on cow-slaughter: "If I fail in that I will quit public life."

MARVELS at the modesty of the same Minister's statement that "I am second to none in qualifications to be Prime Minister."

IS SCEPTICAL about Right Communist leader S. A. Dange's declaration that "We do not want to establish Communism in India."

DISMISSES as absurd Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon's assertion that "No man greater than Nehru ever lived in India."

TAKES PRIDE in the report that India has been giving technical assistance to 18 countries in setting up 43 factories.

MADRAS—from page 5

joining his front rather than contributing to the development of a third alliance which he knows would harm his Party's interests in two or three districts.

The actual strength and influence of the Left and Right Communists in certain pockets of the State cannot be easily estimated. Nevertheless their combined popularity amongst industrial workers in select areas of Coimbatore and Madurai and agricultural workers in Trichy and Tanjore Districts is such that it cannot be ignored. But the Toilers' Party is a wholly caste-based, caste-loyalty dependent party and it claims to have an absolute hold over the Vanniars whose interests it seeks to protect.

The Swatantra influence is still rather feeble in this State; but the influence of its founder-leader, Rajaji, on the Tamil people as a whole is quite considerable and it is no exaggeration to say that he casts a magic spell on the middle-classes throughout the State. Rajaji has consistently supported the DMK during the last six years and Mr. Annadurai openly acknowledges that his guidance and advice has been of immense value.

Tilt in scales

The Muslim League and particularly its founder-leader, Mr. Mohammed Ismail, has a loyal following amongst the State's Muslim population. Though in a minority, their votes in particular constituencies could tilt the scales.

The Tamil Arasu Khazhagam is entering the election scene for the first time since it was born twenty years ago. Its founder-leader, Mr. Sivagnana Gramani, is a great Tamil scholar and a powerful mass orator. His contribution in the form of propaganda to the seven-party opposition alliance is bound to be valuable. "We Tamils" is not much of a group; but its founder-leader, Mr. Adithan, owns a powerful Tamil tabloid with a 300,000 circulation and it will be a valuable instrument for the opposition.

Despite the fact that there is not much common ground in policy or outlook between the partners in this

alliance, the challenge that is posed by it to the ruling Congress party is indeed formidable.

On the Congress side, there are Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, former Finance Minister, Mr. C. Subramaniam and Mr. O. V. Alagesan, Union Ministers, Mr. Bhaktavatsalam, the State's Chief Minister, and a large number of well known Congressmen belonging to every class and community in the State. Congress has remained a united party in Madras and during the last ten years it has been organising vigorously at the village-level.



Food Minister Subramaniam

Boost popularity

Recently the State Government has announced its decision to abolish land revenue and this is expected to boost Congress popularity in the rural areas. Agriculture in Madras State has been a profitable proposition and it is claimed there is not the same discontent among the people living in villages as compared to the city folk. Also, it is claimed that the opposition parties, including the DMK, Swatantra and Communist are not as well organised, well known or influential in most of the rural areas and that it is not possible for them to spread out adequately for the present general election.

The Chief Minister and his colleagues have all their areas of influence and they hope these will add up to ensure a majority for the Congress. Industries Minister Mr. R. Venkataraman has personally the reputation of being the best Industries Minister of any state in India and his hold over the industrialists, big, medium and small, is substantial. The Home Minister, Mr. Kakkan, is a popular leader amongst the State's large Harijan population.

Thus, whatever the final party position later, we shall witness in the next few weeks a massive dose of political education for the Tamil people.

Development aid-philosophy of donor countries*

Economic aid for development of the underdeveloped countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America is now taken for granted by both the recipient and aid-giving nations.

Mr. Arnold's study is an excellent survey of the sources and quantum of international aid to developing countries and will be a useful addition to every university and college library. It brings together data on the quantitative and qualitative development of economic aid in international economic policy and provides much insight into the thinking and aid-philosophy of donor countries and international aid agencies.

The United States among non-Communist countries and the Soviet Union among Communist countries provide most of the aid. United States aid is greater by far than Soviet aid; in fact it is fifteen times greater than that of all the Communist nations put together.

The contribution of countries like Britain, France, Germany and Japan, though much less than that of the US, is considerable. East European aid is qualitatively vital to the developing countries, though in terms of

quantity it is negligible in comparison with total international aid.

The author makes the important point that there is a tendency to concentrate aid to certain countries, often chosen for their ideological importance. India is a major recipient of aid from both the USA and USSR. Soviet and East European aid is largely given to the Middle East and South Asia (Cuba excepted), emphasising the importance of these two regions to the strategic objectives of international Communism.

Pakistan is in the unique position of receiving large scale aid from all western countries and the Soviet Union and China. French and British aid is understandably devoted to the countries which they governed in the past.

A significant quantitative aspect of Communist aid that Mr. Arnold draws attention to is the fact that aid *actually disbursed* by Communist countries is very much less than aid promised and committed. However, from the point of view of the recipient nation (a point emphasised by the author), Communist aid is strategically important because western nations often refuse to help certain vital sectors of the underdeveloped nations' economies. This is due to the greater importance that some donor countries attach to the "infra structure" (schools, roads, communications, etc.) than to actual industry, or their reluctance to render aid to industries in the public sector derived from their faith in private enterprise.

Psychological victory

But Mr. Arnold does point out that in the timing of Communist aid, such as for the Aswan Dam in Egypt or the Bokaro steel complex in India, the Communists gain a tremendous psychological victory. The recipient nations after frustrating and futile negotiations over such projects with western powers find them many times more precious when the Soviets step into the breach.

The emphasis in the book is on the US aid. Though the comparisons between US and Soviet aid are factual, the too frequent intrusion of the

Under the Lens



by **R. VAITHESWARAN**

comparative theme lends a cold war aspect to the analysis which detracts from its value.

Other points of view

The book is frankly written from the point of view of the aid-giving developed nations. One wishes that the author had also presented the points of view of the recipient nations and dealt with questions which are at the heart of international debate such as:

a. The extent of the loss to developing countries, if any, from adverse terms of trade for primary products in the world market.

b. The compensatory nature, as suggested by developing countries, of development aid for such loss.

c. The tariff barriers and restrictions imposed by developing countries which tend to defeat the aim of expanding trade between developing and developed nations and plague the former with eternal deficits in balance of trade.

d. The obstacles, if any, presented by the philosophy of Western, especially American, aid which tends to restrict investment to clearly defined spheres of the developing nation's economy.

e. The legitimacy or otherwise of the desire of developing nations for heavy industry (not always a matter of prestige) and their thrust for a measure of independence from Western monopoly interests (such as in oil and oil exploration and refining).

But it is perhaps too much to expect from a limited study, specially designed as a background special.

***Aid for Development—A Political and Economic Study by H. J. P. Arnold.**

(A Background Special published by the Bodley Head, 25 sh.)

SAY THAT AGAIN...

The ugliest thing I ever saw.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON

Commenting on rejected portrait of himself by artist Peter Hurd

Elections will be quite a wonderful affair this time.

S. A. DANGE

Chairman, Right Communist Party

I have never sought any office at any time.

MORARJI DESAI

Bash in the head of anyone who criticises Premier Chou.

Peking RED GUARD poster

Corruption, like water, flows from top to bottom.

BALRAJ MADHOK

President, Bharatiya Jana Sangh

Imagine a world without colour—a light-and-shadow world instead of our multi-hued universe. Colour implies life, vigour, variety...

Primitive man realised the significance of colour and made it very much a part of his life. He incorporated it in ritual. He used it for adornment or to make himself fearsome in battle.

Modern man uses colour even more—to make life varied and joyful—with bright colour schemes for homes, offices, automobiles—and beautiful illustrated magazines, multi-coloured rubber and plastic articles. All these and many others need pigments, and more so organic pigments such as those manufactured by COLOUR-CHEM.

Textile printers use organic pigment emulsions as well as synthetic binder materials, both of which COLOUR-CHEM were the first to manufacture in India. With the technical knowledge of Germany's leaders in the field—FARBENFABRIKEN BAYER AG. and FARBWERKE HOECHST AG.—and skill born of experience and unceasing research, COLOUR-CHEM continue to manufacture the finest quality products.

UNQUESTIONABLY



COLOUR-CHEM

Distributed through:

- CHIKA LIMITED, Mehta Chambers, 13, Mathew Road, Bombay-4.
- HOECHST DYES & CHEMICALS LTD., Parakh Mahal, Veer Nariman Road, Bombay-1.
- INDOKEM PRIVATE LTD., 221, Dadabhoy Naoroji Road, Bombay-4.

Colour Chem

(Backed by 100 years of German experience)

COLOUR-CHEM LIMITED
Fort House, 221, Dadabhoy Naoroji Road,
Fort, Bombay-1.
Makers of Pigments & Binders

In collaboration with
FARBENFABRIKEN BAYER AG., Leverkusen, West Germany, and
FARBWERKE HOECHST AG., Frankfurt, West Germany.

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

Something fishy in Tanzania

FROM VERE JAMES

Nairobi

For some time, glass and nylon fishing-net buoys have washed up on the East Coast of Africa from Japanese trawlers. Now the fishermen themselves are arriving.

Following the Peace Corps and the Voluntary Service Overseas (the British equivalent), who have helped fill the academic and technical "gap" in Africa's manpower resources, comes the Japanese Overseas Cooperation Volunteers Service.

Two graduates of Tokyo University of Fisheries, Mr. Yoshi-Hiro Umeno and Mr. Toshi-Yuki Umeyama have arrived in Kenya for a two-year tour of duty. Three more Japanese Fishery experts are expected in March. Six other volunteers are already in Kenya and six more are expected.

When it was announced that 34 Japanese volunteers were also due to arrive soon in Tanzania, there was a sharp reaction from Dar-es-Salaam. The Tokyo headquarters of the Japanese Overseas Volunteer Corps was informed that the Tanzania Government no longer wanted them.

Tanzania has had its problems with

all those countries who want to help. The West German Government began training a police marine patrol force until the merger with Zanzibar upset the diplomatic balance. The island had recognized East Germany. The mainland had an ambassador from West Germany. President Nyerere's solution was to propose a West German ambassador and an East German consul in Dar-es-Salaam. This was unacceptable to Bonn's Hallstein Doctrine, so West Germany withdrew most of its aid projects and personnel.

Holland then assumed responsibility for the marine patrol force, but for some reason they also quit. Now the Chinese have taken over with new boats and instructors, presumably controlling the straits between the mainland and Zanzibar.

Perhaps the Tanzanians thought that the Japanese would be fishing in already troubled waters.

Autonomy of Latin American universities

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Sao Paulo

The democratically-elected President of Venezuela, Raul Leoni, has proven his anti-militaristic attitude through the years by not recognising the revolutionary government of Brazil. But recently he took steps which no democratic government before him had dared to take: he ordered the military to occupy the Central University of Venezuela.

With it he put an end to the tradition, which dates back to the early 'twenties when, led by the students of Argentina and Peru, Latin American universities obtained recognition of their autonomy. It was argued then, that in any country with an intense political struggle, freedom of teaching and of thought in the universities could only be guaranteed if no military man and no police officer was permitted to enter the university premises. For internal matters, the universities, governed by the rector and the university

council, had their own forces of order.

As long as this remained just a matter of non-interference in the teaching process all went well. But the students in Latin America still remain a small minority which provides the future leadership of the nation. Therefore the universities became the primary battlefield of the ideological struggle to capture the thinking of a nation. And since certain ideologies openly advocate violence for the achievement of their aims, psychological and sometimes

The week in Asia

KARACHI—Three thousand students carrying "We want Kashmir" banners demonstrated in protest against the Tashkent agreement on the first anniversary of its signing.

★

PEKING—The Chinese Government announced tighter ideological control on the army, and named a committee to reorganise the army's participation in the cultural revolution, including as advisor Chiang Ching, wife of Mao Tse-tung.

★

DJAKARTA—In a mass rally at Djakarta University 4000 students raised "Hang Sukarno" slogans and demanded his trial for his alleged part in the abortive coup of 1965.

★

TOKYO—The Ministry of International Trade and Industry announced that Japan's imports reached 954 million dollars in December, that is, an increase of 20.2 per cent over November.

★

COLOMBO—Elections for 298 local bodies, scheduled to be held in the next few weeks, have been postponed indefinitely under the Ceylon emergency regulations.

★

NUI DAT—South Vietnam's Premier Ky narrowly escaped death when a mortar misfired during his visit to Australian and New Zealand units near Saigon.

★

KARACHI—The Soviet Ambassador to Pakistan announced that Soviet Premier Kosygin and Communist Party chief Brezhnev will visit Pakistan this spring.

★

DJAKARTA—Brigadier General Supardjo, organiser of the Indonesian Communist coup attempt of 1965, was captured near Djakarta.

★

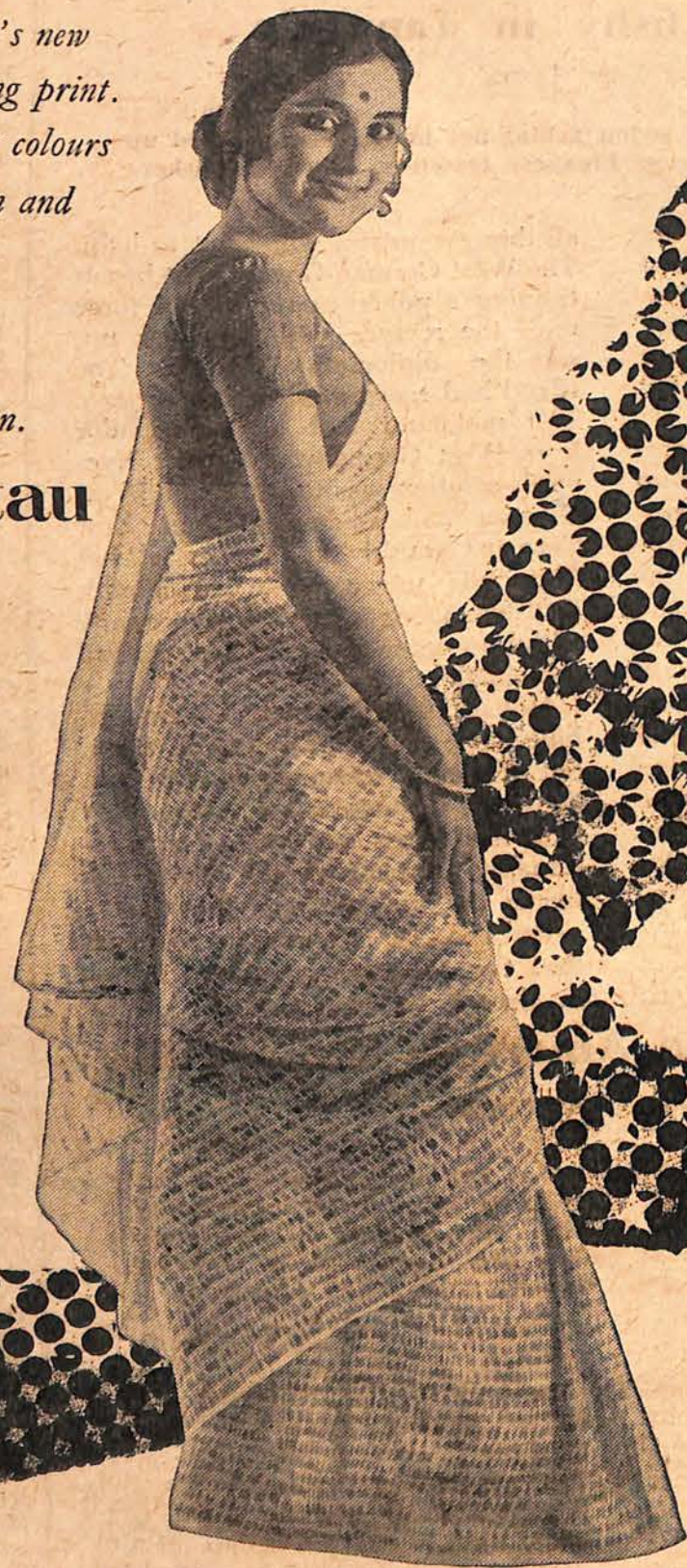
SINGAPORE—Singapore was hit by its worst floods in ten years. More than six inches of rain fell in one eight-hour period.

★

KARACHI—President Ayub may invite some of the opposition leaders who were dismissed after the military coup of 1958 to join his cabinet.

Colour
sparkles—
so does she
in Khatau's new
eye-catching print.
Twinkling colours
lend charm and
beauty
any place,
any time,
any occasion.

Khatau
voiles



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.

KMS-SISTA'S 357

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

physical force was soon used inside several universities against these enemies.

It was the Brazilian revolutionary Government, which came to power with Castello Branco in 1964, which first abolished the autonomy of its universities, dissolved the national student unions and told the students they should study and not mix in politics. But a precedent was set and the military Government of Argentina under General Ongania soon followed suit, invading and closing down the universities altogether and only opening them again after a complete reorganisation. One thousand professors resigned in protest but the Government remained tough and after a while the great majority of students returned to study.

Next in line was Colombia. The newly-elected President, Lleras Restrepo, when visiting the national University of Bogota was so insulted

Will Kenyatta become life President?

FROM VERE JAMES

Nairobi

The Westminster style of Parliamentary procedure, complete with wigs, mace and sergeant-at-arms, has left its imprint on the former British territories in Africa.

But the constitutional structure inherited at Independence seems unworkable and unsuitable. It is being adapted to meet the needs and purposes of the new African Governments.

On December 23 the Kenya House of Representatives adjourned *sine die*, the last time the country will have two Houses of Parliament. On the same day the third reading to the Bill amending the Constitution to dissolve the Senate was approved by 110 votes to 5.

The Senators had earlier voted to dissolve their chamber and merge with the House of Representatives, so evolving a one-chamber legislature in Kenya. This is the most significant parliamentary change since the voluntary dissolution of KADU, the main opposition party, in 1964.

It was piloted through both Houses by the young and able Attorney General Charles Njonjo, who said the new combined chamber is going to be "a factory—not a talking shop". The fact that this country had a qualified African, close to the Presi-

dent, to take over this vital task at Independence has been an important factor in the smooth constitutional development of Kenya.



Attorney General Njonjo (left) with President Kenyatta.

dent, to take over this vital task at Independence has been an important factor in the smooth constitutional development of Kenya.

Another recent change which may not be so popular, but seemed necessary, was to prolong the present Parliament until 1967—two years beyond the original term of Parliament. The reasons given were to enable Parliament to gear itself to the first development plans due to come to an end then (when the electorate would be able to pass judgment on its success) and to accommodate the Senators due for re-elections in 1971.

KANU, the Kenya Government

The week in India

NEW DELHI—It was announced that Assam will be reorganised into a federal structure, with the federating units having equal status.

★

TRIVANDRUM—Medical staff postponed their strike for a week following the death of some patients. Earlier they had gone on strike alongside the non-gazetted officers to demand better pay.

★

NEW DELHI—The Soviet Union will give India 500,000 tons of grain, according to Russian sources.

★

NEW DELHI—The Central Government allocated West Bengal 10,000 tons of wheat for distribution in drought-stricken areas.

★

LUCKNOW—Nearly 55 persons were injured in a clash between police and striking State Government employees of Uttar Pradesh. The Government employees have been on strike for more than a month demanding better pay.

★

NEW DELHI—UNESCO agreed to a long-term project to restore and renovate temples of South India.

★

TRIVANDRUM—Akhil Bharat Vaishnava Mahasamiti proposed to serve beef at a feast at Kaladi, birth-place of Shankaracharya of Puri, as a protest against the cow-protection movement.

★

NEW DELHI—Mr. Paul Chaudet, former President of Switzerland, arrived in India last Sunday to carry out an inquiry for the UN Food and Agricultural Organisation on the food aid requirements of India and Pakistan.

★

SHILLONG—The self-styled town commissioner of the outlawed Mizo National Front was arrested along with four other rebels.

★

NEW DELHI—Shri S. M. Bannerjee, MP, told Home Minister Y. B. Chavan that no elections would be possible if the UP Government employees' 37-day-old strike continued for more than another week.

Party, has a massive majority in the new chamber. It can do anything within reason and the law.

Chinese mystery death in The Hague

FROM PETER HINTZEN

The Hague

Eight Chinese technicians have been able to fly back home after six months imprisonment in Peking's Legation in The Hague. Holland's Charge d'Affaires in Peking, Mr. G. J. Jongejans, who has been virtually a prisoner in the Dutch Legation there since July 22, has arrived safely back in Amsterdam. Thus, one of history's most mysterious international conflicts ended.

The story sounds like one of Agatha Christie's, but without denouement. Last July nine Chinese engineers came to Holland to participate in a conference of the International Institute of Welding Technicians in Delft. A while later, one of them, Hsu Tzu-t'sai, was found badly hurt under the Chinese Legation's window and taken to hospital. Chinese officials came to visit the patient. When the doctor briefly left the room, they rushed their compatriot away.

Some days later an undertaker was approached by the Chinese Legation to have a deceased cremated. He took the body away and gave

the police a chance to look at the dead person. It turned out to be Hsu. Accident, murder, suicide? The police had to investigate. They wanted to put questions to unhappy Hsu's eight friends. Making use of the Legation's immunity, they refused to appear. For six months they lived in their diplomatic prison with Dutch guards waiting for them outside.

In retaliation, Mr. Jongejans, Holland's envoy to China, was declared persona non grata but not allowed to leave. "I was not treated badly," declared Holland's much relieved envoy a few days ago after his trip back. "As far as the Chinese were concerned I had ceased to exist."

To the Dutch the protection of the

The week elsewhere

NO AGREEMENT

WASHINGTON—A US State Department spokesman denied that the US and the Soviet Union had agreed on a draft non-proliferation treaty, and said that important problems had to be solved before agreement could be reached between the two countries.

COMMON IDEAS

CAUX (SWITZERLAND)—Monsieur Jean Rey, "Foreign Minister" of the European Common Market, said Europe's future would be decided on the basis not of selfish interests but of common ideas. The Belgian political leader was addressing delegates from 40 countries at the Moral Re-Armament Assembly here. He predicted that a united Europe could

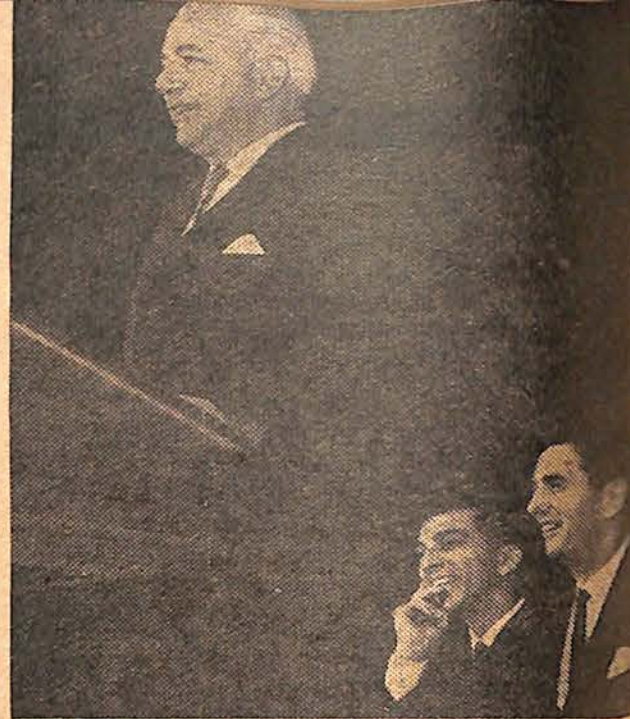
contribute to a relaxation of tension between East and West.

AFRICAN COUP

COTONOU (DAHOMY)—The Togo Army seized power in an apparently bloodless coup. Army Chief of Staff Colonel Eyadema said the Army could no longer tolerate the political confusion which was pushing the French-speaking West African country towards civil war. President Nicolas Grunitzky said he had voluntarily handed over his duties. The coup is Africa's 17th in three years, 13 of which have been successful.

INCENTIVES

MOSCOW—Thousands of Soviet factories are to be brought under Rus-



Australian Prime Minister Harold Holt tells MRA Assembly in Melbourne, "There are exciting tasks ahead." Behind him are R. M. Lala, Editor of HIMMAT, and J. R. Coulter, Assembly Chairman.

law is basic for the individual's democratic freedom. They insisted on a talk with Hsu's friends about his death. Only a short while ago, a face-saving compromise was found. As witnesses, not as defendants, the technicians received the Dutch authorities in the Legation. So the Dutch were satisfied on their point of principle, but it remains unclear what actually happened to Hsu.

sia's reformed management system. Whole industries are affected. The new system gives managers scope for initiative and workers more incentives to increase production. The magazine *New Times* said some nine million workers would be affected—about one third of all workers in Soviet industry—in this latest move away from centralised control.

WHEAT FOR EGYPT

CAIRO—Russia has promised Egypt 650,000 tons of wheat this year, making her Egypt's largest supplier of wheat instead of the USA. Payment will be made in goods. In recent years the US has supplied Egypt with about 150 million dollars worth of food a year. The last agreement ended six months ago and its renewal is still "under consideration" in Washington.

Congress facing debacle in UP from S. K. Rau in Lucknow

The paradox of UP politics is that Congress dissidents, despite the setbacks they have had, have not burnt their boats to form a new organisation to fight the Congress. The answer to this provides the key to the strange politics of this premier state, dubbed "sick child" of India by Food Minister Subramaniam.

Dissidentism in UP Congress is of a different type. Diminutive Chandra Bhanu Gupta (65), the strong man of UP Congress, has established such a firm hold on the Party that it is impossible to dislodge him. Even Nehru could not succeed, and Kamaraj miserably failed. Whether in office or in wilderness he has a tremendous following. He has built an unassailable fortress for himself. Those who guard it are chary of allowing others to get in even if they profess friendship and loyalty.

Today, even Gupta cannot make intimate friends. Govind Sahai, Bahuguna, Algurai Shastri, all prominent dissidents, have tried their best to be close to him but the "clique" would not allow it. Out of frustration they have come out and rallied round Kamalapati Tripathi (63), a pleasure-loving Shakti worshipper who always sports a big "tilak" on his forehead and occasionally speaks of Socialism without meaning anything. Tripathi is not a leader in the real sense of the term. Just as Voltaire said even if there is no God create one, dissidents have created this leader to fight Gupta.

No ideological differences

Ask any Congress dissident leader in confidence whether he has any ideological differences with Gupta or his group. The answer is No. (It is doubtful whether UP Congressmen have any real ideology).

Gupta is a dangerous man. He will wipe out his opponents and so they are fighting against him. Such men cannot speak of ideology in the same way as dissidents in other states like Bengal and Mysore and Orissa do. And so they are within the organisation fighting a last-ditch battle and they have ultimately lost at the selection stage. UP has established a unique tradition of Congressmen

fighting Congressmen secretly and they pin their hopes on this strategy.

The Congress is contesting all 430 seats. Out of this the Gupta group has got a majority of 43 in the selection. Thirty in the Upper House already belong to the Gupta group. And so Gupta has a clear majority of over 70 in the Assembly parliamentary party. Even if 20 are defeated he will still have a comfortable majority. But the rival Tripathi-ites hope that many Gupta-ites will be defeated and so they hope to edge in. Arithmetically, Gupta has scored a spectacular triumph over his rival.

In the 1962 election UP Congress suffered a debacle when it lost nearly 100 seats and the biggest gainer was the Jan Sangh which bagged 49 seats. Jan Sangh is the most disciplined organisation despite the fireworks indulged in by some top men, and



Chief Minister Mrs. Kripalani

for the success of the Jan Sangh when their own nominees failed to get tickets. And now when these Congressmen saw the Jan Sangh taking roots in the state, they have shown greater loyalty to it.

Besides, the Jan Sangh has successfully appealed to the religious sentiments of the people and a feeling has gained ground that without the Jan Sangh in the opposition the Congress might begin to placate the

Continued on page 18

YOUR HELP.... NEEDED NOW!

"We are one nation, one people. The distress in Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and other drought affected areas is India's distress. We must stand together to fight the drought. We must share what we have. And we must unite to work for a better tomorrow."

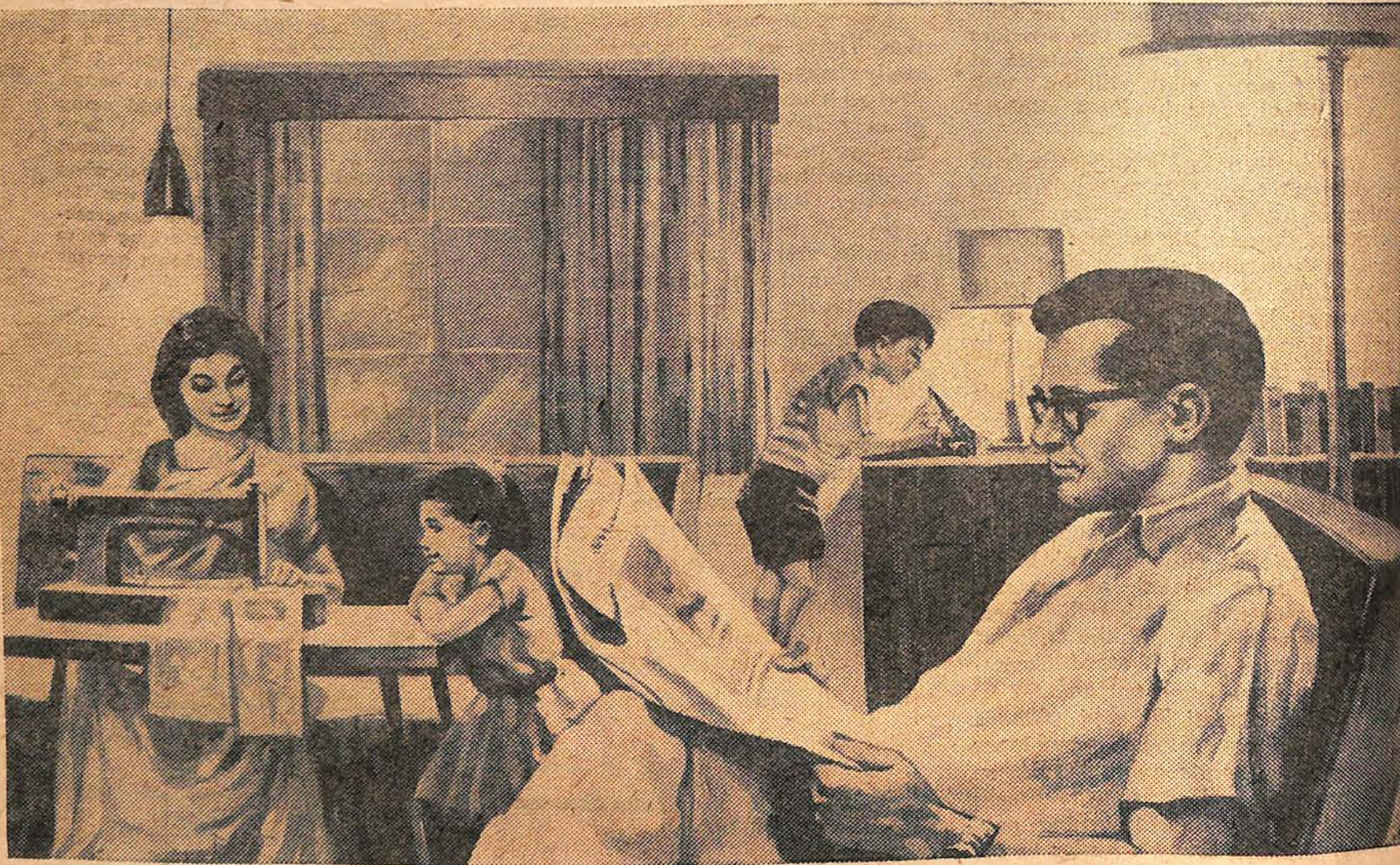
Indira Gandhi
Prime Minister

CONTRIBUTE GENEROUSLY TO PRIME MINISTER'S DROUGHT RELIEF FUND

Send contributions in cash or kind to Prime Minister's Drought Relief Fund, Cabinet Secretariat, Rashtrapati Bhawan, New Delhi-4.

DA 66/F3

Every night they enjoy the gentle light of Philips Argenta lamps. No hard shadows, no harsh glare, no eyestrain.



Philips Argenta is unique because it is specially coated white inside. It gives you all the light you need around the house. But unlike clear lamps, Argenta gives you light which is perfectly diffuse and soothing to the eye. Time you switched to Argenta lamps.

FREE! An informative and useful booklet 'Guide to Scientific Homelighting' is available to you free on request.

PLEASE FILL IN THIS COUPON AND MAIL

PHILIPS INDIA LIMITED

Advertising Department
7 Justice Chandra Madhab Road, Calcutta-20

HMT

Please send me a copy of the booklet 'Guide to Scientific Homelighting'

NAME

ADDRESS

ask for
PHILIPS
ARGENTA LAMPS



**Buy PHILIPS LAMPS at right prices—
Help hold the price line**

Retail price list for PHILIPS LAMPS available at
Philips Light Dealer and Philips Radio Dealer shops.



JWTPL 3512

HIMMAT, January 20, 1967

Cattle boy to Cabinet Minister

SAYED BUTH DIU, President of the Sudan's Liberal Party, comes from the South of his country.

He started life as a cattle boy, never went to school but has four times held Cabinet posts.

One day after finishing with the cows he went into the family hut. A great desire to learn to read was upon him.

A British District Commissioner helped him get tutored and Buth Diu became a police officer, then the first magistrate from the poor and backward South.

Like all young men of his warrior tribe he was initiated to full tribal membership by a head-cutting ceremony. Six deep horizontal cuts are made round the front of the skull from ear to ear. The lines should be exactly parallel. If you flinch, the lines go wobbly and you are marked for life as a coward. Buth Diu's lines are dead, straight.

In earlier years he had been at the head of his tribe, the half million-strong Nuers, in battle against the one million-strong Dinkas. A government official and first Southern representative in the Advisory Council set up in 1947, he was chosen for the Legislative Assembly in 1948. He has been a Member of Parliament for nine years and four times Cabinet Minister, recently for Animal Resources.

He was in London recently representing the Imam El Mahdi, head of the Sudan Government Party, at the opening of the new Westminster Theatre Arts Centre, to which the Sudan Government contributed.

End tribal warfare

Before leaving London last month he presented a shield of tough hippopotamus hide and two spears to the Moral Re-Armament headquarters in London. He did this, he said, as a token of his desire to end tribal warfare in South Sudan.

"We of the Nuers and Dinkas can use our spears on fish to get food for our people instead of using them on each other," he told the international guests gathered for the presentation ceremony.

Conflict between the Arab North Sudan and the African South Sudan

has been going on for years. Part of it comes, says Diu, from Northerners and Southerners each thinking they are right and the other side wrong. This rift in the country he is determined to end.

He was not always determined to end it. He told me that for years he was an embittered Southerner who hoped the South would secede so he could become its first Prime Minister.

One day in Khartoum when the Kabaka of Buganda was on a State visit and saw the African film "Freedom", Buth Diu was also there. The film showed how tribally-divided politicians could become statesmen working for their whole country's interests. The film struck home to him and he arranged showings in his garden.

When Rajmohan Gandhi visited the Sudan last year, Buth Diu gathered leaders of South and North to meet him and see the film.

Lasting unity

"After years of division and bitterness, that visit by Rajmohan Gandhi brought these leaders together. He left a spirit of unity behind which has continued since," he said. Gandhi had shown them that if the Sudan found internal unity it could use its central position to be a bridge between the Arab world and the rest of Africa.

Buth Diu went to Kampala not long afterwards and gave a statement to the *Uganda Argus*, urging improvement of communications between the Sudan and Uganda, both through completion of the railway between Kampala and Khartoum and through new relationships based on each country starting to change itself.

The frontier between Sudan and Uganda divides the Langa tribe, and Buth Diu was delighted to find that Milton Obote, President of Uganda, comes from this tribe. He and Obote joked as to whether Buth Diu belonged to Uganda or Obote to the Sudan.

Buth Diu also thinks of bridge-building to other parts of Africa. He has some £800 of government money set aside for a delegation from Sudan to the Congo.

ON THE **Spot**

"Formerly", he told me with a smile, "I'd have blown that money shopping during this visit to London. It would have been easy to wangle by signing a few chits. But I've learnt to use public funds for the purposes they're intended for."

He is also eager to go to Northern Nigeria when the "Freedom" film is



translated into Hausa, and to help the unity of that part of Africa.

We had talked in the historic London house that belonged to Lord Clive, one of the pioneers of the British Raj in India. With a flashing smile—white teeth in ebony head—Buth Diu strode down the great staircase of Clive House, to fly back to Africa to build a multi-racial government of, as he put it, "men governed by God".

R.H.

People who count read
HIMMAT Weekly

INDIAN SUBSCRIPTIONS -

3 years: Rs.32 • One year: Rs.12 • 6 Months: Rs.6.50

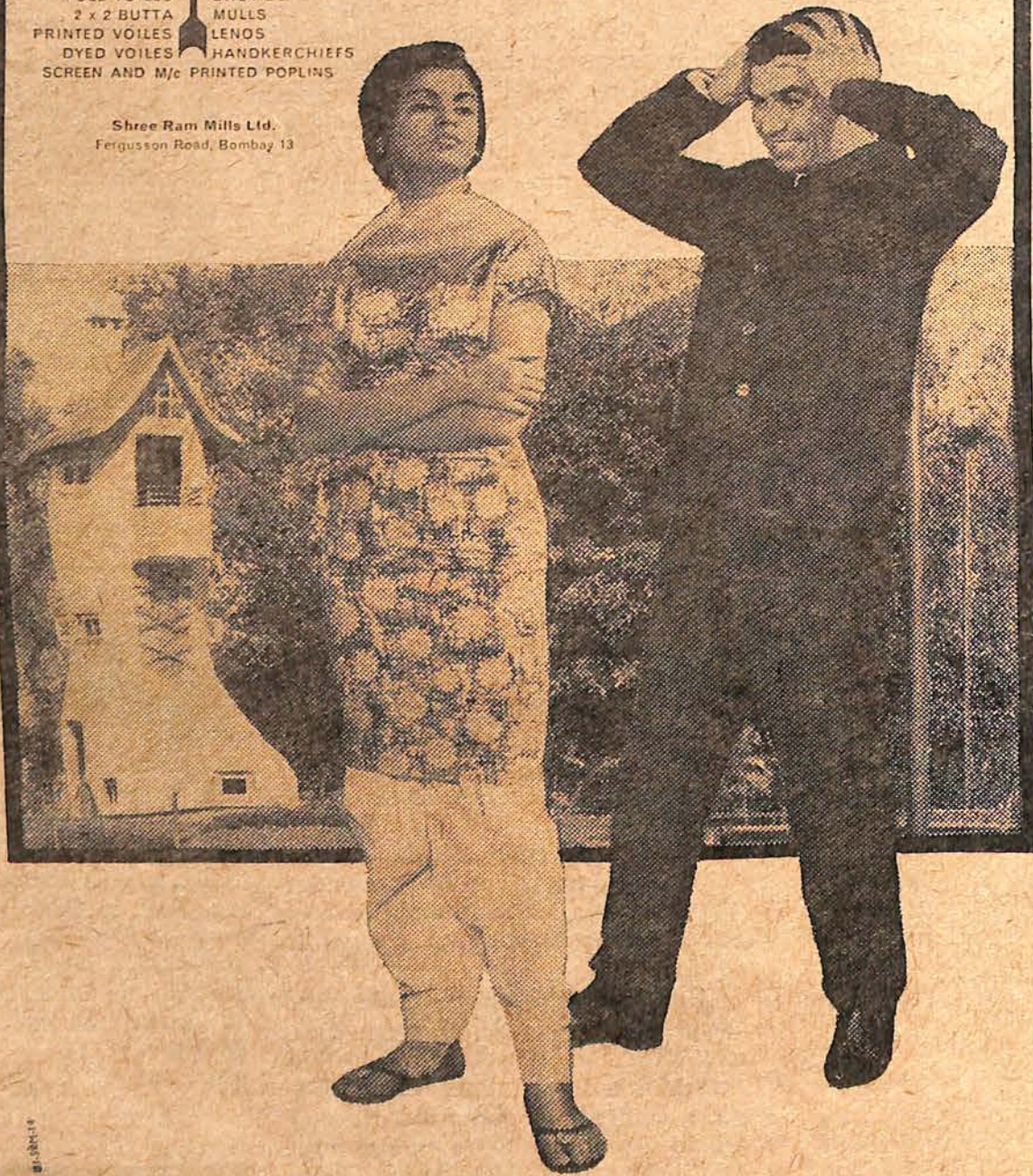
from Himmat Weekly, 294, Bazargate Street, Bombay-1

BE IMPOSSIBLE...BUT BE GLAMOROUS!
...IN THE LOVELY LOOK OF SRM



FULL VOILES
2 x 2 BUTTA
PRINTED VOILES
DYED VOILES
SCREEN AND M/c
DHOTIES
MULLS
LENOS
HANDKERCHIEFS
PRINTED POPLINS

Shree Ram Mills Ltd.
Fergusson Road, Bombay 13



CHINESE CONVULSIONS

What is Chou up to?

by Kim Beazley, MP

SECRETARY OF THE AUSTRALIAN LABOR PARTY'S
FOREIGN AFFAIRS COMMITTEE AND MEMBER
OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, CANBERRA

Mao Tse-tung has shifted from denouncing revisionism in the Soviet Union to the organisation of mass demonstrations of adolescents against the President of China, Liu Shao-chi. He has accused elements in the Communist Party of China of organising demonstrations of workers against his regime. Radio Peking reported that many workers had converged on Peking to demonstrate about low wages and poor social security, and that in Shanghai workers had demanded wage increases.

Chou En-lai is reported from other sources as mediating to prevent personal violence against Liu Shao-chi, Cabinet Ministers and Party Secretary Teng Hsiao-ping. Chou En-lai appears to be manoeuvring to ride through the storm and emerge as a compromise leader.

The Soviet Union interprets all this as constituting a military threat. Mao Tse-tung's propaganda to the Army, through his loyal Defence Minister Lin Piao, has brainwashed the Army with hatred of Soviet "revisionism". The real purpose of this is almost certainly to ensure the loyalty of the Army against the Chinese working class, but the overtones of hatred of the Soviet Union are sufficiently ominous to send Kosygin and Brezhnev on tours to naval and military bases to indoctrinate the Soviet defence forces on the dangers.

Significant

Kosygin's appearance in Vladivostok is most pointed. There he met the command of the Soviet Pacific Fleet, a force with a vital role in event of conflict with China, and by his mere presence affirmed Soviet ownership, symbolically, of territory claimed by China. China in fact claims 600,000 square miles of the Soviet Union—an area annexed by the Czars after 1858.

Perhaps the most significant feature of Mao's campaign is that he appears to be mobilising hate as a means of controlling the succession to himself. The conflict between juveniles, students and the Army on the one hand and the working class on the other may well be because Mao

is reaping the whirlwind of hate pumped into the minds of the young for two decades. Hatred has recoiled and possibly he can no longer direct it.

Chinese campaigns of hate have actually shrunk her influence. Even the extermination of vermin, rats and flies some years ago was given a motivation of hate by germ warfare charges against the United States. Its impact as an example in Asia might have been very considerable had the regime asserted that it cared passionately for the health and well-being of the people and mobilised this massive health effort as an expression of such care.

When Chou En-lai visited President Bourguiba in Tunisia as part of his African tour a few years back, Bourguiba told him that Tunisia could not follow China in the broad sweep of its hatreds. Bourguiba complained that China hated the Communist and the non-Communist worlds. The Government of China hated the United States, the Soviet Union, India, Yugoslavia, the national leaders of emerging countries and practically everybody except Albania and Mau Mau-type guerrillas.

The fact is that a China motivated by great constructive purposes and

not disfigured by hate could not possibly be thrust back into a secondary world role. At present China is in a phase of diplomatic failures—in South East Asia, in Africa, in Latin America and in Europe—and hate is at the root of failure. A regime which shuts down universities and stifles hitherto respected voices with juvenile violence is not confident. A regime depending on the Army against underpaid workers, whatever else it is, has stripped Communism of beneficial or democratic masks.

All this turmoil may give the outside world some access to the mind of China. What should be done?

* The outside world in general and the West in particular need to speak to China with a sane voice of reconciliation and of appreciation of her races and peoples.

* We need to make absolutely clear to China that although no one wants to give way nobody wishes to destroy the Chinese people or deny them their destiny.

* The West needs to acknowledge honestly to China that for a century or more before the rise of the Communist regime, China was treated with utter contempt. This attitude was evil.

* The West should make absolutely clear to China that any abandonment by China of her posture of hate towards the outside world—Communist and non-Communist—will be met by a willingness to receive her fully back into the community of nations.

* The West should clearly recognise that the atrocities let loose on the Chinese peoples of Indonesia during the recent Indonesian coups and counter coups may well consolidate in Chinese hearts within China a fear of the outside world. Diplomatic pressure should be put on Djakarta against any renewal of campaigns to destroy, impoverish or exile Chinese communities resident in Indonesia.

China's present policy of intellectual isolationism and her fear of outside influence looks suspiciously like a reversion to the hothouse attitudes of her former imperial dynasties.

Next Week

Rusi Modi writes on the
Third Test in Madras
India vs West Indies.

UP debacle —from page 13

Muslims to such an extent that their own interests might be jeopardised. The Congress policy towards the Jan Sangh has worked like a double-edged sword. It has to keep at bay both Hindu extremists and Muslim communalists and in the end it could satisfy neither. Result: the Jan Sangh has steadily deepened its roots.

The third reason for the success of the party is Nehru's bungling on the policy towards China. In no other state has the Jan Sangh made such capital out of this lapse, and thereby drawn a large number of people within its fold.

Fear of the Jan Sangh domination and apparent failure of the Congress in giving recognition to Urdu as an additional official language and their other grievances have made the Muslims join hands and form a new party. Thus, in the ensuing election, the Congress will definitely lose the votes of Muslims and Harijans, barring some pockets. The Jan Sangh is fielding as many as 400 candidates.

Socialists of UP, known for their

Ghera Dalo and spectacular agitations, have their pockets all over the State although the Jan Sangh has made headway in their districts also.

The Communists are fielding 20 to 25 candidates and have some adjustments with the Socialist candidates.

The greatest danger to the Congress will be from the government employees who have openly announced that they would work to defeat the Congress. For the first time we find the phenomenon of government employees threatening to work against a political party. The recent strike has brought down the reputation of the party to rock bottom. Their leader, Sukul, has thoroughly exposed the game of Congress leaders who want to build their own group by so-called interventions and mediations.

Barren regime

The Chief Minister, Sucheta Kripalani, is leaving the State after two years and five months of a regime that is barren and devoid of any constructive work, and in the process the party's morale has been completely shaken.

UP is a state that abounds in para-

doxes. Nobody ever expected that the Congress in 1962 would lose 100 seats. It will not be surprising if the party meets with the biggest debacle in 1967. After all, it cannot be denied that seventeen years of Congress regime has taken the state with all its resources and man-power only backwards.

viewpoint

COMPETITION

* Is dictatorship more suited to India than democracy?

Closing date: February 3

** My remedy for AIR's dull and tedious programmes.

Closing date: February 17

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

Egg-head Supporters

Congress bosses in the Capital are dithered over Prof. M. L. Sondhi's candidature for the New Delhi parliamentary seat as a Jan Sangh nominee against Mr. M. C. Khanna, the Minister for Housing. Prof. Sondhi, 34, has a formidable academic and career record to recommend him. Having been a Rhodes scholar at Balliol College, Oxford, Prof. Sondhi stood first in the IFS examination in 1955 and served as secretary to the Indian delegation at the 16th UN General Assembly. He resigned from the Foreign Service because he felt the Government had not accepted adequately the challenge from China in 1962. City egg-heads, who would not vote Jan Sangh normally, will be inclined to back Prof. Sondhi.

Chappals for Biju

Mr. Biju Patnaik has not been able to hold a single successful public meeting in Orissa. He is supposed to be the organiser in the State for Congress propaganda. He has received garlands of chappals, empty wine-bottles, stones—anything but flowers at most constituencies he has visited. The Nestor of Orissa politics, Mr. Surendranath Dwivedy, is seriously thinking of giving Mr. Patnaik a straight fight in the Patkura Assembly constituency. Mr. Dwivedy was directly responsible for the many exposures of Mr. Patnaik's acts of omission and commission, before the Parliament's Public Accounts Committee and from the floor of the House.

Swamiji and Nandaji

Side-splitting news comes from Punjab of the covetous looks being cast by bull-in-china-shop MP, Swami Rameshwaranand, at the Kaithal parliamentary seat. This seat has been offered to Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, who has been given a no-go by his old constituency of Sabarkantha in Gujarat. Mr. Nanda, of Punjabi descent himself, hopes to cash in at Kaithal on the creation of Haryana. But his lacklustre performance as Home Minister on the cow issue is going to be cashed in upon more effectively by the Swami. It is possible, of

Young Swedes back Rajmohan Gandhi

Dear Mr. Gandhi,

We young Swedes are with eager interest following your work in India and want to support it as much as we can. Therefore we arranged our Christmas Fair here in Stockholm on Saturday December 3.

During the last decades our parents and grandparents have been fighting for our country to become a welfare state and we think it is time now that we use our energy, our knowledge and our money as a country so that everybody in the whole world gets what they need every day materially and spiritually.

The thought to have this Fair and the aim of it met with great interest from all kinds of people. During weeks they worked in their homes with handicraft, sewing and baking, and we got gifts from all parts of the country and from Denmark.

For instance, from the Northern parts we got knitting and a beautiful hand-woven tapestry, and from the Southern part we got a "Spettekaka" which is a special cake from that area. One couple gave us a carpet which they had bought in Kashmir and then we got all kinds of Christmas decorations.

The Fair started at 2 pm and ended at 7 pm with a performance of our show "Top Speed '66". During the afternoon we had different programmes every hour. The two documentary films, "A Nation Is Marching" and "Harambee

Africa", were shown and some children made a programme with some of the songs from the musical "Give a Dog a Bone" by Peter Howard.

In one of the rooms we had different Christmas specialities, in another there was a coffee room and in a third we had international stands. One part of the last room was decorated with Indian carpets and lamps, and there three ladies of whom one comes from India sold Indian curry and it was a great success.

In all we got so many things that we could have had the Fair during two days instead of one, and although about 600 people came of whom some stayed the whole afternoon we still have some things left to sell. We now send you this cheque of 5000 rupees and as we are still selling what we have left we will soon send you some more money.

Many greetings to you and the cast of "India Arise".

Yours sincerely,

Elsa Rengfelt
College student
Stockholm

Ingrid Rengfelt
College student
Stockholm

Anna Robach
College student
Stockholm

Ann-Kristin Thulin
University student
Stockholm

Camilla Thornberg
Student Nurse
Halmstad

course, that the former Home Minister's sadhu friends may intercede on his behalf and persuade fellow sadhu Rameshwaranand to spare the Congress-cum-sadhu leader of defeat.

Vindictive

The Tamilnad Congress has refused a ticket to Mr. Rajagopalachari's son. Mr. C. R. Narasimhan had represented the Krishnagiri seat, now denied him, for ten years in the Lok Sabha. He had fought unsuccessfully for the seat as a Congress nominee in the last elections also. The party's open denial of a ticket to the son of its chief antagonist in the State is more than likely to boomerang. The public recognises vindictiveness when it sees it.

Deserves axe

Vermillioned cow-protector, Shambhu Maharaj of Gujarat, is thinking of standing against Mr. Morarji Desai in Surat. The Maharaj was originally to oppose Indulal Yagnik in Ahmedabad on the issue of cow-slaughter. He now

seems to think the former Finance Minister deserves the Hindu axe more than Mr. Yagnik. He is likely to get Swatantra support. It is fair to say that Shambhu Maharaj, with his recently won popularity over the cow issue, is more likely to bring defeat to the unassailable Mr. Desai than any other single Gujarati leader.

Contest to Watch

Whether Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari is persuaded to fight for the Tiruchendur seat or no, the Swatantra Party has announced its intention to contest it. Prestigious medical doctor M. Santosham of Madras is going to be the Swatantra nominee for Mr. Krishnamachari's old seat. From all accounts, this is going to be a contest to watch. TTK had got elected uncontested last time after the then Swatantra candidate against him had decided to step down under mysterious circumstances. Santosham is known to be made of sterner stuff.

BRADY'S

NAME GUARANTEES THE PRODUCTS & THE SERVICE

Over seventy years of progressive participation in the various Industries:

MARKETING & SALES

Armstrong Smith Ltd.:
Representing several Indigenous
and reputable Eastern European
Agencies.

Textile Division:
Textile Machinery, Equipment and
accessories from India, Britain, the
U. S. A. and Yugoslavia.

Engineering Division:
From Instruments to Cranes—a range
of Engineering Equipment of Indian,
European and American manufacture.

ENGINEERING

Brady &
Morris Engg.
Co. Ltd.:
Manufacturers of
Morris Mechanical
Handling
Equipment.

PRINTING

G. Claridge &
Co. Ltd.:
Printers of
repute, with the
most modern
Photo-offset
and Letterpress
machinery.

SUGAR

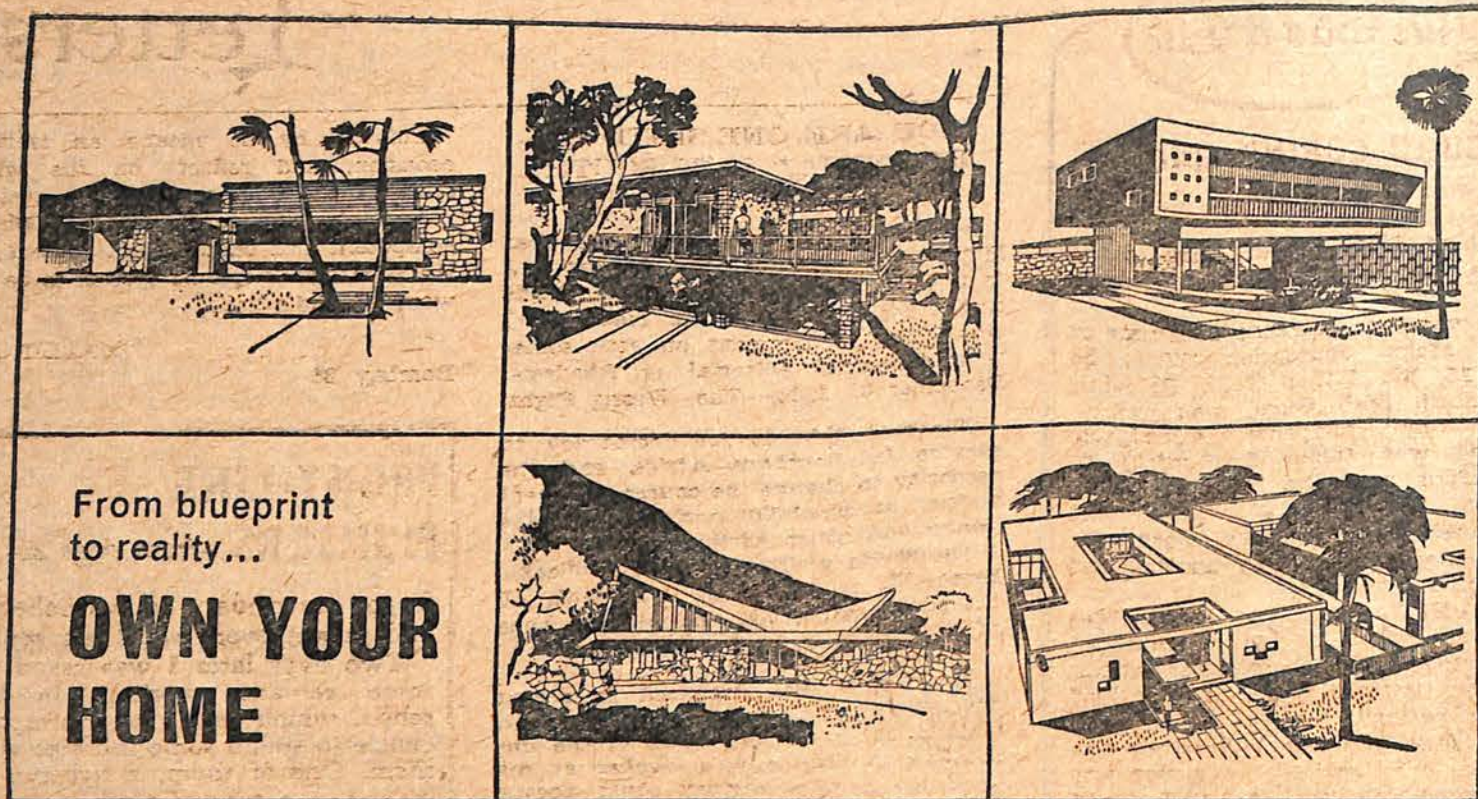
The Belapur
Co. Ltd.:
Producers of
quality sugar
known through-
out India.



W. H. BRADY & CO. LIMITED

Bombay • Calcutta • Madras • Kanpur • Ahmedabad • Coimbatore • New Delhi • Bangalore

WHD/WHB/65-67A



From blueprint
to reality...

**OWN YOUR
HOME**

32 modern designs for gracious living

For several years now, new concepts in the planning of houses have been developing and home architecture has gradually drawn away from the stiff and formal houses of the recent past towards new types which encourage relaxed comfort and pleasant living in natural surroundings. □ The designs presented in this volume—all by eminent practising Indian architects—employ these contemporary concepts; and reflect today's interest in gracious living and the outlook of those who seek to build modern houses whatever the diversities in cost, size and location.

Order your copy now! Price Rs 5.00 plus registered postage Re 1.00

THE ASSOCIATED CEMENT COMPANIES LTD., The Cement Marketing Co. of India Ltd.



CUT OUT AND POST

To:
THE CEMENT MARKETING CO. OF INDIA LIMITED,
Publicity & Public Relations Department,
Cement House, 121, Queen's Road, Bombay 1

Please send me a copy of '32 designs for modern living', by V.P.P. for Rs 6.00/1 enclose M.O. receipt for Rs 6.00 (strike out whichever is not applicable.)

NAME.....
(BLOCK LETTERS)

ADDRESS.....



This was a Life

GURU GOBIND SINGH 1667—1708

Gobind Singh, tenth Guru of the Sikhs, was one of India's greatest men.

He was born in Patna at a time of cruel Mogul oppression. When he was 15, his father Tegh Bahadur, the ninth Sikh Guru, was put to death by Emperor Aurangzeb. Gobind was taken for safety to Anandpur near the Himalayas.

Here for nearly 20 years Gobind prepared for his life's work. He disciplined his body by hunting and his mind by study.

In 1695 he began his mission "not only as Pontiff of his community," as historian K. M. Panikkar writes, "but as national leader of a revived Hindu nation".

His first step was to institute the Khalsa or "liberated". Its members renounced claims of caste and family and became one brotherhood owing allegiance only to the Guru. They had to wear the five Ks which distinguish Sikhs to this day: "Kesh"—long hair (symbol of being under a vow); "Kangi"—a comb (for cleanliness); "Kara"—an iron bangle (symbol of austere life); "Katch"—short trousers (for constant preparedness) and "Kripan"—a sword (for martial dedication). They were also asked to add "Singh" (lion) to their names.

Gobind launched the Khalsa in 1699 with five members. Soon thousands flocked to him. Aurangzeb resolved to crush this threat to his power. Gobind was besieged in Anandpur, deserted by all but 40 of his followers and escaped secretly.

For seven years Gobind was hunted by the Moguls. Two of his sons died in battle, two were buried alive.

But Gobind's courage was unshaken. From the wastes of Bhatinda, south of Amritsar, he wrote defiantly to Aurangzeb: "What is the use of putting out a few sparks when the flame of power burns fiercer than ever?"

In 1708 Aurangzeb died. His successor, Bahadur Shah, sought the Guru's friendship. By allying with him Gobind showed his quarrel was with Mogul oppression, not their religion. The same year Gobind died of stab wounds from an assassin.

Gobind laid the foundations of the great Sikh nation. He fulfilled the prophesy that he would "convert jackals into tigers and sparrows into hawks".

ADF

"YOU ARE ONE-SIDED ON RHODESIA," SAYS SOUTH AFRICAN READER

As one who feels convinced that HIMMAT honestly seeks to set out facts to enlighten, mould and guide aright the thinking of her readers. I would like to comment on your somewhat one-sided editorial on Rhodesia, December 9, 1966,—The Wrong Fight.

The real fight is for democracy to survive in Southern Africa and the necessity to change the course of recent history so woefully portrayed in the Congo and other African states.

The words of Churchill are applicable here: "It is better to fight with all the odds against you and with no hope of survival than to live in slavery."

Mr. Smith was prepared to accept the six principles laid down by Mr. Wilson, but when the pistol of the impossible corollaries was levelled at his head, no man of dignity could accept especially after the sad proven fact that the bona-fides of the British Government can no longer be relied upon.

The "Right Fight" for Southern and Eastern Africa with the dare, courage, sincerity and goodwill of their leaders and led, must be to preserve freedom from tyranny and chaos, and to bring about economic security to all through the creation of an assured Southern Africa Common Market.

DR. J. F. LEGRANGE
Scottburgh, Natal
South Africa

DIALLING

I have recently been on tour visiting New Delhi, Calcutta and Madras, spending a week in each place. I used the telephone extensively in each city making business appointments without difficulty. In Calcutta I made about sixty calls. On about four occasions the line was engaged but I got through on the next dialling except once.

In Bombay you can rarely reach any number on the first dialling, and frequently both lines in our office are out of order.

Then there is the civility of the staff. On Thursday, December 22 at 9.15 pm a friend tried to make a trunk call. He could not get through so he phoned me and asked me to get through. I dialled 180, 181 and 183 and could get no answer. I then dialled 199 and they gave me the number of the monitor which I dialled without success. Finally I dialled 198 and made a formal complaint. The reply given by the operator was, "What do you expect me to do? Complain to the Government."

Letters

This is by no means an isolated occasion, and reflects on the whole state of the Bombay telephone system.

Is there any reason other than incompetent and callous management for the Bombay Telephone system to be the worst in India?

"DIALLING"

Bombay 26

FRONT-LINE FIGHTERS —from page 22

forgot our pride. And we believed and meant every word we spoke.

Two days later I was asked by some servants working in the school which was our conference centre to spend some minutes with them. One of them, a sweeper in his sixties, produced a kettle, waved it in front of me and bade me sit down. Within a few minutes he was back with tea and *jalebis* from somewhere. He earns Rs. 65 a month. A number of them spoke and said that though they had many serious financial difficulties they wanted to work with us to bring the revolution of Moral Re-Armament to the country.

I cried when I visited the slums and cried again when I received the love of these servants.

There are millions and millions in India who are hungry for great living. They want to serve, to care, to work and to fight. But before they will do what they deeply want to do their hearts have to be captured and moved. And then they will need steady training over a period of months before they become responsible initiators.

There is far more to changing India than human warmth and care. But I think compassion and care are a very important part of the answer. The harvest is plentiful but few are the reapers. The reapers don't have to be rich or famous or intelligent. All they need is commitment, the resolve to live only for the remaking of men and nations under God's guidance.

A few thousand such men and women and India's social, economic, political life will change with astonishing speed.



Front line fighters

by Rajmohan Gandhi

LAST WEEK I WEPT freely in Calcutta. I cried with pain and I am glad I cried.

I saw scenes of human misery such as I had never seen before. I knew that they were there but I had not seen them until last week. No still or moving picture, no magazine article or spoken description can paint for others the reality I saw.

I saw men, women and children living with swine, dogs and filth in places just next to some of Calcutta's smartest areas. The people I saw were *dhoms*. They are harijans. Outcasts for decades, they have supposedly been enjoying certain rights as free Indians. Their work is to clean the streets, bathrooms and public places.

I was taken by some of the *dhome* elders to five heaps of hovels in each of which between a hundred and five hundred live.

Ignored

"Nobody of any consequence has stepped in here," I was told by a good few of them. "They don't even come here for our votes," one of them said. "You are the first man who has come to us like this."

With me went Hiralal, head sweeper of the town of Panchgani in Maharashtra, his 14 year-old daughter Gouri, Niketu Iralu from Nagaland and three young women from different parts of the country. We were in Calcutta taking part in a Moral Re-Armament Assembly.

Hiralal is convinced that Moral Re-Armament is the answer for every Indian family, for all castes, classes, races and nationalities. The change in his children as a result of their training with Moral Re-Armament greatly moved him.

One day his daughter wrote him saying, "Father, we have changed on a number of points. We don't fight each other as we used to. We have learned to care for people and be interested in them. We have lost our jealousy and bitterness. We need to change more. But we feel that you too should change. We don't like the way you cheat the sweepers under you."

Hiralal was angry. His first thought was that his children had

no right to even think such thoughts about him. But then he asked his wife, "Do you think there is any truth in what Gouri says?" "You know that it is true," replied his wife.

New move

That morning Hiralal went on his bicycle to the places where a number of his men were working and before they could see him or greet him he went over and said in greeting, "Ram Ram". This he had never done before. He felt it was always the duty of the men under him to salute him first and then if he felt like it he would acknowledge them. His new move surprised and shocked his men. One result was they treated one another with fresh respect and care. Another was that they worked harder.

"I am finding the answer to vanity," says Hiralal. And he is determined that he will tell all the harijans of India and others about the hope he has found.

It was Hiralal who first brought the *dhome* leaders to meet us. Some of us spoke to them about jealousies, cheating and hating in our lives and how we had found an answer to them. We told them about our decision to use our lives to revolutionise society and to build something which neither the Communist nor the anti-Communist world has succeeded in achieving. We told them of our daily need for discipline and change. We expressed to them our conviction that they and all the *dhoms* had a major and unique part to play in transforming our country and in showing a way that works to nations everywhere.

There were people from Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Kenya, Ceylon, Norway and Switzerland who met and talked with the *dhoms* at that meeting.

Their secretary, Jogeshwar Das, said to me, "I have met Mahatma Gandhi, Pandit Nehru, Dr. Rajendra Prasad and almost all the outstanding leaders of our country. But I never felt so proud and happy as I felt this afternoon. This has been the greatest day in my life."

I saw in those hovels the degra-

dation to which greedy and callous men reduce their fellow men. And I've found a generosity of heart and nobility of spirit which convicted and stirred me. I saw the shattering effect of indifference. I also saw the abyss into which men sometimes force themselves.

I heard a man whose eyes looked as if they were soon going to go blind say to me, "They asked me to get out of the hospital two days ago. They say they cannot do an operation on my eyes and say that they wanted my bed. I cannot work. I have six children. My wife, too, cannot work. Will you listen to my appeal for help?" He cried as he spoke.

A woman in her fifties touched my feet. I touched hers. Then she embraced me and went away wishing me luck and blessing me. Some people tried to rough her up for what she did.

I said to them, "We want to give our lives to make a new India where we will all have decent homes and where we will all love one another and share one another's joys and sorrows. You are needed. You are required in the front line in the battle to change the aims and motives of people. Not only India but the whole world needs you. Change yourselves and battle to change society."

Greatest reactionary

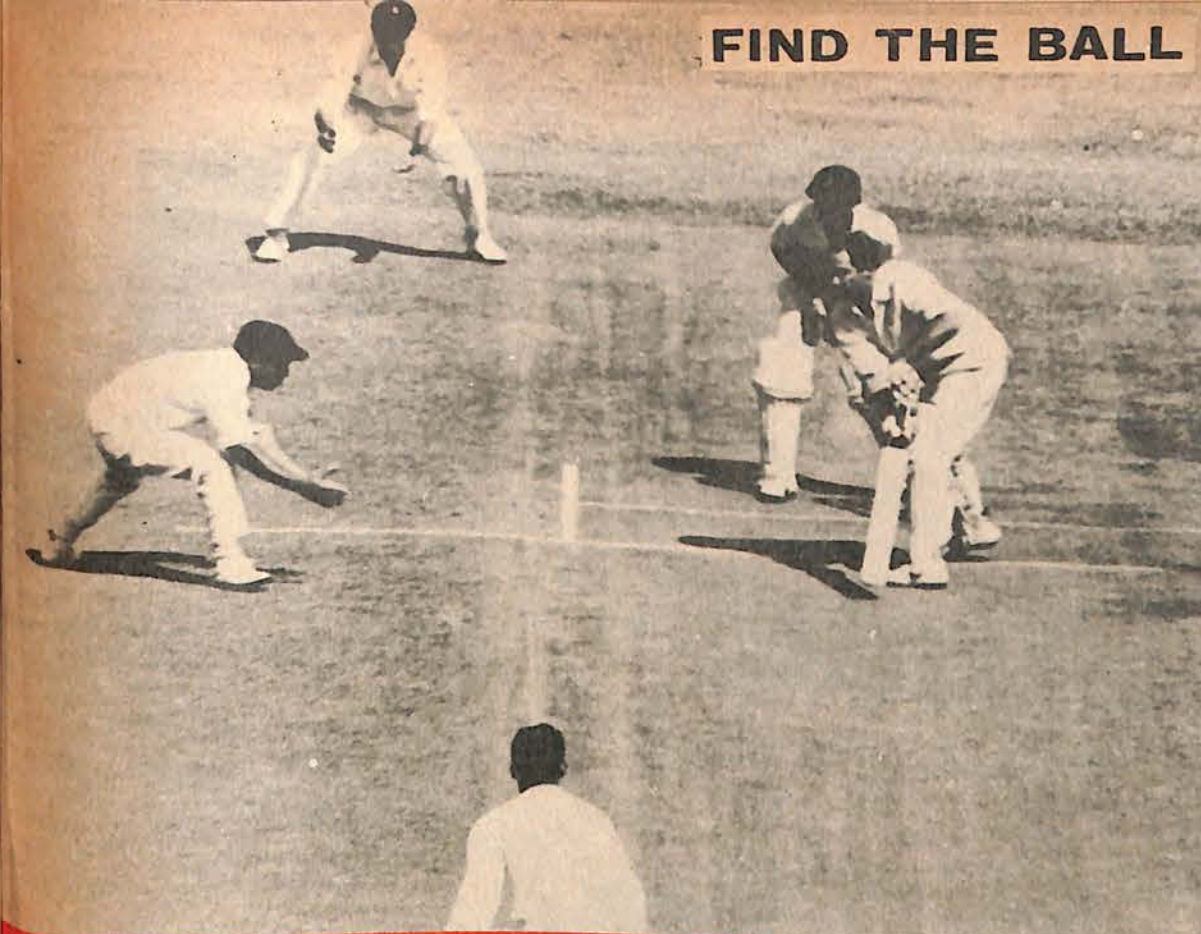
"I am against those who urge patience before injustice. I urge the strongest possible passion in you to oppose this country's evil. But remember that the greatest reactionary is he who wants to change society but who will not change himself."

Those men and women were interested. "I know that drink, gambling, jealousy, hating and impurity amongst us keeps us down. We, too, need to change," one of them said to me.

A number said that our visit had done something to them which they would never forget. None of us was conscious of our having done anything. We had no money to give, no food to distribute, no toys to hand out. But we gave them our hearts and we

Continued on page 21

FIND THE BALL



FIND THE BALL COMPETITION NO: 5 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, 30.

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.

Competition No: 4 showing the ball will be published in the January 27th issue.

Name _____
Address _____

I agree by the rules of the competition as outlined above.

◀ The winner of competition No. 3 is J. C. Dias, C. P. S. O., Commerce House, Ballard Estate, Bombay-1 who came nearest at 5 millimetres from the ball.



SHRIRAM PVC
is so
VERSATILE

SO IDEAL FOR MODERN LIVING

Colourful, cleanable, virtually unspoilable, SHRIRAM PVC is proving a fast favourite for hordes of items...

- ☐ TOYS ☐ FOOTWEAR ☐ UPHOLSTERY
- ☐ RAINWEAR ☐ WIRES AND CABLES
- ☐ PIPES AND TUBES ☐ ENGINEERING ITEMS

SHRIRAM VINYL & CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, NEW DELHI-1

THIS IS

THE NEW INDIA ASSURANCE CO. LTD.

M. G. ROAD, BOMBAY-1

INDIA'S LARGEST GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY

FOR ALL YOUR GENERAL INSURANCE NEEDS



**What's the difference between airlines?
Experience, for one thing.
(And that means everything.)**



To you.
After all, experience is what flying is all about. It's also what we're all about.
True, there are many other things we can promise you. For example, we have more flights to more places than any other airline. Pan Am Jet Clippers® serve 128 cities in 88 lands on 6 continents. Our menu is by *Maxim's of Paris*. We have movies to be seen and music to be heard on most of our flights between the U.S.A. and Europe* between Hawaii and the U.S.A. and between Hawaii and the

Philippines. All very important to you. But experience means even more.
It is, in fact, what makes flying one of the joys of this age.
But see for yourself. Come high over the clouds with us—to Beirut, Frankfurt, Rome, Paris, London, Bangkok, Hong Kong, Tokyo, Honolulu, San Francisco, New York.
We can plan every detail of your trip for you. We can make it all easier than it's ever been.

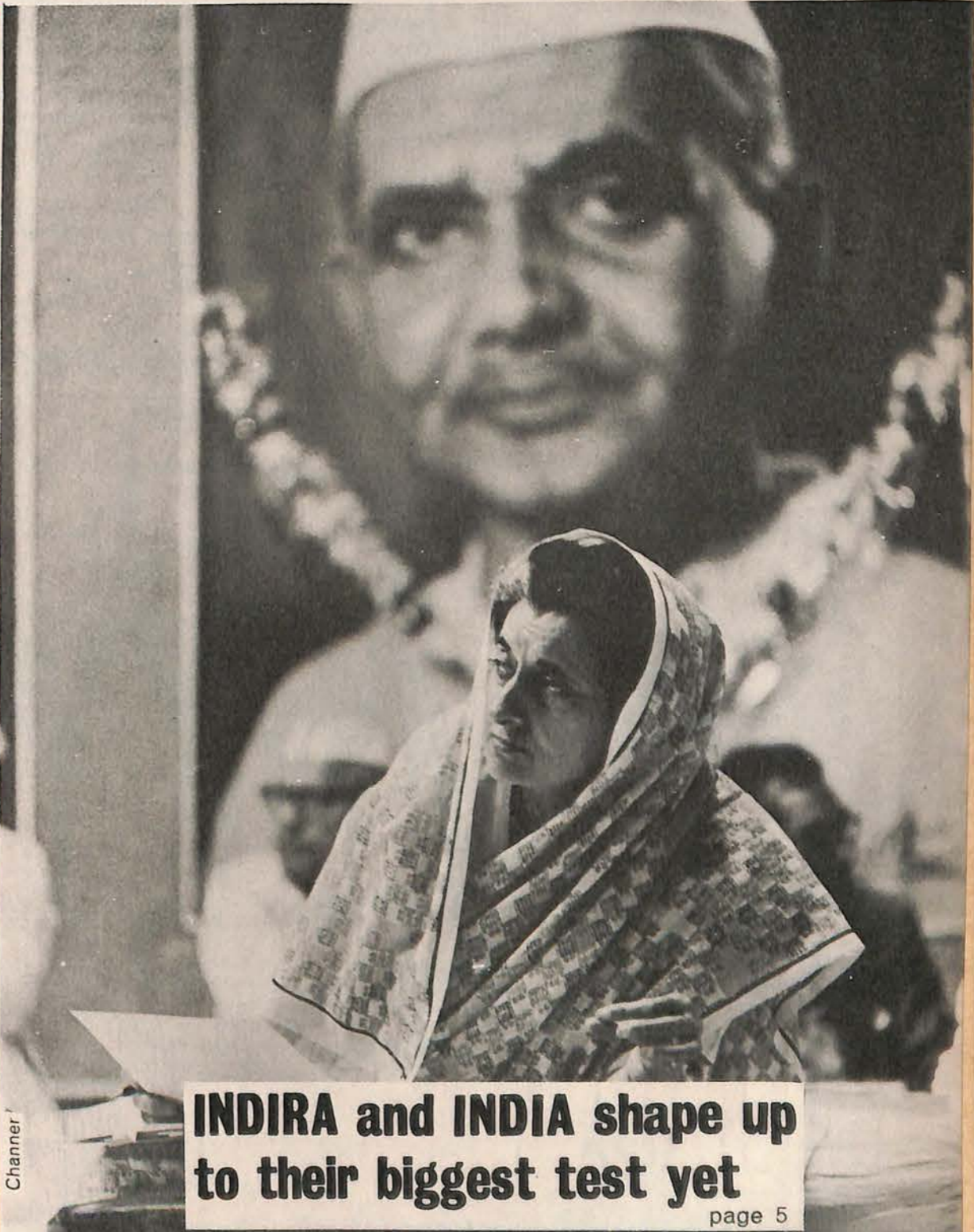
Wherever you go, you'll know you're flying with the very best. And that makes all the difference in the world. Call your Pan Am Travel Agent. Or call us at:
Calcutta: 42 Chowringhee Road, Tel: 44-3251 (5 lines)
New Delhi: 39 Hotel Imperial, Tel: 47135, 47139
Bombay: Taj Mahal Hotel, Tel: 211063-64
Madras: 8/9 Thambu Chetty Street, Tel: 29301, 23242
Colombo (Ceylon): Kollupitiya, Tel: 78271
World's most experienced airline
First on the Atlantic First in Latin America
First on the Pacific First 'Round the World

* slight surcharge Europe—U.S.A.

PAA 3158



Griffith—4 Wickets and 40 runs in 2nd innings.



INDIRA and INDIA shape up to their biggest test yet
page 5

TEST CRICKET—
Rusi Mody from Madras
page 17
“Find the Ball” Competition
page 27
KERALA STRIKE FIZZES
page 19
GOA PROMISE KEPT
page 18

A FIGHTING KY CAPTURES AUSTRALIA
From R. M. Lala in Canberra page 7