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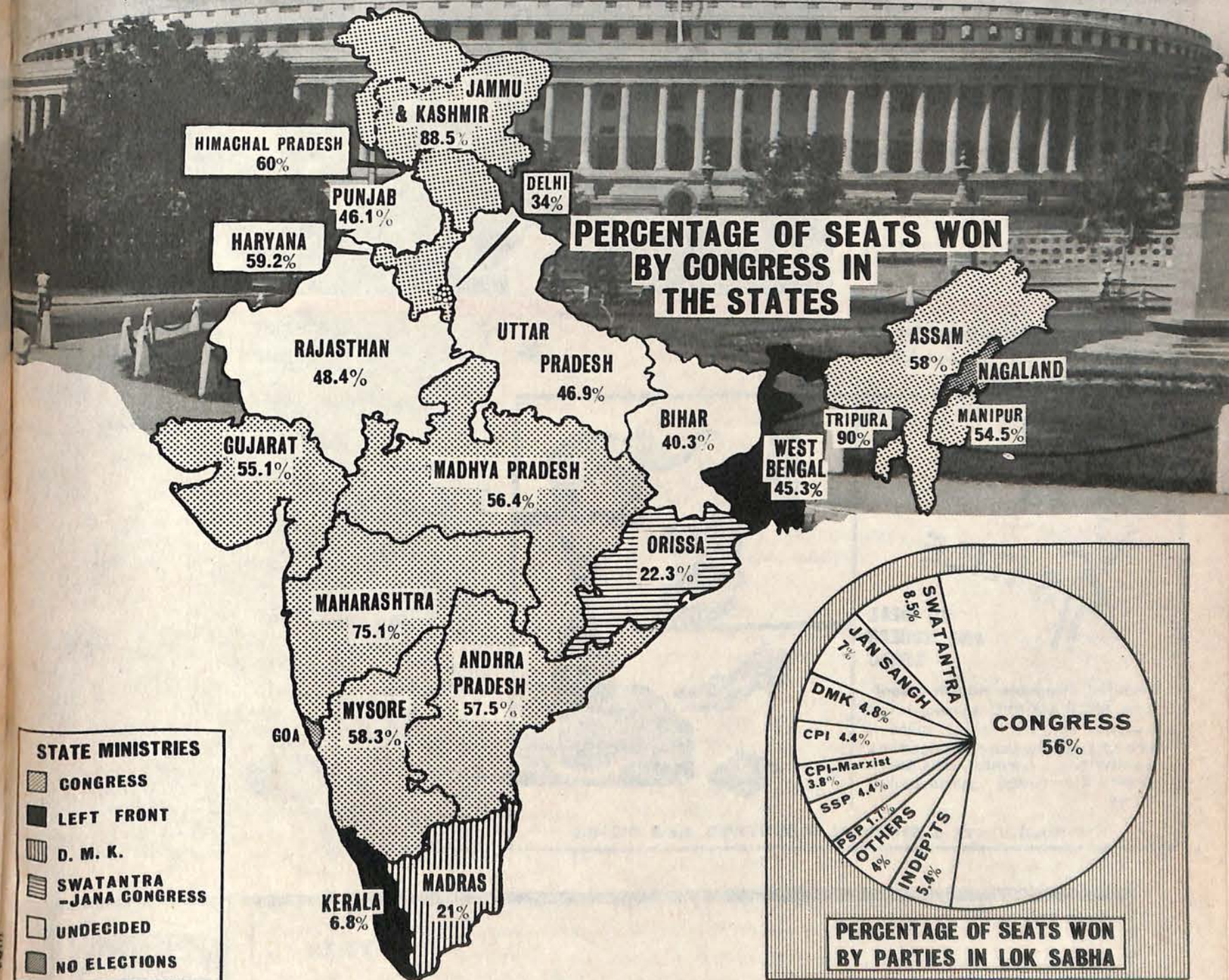
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Lok Sabha



WILL THERE BE MID-TERM ELECTIONS?

**FIND THE BALL
COMPETITION NO:11**



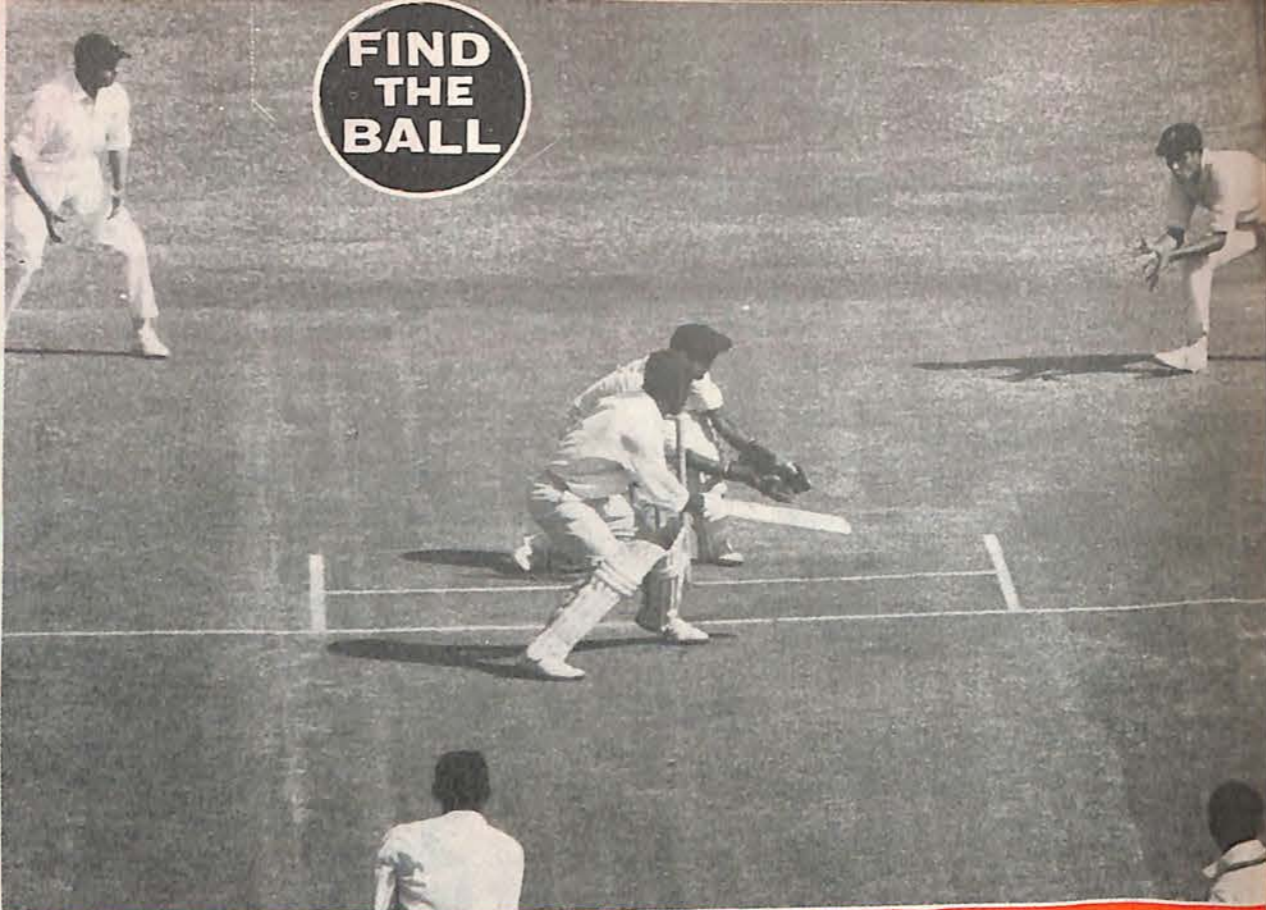
How to play: The ball in this cricket action picture has been painted out. All you have to do is to mark a cross where you think the ball is. Then cut out the picture and send it to "Find the Ball", c/o Himmat, 294, Bazargate Street, Bombay 1, by noon Monday March 13.

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:11 showing the ball will be published in the March 17th issue.

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

**FIND
THE
BALL**



HIMMAT

Asia's new voice WEEKLY

Bombay Friday March 3 1967

Changing scene

THE PEOPLE have rejected the Congress in a way that not even its bitterest opponents would have expected. And as that happened, Indian democracy has experienced, according to some observers, a spurt of life and vitality. These elections have proved to the world that we are a free people and can choose, without intimidation, whom we want to govern us.

With the Fourth General Elections, Indian democracy has come of age. It is also true that for 20 years of freedom the Congress, with all its faults, has maintained the democratic structure, and what is more, has held the nation together. Now that it has crumbled in many states people can well ask, "What will happen now?"

It assumed power with a measure of dedication but it soon became a party of men whose sole purpose seemed to be to perpetuate themselves in office. Now that the office has been wrenched from it in eight States, will Congress hold together? Even as the final results came in, 25 out of 127 Congress MLAs in West Bengal in the Party, are reported "ready to desert the Congress ship".

If Congress Legislators continue to "abandon ship" it may snow-ball into a major breakaway from the Congress which could change the map of India as drastically as the present elections or even more so. There may well come about a polarisation of parties, on one side the Right, an alliance of the Jan Sangh, Swatantra and the conservative elements in the Congress, and on the other of the Leftist parties.

If there is any vitality left in the Congress and even a semblance of selfless leadership, her present ill-fortune can be used as a spur to rejuvenation. Even millions who voted against them would rejoice to see that happen. The electorate have helped the Congress by eliminating some of the party bosses. This gives those who are left the opportunity to clean up the stables.

The other parties who will now enjoy power will have to compete in giving a better administration, or come 1972 and they will also be out of office.

More than the ruling party has been rocked. The myth of the "unbeatable strong man" has been demolished.

The power of the Jan Sangh and the DMK lies in the power of an idea that brings out the dedication in men. Their ideas may be narrow and paro-

chial, but a party with even some ideas has a better chance of winning than a party with no ideas.

The urgent need on the Indian political scene is the enthronement of an idea big enough to enlist people of every language, community, faction and party.

More than coincidence?

THE "WHO KILLED KENNEDY?" debate has had a new lease on life. No less than 21 people connected with the case have since died—some of them violently. Now the New Orleans District Attorney, Mr. James Garrison, claims he has evidence of a plot to murder the late President, hatched in his turbulent southern US city.

Latest to die suddenly—apparently from an overdose of sleeping pills—was David Ferrie, an airlines pilot described by Garrison as a key witness. Another Garrison witness has asked for police protection.

A commission chaired by US Chief Justice Earl Warren previously declared Lee Oswald as Kennedy's sole killer. Garrison's investigation is based on evidence the Warren Commission dismissed—of Oswald's links with Cuban exiles in New Orleans, where he was born and was living shortly before Kennedy's assassination. Garrison says he will make arrests soon. Whether he does or not, 21 deaths seems a lot for coincidence.

Red letter holidays

A new holiday, "Maharashtra Day", has been included in the Leningrad calendar.

TASS NEWS AGENCY

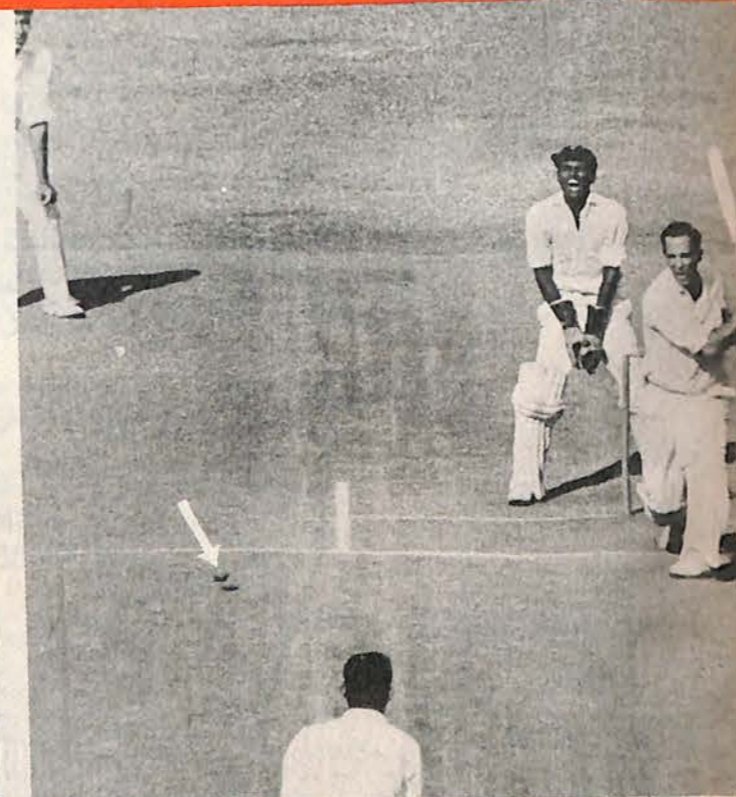
FOR THIS GREAT TRIBUTE to our beloved Maharashtra we have to thank that shadowy body, the Indo-Soviet Society. They have just signed an agreement with the Leningrad branch of the Society for Soviet-Indian Cultural Relations which is also said to include a "Leningrad Day" in the Bombay Calendar.

No doubt the Leningrad branch will have official backing to carry the plan through. Thank heavens, the Maharashtra branch won't! A few more spurious holidays and soon there will be more red numbers than blue on the local calendars.

If "Friendship Days" were all honoured with holidays, a non-aligned ("friendly with all") nation like India would have to block off 122 holidays for fellow UN members alone.

Added to 52 Sundays, 15 public holidays, one month's vacation, two weeks' sick leave plus the usual deaths, births and weddings, this would leave only four months of the year available for productive effort.

And imagine how tedious we would find it clocking in for those remaining 120 days.



The winner of competition No. 9 is Madan K. Katti, C/o Dr. K. V. Katti, Gadgil Chawl, Godbole Mala, Bijapur, Mysore State.

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ABRAHAM LINCOLN 1809-1865

A modern miracle

AN AMAZING EXAMPLE of what TV can do is the story of Alberto Manzi, a 42-year-old teacher, who is eliminating illiteracy in Italy through a TV programme.

When Manzi's six-nights-a-week programme started 7 years ago, Italy had 3,832,000 illiterates in a population of 51 million. Today only 2 million are illiterate out of 53 million population. His "class" which includes farmers, fishermen, housewives and children who cannot go to school, now numbers one million. Des-

pite his success, Manzi insists on getting only the normal elementary school teacher's wages.

If TV is rightly used, why couldn't illiteracy be wiped out in India too in a few years?

Lincoln's doubts

IN FEBRUARY fell the anniversary of the birth of Abraham Lincoln, who, one hundred years ago, piloted America through her costly civil war to end slavery.

In an anniversary address, President Johnson made what some saw as a reference to his own Vietnam difficulties. "In the conduct of grave human affairs," said Johnson, "dogmatic certainty is often the handmaiden of catastrophe. But doubt can lead to disaster too—paralysing the will when the times cry out for action.

"The true quality of Lincoln emerges from the fact that for four long brutal years he never permitted his anguish and doubt to deter him from acting. He recognised that the evidence he had to go on was often incomplete. Yet he made a total commitment to action."

Service plus!

AIRLINE SERVICE *par excellence* was given to a recent traveller from Bombay to London. When engine trouble delayed her plane in Bahrain for over two hours, the airline hostess offered to ring up her home in Oxford to warn that she would be arriving late.

Campus chaos

INDIA IS NOT the only country with student troubles. In the last two years 70 Japanese universities have had scenes of conflict, reports the *Japan Times*. At present about 32 campuses are affected. A common cause in all these disorders is that the students are led by a small group. The answer, says the article, lies in each student becoming sufficiently independent-minded to resist agitators.

The same could be said for India.

Fireman's lift

EIGHT MONTHS in the year, snow covers Kiruna, Swedish mining town north of the Arctic Circle. Invalids formerly had to stay at home during the long winter. Now, a phone call brings members of the fire brigade to the door. Patients are hoisted, wheelchair and all, into a van and taken where they want to go. No tipping is allowed—it's a service by the city!

"Not interested"

CRITICISM OF STUDENTS ranges, somewhat inconsistently, from complaints of over-much meddling in politics to lack of interest in public affairs. For the latter group, an Apathy Club has been started in Bradford University in Britain. "Unfortunately," says Michael Baker, one of the founders, "nobody has bothered to join it."

Parliamentary secret

BRITISH MPs, worried about expanding waistlines, want a room in the Parliament building for gymnastics. MPs are voluble on most things, but their weights, recorded on scales in the Members' Cloakroom, are kept secret. "They are recorded in a little book, but no one will show it to you," says one of them.

Who would win the heavyweight stakes in India's new Parliament?

SUMMER FAIR

The C. J. Hall of Bombay will be the venue of a three-day SUMMER FAIR on March 15, 16, 17. It promises to be a Fair with a difference. There will be a variety of stalls which will sell household articles, ceramics, hand-painted cards and stationery, home-made jams and pickles. A special feature will be a variety of international dishes.

There will be games of skill with valuable prizes in the games section.

A special feature of the Fair will be an Auction of gifted valuables and treasures which will be held every evening.

The Fair is sponsored by Moral Re-Armament and proceeds will go towards the building of the permanent Moral Re-Armament Training Centre which is being built at Panchgani. Part of the proceeds will go to the National Defence Fund.

Will there be mid-term Elections?

by R. M. Lala

The mills of God, they say, grind slowly, but they grind exceedingly small.

Last month, as India's millions went to the polls, it seemed as if the "mills" had suddenly speeded up. In one week, the substantial Congress majority in eight out of sixteen States was wiped out. The Congress colossus that had steadily gained strength over the last 82 years suddenly seemed to stumble, and fall. And with it fell:

President K. Kamaraj
Treasurer Atulya Ghosh
Secretary T. Manaen

Four Chief Ministers—Madras, West Bengal, Bihar and Punjab

Union Ministers of Finance (Chaudhuri), Food (Subramaniam), Railways (Patil) Commerce (Manubhai Shah), Industries (Sanjivivya), Information (Raj Bhadur), Petroleum (Alagesan), Defence Production (A. M. Thomas), Works and Housing (Khanna).

Though the Congress will have a clear majority in the new Parliament of 521, its majority will be drastically reduced by about 75 seats before all results are out.

In Madras, the DMK Party, which once wanted an independent State in South India, won a thumping majority.

In Kerala, the United Leftist Front headed by former Communist Chief Minister Nambudiripad will assume office.

In Orissa, the Swatantra - Jana Congress coalition will be headed by R. N. Singh Deo, whilst the two Leftist Fronts in West Bengal are working on the formation of a ministry under Ajoy Mukherjee.

In Punjab, Rajasthan, UP and Bihar, where Congress has failed to command an absolute majority, Congress may attempt coalitions by winning over independents, but the other parties will try a coalition of parties.

In Gujarat, Maharashtra, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore, Haryana, Assam, Andhra, Jammu and Kashmir, the

Congress will continue to rule with an absolute majority.

In the Union Territory of Delhi, the Jan Sangh has defeated the Congress but in the other three Union Territories of Manipur, Tripura and Himachal Pradesh, the Congress will continue to rule.

Nagaland earlier had held its elections. Goa, Daman and Diu are slated to vote this month.

Election results raise certain questions:

1. Will the debacle of the Congress Party affect the election of the Prime Minister? Will Mr. Morarji Desai make a successful bid for the Prime Ministership?

On your toes

DEAFNESS OF POWER

No one can avoid some sadness seeing the elephant slump to its knees before the shots of the hunter. There is a certain pathos in seeing such a large and powerful "king of the jungle" defeated. And so it is with the many Congress bosses felled last week.

In the case of the uncrowned king of Bombay's jungle, S. K. Patil, there would have been more sadness had he not irked people by such cocky self-assurance and displays of power. Voters, Mr. Patil has learnt, resent being taken for granted.

After 46 years in state and national politics, Mr. Patil, though recently considered a possible Prime Minister, is now a former Minister and ex-MP. What was long regarded as his "golden touch" by those who sought his patronage, is now a "kiss of death". And for P-A-T-I-L, one can substitute the names of a score of other Congress bosses who suffered the same sour fate.

Mr. Patil must be asking himself why was he so out of touch with public opinion. For however he may juggle the electoral statistics, the vote in South Bombay did represent public opinion and the sort of opinion which everyone but he knew existed for a long time.

Freebooter is reminded of an angry remark he heard not many months ago. A young student, zea-

Or will it be Mr. Y. B. Chavan, the Home Minister?

2. How will a Congress Government at the Centre and possibly half a dozen non-Congress Governments at the States level, function?

3. Will the coalition Governments led by Congress or other parties in Rajasthan, Kerala, Orissa, West Bengal, Bihar and UP be able to survive or will they collapse as happened in Kerala in 1965, necessitating President's rule and mid-term elections in some States?

4. Will non-Congress Governments do better than the Congress ones?

5. Will the Congress now learn its lesson and change?

Election of Prime Minister

Till the election results were counted, Mrs. Gandhi's chances of re-election as Prime Minister were very good. The same alignments that brought her to power—the party bosses and the Chief Ministers—were behind her and Mr. Desai would have found it difficult to muster a larger proportion of votes than he did on

Continued on next page

lous for his country and its fortunes, had by chance bumped into Mr. Patil in the lobby of the fine building he has built off Marine Drive. He had attempted to exchange a few words with the "big man". He was brushed aside. He remarked later, "That man and his crowd are not interested in young India anymore."

Yet, for all his arrogance, there is a glimmer of light in Mr. Patil's future—that is if one can attach sincerity to his post-poll statement that there "has to be a revolution in Congress from top to bottom".

"Either the Congress path is not clear or its policies are not correct," he is reported as saying. "A time has now come for a change in the leadership. We may have to take many unpleasant decisions."

Mr. Patil will fool himself if he thinks a few adjustments to the party machine will do it. The "revolution" will have to touch the deepest motives and practices in the private lives of Congressmen.

But if this revolution were launched and each man started it in his own life, Congress might once again focus the hopes of the masses.

And those who think that by some magic of osmosis a few non-Congress coalitions will pull India back from disaster are perhaps living in the same cloud which, for so long, has befogged Congress bosses like Mr. Patil.

Freebooter

CHALTA HAI...



"We thought if they wore different coloured sherwanis the two factions wouldn't get mixed up."

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.



INSUL PEAR

VERDICT!

This week **HIMMAT**

SALUTES the Poona cinema manager who, on finding a Rs. 1000 cheque in the balcony, wrote in a newspaper asking its owner to contact him.

★

IS ASTONISHED by workers in Indonesia, where foreigners till recently were told to "go to hell", now demanding the return of factories to their foreign owners.

★

CHUCKLES over Congressman S. G. Barve's reported description of S. K. Patil's defeat by nearly 30,000 votes as an "election accident".

★

OBSERVES that PM Mrs. Gandhi's statement that "With each election the people are gaining in maturity", implies that they have been growing too wise for Congress, which has lost about 75 Lok Sabha seats in this election.

★

OFFERS a super-bristly bribe-proof broom to incoming Madras Chief Minister Annadurai to carry out Rajaji's advice to "Clear the verandah of the Secretariat".

★

ACCUSES Madhya Pradesh Chief Minister D. P. Mishra of insulting the voters by attributing the defeat or five State Congress Ministers to "feudal influences".

★

WELCOMES the consistency of Ceylon Opposition leader Mrs. Bandaranaike in supporting implementation of the Indo-Ceylon Pact on repatriation which she herself signed when Prime Minister.

★

WISHES Master Tara Singh a fruitful time of reflection during the next one month when he is remaining in his house following the return of only two of his group in the Punjab Assembly elections.

Elections—*from page 5*

the previous occasion. Now the situation has changed.

Four Chief Ministers are knocked out, all of them in States where Congress is trounced, and so they will not be there to exert power. The so-called "syndicate" of party bosses—Kamaraj, Atulya and Patil—have been beaten at the polls but it is still foolhardy to underestimate their strength in the party machinery and among MPs who elect the PM. (Witness Mr. Barve, MP, who calls his election "a victory for S. K. Patil".)

There will be a bid for the loyalty of the new MPs. The election of the new leader of the Party in Parliament will be held early on March 12. Mr. Desai feels he has a stronger claim to leadership of the Party now and the country needs a strong hand.

The DMK Party, which will now rule Madras, at one time wanted an independent Southern State, and until a few years ago, did not mind burning the Indian Constitution. Its undisputed leader, C. N. Annadurai, says that this policy has changed. His statement after his victory at the polls is significant:

"My ultimate ideal is that the Centre should have powers only in respect of defence, external affairs and for such purposes as the safeguarding of the integrity, sovereignty and unity of India as a territorial unit." He wants a commission to go into the working of the constitution during the last 17 years and find out how more powers can be allocated to the States.

Speaking on the same day but in Kerala, Mr. Namboodiripad, its Chief Minister presumptive, said he will "fight" with the Centre to get more powers for the State. "We shall fight them politically and in every other way," he affirmed.

One can understand the State Governments wanting to be freed from Delhi's bureaucratic grip on permits and industrial licenses.



Morarji Desai

One can even understand dissatisfaction on allocation of food or funds, but to keep tampering with the Constitution for what may be parochial reasons, is a dangerous national opinion will have to counter. People have voted against the Congress. They have not voted for a break-up of the Indian Union or an amendment of the Constitution.

Our Constitution-makers foresaw the centrifugal tendencies within the nation. They drafted what Dr. K. M. Munshi calls a "quasi-Federal Constitution". Under our Constitution, the State Assemblies function at the pleasure of the President, and the powers of the State Governments and Assemblies can be withdrawn. No doubt some States will feel more secure if the President's powers are clipped and the Constitution so amended that the President's dismissing a State Ministry (as with the Communists in Kerala in 1959) is no longer permitted. Hence Mr. Namboodiripad's eagerness to cut the Centre's power.

The election of the President by the members of the various State Assemblies and Parliament, which formerly was a tame affair, may now become a hot race because of the increased strength of non-Congress legislators voting for the appointment. With the possibility of unstable Governments that may rule in various States, the President's office has assumed great importance.

The initial clash, however, is likely to be on the question of food allocation. Almost all States where Congress has lost are food deficit States. In Kerala the six-ounce



E. M. S. Namboodiripad

rice-ration per day was called "chicken-feed" by the United Front leaders during their election campaign. How will they supply more now? They will be lucky if they can keep that quantum flowing.

In Madras DMK promises to reduce the price of rice from Rs. 2.50 to Rs. 2.00 per unit after the end of March. Again, how will they manage it?

Continued on page 19

New precedents for Indian Democracy

The verdict of the Indian people has been clearly pronounced in India's Fourth General Elections. Even the sceptical intelligentsia, contemptuous of the illiterate mass of voters, must marvel at the amazing judgement which has transformed overnight the political scene in India. The ruling Congress Party has been reduced to a small majority in eight states and to a minority in all others.

In an accurate reflection of the mood of the country, the vote expresses the indignation of the vast mass at the failure of the Congress Government to curb inflation and high prices and to provide the elementary needs of life to all. It is their rejection of the Congress Party which, as the monopolist of political power for 20 years, bears primary responsibility for this state of affairs.

The shock of this debacle for Congress brings home what frustrated outbursts of violence over a considerable period of time failed to explicate—that the people had reached the limit of forbearance. The election demonstrates what should have been clear much earlier—that the violence of the past year, reprehensible as it was, was more an expression of frustration over Congress failure rather than the consequence

SAY THAT AGAIN...

The true liberators of mankind have always been those who showed man another way to live than by hating their brothers.

PRESIDENT JOHNSON

Socialism does not come by slogans. Planning Minister ASOKA MEHTA

It looks like the first grey light of dawn for which we have waited for so long. I am one hundred per cent sure of going back to my own land.

His Holiness the DALAI LAMA commenting on China's crisis

Diplomatic immunity is a bourgeois institutional leftover, and a country that is revolutionising does not recognise bourgeois rules.

Chinese Foreign Minister CHEN YI

of premeditated design of clever subverters of Indian Democracy.

The verdict of the vote is, however, more than the angry denunciation of the ruling party. It is a calculated condemnation of the failure of the Congress High Command to take seriously the charges of corruption against some of its senior men. It is a well-aimed repudiation of the practice of the Congress Party bosses who defended the immoral men as if they were indispensable to the victory of the party.

The people have rejected not only those who led Tammany Hall machines but also their carefully built power-edifices. The nation has vindicated men like Mahtab and Ajoy Mukherjee who felt constrained to abandon the Congress Party, despite a lifetime of service through, it because of their helplessness to stem its moral degeneration.

Judgement on same terms

This is not to imply that those who succeeded—whether from opposition or Congress parties—constitute an alternative to those defeated in terms of moral integrity. But it does mean that the electorate took seriously the call of the opposition parties to halt the moral malaise in the nation that the Congress Party had helped to spread.

The opposition parties now have the duty of furnishing a moral alternative to the country in terms of clean government. They know that in the next years they will be judged on exactly the same terms on which the nation has pronounced judgement on the Congress Party.

It is true that a number of factors like caste and religion played a big part in the election results—such as in the nearly 100 per cent Ezhava vote which went to the Left Front in Kerala and the emergence of the Jan Sangh as a national political force. But the total picture transcends all these considerations in its accurate reflection of the state of political alignments in the country.

For example, the return of the Congress Party in Andhra Pradesh, even in strongholds of the Commu-

Under the Lens



by **R. VAITHESWARAN**

nist Party like Nalgonda District, is as much a vote against the petty bickerings of the feuding Left and Right Communist Parties as a positive vote for continued Congress Party rule. It is in this kind of intelligent rejection that the electorate has shown shrewd judgement.

The positive aspects of the verdict are as instructive as the amazing growth of political consciousness in the country over the last 20 years—reflected in the larger percentage of the electorate that went to the polls. The voting is an obvious and overwhelming rejection of the Congress Party in some states. But it would not be correct to restrict its significance to this negative aspect.

All the parties that have won victory—the Left Communists in Kerala, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam in Madras, the Jan Sangh in Delhi—have displayed a remarkable combination of sound organisation, ideology and dedication. Their candidates have been returned with great majorities, thus showing a positive preference for parties voted for as well as a negative rejection of the candidates voted against.

Precondition for success

This confidence in the opposition parties voted for is explained partly by trust in their ability that men like E. M. S. Namboodiripad and C. N. Annadurai were able to generate in the population. Both these men were able to build a united front out of the most diverse elements, and in spite of profound conflicts in the group which constituted it. It is clear now that this unity of disparate forces, sustained against odds, was an essential foundation for their bid for power. Despite the legitimate charge of opportunism, it was a precondition for political success.

Continued on next page

It was precisely the lack of such leadership in the ranks of the opposition in West Bengal which prevented the rout of the Congress Party in that State. Here again, the vote for Bangla Congress and Ajoy Mukherjee's stand against the domination of the Atulya clique is a far more predominant feature of the verdict of

the electorate than any swing to the left. The assessment of the electorate on the divided left-wing leadership would seem to be quite accurate.

The present elections have not only ended, perhaps for ever, Congress Party predominance. They have also created for the first time a healthy sense of the temporal nature of poli-

tical power. The "Nehru Era" of Congress absolutism is over. It would appear that even secure majorities in Legislatures or Parliament may not be so common any more.

This means that the Indian Presidency will undergo a major change. No more can the Head of State behave like a party man. He must be acceptable to the whole nation. His moral authority must carry weight with all parties.

No more can a Governorship be a standby for defeated politicians of the ruling party or sinecures for retired civil servants in favour.

The relationship between the Central Government and the States will have to be much more clearly defined than hitherto. The Congress Party, whether in power or not, will have to get used to being one of many political parties.

The opposition will have to shed the irresponsibility which is the privilege of those who don't expect to be in office. All political parties will need each other. No one party will be sufficient unto itself. The electorate, if its verdict is to be taken seriously, expects the political leadership to pull together. The era of coalitions and compromise, tolerance and adjustments may have begun. This will call for an unusual degree of flexibility in our political leaders.

Danger and opportunity

There is both danger and opportunity in this situation. Smaller parties may be tempted to angle for a larger share in the plums and cakes of office in a coalition. Political parties in a bid for a greater share of power may hold the nation to ransom.

The opportunity lies in the challenge to work together despite differences of outlook, incompatibilities of personality and even clashes over ideology.

Can this happen? Can the "great men" who lead our political parties shed some of their "greatness" to accommodate others to equal prominence? Are coalition governments workable in Individualist India? Systems as well as men are on trial.

At the moment, political parties recognise the compulsions for compromise and the imperatives for co-operation. Will it last long enough to establish fresh precedents for Indian Democracy?

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HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

Strong Ceylon protest to China

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Colombo

Ceylon's Muslim and Buddhist leaders have lodged the strongest protest against reported anti-religious activities in China and the desecration of temples and mosques. There has been considerable press publicity for these protests and a public rally is being organised by the Anti-Marxist Muslim Front.

It began when A. C. S. Hameed, MP, Chairman of the Central Ceylon Muslim Assembly, called at the Chinese Embassy by appointment to deliver a note from the Assembly protesting against "unwarranted persecution and genocide against the Muslims of China". The Chinese First Secretary, Mr. Chen, said, "I refuse to accept this. We have no courtesies to offer you."

This affront was taken up in a public statement by the Minister of Labour, Employment and Housing, Mr. M. H. Mohamed, who is also President of the Anti-Marxist Muslim United Front. The discourtesy, he says, reflects "the contempt which certain Marxists have towards the just rights and aspirations of religious communities".

He also refers to the protest by the Jamiathaul Ullamma, the highest Islamic theological body in India, against the atrocities to Muslims by the Red Guards in Peking.

Prominent Buddhist leaders are backing up the Muslims. The Secretary-General of the World Buddhist Sangha Council, the Venerable Pim-

bure Sorata, in his statement attacks the Red Guards and Mao Tse-tung for "attempting to annihilate established religious institutions in China and other Asian nations". He also demanded an apology from the Chinese diplomat in Colombo.

Meanwhile the Chinese Embassy in a note to the Ministry of External Affairs rejects Hameed's protest and accuses him and the Labour Minister of having "wilfully fanned up anti-Chinese sentiments". It claims China pursues a policy of freedom of religion and "has all along maintained friendly relations with many Muslim countries".

A note accuses the Labour Minister of sowing discord between China and Ceylon and links him with representatives of imperialism, modern revisionism and reaction who have been "scared out of their wits by China's great cultural revolution".

Labour Minister Mohamed is known to have had Communist sympathies in his earlier life until he discovered he was being used by the Communists to gain the allegiance of the Muslim community.

Tanzania Socialism—"Chinese style"?

FROM VERE JAMES

Nairobi

Will the rhinoceros wag its tail, or the tail wag the rhino? Inevitably the question arose when Tanganyika merged with Zanzibar and formed the Republic of Tanzania.

In what some reports have described as "Chinese style Socialist measures", recently announced in Tanzania, the question may have been conclusively answered.

President Julius Nyerere continues to explain that his policies are in pursuit of the ideal of "non-alignment" and the need for his country to become "self-reliant"—not dependent

on East or West.

But the abrupt and arbitrary measures of nationalising all the banks, food mills, sisal plantations, and import-export companies have apparently sealed the nature of Tanzania's brand of African Socialism.

The President also announced that all land, minerals, oil, electricity, banking, insurance, import and ex-

The week in Asia

KUALA LUMPUR—Tun Ismail Bin Abdul Raham, Malaysia's Home Minister, resigned from the Malaysian Cabinet on the grounds of ill-health. Tun Ismail, a founder of the ruling Alliance Party, was considered the most influential member of the Cabinet.

TOKYO—The Japanese Government decided to grant seven million dollars in economic aid to India.

SAIGON—A total of 20,000 Viet Cong defected to the South Vietnam Government during 1966, an increase of 8701 over 1965, according to an official report. Altogether there have been 47,614 Viet Cong returnees since 1963.

TOKYO—The Japanese Government announced a draft surplus budget for the new fiscal year of 4,998,000 million yen (rupees 10,495 crores) revenue and 4,950,000 million yen expenditure, the latter including over 373,000 million yen for defence.

DJAKARTA—Fighting was reported between pro-Sukarno and anti-Sukarno troops in Djakarta. It is said that an exchange of fire took place between pro-Sukarno marines and anti-Sukarno army paratroopers after the marines had taken over KAMI, the student organisation's headquarters.

TOKYO—Kuwait has ordered two Japanese supertankers, each of 207,000 tons, from the Sasebo Dockyards, bringing the Kuwait tanker fleet to a total of 601,000 tons.

KUALA LUMPUR—Three South-East Asian countries—Thailand, Malaysia and the Philippines—have drafted a common customs code to cut down red tape and simplify trade exchanges between them.

SYDNEY—Urgently needed drugs worth \$ (A) 17,000 will leave shortly from Australia as a gift from the United Nations Children's Emergency Fund for the treatment of children with typhoid, meningitis and bacterial dysentery in Bihar.

port, industry and agriculture will eventually be "in the hands of the people" through co-operatives and the Government.

In a frank interview with Kenya editor George Githii, Dr. Nyerere stated, "We are determined to destroy privilege in Tanzania."

"Foreign aid had to be a catalyst," he pointed out, "just a catalyst and nothing more. The real wealth will have to be produced by the people of Tanzania."



Dr. Nyerere

In Nairobi and Kampala many questions are being asked. What happens to the East African Common Market and the East African Common Services Organisation? The three-nation central authority which

controls posts and telegraphs, customs and excise, income tax, meteorological services, veterinary research and other scientific organisations is in a quandary over the currency complications created by the new measures.

Who will give Tanzania further aid under such circumstances? The East does not produce its promises. The West is growing disenchanted with handing out money.

How will the promised compensation be paid? The combined assets of the banks, including extensive properties, runs into millions. Even an unfair amount of compensation will absorb the profits for several years

Statesmanship in Canberra

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Canberra

When External Affairs Minister Paul Hasluck said at an MRA Conference in Melbourne last month that Australia needs to decide her foreign policy on the basis of "What is right, not who is right," he meant it.

In the state of Western Australia enormous resources of iron ore have been discovered. One mountain of iron ore, Mount Tom Price, is estimated to have 500 million tons of high grade iron ore. Its colour is red. The Minister for Mines in Western

to come. What then if the people do not see immediate results from these measures?

In those enterprises where there is to be partnership between Government and private investment with the Government having a controlling interest, how will the two elements merge in management?

Some say the explanation to all of this is political or economic and the logical answer to the problem of neo-colonialism and non-alignment. But it is increasingly obvious that the root of the dilemma is ideological. This new "scramble for Africa" is only just beginning.

Australia entered into an agreement with a Japanese firm to purchase iron ore at a rate lower than in the world market. HIMMAT reliably understands that the iron ore was about to be shipped from the Hamersley Range when Mr. Hasluck and the



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Commonwealth Federal Government in Canberra put their foot down. The export permit for the iron ore was refused.

The two main reasons believed to have been put forward by Mr. Hasluck were:

1. Australia should not depress the world market prices of iron ore. This ultimately would also mean lowering

INDIA ARISE abroad

FROM ARUN MUNDKUR

Beirut

"You are having riots and famine in India are you not?" students, citizens and professional men asked me in the Lebanon. Predictably, violence at election meetings has been taken as "news of the elections".

It was polling day, when "India Arise", a presentation in music and drama, was seen by an interested Lebanese audience at a gala show patronised by the Minister for Education and Social Affairs.

Mr. Issam Haides is Director of Youth and Sports. His Government's major concern, after re-establishing Lebanon's business reputation, is "training youth for leadership". Introducing "India Arise" Mr. Haides said, "This Indian group's arrival is very significant for the Lebanese people because of the nature of the values for which these men and women of MRA stand."

The Government of Lebanon, whose guests this group are, have given every facility—motor transport and television especially—to contact large numbers in the country.

Ancient ties are often talked about. Leading Socialist leader and former Minister of the Interior Mr. Kamal Joumbat got up from his sick bed to receive the force. He said he considers himself a disciple of Mahatma Gandhi.

"Here we have lost touch with our own Arab traditions," he said. "You have preserved something bound to spread and saturate the world."

Lebanese are proud of their breathtaking countryside. You can ski in the mountain snow and just half an hour later sun-bathe on the beaches!

Remains from Roman and Phoenician times, sites of Biblical and

labour conditions within Australia.

2. The other main exporter of iron ore to Japan is India. If Japan can obtain iron ore cheaper from Australia she would cut down on her purchases from India. Iron ore is one of India's main exchange earners.

"We didn't want to enter into cut-throat competition with India," said an Australian spokesman. "We want India to earn foreign exchange."

The Western Australian-Japanese contract was to the tune of £100 million.

Islamic history are just a few minutes by high-speed roads from Beirut. This multi-storeyed business metropolis has a modern airport which serves 120 international flights each day.

French, Arabic and English are spoken by most people. Another point of pride is stable politics, achieved in a country that has large Muslim and Christian populations.

The centre of "India Arise" operations has been the American University of Beirut. Students from over 60 nations study here and the university had more graduates at the opening of the UN than any other in the world. The Alumni Club, who are the country's best lawyers, engineers, doctors and businessmen, asked the young men and women of India to speak on "A new aim for a generation in revolt".

TV screened groups and speakers almost every day on the Arabic, French and English channels at peak hours. Suzie Yazback, popular disc jockey of the "Top Ten", said on the TV during an interview with the "Daredevils" girls' quartet, "You make me feel ashamed that I have not been living for my country. This spirit is needed today."

There are 97 organisations in Beirut alone to tackle youth and their problems!

The newspapers have allotted many front page columns day after day for "India Arise" photographs and stories. In L'Orient, the big

The week in India

HYDERABAD—Six people were killed and over 60 injured in Nizamabad town in violence and looting which followed the announcement that a rebel Congressman had been elected to the local Assembly seat.

NEW DELHI—The third Atomic Power Station at Kalbakkam in Madras may now be set up with Soviet collaboration. The reactor was scheduled to be set up with French help, but the deal was reported to have fallen through.

KOHIMA—It has been arranged that each of the 860 villages in Nagaland will be provided with at least one community radio receiving set. As many as 617 such radios were distributed in the villages during 1964-66.

SRINAGAR—Over 50 houses collapsed and another 50 were damaged in Anantnag district in the Kashmir Valley during earth tremors. One person was killed and 300 rendered homeless.

HYDERABAD—The Nizam of Hyderabad died after a short illness. The 81-year-old former ruler of Hyderabad was one of the world's richest men.

BOMBAY—Mr. George Fernandes, the newly elected MP from Bombay, said at a huge public reception given on Chowpatty beach in honour of him and Mr. S. M. Joshi, SSP Chairman, that he would start an agitation to secure a better water supply for Bombay if the municipal authorities did not act on it within one month.

BHUBANESWAR—The decision to appoint a high-level commission of inquiry into charges of corruption against two former Chief Ministers, Mr. Biju Patnaik and Mr. Biren Mitra, was announced by the prospective Chief Minister of Orissa, Mr. Singh Deo.

MADRAS—Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, called for a merger of the DMK, the Jan Sangh and the Swatantra Party to form a united party to rule as a National Government. He was speaking at a mass rally of thanksgiving.

PATNA—Discussions were held by the leaders of the SSP, CPI and Jana Kranti on the question of the formation of a non-Congress coalition Government in Bihar. Efforts were being made to include the PSP, which did not join the United Front.

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

French daily, side by side with four-column pictures of the show were reports of plots and violence in Aden, the deadlock between the Government of Syria and the Iraq Petroleum Company, and King Hussein's visit to Saudi Arabia.

New Zealand tightens its belt

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

The New Zealand Government has taken firm steps to deal with the country's current economic crisis. In one sweep, consumer subsidies on bread, butter and flour have been abolished.

In a long statement on the economic crisis, Prime Minister Holyoake announced the Government's plan aimed at putting a brake on the nation's spending with a wide ranging series of measures designed to hit the pockets of most New Zealanders.

Besides the abolition of consumer subsidies on foodstuffs, there is the termination of the scheme for free milk in schools, a big reduction in State Advances lending, increased

in flux, seeking a world role and new orientation. The presence of "India Arise" has aroused keen interest among official circles in Lebanon and several neighbouring countries that have watched its activities on TV. They are planning for the permanent work of Moral Re-Armament in this area and preparing a major delegation to an international MRA conference. (See page 23)

Wellington

post office charges and state house rentals and other controls.

Measures to save overseas funds include a temporary reduction in overseas travel allowances and the elimination of the no-remittance import scheme over a period.

These new steps are expected to save the country up to £ 50 million a year.

Mr. Holyoake said he proposed to call Parliament into session earlier than usual to review the situation,

and if necessary to authorise further steps.

"Recent unexpected developments have caused a considerable worsening of the nation's economic position," said Mr. Holyoake. "We must assume that the total loss to our export receipts for wool for the 1966-67 season could be in the region of £35-40 million." The new post office charges which come into effect on April 1 will increase post office revenue by about £7.5 million a year.

Strong opposition to the Government's new measures have been voiced by members of the Labour Party and the Federation of Labour.

The leader of the Opposition, Mr. N. Kirk, has accused the Government of "striking a staggering blow at New Zealand families". And the President of the Federation of Labour, Mr. Skinner, has announced that the Federation intends applying to the Arbitration Court for a general wage order.

But what of the average New Zealander? While many feel that they have been rudely awakened, the general opinion is that it had to come.

The week elsewhere

JAPAN'S SHIPBUILDING

LONDON—World shipbuilding reached a new record of 14,307,000 tons last year, according to Lloyd's Annual Summary. Output increased for the third year running. National production figures were headed by: Japan, 6,700,000 tons, (about 47 per cent of world tonnage); West Germany and Sweden, 1,200,000 tons; Britain, 1,100,000 tons.

LABOUR WINS JAMAICA

KINGSTON—Violence marred Jamaica's elections, in which the ruling Labour Party nearly doubled its majority. Labour, led by Prime Minister Donald Sangster, won 33 out of 53 seats in the House of Representatives. The People's National Party won 20. 84-year-old Sir Alexander Bustamante recently retired from the Premiership of the West Indian island.

96.9 PER CENT TO GO

BRUSSELS—Indian living standards are higher than Pakistan's according to an analysis of 57 countries made by the Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development in Paris. Taking US standards as 100, average living standards in India were 3.1. Below India came Nigeria, 2.6; Indonesia, 2.4 and Pakistan, 2.3. The analysis is based on 1960 figures.

PUBLIC RELATIONS

BOMBAY—Russia is far ahead of other nations in distributing public relations material in India. According to the Indian Information Ministry's tenth annual report, the Soviet Embassy was producing 40 publications in 1965 in English and nine Indian languages. The UK High Commission produced 14 publications; the US, 12. Total circulation from foreign embassies was over 1.25 million copies; almost half of these are believed to be Russian. Soviet publications in India have increased from 26 two years ago.

GHANA SEES PLOT

ACCRA—The Ghana Government accused Russia, China and Cuba of helping ex-President Nkrumah plot to return to power. National Liberation Council member J. W. K. Harlley said the Soviet Ambassador in Guinea, where Nkrumah lives in

exile, had given him £71,400 for subversion against Ghana. China's Ambassador had given him £500,000. The Soviet and Cuban Embassies in Guinea were still giving Nkrumah money.

COSTLY COLONIES

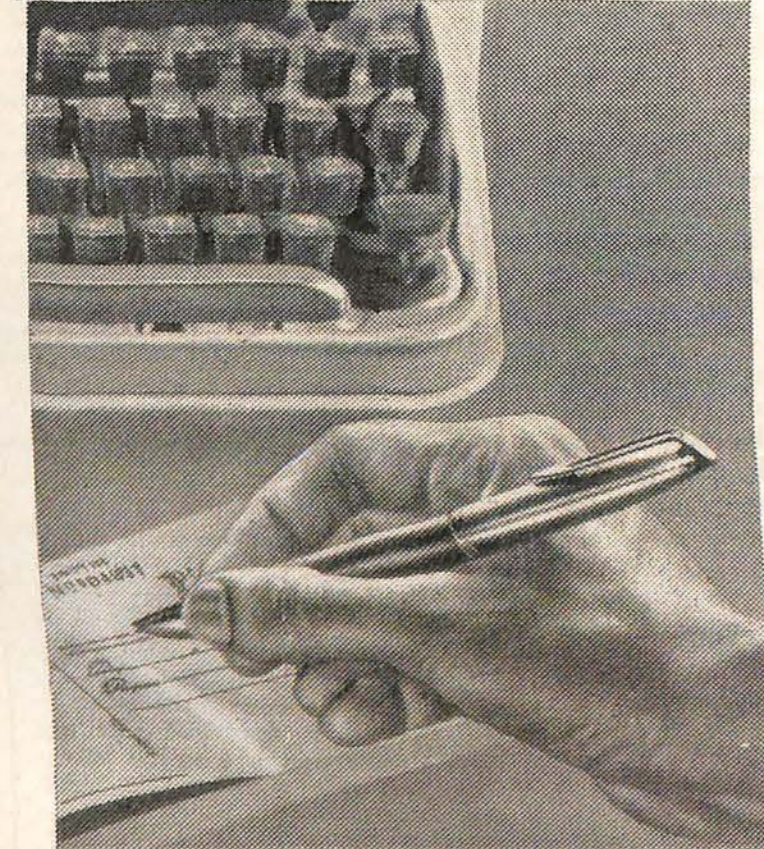
LISBON—Defence of her African territories is costing Portugal over 40 per cent of her national budget. Anxious to make cuts, Prime Minister Salazar has sent his Defence Min-

ister on an inspection tour of Portuguese Guinea. This West African territory alone costs Portugal \$30 million a year and occupies 22,000 troops.

TOO MUCH TEA

LONDON—A conference of tea-drinking and producing countries was told that over-production of tea annually was likely if present trends continued. Dr. A. Viton, UN expert, said tea prices continued to fall last year while production (excluding Russia and China) rose 2 per cent.

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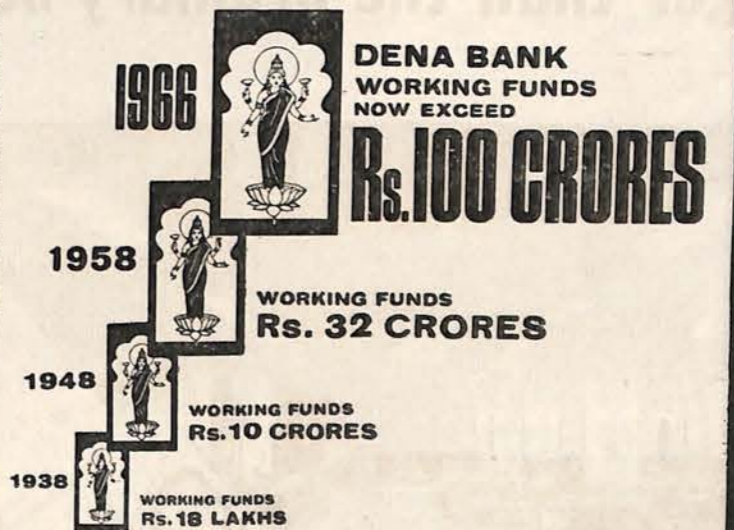
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Rehousing half a million in Brazil

HOPE OF A POSSIBILITY of meeting the enormous housing needs of India and other developing countries was given at a conference here recently. The main speaker, who commanded attention from town planners, architects and local government represent-

and work in a *favela* for 526 families. He became their appointed spokesman. He used to get electricity from the Government at four cruzeiros a unit. But, he said, "I was part of the corruption I condemned because I resold it for eleven cruzeiros a unit."



One third of Rio's population of 4,000,000 live in favelas like this.

atives, was a burly Brazilian, Euclides da Silva, elected representative of 60,000 slum dwellers in Rio de Janeiro.

Da Silva and his colleagues have been responsible for rehousing half a million people round Rio in recent years.

Da Silva says that 1,300,000 people live in *favelas*, as the appalling slums are known. In the country areas of Brazil, landowners demand a half of the produce as rent. Unable to make a decent living, many peasants come to Rio and other cities in search of work. As they have no place to live they end up in these terrible shanty towns without water, sewage, electric light or other amenities.

Euclides da Silva began his life

He saw a film called "Men of Brazil", made by the portworkers, which showed how corruption in the Port of Rio had been answered. This moved him to get honest with his colleagues and the Government about his electricity deals, and they decided to charge a flat four cruzeiros plus twenty per cent for servicing and the various installations. In a short time he became President of four federations of *favelados* embracing 60,000 people.

He took "Men of Brazil" and other films to all the *favelas* around Rio and enlisted a hundred and twenty leaders from among the slum dwellers to go with him to see the Governor.

Impressed with their candor and conviction, the Governor of the Province said that he had just received an allocation of the US fund "Alliance for Progress". He allocated a million dollars toward their housing needs plus three per cent from the State Government. A municipal housing company was set up. This was a state corporation, and on the board of governors were three *favela* leaders,

ON THE Spot

They set to building five new towns with bedrooms, bathrooms, a small kitchen and adequate facilities for families of various sizes. The occupiers pay fifteen per cent of their salary over fifteen years but are outright owners of their homes from the outset. In this way they have been able to rehouse half a million of their compatriots.

Da Silva comes of peasant stock and looks it. His voice booms out as he speaks with conviction about the horror of homelessness. He was amazed, when in Sweden recently, to find how many young couples cannot marry because they have no place to live and have to wait, in some cases for ten years, for an apartment.

Housing everywhere is a problem, says da Silva. But basically he believes the answer is the same as the one he found. He says quite categorically that slums will never be cleared away until corruption is cleared away.

Then with moral conviction and a united body of spokesmen a group of men with the will to do it can enlist Government and industry and provide basic amenities for all who need them.

G.W.



Euclides da Silva

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Behind the Congress rout in Kerala

from G. S. Kartha in Trivandrum

The United Front of seven parties led by the Left Communist Party won a landslide victory beyond all expectations. The Front has captured 113 out of 133 seats in the Assembly.

Only Mr. A. K. Gopalan, Left Communist leader, had repeatedly asserted before the polling that the United Front would win 100 seats. The big landslide surpassed even his expectations.

To the disappointment and surprise of many, the Congress, which had been claiming enough seats to become the largest single party in the Assembly, was shattered in its image, securing only 9 seats out of the entire Assembly seats it contested. The Congress, for the first time in its history in the country, is going to be an unrecognised Opposition group as, under the rules, a party has to have at least ten per cent of the total strength of the House to be qualified for recognition.

The rebel Kerala Congress, which too made tall claims, fell flat at the polls, winning only 7 out of the 62 seats contested. With the patronage of Mr. Mannath Padmanabhan and the Church withdrawn, and shorn of the political halo it had in the name of the late Mr. P. T. Chacko, the rebel Congress has exposed itself as a dying political force.

The Congress, in spite of the

viewpoint

COMPETITION

* Should the President have more power to intervene in political affairs?

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seats lost, secured nearly 35.4 per cent of the total votes polled. The rebel Congress polled only 7.6 per cent. All the seven parties in the United Front polled 51.4 per cent. In the elections, 75.6 per cent of the total 86,16,696 voters registered their votes.

The defeat of the KPCC President Mr. K. C. Abraham, the three General Secretaries of the Congress, (one contested for Parliament), and of almost all the well known Congress leaders, has delivered a severe jolt to the Congress in the state, although to satisfy themselves, the leaders claim that the Congress won 1 lakh votes more this time than in 1965.

Congress sources were willing to admit that the United Front, despite its inherent weaknesses, was able to do better field work for the elections. Lack of adequate funds was another excuse put forward by the leaders even earlier.

A very healthy trend in the present elections was that Communalism did not play any important role. The defeat of Congress candidates even in the areas where main leader Mannath Padmanabhan and the Church are influential, is ample proof of this trend. The fight was political: between anti-Communist and anti-Congress feelings. But the anti-Congress feelings were so wide and deep that the anti-Communist propaganda did not have its effect.

The vote for the Front is not a vote for Leftism in politics although the Front leaders would like to give that interpretation. Interviewing a cross section of those who backed the United Front, it was found that they hoped the Front's parties would put the interests of the people and the state over the narrow individual interests of the parties concerned or political ambitions. In general, the Kerala vote was for a clean, efficient and strong administration, which the people somehow felt the Congress could not give.

The big question now posed before the Front is, whether its Government will steer clear of all the sins of omission and commission which

were detected and opposed in the past during the Congress, Socialist, Communist, and Coalition administrations in this part of the country.

Mr. E. M. S. Namboodiripad, Left Communist leader and supreme architect of the United Front, made it clear in his first post-election press conference that the United Front would govern Kerala on the basis of the joint manifesto drawn up earlier, and within the constitutional limitations. But this did not rule out the possibility of a joint agitation by the people and State Government for getting increased allotments and food supplies to Kerala which were all along neglected by New Delhi.

The victory of the United Front was attributed by him to the "bankruptcy of the economic and political policies of the Government leading to acute mass discontent".

Taxes, red tape scare investors

By a Staff Correspondent

High taxes, red tape and fear of being unwelcome were listed by Dutch elder statesman Dirk Stikker as reasons why India got a relatively small share of foreign private investment.

Dr. Stikker, in Bombay on a world fact-finding tour for the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development, said 3,900 million out of 11,000 million capital flow from developed to undeveloped countries last year came from private enterprise. From the same private sources came 100,000 out of 160,000 foreign technicians working in developing nations.

Many foreign investors were hesitant, he said, because "they don't know where India is going", and because they feared "doctrinaire attitudes" lay behind certain policies. It was up to the receiving country to decide whether it wanted foreign private capital, he pointed out. But if it did, it must create conditions to attract it.

Dr. Stikker, formerly Netherland's Foreign Minister and NATO Secretary General, parried questions as to how a change in Prime Ministership following the elections might affect foreign investment: "I'm not a Cabinet-maker. I've done it in my own country but not here."

Order in Contempt of Court Cases

When the Contempt of Court Case No. 23 of 1966 filed by Shri C. Varadan came up for hearing before Hon'ble Justice Somnath Iyer and Hon'ble Justice Ali Khan of the Mysore High Court, Shri Rajmohan Gandhi filed the following affidavit:—

"I did not intend to interfere with or influence the course of justice nor did I mean any disrespect to the Court. I now realise that I have committed Contempt of Court; I apologise for the same. I will get it published in the HIMMAT Magazine as also in 'Deccan Herald'."

and thereupon the Court passed the following order:—

ORDER

Somnath Iyer J.

Mr. Datar produces an affidavit of which the deponent is the accused. In that affidavit, the accused states that he did not intend to interfere or influence the course of justice and that he has now realised that he has committed contempt of Court. He apologises for what he has done.

It is perfectly manifest that the publication which is the subject matter of these proceedings clearly amounts to

contempt of Court. But, since the accused has tendered an unqualified apology to our satisfaction, we discharge the accused and drop the proceedings.

The accused undertakes to publish his apology and our order in the HIMMAT magazine and in the 'Deccan Herald'. He shall do so forthwith.

A copy of this order will be furnished to the accused so that he may proceed with the publication undertaken by him.

Sd/- A. R. Somnath Iyer,
Judge.

Sd/- Ahmed Ali Khan,
Judge.

When the Contempt of Court Case No. 4 of 1967 filed by Shri C. Varadan came up for hearing before the Mysore High Court, Messrs Rajmohan Gandhi and Russi Manekshaw Lala filed separate affidavits to the effect that—

"I did not intend to interfere with or influence the course of justice nor did I mean any disrespect to the Court. I now realise that I have committed contempt of Court; I apologise for the same. I will get it published in the HIMMAT Magazine as also in 'Deccan Herald'."

and thereupon the Court passed the following Order:—

ORDER.

Somnath Iyer J.

The publication is highly contemptuous and amounts to gross contempt. Accused-1 who is the Chief Editor and Accused-2 who is the Publisher apologise for what they have done and we accept their unqualified apology which is to our satisfaction and discharge them. We made a direction that they should forthwith publish their apology and our order in the HIMMAT and the Deccan Herald. And for that purpose a copy of this Order will be furnished to them today.

Accused-3* who is the author of the letter is not before us and Mr. Datar asks for a postponement of these proceedings to the 8th proximo for his appearance. These proceedings in so far as they relate to him will stand adjourned to March 8, 1967 for the consideration of the question whether we should also accept the apology tendered by him.

Sd/- A. R. Somnath Iyer,
Judge.

Sd/- Ahmed Ali Khan,
Judge, 21-2-67.

* Mr. George Fernandes

Elections—from page 6

After the battle of the ballot box it may be the battle for rice in South India.

Finance allocation may be another field of conflict.

Needless controls that the Centre has imposed, compelling journeys to Delhi of thousands of entrepreneurs and State officials, is justifiably resented. The relationship between the Centre and the States is a two-way traffic and the Centre will be wise to go easy on licensing and permit restrictions in days to come.



S. K. Patil

The pattern of voting this time has lessons for the Congress but also for the parties now assuming power.

There will be an endeavour to give a less corrupt and more efficient Government and to create a better public image. But the danger is that to strengthen their hands the new Governments will try to satisfy most regional demands. When a party captures power or is on the threshold of responsibility it will try to gather maximum State support. Mr. Nambudiripad's mistake last time was that he failed to do this and the Centre moved in and dismissed his Ministry.

But those who expect an automatic cleaning up by the new Governments may be in for disillusionment. Corruption and nepotism

are not the monopoly of one party. A corrupt Congress was a reflection of our society and it will be a daily battle to change it—whichever party is in power.

Will the Congress change?

Mr. S. K. Patil has called for a "clean up of the Party from top to bottom". He is surely aware that the Indian people have now reached a measure of political maturity and refuse to be impressed by words and aspirations. They want to see a clean up to believe it.

Mr. R. N. Singh Deo, Chief Minister presumptive of Orissa, wants to appoint a commission into charges of corruption against the State's two former Chief Ministers. Both these former CMs were discredited personalities and yet Mrs. Gandhi went to campaign for them. Even so, one of them—Mr. Patnaik—lost.

If the Congress wants a clean-up it will need the courage to adopt such measures as the one promised by Mr. R. N. Singh Deo. If other State Governments can't do it, let the Centre, where Congress has a majority, take it in hand. This is not time for a witch hunt but for restoring honesty to politics.

The Indian masses, though 70 per cent illiterate, have proved themselves far more intelligent than their more sophisticated brethren have given them credit for. They have voted against corruption, rising prices, scarcity of food and the arrogance of Congress leaders who, like President Sukarno, fancied themselves life-long rulers of our nation. Their vote represents their wish for integrity in public life.

The people have chosen. Now it is for the leaders to choose.

In the Wind

by ANTENNA

"Anna" of Madras

When ANTENNA met Annadurai on his birthday last September in his home in Madras, the DMK leader was resting after a tour of Conjeevaram, his home district. When asked what his constructive programme was he said his party stood for "Socialism, democracy and a clean administration". He did not elaborate on this subject.

An MA in literature he is the author of 40 books in Tamil including one of short stories. He is a man who has proved himself big enough to abandon the talk of an independent Dravidanad State and wants others to follow his "change".

ANTENNA understands that after his reconciliation with Rajaji who gave him his blessings, a large proportion of the Brahmin vote in Madras also went to the DMK. If he keeps his thinking large enough on a national scale India will be grateful to him.

No "Home" For League

A top Left Communist leader said to ANTENNA, "I was wrong about the strength of the Right Communists in Bengal. I thought they were exaggerating their strength by claiming more seats from us, but they were right. I hope sense will dawn on both now to form the Ministry."

On the prospects of a united Left Front forming a coalition in Kerala he said that the chances were good, "But we will never allow the Muslim League to have the Home Ministry portfolio they want."

Rather Attractive

There is a story of a simple domestic servant in Madras, 70 years of age, who went to vote for the Congress. On the first voting card she received she put the stamp on the two bullocks with the yoke. When she went to the Assembly voting, she says, "I rather liked the look of the lamp (Jan Sangh) and so I put my stamp on it."

Could this also be how many others vote?

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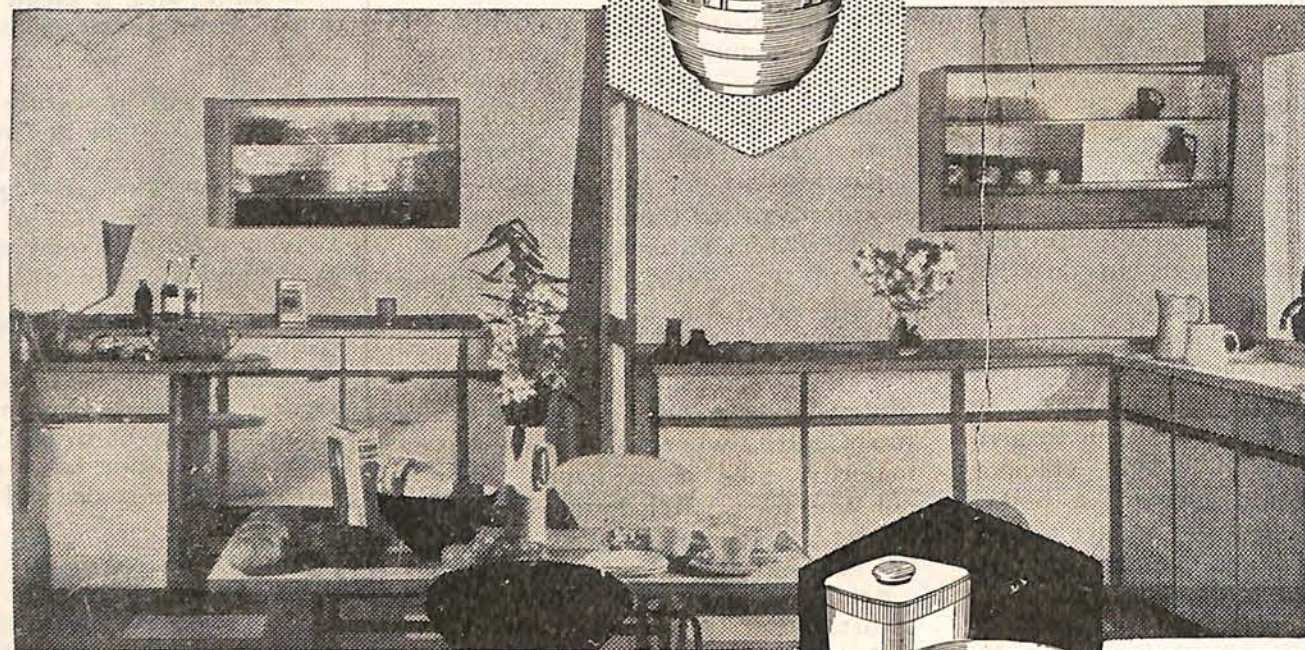
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I, **R. M. Lala** hereby declare that the particulars given above are true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

March 1, 1967.

(Sgd.) **R. M. LALA**

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This was a Life

**THOMAS JEFFERSON
1743-1826**

"I have sworn upon the altar of God, eternal hostility to every form of tyranny over the mind of man." In these words Thomas Jefferson, one of the greatest liberal thinkers, summed up the driving force that directed his life.

Thomas Jefferson, born and brought up among the frontiersmen of Virginia, naturally discovered the idea and spirit of democracy. He left college at the age of 20 and became a lawyer. But all through his life he continued his studies and was one of the most knowledgeable men of his day. In 1772 he married and lived a happy married life until his wife's early death.

Jefferson left the legal profession for politics and in 1775 he entered the Continental Congress. Armed with an able pen, he expressed his radical views on America's relations with Britain in: "Summary View of the Rights of British America". This pamphlet became so influential in the course of the struggle against Britain that it placed its author among the foremost leaders of the American Revolution. Shortly afterwards Jefferson drafted the historic "Declaration of Independence".

Believing that he was called to work in his home state, Jefferson left Congress to enter the Virginia Legislature and revised many of its laws. In 1783 he returned to Congress and later represented America in France. Then from 1790 to 1793 he was Secretary of State.

His political career reached its climax in 1800 when he was elected the third President of the United States. During his two terms of office he faced many problems, which included guiding a neutral America during the Napoleonic War in Europe, and the questions of Louisiana and Florida which were owned by France and Spain.

Jefferson rarely harboured bitterness or resentment against his political opponents and his broad outlook overcame differences of society, politics and religion. A scholar of great sincerity, he was the most notable American apostle of democracy. And by his own diligence and integrity he vindicated his faith in self-government.

R.T.U.

Letters

UNSECRET BALLOT?

Yesterday I exercised my franchise for the first time. In the polling booth my name and serial number were checked from the register. Two ballot papers were given to me (one for the Assembly and one for Parliament). But then the numbers of the ballot papers were written next to my name. I wonder why we make so much fuss about keeping a Secret Ballot system, when in reality everybody's voting remains a public record.

I have talked it over with a few friends and acquaintances and one of them has said that he changed his voting line-up as soon as he discovered that the ballot was not secret.

If a record has to be kept to keep track of the Ballot papers distributed, why not maintain a separate register? And I am sure we don't lack manpower in this country!

Y. S. KAOSJI

Hyderabad 1

LOK SABHA SEATS

As a regular reader of your weekly may I invite your attention to the editorial of February 17 where you say that candidates will compete for 513 seats in the Lok Sabha. The new Lok Sabha will have 521 seats.

T. S. PRASAD

Mysore

Reader Prasad is correct. The new Lok Sabha will have 521 seats. HIMMAT is also correct in mentioning that 513 seats will be competed for, as the balance of eight is accounted for by members returned unopposed or to be nominated.—Ed.

RAJYA SABHA OF EXPERTS

Everyone knows that both the Houses of Parliament (Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha) are generally ruled by the party in power. There is no effective check which can be freely exercised in the interest of the Parliamentary democracy of our country. Controversial and non-controversial bills having serious drawbacks can easily be passed in both the Houses by the ruling party having majority in them.

To remove these flaws, and for smooth functioning of our democratic system, our new Rajya Sabha must have non-party men and women, who are experts in agriculture, law, education, engineering, medicine, science, administration, services and social field, and who are below 50 years. This House, composed of efficient, competent, wise, and honest persons having no partisanship with any political party for the last 10 to 15 years, will prove a boon to the parliamentary democracy of ours.

A non-party Rajya Sabha of experts,

if elected, can delay the passing of bills which might be hastily drafted or prepared, till such time as they are properly amended for the larger interest of the nation, irrespective of party interest. Fear that action may be delayed by the non-party Rajya Sabha will exercise effective and fruitful control over the hasty legislation of the Lok Sabha.

For the election of a non-party Rajya Sabha our Constitution is no bar. Its Article 80, clause (3) runs as follows:

"The members to be nominated by the President under sub-clause (a) of clause (1) shall consist of persons having special knowledge or practical experience in respect of such matters as the following, namely, Literature, science, art and Social Service."

Wording of this Article clearly shows that a person's "special knowledge or practical experience" carries weight for his nomination for the Rajya Sabha, not his political or non-political association with any organised body, of political or non-political nature.

S. S. PARMAR

New Delhi 14

Your suggestion is interesting. But just as all the wisdom does not lie with people over 50, it is not the monopoly of those under 50 years either.—Ed.

MPs' FIRST DUTY

As their first act of public service those elected should launch a campaign to clean the city of those ugly propaganda posters.

PRANAY GUPTA

Bombay 6

FRONT LINE FIGHTERS

Permit me to express my deep admiration for Rajmohan Gandhi's "Front Line Fighters". It contains a message for every Indian who can think and feel.

Every Indian, or for that matter any tourist who has seen something of the real India, can imagine the conditions of the Dhoms which have been rightly described as shocking. Mr. Gandhi is right again when he states that they are due to the greed and callousness of fellow-Indians. The dirt and stench of the Calcutta hovels is typical of the many others found elsewhere in India. The difference is only one of degree.

It is only the determination of God-guided men that can haul India out of the abyss. Rajmohan Gandhi has taken on an immense task and has the support of all fellow Indians who have attempted to understand him. History alone can gauge the value of his wholehearted dedication.

J.V.D.

Bombay

This is the poverty that worries me

by Dr. William Nkomo of Pretoria,
South Africa

I have always been a revolutionary. I am told that I came into the world shouting. I was one of those who initiated the African National Congress Youth League. We were out for bloody revolution. Today I am fighting in a different way, but I am still fighting.

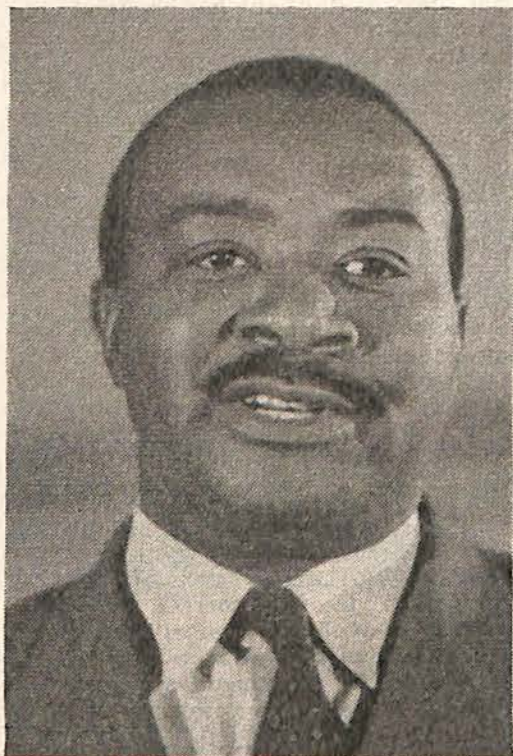
I have always fought for freedom because I think freedom is every man's birthright. But I have seen men bleed for freedom and yet freedom has passed them by because they did not stand on solid ground. They became free from slavery of other men, but they never became free from the slavery of their own habits—from drink and drugs and women and money. So they lost their freedom and others inherited their birthright.

Greatness is man's destiny

I believe freedom is man's birthright and greatness is man's destiny. I determined myself never to be third class or fourth class but to stand equal with the best. We must help men to become great because man was made by God for greatness.

I was a politician and we politicians often made passionate speeches, and we felt we had achieved something. Then we went away and drank. But we had achieved nothing

Dr. Nkomo was a founder of the revolutionary African National Congress Youth League and its first President. This article is from an address by Dr. Nkomo to a Moral Re-Armament Conference recently in Swaziland, Southern Africa, which is due to become independent in 1969.



Dr. William Nkomo

because we gave ourselves to lesser things.

Many people know what is right. They know the principles on which to architect the future. But they have not followed them. They have compromised, and out of compromise has come confusion and chaos. And confusion will continue until they take up their battle again on the basis of the right they denied.

Swaziland is on the verge of independence. Many I know are poor. But poverty has never stopped man from moving ahead. It is not so much poverty that worries me as the moral poverty in leadership in the world today. The greatest secret of leadership is that God can tell you what to do. When man listens God speaks,

We want men who are dedicated to the cause of the human race, not to the cause of their own success.

Africa has 220 million people. But the world has 3000 million people. I have to expand my thinking and think not just of a place for my own group, but a place for the whole human race.

Often we have put God into the small mould of our own group thinking. But we must think of God globally. That is why I am interested in a global force to remake the world.

Moral Re-Armament challenged me to change. We need this today. When we give way to sin we see things negatively. We see things as impossible. But with God they are not impossible.

There need to be great changes in the world. Many are looking to violence. There have always been extremities in which men have felt they had to fight. Many of you want to see a change in the policy of South Africa, as I do. But I do not think you will do it by preparing guns against South Africa. Those who think of force need to understand what we are dealing with. If you start a world war it will not be a question of who wins, but of who is left over. And there is no guarantee that those who are left over will be men who will listen to God.

But South Africa will be interested in a new type of African who bases his life on moral standards and who thinks for the world. I personally believe that Dr. Verwoerd before he died was beginning to think in new ways, as when he received the Prime Minister of Lesotho as an equal on South African soil.

Africa has been called the Dark Continent, the Question Mark Continent. But together we will make it the Answer Continent.

Mr. Rajmohan Gandhi, who has gone abroad, will resume his weekly articles on this page next week.

INDIA

ARISE Abroad

Archbishop Makarios, President of Cyprus, welcoming the 64-member cast of "India Arise" in Nicosia expressed his "deep appreciation" for the work of MRA. The cast composed a "Song for Cyprus" in honour of his country.

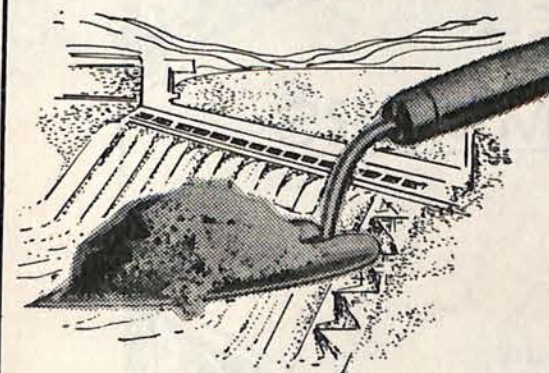
In the picture are (left to right): Mr. Rajmohan Gandhi, Archbishop Makarios, Mr. R.D. Mathur, Mr. Ashok Shah and Mr. Hiralal Jedhiya.



Photo by Channer

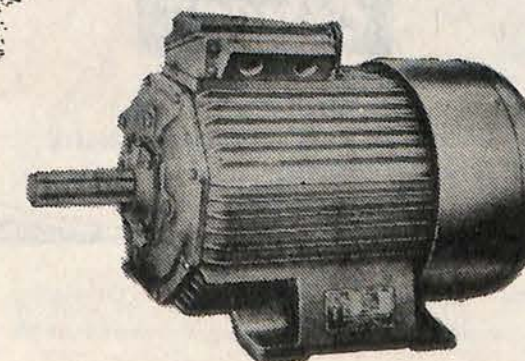
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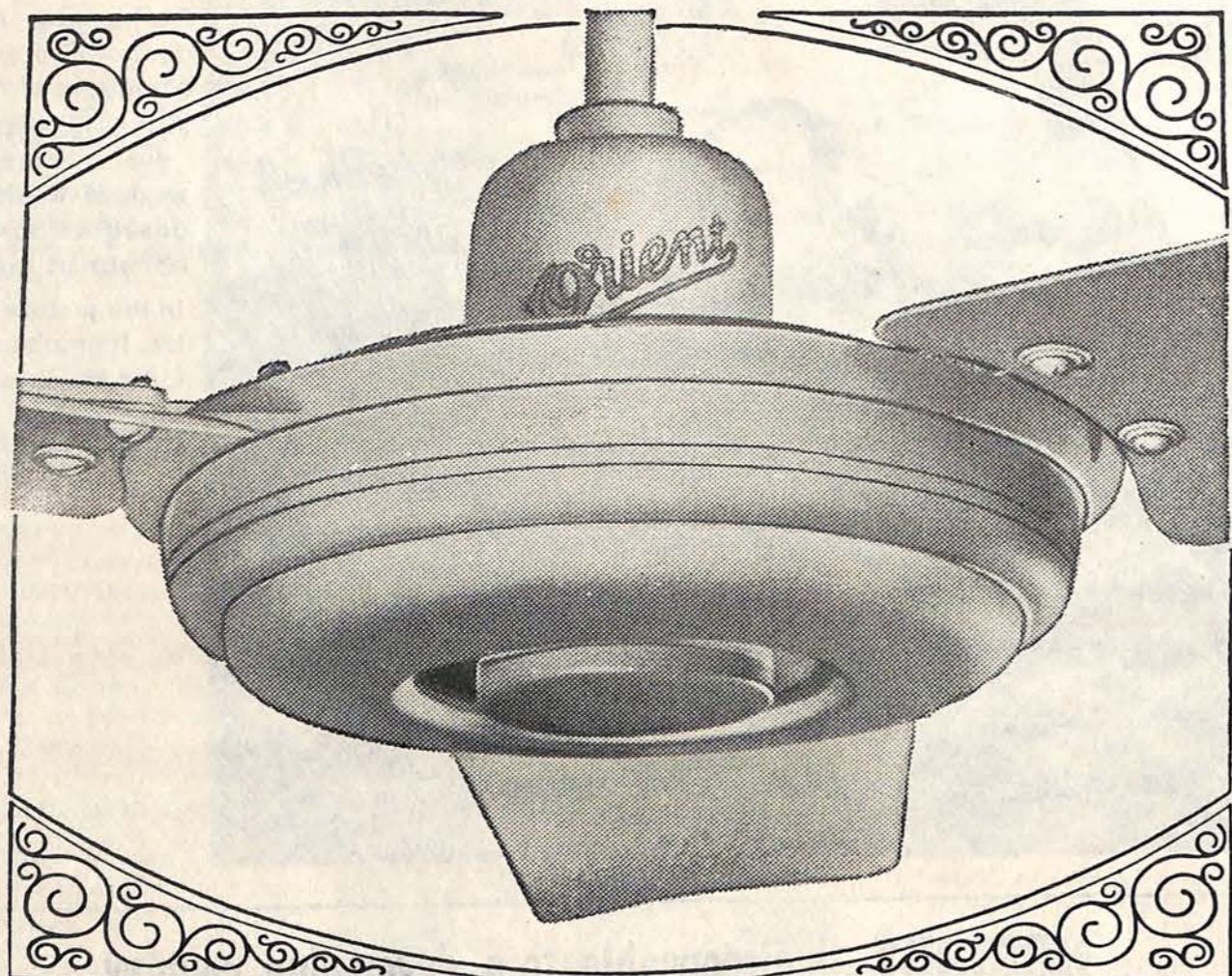
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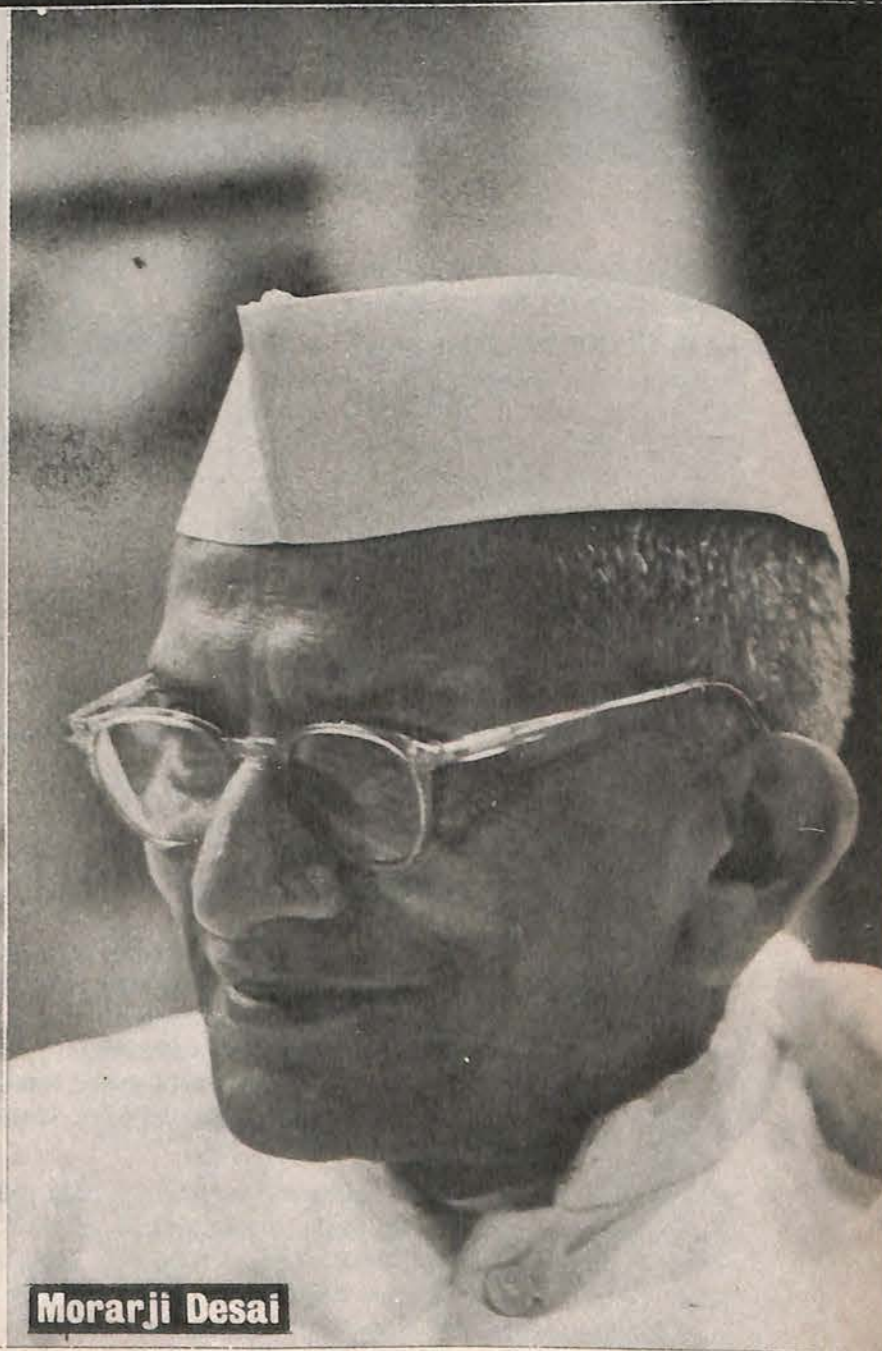
Asia's New Voice

FRIDAY MARCH 10 1967

PM's CONTEST: Does Morarji stand a chance?



Indira Gandhi



Morarji Desai

Rajmohan Gandhi

WHAT IS THE JAN SANGH'S FUTURE?