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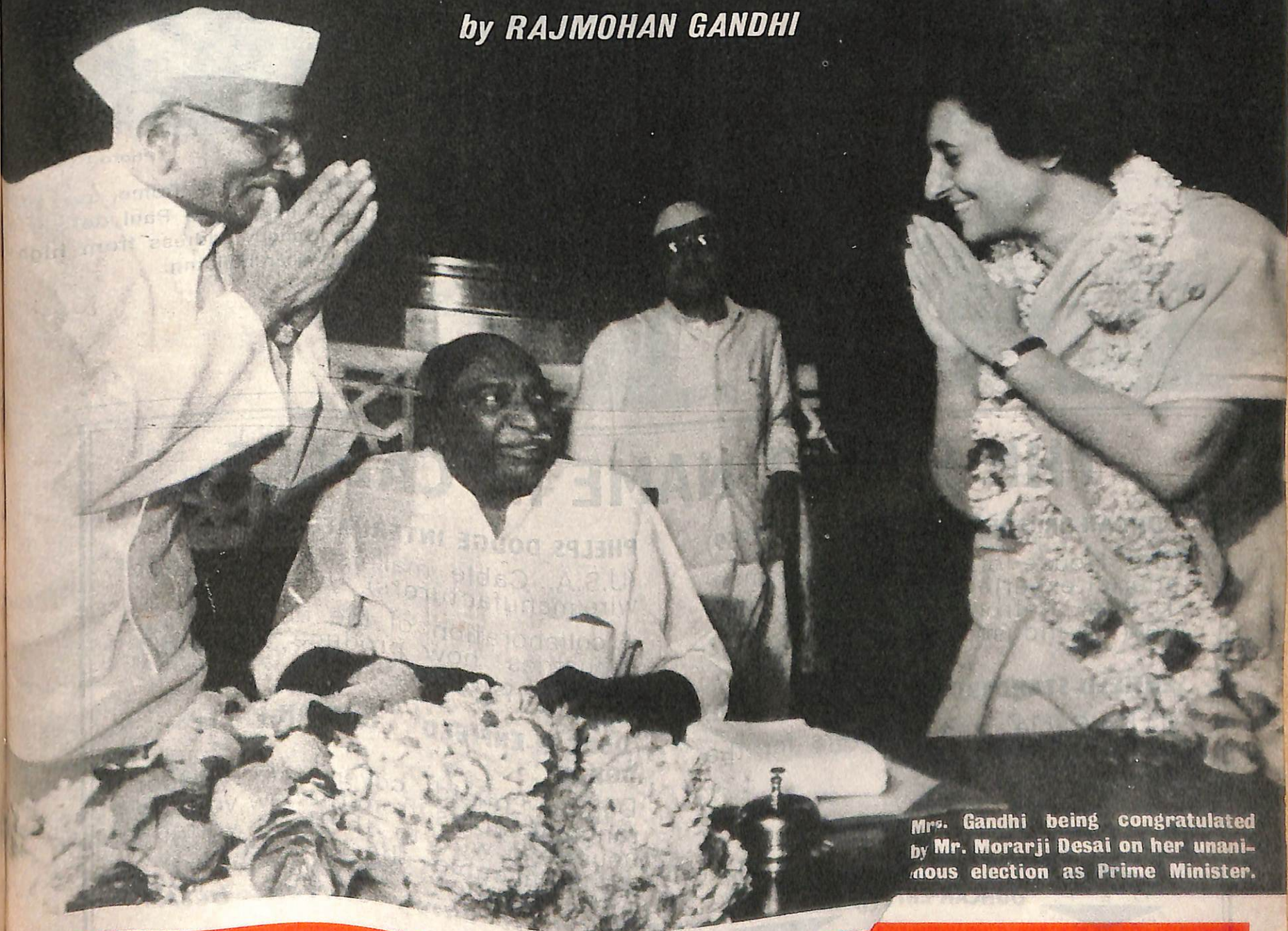
MYSORE SANDAL SOAP



MYSORE GOVERNMENT SOAP FACTORY BANGALORE-12.

What will their aims be?

by RAJMOHAN GANDHI



Mrs. Gandhi being congratulated by Mr. Morarji Desai on her unanimous election as Prime Minister.

WHY CHAVAN IS ANGRY

by ANTENNA

His Holiness Pope Paul VI receiving the force of *India Arise* in the Vatican said: "You are on your way to England to perform *India Arise*... It is heartening to learn that you have spread this message up and down India, so much in need of generous and selfless leaders who are willing to make sacrifices so that the common good of all is secure."

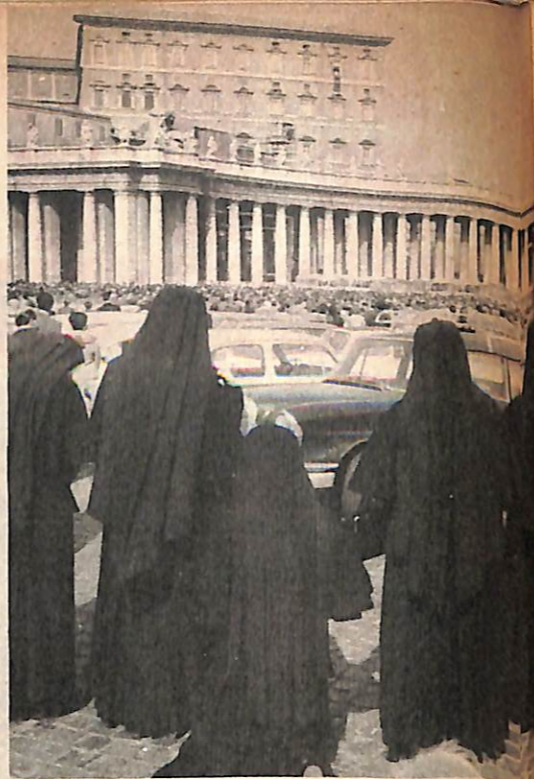


Photo by Chan...

St. Peter's Square, Rome, as 40,000 gather to hear Pope Paul deliver his regular Sunday address from high up in the Vatican building.

HIMMAT

Asia's new voice WEEKLY

Bombay Friday March 17 1967

Svetlana

JOSEPH STALIN would not have believed that one day his daughter would want to leave the Soviet Union, nor could he have imagined that in such an eventuality the United States would decline to harbour her.

That she is Stalin's daughter is one way of looking at the predicament of 42-year-old Svetlana. What is forgotten is that she is the mother of two children, a son of 21 and a daughter of 15, whom she may never be able to see because of her present stand. That she has still chosen this path shows how deep is her conviction to escape.

Latest reports say that "her wish to stay in India was not fulfilled, nor was it possible for her to go to the United States". It is a sad commentary on human freedom if two of the world's largest democracies refuse to give asylum to a lone woman in need.

Mrs. Gandhi admits she met Svetlana briefly but when questioned by reporters whether Svetlana had asked for political asylum she directed the reporters to the External Affairs Ministry.

A question should be asked in Parliament what the true facts are. Having stayed here with a Minister of the Union Government it is quite likely that her request for asylum was unofficial and she was persuaded not to press her case.

The US has a proud record of being "the home of the free". But now, the US is not keen to offend Moscow. It seems US-Soviet efforts at a "detente" are too precious to risk.

Svetlana is permitted to stay in Switzerland for three months. Long before that period expires some nation should come forward and say to her that she is welcome. She can't be penalised for being Stalin's daughter.

New faces

MRS. GANDHI NEEDS to be congratulated for the speed with which she appointed her Cabinet. She has tried to balance the stability that comes from senior and experienced Ministers with the freshness that comes through new blood. The appointment of men like Dr. Karan Singh, 36, and Mr. K. C. Pant, 35, will be watched with keen interest.

She has certainly picked the most learned Cabinet we have had for some time with four doctors of philosophy and one of medicine in a Cabinet of 19. Congress is not endowed with too much talent and she has been wise to bring in some from outside.

Ultimately it is not youth and cleverness in itself

which will prove effective, but the integrity, dedication and unity of the Cabinet as a team. Mrs. Gandhi sincerely wants the nation to start moving. She is not obsessed by "isms". She may have in mind some changes of policy. One feels that the oppressive weight of old policies may be lifted. The nation will be with her in that.

Salute to Worrell

WHEN FRANK WORRELL died last Monday at the age of 42 he was already a legend. Wisden's will record his runs but in the hearts of millions across the world his memory will be forever enshrined. He gave them clean and sparkling cricket. But his greatest contribution was as a leader of men.

Writing in HIMMAT (December 30, 1966), his Vice-Captain, Conrad Hunte, said that when Worrell was selected Captain for the 1960-61 West Indies side to tour Australia, he called his team together and told them:

"In previous teams there has been the tendency to drift into cliques. Now this must stop. We need to include each other all the time and be like a family. Secondly, on the field of play some of us are out to prove to ourselves and the crowd that we are better than our own colleagues. This must stop too. Our job is to help each other against the common opponent."

Hunte says of Worrell: "He did this himself. He was a leader that one could trust, and we began to think about his ideas and act upon them. Soon there was a new spirit in our team."

Worrell showed that the strength of a nation is not in its size or its numbers, nor in men who have only technical skill. Her greatness lies in the character of her men who dare to tackle human nature with guts, straightness and compassion. It is the role of all sportsmen to bring these qualities into play.

Castro plays it cool

PROBABLY NO DEMAGOGUE has ever had a capacity for marathon speeches like Fidel Castro. He goes on hour after hour when most long-winded politicians have even run out of cliches. The man's tonsils must be leathery indeed. Or are they?

Every child knows that the best balm for sore tonsils is ice cream. And last week Castro informed the world that the Cuban revolution was well on the way to becoming not only self-sufficient in the stuff but even ahead of the United States in the variety of flavours it could produce.

"Today we produce 26 flavours," he proudly told a gathering of metal workers in Havana. "Not once has one of the flavours failed" (sic). The Cuban President went on to boast flavours would be increased under the inventive know-how of proletarian chemists. "We are going to reach 40, maybe 42 flavours."

But how ever many varieties Cuban ice cream vendors offer, Castro's favourite colour is likely to remain pink and his favourite flavour a Nut Sundae.

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Briefly speaking...

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FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
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Dangerous proposal

RUSSIA IS ATTEMPTING to arrange an air supply line to North Vietnam through India, Burma and Laos, according to a report in the *Financial Express*, Bombay. If the report is correct, India should have nothing to do with the proposal, which would clearly compromise her neutrality as a member of the Control Commission.

Affluent killer

OVER HALF A MILLION AMERICANS die every year of heart attacks, states an article in *The American Review*. At least 5 per cent of adult

males have some kind of heart disorder. Heart attacks are especially common among men in well-paid jobs. The main cause is believed to be arteriosclerosis or hardening of the arteries, due to a fatty diet.

Could it be that more people die in the US from over-rich food, than die in India from poverty, hunger and malnutrition?

"Official" appetites

THE UNION HOME MINISTRY has issued a directive that Government servants must not accept "in their official capacity" invitations to meals in hotels or restaurants in view of the food shortage.

It is difficult to understand what good this brainchild of officialdom will do to the hungry in Bihar or elsewhere. Government servants must eat somewhere, and their capacity is likely to stay the same whether official or unofficial!

Gloomy playwrights

ROBERT MORLEY, 17-stone British actor who considers "everybody else is rather skinny", said in Australia what many feel about modern theatre. "I dislike the gloom of Becket, the snobbery of Anouilh, the defeatism of Sartre, and the incomprehensibility of a great many English play-

ELECTION CONTEST

The winner of the Rs. 100 prize in HIMMAT's Election Eve Contest will be announced as soon as all results, including the formation of the new Cabinet, have been published.—Ed.

wrights who do not seem to know what they are writing about.

"I do not believe people should have to pay to watch suffering. In fact there are some plays in which the audience should be paid a bonus if they attend them. And the closer they sit to the front the more they should be paid."

Worst enemy

SICKNESS IS proving more harmful to US troops in Vietnam than Vietcong bullets. 50 per cent of servicemen evacuated last year suffered from malaria, hepatitis or other diseases; 38 per cent were wounded in action; 12 per cent were injured in accidents.

Hit parade

Australian disc jockeys have revived a 35-year-old song about cricket hero Don Bradman. It has become "top of the pops" on a Sydney radio station.

Revival of popular songs might offer defeated Congress heroes a way of climbing back on top of the political pops. Mr. S. K. Patil, for example, might choose "I've Been Working on the Railroad." And Treasurer Atulya Ghosh "Money is the Root of all Evil."

What will be our leaders' aims?

by Rajmohan Gandhi

Caux, Switzerland

It is the day before the election of the Congress Party leader and Prime Minister as I write this, and the information over the radio is that Indira Gandhi and Morarji Desai will both contest.

Whoever wins is going to face one of history's severest headaches. But the problem could also be converted into an opportunity.

A TV interviewer asked me in Zurich today, "Has the process of India's splitting up now started?" My reply was that the coming months would be rough and crucial, but a wise leadership could build over that period the foundation of a democracy more efficient than we had thought possible in India.

We do possess now the ingredients of an explosive situation. There is a Communist regime in Kerala, the DMK in power in Madras, a leftist Government ruling over Bengal and a Swatantra-Jana Congress alliance in Orissa. The Jan Sangh has gained heavily in north India.

Kerala's Communist leader E. M. S. Namboodiripad says he is going to fight for the constitutional rights of his Communist Government.

The DMK has categorically denied a separatist aim. But it has also stated its clear and continuing opposition to what it regards as the imposition of Hindi on south India. The Jan Sangh had announced the extension of Hindi as one of its major plans.

There have been stories of links between Peking and the Communist movement in Bengal, and from Delhi the view of a Bengal largely controlled by the Communists should be, to say the least, interesting.

Accept political rivalry

It is easy to picture impatient and short-sighted leadership in the Centre and the States setting fire to the tinder. But I claim that it is also possible to visualise an imaginative and broadminded approach, again both from Delhi and the State capitals, leading to a new and altogether healthier working of our democratic system.

The key issue will be whether we as a nation will understand and accept political rivalry as a fact of life, to be made the best use of, or whe-

ther we will let it develop into hating and feuding.

It would be disastrous folly and quite against the interests of the Congress Party for any of its members to try and obstruct the formation and functioning of an Opposition government. Equally, it would be advantageous to India and Congress for new State Governments to be given free rein.

This would also oblige the new regimes to prove their efficiency and integrity by their deeds and policies. And it may be possible for those new in office to shed inferior aims, if they have nursed them.

The world needs to learn the secret of agreeing to disagree, of working together and in co-operation

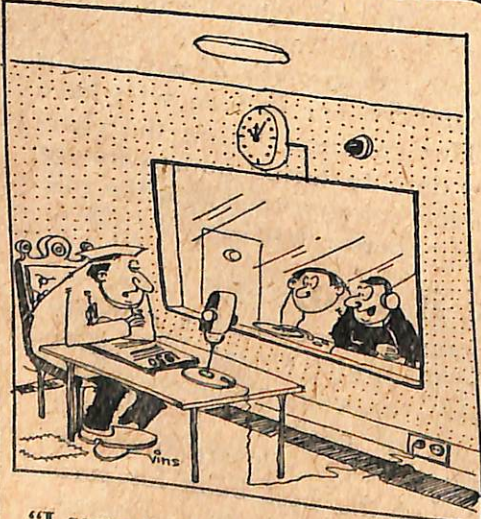
where there is a measure of agreement and of concentrating on what unites rather than on what divides. Could we now in India take on the job of working out and demonstrating this secret?

Satisfying the hunger of our 500 million people for food, clothes, homes and hope is a job where there is not likely to be any danger of having more men than are necessary. Extreme left and extreme right, protagonists and antagonists of Hindi, all will have a part and a place in it.

The new Parliament and the fresh leadership in the States contain persons of remarkable ability. Indira Gandhi, Morarji Desai and Y. B. Chavan have been spoken of as possible Prime Ministers, and their qualities are known to many. The world and the nation would also be interested in the progress of younger leaders thrown up—George Fernandes, Netaji's nephew Amiya Nath Bose, and the Swatantra, Jan Sangh and DMK figures.

I state with conviction that it is
Continued on next page

CHALTA HAI...



"I seem to remember him making the same speech about 17 years ago."

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NABOB



is so

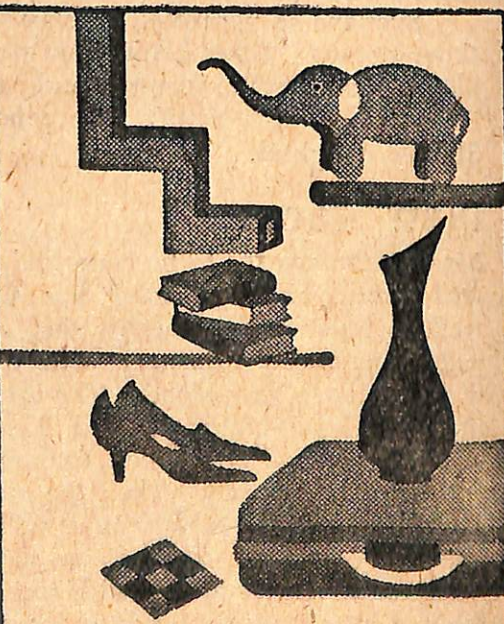
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On your toes

HUMBUG FORMULA

Mr. Kamaraj's performance in Delhi last week recalls the one-legged tight-rope walker who had just navigated the Niagara Falls on a high cable swinging in the breeze. As he stepped onto firm ground, trembling and pale, he commented nonchalantly, "There was nothing to it." Having safely installed Mrs. Indira Gandhi as the undisputed Prime Minister, Mr. Kamaraj might have said, "There was nothing to it."

It is sheer humbug to pretend that avoiding a contest is the same as achieving unity. Everybody watched while the projected contest between Mrs. Gandhi and Mr. Morarji Desai for the top post was averted only by deals which would make any horse trader blush.

The fact of a leader chosen by "consensus" indicates no progress whatsoever towards the greater unity needed at the heart of a bruised and punch-drunk Congress Party.

This very antipathy to choosing the Prime Minister by a free and secret ballot, unfettered by party pressures, is a symptom of the deep division in Congress ranks.

Mrs. Gandhi avers there was no "formula". Indeed there was. And this formula appears to prescribe that party bosses, themselves disowned ignominiously by the electorate, return to their shadowy, self-ap-

pointed positions of king-making power at the centre.

There is perhaps no precedent for it in any democratic state.

Some say that in the arrangement for Mr. Desai to become Deputy Prime Minister, Indira has won. In truth, both have won—at the expense of Mr. Chavan who, as incumbent Home Minister naturally looked to the assumption of second place in a Cabinet headed by Indira.

But, win or lose, Morarji is in. His appointment to Finance, however, is unfortunate. His return to this portfolio has not only run a chill of apprehension through the share bazar, it has also fostered a fear that we are in for another era of restrictions when what is needed is a giant impetus in production through new incentives and unbound initiatives.

It is said in some quarters that Morarji has mellowed. That he is no longer the severe, stubborn author of controls whose discomforting impact on the population seemed to give him such a strange pleasure.

If this be true, so much the better. He will find in Finance that, with unprecedented pressures from hostile State Governments, vast reserves of tact and grace will be needed to avoid regional resentments.

He will also need to find quickly some way of producing more wealth and not just redistributing the same old debts.

Freebooter

VERDICT!

This week **HIMMAT**

NAMASTES Mrs. Indira Gandhi on her new lease of life as Prime Minister, **CONSIDERS** her lucky to have a second chance, and **BIDS** her shake off the grip of political vultures who have brought both the country and Congress to the brink of disaster in the past 20 years.

★
IS INCENSED at the Prime Ministership being fixed by political bosses themselves utterly rejected by the voters.

★
HOPES Shri Morarji Desai, who described himself as Hamlet while deciding whether to contest the Premiership, does not share the fate of Shakespeare's hero who missed his destiny by letting "the native hue of resolution be sicklied o'er by the pale cast of thought".

★
WISHES "Doctor Engineer Sukarno" (as Indonesia's People's Congress now calls him) a tranquil retirement from tinkering with his country's economic health and political machinery.

★
UTTERS a non-aligned, hoarse cheer for Messrs. Brezhnev, Kosygin and Co., returned unchallenged to the Soviet parliament in Russia's one-party-only elections.

★
ADMIREs the nippiness of West Bengal Revenue Minister Harekrishna Kona, who stopped Ministry employees smuggling official files out the back door following a warning that the previous Government's relief operations would be investigated.

★
CONGRATULATES 130-year-old Balakishi Orujevi of Azerbaijan, and his wife Amina, 114, on their 100th wedding anniversary.

★
HOPES Bihar's new Cabinet, which includes three wrestlers, among them the Chief Minister, soon gets a half-nelson on the drought situation.

Leader's aims—from page 5

not impossible for all the above to find and pursue common causes. Nor is it unthinkable for Communists, whether of left or right variety, to discover a bigger aim.

Such a development would be costly, of course. It would require a change in the outlook and in the innermost motives of these key personalities. Pride would have to go, and jealousy and bitterness. Class war, caste war and regional wars would have to cease.

We shall have to learn to welcome the fact that others get the chance to lead and serve. This in no way need prevent honest and wholehearted efforts, democratically, to dislodge them from power next time. But it is conceivable that a genuine love of our country and of her people might give us pleasure in the fresh opportunities and platforms our competitors and rivals secure.

Pride, jealousy and bitterness are real forces. Their damage is all the deadlier when we pretend they do not exist in us. Honesty about them can lead to change and a practical change of this kind can set our nation on the high road of progress, to the astonishment of the world.

The price of refusal to change and of stubborn attachment to narrow points of pride in the false name of sticking to principles will be high indeed. It could be our democratic life itself.

The people of our land, condemned as illiterate by some and opportunistic and self-seeking by others, have demonstrated freshness, competence and boldness in the manner they have voted. Their elected representatives now have to make a much more difficult choice. History is going to remember them and the way they decide what their aims in life are going to be.

Economic aid and food—major challenge to new Government

The task of the Prime Minister is not an easy one even under normal circumstances. Any one of the problems that the new Government would have to resolve—food, agriculture, the economy, conflict between States and Centre, prices, spiralling government expenditure—would be a severe test on its ability and leadership.

The food crisis alone can make or break it, for example. Apart from the continued shortage of food, there is the stagnation of our economy, of which the low level of food production is only one symptom. Foreign economic and food aid is therefore likely to be one of the most crucial and difficult tests for this nation in the immediate years ahead.

Impossible situation

To what extent can the Government, considerably reduced in its power to influence regional interests and State Governments, carry out an effective agricultural policy in terms of a technological revolution in agriculture, greater use and production of fertiliser, incentives to the big farmers in the form of high prices etc.? To what extent is a national food policy possible with governments controlled by various political parties pursuing regional policies?

The immediate needs of food can be met by food shipments of the 2.3 million tons at present in the pipeline from the loans, gifts and purchases from the USA, USSR, Canada, Australia and New Zealand as well as the two million tons promised by President Johnson in his February 2 message to Congress. But in a few months' time, the Government may find itself in an impossible situation

SAY THAT AGAIN...

Any cause that is worth dying for is a cause worth winning.

RONALD REAGAN
Governor of California
(referring to Vietnam).

I am human.

SHRI MORARJI DESAI

with reduced food imports and increased difficulties of internal procurement.

For even as pressure mounts to deliver more foodgrains to deficit states administered by non-Congress governments such as Bihar, Bengal and Kerala, the tussle between surplus and deficit states due to clash of political as well as economic interests is likely to grow sharper. There is a way out, of course, in inspired effort by non-Congress governments in deficit States to increase food production, and in generous sharing by surplus States. Whether they will prefer this to making a scapegoat of the Central Government is, however, doubtful.

Apart from the difficulties of internal procurement and fair distribution as between needy and surplus areas under the Federal dispensation, the Central Government will have difficulties in obtaining food aid from other countries.

How can it convince the foreign aid-giving governments about the effectiveness of its "national" food, agricultural and population policies, all of which have to be implemented primarily by state administrations of diverse ideological hues?

President Johnson's new Food and Economic Aid Policy as outlined in his messages to Congress on February 2 and February 9 give an indication of where the obstacles to increased food aid will be.

"The United States will insist on the general economic policies necessary to make our aid effective," he declared. "We are now applying strict and effective self-help standards."

The President has also advanced the principles of "Regionalism" and "Multi-lateralism". By regionalism, he means promotion of joint enterprises by two or more neighbouring countries of an area. By multi-lateralism he means the consortium principle where "food and related aid" is added to the agenda of the consortium for India (for economic aid) "as an additional area of assist-

Under the Lens



by **R. VAITHESWARAN**

ance in which all donors should join".

Aid is thus going to be subject to the economic—as well as political—assessment of our policies and performance by the aid-giving nations. Even in the USA, it is only the constant prodding of optimists among the Indian lobby in the White House and USAID (US Agency for International Development) that keeps up the present level of aid against great adverse pressures.

The trend of declining aid (as a percentage of national income) from the advanced to the underdeveloped nations is in most cases well-established. There is a perceptible trend even towards a fall in quantum of aid in absolute terms. It would therefore seem that by combining Food with Economic Aid, President Johnson, perhaps unwillingly, may bring down the total of food and economic aid from the consortium to the past average of economic aid, taken singly.

Moral sticks

Discouraging as this is, the situation is made difficult for the recipient country by the evaluations of performance of the recipient economics by experts from donor nations becoming recommendations for economic policy of aid-receiving governments. Indirectly, they become great moral sticks to realise these recommendations.

If acceptance even of the comparatively pragmatic and economically-oriented advice of donor countries was politically difficult for a strong Congress Government last year, the recommendations for greater economic co-operation between neighbours such as India and Pakistan implied in the President's message, with its implications and repercussions for political policy, is a poli-

Continued on page 21

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KMS-SISTA'S 117

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

"Accept us as we are" - S. African Premier

FROM VERE JAMES

Nairobi

"Stay as sweet as you are" was the English pop-tune of its day during John Vorster's boyhood—although his strict Afrikaner upbringing may not have permitted him to know it. But surely it is no basis of national policy for a modern fast-growing state like South Africa.

Speaking in Pretoria at the ceremony to name a city square after the late Dr. Hendrik Verwoerd, the new South African Prime Minister stated that he saw his duty was to lead his country into the world of nations and peoples.

The Government delegations visiting South Africa from Malawi, Lesotho and Botswana are all an indication of his determination to do this.

"We want to co-operate with the peoples of the world, to work with them and do our share", he continued. "But it is an absolute condition that countries and peoples must accept us as we are."

He compared international relations and suggested the surest way to destroy a marriage was to try to reform your marriage partner. "It just does not work," he said.

These remarks, possibly made to appease his own right wing, have again dashed the hopes of many in Africa that change in the racial situation in South Africa will ever take place.

The parliamentary caucus of the ruling Nationalist Party has recently agreed to create a department of Sport under former rugby Springbok, Mr. Frank Waring, and that he

should look into the whole question of *apartheid* in sport.

It has been reported that there may have been some intention to relax the *apartheid* rule sufficiently to allow non-white sportsmen to enter the country as members of an otherwise all-white foreign team.

Even such a flimsy possibility that this represents would give African leaders, who believe in a non-violent approach, some leg to stand on in the face of the growing demand for sanctions and the physical enforcement of OAU or UN decisions.

A few more indications of this kind could easily swing the whole atmosphere in Africa towards one of co-operation with the South, but statements such as Mr. Vorster's at Pretoria once again smother the idea that reconciliation is possible.

The eyes of the continent are on John Vorster. Will he rigidly continue Dr. Verwoerd's policies (which many believe the former Prime Minister was about to revise when he was so cruelly assassinated) or will he initiate new approaches to these problems based on the realities of the South African economic position and his own expressed wish to take his country back into the world community?

Labour's backbench revolt

FROM OLIVER CORDEROY

London

The biggest revolt among Labour MPs since Prime Minister Harold Wilson came to power occurred at the end of the two-day discussion on defence in the House of Commons last week. Sixty-two abstained from supporting the Government's policy.

This disunity over defence reminds one of the rebellions on defence and foreign policy in the 1945-51 Labour Government of Clement Attlee. The disunity of the Attlee Government

on vital issues contributed in great measure to its rejection by the public in 1951.

Continued on page 11

The week in Asia

TOKYO—A new revolutionary committee, modelled on Mao Tse-tung's ideas, has been set up in Peking. It is based on a three-way alliance of revolutionary masses, the Liberation Army and cadres, reported a Japanese news agency.

★

HONG KONG—One hundred and seventy people were hurt in clashes between Red Guards and Chinese officials in Fan Shan, south-west of Canton, reported the "China Mail". 2000 Red Guards besieged a Communist Party office.

★

KARACHI—The Pakistan Government banned news of the arrest of five Pakistani religious leaders or any comment on it in West Pakistan newspapers. The religious leaders were arrested for allegedly defying Government orders.

★

BANGKOK—Thailand admitted that the United States was using Thai bases to launch bombing attacks against North Vietnam.

★

WELLINGTON—Prime Minister Holyoake announced that New Zealand would double its small force in South Vietnam by adding an infantry company and support troops, plus a 16-man joint services medical team.

★

RAWALPINDI—The Shah of Iran arrived with Queen Farah for a six-day private visit and talks with Pakistan President Ayub Khan.

★

RANGOON—India and Burma signed an agreement to demarcate the boundary between the two countries. A joint boundary commission is to undertake the demarcation and the drafting of a boundary treaty.

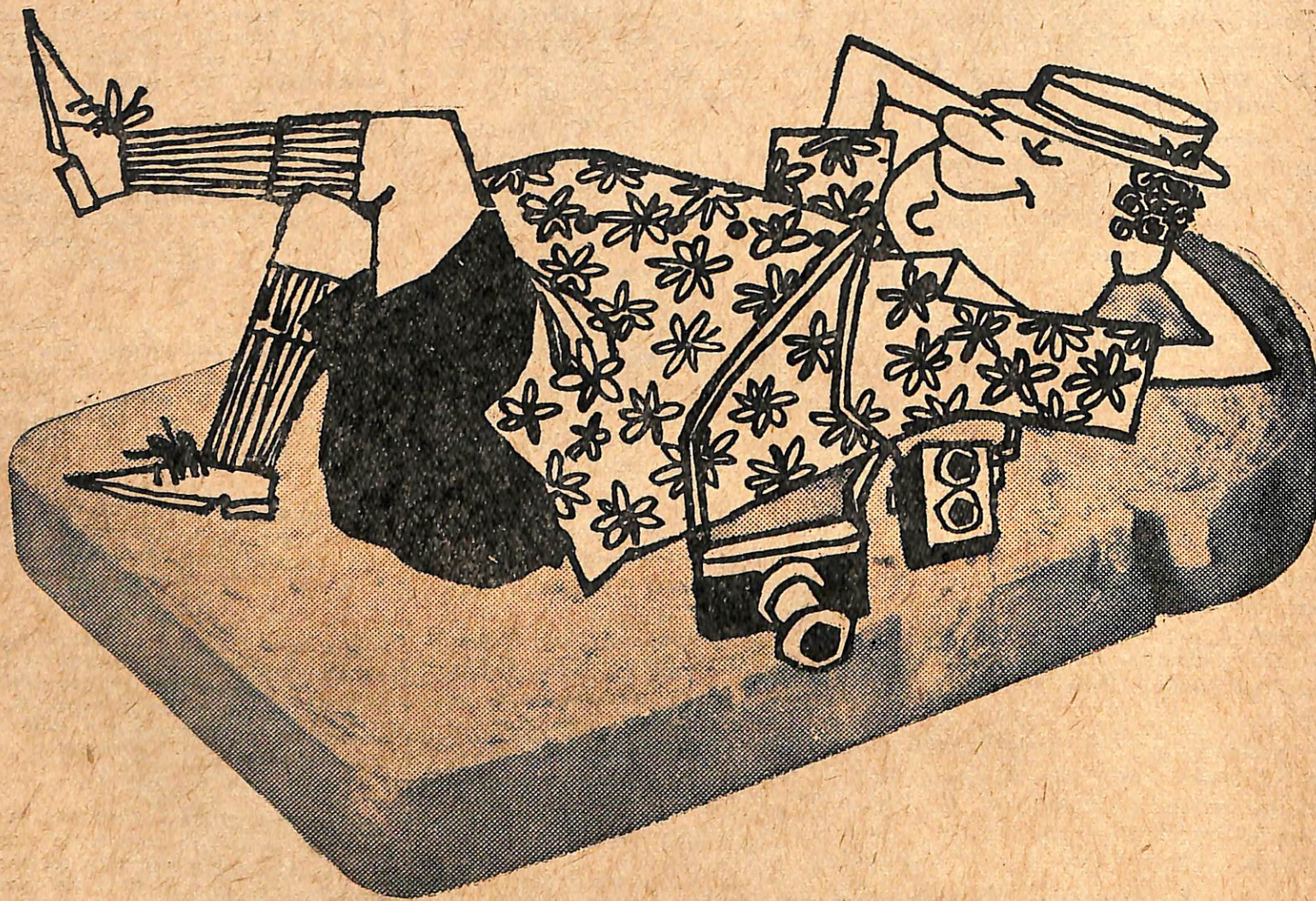
★

KUALA LUMPUR—Indonesia and Malaysia agreed to co-operate closely in maintaining security on their borders so as to deal with the "common enemy—Communist groups operating in the areas".

★

DJAKARTA—General Suharto was sworn in as Acting President of Indonesia by the Chairman of the Supreme policy-making People's Consultative Congress, Gen. Abdul Haris Nasution. Dr. Sukarno was stripped of his Presidential title and powers and was barred from political activities until general elections.

Honour the tourist—he's your bread and butter!



Tourism—passport to peace

AIR-INDIA

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FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

from page 9

The Labour Leftists (who composed the bulk of last week's rebellion), though differing among themselves on many things, have a common dislike of any British participation "in any area involving East-West confrontation". This has been known for some time. What is more interesting and which became plain at the end of the debate is the absence of any basic clash on the foundation of defence policy between Government and Opposition. Both base their arguments on the premise that Britain can afford an East-of-Suez policy. Both believe in maintaining a world role.



Mr. Mayhew—no one to challenge him

What is wanted now is for the Prime Minister to fulfil his pledge made in March last year that there should be a national debate on defence. For lack of this, minority views are receiving great publicity.

Among the most articulate in this field is the ex-Minister of Defence for the Royal Navy, Mr. Christopher

Storm over non-proliferation treaty

FROM PIERRE SPOERRI

Geneva

After several months of secret negotiations, the main atomic powers—the United States, Soviet Russia and Britain—have reached general agreement on a treaty which would stop the proliferation of atomic weapons and limit the number of atomic powers to the "Big Two" and to the lesser atomic powers—Britain, France and China.

But before the US and Soviet delegates could put forward their proposals before the disarmament conference in Geneva, a political storm of colossal magnitude was unleashed against the treaty. It revealed the possibility of completely new alignments between the big powers of the world.

In Europe, as the conditions of the proposed treaty leaked out, some of the German leaders were most vehement in their public opposition to such a type of agreement. Former

Mayhew. With excellent timing he published his views in his book "Britain's Role Tomorrow" just two weeks before the defence debate. Mr. Mayhew is one of those who believe Britain cannot afford to maintain a world role. To his credit he is clear, concise and straightforward about his belief. It is to the discredit of British public life that no other spokesman comes forward to challenge Mr. Mayhew's assumptions.

There is a vague feeling in the country that somehow Britain's defence budget is too much for her economy and yet too small for her commitments. And the Minister of Defence, Mr. Healey, has not yet provided enough information for anybody to come to an intelligent conclusion on this point. Also people are asking why the Minister withheld the information, or perhaps just "forgot" to announce, that he plans to order a second nuclear-powered submarine at a cost of £25 million?

There are things that should be more openly discussed and it would be good for the political life of this country if they were.



Mr. Healey—no information

The line of attack of the opponents of the treaty—in Germany, India, Japan and in several other countries—is threefold. For some of the countries, defence problems come before any other consideration. This is true, for instance, for

Continued on next page

The week in India

NEW DELHI—President Radhakrishnan asked Mrs. Indira Gandhi to form a new Government following her "unanimous" re-election as leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party.

★

BHILAI—The 254,000 tons of equipment used in the first phase of building the Bokaro steel plant will be 66 per cent Indian-made, stated the Chairman of the Heavy Engineering Corporation, Shri T. R. Gupta.

★

NEW DELHI—Svetlana Stalin, only daughter of the late Soviet dictator, was reported to have defected to the West through the US Embassy in New Delhi.

★

PATNA—Bihar Chief Minister M. P. Sinha said his Government had taken a pledge to see that no-one died of starvation.

★

NEW DELHI—The Dalai Lama, on the eighth anniversary of the Tibetan uprising, called for more backing from the Indian Government, including political support, for the cause of freedom of the Tibetan people.

★

MADRAS—The Madras State Government sealed all its borders to prevent smuggling of foodgrains into neighbouring states.

★

NEW DELHI—Dr. K. L. Rao, Union Minister for Irrigation and Power, ordered immediate construction of the 62 MW fifth unit of the Indraprastha Thermal Power Station, which will cost Rs. 6 crores. The machinery for the new section will be manufactured within India.

★

LUCKNOW—UP Governor Biswanath Das invited C. B. Gupta to form a Congress State Government after finding Congress had 220 supporters in the 425-seat House.

★

NEW DELHI—The Congress Working Committee announced that the Congress Party would hold elections for the Party Presidentship next November.

★

CALCUTTA—India's first tipping gear plant was opened at Budge Budge. The factory was set up in collaboration with a UK firm, and is expected to save Rs. 1 crore foreign exchange annually.

from page 11

India which says that the threat of China with her growing atomic potential is a real one and asks what guarantees India will receive, if she signs the treaty, so that her defences will remain adequate against the threat of any kind of attack or atomic blackmail.

Japan is in a slightly different position as the defence treaty with the USA—which lasts at least until 1970—gives her the protection of the US "atomic umbrella".

The second line of attack against the treaty concerns the whole question of industry. It is evident from the whole industrial expansion growing out of the development of the electronic, space and atomic industries, that if you neglect any one of these sectors, your whole research and development may fall behind. This had also been de Gaulle's main argument when he decided to build his own atomic arsenal. Obviously, the "brain-drain" of young scientists

emigrating to the US because of better opportunities there would have been even more threatening if the French had not launched themselves into those scientific fields.

The third line of attack of the opponents of the treaty concerns the question of inspection. The suggestion of the super powers is to leave the question of inspection in the hands of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna.

What Adenauer and some other men in Germany fear, is that a country like Soviet Russia would, through inspectors of the Viennese Atomic Agency, get access to atomic installations in the West and so indirectly get the right to control them. As the Director of the Atomic Energy Organisation responsible for questions of inspection is a Yugoslav, one can understand the fear of some West Europeans.

The whole question raises more thorny issues for West Germany than for anybody else because it takes away the very basis on which NATO and the whole Western defence has been built. If suddenly the whole West European defence

—including America's atomic umbrella—does not face a potential aggressor any more against whom the whole defence structure was built up, and this potential aggressor suddenly makes an agreement with the United States, who is one to rely on in the future?

Rice-yield rising

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Colombo

The rice ration cut by the Senanayake Government, although the Opposition are using it to beat every propaganda drum against them, is proving to be an act of considerable political courage. More rice is being produced and the drain on the national revenue has been reduced.

Half the national revenue was being spent on the rice subsidy. The Government gave two measures at 25 cents a measure whereas the market value was 72 cents a measure. So the Government lost 98 cents on these two measures while, by giving one measure only free, they lose only 72 cents.

But much more than this, the higher price of rice is an incentive to produce more and everywhere lands

that have lain fallow are now green with paddy. Due to the higher price rice is fetching, many farmers are selling even their seed paddy to be milled and the Department of Agrarian Services is taking urgent action to buy up seed paddy and avoid a

China—is Chou in charge?

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Hong Kong

The dust seems to be settling a bit in Communist China after months of confusion. The only certainty seems that there has been strong and stubborn opposition to Mao Tse-tung in spite of the oft-repeated official statement that it is "only a small handful" who are against him. That handful, however, has been very powerful and widespread.

After all the Red Guard denunciations, a statement has been issued recently that there are only four top men who have been purged. Liu Shiao-chi, the President, who is supposed to be the spearhead of the opposition, is not one of them so he must still have considerable influence.

The excesses of the Red Guards have made the opposition to Mao much stronger, so now they have been told to go back to school. Primary and secondary schools have reopened, but university students are still at large.

There is no doubt that the politi-

cal and power struggle at the top has affected the nation right down to the bottom. As farmers and workers have taken sides, production has been slowed down and agriculture affected. China is basically an agricultural nation so now the call is to stop the political struggle and put the energy of the nation into getting the spring crops sown. But already the predictions are that the next harvest is going to be a poor one because of the interference of the past hectic months of struggle.

More city youth are going out to cultivate the land and the first bumper crops are being reported. This not only restores agriculture to its true place as a primary national service, but helps to break down the dangerous barrier between rural and urban populations.

The *Star*, one of Hong Kong's afternoon papers, claims to have special sources of news in Mainland.

China and recently came out with headlines that Chou En-lai is now in full power in Peking. Mao, these sources claim, has handed over his authority to Chou, thus passing over Lin Piao, the Army leader, who as "closest comrade in arms" was designated last August as his successor.

Chou is the most-travelled of all the leaders and has shown concern all through this recent upheaval for the economic welfare of the country and has represented a moderating force whilst still giving his allegiance to Mao, outwardly at any rate. General opinion has it that he is a very clever fence-sitter.

Then, of course, the split in the Army has also been a drastic lesson to Mao. At first he said force was not necessary to implement his purge of the opposition but when that opposition showed great strength he called in the Army and also began a purge in the Army itself. When that part of the Army in control of the nuclear programme area showed itself opposed to Mao's policies it must have given him quite a shock. Doubtless it has forced him to moderate his current revolutionary and rebel exercises and to climb down. The next few months will still be a critical time for the power struggle is not yet ended.

The week elsewhere

MALAWI—S. AFRICA TALKS

CAPE TOWN—Three Malawi cabinet ministers had talks with Government officials here in what the *London Daily Telegraph* termed, "a significant step in South Africa's determined drive for commercial and political links with Black African States." Lesotho is the only other African-ruled state to send a cabinet-level delegation to South Africa so far.

In the last two years Malawi's imports from South Africa have doubled. South Africa is interested in Malawi's tobacco, cotton and other crops. A South African consortium is planning Malawi's new £ 11 million capital, Lilongwe. South African interests are surveying Malawi's deposits of bauxite. At present

SOUTH AFRICA

depends on bauxite imported from overseas for her large aluminum industry.

NIGERIAN LEADERS MEET

ACCRA—Ghana's head of state General Ankrah, according to informed sources, arranged an emergency meeting between Nigerian leaders to avert the crisis threatening Nigeria's unity. East Nigeria's ruler, Colonel Ojukwu, was brought here by a Ghanaian air force jet to meet Colonel Gowon, head of the Nigerian Federal Government. The crisis is over Ojukwu's ultimatum to the Federal Government to implement a previous agreement between Nigeria's military rulers. Ojukwu's stand implies a threat to withhold his Region's oil revenues from the Federal Government. The Federal Govern-

ment interprets his ultimatum as a threat to secede.

"LIKE ADEN, ONLY WORSE"

DJIBOUTI—The French administration mined French Somalia's frontier with independent Somaliland in order to prevent illegal entries before the referendum to be held here next week. The people of this French-associated state will vote on whether to continue ties with France or sever them. Ethiopia and Somalia both claim the territory whose port, Djibouti, lies at the end of Ethiopia's railway from Addis Ababa and is her only outlet to the sea. The French believe a majority will vote to stay with France. Hassan Goulet, leader of the main independence party, is reported as saying, "If the vote is 'yes' (to independence) it will be like Aden here, only worse."



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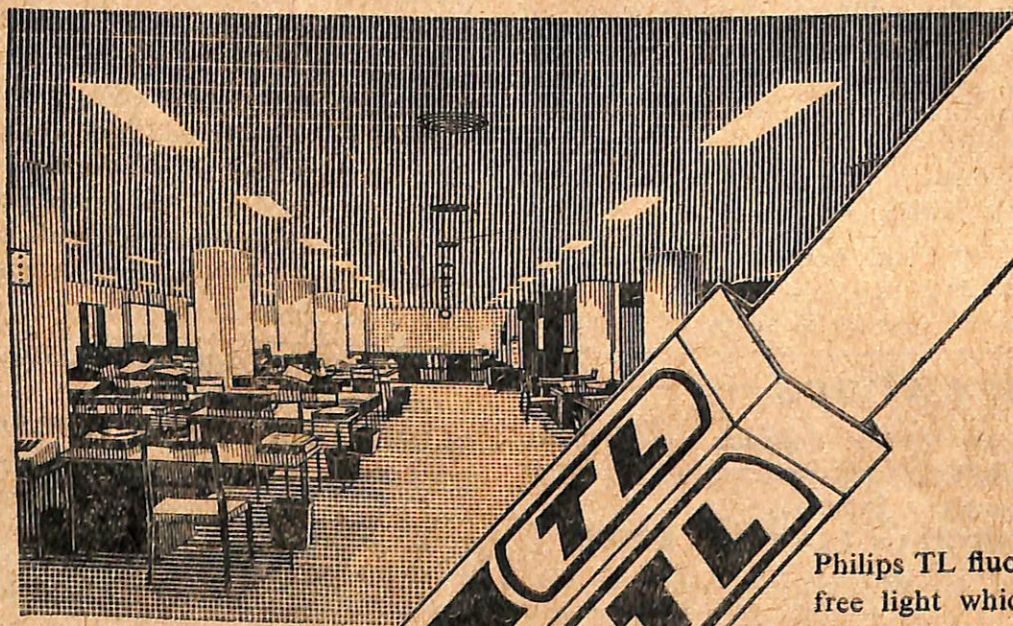
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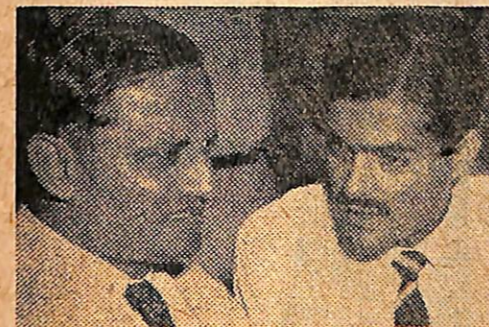
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"I have never retired," claims former Indian Test Captain Nari Contractor

IT WAS IN HIS 32nd Test Match in the West Indies that brilliant Bombay cricketer Nari Contractor was struck on the head by a rising ball from Griffith. It was five years ago today. Many thought it was the end of Contractor's cricket career. Even his life was in danger.

But within nine months Contractor was back at the crease. Ten



Contractor (right) with Vijay Hazare, former test batsman.

months after this, selected to play in a first class match again, he scored 155 runs. India's former Test captain was staging a courageous comeback.

Like many others, no doubt, I had been under the impression that Contractor had virtually retired from serious cricket. I was put straight.

"I have never retired", he told me firmly. "Since my accident I have played about 20 first class matches."

I then recalled that, indeed, he had scored 108 runs for Gujarat in the Ranji Trophy only a couple of weeks ago. He followed it up the following week with 177 for his Bombay Club team of Tatas in which firm he is employed as a management executive.

Do you have any qualms about facing up to fast bowlers now?

"On the contrary, the doctors say that the site of the injury where I now have a large metal plate is stronger than the rest of my head."

What does your wife feel about your resuming cricket?

"She supports me. After my accident there was no international tour

of India the next year. In 1964 the MCC came and it was proposed that selection be made on a basis of Duleep Trophy (zonal matches) performances. At the end of the matches in which I had scored 155 and 18 not out, the Indian team was announced and I was not included."

How did you first take up cricket?

"I was always mad about it. I started as a lad at Nasik Boys' Town. I played left-handed so hockey was out of the question and I wasn't interested in football. After I came to Bombay I played for Bharda New High School. I scored three centuries in three matches and realised I had some talent for the game. But I had no one to guide me until I joined St. Xavier's College to take my BA. There the well-known coach Mr. Vazifdar helped me a great deal."

When did you first make top grade cricket?

"At 17, in my first year of College, I played for the Combined Universities' XI and the next year was selected to play for Gujarat in the Ranji Trophy."

Was your debut a success?

"I equalled a world record, scoring a century in each innings of my first appearance in first class cricket. I scored 153 and 103 not out against Baroda. I understand Arthur Morris of Australia is the only other cricketer to do this."

After playing for All India Universities against Pakistan in 1952 and against the unofficial Commonwealth touring team in 1953, Contractor played his first Test Match in 1955 against New Zealand. In 1960, 61 and 62, until his near fatal accident, Contractor captained India.

What are the qualities most needed in a captain?

"(1) He must earn an undisputed place in the side. (2) He should have no personal likes and dislikes—no favourites. (3) He should give due respect, advice and encouragement to the younger members of his

ON THE Spot

side. On this point a winning combination is built and to get the best out of the young players is the most difficult of all. (4) He should never allow the older players to ridicule the juniors for their mistakes. (5) He should be an example of character and integrity himself, remembering that he is an ambassador of his country. Above all he must be unselfish, and put the interests of his side before his own and infuse this into the whole team."

Are there sufficient young players coming up to ensure the future of Indian cricket?

"The Indian team just selected to tour England has many young play-




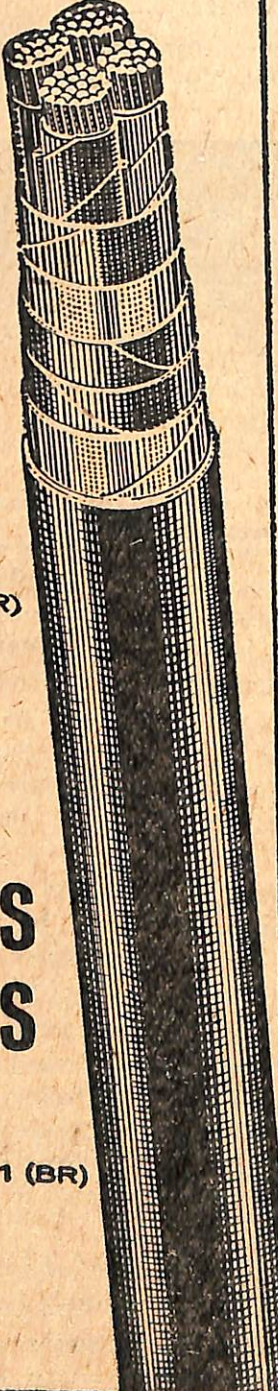
Contractor is cheered by Pakistan captain Fazal Mahmood on winning the toss for the first time in five throws in Delhi during the 1961-62 tour.

ers. And they look promising. If they mature well in this tour there probably will not be many openings in an Indian side for some time to come."

Why has cricket, a game of English origin, caught on strongly in some former British Territories but not in others?

Continued on page 20

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Where Communists differ

from G. S. Kartha in Kerala

When the seven-party anti-Congress United Front's Ministry was sworn in this month it was a historic moment for E. M. S. Namboodiripad. Huge crowds jammed the entire compound of the Secretariat Buildings where he was sworn in as Chief Minister.

Now that he is firmly in the saddle the one question everyone is asking is: "Will the Ministry give Kerala a stable administration that is fair to all sections of the population?"

However, one thing that has disturbed the Ministry's supporters is the continuing polemics between the Right and the Left Communist Parties that threatened to flare up a few days before the Ministry-formation. The battle was still on to establish which was the real Communist Party of India. Said Left Communist Party boss Mr. Sundarayya at a crowded press conference, with Chief Minister-designate Mr. Namboodiripad by his side: "We are the real Communist Party of India. We will call them (the Right Communists) only as Mr. Dange and his followers."

No effect on Front

The Left CPI Politburo and Mr. Sundarayya came down heavily against the Right Communists, and accused them of having disrupted the unity of "democratic", progressive, and anti-Congress forces in the elections by opposing the Left Communists in states other than Kerala. Pressmen wondered how the two parties could carry on smoothly with the administration of Kerala if their quarrels continued. But both Mr. Sundarayya and Right CPI's Mr. Dange assured that the "ideological differences" would not affect the United Front Government.

The Left Communist Party arrang-

ed for Right Communist Minister Mr. T. V. Thomas and his Minister wife Mrs. K. R. Gouri, to live in adjoining official residences joined by a corridor. This was an act which ordinary people could not appreciate by any norms. But the Left Communist Party wanted Mrs. Gouri to put its interests before her own, which she obeyed. This "isolation" is believed to be a device to keep Left Communist partymen's confabulations leak-proof, whenever they take place in the Deputy Leader's residence. Mr. Nam-



E.M.S. Namboodiripad

boodiripad has chosen to stay in his private residence, hire-purchased from the City Improvement Trust, located in a middle class housing colony.

The future relations between the two Communist Parties will be a big question-mark, although Right Communist Party boss Mr. S. A. Dange had urged a "moratorium" on mutual polemics at least for six months. There is an observation that the most vital portfolios of administrative subjects are concentrated in the hands of Left Communist Ministers and the Chief Minister, but this seems a bit exaggerated,

because Finance has gone to an SSP Minister, Labour for a KSP Minister, Industry and Commerce for Right CPI, and Education for Muslim League's Minister. But General Administration, Home, Planning, Revenue, Information and Publicity are in the hands of Left Communist Ministers. Food and Civil Supplies, Law and Legislation will also be dealt with by them.

Mr. Namboodiripad fired a shot at the Central Government when he appealed to the people of Kerala to rise against the Centre's rice policy and resist the "affront" shown to the state in asking them to pay more for their rice ration following the withdrawal of the Centre's subsidy.

An influential newspaper in the State capital, edited by a former Communist M.P. (Rightist), however, cautioned Mr. Namboodiripad's Government against the consequence which the people of the state may have to suffer in the event of a rift between the Centre and the State Governments. It commended the "statesmanlike example" of Madras's Chief Minister.

Another disputed point even within the United Front's circles is the Left Communist Politburo's claim that their success in the elections "constitutes clear proof that a large section of our countrymen are realising the necessity of a peaceful settlement with China and understanding the grave implications of the policy followed by the Congress Government".

People are watching with interest how relations between the two Communist Parties, which suspect and accuse each other in spite of being partners in a Government, would develop in the coming months, particularly in the field of Trade Unions and party work.

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INDIA ARISE abroad

Arun Mundkur writes
from Rome:

WE LEAVE ROME after a brief four days and nights, with strong invitations to return. African students, Italian aristocrats, priests from the Vatican, officials and large numbers of Indians packed the 500-seat auditorium of the Foreign Students' Club next to the Foreign Ministry.

The performance of "India Arise" was hosted by Mr. Bhattacharjee, an expert at FAO's world centre in Rome, and his wife. Mrs. Tara Bhattacharjee, grand-daughter of Mahatma Gandhi, and Mr. Rajmohan Gandhi spoke on *Telegiornale*, the peak-hour TV programme watched by an estimated 1½ crores. They warmly thanked the whole Italian nation for the generous aid during the Indian food crisis last year. The interviewer sharply questioned them about the real gravity of the food situation and remarked on his countrymen's surprise at the lack of a wholehearted "thank you" before this.

"India Arise" appeared on TV each night during our stay. *Paesa Sera*, the Communist newspaper, gave strong support.

There is now a great longing in Italians for a United Europe. They talked with strong feeling and persuasive argument about it. With its sizeable population (55 million) Italy could be influential in European affairs.

Religion has always permeated Italian life. I heard the complaint that the intense personal faith of the early Christians was only a tradition to speak about, not a challenge for everyday life. However, Mrs. Bhattacharjee's statement over television may be the other side of the truth. She said: "The way in which rich, poor, old, young, employed and jobless gave for India's starving people was Christianity flowering at its best."

Why Chavan is angry

Delhi didn't have much of a government last week. While Mr. Morarji Desai faced the Hamletian choice to contest or not to contest, Mrs. Indira Gandhi was under considerable pressure from two sources.

On the one hand, Mr. Kamaraj and some of the Congress "High" Command (which is now at a low ebb) were urging her to yield to Mr. Desai's minimum demands of a Deputy Prime Ministership. On the other were her three close cabinet colleagues who were keen she stood firm and challenged Morarji to contest. The party of three Ministers was led by Y. B. Chavan and included Defence Minister Swaran Singh and Planning Minister Mr. Asoka Mehta. These three are reported to have told Mrs. Gandhi that although the Congress had a smaller majority this time they were confident the party would function and there was no reason why Mr. Desai should be taken into the Cabinet as Deputy Prime Minister. They pointed out that even Mr. Shastri when being groomed as Mr. Nehru's successor

Indira and Morarji to lead Nation

FROM PREM PRAKASH

New Delhi

It was all over on Sunday 12th of March 1967. The Congress Parliamentary Party formally elected its leader, who is to be the Prime Minister of India—Indira Gandhi. But the real election was not held on Sunday by the members of the Parliamentary Party. The decision had been made by the members of High Command of the Party in the course of tortuous discussions that were carried through all of the preceding week.

Mr. Morarji Desai, the main opponent of Mrs. Gandhi, finally decided to fall in line. He was assured of the Deputy Prime Ministership and the two will now lead the nation. Up to Saturday evening there was a real possibility that Congress MPs would have to decide between Mrs. Gandhi and Mr. Morarji Desai. While Mr. Desai had been saying throughout the preceding week that he was contesting because of national

In the Wind by ANTENNA

entered Cabinet as a Minister without Portfolio. Why then should an exception be made in Mr. Desai's case? Mr. Chavan also felt that creation of such a post would lower the standing of his Home Ministry.

Mrs. Gandhi was inclined to heed Mr. Chavan's opinion. Her final announcement of Mr. Desai being taken in as Deputy Prime Minister, however, came to Mr. Chavan as a surprise and understandably angered him.

Both on Saturday and on Sunday Mrs. Gandhi visited Mr. Chavan's house. While one of the days was Mr. Chavan's 53rd birthday, the purpose of the visits appears to have been to mollify Mr. Chavan who, with Mr. Desai's entrance into the Cabinet, loses his number two position although he retains the key portfolio of Home Affairs.

interest, in Saturday he gave the same reason for withdrawing!

How Mrs. Gandhi's new team will work will depend upon relations between her and Mr. Desai. But will this settlement lead to stability in the party? When questioned about this, Mr. Kamaraj—the man largely responsible for the settlement—was quite sober about this reply and said "Don't ask me".

viewpoint

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On the Spot—from page 15

"I think national characteristics have a lot to do with it. And where it initially caught on, it went from generation to generation. For instance, in my case I am very keen for my six-year-old son, Hoshedar, to take up the game. I get him to practice with a bat and a ball which I suspend at knee level from the centre of the door frame. The tradition of cricket goes back a long way and in some countries I suppose it just never got started."

What do you feel about Indian cricket generally?

"We have produced many great cricketers. But as Indians we don't seem to be able to work together, collectively. The greatest threat to team performance is the man who wants to prove he is better than the rest. Some think that a player in a tight spot who hits out and scores sixes is a 'great' batsman. He is, but it is a 'stupid greatness'. He is not so interested in his team's performance."

What about India's fast bowlers?

"We have had no real fast bowlers. But if in the team we have had for the last five years there was a Hall or a Griffith, we could match any in the world and even beat them. We miss the advantage of (1) getting the practice we need against fast bowling, and (2) penetrating our opponents at the right time. When a new batsman comes in that is the time to attack with a new fast bowler and we haven't been able to do this."

Who, in your opinion, has been the greatest batsman India has produced?

"Vijay Hazare was the greatest in my time. I never saw much of Vijay Merchant but he was just as great."

And the greatest bowler?

"Vinoob Mankad. I would also add Subhas Gupte who is now settled in the West Indies."

Barbados has just been playing a World XI. Who would you pick today as your match-winning XI?

"I would open with Lawry (Australia) and Hunte (West Indies). Then I would have Borde (India), G. Pollock (South Africa), Sobers (W. Indies), Bland (SA), Lindsay

(SA.) as wicket keeper/batsman, Mustaq Mahomed (Pakistan), Chandrasekhar (India), P. Pollock (SA), and Gibbs (W. Indies)."

There has been a suggestion that to skirt round South African race policies there should be a trial match between the South Africans and West Indies in London to decide who is the best team in the world. Any comment?

"That is more a question of politics than sport."

I enjoyed my talk with Contractor in his pleasant Colaba flat. I caught him as he was shaving ready to dash off for a weekend at the crease in yet another match of cricket which, next to his wife and two children, appears easily to be his greatest love. He is alert and enthusiastic and it would be a bold person who says that his greatest cricket lies behind him. Who knows?

C. B. M.

NEXT WEEK: Nari Contractor comments on India's chances for the tour of England commencing in April.

This was a Life

**ALLAN OCTAVIAN HUME
1829—1912**

"No Indian could have started the Indian National Congress," said Gokhale. "Even if an Indian possessed such a personality (as Hume's)....the officials would not have allowed the movement to come into existence."

It was a tribute to Britain and a blessing to the Indian people, that the founder of the organisation that liberated India was a Scottish civil servant.

Son of the social reformer Joseph Hume, who moved for the abolition of flogging from the British Army, Allan Octavian Hume inherited his father's passion for justice. At the age of 21 in 1849 he came out to Bengal, as a member of the elite Indian Civil Service. For thirty years he served as a civilian. He helped an Indian friend to start the Hindi journal *People's Friend*, protested against the liquor revenue collected by the Government and in his spare time studied the game birds of India. From 1870-79 he was Secretary for Revenue, Agriculture and Commerce.

Though he served faithfully his British masters, his predominant loyalty was to India, and when the two clashed, he chose the latter. He was superseded and degraded in 1879.

In his last years of office, he saw the need for Indians to take on the battle for their rights. On March 1, 1883, he wrote a memorable letter to the graduates of Calcutta University. He told them, "All vital progress must spring from within, and it is to you, her most favoured sons, that your country must look for initiative." He pleaded for a national organisation. "If among you fifty men cannot be found with sufficient power of self-sacrifice, sufficient love for and pride in their country.... heartfelt patriotism to take the initiative and if need be devote the rest of their lives to the cause—then there is no hope for India."

Hume appealed. India produced the men.

Dadabhai Naoroji, Ranade, Telang, Pherozeshah Mehta, Tyabji, Bonnerjee all joined in the founding of the Indian National Congress in December, 1885, in Bombay. Long and hard was the road to freedom, but the journey had begun.

R.M.L.

Letters

CONGRESS DERAILED—WHY?

The reasons for the Congress Party's morale-wrecking defeat are not far to seek.

"Rice has done the trick." This remark sums up the main cause. What the people require are basic amenities such as bread, housing and clothing. If the Congress Government had taken effective steps to root out corruption at all levels and purge the society of anti-social elements, the rot would have been stemmed.

It is a paradox that the Congress Government in Madras, which was considered the best in India, should lose its position so drastically. There was unity within the ranks of Congress. In places where there were periodical riots Congress has been reinstated. But in Madras it has been humbled.

The anti-Hindi agitation in which students of South India took prominent part was put down with a heavy hand. This alienated the sympathy of the student community which forms a considerable portion of the electorate. Almost all the students would have voted against Congress.

The very name of Congress was a by-word for patriotism and selfless service during the struggle against the British. The same name now is the subject of scorn and ridicule.

The defeat of Congress was certain as it was not accessible to the common

man. A gulf had been created between the party in power and the public.

The rank and file of the party should work hard to purify the Congress. One hopes ultimately for the renaissance of Congress so its old traditions of selfless service will once again be available to the people of the country.

SRI PRASAD

Madras-33

NON-PARTY RAJYA SABHA

Reader Parmar's suggestion of a non-party Rajya Sabha, though interesting, is impracticable as so large a group of non-partisan intellectuals who are ready to serve in the Rajya Sabha will be impossible to find. Thus I will suggest a different change in the constitution of the Rajya Sabha.

The Upper House should have a fixed membership of 200 members and all the sixteen States should be given equal representation by allotting 10 seats to each state. The remaining 40 seats should be filled in by the President nominating these members from the persons of special knowledge as described in Article 80, Clause 3. The 10 members from each state will be elected by the members of State Legislatures. This will provide an equal representation for the States and adequate representation of the intellectuals also.

K. S. JAGMAG

Bombay 3

UNDER THE LENS—from page 7

tical bombshell, impossible for the incomparably weaker Delhi Government of this year.

With a powerful nationalistic Jan Sangh and a strengthened Left in the country, and with its own reduced majority in Parliament, the Central Government will therefore be unable to meet the more stringent conditions for aid of Western powers. The result may be felt in reduced aid.

Both the internal and external situations are driving us on to the road of self-reliance. With a country more diversified politically and regionally, and a Government endowed with less authority by deliberate choice of a discriminating electorate, we are less equipped to meet this challenge. But, a more energetic opposition may perhaps in the limited sphere of its power-area, show a dynamism that shows the way to an unsure nation.

Order in Contempt of Court Case

When the Contempt of Court Case No. 4 of 1967 filed by Mr. C Varadhan, Bangalore 20 came up for hearing before the Mysore High Court, accused No. 3 Mr. George Fernandes filed an Affidavit apologising for his letter which appeared in the issue of HIMMAT, November 25. Thereupon the Court passed the following order:—

Somnath Iyer J.

The publication of which accused 3 is the author is singularly improper and clearly transgresses the bounds of respectful and outspoken comment which the law allows. And so normally we should have felt persuaded to take a stern view of the matter. But the contemnor who is before us tenders an unqualified apology which appears to us sincere. That expression of regret, we think, purges the contempt and we accept it. We accordingly drop these proceedings and discharge the contemnor, with the direction that he shall give the fullest publicity to the apology tendered by him.

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

Sd/- Ahmed Ali Khan, Judge, 8-3-67.

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The doors are open

by Rajmohan Gandhi

Nicosia, Cyprus

I CANNOT SAY that our election results are surprising. Some will be unhappy over them and others jubilant.

India is bigger than a party or a collection of parties. Mrs. Gandhi has often, and advisedly, gone on record that if the choice were between country and party she would choose country. There was no question of anyone doubting this, but she made the point deliberately.

The unequivocal statement of DMK chief Annadurai that there was no question of his Party wanting separation of Madras from the Indian Union was also one that was not really necessary. But he, too, thought it fit to make a public disavowal.

Major challenge

Differences of opinion on language, on private and public sectors and on the best methods of raising our agricultural and industrial production need not automatically become reasons for violent disunity.

Someone claiming a monopoly of wisdom in how to tackle India's enormous problems is not likely to be a rational person. *And the nation as a whole may learn more about what is best suited for India if experiments are permitted in different methods of developing our economy.* If we could pattern a system where our different parties disagree strongly and yet work in cooperation, giving one another a reasonably free hand, *if we could in fact learn to be friends and allies in the service of the nation in spite of being political rivals, we would have a message for the world.*

A major challenge now confronts leaders of Congress, the DMK, the Communist Parties, Swatantra, the SSP and the Jan Sangh. Their response to the challenge will determine India's future course. I hope and pray that they will give thought to the very great opportunity India will have of helping other nations if wisdom is applied and a new relationship established among parties free of spite and envy.

There is no denying that the world was impressed by the fact of the recent elections. Men everywhere appreciated the titanic task of the election in which 250 millions reached a real judgement on the affairs and future of the nation. Now it is essential to pursue the processes of human freedom, to make them fully valid in every part of Indian life.

Is it too late to hope that in some States democracy of the people will really function, that legislatures will become arenas of bold and constructive activity, that the civil service will be freed from political entanglements for its original role of service to the people, that the judiciary will become completely independent of pressure and will afford speedy justice to the poor and the weak?

I think not. A resolve on the part of a fair number of people to achieve these aims will be enough to provide a beginning. Clear minds, large hearts and firm backbones will be necessary. If pettiness is answered by bitterness and revenge, if lust for power is countered only by lust for power, then we are in for quite a commotion.

I trust that the weakened Congress and the boosted Opposition Parties will battle for our country to take a stand for moral issues—for what is right—in world affairs, above and beyond alignments. Perhaps some State will demonstrate a resolute and practical attack upon old problems which could bring hope to struggling humanity the world over. This could happen in any State where the new leaders choose to put their people first and their positions and seats second.

The last months have seen an increase of violence in the country. The trend is not confined to India. Will there be a State now in India attempting a relentless assault upon evil forces in human nature as the modern replacement of hate-driven violence between man and man?

The world is desperately hungry for ideas by which men and women may live. Will some State government or the Central Gov-

ernment now decide for a resolute export programme of ideas? This could be the unforeseen stimulus to the export programme of goods and could make India and Indians the most sought after nation and people in the world.

I have often felt that the enormity of our internal problems and our failure to grapple with them really effectively would rule us Indians out as far as taking an answer to other nations was concerned. These last days in Lebanon and Cyprus have confirmed the falsity of this view. Whether we like it or not, nations like these two are profoundly interested in India and follow our every important step.

I have had the good fortune of being with the force of "India Arise". They were received with considerable warmth in Beirut and other parts of Lebanon. The Syrian television authorities asked them to come to Damascus and perform their show before a distinguished audience and recorded it for television use in Arabic.

Here in Cyprus the people recall the ancient ties between Greece and India as well as the common struggle for freedom from British rule. From President Makarios to bus driver and hotel waiter they have all welcomed the Indian force and taken them to their hearts and homes.

In the beautiful little village of Karavassos, for instance, the entire population waited to greet us. When we arrived the welcome was heartfelt.

India's message

For good or ill, Indians still have an entry into the life of nations that not many other nations possess. How long this state of affairs will last is difficult to say. We need to make the most of our chance. We need to take through the open doors India's rightful message, which is also the true belief of all nations, that man's soul is as important as his body, and that if the soul's hunger is not adequately satisfied then stomachs will stay empty and man's body will continue to receive scars from the assaults of fellow man.

FIND THE BALL

Special Competition

WIN CONRAD HUNTE'S BAT

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ALL PROCEEDS WILL GO TO THE MRA TRAINING CENTRE, PANCHGANI



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, Bazarigate Street, Bombay 1, by noon Saturday, April 15.

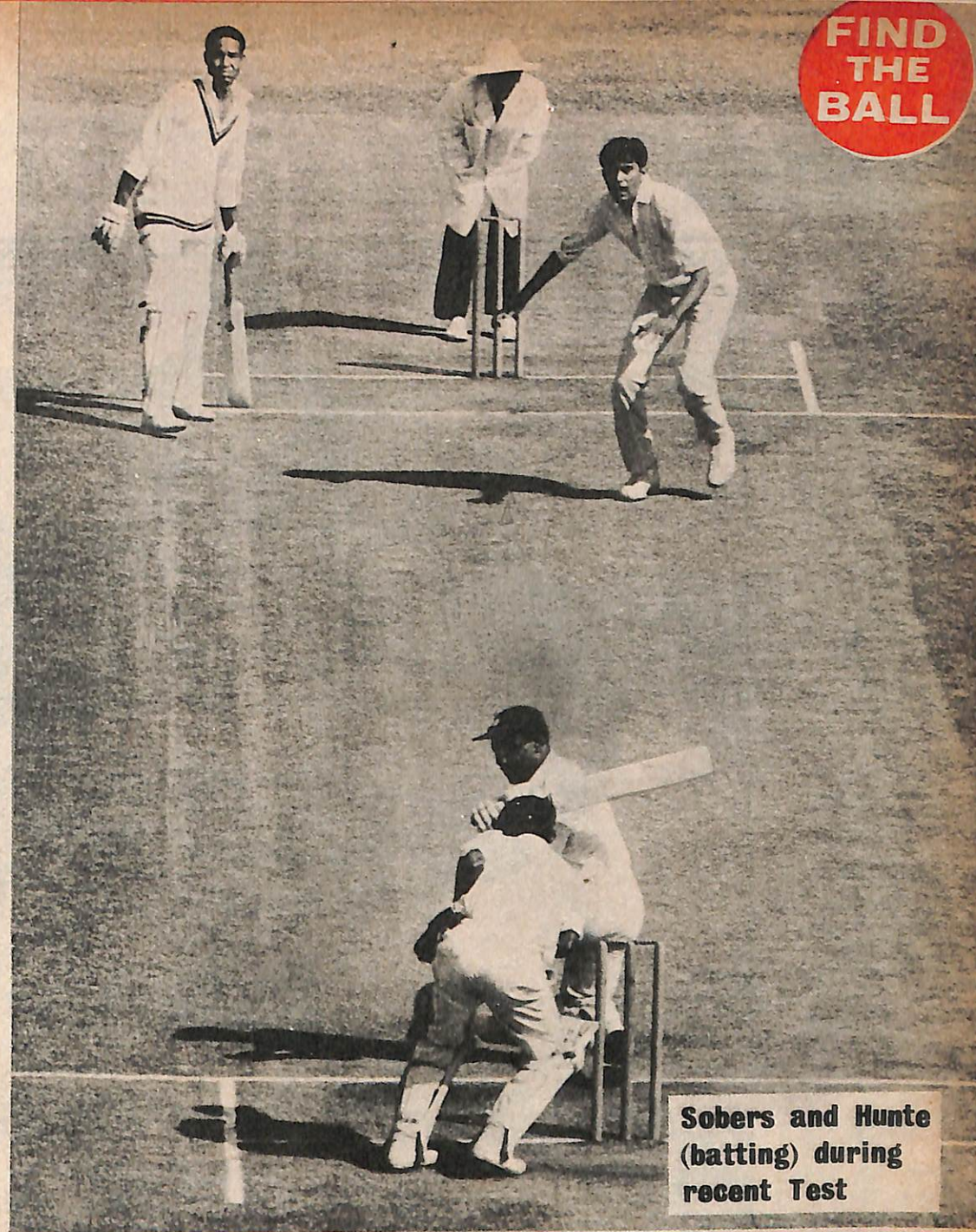
There is no limit to the number of entries you can make, but only one cross may be marked on any one picture. The staff of HIMMAT and their relatives are not eligible for the competition. The Editor's decision is final and no correspondence will be entered into about the results.

Note: Every entry must be accompanied by an entry fee of Re.1*

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

*Please send by Money Order or by crossed cheque/Indian postal order in favour of HIMMAT WEEKLY

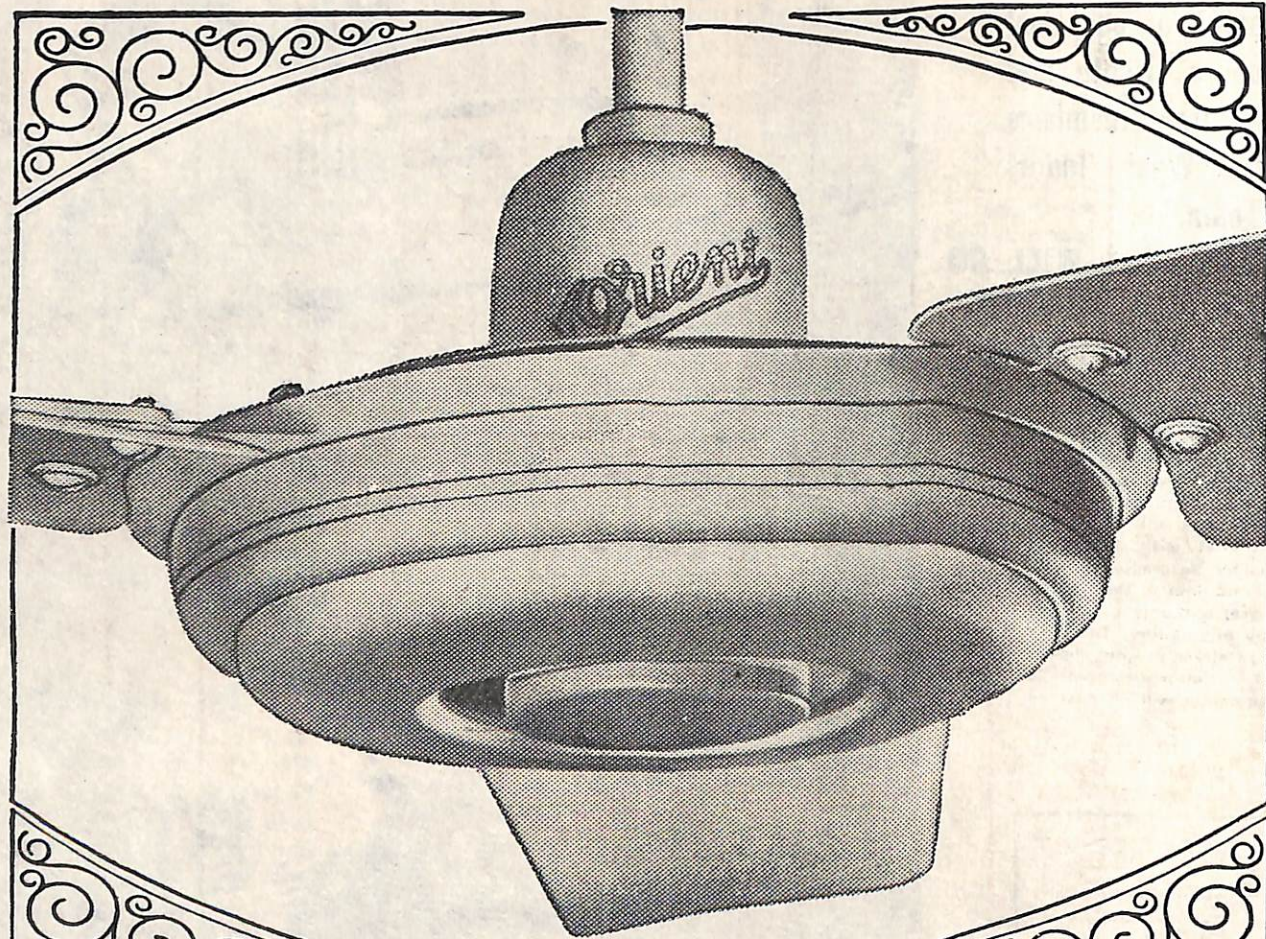
FIND THE BALL



Sobers and Hunte (batting) during recent Test



The winner of competition No. 11 is Anil V. Abhyankar, Plot A/16, Vishwasadan, Post I. I. T. Powai, Bombay-76.



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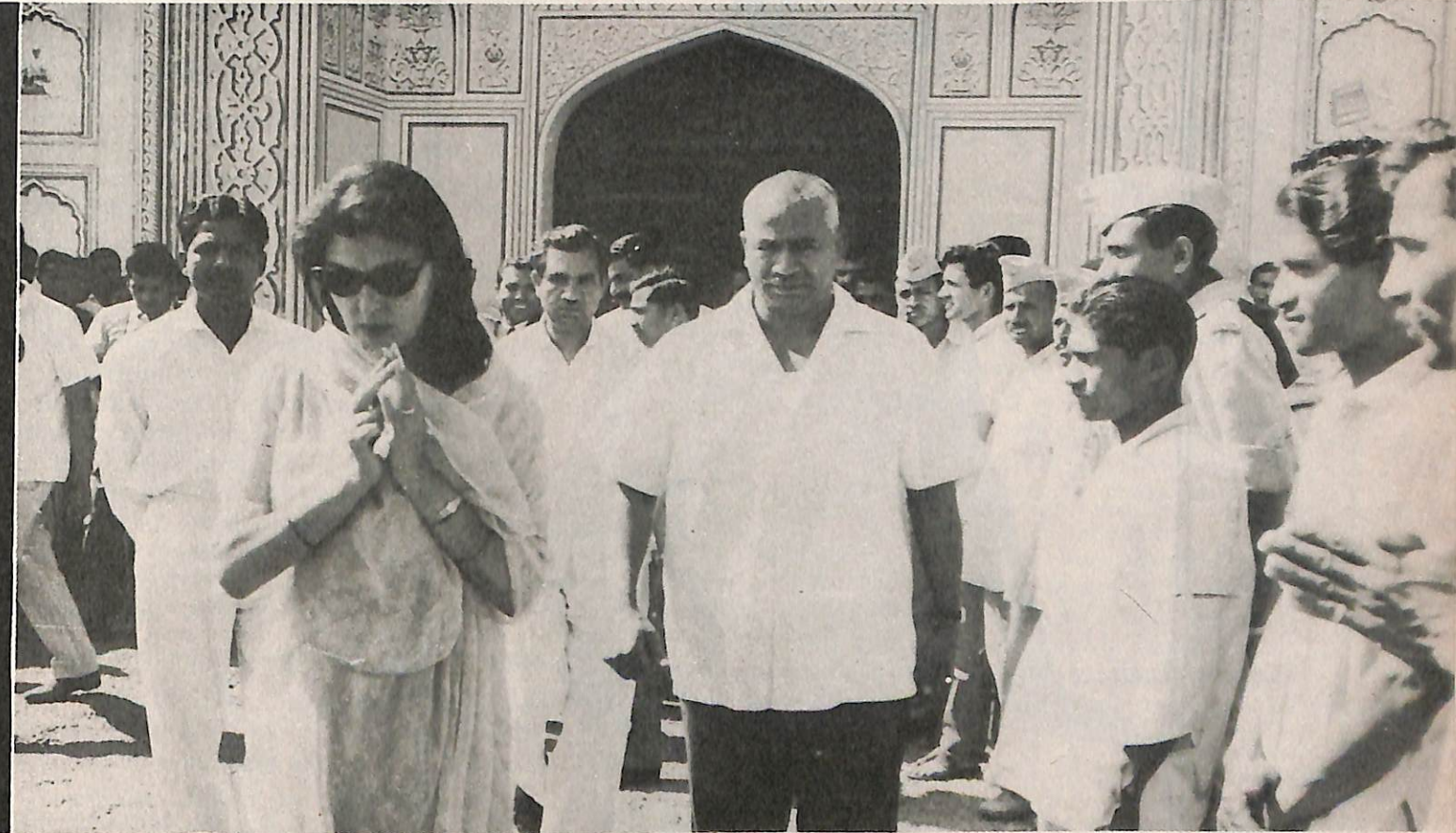
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RAJASTHAN



A bewildered Maharani of Jaipur emerges from the Central Jail in Jaipur after meeting detained Opposition leaders.



A policeman fires teargas grenades into an empty Jaipur street to keep the crowds indoors.

When will the agony end?

FROM
PREM PRAKASH
IN JAIPUR

FATE OF THE RUPEE

 by **K. SANTHANAM**