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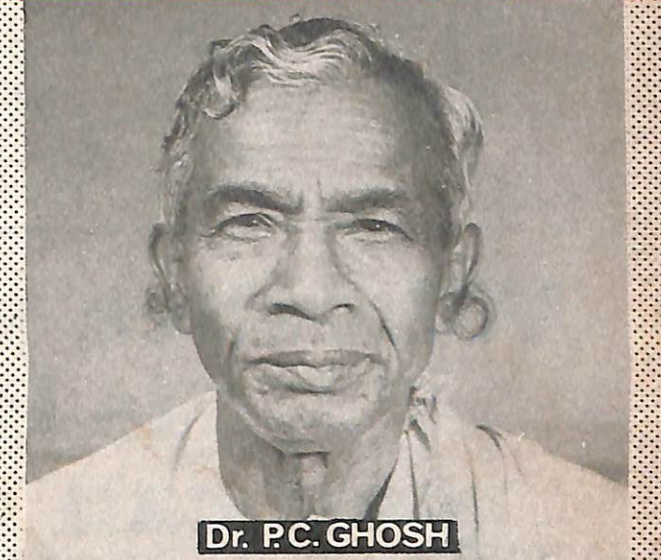
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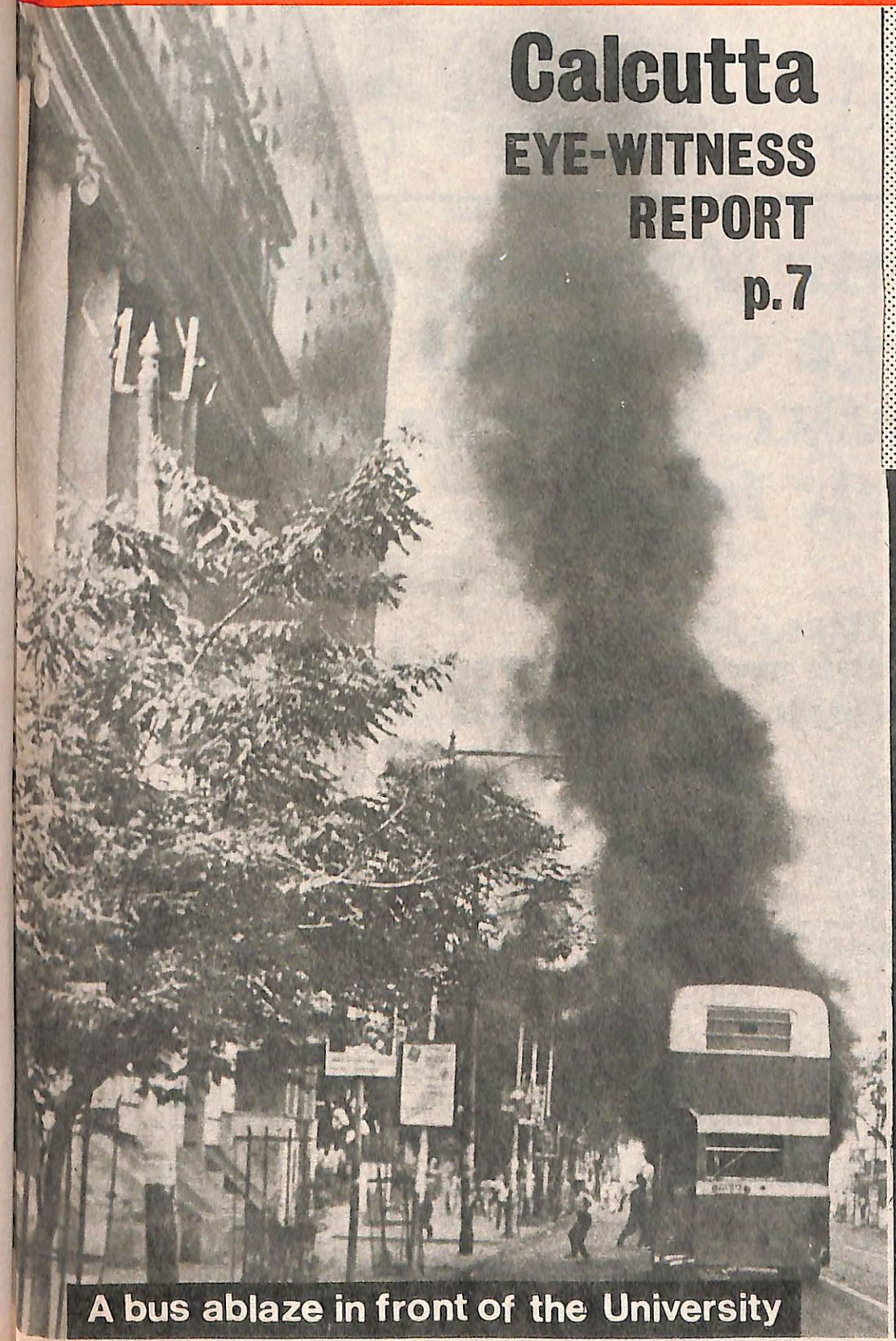
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Dr. P.C. GHOSH



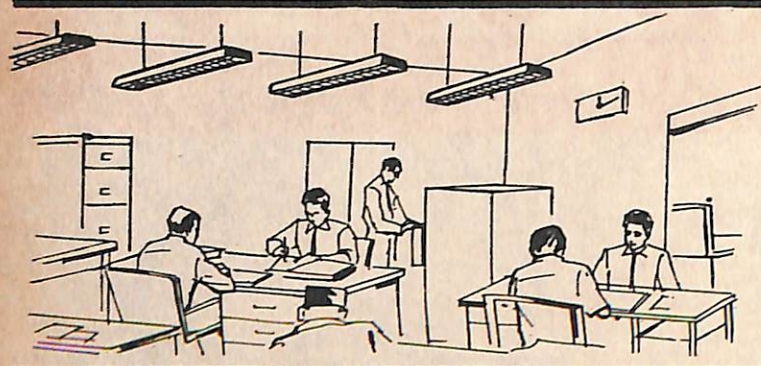
A bus ablaze in front of the University

**WEST
BENGAL**
Who is
killing
democracy

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OFFICES AND SHOPS



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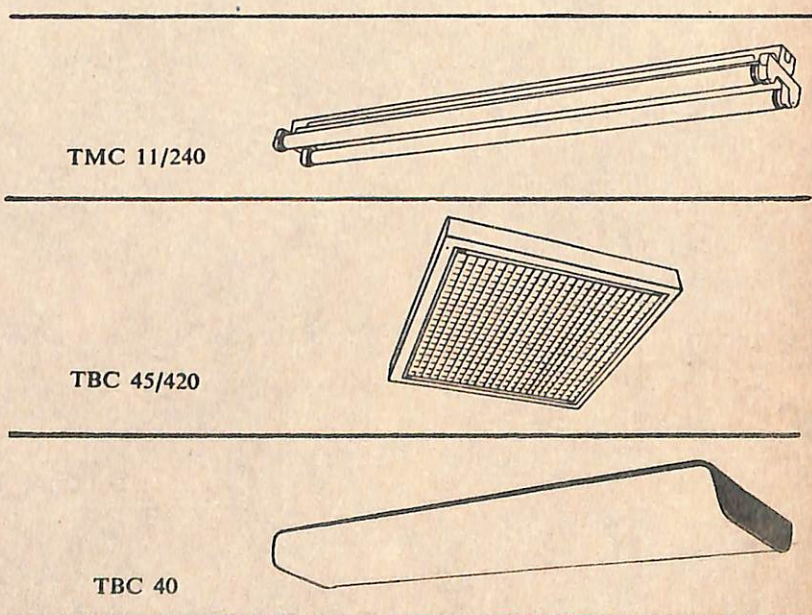
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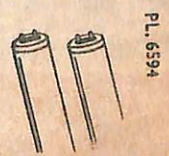
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Editorials

Cyprus : Battleground or bridge ?

ONE OF THE smallest members of the United Nations (population 590,000), Cyprus has proved one of the most intractable. And this week the world has watched while emergency negotiations in Athens and Ankara decide whether it will be war or peace.

In one of the worst clashes between Greek and Turkish Cypriots since the cease-fire in December 1963, 27 were killed last week—mainly Turkish Cypriots.

The armed forces of Turkey and Greece were immediately placed on alert. Turkey threatened invasion to "safeguard" the minority community. Greek army officers were issued sealed orders to be opened in the event of a Turkish attack. Meanwhile the US Sixth Fleet was re-deployed between Cyprus and the Turkish mainland only 40 miles away.

The swift intervention of NATO partners helped cool the over-heated conflict for the moment. US Deputy Secretary of Defence Cyrus Vance flew for hurried consultations in the Greek and Turkish capitals. The Turks are said to want the withdrawal of the 10,000 Greek troops on the island and also the dismissal of General Grivas, Greek Cypriot Commander of the Cyprus National Guard. There are

indications that Greece may agree to these but "not under the pressure of military threats".

Though ruled by the Turks for three centuries till the British leased the island in 1878, Cyprus belonged to Greece only for a brief period 1600 years ago. Yet the Greek community today comprises 80 per cent of the island's population.

War between Greece and Turkey over Cyprus is unthinkable for sane men. An immediate repercussion, observers feel, would be a massacre of the two communities in Cyprus. And such a conflict between two NATO partners would be a major defeat for the Western Alliance.

The present Greek Foreign Minister is regarded by the Turks as a moderate on the Cyprus issue and this is important, for Greece holds the trump card. It is possible that following the angry confrontation of the last few days both sides have weighed the terrible consequences of making Cyprus a battleground. One look at the map and a brief study of her history make it clear that Cyprus could become instead a bridge. And in building this bridge both Greek and Turk would find their talents needed and their mutual rights secured.

No tears to shed

THANK GOD THE Union Government has shown some backbone at last and demonstrated its will to govern by dismissing the farcical Ministry in Haryana and the defiant minority Mukherjee Ministry in West Bengal. HIMMAT reliably understands that the decision to dismiss the West Bengal Ministry was taken in Delhi and that it came about because of the firmness of Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai and Home Minister Y. B. Chavan. Mrs Gandhi, we understand, was at first against it and, left to herself, would have waited for the Bengal Assembly session to decide. Mr Desai made a stout defence in Parliament of the Governor's action in Bengal. Mrs Gandhi, by comparison, observed that she was "exceedingly sad" about the action in West Bengal but that "when law and order was breaking down, the

Government had to act. It has to do its duty, no matter how painful it is."

It is pertinent to ask whether the Prime Minister felt the pain when the small landlords of Naxalbari were beaten up and terrorised, when an SSP labour leader in Asansol was speared with 80 wounds by political opponents, and when hundreds of her citizens in Bengal lived in fear and insecurity.

One can appreciate Mrs Gandhi's desire to be in the good books of all shades of Indian opinion—Left, Centre and Right—in order to emerge as a national figure like her father, Mr Nehru. But it will be a sad day when that becomes her motivating purpose.

There is a right and there is a wrong and politicians who compromise between the two can do so only at the cost of their nation's liberty.

Has the time come ?

"The time has come," the Walrus said,
"To talk of many things:
Of shoes—and ships—and sealing wax—
Of cabbages—and kings..."

LEWIS CARROLL in "The Walrus and the Carpenter"

"THE TIME HAS COME," declared some opposition MPs with profundity, for all right-thinking citizens to sit up and take note of the rape of the Constitu-

tion" by the Central Congress leaders in Haryana and West Bengal. They urged the people to create massive demonstrations to forestall its repetition in Bihar and other non-Congress states.

A signatory to the appeal, Mr S. M. Joshi, said four months ago after a visit to Naxalbari, "The violence of the extremists must be resisted and the life and property of the people protected." Surely such recent truths can't be so easily forgotten!

Briefly Speaking...

Tedious propaganda

HAS Moscow been conceded a large say in the making of Government of India news films?

"Indian News Review", the film title said in Bombay cinemas last week. What immediately followed was another title, "Fifty Revolutionary Years", and a sycophantic account of the Moscow celebrations of the Bolshevik revolution's fiftieth anniversary, with flash-backs to 50 years ago.

Birbal would like to know if Moscow has paid for this long advertisement simultaneously unreel in hundreds of cinemas. Or has our Government decided to induce a friendly climate for a similar revolution here? The fact that the film

sequence was tedious is not enough justification for imposing brazen, alien, timeworn propaganda on Indian audiences.

Swindling taxi driver

MOST PLANES from Europe arrive in Bombay in the early morning. The other day a Swedish trade union leader flew in about 4.30 a.m. Being a law-abiding citizen he did not bring any rupees into India although he was offered them at Beirut airport. He says he went to the foreign exchange counter at Santa Cruz airport but found it was closed. About twenty taxi-drivers jumped on him offering to change his dollars. One of them succeeded in getting him into his taxi and jipped him in the process—giving only Rs 130 instead of the official rate of Rs 150 for \$20. (The taxi driver, of course, would sell the \$20 in the black market for about Rs 220. Quite a profit for a 14-mile trip. But perhaps the erring taxi man did not realise the visitor was a trade union comrade!)

Surely, if we are interested in increasing our foreign exchange, we should at least keep the exchange counter open 24 hours at the airport—and keep a stricter watch on erring taxi drivers.

Doubtful bargains

IT HAS LONG been known that Eastern European countries purchasing Indian goods with rupees earned by sales to India have, in fact, been reselling the goods to third countries, thus making inroads into India's established foreign currency markets. *The Statesman* reports that the Indian Government has protested to the Yugoslav Embassy in New Delhi against diversion of jute purchases in what is described as "switch trade". In one case goods worth Rs 30 lakhs were off-loaded from a ship in Calcutta because it was suspected they were meant for resale in Western Europe.

Some day, perhaps, the full truth

Men will confess to treason, murder, arson, false teeth or a wig. How many of them will own up to a lack of humour?

FRANK COLBY, 1865-1925

will come out about our rupee-payment trade with Eastern Europe. When it does, we shall learn that most of the bargains were on the other side of the counter.

Indians abroad

WE MAY BE 51 crores of Indians at home, but how many Indians have migrated to other countries? The Union Ministry of Labour estimates nearly 40,00,000 live abroad. Apart from Ceylon where nearly 10 lakhs live, the majority of whom are to be repatriated in the next few years under the Indo-Ceylon Agreement of 1964, the main groups are distributed as follows:

Malaysia (8,07,000 or 9% of the population); *Mauritius* (4,92,750 or 68%); *Trinidad and Tobago* (3,01,946); *British Guiana* (2,98,265 or 48%); *Fiji* (2,35,338 or 51%); *U.K.* (1,85,000); *Kenya* (1,78,000); *Singapore* (1,49,000); *Uganda* (79,900); *Jamaica* (30,000).

Overland

A BRITISH transport company has opened up perhaps the longest overland container route in the world—London to Tokyo by the Trans Siberian Railway. Containers carrying goods are dispatched from British Rail's Stratford depot in London via Harwich, Basle, Czechoslovakia, Moscow and Nahodka. It is said to be several days faster than the sea route and competitively priced.

And we are still struggling to restart an overland 30-mile freight route from Amritsar in India to Lahore in West Pakistan. What a world we live in!

Sleep tight!

AMERICANS spent nearly \$700 million on tranquillisers and sleeping pills last year—Rs 26 a head! It is hard to believe that for some of us the problem is keeping awake.

Birbal

No breach of Constitution

By DR K. M. MUNSHI

THE PRESIDENT and the Governors form a network of federal power. By their oath, they are duty bound to uphold the Constitution.

The Governor holds a dual position. He is the agent of the President. He is also the head of the State insofar as matters falling within the jurisdiction of the State Legislature are concerned.

The "aid and advice" clause in Article 163 relates to matters falling within the competence of the State Legislature. When a matter affects the constitutional structure, the Governor is to act on behalf of the President in maintaining the Constitution in letter and spirit.

The position that a Chief Minister who holds minority support of the Legislature can advise the dissolution of the House is untenable.

Lord Oxford (formerly Mr Asquith), in an important speech delivered shortly after the general election of 1923, said:

"It does not mean that the Crown should act arbitrarily and without the advice of responsible Ministers, but it does mean that the Crown is not bound to take the advice of a particular Minister to put its subjects to the tumult and turmoil of a series of General Elections so long as it can find other Ministers who are prepared to give it a trial. The notion that a Minister—a Minister who cannot command a majority in the House of Commons...—in those circumstances is invested with the right to demand a dissolution is as subversive of constitutional usage as it would, in my opinion, be pernicious to the general and paramount interests of the nation at large."

Advisory capacity conditional

The Chief Minister's capacity to advise is effective only so long as he commands the confidence of the majority in the Legislature.

The view that Governor Dharma Vira's dismissal of the West Bengal Ministry is a "rape of democracy" is untenable. A Chief Minister who has not the majority support of the House has no right to insist that his advice should be accepted, and when

Dr K. M. Munshi is one of the architects of India's Constitution. Eminent lawyer, author and statesman, he was both a State and Central Minister and later Governor of Uttar Pradesh. HIMMAT questioned him on the constitutional validity of the action of Mr Dharma Vira, Governor of West Bengal, in dismissing the Ministry. HIMMAT also inquired about the validity of Dr P. C. Ghosh, a minority leader, being asked to form a government. The legal opinion of Dr Munshi will be studied with interest.—Ed.

it is found that he is trying to delay matters in order to circumvent the constitutional powers of the Governor, the latter is perfectly justified in dismissing the Ministry.

The situation in West Bengal was ripe enough for the intervention of

the President by evoking the Emergency Powers, but it is also the duty of the President and the Governor to see that, before such action is taken, all the ways of running a constitutional government are explored. Governor Dharma Vira was justified in taking action as he has done.

Power by violence

The Governor was equally justified in calling upon Dr P. C. Ghosh, a minority leader, to form a government in the hope that he would be able to form a Ministry which could function as a constitutionally effective Ministry.

The agitation of the United Front in West Bengal is nothing but an attempt to circumvent the Constitution and to form a government by large-scale violence. The Centre was

continued on next page

On your toes

THE LAST STRAW

THE LIMIT has been reached. Freebooter can stand it no longer. India is being made the victim of "international conspiracies".

It has been a plot of foreign powers to force us to accept millions of tonnes of food grains. It has affected every last villager in the country! The testing of atomic weapons by the nuclear powers upset the delicate weather balance and for two years our monsoon rains were below normal.

US Public Law 480 is another "sinister attack" upon our national integrity. By forcing us to buy millions of tonnes of wheat and only accepting rupees for it the US Government has built up a massive hoard of currency in India with which they are financing the Indo-US Foundation to print text-books and other dangerous publications.

As for foreign aid, it is well known that most countries now only give it so that we can pay it back to them as interest on past loans.

All this we could tolerate but when the foreign interventionists start exploiting the language issue we must

cry halt. For this reason we hail the courage and insight of Mr Prakash Vir Shastri, MP, for his timely charge in the Lok Sabha that there is an "international conspiracy to retain the English language in India. As he has so devastatingly revealed, "huge sums of money" are being spent through the press and teachers.

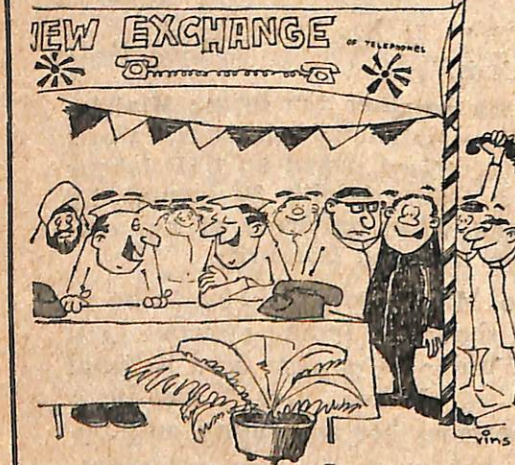
This insidious invasion of our internal affairs must be exposed and challenged and who better to do it than an objective and disinterested guardian of our linguistic rights like the Independent Member from Uttar Pradesh?

The best answer of course would be a crash programme of teaching the world to speak Hindi. And this should be paid for by grants from foreign affluent countries who need education.

If the Greeks and Turks only spoke Hindi, the Cyprus problem would vanish. If Eshkol and Nasser could talk things over in Hindi, West Asia would enter a millenium of peace. If Mao and Kosygin, Wilson and de Gaulle—or even Ayub and Indira ... Well, anyway, "Down with English!"

Freebooter

CHALTA HAI...



"They came here to have a chat on the new line, but it wouldn't work so they decided to go ahead without it."

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VALENTINE

VERDICT!

This week HIMMAT...

DOUBTS the realism of Government offices in Delhi reverting to the "pre-emergency" six-and-a-half hour working day, when mountains of work lie unattended.

★

BELIEVED devaluation of the dollar was not likely—until White House spokesmen started affirming it would not happen.

★

WELCOMES the thaw in relations between Britain and the UAR as a glimmer of sanity.

★

COMMENDS the spirit of the Harijan Council's Delhi President, Mr Hariji, who says his organisation had no wish to celebrate its silver jubilee, as it should die out with the achievement of its goal—the end of untouchability.

★

DISAGREES with the statement of Maharashtra Advocate - General Seervai on fundamental rights, that except those concerning abolition of untouchability, "there is no right you cannot waive".

★

DENOUNCES the blindness of the Indian Government that has caused 200,000 pairs of spectacles—the gift of German opticians to the Indian people—to remain in Hamburg because no Ministry will receive them.

★

DEPLORES the attempt by pro-Bengal United-Front MPs in the Lok Sabha to prevent Humayun Kabir, MP from speaking in the House by jeers and catcalls and **ASKS** if this is the highest logic they can summon.

★

HAS its tooth sweetened—somewhat—by the Government's decision to decontrol sugar—partially.

★

COMPLIMENTS Bombay taxi-driver S. Bhagwagar on making a statement to the press that a passenger had overpaid him by giving a hundred-rupee note instead of a ten-rupee one, and **WONDERS** what prompted the assinine decision of the Finance Ministry to make the new Rs 100 and Rs 10 notes identical in size and shape.

The real issue in the Palestine problem

BY NABIH AMIN FARIS, Professor of Arab History,
Chairman of Area Studies Programme, American University of Beirut

FOR ALMOST twenty years all Western discussions of the Palestine problem in and out of the United Nations have deliberately and stubbornly ignored the real issue. Instead, Western spokesmen have persisted in their attempts to bury that issue and to present in its place others which are either secondary, stemming from the real one, or false, raised for diverting attention.

It is, therefore, necessary to remind all those who are truly seeking a just and lasting settlement in the Middle East today that the issue which should be faced is not the resettlement or repatriation of the "old" Arab refugees of 1948, now numbering 1,300,000, as well as the "new" refugees of 1967, numbering about 500,000; it is not the boundaries between Israel and the surrounding Arab States; it is not freedom of passage through the Suez Canal; it is not the disputed status of the Straits of Tiran and the Gulf of Aqaba; it is not Nasser and the so-called Nasserism.

The real issue is Israel itself, and the legal and moral grounds for its creation. It is Zionism and what Zionism stands for and represents. Here let me state in no uncertain terms that when I speak of Zionism, I do not mean Judaism. Judaism is part and parcel of my religious heritage. Zionism, on the other hand, is a negation of that heritage.

While the origins of Zionism can be traced to ancient times, it was in the latter part of the nineteenth century that the movement took its modern character and transformed Jewish religious hopes and yearnings for individual freedom into a political programme and a nationalist utopia. Right from the beginning, however, Zionism has always been parochial, exclusive, and self-centred.

The first instrument in the sordid story was the Balfour Declaration,

Antenna's cable was delayed this week. He will resume next week.

issued by the British Foreign Secretary in the form of a letter to Lord Rothschild, dated November 2, 1917, and stating that "His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people...it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."

It should be noted that at the time Britain made this declaration it had

continued on page 19

WEST BENGAL—from page 5

weak; the whole country clamoured against the weakness. Now it has taken up the challenge against attempts to overawe it into submission.

The attitude of some United Front leaders to use violence and create chaos if their demands are not fulfilled is anarchic and has to be dealt with firmly.

When the law and order situation in the State gets out of hand, it is the duty of the Central Government and the Governor to restore normal conditions; if they do not discharge this duty, they betray the Constitution.

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HIMMAT, December 1, 1967

WEST BENGAL

"I saw the jeeps ablaze..."

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN CALCUTTA

THE MOST INTRIGUING character on the Bengal scene is not the dismissed Chief Minister Ajoy Mukherjee nor the dismissed Deputy Chief Minister Jyoti Basu, nor the new Chief Minister Dr P. C. Ghosh. The man who has set himself up as the king maker and king breaker is Humayun Kabir, MP. Although Jyoti Basu pleaded with him not to topple the Ministry and in return offered Mr Kabir the choice to nominate another Chief Minister, Mr Kabir is said to have replied that if Mr Basu himself resigned from the Communist Party he could become Chief Minister in a month or two!

Ajoy played for time

Whilst Mr Kabir remains a most controversial character—as one who helped to create and finally break the Ajoy Ministry—the Governor, Dharma Vira, has emerged as the most respected personality in the state. On Tuesday, November 21, when Ajoy Mukherjee was with Mr M. P. Sinha and other BKD leaders in the Grand Hotel trying to find a way to prevent the fall of the Ministry, the Governor's messenger arrived with a letter to Ajoy dismissing his Ministry. The timing of the letter was almost as important as its contents, for Ajoy Mukherjee and Mr Sinha were planning to get the 17 BKD MLAs who had defected from the United Front

SAY THAT AGAIN...

It cannot be said we are out of the woods. But I feel we have turned the corner.

MRS INDIRA GANDHI

I'm a little tired of some of these rumours.

MR HAROLD WILSON

Frequent defections amount to murder of democracy.

MR MORARJI DESAI

HIMMAT, December 1, 1967

back into the fold. This was the real reason for Ajoy's reluctance to call an earlier meeting of the Assembly and not the official reason given, namely to carry through the grain procurement programme. Ajoy and his colleagues were playing for time.

Understandably, if the the United Front had to go they would rather have been dismissed by the Governor than face a certain defeat in the Assembly. But this they were hoping to avoid by adding to their strength in the Assembly. The United Front leaders were obviously stunned by the swiftness of the Governor's move. The Governor handled the situation resolutely and efficiently. Six thousand police were brought in from one neighbouring State and others from elsewhere. On the morning of the day on which the Ministry was to be dismissed, the correspondent of a well-known British weekly had a date with the Governor. When the correspondent called, Governor Dharma Vira was quietly reading a book.

Teenagers burn cars

After the initial surprise the United Front leaders recovered and implemented their threat of a two-day hartal against the Governor's order. The situation was quiet the following morning until the Front leaders decided to hold a public meeting despite a prohibition order. Processions started from different points to converge on Brigade Parade Ground. The police prevented the various processions. In one lathi charge former Minister Biswanath Mukherjee (Right Communist younger brother of Ajoy) and Amar Chakravarty were injured and later arrested.

Stumped in their move to hold the meeting, chased away by the police, the mob resorted to wanton destruction of public and private properties. An eye-witness said that most of the private cars were set on fire by teenagers. The Birla Planetarium and the

Congress Bhavan were attacked. Police vans and jeeps were soon blazing at many places. Then followed the normal pattern—shops were looted, buses burned, police stations and post offices attacked. Police fired tear gas and lathi charged, resulting in the death of 10 people, while many more were injured. 2500 people were arrested. What will happen in the course of the next few days is anybody's guess.

Setback for State

The Governor has called the Assembly into session on November 29, when anything may happen. Meanwhile exams in schools are postponed and educational life is disrupted in the State. Commercial life was beginning to recover after the High Court judgement branding gheraos as illegal. Recent events have set back the clock again.

The Communists have, however, succeeded in isolating the dismissal of the Ministry and labelling it a "violation of democratic procedure". The real violator of democratic procedure was Mr Ajoy Mukherjee who, although he knew he no longer commanded a majority, refused to resign honourably or to call a vote of confidence in the Assembly. To call the dismissal of Ajoy's Ministry a violation of democracy is like the man committed to gaol for theft claiming that his personal freedom, guaranteed under the constitution, is violated.

Should have spoken

It is a pity that certain politicians of other parties, some confused and woolly, others unscrupulous and ambitious, have been joining in this game of condemning the Governor's action as "a threat to democracy". They would have done better had they spoken earlier when there was no law and order and a minority government ruling in Bengal.

Insecure Aden awakens to Independence

By W. L. M. CONNER

IN 1839, when Britannia ruled the waves, Arab pirates were rash enough to plunder an Indian freighter which went aground, flying the British flag, off the Yemen coast. At once a British force under Captain Haines was despatched by the East India Company, the port of Aden was captured and added to the British Empire and a treaty was made with the Sultan of Lahej, the foremost ruler of the hinterland.

Thirty years later, when the Suez Canal was opened, Aden's importance as a coaling-station suddenly soared. Later, when oil was struck around the Persian Gulf between the World Wars, her importance as a port became equalled by her military value as a base to guard the oil-flow so vital to the West's economy and defence.

Politician's plan

For Britain, Aden served as service-station and strong point along the sea lanes of the Empire. Colonial officers spent years administrating the colony and advising the sultans of the inland tribes. Many were devoted to the Bedouin and their desert chivalry, but resented the appearance of the politically-conscious town Arab intent on participating in the twentieth century. Indeed their thoughts were so little turned to future progress that the first school of secondary standard was not opened in Aden until 1936, when the British had been there almost 100 years.

By 1958 Prime Minister Harold Macmillan had noted the "wind of change" that was rising in the African continent and elsewhere. Arab nationalism had recently received a powerful boost from his predecessor, Anthony Eden, through his ill-fated attempt to "do a Captain Haines" on Nasser over the Suez question. So when Egypt formed a federal union with Yemen, Macmillan commissioned his Colonial Secretary, Lennox Boyd, to find a way of drawing together the sultans of the Aden Protectorate states into a federation,

This week Britain lowers her flag on Aden and quits South Arabia. She leaves behind her a torn land and an insecure people. Two rival political parties—the NLF and FLOSY—are fighting it out as to who should control S. Arabia, now to be named the "People's Republic of South Yemen". William Conner, who knows well this part of West Asia, gives the background of Aden's present predicament.—Ed.

backed by British military and financial aid, which could eventually become an independent state capable of acting as a buffer between Aden and the turbulent Yemen to the north.

This was a logical, politician's plan. But it had one fatal flaw. It failed to understand the nature and power of nationalist feeling amongst the Arabs.

At this time a single nationalist political party existed in South Arabia. This was the South Arabian League headed by Mohammed Jifri, a moderate man of high principle. The League opposed the federal brain-child of the British administration. They held that the plan to fuse British-sponsored tribal chiefs with the townsmen of Aden, whose hero was Nasser, would prove unworkable. The rulers would depend upon the British presence, whereas the people increasingly looked for independence.

They paid for non-co-operation

For their non-co-operation the South Arabian League leaders were promptly exiled by Sir William Luce, the Governor of Aden, and the party outlawed. Sultan Ali Abdel Karim, the British-educated and progressive young ruler of Lahej, who declined to join the Federation, was deposed.

Duncan Sandys next took on the job of trying to make the Federation of South Arabia stick. There were more defections by sultans. The NLF and FLOSY, using terror as their political weapon, arose in the place of the banned SAL to oppose the British.

When the Labour Government

came along, advised presumably by the same civil servants, it did no better than its Tory predecessor. Sir Richard Turnbull, a man with little knowledge or liking for the Arabs, was brought from a lifetime in Africa to be High Commissioner of Aden with orders to effect a hand-over to an independent Arab government. However, terrorism continued to increase.

George Thomson, Minister of State, went to see Nasser about the deadlock. The "old school" at the Foreign Office ("Arabs only respect strength") intervened and a few hours before Thomson's appointment with Nasser the Chief Minister of Aden, Mackawee, was dismissed and martial law proclaimed. Predictably, Nasser called off the talks.

Complete disintegration

Next, ex-ambassador Sir Humphrey Trevelyan was persuaded to abandon his City directorships and go out as High Commissioner. But his cool head and long experience could not alter the course events were taking. Russia and, even more, China, with their embassies across the border in Yemen, understood the feelings of the people and used them to heighten terrorism and frustrate the efforts of the United Nations.

Finally, this summer, the rickety Federation of South Arabia completely disintegrated. The Sultan Cabinet Ministers fled to the safety of their tribes; others went to Switzerland to bank their reserves. Since then Her Majesty's Government has been struggling desperately to find some responsible body with whom to deal.

No one who knows the records of those to whom she will now hand over the country can feel optimistic about the survival of law and order in this society where personal and tribal revenge is traditional. And how this patched-up compromise will affect the future of the newly expanded British bases in Bahrein and Sharjah is to be seen.

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

Rich and poor prepare for Delhi

FROM PIERRE SPOERRI

PARIS Next year's World Conference for Trade and Development, which will be opened in Delhi in the beginning of February, is already keeping countless officials in the chancelleries of East and West hard at work.

The most important group of nations at the Delhi conference and the group which hopes to profit most from it, is now commonly known as the "Group of 77". This group represents the nations of Asia, Africa and Latin America whose economies are less developed than those of the industrialised countries of the West. The "Group of 77" has already been very active in the framework of the organisation called UNCTAD (United Nations Conference on Trade and Development) which has its headquarters in Geneva. But for the first time this fall, the developing countries had their own strategy session in Algiers to plan for the forthcoming Delhi conference. The delegates reached an astonishing consensus in their findings and suggestions for action.

The figures brought forth at the Algiers meeting spoke their own grim language. The public debt of 97 developing countries has grown from \$10 billion to \$45 billion in a decade. If the volume and terms of lending of money remain unchanged, by the year 1975 practically all the

money given by the industrialised countries for development aid will flow back to them in form of repayment of debts.

The average income per person has gone up in the developed countries by \$ 60, in the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America by only \$2. The share of world trade of the industrial countries has increased from 68.4% in 1950 to 78.8% in 1966. The share of the developing countries decreased correspondingly during the same period from 31.6% to 21.2%.

In Algiers, as in all the other conferences where the gap between richer and poorer countries has been discussed, two main schools of thought emerged amongst the delegates. One group of men, amongst them the host of the conference, President Boumediene, felt the need of accusing "Europe and the US" of "plundering the natural wealth of the Third World". The advanced countries, Boumediene added, "are veritable octopi whose tentacles are drawing even tighter on the developing world..." A Latin American delegate attacked: "We came here because the haves won't let us into the twentieth century."

But even Boumediene's Foreign Minister, Abdelaziz Bouteflika, realised that an over-aggressive attitude would not produce the neces-

continued on next page

The week in ASIA

KATHMANDU — Japan would give a long term loan of one million dollars to Nepal, former Japanese Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi said. It would also open a full-fledged Embassy in Kathmandu by January next.

MOSCOW — Russia is building a cold rolling mill in the Urals for India. The weight of the equipment will exceed 15,000 tons and the first section alone will produce 577,000 tons of steel sheets a year — enough to produce a million cars.

ADEN — After 129 years of British presence here 4500 troops pulled out in one of the dramatic airlifts in the history of the British services.

PEKING — China attacked India's public sector enterprises, calling them a "big mountain weighing down on the Indian people". The public sector economy had nothing to do with Socialism and the question of its being "progressive" did not arise, Peking Radio claimed.

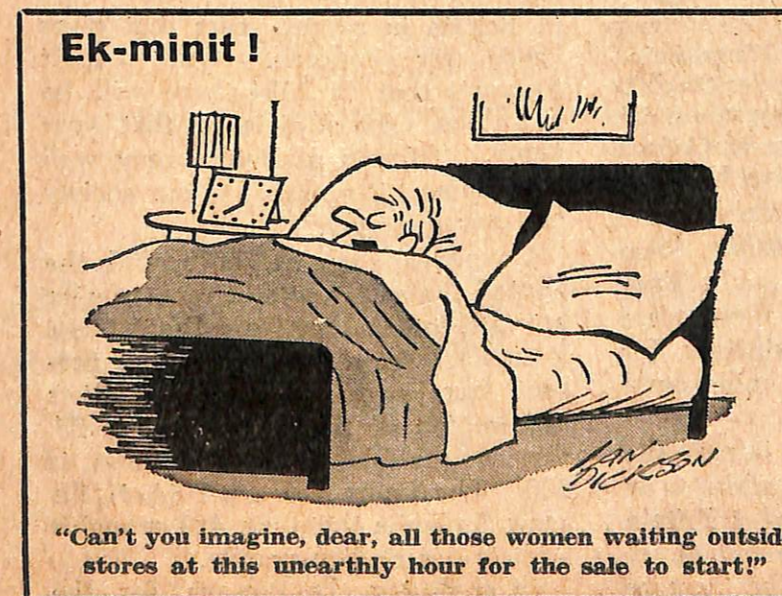
RANGOON — West German Chancellor Kiesinger and General Ne Win of Burma said they were convinced that general disarmament was of prime importance for world peace. To reduce unnecessary barriers, development of backward countries was vital, they said.

MANILA — The Philippine Poll Commission began a probe into opposition charges that President Marcos' ruling party went on a spending spree with public works money to win the recent elections.

COLOMBO — Some Indian film producers and advertising agencies, in league with some of their Ceylonese counterparts, defrauded the Indian and Ceylon Governments of several lakhs of rupees, according to the police.

JAKARTA — A Chinese woman who threw away an Indonesian flag and used its pole to support her roof was sentenced to three years' imprisonment.

PENANG — Chinese and Malays fought pitched battles using steel pipes, daggers and bicycle chains before Government imposed a curfew. The riots started as a demonstration against the devaluation of the old currency but soon became a group clash as Chinese distributed anti-Government pamphlets.



Europe will have to export food

FROM PETER HINTZEN

THE HAGUE Dr Sicco Mansholt, Vice-President of the Common Market Executive Commission, has upset those people who believe that Europe, if she gives substantial financial aid to developing countries, can pursue her narrow interests undisturbed.

In a lecture in London, the agricultural expert from Holland said that in the year 2000 population growth will have created a situation necessitating the exportation of vast quantities of food from the industrial nations to the developing countries. In the developed countries there will be per capita three times more agricultural land available than in the other countries. So, nations in Africa, Asia and Latin America will have to earn 35,000 million dollars in foreign exchange to maintain themselves and Western nations will have to produce the necessary food.

This means that Europe has to do a lot more than just organise and integrate her own productive capacity. Europe will have to look ahead and think and care for the needs of other nations. If she is only concerned about economic integration, she will not leave room for imports of industrial products from developing countries by which they can earn the necessary to survive. Already European preoccupation with her

own prosperity has created an unjust situation. The outside tariffs of the Common Market are often unfairly high for products that developing countries can easily produce and wish to sell to European customers. Persian carpets, textiles, jute fibres, coir-mats are hit by much higher import duties than more sophisticated products like watches, cameras and adding machines which Western nations sell to their own wealthy brethren.

Realistically, Europe should massively produce cheap agricultural products, instead of spending millions on agricultural subsidies on high cost production which are artificially kept going for political and election purposes. In 1970, for instance, the Common Market will pay as much as 1300 million dollars on these subsidies, but only 800 million on aid to developing nations.

To tackle problems looming ahead of us in the year 2000, Western nations will have to adopt a completely new approach.

One million new addicts in 1984

FROM GORDON WISE

LONDON A sobering report entitled "Drug Addiction" has just been published here by the Office of Health Economics (OHE). In discussing various drugs and attempting to define the word "addiction", the OHE says, "Man considers that his mind should rule his body and some of these drugs taken by the body control the mind."

The estimated number of "drug misusers" in the United Kingdom is 1,089,400. This figure includes 300,000 alcoholics. A recent questionnaire sent out to a small sample of Oxford students suggested that five hundred students out of ten thousand were smoking the drug *cannabis* (also known as Indian hemp). In England and Wales in 1965 there were seventeen million prescriptions for barbiturates (sleeping pills and sedatives).

Yet, in international terms, the number of "hard-drug" addicts—on heroin for example—in Great Britain is still a very small percentage of the total population. It is the increase

in Britain in recent years that gives cause for concern. One expert forecasts that in 1984 there will be a million new addicts in that year alone. "Heroin addiction may well become a serious threat to our society and our economy."

Countries such as India and the United States however cannot derive any self-satisfaction from these OHE statistics. For whereas Britain's present number of hard-drug addicts per million of the population is 25, the comparable figure for India is 290. The figure for the USA is the same. In India there are 420 *cannabis* addicts per million people.

In analysing the reasons for the

increase in drug-taking, world-wide, the OHE report says that in America, for example, two types of opiate subcultures have been identified. Firstly, there are the urban slum dwelling groups living in extreme poverty, which are associated with the development of unstable family relationships, broken homes, insecurity and mistrust of law and order. In such unfavourable situations the high delinquency rate, the formation of street gangs and the ready availability of illegal drugs all add to increased susceptibility. Secondly, there are the "avant garde" and "beatnik" groups who are not economically or culturally deprived but who feel the

need to protest, to express resentment against the existing society.

Prof. Francis Camps, Professor of Forensic Medicine at London University, has spoken out against "permissives" who misrepresent the police in tackling drug-taking, and who push for legalising the so-called "soft drugs". One of these, LSD, was the most dangerous of the lot, said the Professor. For LSD can cause permanent psychological changes and the users may produce thalidomide-type deformed children.

Camps said that drug taking is sheer selfishness. He said that basically the answer was a question of self-discipline.

The week elsewhere

DOLLAR STANDS FIRM

WASHINGTON—In spite of the massive assault on the dollar, economists and authorities here predict that speculators do not hold sufficient dollar reserves to make exhaustive purchases of US gold. They expect that the demand for gold will fizzle out after two months, without draining more than 200 million dollars from the American stockpile of 12,900 million dollars. Despite French denials that they were engaged in any attempt to force devaluation of the dollar it is noted that one third of the 10,000 million dollar loss of American gold during the last ten years has been a result of French purchases. Though the United States is required by law to retain 10,000 million dollars in gold to cover some 40,000 million dollars of federal reserve currency the Federal

Reserve Board has discretionary authority under the law to use all the 10,000 million dollars if necessary to meet any international monetary emergency.

Meanwhile, in Frankfurt, the governors of seven central banks, members of the "gold pool", have announced that they hold enough gold to safeguard the dollar and world currency arrangements.

FRANCE BACKS PEKING

NEW YORK—France has renewed her strong support for the admission of Communist China to the United Nations. Although urging against admission in 1961, '62 and '63 when the issue was first placed on the UN Assembly agenda, France reversed its position after recognising Peking in 1964. This came as one of President de Gaulle's first diplomatic overtures to the Communist world.

Madagascar's Ambassador Lou's Rakotomalala challenged the justice of expelling nationalist China in favour of the Communist regime when Peking had never sought admission to the world body.

DISASTER IN PORTUGAL

LISBON—Over 250 were believed drowned and many hundreds more injured by flash floods which last Sunday hit Lisbon and surrounding areas. All road and rail traffic in and out of the capital was cut off and the number of casualties was expected to rise sharply.

The week in INDIA

NEW DELHI — The Union Cabinet recommended the imposition of President's rule in Haryana after considering the Governor's report that repeated defections in the State Legislature had paralysed administration.

CALCUTTA — The nine-month old United Front Ministry was dissolved by West Bengal Governor, Mr Dharma Vira, after the Bengal Chief Minister had refused to summon an early meeting of the Assembly on Governor's advice to test his Ministry's strength. The Governor has appointed Dr P. C. Ghosh as the new Chief Minister.

CHANDIGARH — Veteran Sikh leader Master Tara Singh died of a heart attack at the age of 82. His last rites were performed in the holy city of Amritsar.

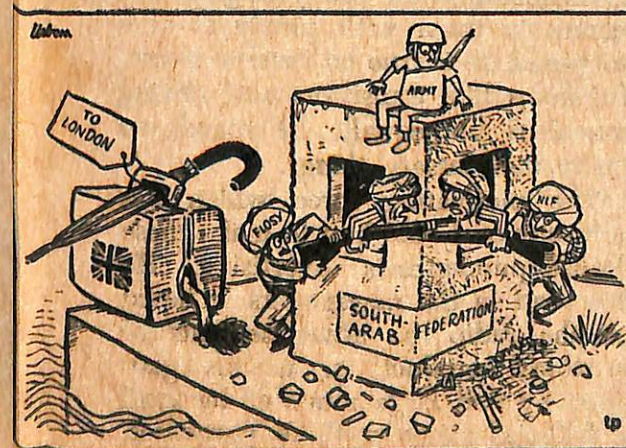
CHANDIGARH — Punjab Chief Minister Gurnam Singh tendered his resignation to the Governor when 17 legislators led by Mr Lachman Singh Gill left the governing United Front.

HYDERABAD — Panchayati Raj has come to a standstill in Andhra Pradesh for want of funds, according to Minister T. Ramaswamy. Against the annual grants of Rs 34 crores to the Panchayat Raj institutions, establishment charges and wages bill of school teachers came to Rs 45 crores.

BOMBAY — Maharishi Mahesh Yogi, founder of the Spiritual Regeneration Movement Foundation said transcendental meditation helps reduce the tensions of daily life. On his jet travelling he said: "The faster you travel, the sooner you are able to spread your message."

PATNA — The world's largest livestock fair opened at Sonopore, the confluence of the Ganga and the Gandak. It is the world's only animal mart where elephants are sold along with cows, bullocks, buffaloes, horses, camels and other livestock.

MADRAS — The devaluation of the Ceylon rupee has aggravated the unfavourable position in which Indian tea has already been placed, according to the Southern India Chamber of Commerce. "It can only be offset by total abolition of export duty on tea."



Independence celebrations have begun.

viewpoint

Does advertising benefit the consumer?

Raises demand and quality—lowers cost

First prize to Prithviraj N. R., Bangalore 10.

"ADVERTISING is the art of educating the consuming public, rousing their curiosity, and finally prompting them to purchase." Scientific advertisement as opposed to propaganda is advantageous to consumers and manufacturers. It is a link between the producer and the ultimate consumer.

1 ADVERTISING EDUCATES THE CONSUMER: Even a wise consumer cannot hope to know all about the great variety of goods. He can have an idea of relative usefulness of the competing products if properly advertised.

2 ADVERTISING PROMOTES CONFIDENCE IN QUALITY OF THE ADVERTISED PRODUCT: A well-planned advertising campaign appeals to natural instincts, and induces the consumer to possess the article. If he is satisfied, every subsequent advertisement tends to strengthen his convictions.

3 ADVERTISING WIDENS THE MARKET: Publicity in newspapers and magazines is more effective. Newspapers reach every nook and corner of the country. The media of radio, cinema, placards, wallposters, etc. help to remind the consumers constantly. Thus old customers as well as new buyers are persuaded to buy the products.

VIEWPOINT COMPETITION

* Should Parliament have a summer session in Bangalore?

Closing date: December 8

** Who is your man of the year 1967 and why?

Closing date: December 22

Prizes: Rs 25, Rs 15

Send entries of not more than 500 words to Viewpoint, HIMMAT, First Floor, 204, Bazargate St., Bombay-1.

4 ADVERTISING SIMPLIFIES THE RETAIL TRADE: The consumers are familiar with brands, trade marks and prices of the goods. Hence there is no need to convince the prospective buyer about the quality of the product. Since bargaining is unnecessary, much time is saved. The retail dealer can stock those goods likely to be in demand. His expenses are reduced.

5 IT HELPS THE PRODUCERS TO BUILD GOODWILL AND RE-

PUTATION: Barring a few black sheep, a vast majority of advertisers are honest.

6 IT LOWERS COST OF PRODUCTION: Advertising increases the demand for goods.

7 CONSUMERS GET GOODS AT CHEAP RATES: As a result of reduced cost of production, the goods become cheap.

Consumers are the real masters and their satisfaction is essential for success of an industry.

The purchasing power of the community is not static; so advertising expenditure is not a waste. It widens the market.

A social illness

Second prize to Gordon Sheerian, Madras 4.

DR ARNOLD TOYNBEE, the eminent British historian, views advertising as a social illness, a kind of cultural cancer which is infecting Western culture in an immoral manner. He views it as an unnecessary evil in a civilised world.

It is contradictory because it appeals to the satisfaction of desire instead of limiting it. Advertising creates a desire for a product which would otherwise be uninteresting to a consumer. It not only stimulates desire for a product but makes the weaker section of the population wish to acquire it by any means, legitimate or otherwise. The vicious circle continues and, all too soon, acquiring the product gives the consumer a status symbol. If the next door neighbour has acquired a sophisticated, well advertised washing machine, the wife cannot remain content until she acquires one, otherwise in her circle of friends, her status would go down.

How could advertising be considered beneficial to the consumer, when it makes the consumer want more and more of the various products so enchantingly advertised? Advertising creates a desire for material goods and engenders in the consumer a pride of possession and the pursuit of pleasure.

We become puppets on a string pulled by the unseen hand of the advertiser. The consumer is subconsciously led to buy a product which is in the film, radio or the newspapers.

In an affluent society advertising may have a limited role to play, but for a poor country like India, it is a Machiavellian monster trying to corrode our way of life and creating desires which our economy cannot sustain.

We are all looking forward with great expectations to a bumper crop this year. After all these lean years, the farmer can look forward to some real surplus both in food and in cash. But what part can advertising play in this context? The evil in advertising is manifest when the young farmer comes to town with plenty of cash to spend. It is true he invests in useful items like transistors and sewing machines but equally he spends on many unnecessary things.

The motivating force which has subconsciously led him to make these foolish purchases is advertising. He has read in the newspapers or heard on the radio the advertisements of unethical products or useless gadgets. By and large much of his cash is frittered away in these purchases.

Could one honestly say that advertising benefits the consumer?

"Russia is so hungry" says Svetlana

TWENTY LETTERS TO A FRIEND, by Svetlana Alliluyeva, Hutchinson of London; pp 246; price 30 sh.

HERE is a book with hope for humanity. That the daughter of Joseph Stalin could emerge so free of bitterness is astonishing; that she loved her father in spite of everything shows the human spirit at its best.

Twenty Letters to a Friend, by Svetlana Alliluyeva, was written in 1963, four years before she fled first to India and eventually to America. It is a personal memoir not only of her father and her family, but also of the leaders of Russia. They are seen through the eyes of a woman who likes people.

Svetlana Alliluyeva's outstanding characteristic is her warm-heartedness. It is to be hoped that the hazardous materialism of the West will not destroy her spirit, which has survived and blossomed in the rocky soil of the dialectical materialism of the East. Will Svetlana find outside the Iron Curtain that "New Man" whom her mother had thought to find in Josef Stalin? Svetlana attributes her mother's suicide to disillusion when she discovered the truth about her husband.

Her mother is pictured as a sensitive, intelligent and idealistic revolutionary, whose honest approach could not live with the realities of Stalin's human nature. Perhaps Svetlana idealises her a little and romanticises the memories of a six-year-old child.

On the other hand her affection for her father endured beyond his harsh treatment of her. Although she constantly blames Beria for Stalin's callousness towards his relatives and old comrades, I think she is unconsciously seeking to excuse one who loved her and whom she loved. She says Stalin turned against people when told by Beria that they had "confessed" to various crimes, but that Stalin didn't realise that people could be made to confess to anything in the cellars of the secret police. This I find hard to believe. Stalin got to the top because he was as ruthless as the next man, and Svetlana herself tells of his sadistic

baiting of his son, Yakov, who tried to shoot himself and failed.

Yakov, says his half-sister, had a "scrupulous, honourable, incorruptible approach to life". Was it these qualities which touched his father's conscience on the raw and made his behaviour so hateful? Stalin's mother had wanted him to become a priest. Perhaps she knew he had a conscience.

Yet one cannot help feeling sorry for the lonely man who was supreme head of a powerful country, idolised and feared by millions all over the world, but who did not even have a doctor when he was old and ill, because the only one he trusted was in prison.

It was Stalin's mother's sturdy faith that helped her grand-daughter to a belief in God. "How could I have stood by her grave, so peaceful and still, thinking about her life, without my thoughts turning to God, in whom she believed so devoutly?" This faith has developed interesting attitudes in her. "We are all responsible for everything that happened," she writes after explaining that she has not the right to criticise the notes in other people's eyes, knowing the

BOOKS

beam in her own. This is an idea that might bear much fruit if it were taken seriously in countries other than Russia too.

"Russia," she writes in her introduction, "is so hungry for a word of wisdom and longs for new words and deeds." And Russia has been done a service by this honest and humble book which portrays people who are at the same time lovable and hate-filled, kind and callous, true and false. And in the last letter comes the certainty, "The Good always wins out. The Good triumphs over everything, though it frequently happens too late—not before the very best people have perished unjustly, senselessly, without rhyme or reason."

Svetlana Alliluyeva may just be in time.

S. W.

NEXT WEEK: We review a biography of Mrs Vijayalaxmi Pandit—"A Lamp For India".

Danh Dong outwits the Viet Cong

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT IN SAIGON

HIS FATHER had been a mild, inoffensive farmer, but the Communists killed him. Now the 14-year-old Vietnamese boy, Danh Dong, has started his own business with reward money he received for turning in a submachine gun he took from the Viet Cong. In the Mekong Delta 200 kilometres south-west of Saigon, he is operating his own water taxi service, using a motorboat he also "liberated" from the enemy.

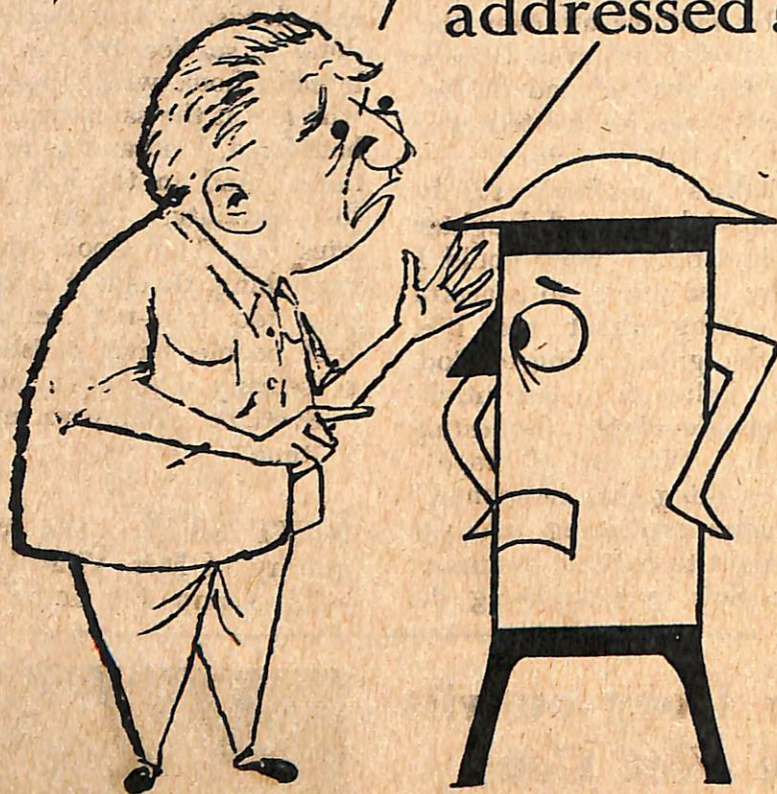
Dong and his father and mother, Khmer peasants of Cambodian descent, had been wresting a poor living from rented land in a Viet Cong-occupied area of Kien Giang province. No one knows why Dong's father was singled out for liquidation but they killed him one night to spread terror and thus make it easier to control the people.

continued on next page



At the tiller of the outboard motorboat he "liberated" from the Communist, Danh Dong acts as chauffeur for the District Chief Kien Tan, Major Pham Van Chinh.

No reply to my letter yet!
Has it gone astray?
Was it properly addressed?



Millions of letters are posted every day but many are not properly addressed. A little care in writing the address goes a long way in speeding up the mail and taking letters to your dear ones expeditiously. When you address your letter fully and clearly, as below, you assure that it will reach the addressee quickly. Remember to add the zone number too.



Shri A.P. Malhotra,
Architect,
20-C, Green Park,
NEW DELHI-16.

INDIAN POSTS & TELEGRAPHS

davp 67/104

DANH DONG—from page 13

Dong and his mother fled to the Government-held village of Mong Tho in Kien Tan district. In February 1967 Dong found work with formerly landless settlers who had been given land and government assistance to build the Tan Loi "New Life Hamlet".

For three months Dong worked in Tan Loi, and as he did he began to acquire a sense of pride in being a citizen of the Republic of Vietnam.

When his job ended at the Tan Loi hamlet, Dong heard there was work in Kien Tan district near the end of Canal Eight. It was a contested area, garrisoned neither by the Viet Cong nor the Government, but irregularly patrolled by both. Dong left his mother in Mong Tho where she would be safe. He made his way to the end of Canal Eight, and there he got a job as buffalo boy tending a hamlet's herds. For a few piasters he rented a room in a private house; the room was unused at the time because the owner, a Viet Cong squad leader, was away fighting with his guerrilla unit.

One night a motorised sampan full of Viet Cong guerrillas tied up in the canal near the hamlet. Among them was the VC squad leader whose room Dong was using. The burly guerrilla motioned for Dong to stay put, and went into another room. But he left his M-3 submachine gun and two loaded clips of ammunition in the room where Dong lay sleepless.

As he lay there Dong eyed the weapon propped in the corner, dimly lit by glowing coals from the kitchen fire. At 2 am Dong crept from his bedroll, snatched the gun and slipped out of the house. Along the canal bank he spotted the Viet Cong sampan. He pushed it 100 metres down the canal, then started the outboard motor.

Unfamiliar with the canal system, Dong was lost by sunrise. He ran out of petrol, and found himself in a Viet Cong-infested part of Kien An district. He had no money, but on showing his submachine gun and telling his tale to a sympathetic merchant he was given enough gas to resume his journey.

Thirteen hours after fleeing the hamlet at Canal Eight, Dong reached

continued on next page

HIMMAT, December 1, 1967

How to raise rice production five-fold—Japanese expert

"USING ONE PART of the Japanese cultivation method only is like drinking sake and calling it the whole Japanese way of life!" The two experts were at pains to explain to HIMMAT's correspondent that successful application of Japanese rice-growing methods required a careful combination of several essential factors.



Project leader
Mr Sueji Ota

Indo-Japanese Agricultural Demonstration Farm at Khopoli on the Bombay-Poona road.

Mr Ota, 55, has spent 30 years in the government agriculture service of his country. Till he came to India two-and-a-half years ago he was Director of an Agriculture Training Institute near Tokyo. His wife is with him in Khopoli; their three children in college in Japan.

"I enjoy working on the land myself," says Ota. "In Japan I was always working with my students. Here I'm concerned with planning, and receiving guests."

Weak as a youth, Ota took up agriculture for his health. "Farm labour makes men healthy, holy and happy," he says with a chuckle.

Indians learn Japanese methods

The idea behind the Demonstration Farm is simple. Japanese rice cultivators produce about 2000 kilograms per acre. The Indian average is 550 kilos per acre. Japanese plots, like Indian, are small. So to demonstrate Japanese methods to Indian farmers, demonstration farms have been set up in eight States. The Japanese Government provides project leaders, technicians and machinery.

During his first year at Khopoli, Ota tried out different varieties of rice and studied the soil conditions.

HIMMAT, December 1, 1967

His aim was to find the method of rice-growing best suited to the area. He explained how maximum results depend on care being given to each of three factors: soil conditions, variety of seed, and cultivation methods e.g. fertilisers, irrigation, plant protection.

In India, he feels, not enough attention is yet paid to the most basic point of all—correct preparation of the soil. Paddy fields at Khopoli were too shallow; heavy rains carried off the fertile top soil. Ota and Patil enlarged and deepened the fields, which had to be not just roughly level, but "table-top flat". Then they constructed systematic drainage and irrigation channels, applied manure, fertilisers and weed and pest control techniques.



Farm manager
Mr B. B. Patil

Are local farmers taking up these methods?

"So far only some farmers follow all our methods. Others follow some points," said Patil.

Why don't they all follow these more productive methods immediately?

"First, lack of money—capital is needed to level land, make irrigation channels and so on," said Ota.

"Second, lack of fertilisers. These are not always available in sufficient quantities at the right time.

"Third, lack of knowledge. Even though the Government supplies high-yield varieties, farmers don't get the best from them because they don't know enough about their weak points. For instance they are susceptible to diseases like bacterial blight."

Can your methods be applied successfully anywhere?

"Yes, provided the basic principles

The result, using new varieties of rice like Taichung Native-1 and Formosa-S3, is that this summer's yield of transplanted rice was 3097 kilos per acre—more than five times the local average of 600 kilos per acre.

ON THE Spot
HIMMAT meets people

are followed. There is no set rule. You have to adapt to conditions on each farm and even each field. Even using the old varieties or rice we can raise production."

Patil and Ota pointed out that Indian rice varieties were among the world's best for quality of taste. But for raising production they were inferior to coarser foreign strains. Quality had to be sacrificed for quantity.

What single factor can do most to increase production?

"Irrigation," replied Patil, a graduate of Poona Agriculture College. "With an assured water supply all the other inputs can easily be used."

"Some foreigners say Indians will never work," said Ota. "But that is not my observation. Farmers here are not so different from in Japan. If a farmer can get enough profit, he'll work from early morning till late at night. There is enough knowledge in this country—if applied—easily to increase production."

A. de L. F.

DANH DONG—from page 14

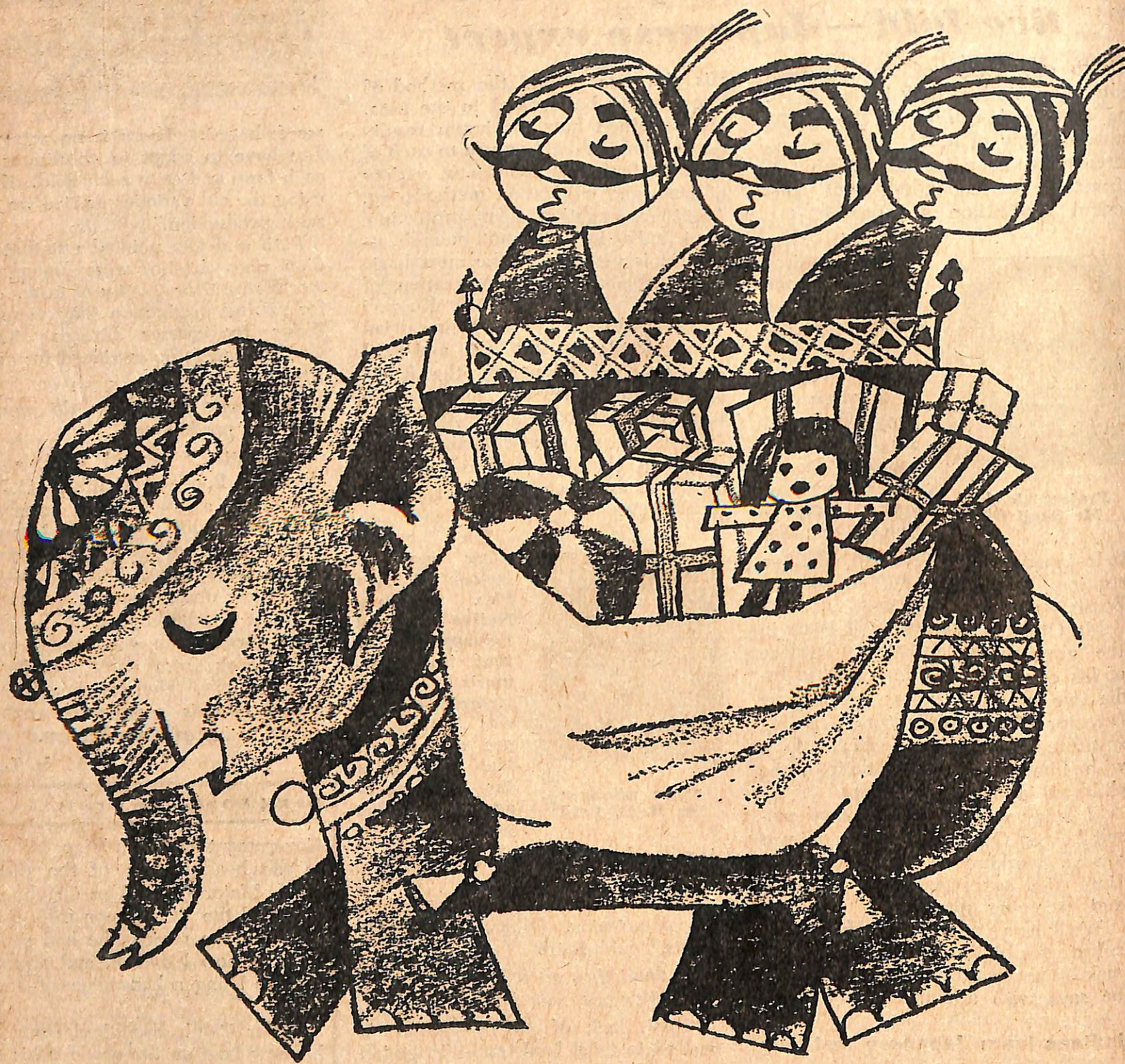
Government-held Tan Hiep. He went to the headquarters of the district chief, Major Pham Van Chinh, who accepted the VC weapon from Dong, told him the sampan he had captured was now his own, and arranged to give Dong a handsome reward in cash.

Major Chinh also hired Dong and his new boat on the spot for his official transportation. From this beginning Dong branched out, and now is a favourite water taxi operator for the people of Tan Hiep.

AIRMAIL SUBSCRIPTIONS

The following increases in airmail subscriptions are announced, due to devaluation:

U. K.	from £ 3.5.0 to £ 3.15.0
Denmark	from £ 5.0.0 to £ 6.0.0
New Zealand	from £ 5.15.0 to £ 6.15.0
Ireland	from £ 4.0.0 to £ 4.15.0



we three kings of orient are
bearing gifts we traverse afar
christmas boeing, homeward going
following yonder star

Children's Christmas Special
December 1967—January 1968

AIR-INDIA
IN ASSOCIATION WITH B.O.A.C. AND QANTAS

FILMS

“Up the down staircase”

EROS, BOMBAY

DIRECTOR Robert Mulligan has taken what could have been a dreary social study and exploded it into a raw and boisterous story of real life. With little help from big-name stars or spectacular settings he has reminded us of the power of good documentary film making. The camera follows fledgling



The first mistake the young teacher (Sandy Dennis) made was to walk into her new school. The second was to fall in love with it.

schoolteacher Sylvia Barrett (Academy Award winner Sandy Dennis) along the back streets of Harlem to her first classroom job. The rough world of uncontrollable kids proves a more disturbing academic challenge than she had expected.

Fortunately, newcomer Barrett doesn't heed the sour advice of the old stagers and sets about trying "to get through" to her students. While everyone else goes along with the

AI-6587



herd, Sylvia Barrett ventures up the down staircase. In the end, despite red tape and sneers, she succeeds. But not before a suicide and other tragedies nearly force her to give up.

The story needs more pace and I expected Sandy Dennis to bring more light and shade into her portrayal of the helpless young teacher who proves not so helpless. But the student actors—hand-picked amateurs from New York schools—add an authenticity which saves this Warner Bros film from studio unreality.

The success of author Bel Kaufman, herself a teacher, underlines how little the exciting world of education is explored by writers and film makers. And yet nothing is more sure to shape tomorrow.

“Hondo and the Apaches”

METRO, BOMBAY

TAKE ONE lean he-man who can fire a rifle from the hip with one hand, and a faithful horse who never falters (except under director's orders), a Marshal and two dozen Beverley Hills "Indians", stir in a renegade wanted for murder and a charming backwoods matron in distress, add a pinch of salt and you have the sure-fire recipe for a Hollywood western.



Hondo Lane (Ralph Taeger), described as "half panther and half Apache", has been pardoned for murder on condition he will negotiate a peace with Apache Chief Vittoro (Michael Pate) on behalf of the Government. Vittoro happens to be the father of the Indian girl whom Hondo married.

Ambushed by Apaches, Hondo is saved from a gruesome death by the sudden appearance of father-in-law Vittoro whose "ughs" and "hows" calm the bloodthirsty braves. Vittoro agrees to meet the local Cavalry colonel for a pow-wow. He keeps his word but not before a rebel gang of his younger scalpers put a few more notches on their tomahawks.

Fortunately, westerns don't require much in the way of script or actors. Because of this you will probably enjoy "Hondo" as much as I did.

AND DON'T MISS the supporting "Poet's Journey". It is a superb 25-minute documentary on Senegal and

LEFT: Hondo (Ralph Taeger) comes out on top.

President Senghor's visit to the United States. Rarely have I enjoyed the colour, photography and commentary of a film as I did this one. Senegal's poet-President provides an interesting study, and snatches of his poetry provide haunting descriptions of the people and landscape of this West African nation.

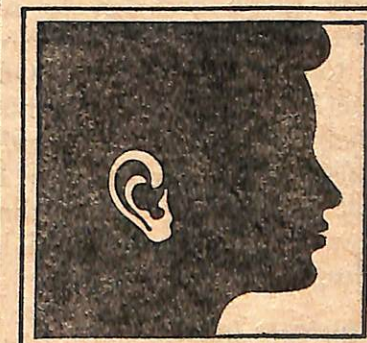


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Can Parliamentary life be ordered with dignity?

By DURGA DASS KHANNA, Chairman, Punjab Legislative Council

My spontaneous answer to the question posed in the heading would be largely in the negative. First because different people have different notions of what constitutes dignity and the lack of it. Secondly, in the context of the extreme revolutionary or counter-revolutionary concepts which have influenced men, it seems more rational to exclude the possibility of making the human mind work to order.

I have come across a leader of renown who sacrificed in the cause of freedom. He was pleased to suggest that being a Chairman of the Legislative Council I should cease to think in terms of dignity and decorum of the House. If this view were to prevail, it is bound to lead to great disorder in the House and land the Presiding Officer also in a most embarrassing situation. If quite a number of Members of a House begin to make all kinds of allegations against persons in high authority whether holding ministerial offices or not, and the Presiding Officer is of the opinion that there is no occasion to make the same, then according to the view referred to above, a Presiding Officer would be left with no option but to watch helplessly Members conducting themselves in any manner they like. If it is going to be like that, I wonder why any House should have a Presiding Officer at all!

Unscrupulous men

There is yet another difficulty. A class of people devoted to certain political and social ideologies has exploited parliamentary institutions with the object of mounting to political power and then suppressing them completely. The more liberal a parliamentary constitution in a country is, the more it is liable to be used by unscrupulous men. The way Hitler used the famous Weimar Constitution to go up the ladder of political power in his country and then smother it completely, is well known. A somewhat similar phenomenon took place in some States of Eastern Europe. This process is in full swing in at least one of the States of our own country at present.

All the same, it would be possible to help relate parliamentary life with some dignity if:

- 1 There is a politically conscious electorate determined to return only such people to parliamentary institutions as they have faith in and as may be depended upon for primary loyalties to their respective parties;
- 2 Political parties, whatever their ideologies, policies or programmes also do their duty and put up candidates at the time of elections who are not only educated and experienced in the affairs of the country and their constituencies but are also gentlemen of known integrity, reputation and scruples;
- 3 Well-established parliamentary conventions are not wantonly flouted either within or without Legislatures and there is a vigilant public opinion fostered by the Press to censure mercilessly and look down upon malpractices and undignified behaviour of the members;
- 4 All Houses of Legislature adopt and enforce a minimum Code of Conduct for their members;
- 5 Procedure of recall of members or their dismemberment in extreme cases is provided for by law;
- 6 Presiding Officers conduct the proceedings of their Houses with strict impartiality, dignity and decorum; and
- 7 Executive Government does not interfere in the working of parliamentary institutions in any shape or form.

I am proud to say that so far as the Punjab Vidhan Parishad (Legislative Council) is concerned, there has never been any serious problem of conducting its proceedings with due dignity and decorum. The level of debate is also generally of a very high order and the scanning of all legislative measures most searching and profitable. It is a matter of tribute to the calibre of honourable Members of this House that when-

ever any Bill is sent back to the Lower House with however far-reaching amendments and modifications, the same has been always accepted so far without changing even a comma.

As a Presiding Officer, though I have not severed my connection with the Party which sponsored me into this Chair, on all crucial questions which crop up in the House, I try to rule on the merits of the case irrespective of the party or individual raising it. The result has been that even on matters in which the Government of the day takes a stand inconsistent with well-settled parliamentary conventions or against the dignity of the House, all sections of the House have stood together and helped me to maintain the prestige of the House as a whole. I might add that we are the only House or Legislature in the country which has adopted a Code of Conduct for our Members and with the exception of the Parliament we are the only House which has a High Level Committee which probes into the working of public undertakings.

MAN OF THE YEAR

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Readers' preferences along with HIMMAT's own selection will be published on December 29.

PALESTINE—from page 6

no right whatsoever to dispose of Palestine and the Palestinians; that the "existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine" constituted ninety per cent of the entire population; and that the declaration accorded this ninety per cent civil and religious rights *but no political rights*. All this was done against the background of the principle of political self-determination, enunciated by Woodrow Wilson and accepted by Britain and her wartime allies.

The period between the end of the First World War and the beginning of the Second saw Arab resistance ruthlessly crushed by the British, who held the country as a Class-A mandate on behalf of the League of Nations. Instead of giving the country political tutelage toward self-government, the British, in league with Zionism, opened the country to Jewish immigration, jailed or banished Arab leadership, and proceeded to "place the country under economic and political conditions which will facilitate the creation of the national home for the Jewish people".

The rise of Hitler and his diabolical pogroms against Jews and non-Jews increased the pressure for immigration to Palestine. The exigencies of the Second World War placed a lid on almost all political activity in Palestine. The War, too, saw the transfer of the centre of Zionist activity from the Continent to the United States. It also saw a radical shift in Zionist tactics. They no longer sought co-operation with the Palestine Arabs, but lobbied for reconstituting Palestine into a Jewish State.

Problem transferred

At the end of the War, Britain, exhausted both physically and morally, abandoned the mandate over Palestine and threw the whole problem into the lap of the newly created United Nations. It proceeded to recommend the partition of Palestine in a manner designed to rob the Palestine Arabs of their land, property, and homes in order to rehabilitate the victims of European fanaticism, and more particularly the victims of Hitler's diabolical racism. In 1947, when the partition was railroaded through the United Nations, the Arabs formed 66 per cent of the

population and the Zionists 33 per cent. Nevertheless, the United Nations allotted to the Arabs 43 per cent of the land and to the Zionists 57 per cent.

That the victims of European fanaticism should be redressed is elementary and should be done, though not at the expense of a people who had nothing to do with those European crimes. And herein lies the real issue: dispossessing the Palestine Arabs in order to rehabilitate the victims of European crimes.

Indeed, the Zionists may succeed in carving an empire from the Euphrates to the Nile, but anti-Semitism will continue to plague them. Anti-Semitism can be made to disappear only when Zionists repair to the teachings of Judaism itself: "To do justly, to love mercy, and to live humbly with Thy God."

Pope Paul on India

In the new book "Dialogues avec Paul IV", author Jean Guittou quotes Pope Paul as follows:

"THE JOURNEY to India has been for me the opening up of an unknown world. I saw, like in the Apocalypse, an endless multitude giving an enormous welcome. In those thousands of faces I read something stronger than curiosity, an unexpected feeling of brotherhood. India is a spiritual land. They have by nature an understanding of the Christian virtues. I said to myself that if one day there could be a country where the Beatitudes would be lived, not only by an elite, but by the whole immense mass of the people, that country is India. Who, more than the Indians, understand in their hearts "The Poor in Spirit"? What is more Hindu than "meekness", so widespread there that you read it in their faces?—in their movements and in their conversation? What is closer to the spirit of India than peace, mercy, purity of heart, or the faithful self-sacrifice they make in the pursuit of goodness? We cannot imagine what would happen if all this potential power, all that exists in their heart, and, I repeat, in their aspirations, in the great qualities of this people, were suddenly to appear in the full light of day."

This India

NO HUMBUB

THE OTHER MORNING I visited with friends from India and some other countries the homes of five workers in the heart and heat of Bombay. They work in a metal factory, and were from Muslim, Hindu and Catholic backgrounds.

Moving through winding, twisting lanes and alleys overcrowded with people, led through dark, uneven passages and stairs, we squeezed into small rooms where up to twenty people stay. Each place was beautifully clean, brightly polished brass vessels lining the shelves in a row, and pictures of gods and goddesses hanging on the walls.

In one street 10,000 people lived. Most of them were uneducated, women rarely went out of their homes, and every family had seen and suffered misfortune and death. Their hearts were big, their welcome warm and their interest in the world keen and alive. Their simplicity and soundness was expressed in the philosophy that the real battle in India is between good and bad. "We are really interested in changing India," some said, nodding their heads vigorously.

A 72-year-old Muslim lady lives in a room (8' x 8'). Many of her family of 18, including sons, daughters-in-law, daughters, grandchildren, sleep on the pavement outside. She says she has not left her building for years. Her arms resting meaningfully on her hips, she exclaimed, "I know everything that happens in this house. My word is law. Everyone here must obey me."

When a German lady related her experience of her apology to her mother for her bitterness towards her, the old lady's retort was immediate: "Please explain the full implications of this to my sons." The three sons grinned knowingly and remarked that they had never known their mother to say sorry.

These people are the real India, minus cynicism and humbug, with their hopes, longings, dreams and prayers that must be fulfilled.

Neerja Chowdhury

SPORT

National game?

NOT infrequently Indian sportsmen at home or abroad are asked by other nationals: "What is your national sport?" The answers they get are neither uniform nor convincing, because we have yet to decide the point.

We would like hockey to be our national game because that has brought us the world championship. Football, on the other hand, is far more popular. Cricket attracts a vast following when we engage in international matches. But these games are comparatively recent importations and so are apt to face the same opposition as English for a national language. And their sphere of influence is limited.

Of indigenous games wrestling (Indian style) has a strong claim because it has been popular from time immemorial and is fairly well-spread in the country. With the more sophisticated and competitively useful international style steadily making leeway, the home product is losing ground. Still, wrestling in its broadest sense can fill the bill as our national sport.

An alternative would be athletics, which can compete with wrestling both in tradition and wide participation, has the advantage of being a pastime in which there is no risk of personal injury, and needs no opponent for routine exercise and training.

Whatever game it is, the naming of one as India's national sport will be welcome. Perhaps the august All-India Council of Sports, when it can spare some time from its preoccupation with awards and grants, will bring to bear its wisdom and experience to pick India's national sport and give it the importance and backing it deserves.

Athletes neglected

THE Indian Olympic Association having set the qualifying mark high for selection of athletes for next year's Olympic Games in Mexico, every candidate is straining his utmost this season to make the grade. Official encouragement, however, does not seem to be keeping pace with their efforts, judging from the sad tale from Karnal (Haryana) where the All-India Inter-zone meet was held recently. Neither the president nor the secretary of the Athletic Federation was present to see the Asian champions and Olympic hopefuls perform.

Kripal Singh who beat the national marks for 5000 & 10,000 metres and Praveen Kumar who hurled the discus to a record distance could not have been happy over the neglect; and it is not surprising that our champion Bhim Singh was content with just winning the high jump. One does hope that greater interest will be taken by officials in this sport.

Salute to Hunte

THOUGH the West Indies are the only cricket team against whom India

have yet to score a Test victory, no visiting band of sportsmen are more popular in this country than the Caribbeans. In the hallowed circle of their greats, well-known and well-respected here is Conrad Hunte, who is fresh in the minds of millions as the only visiting batsman to score a century when the West Indies toured India at the end of last year.

Even if he was not a tall scorer, Hunte's was the most coveted wicket in the last nine years because as opener he invariably laid the foundation for a solid innings ever since he made his Test debut in 1958 with a splendid 142 against Pakistan at Bridgetown. He went on with a personal 260 to share a second-wicket record of 446 with Gary Sobers in his third match in which Sobers set the individual Test record of 365 not out. With him at one end his team-mates considered themselves free to go for the bowling regardless of risks.

Hunte's abrupt retirement, therefore, comes as a shock to his innumerable admirers in India, especially when he had shown peak form in the recent series, won by the tourists 2-0. As vice-captain to Sobers, Hunte had been an excellent public relations officer to the world champion team—ever approachable and always helpful.

His withdrawal from big cricket, because of an injured knee, will set West Indies a serious problem of finding a reliable opener. However, cricket's loss will be Moral Re-Armament's gain, as Mr Hunte (35) intends to devote his full time to the movement. Sporting India wishes him all success.

A bad start

THE Indian cricket team, who had suffered badly through injuries during the summer tour of England, appear to have got off on the wrong foot again in Australia. Skipper Pataudi sustained a painful torn hamstring muscle in the opening first-class match and is out of the game for some days. This may be a serious blow to the tourists who greatly need his leadership, batting and fielding to keep up their morale, particularly after the inauspicious start against West Australia at Perth where neither the bowling nor the batting came up to expectations. Here's wishing Pat and the team a speedy recovery.

● **topscorer**

This was a Life

SIR FRANK WORRELL 1924—1967

IN 1960 the newly-appointed Captain of the West Indies Cricket Team summoned his team mates. He told them that they were great players but they were individualists. To win and play well they needed teamwork. The now famous 1960-61 series with Australia, which included the famous tie at Brisbane, raised cricket to such heights that the press reported, "Cricket has been reborn."

Captaining the side against England in 1963, he stated clearly that their purpose was not merely to win but to be re-invited to play before the next scheduled 1970 tour. They won the rubber 3-1 and also returned to play and win again in 1966.

Sir Frank Worrell was born on August 1, 1924, and was an outstanding player from boyhood. He was never coached and rarely practised, but yet was a leading figure in the remarkable upsurge of Barbadian cricket in the 1940's. Chosen to play for Barbados at 18, while still at school, he established himself as a batsman, although known earlier for bowling. Next year he established a world record for a fourth wicket stand by making 308 not out in an unfinished partnership of 502 with Goddard. He broke this record two years later with an unbroken 574 against Trinidad, with Walcott.

It was from Jamaica and not Barbados that he earned his test place against England. His success led him to be a league professional.

When the West Indies won the first test against England in 1950, Worrell headed the batting averages (89.83). He participated in all test matches of the 1950's except for their tour of India in 1958.

On retirement from cricket he was appointed as Warden of the West Indies University and was made a Senator. In 1964 he was knighted.

In 51 test matches, this remarkable man scored 3860 runs at an average of 49.48 and took 69 wickets at 38.37.

His early death in 1967 of leukemia deprived the world of a great cricketer and a great gentleman.

V.Y.

DEVALUATION DISAPPOINTS

IN the case of the devaluation of the rupee, there is little doubt that it has not returned the expected dividend. The anticipated fillip to our exports which it was expected to provide has not yet materialised—while, in some cases, exports have actually declined. This is because no resolute attempt has been made to cure the nation's economy of the ills which plague it. The British, who turned to devaluation only as a last resort, may yet demonstrate in an all-out patriotic effort that with firmness and the determination to make sacrifices, devaluation can deliver the goods.

T. S. PRASAD, Mysore

INDIA'S ADDITIONAL BURDEN

OUR NEWSPAPERS CARRY conflicting reports regarding the possible nationalisation of general insurance in India. I hope for India's sake that this project will be indefinitely postponed.

I happen to have had many contacts with Government-owned insurance institutions, as well as private insurance. Although one cannot help admiring, in many cases, the skill and devotion of the officials concerned, I am deeply convinced that nationalised insurance is essentially a question of taking risks. Government Officials are, very naturally, trained not to take risks.

The consequence of this is that insurance by Government bodies is slow, inefficient and costly. The published accounts a few years ago of one such body, in a country with which I am familiar, can be summarised as follows:—

Claims paid	—	40% of premiums.
Expenses	—	15% of premiums.
Profits	—	45% of premiums.

Whatever this is, it is not insurance as the world knows it. Why should India, which has enough burdens, have to carry this additional one, affecting every industry and business and many individuals?

I write as one with over 40 years' experience of insurance and as one who knows and loves India.

Incidentally, in the type of insurance with which I am engaged I do not stand to lose in business by nationalisation of general insurance.

N. F. LEDWITH, London, UK

OPEN OR BLACK MARKET?

ON ONE HAND the sugar quota of card-holders is being reduced from 700 grams to 500 grams, and on the other hand the Central Government has released 100,000 tons of sugar for the open market. Thus the card-holders are forced to buy their requirements of sugar from the open market only.

At present the controlled price of sugar is Rs 1.50 per kg. If the press reports are correct the price of sugar in the open market will be between Rs 5 to Rs 5.50 per kg. in which case the

Letters

Central Government has permitted sugar to be sold at 200 per cent profit. Nobody except the common people will be hit hard by the above plan of sugar decontrol.

It will be appreciated if those who urge others to hold the price-line practise the same sincerely.

K. RAMASWAMY, Bombay 25

EXPANSIONIST AIMS

THE RECENT CONFLICT in the Middle East proved again that the Soviet Union and international Communism are trying to exploit the situation for their own gain. They are influencing many circles in the area. Their dream of getting near the warm seas is being nearly fulfilled. The Israeli-Arab conflict has provided good means of getting nearer to this goal, which was aimed at even by old Tzarist Russia. This conflict must be ended before matters get worse. The Arabs have shown some willingness. Israel is more adamant. It is important that all understand that if they seek mere gains, these gains would be effaced by Communist tyranny.

How could the free world also accept and tolerate the fact that the Soviet Navy is now parading back and forth in the Mediterranean Sea, close to places which for centuries have been protected from Russian expansionism?

It is indeed a very serious situation that these conflicts of the post-war years have created. They endanger new areas in Asia and others in Africa and the Mediterranean basin.

We can only hope the US, Britain, France, as well as the other interested countries, have grasped the significance of these terrible possibilities. One should act while there is still time.

N. ETINOFF, Beirut



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Who is killing democracy?

by Rajmohan Gandhi

Bombay, November 27

MR S. K. PATIL is a seasoned, hardened politician. He breathes, lives, talks and quite likely dreams politics. A practical man, that's what he is called, and likes to be. Last Sunday in Ahmedabad he said that democracy is a fabric woven out of moral values, that politics now needs to be spiritualised and that in democracy the voice of God should prevail.

In the preceding week, governments fell and were replaced in Haryana, West Bengal and Punjab. Some shouted, "Democracy's murder!" "Black days!" But there were also many who felt that, at least in Bengal, the Governor's dismissal of the United Front Ministry was constitutional, courageous and, if anything, overdue.

There is no question that Indian democracy has been knocked down. Equally certain it is that without a revolutionary change in the country of the right sort it will soon be extinct. It is being murdered, but who are the murderers? What happened in Bengal?

Governor's right and duty

P. C. Ghosh, Food Minister in the United Front regime, and now Chief Minister, left the Front with 17 others. Simple arithmetic revealed that Congress plus Ghosh's group added up to more votes than the United Front. When Ajoy Mukherjee, Chief Minister of the Communist-controlled Cabinet, refused to summon the Legislature at an early date to test his Government's majority, despite attempts by the Governor to persuade him to do so, Dharma Vira had a democratic duty, as well as a constitutional right, to end the United Front Ministry and give the Ghosh-Congress alliance a chance.

When Ministers appeal for mob violence and threaten a bloodbath instead of testing their questioned majority in the Legislature, their removal cannot be regarded as unconstitutional or wrong.

People have been killed in Calcutta in the UF-sponsored violent agitation and the police action that followed. There is no doubt that had the police not acted many

more would have been killed. They are right who say that the choice before the new Government was police action or civil war.

Democracy has duties as well as rights — for everyone. It was the UF Government's right, since it had a majority, to rule, to occupy Government residences and offices and to enact and apply constitutional laws. It was the UF Ministry's duty to provide safety, peace and a progressing economy for the people. It gave none of these things. For nine months its main job seemed to be blaming and hating Congress, capitalists, landlords and the Central Government. It trained people in hate and violence.

Everyone is responsible

The Congress Party in Bengal had the right to oppose the UF Government. It also had the duty to be honest about why it failed earlier, to clean up corruptions and to end its internal jealousies.

Bengal's workers had and have the right fearlessly to fight for better wages and conditions. They also had the duty to put in a fair day's work for a fair day's wage. And they had no right to imprison management by force or physically attack them. Many of them failed in their duty.

Capitalists and managers had and have the right to conduct business. They also had the duty to care more for people than for profit. They failed in this duty.

The press had and has the right to expose injustice, tyranny and corruption. It also has the duty to print and publicise news that can unite individuals, classes and parties, news about people who are changing and becoming more responsible. The majority of the press failed in this duty.

One can go on, and talk about teachers, students, civil servants, professional people and Mr and Mrs Citizen. Even the children.

All of us have been murderers of Indian democracy. Any time any of us harps on his rights, forgets his duties and unfairly or exclusively blames another man, class or party, he sticks a knife in democracy's back.

Dharma Vira did his duty. He will have other duties, too, in the coming weeks and months. But his recent actions did not ravage democracy. They may have helped prolong its life.

There is so much hypocrisy and dishonesty in so many of us. Many Congress spokesmen attack Opposition parties for all this country's ills. They are thrilled that "non-Congress" Governments have been removed. They equate Congress rule with India's welfare. They know they are being dishonest in this, but they persist.

Shukla, the new leader of the minority Congress Party in Madhya Pradesh, vows that Congress will recapture power in this State. But will he vow to clean up Congress in his State and in every other State? As long as Congress leaders are more interested in posts and power than the country, their weight will be exerted towards democracy's death.

What will be Calcutta's battle?

Despite multiplying and glaring evidence of division, corruption, inefficiency and laziness in many non-Congress Governments, a number of non-Congressmen still seem to think that toppling the Indira Government at the Centre is the greatest goal they can fight for. They equate Congress's ouster with the nation's welfare.

Calcutta, and the entire Indian scene, is today a battleground. But we need to be sure that the right battle is fought. If it is merely a clash among greedy men, we shall soon bequeath to those who may still be living after the bloodbath a collection of ruins, bankruptcy, and dictatorship of right or left.

But if we fight the battle of responsibility versus shirking, of duty versus blame, for honesty and unselfishness, we will have a mighty story to tell the world.

How about a hartal against hate and gheraos for hard work? How about capitalists paying their taxes and putting workers and consumers before profit?

Leaders who have the guts to live and give such a revolution will find that our people will respond in a sacrificial spirit.

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The winner will be announced in the following issue. There is no limit to the number of entries you can make, but only one cross may be marked on each picture. The Editor's decision is final.

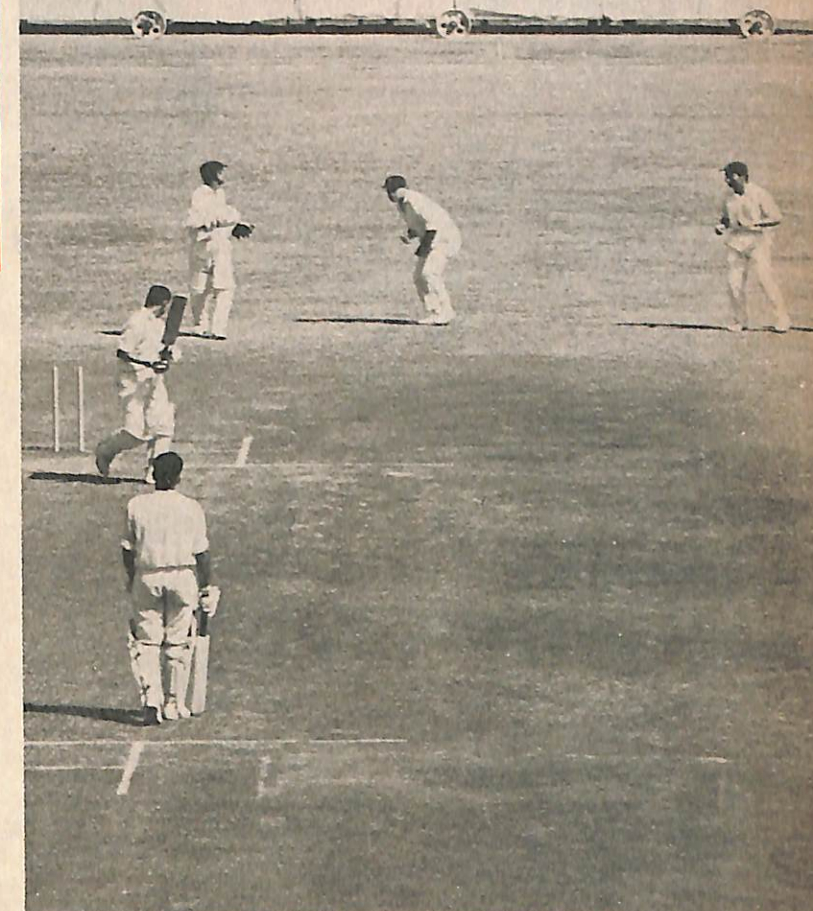
Nearest entry wins Rs. 25
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*Each week half the prize of Rs. 50 will be awarded to the nearest entry. The other half will be carried forward to a "Jackpot" to be won by the first competitor who marks EXACTLY the centre of the ball. This Jackpot Prize will accumulate by Rs. 25 per week until it is won.

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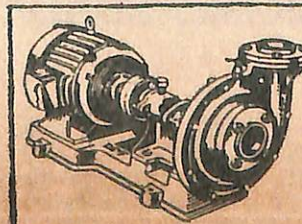
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MYSORE

MAHARASHTRA



Congress President elect Nijalingappa



PSP Chairman N.G. Goray

Will Sangli Congress be shifted ?

by ANTENNA

Writes against Samati's hate campaign

Exclusive p.8

LEANING ON THE SOVIETS p.22