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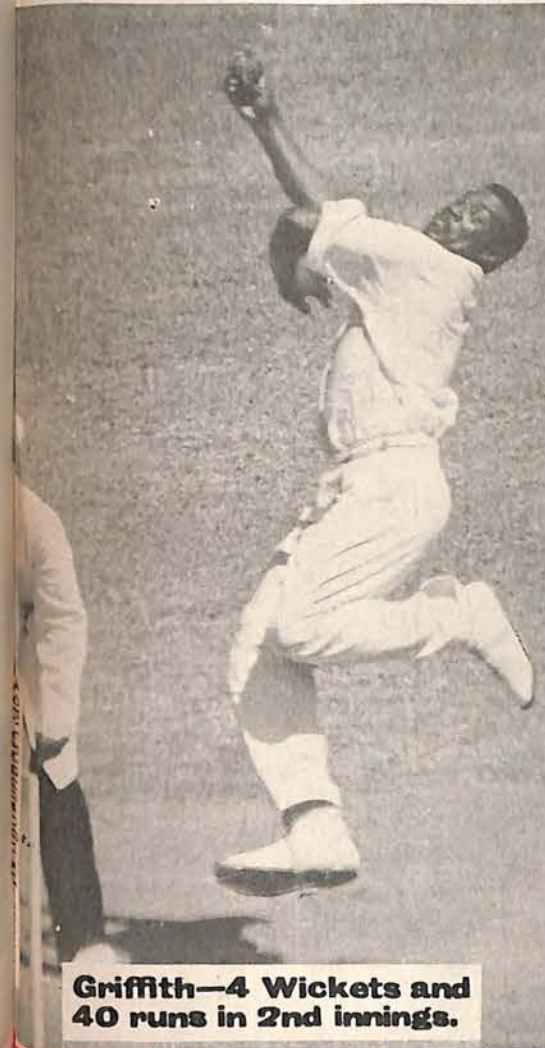
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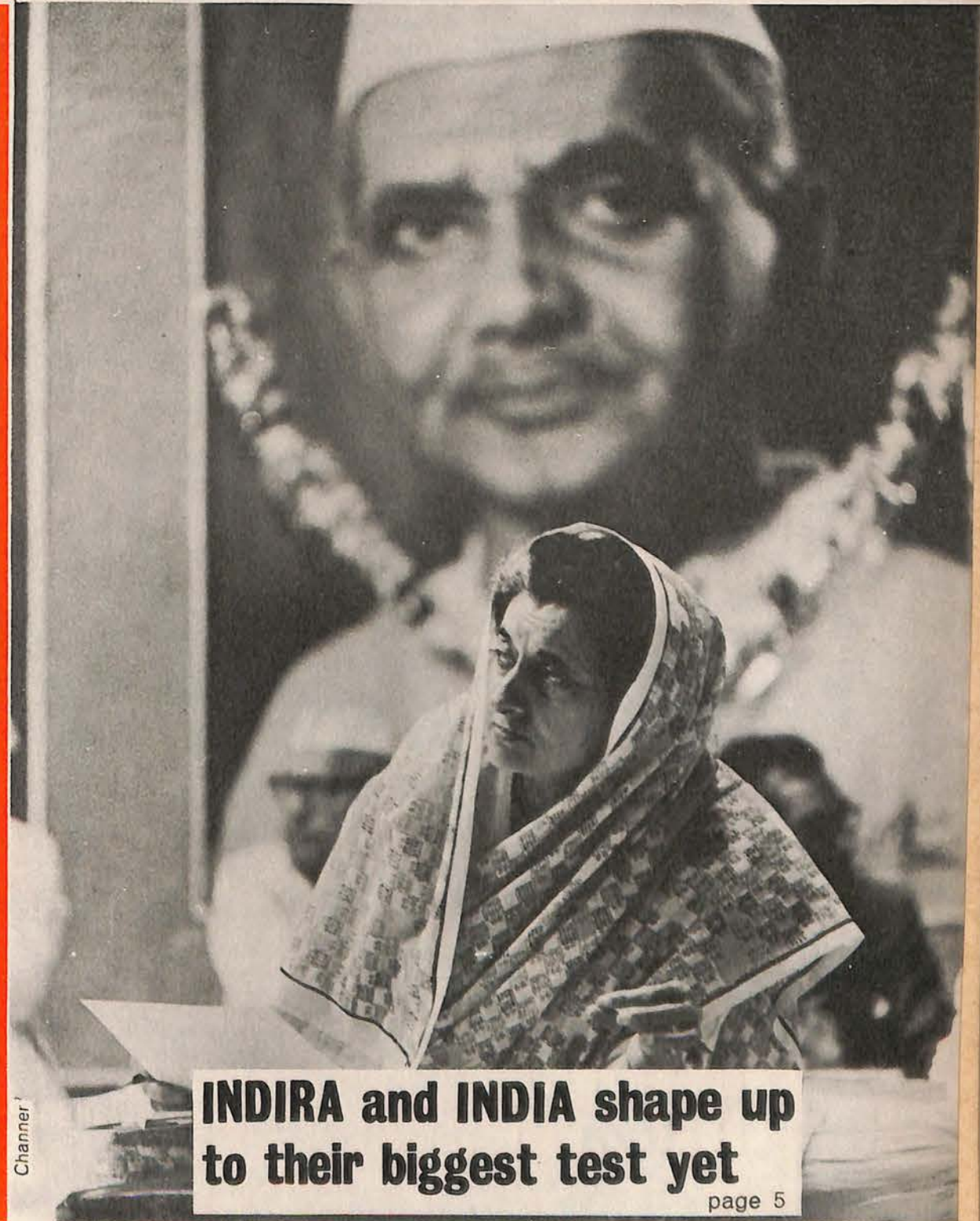
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INDIRA and INDIA shape up to their biggest test yet
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A FIGHTING KY CAPTURES AUSTRALIA

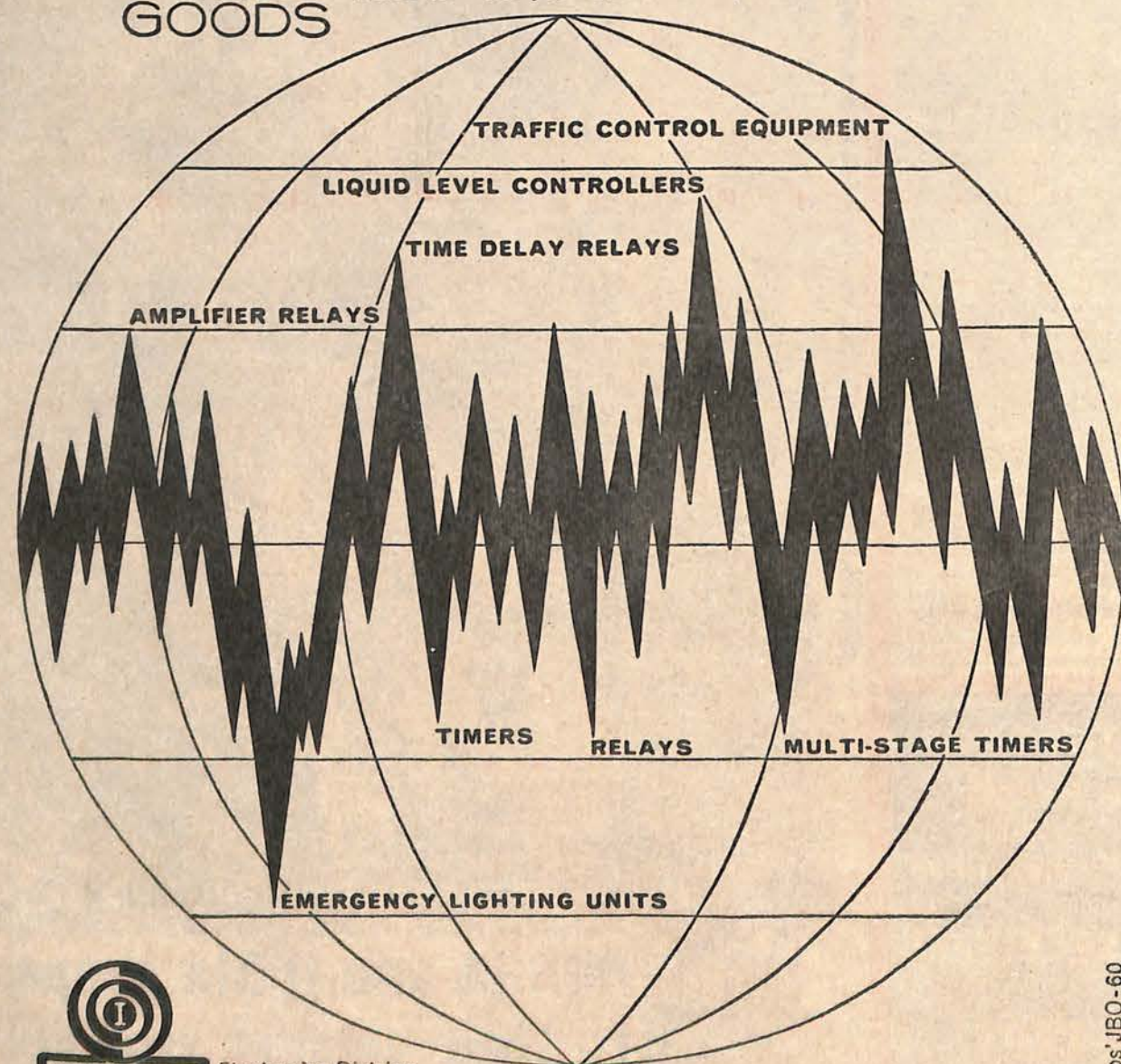
From R. M. Lala in Canberra page 7

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HIMMAT

Asia's new voice

WEEKLY

Bombay Friday January 27 1967

Explosion awaited

REPUBLIC DAY. Our seventeenth. And in Delhi, down the majestic Rajpath, processes a human tapestry that is India. Before the President and his proud people moves a pageant of military power and human wealth—every State, community, and caste proudly displaying the colour of dress, song and dance that illumines the second largest nation of the world.

This is what the eye will see. But the perceptive ear will hear strong rumblings underneath.

Within the month, 250 million citizens will have been given the chance to vote for nearly 4700 representatives in the Union Parliament and State Assemblies. Many millions will be voting for the first time.

This is the first election without Nehru to goad and mould the ruling Congress Party. Daily, the voices of dissent and the anger of opposition mounts. Congress is losing the hold it had. Gone is the miasma that regarded criticism of it as anti-national. One opposition party slogan says: "Gandhiji left Congress in 1934. When are you leaving?"

Whatever one's politics and whatever the credit or debit against the various parties contesting, one thing is plain:

A new party will not solve India's problems and lead her to greatness. A new election won't do it. A new amendment to the Constitution won't do it. A new compulsion motivating the wills and stirring the hearts of Indians—first a few, then a throng and finally the masses—will do it.

India and her friends await this explosion of hope.

False economies

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S decision to raise by two or three times the fees for 31,000 overseas students in British universities and colleges is deeply to be regretted. Some 22,000 students from Africa and Asia will be the worst sufferers.

Britain has her financial difficulties; but was it necessary to choose this field for economies which, in any case, will not amount to more than a few million pounds? The UK Government claims that more university places are needed for British students. Nevertheless it is the British National Union of Students which is leading the nation-wide campaign of protest against the fee increases.

The decision is one more retrograde step away from world responsibilities, and towards that "mini-Britain" so insidiously cultivated by defeatists and cynics who are Britain's own worst enemies. Other such retrograde steps recently have been the decisions to cut BBC overseas broadcasts, withdraw the British Council from six countries and reduce foreign aid by £20 million.

Far-sighted people will hope the Government of Great Britain changes its mind. The NUS may be wiser than the politicians and economists. University places are not only a practical form of aid to developing continents like Asia, where, according to a recent UN estimate, only 6 out of 10 children get any education at all; they can also be an investment for goodwill among future leaders of many nations.

Clear the slums

THE MAHARASHTRA HOUSING BOARD, according to a press report, has so far built 9738 tenements to re-house slum-dwellers in Bombay's suburbs and 3283 elsewhere in the State. Chief Minister Naik has promised a drive to clear slums during the next Five Year Plan.

An estimated third of Bombay's voters—about 8 lakhs—live in hutments or on the streets. By the end of the Fourth Plan India as a whole will need an estimated 745 lakh new dwellings. At the present rate how many Five Year Plans will be needed before all our people are housed in dignity?

In contrast, Vice President Dr. Zakir Hussain said recently that Singapore had wiped out slums in five years by building 60,000 tenements "the like of which he had not seen".

A leader of the *favelas* (slum-dwellers) in Brazil, Mr. Euclides Da Silva, has stated that 500,000 slum-dwellers in Rio were rehoused when extortion was dealt with and government and slum leaders began to work together. "Answer corruption and you will clear the slums," he told a Moral Re-Armament conference this month in Switzerland.

Slums can be cleared. They are the disgrace of India's cities. A test of government's care for ordinary people is not what they promise before the elections but what they do afterwards in tackling this social cancer. No party that fails to deal with it effectively deserves to be elected.

Launching Liu

"IF YOU CAN'T CONVINCE THEM baffle them with science." This might be the latest "thought" of Mao, judging by last weekend's space report from Peking. China is about to launch her first "space vessel".

From the gas of gossip hissing out of China one thing is noticeable. Few of Mao's enemies appear to have been liquidated—as yet. They have been denigrated in wall posters, burnt in effigy and made the butt of chanted ridicule by the Red Guards. But so far no firing squads.

Could it be that the inscrutable Mao has been saving up a more fiendish penalty for impenitent rebels? Is he arranging for Liu and the other "revisionists" a ceremonial, one-way ride in China's first space craft? Is this the real purpose of the launch?

In the years to come his Red Guards and their descendants might point aloft at a glowing speck as it orbits across the night sky and say, "Liu looks bright tonight."

Briefly speaking...

He knows nothing, and he thinks he knows everything. That points clearly to a political career.

GEORGE BERNARD SHAW
1856-1950

Better than Gallup?

IN SOME COUNTRIES Gallup Polls predict the result of elections. India has no need of them, for she has her astrologers. Lucknow astrologer G. P. Misra has predicted Congress defeats in six states in next month's elections, as well as the fall of several Congress leaders.

Some candidates leave nothing to chance. Filing of nominations slowed up early last week in Madras because certain days were regarded as inauspicious. One wonders also how many replies a Bombay astrologer received to his newspaper advertise-

ment inviting candidates to send him their names, age and place of birth so starry influences on their prospects could be laid bare.

Did they read Lenin?

A PRESS REPORT says two of America's richest families, the Rockefellers and Cyrus Eatons, are planning an alliance to expand trade with Communist countries. Did they ever read Lenin's words?

"Capitalist money-makers will be so eager to conquer the Soviet market that they will shut their eyes to the truth. They will grant us credits which will be used to supply with funds the Communist organisations in their countries. Meanwhile, by supplying all kinds of products, they will strengthen and perfect our war industry..." Lenin is also said to have remarked, "When only two capitalists are left in the world, one will sell us the rope to hang the other."

Who is selling the rope to whom?

Mixed metaphors

GENERAL KAUL'S BOOK on the 1962 Chinese attack, "The Untold Story", has had a mixed reception. Most mixed-up comment of all was that of Joachim Alva, MP: "...after quitting the army (General Kaul) embraced the salubrious climate of a five-figure fat salary in distant Tokyo under the glorious shipping company blown sky high on the forum of the Indian Parliament."

Are only his metaphors mixed?

New men at top

A NEW GENERATION of leaders is reaching the top in Britain. Jeremy Thorpe, 37, newly elected leader of the Liberal Party, and William Rees-Mogg, 38, recently appointed editor of the *London Times*, were contemporaries at Oxford shortly after the last war where both were President of the Students' Union.

Thorpe, a sharp-witted TV personality, has a long road to travel if the 12 Liberal MPs are to achieve power once more. Rees-Mogg, a former

President of the British Institute of Journalists, has already reached the summit of his profession. Will editorship of *The Times* satisfy him, or will he, as a President of the University Conservatives in his student days, tread the primrose path from journalism to politics?

Look forward, Angel

A CONGRESS CANVASSER, the other evening, brought to my door the election manifesto of the local candidate, Housing Minister Homi Taleyarkhan. Details of the candidate's past record abounded in the six-page brochure; but there was not one word as to what he proposed to do if elected for another five-year term of office. A picture of the candidate, seemingly taken when he was in his 20s, graced the cover. The whole document, in fact, seemed to look backwards rather than forwards. This outlook is rather common among the party Mr. Taleyarkhan represents.

Behind times

LAST WEEK dear old PIB (Press and Information Bureau, Government of India) delivered among other products of its unflagging labours: (a) the schedule of state elections (not to be published before January 13)—it reached HIMMAT office, just round the corner from PIB's Bombay headquarters, on January 17; (b) an announcement of an AIR programme on "Decolonisation", broadcast three days before; and (c) the information that the Deputy Principal Information Officer, Bombay, had changed his home address.

In contrast, PIB also sent a 15-page assessment of the late Dr. Bhabha's work which, for once, was smartly printed and appeared to have been prepared by somebody who understood journalism.

Awkward gift

ONE WONDERS what Chinese Commercial Counsellor Mao Chieh thought when he was given a statue of the Buddha at a farewell party in Kathmandu. In his country, Buddhism is the target of Red Guard attack along with other religions. Perhaps he quietly dropped it out the plane window on the way home rather than risk persecution for possessing "anti-revolutionary relics".

Indira faces her biggest test

from our Delhi correspondent

Winter in New Delhi is a culture season for its gentry. It is a time of cinema, dance and music festivals. One of the delectable winter functions is the Shankars Weekly prize distribution ceremony to child artists by the Prime Minister. The late Prime Minister Nehru used to love the occasion with its scores of gay children enlivening the place with their joy.

Mrs. Indira Gandhi gave away her first set of "Shankars" prizes as Prime Minister the other day. She was presented on the occasion with a Kerala doll flashing an unsheathed sword. Readers of *The Hindustan Times*, next day, could not have been blamed if they saw in the front-page photograph of the PM displaying the sworded doll, political implications!

New Delhi has been great-flooded by swarms of Congress ticket-seekers and meeting after heated meeting of the Congress Election Committee on who should take the leather-padded seats in Parliament, and who should be denied the Congress umbrella and made to face the music. The way in which the seekers sought and the dispensers dispensed in the Congress office, it seemed the ruling party was sure of a regularisation of the status quo for another five years.

But as news comes in dally of the dislocation and abandonment of every single election meeting addressed by Mr. Morarji Desai, whether in his own home province of Gujarat, or in Rajasthan or Bihar, the feeling grows that these elections are going to put the ruling party to a decisive confidence test. And also that if the national temper three weeks before the polls is any indication the Congress Party is in for a drubbing.

Mrs. Indira Gandhi's studied references in her UNI interview and elsewhere to her "uncontested standing" in the country among the "people" being greater and, to her, more valuable than her standing in the party or the party's standing in the country, betrays a corresponding fear in the PM herself. She knows, without doubt, that even if her party makes it to a ministry-forming position at the Centre at least two and possibly four States are going to have non-Congress ministries.

Mr. Rajmohan Gandhi had written some months ago in his HIMMAT article that the PM might even welcome non-Congress ministries in a few States if that shocks her party into spring-cleaning. She well might.

As strong as her dislike of opposition attacks on her government, is her dislike of show-downs with party bosses within the party. At a recent meeting of the CEC to discuss candidates for the Delhi seats, Mrs. Gandhi's nominee Mr. M. C. Khanna kept being held back from his claim



Morarji

by the Delhi Congress boss Mr. Brahm Prakash. The Prime Minister, furious, called the Delhi chief's resistance to her nominee an attempt at

"mughalshahi" or autocracy. Something needs to be said of a country's political maladjustment when it finds its Prime Minister calling local party functionaries autocratic.

It is this absolute disarray and disunity of interests within the ruling party that threatens it with a Waterloo in some of the States more than anything else. One united interest they have, without doubt: the interest in the status quo and in a retention of power. This is what keeps the party seams unrent.

The formation of the Jana Congress, in this context, is of great importance. The JC leaders are going to mount an attack in Orissa, Rajasthan, Kerala and Bengal, on their erstwhile colleagues' love of power. They plan to demonstrate their non-attachment to power by joining opposition ranks in their States. They may, of course, do much more. They may become the crucial attachment groups which will enable the largest party in these Assemblies to form a government.

In Rajasthan, Orissa and Kerala the Jana Congress may well enable the Swatantra Party and the Left Communists (in Kerala) to form an

Continued on next page

CHALTA HAI...



"Sir! If we keep stopping to inspect your posters, we'll never have time for your election campaign."

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POMPADOUR

On your toes

WORSHIPPING PRAGMATISM

In principle, India has accepted Washington's proposition that for every dollar of food assistance from the US she must procure a dollar's worth elsewhere.

One should sympathise with President Johnson's unpleasant task of navigating his food aid through the Congress rapids. But from where can this other aid come? Russia?

Half of the needed 11 million tonnes is a lot of grain to find suddenly outside the US. Though put very diplomatically by US Under-Secretary of State Eugene Rostow in Delhi last week, it amounted to an ultimatum.

Mr. Rostow would not have noticed the small item alongside the newspaper report of his visit: "From next week the quota of rice in the Greater Calcutta area is likely to be raised to 450 grammes." One pound a week. Not much, even if you can afford it.

There is logic in Washington's strong line. Cold logic. What some euphemistically call the "pragmatic" approach. Modern economists think of it meaning a "practical" approach. But dictionaries prefer: "Interfering with the affairs of others; meddling; self-important; opinionative."

Election eve or not, the Prime Minister had to defend her acceptance of Washington's terms. But, she added, if a situation arose when

conditions were imposed which compromised the nation's honour, "Then I will go to the people and tell them that we would rather starve."

Strong words. Nasser, Sihanouk and Sukarno said the same and turned to Russia or China.

It took "The New York Times" to warn that "Washington's efforts to dictate Indian policy on a month-to-month basis, with food as the pressure instrument, is wholesome for neither country."

In parenthesis, it is worth quoting the Australian Prime Minister:

"Hard practice—our tradition in the Western world or the European environment—is to see a need, formulate a solution and push hard to an end... But 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."

Beggars can't be critics. But could not part of Washington's \$73,000 million defence budget (mainly for Vietnam) be invested better in self-regenerating aid that would go a long way to liquidating the hate and poverty on which freedom's enemies feed?

Washington seems more worried about poor friends becoming too dependent on her for food than she is about weak friends becoming too dependent on her for defence.

Freebooter

VERDICT!

This week **HIMMAT**

SHIVERS for the Union Ministers of Food, Railways, Education and Planning, whose election defeat has been prophesied by Lucknow astrologer G. P. Misra.

CONDEMNS the organised jeering at meetings of the Prime Minister and other political leaders and **PRAISES** Mrs. Gandhi's vigorous fight-back at hecklers who tried to drown her speech in Jaipur.

APPLAUDS Goa's orderly vote on the merger issue, **TELLS** Chief Minister Bandodkar to bottle up his assertion that the voting was cooked and **ASKS** how he regards the anti-merger vote as "a moral victory" for his pro-merger cause?

NOTES with interest Radio Prague's broadcast saying a single Czechoslovak farmer produces food for 10 people while an American farmer feeds 34 and a West German 19.

IS STARTLED by the versatility of John Manliana, amnestied Mizo rebel leader, now an election candidate for the Assam Assembly.

IS BOWLED OVER by West Indies cricketer Sir Frank Worrell's statement that West Indies were world champions because they acted as one team without parochialism, and **COMMENDS** it to political acrobats in Delhi and elsewhere as well as to sportsmen.

DENOUNCES as reactionary and fear-driven the Government's rejection of the Chanda Committee's recommendation that All India Radio be turned into an autonomous corporation.

BRINGS to the attention of gloomy prophets of disaster and frantic pushers of family planning the New York Foreign Policy Association's report that India can triple its food output in three years by using more fertiliser.

Indira's test—from page 5

alternative Government and transpose the white-capped to the opposition.

New Delhi has watched with special and growing interest the establishing of working relations between the Swatantra Party and the Jana Congress in Orissa, and the Janata Party (which corresponds to the JC) in Rajasthan. The Congress *ancien regimes* in these two States are among the most discredited.

The princely scions leading the Swatantra Party units in these States are immensely prestigious and men of proven ability. The Maharawal of Doongarpur who has led the Swatantra group in the Rajasthan Assembly for the last five years, is expected to lead a Swatantra - Jan-Sangh - Janata coalition in Rajasthan, in case the Maharani of Jaipur decides to continue in the Lok Sabha.

Correspondingly, H.H.R.N. Singh Deo, the Maharaja of Patna, has led the opposition in Orissa and put the infamous ministries of Patnaik and Mitra on the carpet several times. As Deputy Chief Minister in the Mahatab coalition ministry from 1960-62, His Highness, who also held



Biju

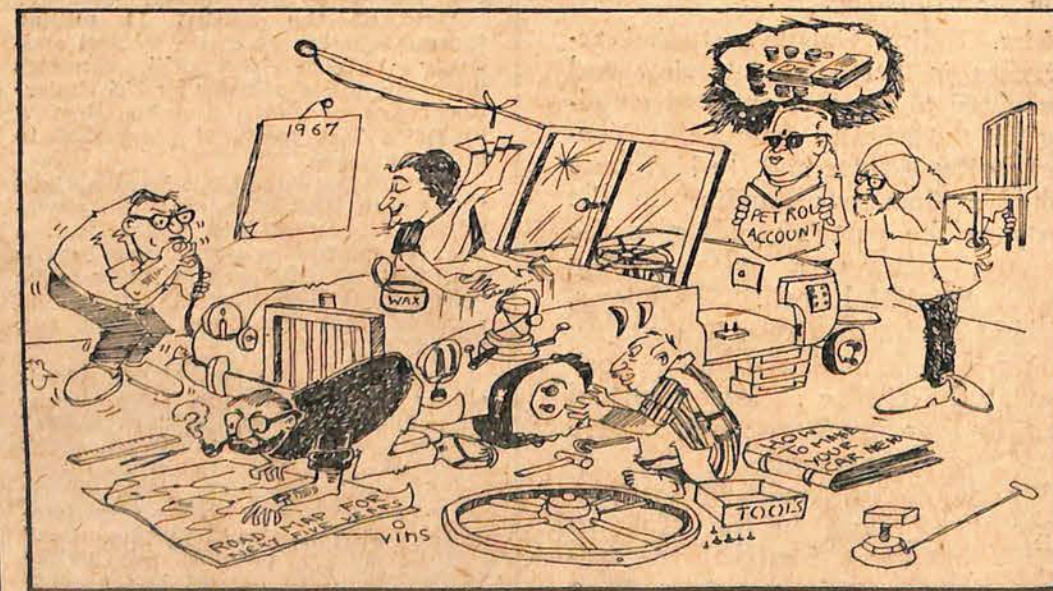
the Finance portfolio, gave Orissa the only non-deficit budget it has ever had. In his own former kingdom also, he was known for his grasp of administrative problems and his dispatch. As Mr. Biju Patnaik jolts through campaign after difficult campaign, Orissa awaits an alternative government.

For all her statements of confidence in her party's prospects, Mrs. Gandhi knows change will come in these States. Driving in or out of Palam airport on almost every alternate day, Mrs. Gandhi sees the old order yielding place to the new. She is a woman of extraordinary sensitivity and sincerity. Her sympathetic dialogues with the Naga leadership and the Assam leaders over their problems of integration shows she cares for the country deeply. But her problem is, as old as the office she holds: that of the company she keeps, her party.

As Mr. Rajagopalachari said recently, Mrs. Gandhi would have been an ideal Prime Minister in a national government had her commitment to the party been not so unalterable.

While the Capital laughs in its sleeve at the misadventures of lesser Congressmen in their election boroughs it gives the nation's hapless and overworked PM its good wishes for personal success. Her own Rae Bareilly election is, of course, going to be a thumping win. She deserves it.

She may not know it yet, but she will find working with some non-Congress Chief Ministers, like the Rajasthan and Orissa ones, more easy and purposeful than her experience of work with the moghulshahs.



Congress prepares for Elections

A fighting Ky captures Australia

from R. M. Lala in Canberra

"He is no puppet, he is a patriot." This was the average Australian's reaction to Air Vice Marshal Ky, Premier of South Vietnam, on his visit to Australia.

The leader of the Opposition, Mr. Arthur Calwell, spearheaded a vitriolic campaign against Premier Ky's visit, calling him "murderer" and "fascist", but the most he could do here was to whip up a maximum 250 lunch hour crowd outside the Hotel Canberra. Mr. Calwell is sore because most of his Labor Party colleagues did not join him in the demonstration and many outside his party who were sceptical of Premier Ky have now changed their view.

At the Press luncheon on Thursday, Ky wrestled for the mind of Australia. Stirred by the demonstrations, he fought to win back the large-hearted but cautious Australian public. He offered to meet Calwell and the demonstrators.

To an aggressive journalist who questioned the authority of his Government over the majority of the South Vietnamese territory, Marshal Ky hit straight back that his Government controlled the majority of

the territory and population of South Vietnam. "If you do not believe me, please come to Vietnam. I will fly with you around the country. Please join me in my trip."

The journalist, who represented the Communist weekly *Tribune*, has accepted the invitation.

Ky spoke in halting, yet eloquent English, investing each word with its full meaning and flavour. He spoke with authority. "We now hold the initiative on the battlefield. But a military victory in itself is not enough. That is why we wage yet another war. That is the war to give our people a life of decency and self respect, to help our people develop a political, social and economic life conforming to their own aspirations.

"We are fighting for the rights which belong to every human being—the right to be left alone, the right to grow and develop in the way we choose, the right to give our people

the chance to select freely the Government they want."

After the vote of thanks, Ky rose again and in a most moving, brief speech said that he had seen enough demonstrations and one more or one less did not disturb him. "I believe in my destiny—I believe in the destiny of my country."

He said he was not one of those who could leave the country if it became Communist, transfer money and retire in comfort to France or America, but that he would fight till his last drop of blood.

"I am still very poor," he said. "I do not even have my own car, not even my own house." Next morning a left wing Australian commentator admitted, "We have been taken in by propaganda."

The sincerity of Ky and the passion in his heart to win all men to his cause broke through the misconceptions here. It was a lesson in statesmanship by a man who, it was feared, would cut a poor figure. Prime Minister Holt and External Affairs Minister Hasluck took a risk in inviting Ky here but their daring paid off.

Mr. Holt and Mr. Hasluck have given Ky a world platform and opened the way for his visit to other countries.

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Is democracy suited to Indian conditions?

From Quayum J. Aga, Belgaum

With reference to Mr. Vaitheswaran's article, I am of the opinion that the American system of government would be more suitable for India.

In such a system any Chief Executive, directly elected by the people and without the fear of being toppled by other politicians any time, would be able to keep in check the divisive forces of regionalism and restore national stability. As things are, only a Nehru could do that.

From N. B. Kulkarni, Bombay

Mr. Vaitheswaran is concerned about the damage caused by lack of restraint on sectional interests. He seems to believe that in order to curb these interests, a central authority not dependent on these sections for its power is necessary.

However, the essence of democracy is achieving maximum welfare of the maximum number. This has to be achieved by reconciling various sectional interests. The government which continuously appeases sectional interests must go out of power because of chaos and stagnation resulting from such a policy. The other extreme is equally undesirable. Sup-

SAY THAT AGAIN...

Fear is a disastrous counsellor in foreign policy.

K. E. BEAZLEY
Australian Labour MP

It is in the interests of Orissa... for me to be the Chief Minister of the State.

BIJU PATNAIK
Former Orissa Chief Minister

The Portuguese put you in jail for complaining, but they at least reacted and did something about it. Now we have absolute liberty to say what we like but nobody seems to pay any attention.

A young GOAN

pressing sectional interests must lead to discontent.

What is needed in India is not a change in the form of the government but a change in the attitude towards sectional interests. Demands of different groups must be considered expeditiously and the groups must be reminded of their place in the national life. This way the government can reject some of the demands and face no fear of loss of power if the groups feel that they are not getting a fair deal. Only in this way can the interests of different groups be reconciled.

If the Government is not responsive to the demands unless they pose a threat to the peace internally, then it must face the consequences and lose power ultimately. Democracy is the only way of meeting the challenge of reconciling different sectional interests in a proper way.

From T.S. Prasad, Bangalore 10

What is clear from Mr. Vaitheswaran's article is that India has enough talents, and what is needed today is right leadership.

This state of affairs has been the unfortunate result of the hasty experiment in democracy which has thrown up leaders who are at best fitted to be group leaders and the ad-men of the castes, whose sway is most secure over their foolish followers who are no more than mesmerised cattle.

Communalism in the cloak of Congress is the sad spectacle in India today; under the pretext of "social justice", intellect and efficiency is pushed back; and the nation has suffered in its administration and direction of policy and programme, which true education alone can give. This novel experiment of democracy in India has ushered in an oligarchy of cattle drivers.

Many of the so-called leaders are creatures of cliques manoeuvring one against another. They have neither the will nor high purpose nor courage of conviction which are the three essentials of right leadership.

Our Indian democracy has amply

proved the axiom that it is for the rule of ignorant, by the ignorant, made possible by the fact that votes are counted and not weighed.

From V. Subramaniam, Madras

Shri R. Vaitheswaran's incisive glance "under the lens" seems to have revealed all the teeming microbes of disruptive tendencies lurking underneath the world's largest democracy.

His dim forebodings that India will not ultimately survive the threats of sectarian interests and will fail to evolve a leadership powerful enough to overcome the "divisive pulls" and parochial tendencies seem to me a bit exaggerated and pessimistic.

While what he says about elections degenerating into a struggle for leadership is true, it is difficult to believe that the defect is inbuilt in any democratic process. The plethora of evils that he details stem not from any inherent deficiency in the doctrine of democracy itself, but in our own dexterity to wield it to good ends. The country is in the throes of a multi-directional transformation and the difficulties that we encounter are natural to any nation undergoing such a vast change.

It is true that this or that party cannot maintain the same stand on certain issues once it is voted into power. The practical wisdom that the party gets while holding the reins of administration will verily help in streamlining its election manifestoes.

Practical wisdom

It is this practical wisdom that has made the Congress manifesto more realistic and terrestrial and less theatrical. To cull the true meaning and evaluate the real worth of a contending party from its Utopian declarations clothed in grandiose verbiage, the electorate has to be discerning. Let us hope that Indians will soon be that.

I agree with the author when he says that the constitution should be re-examined with a view to giving a stronger footing in the country, and hasten to assure him that India will definitely survive the prevailing pressures of power-mongers and will in a short time establish for herself a pride of place among the world's prosperous democracies.

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FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

Border questions in Latin America

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Rio de Janeiro

In many countries the language question has often created division based on the desire for an independent state for each language group. The situation in Latin America is exactly the opposite.

The uniformity of language, culture and religion in Latin America, has caused the borders between the different nations to be much more arbitrary and open to change according to political developments.

After its discovery by Europeans, Latin America for several centuries consisted of colonies of Spain and Portugal. But while a son of the Portuguese king became Emperor of Brazil at the start of the last century (thereby providing a peaceful road towards independence), the Spanish colonies revolted about the same time, but under different leaders, against Spain and thereby gave birth to the independent Latin American States.

Some countries divided themselves afterwards even further. Great Colombia split into Colombia and Venezuela. The Republic of Panama developed—with the support of the US—by declaring herself independent of Colombia, and so permitting the construction of the Panama Canal.

In wars that followed, Bolivia lost its Pacific seaport of Arica to Chile, and Brazil gradually increased its national territory by taking land from Bolivia and Paraguay. Today, some ten Latin American nations are involved in border questions which await a solution.

Argentina and Chile dispute a border region in the extreme South including three islands near Tierra del Fuego and wait for a decision of the International Court at the Hague.

Chile and Bolivia are in bitter dispute, not only about Bolivia's access to the sea, but also about the waters of the River Lauca which Chile started to use for the irrigation of its own land.

Peru and Ecuador have frontier problems and Venezuela is disputing an area of the newly independent state of Guyana. Brazil and Paraguay are in conflict about the Guaira Waterfalls of the Parana River which carries more water than the Niagara.

And in Central America there is still the dispute between Guatemala and Mexico over the territory of Belize, also called British Honduras.

These border questions may seem insignificant to the outsider, but they assume the greatest importance for the nations concerned, often providing the slogan and banner around which a government can rally the whole nation. These issues seem bound to continue until the whole Latin American continent can be rallied around one continental purpose.

Poser for the Queen

FROM GORDON WISE

London

The Earl of Harewood, cousin of Queen Elizabeth and 16th in line for the Throne, is in the news. He openly, almost boastfully, admits his adultery with a woman whose studio portrait has appeared in the press by arrangement of her lawyers.

Lord Harewood wants a divorce from his wife so that he can marry his mistress, by whom he has had an illegitimate child.

The British people expect Royalty to set standards of conduct which

they themselves may not expect of themselves. This is not an ideal attitude by any means. But it is at least better than not expecting any standard to be set.

Continued on page 13

The week in Asia

SAIGON—Heavy US bombers devastated 25 square miles of dense rain-forest with incendiary bombs in a 50-minute attack designed to deny the Viet Cong freedom of movement.

★

KARACHI—Pakistan will receive 500,000 tons of grain from the US and China.

★

RANGOON—India and Burma have settled all outstanding issues in meetings between the Foreign Ministers of both countries here. The Indian Foreign Minister, Mr. Chagla, has invited a Burmese trade delegation to visit India.

★

TOKYO—Peking Radio conceded that dissidents loyal to President Liu Shao-chi's faction were still entrenched in "bastions of counter-revolutionary revisionism" in the capital.

★

TOKYO—Japanese Foreign Minister Miki assured President Johnson's special envoy Eugene Rostow that Japan would do everything to cooperate with India in solving her food problems. Mr. Rostow said that the US and Japan had reached full agreement that maximum efforts should be made to provide food aid to India.

★

HONG KONG—A Chinese traveller reported that a group of about 100 Chinese burned an effigy of Mao Tse-tung in Canton while hundreds of spectators cheered and clapped.

★

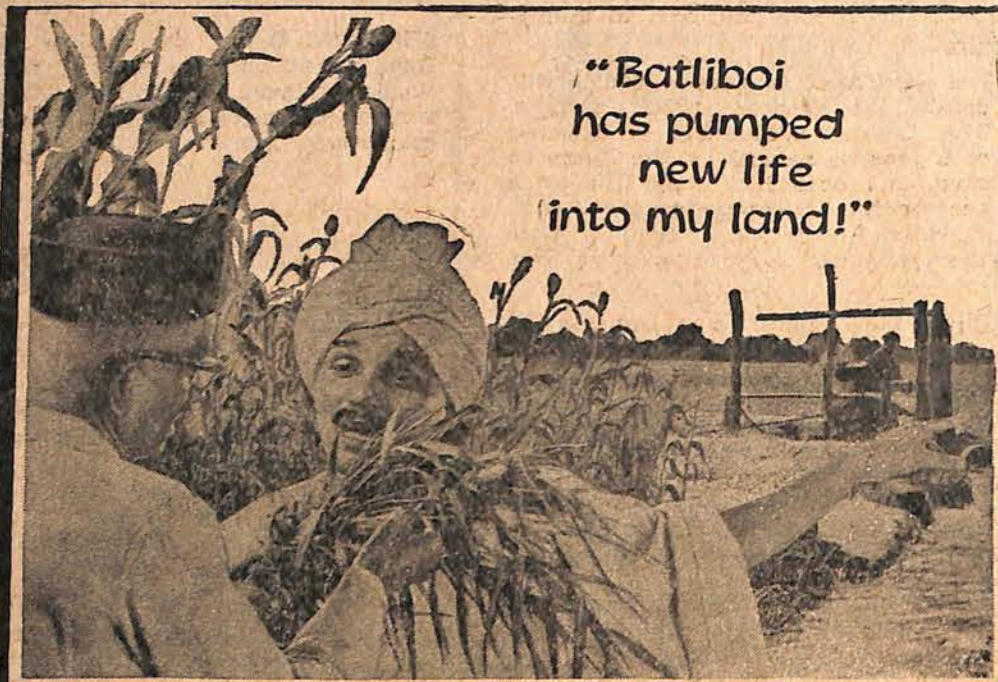
HONG KONG—China has protested to Indonesia over "extremely hostile" measures taken by Indonesian authorities in dealing with Chinese nationals in East Java.

★

BANGKOK—Thailand is mounting a two-pronged offensive against the growing Communist insurgence problem in its north-east provinces.

★

PEKING—Posters put up in the main shopping street of Peking claimed that the Municipal Communist Party Committee of the north last China city of Changchun had organised a gang of about 40 men to seize "Red Rebel" (Maoist) workers.



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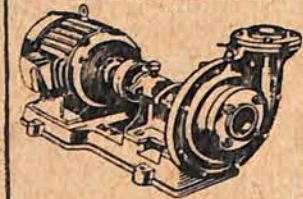
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FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

From page 11

When Royalty falls from grace and steps over the accepted moral line, the public, in modern times, is divided.

Some are sorry for the offenders and understandably say, "There, but for the grace of God, go I." But they do not readily agree to having the difficult hurdles lowered so that all may feel more comfortable.

Others self-righteously condemn, though nowadays that is a muted minority. Another lot say; "Why can't the poor chap have the liberty to do as he pleases like the rest of us."

Edward VIII, now the Duke of Windsor and an uncle of the Queen, left his throne to marry a twice-divorced woman because the arrangement was not condoned by the established Church of England.

By act of Parliament, it is required

Scandals burden Sato in coming poll

FROM FUJIKO HARA

Tokyo

The nation goes to the polls on January 29. It will be the tenth general election since the war and the first for Prime Minister Sato. The Conservatives who have been enjoying overwhelming stability for the last two decades must face the people with a renewed determination. The involvement of some Diet men in responsible positions in political scandals has put the Government in a pickle and the people will not be satisfied with a superficial making up.

According to statistics, Sato's cabinet suffers the lowest popularity among successive Conservative cabinets.

Much has been achieved by Mr. Sato in spite of the difficult situations he inherited from Mr. Ikeda, his predecessor, who had assumed a low posture policy abroad and a rapid economic growth at home. The inevitable consequences of inflationary trends and the rising consumer prices were as hard to deal with as the ugly factional power balances within the Liberal Democratic Party, but the latter can be said to be the greatest weakness of the LDP.

The opposition Japan Socialist Party does not, however, present itself as an alternative and the people are well aware of it. On vital issues such

that the Queen has to give permission to her cousin the Earl to marry again.

A question is posed: which will create the greatest public outcry? The flaunted misconduct of Royalty, or a possible refusal by the Queen to give her consent? For the Queen has the words, "Defender of the Faith" included in her title. Hers is more than a legal responsibility in this matter.

There are many who say that it would be unfair to discriminate against the Earl of Harewood because he is blue-blooded, just as they used to say it was unfair to discriminate against a man because he was poor.

Many editorials in Britain comment on the increasingly permissive society, where anything goes. There are millions of "ordinary folks" who live decent lives, and who see the cost of divided homes and steady indulgence.

A test of Britain's fibre early in 1967 will be not only what the Queen decides to do, but how Her Majesty's subjects react to that decision.



Mr. Sato

as defence, the Security Pact and Japan's relations with Communist China or the US, it differs 180 degrees from the LDP, calling for complete disarmament of the Self Defence Forces, immediate abandonment of the Japan-US Security Pact and an open door policy towards Red China, etc.

As some of the Socialist leaders themselves admit, it could not be a realistic policy of a responsible political party representing the interests of Japan or her people. There is a long way for the JSP to go if, as they hope, they are to defeat the

The week in India

NEW DELHI—Czechoslovakia and India agreed on a new form of economic co-operation in which they will undertake joint ventures in other countries.

GAUHATI—Soviet experts and technical officers of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission extinguished the fire in the Rudrasagar oil well in preparation for the final operation involving capping of the well.

NEW DELHI—From this month India is able to produce fuel for air force jet planes from her own resources, saving about Rs. 5 crores a year foreign exchange.

BOMBAY—The 12-day-old strike of 300 shore lascars of Alexandra Dock ended on Saturday after the intervention of the Union Planning Minister, Mr. Asoka Mehta, who came specially to resolve the issue.

NEW DELHI—The Union Government decided to allow commercial advertisements in some services of All India Radio on a limited scale and approved in principle the introduction of commercials in the television services.

NEW DELHI—China lodged an official protest with the Indian Government over 144 cases of intrusion into her territory by Indian troops and aircraft in 1966.

TRIVANDRUM—46,000 Non-Gazetted Officers of Kerala called off their 12-day old strike on the basis of assurances from the Government.

PANAJI—Goa decided to remain a Union Territory in last week's opinion poll, rejecting the option for merger with neighbouring Maharashtra by a large majority.

NEW DELHI—The US Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs, Mr. Eugene Rostow, met with the Ministers of Food, Finance and Planning to discuss ways of tackling India's food problems.

NEW DELHI—Czechoslovakia will extend to India a credit of not less than Rs. 100 crores during the Fourth-Plan period.

BOMBAY—Four workers were killed when a drill exploded as they prepared to lay charges for rock-blasting operations in the construction of a new ferry wharf near Princess Dock.

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FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

LDP and form a JSP government, or at least a coalition, by 1970 which is only 3 years away.

At present they can only afford to run 209 candidates who, even if all are elected, will represent 35 less than a bare minimum majority. Their political strength, much too dependent on *Sohyo*, the trade union federation, must find its own footing in society if they are to grow up as an independent political party.

The focus of the coming election seems to present itself more on

matters of personnel than on policies. However, as the Prime Minister himself has put it, "whether Japan's parliamentary democratic government will be protected is the point at issue" and the people will do well to realise that the government is as good as the people it represents and is also their own responsibility.

It is anticipated that there will be no changes in the Government-Op-
position relationship. LDP will be returned as the ruling party and JSP as the strongest opposition for the time being. The focus is with the additional 19 new seats in the Lower House (making a total of 486 seats to be contested) and how great a majority the LDP will command.

A new factor in the coming election is the participation of Ko-meito, the political wing of the new Sokagakkai Sect, in the political race. Whether they will overtake the Democratic Socialist Party which occupied 23 seats at the time of dissolution and become the third major party is also of interest.

Photo-finish victory

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Colombo

Mrs. Bandaranaike's Sri Lanka Freedom Party narrowly held the Dodangaslanda seat at the recent by-election, though with a majority reduced by over half. It was a photo finish, necessitating a recount, with only 393 votes between the contestants, a fair picture of Ceylon's neck-and-neck political race.

Food is politics here. But even with some shortages in red onions and chillies, rice is actually plentiful on the open market. There is little evidence that the poorer people are hard hit by the 50% cut in the rice ration which is cushioned by the remaining halved ration being given away free, or that the Government's popularity has suffered as a result.

Radio spots are one of the many devices now in use to boost the "Grow More Food" campaign. Private firms, groups and individuals have been leased 57,415 acres and are developing them. Now the Government needs to improve marketing, as vegetables are reported to be rotting in some areas owing to lack of a distribution system.

The week elsewhere

FIRST MEETING

CAPE TOWN—South Africa's Prime Minister Vorster and Chief Leabua Jonathan, Premier of Lesotho, conferred together here. It was Vorster's first meeting with an African Prime Minister. Their private talks are believed to have been on South African economic aid. The UK, which recently granted independence to Lesotho (formerly Basutoland), refused Chief Jonathan's appeal to increase its offer of £11 million aid over three years.

"MONSTROUS ANOMALIES"

PARIS—An Indo-Pakistan economic rapprochement under UN auspices was urged here by the *New York Herald-Tribune* international edition. "The sub-continent is still a tangle of monstrous anomalies," stated a leading article, "Tashkent Aftermath". Pakistan could not send goods from east to west wings across Indian territory. India could not ship tea from Assam to Calcutta through East Pakistan. Apart from military expenditure, the article said, there was also "incalculable economic wastage inherent in the competitive rather than complementary patterns of trade and development."

OLD BONES

NAIROBI—Anthropologist Dr. Louis Leakey claimed to have found in Sangor, Kenya, bones of man-like creatures 20 million years old—10 million years older than any such creatures known before. Leakey said his findings showed man's develop-

ment diverged from that of apes and monkeys far earlier than had been thought. Till recently, he said, textbooks said the family of man was a relatively recent development—"perhaps about five million years old." This view is shown to be false." Leakey called his discovery *Kenya-pithecus Africanus*.

NEW PACT

MELBOURNE—A leading Australian nuclear scientist has advocated that the USA, Britain and the Soviet Union form a pact to guarantee India's safety against nuclear attack by China, according to a report from NAFEN news agency.

He is Professor E. W. Titterton, Dean of the Research School of Physical Sciences at Australia's National University. Speaking at a recent conference on Moral Re-Armament at Monash University, Professor Titterton said that such a pact would not only guarantee India's survival, it would help prevent the spread of nuclear weapons. "India has the technological sophistication and the reactors to make nuclear weapons if it is prepared to spend the money and devote the manpower necessary for the project," he said. "This could lead to Pakistan making weapons, then Israel might say 'we are threatened by our neighbours,' and so on."

On China, Professor Titterton said, "We know its technologists have developed relatively sophisticated nuclear weapons and we must expect it to go all the way and develop missile-delivery systems."

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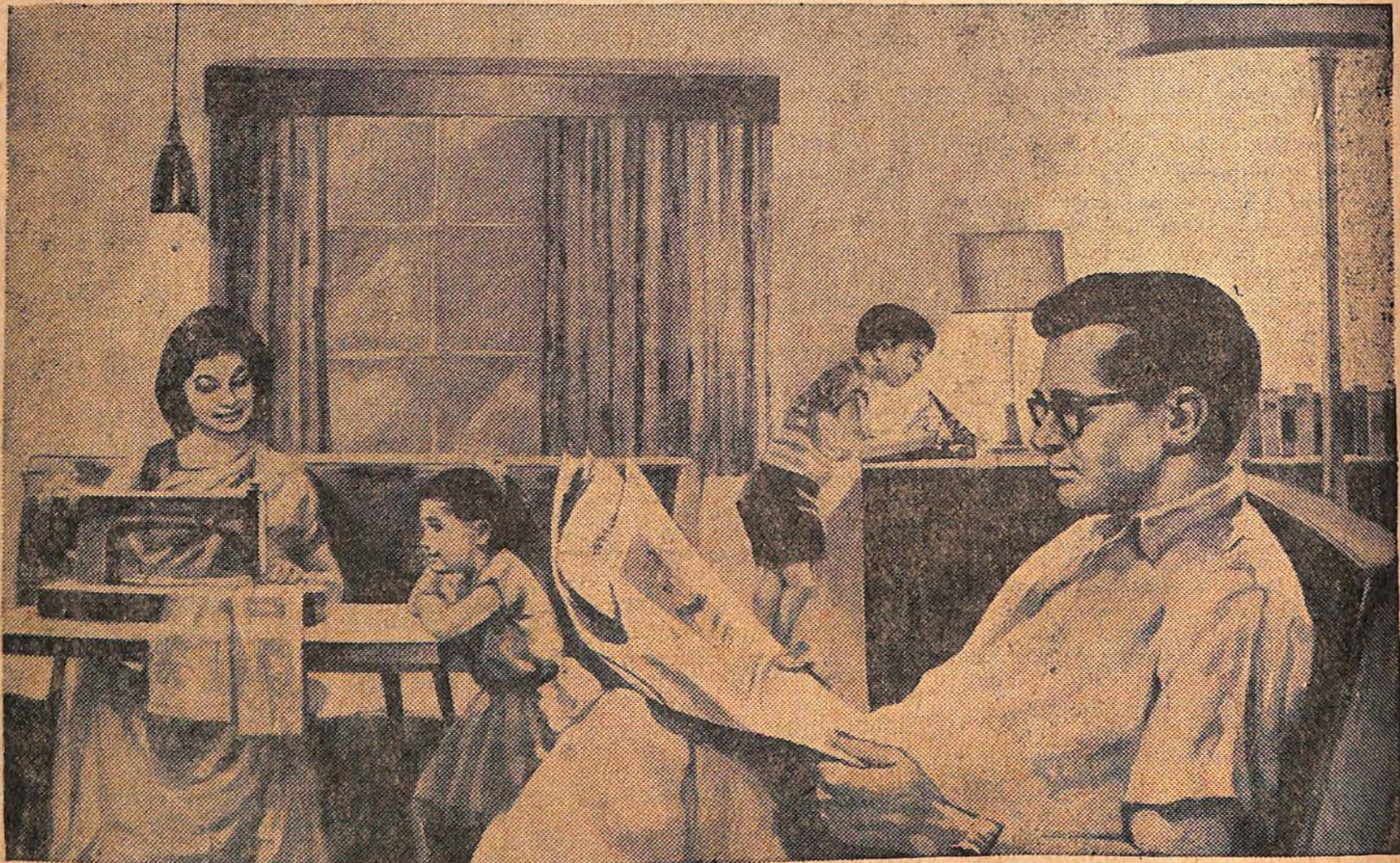
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Dropped catches lose matches

by Rusi Modi

INDIA MISSED A GLORIOUS CHANCE OF registering her first victory against the West Indies as a result of dropped catches and thus failed to drive home the advantage gained by her spinners. Apart from the dropped catches the Indian fielding looked slipshod, and our ground fielding which was supposed to be on par with any international side, has now become indifferent.

Bedi, who bowled so well before tea on the last day, was not handled properly after the tea interval when Griffith was batting with Sobers. Griffith gave able support to his skipper at a crucial stage on the last day when West Indies were 197-7, and all hopes for the Indian victory vanished.

What a magnificent player this chap Sobers is! Take him away from the West Indies side and the world champions would be reduced to an ordinary side. He is without doubt the uncrowned king of batsmen the world over. Looking to the variety of strokes he plays, his consistency is simply amazing.

Batsmen in trouble

While the Indian spinners Prasanna and Bedi had all the West Indies batsmen in trouble, Sobers played a gallant Captain's innings after a somewhat uncertain start. I feel that Pataudi should have crowded Sobers at this juncture, and not spread the field, which enabled him to take singles at will and thereby enable him to get his eye in.

Lloyd took too many chances flaying his bat at anything and everything. Except his fine innings in Bombay, Lloyd did not come off in the other Tests, though his fielding is something out of this world.

Hunte again batted solidly, laying the foundation of the West Indies innings with care and determination. Kanhai was as uncertain as an April day in England. He made some good shots followed by bad ones. Nurse of whom much was expected did not really come off on the tour, though he gave ample proof of his fine technique during his short stay at the wicket.

Though Griffith was among the wickets, Hall bowled much better, and Gibbs once again teased our batsmen with clever flighting.



RUSI MODI

The West Indies bowling came in for some cavalier treatment at the hands of Engineer, who was 94 with 2 overs to go before lunch on the first day, and speculation was rife whether he would join the selected band of cricketers Trumper, Macartney and Bradman (all Australians) who have the distinction of scoring a century before lunch. Unfortunately, Engineer missed the bus. Engineer, however, scored his first Test century, and I don't think Hall and Griffith have ever been punished so severely. He took the attack by the scruff of the neck and tore it to pieces.

Borde played as well as ever, and scored his second century in the series and third against the West Indies. Borde established beyond doubt that he is the most polished batsman in the Indian side.

Hanumant Singh, Wadekar and Subramaniam played well, and it was heartening to see them play their natural game and go for the runs. Engineer kept wicket well, and established himself as the best keeper in the country. But the problem of a sound opening batsman still remains with us.

Best wicket

It was just as well that Test cricket returned to Chepauk after 15 years. The wicket at Chepauk was the best of the three Test centres and provided more or less an equal balance between ball and bat.

The series unfolded that the West Indies attack is not so formidable as long as Griffith does not give vent to his latent devastating powers. Although India lost at Calcutta, I feel we did very well on the whole at Bombay and Madras, and much good cricket was provided at these two centres.

Third Test at Madras

India—404, 323
West Indies—406, 270/7
MATCH DRAWN
1st and 2nd Tests won
by West Indies.

Averages for Series BATTING

	INDIA				
	M	I	NO	HS	T Avg.
Engineer	1	2	0	109	133 66.5
Borde	3	6	0	125	345 57.5
Durrani	1	2	0	55	72 36.0
Surti	2	4	1	50*	105 35.0
Kunderan	2	4	0	79	128 32.0
Jaisimha	2	4	0	44	116 29.0
Venkatraghavan	2	4	1	36*	82 27.3
Subramaniam	2	4	0	61	107 26.7
Hanumant	2	4	0	50	98 24.5
Pataudi	3	6	0	51	143 23.8
Wadekar	2	4	0	67	79 19.7
Chandra-sekhar	3	6	4	19*	37 18.5
Sardesai	2	4	0	28	60 15.0
Baig	2	4	0	42	52 13.0
Prasanna	1	2	0	24	25 12.5
Bedi	2	4	0	11	24 6.0
Nadkarni	1	2	0	9	9 4.5

WEST INDIES

	WEST INDIES				
	M	I	NO	HS	T Avg.
Sobers	3	5	2	95	342 114.0
Holford	1	1	0	80	80 80.0
Kanhai	3	4	0	90	227 56.7
Lloyd	3	5	1	82	227 56.7
Hunte	3	5	0	101	259 51.8
Griffith	3	4	2	40*	88 44.0
Nurse	2	3	0	56	82 27.3
Hall	3	3	0	35	67 22.3
Eynoe	3	5	0	48	110 22.0
Butcher	3	5	0	35	86 17.5
Hendricks	3	4	0	48	62 15.5
Gibbs	3	4	2	5	8 4.0

* not out

BOWLING

	INDIA				
	O	M	R	W	Avg.
Jaisimha	9	2	19	1	19.0
Chandra-sekhar	196.5	52	513	18	28.5
Bedi	83	21	228	7	32.5
Surti	58	6	201	5	40.5
Prasanna	78	20	224	5	44.8
Venkatraghavan	85	22	228	2	114.0
Durrani	43	10	125	1	125.0

WEST INDIES

	WEST INDIES				
	O	M	R	W	Avg.
Eynoe	5	4	5	1	5.0
Gibbs	205.1	59	397	18	22.5
Sobers	155.1	51	350	14	25.0
Hunte	11	2	30	1	30.0
Griffith	80	23	288	9	32.0
Holford	58.4	9	162	5	32.4
Hall	72	10	266	8	33.2
Lloyd	43	12	81	2	40.5

CENTURY SCORERS

Chandu Borde: 121 (1st Test—1st innings) and 125 (3rd Test—1st innings); Farouk Engineer: 109 (3rd Test—1st innings); Conrad Hunte: 101 (1st Test—1st innings).

Poll vindicates Goan hopes

by Smt. Aloobehn P. Driver

Born and bred in Maharashtra, I know, understand and appreciate the strength as well as the weakness of the Maharashtrian. The privilege of having lived in Goa for a year just after Independence as the wife of the Indian Consul gave me an opportunity to do the same regarding the Goan.

It was interesting to note how different they were. The soft and amiable Goan is a good mixer, has great facility in the use of sounds either as languages or music. He is free from any insularity and has a wide world outlook. His centuries' old penchant for negotiations, interpretations and commerce seem to have developed in him the ability to enjoy and make the best of life under the most adverse circumstances.

However, the plight of the Goans as a people was most pitiable. They were terrified, unable to organise, suspicious of the bona fides of each other and of outsiders, unaware of their own history and glorious role since time immemorial of being the distributors of material and cultural wealth and the progenitors of that race of men whose genius lay in understanding and interpreting the east and west to one another. With the solid support of our beloved Indian National Congress we promised to take them under our wing, restore

their faith in themselves and help them to political maturity.

The foreigner had driven a wedge between the two communities by disallowing any institution that could

GOA OPINION POLL

By a majority of 34,021 the people of Goa decided to remain a Union Territory and not merge with Maharashtra.

Union Territory	—	172,191	(54.2%)
Pro Merger	—	128,170	(43.5%)
Invalid	—	7,272	(2.3%)

Votes polled — 317,633

This represented 81.8% of the electorate of 388,392.

In Daman and Diu there was a similar result. The territory of Daman rejected merger with Gujarat by 8254 votes to 1149 and the Island of Diu by 5478 to 246.

develop the local common culture of the people. Marathi, English and Portuguese could be studied, but no Konkani for 400 years and more. We

Indians understood well the part played by the suppression of the mother tongue in reducing the self respect of the people, and immediately made the development of Konkani a major plank of our platform.

The Konkani Bhasha Mandal was established outside Goa. For the first time in history AIR started broadcasting in Konkani, a language as old as the Puranas, encouraging writers, poets and dramatists. There was a renaissance of Konkani culture and folks songs. More and more, Goans started respecting themselves as Goans but the progress was extremely slow. All our exhortations to unite, organise and help themselves were like asking a debilitated prisoner to break his own prison walls. It was so heart breaking that even some of us confirmed believers in non-violence succumbed to the temptation and wholeheartedly supported the violent take over of the territory.

Obstructions

You can imagine the feelings of the well-wishers of Goa now when the Goans cry for protection against rank injustice and misrule and their cry not only goes unheeded but is actually muffled and suppressed by the machinations of political and economic power politics. If Goan meetings are held police are set after them and obstructions put in every way. Both the Hindus and Christians are told to think of the fate of those Goans already in Maharashtra.

The Lt. Governor is a man who has been heard to say, "You Goans seem to forget that you are a conquered people." As for his impartiality as a Governor, the Educational Minister of his Cabinet told me without batting an eyelid, "You must meet him, he will convince you completely of our case" (for merger of course).

Another Government official said, "Why should we consult the people? The territory is ours; we can do as we like with it."

Open propaganda is made that there is no such thing as Goan culture. Those Goans not influenced by Marathi culture are merely "Black Portuguese". I was told in Goa by a well known pro-merger worker, "If a cultural squad is needed anywhere, it is needed here in Goa to wipe their so-called culture."

Continued on page 24

Strikers forfeit public sympathy

from G. S. Kartha in Trivandrum

When Kerala's 46,000 non-gazetted Government officials, mostly clerks and lower grade servants, held the Government to ransom for 12 days in a state-wide strike demanding Government of India's rates of Dearness Allowance, tax-payers and citizens wondered how they could tolerate the Government being paralysed.

Many looked upon the NGO strike with its declared objective of "paralysing the administration until our demands are granted" as purely anti-social in character. All offices except the Police stopped working. Officials sat smoking and drinking tea in their rooms deserted by their staff, while police vans rushed along the roads to prevent violent strikers misbehaving. In all, the Government spent about Rs. 5 lakhs to meet the situation. In addition there was terrible loss of man-hours.

Files lay accumulated in offices. The public did not get their replies due from the Government for petitions submitted. Pensioners got their pensions late. Administrative machinery ticked only at the topmost level.

Unstable ministries

Kerala is the land of unstable ministries. Now the civil service, which was the only dependable factor in Government, has also become unstable.

Inefficiency, indifference, delay, and too much red-tapism constitute the main characteristics of the civil service in Kerala today. The general philosophy is "less work and more wages". Walk into any Government office; you will find the clerks sitting lazily chewing pan, or discussing politics or pay scales with their colleagues as files lie in heaps over their tables. Top officials are no better.

Papers move only if interested parties win the clerk concerned and keep him in good humour. An old widow took nearly three years to get her application for old age pension sanctioned by the District Collector, and that too when some very influential top-ranking person intervened.

The NGOs' main demand was for Central Government's D.A. rates. An NGO is worried to find his counterpart in the next-door office of a Government of India Department drawing a higher Dearness Allowance. "We do the same work; why should we be paid differently?" he would

ask. This, he would swear, is a violation of the nation's pledge to build a Socialistic society. But he forgets the hundreds of ordinary families around him whose monthly income is not even half of the lowest salary of a government employee.

Nobody objected to the demands of the NGOs for more pay, because the cost of living is rising by leaps and bounds. Prices of essential articles have shot up three times and more, and the Government has miserably failed in its efforts to hold the price line whatever be the claims on paper. A rupee's rise in an NGO's pay as part of a general revision has always resulted in increased prices outside.

Naturally, the majority of NGOs drawing inadequate salaries find it difficult to make both ends meet. But what the people resented is the way in which they decided to press their demand for more D.A.



Namboodiripad

Behind the NGOs' strike were the hands of political parties. The Leftist Communist leader, Mr. E. M. S. Namboodiripad, hopes to return as a dominant force in Kerala's politics to lead the United Front's Government after the elections. Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi removed all doubts whether such a Ministry would be tolerated in Kerala. She told pressmen in Trivandrum during her recent visit that if the United Front formed a Government in Kerala after the elections it would be given the same treatment as other governments.

Mr. Namboodiripad would not allow the Government servants to agitate if he formed his Government, although now he fully backed their demands. His attitude seemed to be that the NGOs should secure from the present administration the best terms and salaries possible. When his United Front forms a Government,

he expects from them total co-operation.

However, the United Front could not reap the harvest. Hostile public opinion and the "second thought" among vast sections of NGOs who faced the hard realities of life at home exposing themselves to the risk of losing their job prompted NGO leaders to seek a peaceful settlement without prolonging the strike. While the leaders stood for their prestige and for the interests of the political ideologies they represented, the average NGO was most concerned about his job, for the Government had announced that all those who did not report for duty on January 16 would be removed from service.

In many NGO homes, "the second front" of the battle was opened by the members of the family and by the creditors who were alarmed at the prospects of the NGOs losing their income. The only visible result of the 12 days' strike was that the NGOs earned a vast measure of public displeasure and came to be looked upon as most unsuited to be "public servants".

Continued on next page

FRONTIERS OF science

BELLY-TAKE

A tiny camera, smaller than a fingertip, has been developed in America. Lowered into the stomach on a thin cord, it can help detect cancer by taking colour pictures of the stomach's lining.

COW-SAVER

Discovery of a hormone treatment which makes infertile cows produce milk is claimed by scientists at Michigan State University, U.S.A. This could prevent the slaughter of many "dry" but potentially valuable animals.

HOMEWORK BY COMPUTER

Students dial at one of 267 listening posts on Ohio State University campus for tape-recorded information on any of 75 courses. The computer-operated system is called dial-access learning.

MOON PROBED

Russia's Lunar-13 space capsule relayed photos of the moon's waterless Ocean of Storms and tested its surface with probes, following its successful soft-landing.

TIDES HARNESSSED

A tidal power station was opened at St. Malo, France, to harness the 50 mph tides in the estuary of the River Rance. Twenty-four turbines in a 780-yards dam will produce 55 crores KWh. a year of power for the national grid.



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Kerala strike —from page 19

The strike was called off on the assurance of the State Government that it would appoint a one-man commission to go into the question of D.A. consistent with the State's resources, and that disciplinary action against striking NGOs would be withdrawn. A high official would be

deputed to examine the anomalies in the recent pay revision.

The loyal NGOs who stood by the Government in spite of insults, threats, and intimidation from the side of the strikers would get a special increment, special daily allowances for the days worked, plus an entry of merit in their service records.

There were several instances of the strikers threatening and obstructing loyal NGOs on their way to office.

The present administration has escaped the difficult situation, and it will be only under the new set up after the elections that the one-man commission would submit its recommendations. As NGO circles indicate, there is no guarantee that the outcome of the Commission would be satisfactory. If the recommendations and their implementation do not satisfy the NGOs, fresh trouble is likely. Then it remains to be seen whether the popular ministry (if it is, of the Left-Communist-controlled United Front) would tolerate another NGO strike.

Any ministry that succeeds the present administration is sure to receive an inefficient, indiscipline, and corrupt administrative machinery, as the Presidential regime did not care to put right what was wrong in the administrative set up. Agitations diverted the attention of the present administrative bosses, and there was little time left to tone up the services.

The public feels that an efficient and stable administrative machinery is a must for Kerala, especially when the political weather is uncertain.

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Prices still going up, say housewife, office-girl, executive and mill-worker

"TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO I was a member of a joint family of 12 persons. During those days vegetables worth eight annas (50 paise) used to suffice for all of us and everyone used to get as much as he or she wanted. Today we are a family of five and even vegetables worth Rs. 2 are not enough for all of us.

"Twenty-five years ago we could have all the necessities and luxuries of life on Rs. 150 a month. Today we need at least Rs. 700 per month for our bare necessities," said a Bombay housewife, Mrs. Sushila Parekh, to HIMMAT recently when asked about the impact of increases in the price-level on her family's life.

She continued: "Wheat and rice available in our ration shop have low nutritive value with the result that our children are undernourished. Take the case of the common sari. Today I pay Rs. 21 for a sari which cost Rs. 7 twenty years ago."

How do you manage to balance your budget?

"It is difficult to cut one's expenses on food, clothing and shelter—the three basic necessities of life. Today you will hardly find a single middle class family not burdened with the crushing effect of rising prices. It either tries to do without milk, vegetables and cooking oil, or goes into debts," she said with a tinge of hopelessness in her voice.

Office girl

MISS RAJAM CHIDAMBARAM, an office-going girl, also echoed the same sentiments. "Though the galloping prices affect all classes of people, the main sufferers are the middle class working men and women. The prices of bare necessities of life have gone so high that I sometimes shudder to think how an average wage-earner manages to make both ends meet.

What do you think this continuous increase is due to?

"To the aggression of Pakistan and China, taxation, increase in population and devaluation."

Is there any way to combat the upward trend of the prices?

"The common men and women should join hands and form co-operative societies where all necessary articles of daily life may be sold at a no-profit-no-loss basis. This will force the monopolists to sell at reasonable rates. The Government should also give more incentive to compulsory farming."

Curb non-productive expenditure

MR. V. K. MANGLAM, an executive in a Bombay firm also feels that the rise in prices affects an average wage-earner more than anybody else. "Businessmen can promptly increase the prices of their products to match the increase in cost of their purchases. The white collar class is, in this respect, in a worse position than labour, who have good bargaining power."

You are an economist. How should the Government, in your opinion re-orientate its policy to stabilise the prices?

"The Government must curb its non-productive expenditure; Government spending should be exemplary. Planning for dispersal of industries and setting up of industrial and housing colonies must be aimed at. Localisation of industry creates a special type of price rise and the burden of this is severely felt by common men. Finally, I would recommend a temporary price-freeze. The prices of commodities, of labour and of capital must all be stagnated at the present level so that the excessive money in circulation can be caught up in due course by increased production which now is not possible due to the liberalised policy of the Government.

ON THE Spot

SITAB SINGH, a worker in a textile mill at Andheri, is not interested in the why, how and what of the question of rising prices.

"There is something mystical about the whole thing," he says. "I find that in this race of prices and living, I am always a loser despite my continuously cutting the wants to absolute minimum. I fail to understand why price levels should register a continuous rise."

Being a regular reader of newspapers Sitab Singh knows about our Five-Year Plans. He says: "We must plan — why should we not. But can't we plan to develop our present economy too? Is there no way of raising money except from taxes and loans and printing notes?"

Frustrated

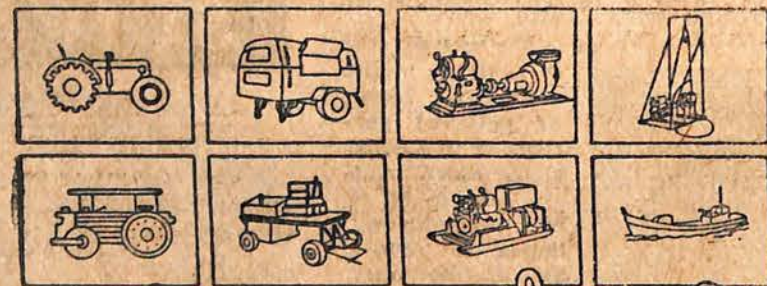
Like millions of his countrymen, he is bewildered and apprehensive of the future and does not see a single ray of hope for the days to come. That is why he is becoming more cynical and frustrated day by day despite his abiding belief in the teachings of Gita.

This is how real India is living today—under the crushing and ever-increasing weight of prices which may register a fantastic level very soon if something quick and rational is not done to check them. But will something be done?

H. M. S.

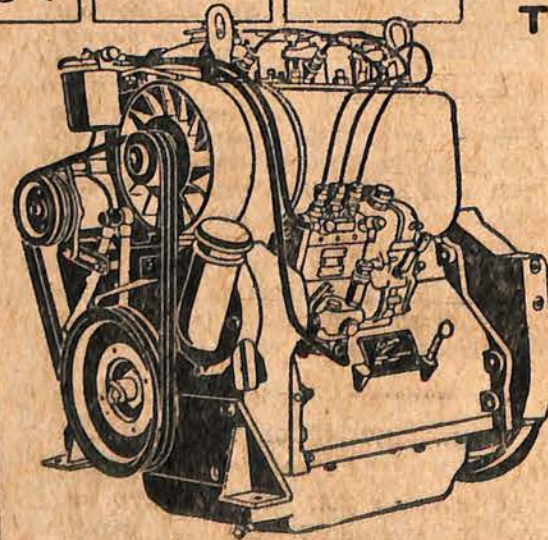
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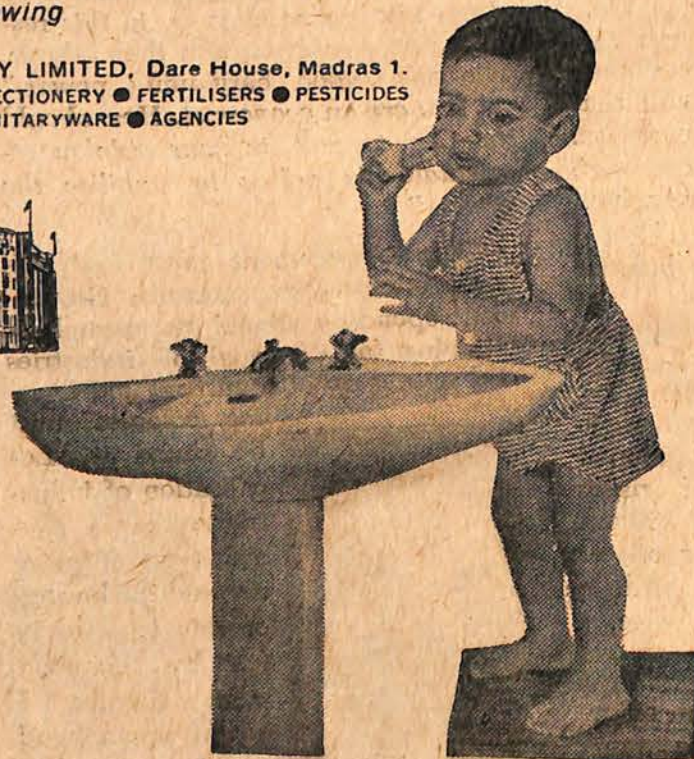
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THE OFFICE OF STATE GOVERNOR IS A WASTE OF PUBLIC MONEY

It is, writes Ashok M. Rao of Bombay
— first prize winner

THE INDIAN CONSTITUTION, which is a hotch-potch of the constitutions of UK and US, has many loop-holes in it. Outstanding among them is the presence of the office of State Governor. That the office is just a waste of public money need not be over exaggerated. Mr. Sri Prakasa, one-time Governor of the States of Maharashtra and Madras, wrote a series of articles in the *Indian Express* stressing the waste of public money by the existence of the office of State Governor. This, of course, he wrote only after he retired from Governorship.

As far as the function of the Governors are concerned, they are purely social in nature. The Governor is busy entertaining guests from other states at his luxurious Raj Bhavan or gracing some functions or cutting ribbons to open ceremonies. He is out of contact with the common man and ignorant about the politics of the province of which he is the Governor. As someone remarked, the office of the State Governor is to the advantage of the ruling party, because its controversial figures invariably land at the posts of Governors thus gagging their mouth permanently about politics. Ex-Maharajas and Princes too have an access to the office.

Out of proportion

The expenditure on State Governor is out of all proportion to the income of the average citizen. For instance, in Maharashtra alone the office of the State Governor had an expenditure well over a million rupees in 1965. What a nice way to utilise the public money and what a drain on the public exchequer. It is a luxury in the midst of poverty.

When the British ruled India we blamed them for their extravagant spending. Naturally, the post of Governor was attacked by the Congress leaders at that time. Ironically the same leaders patronise the office of Governor at present and the office has come as a direct legacy of the British rule in India. It is high time that a country like India which is economically very backward, abolish-

ed all such extravagances.

As long as the cabinet of a State is in existence the powers of the Governor are nil. He is in no way helpful to the country. He can neither uplift the political situations nor the economic conditions. Still he enjoys the highest comforts with the help of public money.

The advocates of Governorship sometimes argue that in time of political crisis the Governor will take over the administration of the province. But such emergencies are very rare. The Central Government is in a position to appoint any administrator to look after these. Such an administrator will have more experience, more intimate knowledge to deal directly with political problems.

The post of the Governor is an anachronism in these days when all

It is not, says N. Santharam of Mayuram
— second prize winner

ONE CANNOT AGREE with the statement that the post of a State Governor is a waste of public money, unless one is equally prepared to say that the post of the President is also a waste of public money. On a careful analysis of the constitution, we can easily notice the identical nature of duties, powers, etc. of the President and a State Governor in their respective jurisdictions.

The often repeated criticism that Governors are mere titular heads is by and large due to their own attitude, which makes a mockery of their posts and is certainly not due to any ambiguity in the enunciation of their duties. The fact that many Governors were once active members of the ruling party is yet another factor which makes them surrender their freedom and conscience, and convert themselves into mere signing machines!

Reverting back to the constitution, we see that the executive power of the State is vested in the Governor, extending to all matters on which

viewpoint

Again the viewpoint entries were sharply divided with no one undecided.—Ed.

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AGAINST GOVERNORS 77%

COMPETITION

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of us eagerly desire to develop an egalitarian society in this democratic country of ours. The sooner we are off with the office the better it is to the country.

the State Legislative has the power to make laws. The Council of Ministers is supposed to hold office during his pleasure. All executive actions are taken in his name. He is empowered to grant pardons to persons convicted of any offence against any law relating to the executive power of the State. He convenes the State Legislative, addresses it, sends messages and can prorogue or dissolve it. All bills become laws only after getting his assent. He can withhold assent on bills except money bills. Again, with some exceptions, he has special powers to promulgate ordinances.

Many powers

If the Constitution is taken literally, there is no doubt regarding the multitudinous powers enjoyed by a Governor. The mere fact that no Governor has tried to exercise his rights independently is not an argument in favour of abolishing the post itself.

Even as titular heads, our Governors are essential to maintain a certain poise and dignity in the affairs

Continued on page 25

Goan poll —from page 18

Communal statements such as, "You Christians are dreaming of the old Portuguese days," are made by prominent people quite unaware that there have been 25 Goan revolts against the Portuguese starting from before the time of Shivaji, 21 at least mainly inspired and engineered by Christians, some even from within religious seminaries.

In the struggle for freedom the Christians and Hindus worked together hand in hand. At a time when to say that you sympathised with India was enough to be deported from Goa, 91 Goans signed a document openly supporting and rejoicing in the victory of our cause. It is worthwhile to know that 43 of these were Christians. How is it possible to ignore these facts and most unfairly call the Christians anti-national? It is obviously done to raise communal passion and divide the population. The artificial division of Goans

into Hindu and Christian is a morally indefensible political stunt. It was used by the Portuguese for their nefarious purpose. Used by us it is a danger to our nationhood, being an open attempt to foster and strengthen narrow provincialism and lingualism.

That many Maharashtrians in spite of mob fury and pressure hold this view is the hope of us proud citizens of Maharashtra.



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This was a Life

ROBERT THE BRUCE 1274—1329

"So long as a hundred of us remain alive we will never consent to subject ourselves to English rule. For it is not for glory, riches or honour that we fight, but for liberty alone, which no honest man will lose but with his life."

When a Scottish parliament made this declaration in 1320, winds of freedom were blowing through mediaeval Europe. Swiss peasants and Netherland townsmen rebelled against feudal misrule. In 1297 the Scots began a 30-year struggle against English tyranny. But their first revolt, under William Wallace, was crushed by England's King Edward 1, the "Hammer of the Scots".

In 1306 Scotland found a new champion. Robert Bruce, then 32, came from Scotland's ancient royal line. Though English troops held every stronghold, Bruce had himself crowned King. Edward moved swiftly. Bruce was defeated; two of his brothers slain; his wife, sisters and daughter captured. Bruce himself fled to the isles off western Scotland.

He took refuge in a monk's cave, where a spider's persistence, it is said, renewed his courage. Six times the insect failed to climb its thread; the seventh time it succeeded. Bruce decided to try again. Returning to Scotland, he led guerrilla attacks on the English.

In 1307 Edward I died while launching a new campaign meant to finish Bruce for good. But his weak successor, Edward II, did not press the attack and was soon embroiled in quarrels with his own countrymen.

In the next few years Bruce won control of all Scotland. English counter-attacks were met by Fabian tactics—all food in the invader's path was destroyed while the Scots withdrew to highlands and forests.

In 1314 Edward marched into Scotland with over 22,000 men. Bruce confronted him at Bannockburn, near Stirling, with some 7000 men. The English were out-generalled. Their heavily-armoured knights were forced by Bruce's pikemen into marshy ground where they could not manoeuvre. Thousands were killed or captured and Edward II fled.

The victory assured Scotland's freedom. Bruce now carried the war into northern England. In 1328 the English acknowledged him as ruler of independent Scotland.

Next year Bruce died, his work accomplished.

PREACHERS FORGET

Much is talked about the prevailing food crisis. I think character-crisis is India's gravest crisis. Degeneration of our moral values has made us come to terms with all that is evil. We have come to terms with corruption. Does not the strife and turmoil witnessed in our educational institutions prove that education in India has been reduced to a mockery? "Eminent educationists" teachers, principals, Vice Chancellors, Chancellors, political leaders, day in and day out bellow out the importance of discipline amongst our youth. Those who advise the youth to be tolerant and to uphold the canons of discipline themselves forget these principles in their day to day dealings.

S. K. SINHA

Darbhanga, Bihar

POLITICAL HOLIDAY

It is usual to find educational authorities asking students not to ponder over politics. So it was strange when a half day holiday was declared in schools and colleges in Madras to enable students to attend Mrs. Indira Gandhi's public meeting. It was a purely political meeting and Mrs. Gandhi the Congress leader was more in evidence than Mrs. Gandhi the Prime Minister.

Would the authorities have declared a holiday if some other political leader were to address the students?

ARTHUR PAIS

Madras 28

COW-POWER!

About four years ago there was an exhibition in Madras in which Pusa Agricultural Institute, Delhi, demonstrated a Cow Dung Gas Plant. In this exhibition, cow dung was used to produce electricity, light lamps, iron clothes and operate a centrifugal pump to draw water for irrigation. Also the daily manure thus used proved a better manure. May I request those in authority to publish detailed information on this subject in all the Indian languages?

D. P. SACHDEVA

Madras 1

FAST ACTION

Mr. P. B. Gajendragadkar, former Chief Justice of India, recently stated that "a fast undertaken for a political purpose is irrational, irresponsible and sounds almost medieval".

Did not Gandhiji undertake fasts? Were not some of them for political purposes? Was not this technique introduced in India by him? Are not the present Sikh and Hindu saints using the same weapon? Will Mr. P. B. Gajendragadkar kindly clarify whether the father of the Nation was practising a medieval activity?

There are instances when the present rulers do not even officially acknowledge

Letters

the receipt of representations and memorials concerning thousands of suffering Indians. What should law abiding people do in such circumstances, when processions and demonstrations are also not considered advisable?

SITA RAM MULLICK

Delhi 8

CONSCIENCE-KEEPER

Now that Mahatma Gandhi is no longer with us, Rajaji has taken upon himself the onerous task of playing the conscience-keeper to the nation as a whole. In an India from where God seems to have been banished and in His place the State, its political and bureaucratic apparatus substituted, Rajaji is bringing to the millions of her citizens the need to realize that it is far, far better to obey God than obey man. May he live long to give us the benefit of his wisdom and faith.

K. VEDAMURTHY

Bangalore 2

JAIPUR INSCRIPTION

The other day I read that there is the following inscription on a column at Jaipur:

In thought, faith;
In word, wisdom;
In deed, courage;
In life, service;
So may India be great.

There was no indication of who put it there or what the pillar was meant to commemorate. Can any of your readers supply this information?

J. H. BARNES

Bath, England

Viewpoint —from page 23

of head, viz. the Governor, not belonging to any party, goes a long way in his taking a non-partisan attitude. The vacuum created by a breakdown of the constitutional machinery in a State can only be filled by the Governor taking over direct control of the administration, with the Civil Service to assist him. As Pro-Chancellor of a University, the Governor's presence certainly adds dignity to academic affairs, where one does not expect a politician to poke his nose.

There is no doubt whatsoever of the importance of Governors in State affairs. It will be a welcome change if they begin to realise their powers and use their discretion in exercising their rights, not minding displeasure from the ruling party.



Rivals or allies?

by Rajmohan Gandhi

"We are really gambling with our destiny. If things remain as they are today for another five years India cannot survive."—Asoka Mehta, Planning Minister.

"Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, Sarvodaya leader yesterday said that growing violence and moral degradation were two important problems facing India today. He said it was hypocrisy 'to boast of old Hindu culture while indulging in acts of violence.'"

—The Statesman.

CLEAR, STRONG AND NECESSARY statements these. But what is it that needs to be done?

If India found the way and the solution we would have news and hope for China in her writhings. We would also interest the hundred million people of Indonesia who face problems identical to ours. Indonesia's doors are opening now to the rest of the world after years of arrogant and costly isolation. Her people long for a way of life that will give them honest, united and unselfish leadership. If the rest of the world, including India, does not at this stage point the way, Indonesia will be condemned to a state worse than anything she has had before.

A young Chinese from Taiwan now in India feels the same is true for China. If the world cannot now demonstrate to China's convulsed masses a workable and healing answer, a future more terrible than the recent past might await China.

Fresh transfusion

It is obvious that South Vietnam needs a fresh transfusion. Premier Nguyen Cao Ky apparently said at Melbourne that it was false to suggest that a new ideology was needed to counter Communism. "If I can provide for more people a small piece of land, housing and social justice, there will be no more Communists," he stated.

Firstly I am not sure that he will be able to provide for more people a small piece of land, housing and social justice in his country without an ideology capable of producing unity, unselfishness and honesty among leaders and led. Secondly, he ignored the well-proven historical fact in country after country that ideologies like

Communism and Fascism can use and control rich people if they have moral weaknesses.

Is there a clue here that can help diagnose the real problem as well as a cure for Vietnam?

Stringent laws and their strict implementation are essential in changing society. But it is impossible to change society without changing the people who live in it. This is as simple as two plus two but it is amazing how some of the world's wisest and greatest men do not understand it. Or perhaps they do but they have no experience of change in human character either in their own lives or in people around them.

Of course it can shift. And through the revolution of Moral Re-Armament it is changing in men of all races, classes and nationalities throughout the world.

Meaning of leadership

Frank Buchman, the founder of Moral Re-Armament, used to say that Cabinets to rule well ought to learn the art of changing people. He meant that statesmen and men in power could learn the secret of making a hate-filled man free of his hate, a vain man free of his vanity, a selfish man free of his selfishness.

This is the skill Asia's millions have waited for. And I believe it is something that can be acquired fast and passed on with speed.

We need an army of life-changers right now in India. Our people in their city slums and village huts are ready to respond to this skill and to learn it themselves.

Part of the skill lies in understanding what leadership means. Most of us, if we are honest, want to lead. Some of us may prefer the safety and security that the backstage offers but there are very few who would not like the limelight if it were guaranteed that we would shine satisfactorily.

Real leadership it seems to me consists in service. Its aim is the building up of the other man, not of oneself. It has nothing to do with the idea of a leader as one who shouts orders for others to obey. A life-changing leader often carries out orders and does what he is told. He does this to help change the man he serves and

obeys. His service and obedience give him an unequalled authority with the other man.

For a long time I used to think that doing what the other man told me to do brought me down a peg or two. It was just my pride and self-will. Often when about to do something reasonably useful or constructive I would draw back if told to do the same thing by someone else.

The newspapers are daily filled with the heaves and fulminations of men denied this seat in an election or that post or position. Their feelings are perfectly understandable. What is difficult to discern is a burning desire for the true elevation of others around us.

But some understand the truth. A friend of mine given recently a chance to direct and organise about fifty people said this: "My first reaction on hearing the news was of joy because I had wanted to do this for a long time. My second thought was that I now need God and my friends more."

People in positions of responsibility desperately need true friends who are free from jealousy and hate of them and who want nothing from them, whose aim in fact is to make the man with responsibility daily more unselfish and effective. A leader who is not too proud to share his need of such friends, and people who are prepared to provide such friendship to him can make a combination that can truly multiply progress in our land.

Middle stump

Speaking candidly, Sir Frank Worrell, the former West Indian captain said recently that the fault of Indian cricketers was that each concentrated on his own score and role and individual glory. Could it be that he has pinpointed a central national weakness?

India's five hundred million people are not my rivals. They are my allies. I need them in the common task of all of us which is to provide food, clothing, a decent home and faith to all men.

A life-changing leader is also free of the desire for the agreement, appreciation and affection of the people he wishes to train or strengthen. With a network of such, we will affect world history.



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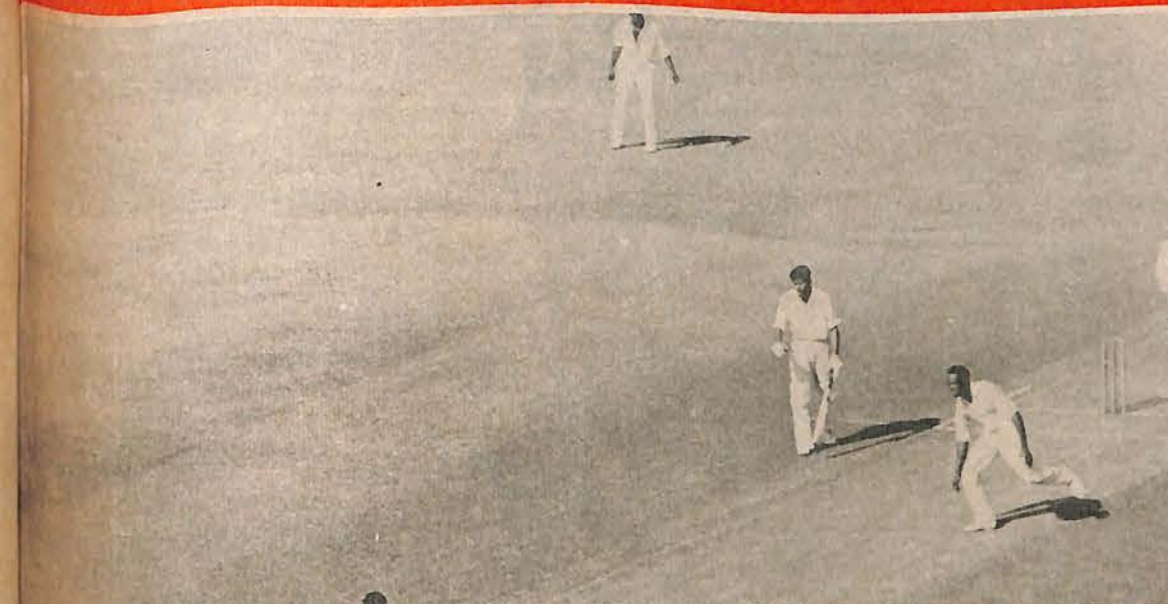
How to play: The ball in this cricket action picture has been painted out. All you have to do is to mark a cross where you think the ball is. Then cut out the picture and send it to "Find the Ball", c/o Himmat, 294, Bazargate Street, Bombay 1., by noon on Monday Feb. 6

There is no limit to the number of entries you can make, but only one cross may be marked on any one picture. The staff of HIMMAT and their relatives are not eligible for the competition. The Editor's decision is final and no correspondence will be entered into about the results.

Competition No: 5 showing the ball will be published in the February 3rd issue.

Competition No: 6 showing the ball will be published in the February 10th issue.

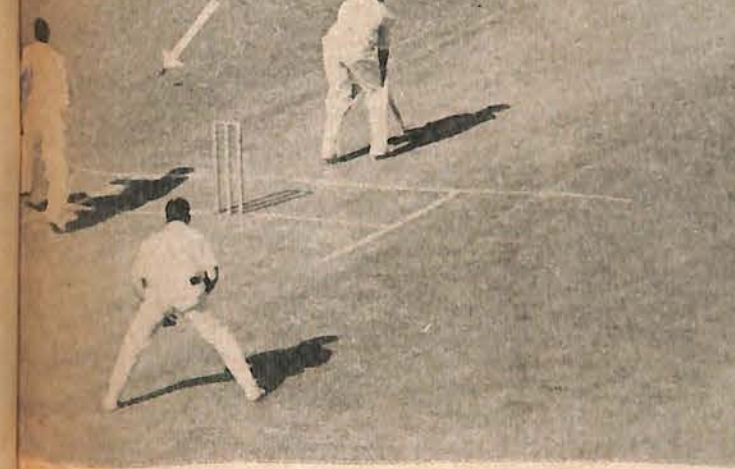
Name _____ Address _____ I agree by the rules of the competition as outlined above



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The winner of competition No. 4 is J. Chandrashekar, 153. 3rd Road, 7th Cross. Chamarajpet, Bangalore 18 who marked the ball exactly.

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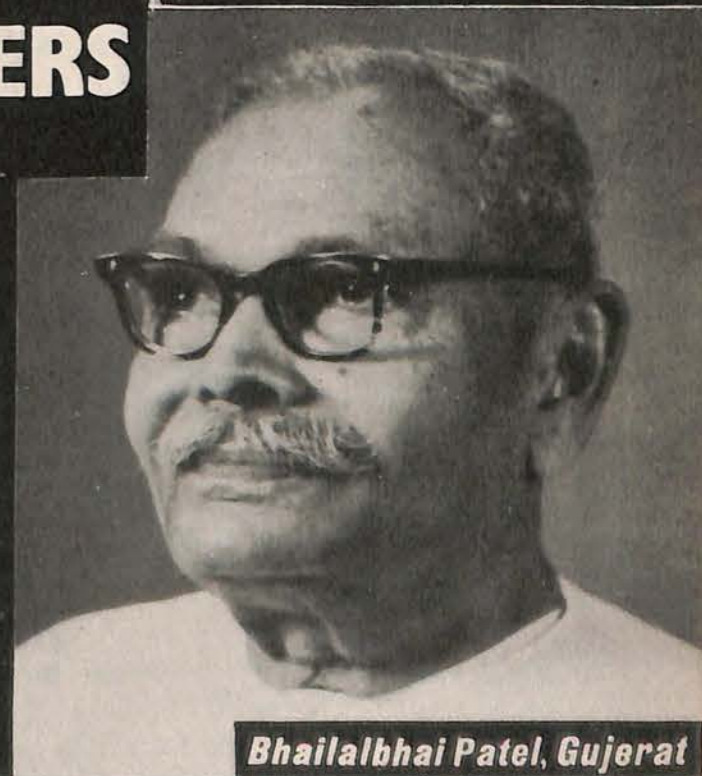
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