



STRIPES TO TEASE. Tempting. Teasing. Stripes that flash. Sunbeam like. Swing- ing. Singing. Stripes that pulsate. Beat a flamboyant rhythm. Just imagine what would happen if a man like you wore stripes like these!

MAFATLAL GROUP
POPLINS AND SHIRTINGS
COTTON AND 'TERENE'/COTTON
2X2 'TERENE'/COTTON, PRINTED, TEBILIZED, MAFINISED AND STRETCH QUALITY



NEW SHORROCK (SHORROCK), Ahmedabad • NEW SHORROCK, Nadiad • STANDARD, Bombay • STANDARD (NEW CHINA), Bombay • STANDARD, Dewas • SASSOON, Bombay • SASSOON, (NEW UNION), Bombay • SURAT COTTON, Surat • MAFATLAL FINE, Navsari • MIHIR TEXTILES, Ahmedabad

LPE Aiyars M. 226

HIMMAT

WEEKLY 30p.

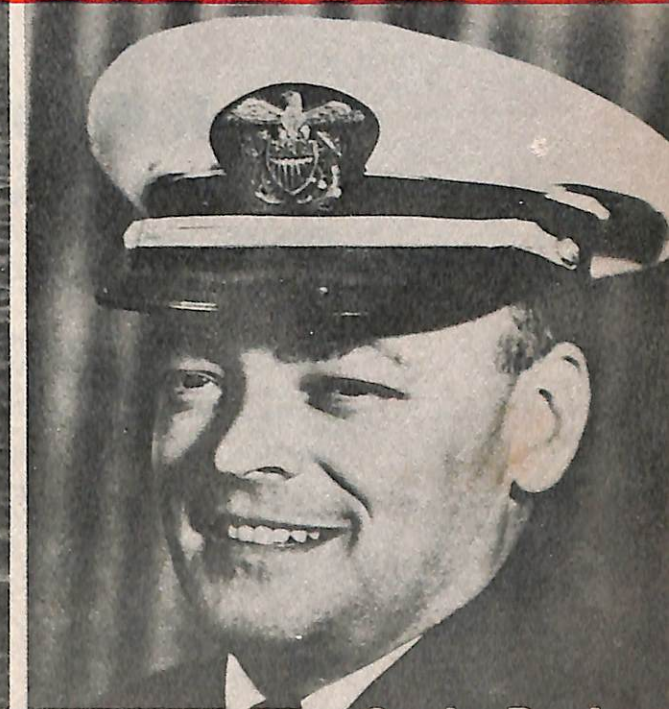
VOL 4 NO 15

ASIA'S VOICE

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 9, 1968



- * Editorial - 3
- * Tokyo report - 9
- * Rajmohan Gandhi - 26



USS Pueblo

Gmdr. Bucher

KOREA-VIETNAM CRISIS



US troops in Mekong Delta



Viet Cong bomb in Saigon Hotel

INDIA'S NEW ECONOMIC OVERLORD ?

G.E.C. and India's Developing Economy

Electricity is indispensable to industrialisation. A better example of this can hardly be found than the developments in India over the past decade and a half.

Since 1951, when our great cycle of five year plans was launched, electricity generated in India has grown from 1.8 million KW in 1951 to about 11 million KW in 1965—a 600 percent increase. As the pace of our industrialisation quickens and its scale enlarged, the figure is estimated to touch 40 million KW by 1975.

Since 1911, when India's first steel plant went into production marking our entry into the modern industrial age, G.E.C. has been playing a key role in providing integrated electrification service to our vital nation building projects. An instance of G.E.C.'s integrated electrification service is seen in the Indian Copper Corporation's establishment at Ghatsila. G.E.C. service covered every aspect of electrification.. from the study of the specific nature of the job, the making of the blue prints, the designing of the varied and complicated electrical equipment, to their installation and switching on.

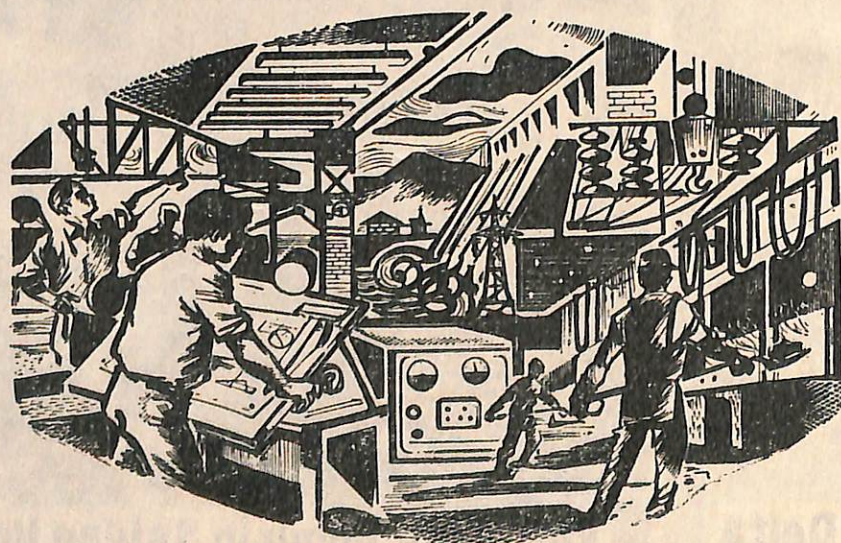
During the past few years, because of its vast know-how and experience of Indian conditions and its world-wide resources, G.E.C. has been called upon to provide integrated electrification service to vital and gigantic projects that are helping to change the face of India...projects that include the Bhakra-Nangal Dam in the Punjab and the Hirakud Dam in Orissa, the Steel Works at Durgapur and Defence establishments such as the Shell and Forge Plant at Kanpur.

Integrated electrification service is one example of how G.E.C. is playing its role in the development of the country's economy.



THE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY OF INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
CALCUTTA · NEW DELHI · KANPUR · PATNA · BOMBAY · NAGPUR · AHMEDABAD
MADRAS · SECUNDERABAD · BANGALORE · ERNAKULAM · COIMBATORE

TRADE MARK G.E.C. PERMITTED USER—THE GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY OF INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED



KALPANA.GEG.212

Editorials

Two battles for Vietnam

THE TOUGHEST BATTLE of the Vietnam war is now being waged. The Viet Cong's daring bid to capture Saigon and Hue has with difficulty been stalled by overwhelming US might. In one week the Americans and South Vietnamese lost about 2000 men killed. Viet Cong losses are said to be around 21,000. The Viet Cong and North Vietnamese are estimated to have many thousands more waiting to be thrown into the battle.

The lesson of last week is that military might alone can take a nation a certain distance but the real battle remains that for the wills of men — and purpose for which they live and give their lives. Men who think this battle can be postponed till final military victory fail their nations.

One South Vietnamese who took on this battle was

Major General Nguyen Duc Thang, former Minister for Revolutionary Development who became Vice Chief of Staff of the South Vietnamese Army. He led the "rural pacification programme" from its inception. General Thang left his job at his own request. *The New York Times* said he stepped aside because he had given up hope that the Government would take vigorous and prompt action to stem corruption, end nepotism, reward competence and set an austere responsible example of duty and dedication.

If men like General Thang resolve to fight the moral battle for their country, surely it is the duty of Washington to see that they have a fair chance. The struggle to build a clean society should go hand in hand with the battle to keep it free.

India's new economic overlord ?

WHEN the US-controlled World Bank pressed for rupee devaluation, squawks of anguish fluttered the doves of New Delhi: "Interference! Domination!" But Soviet Premier Kosygin's "advice" to planning chief D. R. Gadgil was received with not a murmur.

Kosygin told Professor Gadgil that India should press on with ambitious industrial programmes and Russia would buy the products. He promised additional Russian technical teams to help industrial development. *The Economic Times* reported: "There is no doubt

that the Soviet Premier's active interest would be a factor influencing the shape of not only the annual plan for 1968-69 but also India's Fourth Plan itself."

The New Delhi Establishment seems to entertain Russian overlordship in economic affairs as well as foreign policy. Yet in Russia itself, Mr Kosygin has introduced a pragmatic and more liberal approach to industry, the reverse of what he prescribes for India. His advice to Mr Gadgil reflects Russia's design to build a political and economic *Raj* in the sub-continent.

Between two worlds

ASIA IS BETWEEN two worlds, one passing, the other yet to be born. Washington, Moscow and Canberra are thinking of who will fill the power vacuum in Asia when the British withdraw. Kosygin made an air dash to India to persuade India and Pakistan to get together under Soviet auspices to prevent the growth of US influence in the Persian Gulf and South-East Asia.

In Vietnam the US will soon have to decide whether to invade North Vietnam or withdraw, according to Roger Hillsman, former US Assistant Secretary of State. What would such a development entail for India and her neighbours? One wonders whether the thinking and living of our statesmen is geared to these issues.

Typical of opposition politicians is Mahamaya Prasad Sinha, Chief Minister of Bihar, now out of office. At his Party convention he swore that the aim of his BKD

Party is to topple all Congress governments at the Centre and in the states. His "Operation Topple" is to begin with Rajasthan. Politicians like him are toppling not governments but the whole fabric of society. Their antics no longer amuse. They are stale.

On the other hand, Congress Ministers, especially in New Delhi, occupy themselves with activities no less irrelevant. To the public eye most of the time they seem to be opening hospital wings, nurseries and the like. When on the platform they dish out advice to all and sundry. It is a mystery when they do their desk work.

But India also has people determined to change the trends of this country and answer every crisis in the nation. HIMMAT presents in a supplement this week news of men bringing a new light to India and the world.

Mushrooms by moonlight

WITH SENSES dulled by news of bombings, *bandhs* and general beastliness it is a tonic to read the UNESCO press release—"Gardening on the Moon". How thoughtful of the World Body, dedicated to the educational uplift of a culturally malnourished society, to provide this horticultural *hors d'oeuvres*. The paise, pence, cents and roubles of innumerable *bhais*, chaps, guys and comrades who finance UNESCO's activities, can seldom, if ever, have been better spent.

The prospects for lunar horticulture, according to a

UNESCO symposium on Cosmochemistry, are "definitely a scientific possibility". Just below the planet's bleak surface, say scientists, lie huge lakes, now frozen at -200 degrees centigrade. By drawing on this supply, gardening could be carried on in special greenhouses.

Roll on the day when astro-agriculturists tend fields of lunar paddy! Look forward to the time when moon-grown mushrooms speeded by express rocket gladden earth-bound gourmets from Peking to Paris and Punjab to Poughkeepsie, USA!

Briefly Speaking...

Not "fit to print"

LEADING American newspapers refused to publish an advertisement signed by 448 writers and journalists urging non-payment of taxes to finance the Vietnam war. Even the *New York Times*, which normally opposes America's involvement in the war, refused the advertisement.

Paper dragon

CHINA'S ARMED FORCES are not at present a serious threat to Western nations, states the latest edition of the *French National Defence Review*. The Institute for Strategic Studies in London agrees with this estimate, and doubts whether China is even a threat in Asia. The reason is that China's nearly three-million-strong forces are strung out defensively

along her borders. About 600,000 men face the Pacific and Formosa, while 500,000 confront Russia and Mongolia. Lack of modern transport limits their mobility. Is the Chinese dragon muscle-bound?

Father of printing

IN OLDEN TIMES, cloak and dagger were the weapons of a revolutionary. Now, in the age of warring ideas, the printing press and propaganda sheet have largely replaced them. The inventor of Western printing, Johannes Gutenberg, died in Germany 500 years ago this year. His invention was one of the truly revolutionary developments of modern times. It opened the gates of knowledge and political thought to the ordinary man.

Lincoln's anniversary

PUBLICATION of this issue of HIMMAT falls near the birth anniversary, February 12, of Abraham Lincoln, American President who preserved the unity of his country through a bloody civil war and who proclaimed the liberation of the slaves. Asked to comment, during a recent election year, on rival Democrat and Republican Presidential candidates, the late Dr Frank Buchman is said to have remarked, "America needs a Lincoln." The world might echo that thought.

Forgotten war

OWING TO THE BAN on foreign correspondents, the war between the Nigerian Federal Government and secessionist Biafra has ceased to make headlines. In fact the fighting has entered a fiercer phase with renewed Federal attacks on the Biafran strongholds of Onitsha and Port Harcourt (see page 7). Recently Dick Tiger, world light heavy-weight boxing champion, was commissioned as Second Lieutenant into the Biafran army.

Undamped flame

THE OLYMPIC FLAME, traditionally borne by athletes from country to country in each Olympic Games year, has gone out 28 times during its tour of France. There is no truth in British rumours that chill winds from the direction of the President's

With malice towards none; with charity for all; with firmness in the right as God gives us to see the right, let us strive on to finish the work we are in.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, 1809-1865

Palace are to blame! In fact, winter gales and snow have been responsible. Wisely, the French sent round a well-protected reserve flame lit from the same original source — the sun's rays on Mount Olympia in Greece. The flame was carried to the Winter Olympics at Grenoble in south-eastern France.

Piecrust promises

HER MAJESTY'S Labour Government of Great Britain and Mrs Indira Gandhi's Congress Government of India have one thing in common — a scant regard for pledges. While the UK Government tells its Asian treaty partners, "Sorry, we can't help withdrawing — circumstances have changed," the Congress Government pleads the same reason for ending the Constitutionally-guaranteed privileges of former princely rulers. Tragic to see the Governments of two great countries breaking promises in a way so unworthy of their peoples and their national ideals.

Past with a future

ARCHAEOLOGY is the study of ancient relics. An archaeological talk with a difference will be given by Sir Mortimer Wheeler, the British archaeologist, at a lecture in Berlin shortly. His subject: "The future of the past — an archaeologist looks forward."

Why so few?

PASSPORT facilities were given to 98,760 people to go to Britain, Canada, Kuwait and the US during the years 1962-6. What is really amazing is that so few out of a population of around 500 million should have been allowed to go to these countries in these five years—less than .004 per cent per annum. Berlin may have its Wall and China its Curtain, but India has a Net, compounded of red tape, P Forms and an ungenerous suspicion of the ordinary man, through which her citizens must penetrate if they wish to visit the outside world.

Birbal

HIMMAT, February 9, 1968

FROM THE CAPITAL

Mr K. balances his profits and losses

by **ANTENNA**

NEW DELHI Mr Alexei Kosygin, Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Soviet Union, typifies the hard-headed, unsentimental efficiency of the managerial elite who rule Russia. Mr Kosygin is nothing if not a businessman who counts political profits and losses, and his recent visit to India was undertaken purely for business reasons.

True, relations between Moscow and Delhi have not been as warm as the Indian Prime Minister would like them to be in recent months, primarily because of the defection of Mrs Allilueva Svetlana and Mr Aziz Ulong-Zade. The Russians hold the Indian authorities more than a little to blame for letting these two people slip off to Europe instead of returning to the Socialist fatherland.

But patching up relations was by no means the reason for Mr Kosygin's almost-last-minute dash to this country when his expectant hostess had virtually abandoned hope of his coming.

Nor did the Soviet chieftain come to pour balm on the wounds Mrs Gandhi suffered as a result of the revival of the dreaded syndicate and



Mrs Gandhi

her rout in the Congress Working Committee. The Russians are notoriously realistic politicians and are not known to show any sympathy, much less provide support, to a lost cause or fallen idols.

Therefore, one must discount the stories spread by Mrs Gandhi's faithful friends in the Capital's press who explained that the object of Mr Kosygin's dash to Delhi was to show his high regard for her and determination to stand by even if her own Party lords deserted her. This indeed is not the way the managers who rule the Soviet Union today do things, as many of their trusted agents in other parts of the world have learnt to their bitter cost.

What brought Mr Kosygin, a man of few words who has no time for the social graces and is about as prone to exhibitions of emotion as a dehydrated carrot, was simply the safeguarding of the political and strategic interests of the Soviet Union in this part of the globe.

How to fill the power vacuum created by the British withdrawal from East of Suez is a problem that is giving sleepless nights to Mr Kosygin and his Commissars and their expert advisers on geopolitics.

This is the general problem, but more immediately what is worrying them is the economic and political alliance between Pakistan, Iran and Turkey, for it is no secret that it has its inspiration in Washington as an instrument for filling the vacuum that is being caused in the Persian Gulf and the adjacent areas through the process of withdrawal that has started with the evacuation of British military power from Aden.



Mr Kosygin: "businessman"

This three-nation alliance is only the beginning of a larger one which its architects hope will include some Arab countries and Malaysia and Indonesia in South-East Asia.

This pact is designed to checkmate Russian ambitions of becoming a naval and air power in the Indian Ocean, which was the cornerstone of British foreign policy from the middle of the nineteenth century. Russian efforts to woo these three nationals and wean them from too close proximity

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

On your toes

STRANGE TOLERANCE

IF YOU TURN to page 4 of HIMMAT, January 19, you will read this interesting comment in an item by colleague *Birbal*:

"Watch out for a significant shift in the strategy and tactics of the Communist Party of India at its national get-together in February ... Watch out for Mr Kosygin's long-deferred visit to India."

Well, as we all know, his "long-deferred visit", not announced when that report appeared in HIMMAT, finally took place at short notice during Republic Day week. Many eyebrows were raised at the suddenness of his departure for Delhi and it was clear that viewing the Republic Day parade on January 26 was not the real reason for his visit though it was the official reason.

The Indian press commented fully on other possible reasons, including Russia's growing interest in the South Asia power vacuum being created by Britain's withdrawal and America's preoccupation with Vietnam further East. Obviously this underlay his consultations with Mrs Gandhi.

But who else did he meet?

None other than the Chairman and General Secretary of the Communist Party of India, Mr S. A. Dange and Mr Rajeshwar Rao.

He was reported to have spent four hours at the Russian Embassy and to have urged Messrs Dange and Rao, among other things, to send a CPI delegation to the proposed February meeting of world Communist Parties in Budapest.

A recent statement by the CPI has called for the overthrow of the Congress Government through the establishment of a united front of all leftist forces. This, of course, is a veiled reference to its long-avowed aim of overthrowing democratic government in general.

It is a sign of Moscow's cocksure dominance over New Delhi that the Soviet Premier could fly in and hobnob with the leaders of a local political party who always have been publicly committed to ousting the government of his hosts.

That he should do this may not surprise. But that Mrs Gandhi should offer no objection displays a strange tolerance of Russia's continual interference in India's domestic affairs.

Freebooter

HIMMAT, February 9, 1968



"Gentlemen! The most vital decision we face is when and where to hold our next session."

THIS WEEKLY FEATURE comes to you through the courtesy of the **EAGLE VACUUM BOTTLE MFG CO (PVT) LTD** manufacturers of the Eagle range of vacuum flasks, jugs and insulated ware. **VALENTINE**

VERDICT!

This week HIMMAT...

HAILS the 2144 workers of Edward Textile Mills, Bombay, who have advanced Rs 43 lakhs to the State Government to restart the mill, closed since last July.

REGARDS as a forlorn hope the anti-bandh demonstration, led by Bombay University Vice Chancellor P. B. Gajendragadkar, to demand an end of all bandhs and destruction of public property.

ASSAILS the two-faced attitude of Indian delegates in walking out of the UNCTAD meeting in protest against South Africans speaking — despite the fact that the Indian Government as the host had accepted their presence.

IS DELIGHTED that Post and Telegraph authorities have arranged for UNCTAD delegates to telephone a number in London within five minutes, and **HOPES** they will eventually arrange the same facilities between Delhi and other Indian cities.

POINTS OUT the inconsistency of Kerala Chief Minister E.M.S. Namboodiripad welcoming Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi at Trivandrum airport, while members of his Marxist Communist Party lined the route demonstrating against her.

NOTES that 5000 people were arrested in four days in the present UF agitation in Calcutta and that some newspapers dismissed this news in one-and-a-half inches.

GARLANDS Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi for going to Madras despite warnings from the State Government not to go there because of threatened anti-Hindi demonstrations.

CRITICISES Israel for blocking the clearance of the northern part of the Suez Canal on grounds it might harm their bargaining position when a settlement with Egypt is finally made.

WELCOMES the apology of Mr George Fernandes, MP, to the public of Bombay for the inconvenience caused to them by the combined strike of busmen and taximen!

ANTENNA — FROM PAGE

mity to the United States, politically speaking, has not been very successful, for when it comes down to evaluating these liaisons in terms of dollars and cents — which is basically their true worth — Washington always outbids Moscow. If Mr Kosygin sees in this tripartite alliance a new move to contain the spread of influence to the south, India's foreign policy-makers see it as the germ of an Islamic alliance which will isolate India in South-East Asia and be used by Pakistan as a lever to wrest Kashmir.

The main purpose of the Turkish Foreign Minister's recent visit to Delhi was to assure the Indian Government that his country does not aim at turning the pact into a weapon to be pointed at India. A similar assurance is said to have been given to Mrs Gandhi by the Shah of Iran when he stopped over in Delhi briefly on his way back to Teheran from Malaysia, where he had gone to talk Tunku Abdul Rahman into joining it.

Speedy settlement

But however genuine these assurances may be, there is no doubt in the minds of Indian policy planners here that Pakistan sees the pact only in the light of how it can be turned against India in relation to Kashmir. And the main purpose of Mr Kosygin's visit to Delhi was to persuade Mrs Gandhi to sit down with President Ayub Khan and come to a speedy settlement of the Kashmir problem as one way of warding off the new alignment of forces, which will be disadvantageous to both Moscow and New Delhi.

The emphasis in Mr Kosygin's talks with Mrs Gandhi and her advisers was that she should get started on talks in the Tashkent spirit without delay. The solution envisaged for the Kashmir tangle under the Tashkent formula is recognition of the present ceasefire line as the international boundary between India and Pakistan, that is, that the two countries keep those parts of Kashmir that they hold at present with some mutually agreed indications.

During the talks here, Mr Kosygin is believed to have made it quite clear that Russian goodwill and continued economic aid depends on the celerity with which India comes to a settlement of the Kashmir issue. A similar indication is said to have been given to Rawalpindi.

It is to be noted that the Russians do not believe that India is alone keen on coming to a settlement on

Kashmir while Pakistan is holding back. They believe that both sides have not shown any great enthusiasm to act in the Tashkent spirit.

The emphasis in the Russian arguments was on direct talks between Delhi and Rawalpindi, and they certainly did not include Sheikh Abdullah in their calculations. It should also be noted that the Russians have moved a long way from the position they adopted when Mr Khrushchev held sway in the Kremlin — that Kashmir was a closed issue and that the whole territory that once formed the state of that name belongs to India.

Prove usefulness

Similarly, the views of Russia's allies in Eastern Europe have also changed on this question, and as a result there is not a single country in the world today that supports India fully on Kashmir.

Moscow's calculation is that if Pakistan can be satisfied on Kashmir it can be persuaded to keep out of the new pact, or at any rate not take it seriously as an instrument for achieving its foreign policy aims.

As a counter to those moves, towards an Islamic Pact in embryo, Moscow is thinking of using India and the United Arab Republic as balancing forces.

But to qualify for the economic and military aid India seeks from the Russians it will have to prove its usefulness to them in staving off this new challenge to their ambitions in Asia.

For the real news read
HIMMAT Weekly

Save 35%

—take a 3 year
subscription at
Rs 30 only

from :
HIMMAT
294 Bazargate St., Bombay-1

Sober lessons from Nigeria

BY HUGH ELLIOTT

I SAW a nation dragged over the brink into military dictatorship, massacres, break-up and war. It happened very quickly. At one moment, it seemed, a prosperous country of happy, laughing, varied peoples with immense promise of greatness; at the next, violence, hatred and now a civil war with no end in sight. I hope other countries will not have to go through the agony and convulsions that Nigeria has been through in the last two years.

A country of 55 million, the largest in Africa, Nigeria also has the greatest economic potential — oil in the Niger Delta, natural gas, coal, iron ore, tin, groundnuts, cotton, cocoa, palm oil and palm kernels. The peoples have qualities which in many ways complement each other. In the North, Hausas, largely Muslim, with centuries-old culture and contacts with North Africa and Egypt — proud, warlike, conservative, disciplined. In the South-East, Ibos, forest people who had never been conquered — independent, hard-working, quick to learn Western education, thrusting, dynamic. In the South-West, Yorubas, with an ancient culture, artistic, subtle from long contacts with European traders.

The leaders of these and hundreds of other minority tribes united in the fight for Independence which they won in 1960 from the British. Though not a nation, the leaders saw the

advantages of staying together and they worked out a Federal constitution of four regions, which was in many ways a model for all Africa. Self-government was obtained without bloodshed and the statesmanship that had been shown, plus the size of the Federation and its good start in democratic government in the early years, made many observers feel that Nigeria was the greatest hope of Africa.

People say that education is the key to stability and progress. But Nigeria had five Universities, more graduates, more doctors, lawyers, engineers than any country in black Africa together with a more highly trained civil service, an excellent police force and a Federal army with a distinguished record in the Congo.

How did disaster come to Nigeria? First there was corruption, nepotism and a scramble for jobs and positions. Then there was a bitter struggle for power by the political parties which became more and more tribal. The North, which was backward educationally, feared that the Federation would be dominated by the Southerners snapping up the key jobs. The Sardauna of Sokoto, the powerful Premier of the North, felt it a vital interest of his people that the North should in the last resort control the Federal cabinet at the Centre. A series of crises, each worse than the last, blew up. Finally there were elections in the Western Region, nakedly rigged, which exploded into riots beyond the power of the police to control.

In January 1966 a group of young army officers, led by Ibo majors, staged a coup. They killed the Prime Minister and his corrupt Minister of Finance and the Premiers of the North and West and in so doing shot many of their own senior officers.

This led to an even more bloody counter-coup six months later in which General Ironsi, the Ibo head of the first Military Government, was killed, and his Northern Chief of Staff, General Gowon, became Sup-



General Gowon

Mr Hugh Elliott, CBE, was till recently a senior civil servant in Nigeria. He served there for 33 years. He is now on a visit to India.

reme Commander. Massacres broke out in the North in which between twenty and thirty thousand Easterners, including women and children, were slaughtered by mutinous troops and mobs. Nearly two million refugees, mostly Ibos, fled from all parts of the Federation back to their homeland.

There was a point after this tragedy when the Federation could still have held together. But the men of good will were too timid and too late and the extremists gained ground. In spite of a conference of the Military Governors called by General Ankrah in Ghana which gave hope, and in spite of a last minute offer of concessions by General Gowon, the passions of hate and fear proved too strong. In May 1967, the Eastern Region seceded from the Federation and declared itself the independent Republic of Biafra. In July the Federal forces invaded Biafra in order to unseat "the rebel clique" and to preserve the Federation.

No-one can win

The war has now gone on for seven months. The Federal army has superiority in numbers and weapons. Biafra is completely blockaded. Its capital Enugu has been captured. All the villages in the area overrun by Federal troops are deserted. About half a million villagers are living homeless in the forests further south. Starvation and disease are likely to break out if the war continues. Both sides are employing white mercenaries to fly planes and drop bombs. It is a war in which practically no prisoners are taken.

Major attacks are now being launched by Federal forces on Onitsha in the West and Port Harcourt in the South. But even if these towns are captured, after heavy fighting, Federal armies can never effectively occupy and control the Ibo heartland with ten million Ibos passionately continuing what they feel to be a war of survival. Schools

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

SO THEY SAY

Two types of politician go to Parliament—those who are appointed and those who are disappointed.

PANDIT SHIV SHARMA

Today, if the Archangel Gabriel appeared and declared peace and plenty all round, he would almost certainly provoke a general strike.

JO GRIMOND
UK Liberal leader

It has been said that power tends to corrupt, but that loss of power tends to corrupt absolutely.

DEAN RUSK
US Secretary of State

are closed and boys are trained to fire rifles and throw grenades. Women aid their menfolk in a ferocious guerrilla war in which there have already been atrocities. It is a war neither side can effectively win.

At some point the leaders of both sides must sit down and start to talk peace. They will need supreme courage and God's wisdom to work out a negotiated peace that will last.

A top Nigerian official, one of the leaders of the North, saw the musical "India Arise" in London. He was deeply moved. He said, "With this spirit there need have been no war."

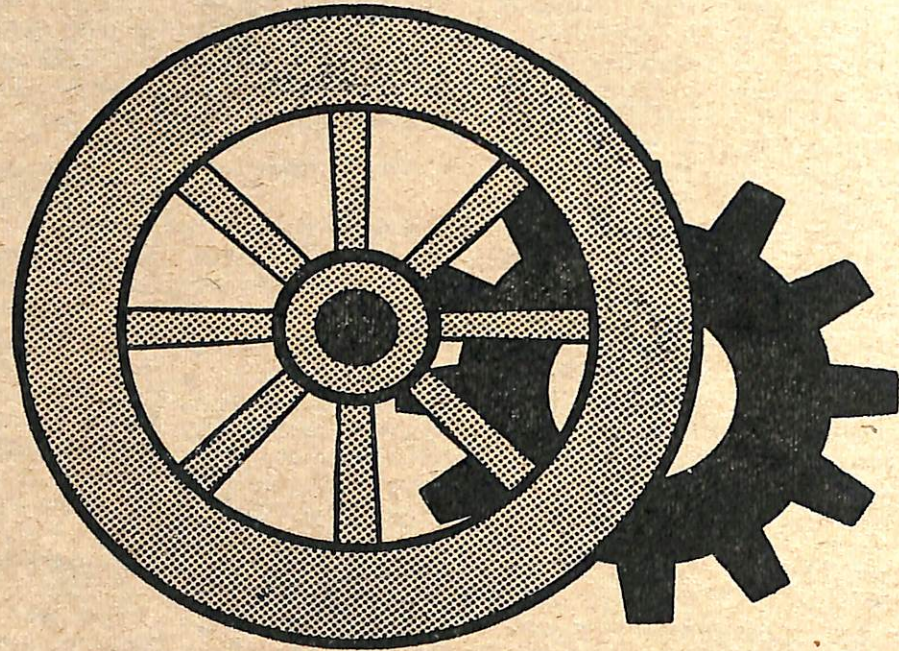
Now we have to win the battle of the minds and cure the hatred. We could win the war militarily, but we will lose the peace unless we can convince the Ibos that we do not hate them and that we need them in the Federation".

Could India produce a statesmanship that would show the way not only to Nigeria but to many other countries where secession movements are developing and violence exploding?

I have just returned to India where I was born. This great country holds the promise of all Asia in its hands. But the headlines are deeply disturbing — language riots, violence, threats of secession.

"If today the Deputy Prime Minister is told by the Chief Minister of Madras not to come to Madras because of his stand on Hindi," said Mr N. G. Goray, Chairman of the Praja Socialist Party, the other day, "then tomorrow the Madras Chief Minister may not be permitted to land in the capital by students of Delhi. If that happens it will be the beginning of the end."

I know almost nothing about Indian politics, but I have seen how a trickle of hate can become an avalanche of violence, if an offensive to build trust is not launched in time. If India breaks up, or her democracy fails, it will profoundly affect the rest of Asia and the world.



Help the country while you help yourself

BUY UNITS!

By investing in Units you help our country; you provide the much needed savings that assist growth and diversification of the economy. Units are a safe investment... a profitable investment that brings you attractive returns. Income from Units is tax-free upto Rs. 1000/-.

Units are easy to buy: Units are now on sale at 14,000 post offices and 4,000 branches of leading banks. They are also available through agents and stock brokers.



UNIT TRUST OF INDIA

45, Veer Nariman Road, Bombay 1 * Reserve Bank Building, New Delhi 1
*8, Council House Street, Calcutta 1 * Reserve Bank Building, Madras 1

157 6/100

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS



North Korea strikes a bargain

FROM FUJIKO HARA

TOKYO North Korea seized the United States naval vessel US "Pueblo" only two days after an unsuccessful armed guerrilla attack had been carried out against the Presidential mansion in the heart of Seoul. In spite of repeated appeals made by the United States to release the 83-man crew of the intelligence ship, North Korea appears not only unwilling but provocative, threatening to "punish the spies by law".

The tension in the close Korean peninsula is a cause of grave concern to the Japanese people and the Foreign Minister, Takeo Miki, has promptly met the US Ambassador and the Soviet Ambassador respectively at the Foreign Office to discuss the issue and ask that the confrontation be settled peacefully.

Why such sudden aggressiveness by North Korea? Is there a connection between the Pueblo incident and the Vietnam war? Some experts find reasons to believe so: that North Vietnam is in far more difficulty than is made known and the expanded war front may provide the necessary bolstering up, or that they are hopeful of using it to gain a better bargaining position at a Vietnam truce. The military alliance between the USSR, China and North Korea also gives rise to the question, whether the big Communist powers have any share of responsibility in the matter. The USSR has so far refused to act as a mediator, and China keeps meaningfully aloof.

Experts here on Korea seem generally to agree there are the following reasons behind North Korea's move:

1 From a domestic point of view, a new crisis was needed to divert

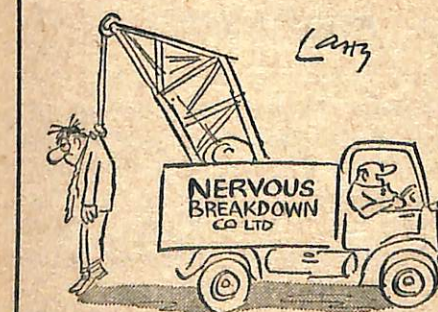
people's minds from their internal trouble. Ever since the armistice of 1953, North Korea has been playing the tune of "a peaceful unification of the Korean peninsula", perhaps with some confidence that with almost all the heavy industries lying north of the 38th parallel, it will be an easy matter to attain economic superiority over South Korea which at the time of separation consisted mainly of vast agricultural land. But recently it has become clear, with the unhappy failure of the seven-year economic plan, that this hope is in vain. In contrast, South Korea has indeed managed better, becoming increasingly stable and prosperous under the leadership of the Park Government.

Demonstrations against US

2 It is a calculated demonstration against America. It has, at least for the time being, pinned down the atomic-powered carrier Enterprise in the Sea of Japan, and the build-up of American troops in the area can touch off more anti-American feeling. North Korea, before taking such a step, must have calculated that America would not immediately retaliate as she did in the Bay of Tongking, (North Korea's military alliance directly involves the USSR), but rather would choose to settle the issue peacefully through diplomatic channels, the risk of a second Korean War being too costly. There was nothing for North Korea to lose provided she stayed within the safe limits of a cold war.

3 Because of the need to boost her prestige and save face before her Communist allies, North Korea, in spite of repeated promises, has been unable to send troops to assist North Vietnam, while her southern companion has 45,000 troops fighting in South Vietnam. Also the incident

Ek-minit!



CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

The week in ASIA

HONG KONG — Thousands of Viet Cong guerrillas turned Saigon and many provincial cities into battlefields and for a few hours gained control of the US Embassy. President Thieu ordered martial law throughout the country. At week's end, 10,500 Viet Cong and North Vietnamese were reported killed, in addition to US and Government losses of 917 dead and 2817 wounded.

TOKYO — North Korea's Vice-Premier Kim Kwang Hyup suggested that his country was willing to solve the affair of the Pueblo (US ship captured by N. Korea) with the US at Panmunjom through the Joint Korean Armistice Commission.

KUALA LUMPUR — An Indian technical delegation and the State-run MARA (organisation for the advancement of the indigenous people) agreed on joint industrial ventures. India offered to send experts to assist MARA in development of small and medium industries.

COLOMBO — Premier Dudley Senanayake made four Cabinet changes including the creation of a new Ministry of Scientific Research. Former Speaker Hugh Fernando was appointed Trade Minister.

TOKYO — Japan is scheduled to float bonds totalling 100 million marks in West Germany this month. This will be Japan's first step in its co-operation with the US in defence of the dollar.

COLOMBO — The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, hitherto functioning as a Socio-Cultural Organisation for Tamilians, decided to enter politics. It claims to have 22 branches in northern, eastern and hill country areas of Ceylon.

KUALA LUMPUR — Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman made a special appeal to Malaysia's Chinese community to work more closely with other communities and make the multi-racial society a success.

RANGOON — The Burmese Government deported three Chinese working for the New China News Agency for printing and publishing the agency bulletin without Government permission.

POKHRA — Construction work on the 128-mile Indian-aided Sonauli Road is in full swing with 15,000 men engaged. The road will provide opportunities to Nepal traders to reach Indian markets.

Strengthen your teeth against decay with Binaca Fluoride

Why do teeth decay?

Food particles left in your teeth after a meal break up into acids.

Acids weaken the protective enamel. Result—live tissues of teeth are open to attack by decay-causing germs and decay means painful cavities (caries) with probable loss of teeth.

What to do

Toughen tooth enamel with Fluoride. Fluoride unites with enamel to give it extra toughness to resist acids and decay.

How to do it

Brush with Binaca Fluoride, the only toothpaste which contains the active Fluoride compound *sodium monofluorophosphate*, and visit your dentist for periodical check-up.

Brush extra toughness into your teeth with Binaca Fluoride—the toothpaste that is particularly good for children.

C I B A

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

has succeeded in diverting South Korea from further assisting in Vietnam.

Meanwhile President Johnson has

Nepal frowns at India

FROM RAM PATRO

KATHMANDU The Nepal Government is understood to have conveyed to India its displeasure over what it described as acts of subversion from Indian soil aimed at overthrowing King Mahendra's regime through armed insurrection and guerrilla warfare.

The area between Galgalia and Bahinsalotan in Bihar, across the Indo-Nepal border, is alleged to have been converted into a hotbed of Communism with the active assistance of the Indian pro-Pekingers and the "connivance of the Indian authorities".

Secondly, the recently reported training camp of Nepali political exiles in Darbhanga, Bihar, inaugurated by Bihar Deputy Chief Minister Karpuri Thakur, is being condemned by Nepali official circles.

The Nepal Government has also taken exception to the persistent demand by some Indian leaders for the release of Nepali political prisoners such as deposed Prime Minister B. P. Koirala who has been languishing in gaol without trial since December 15, 1960. It is seen as a "clear case of interference in the internal affairs of a friendly neighbour", as Nepal's Prime Minister Thapa put it in an unusual outburst.

A Nepal Government emissary who recently visited New Delhi is learnt to have met several important Indian leaders and conveyed the King's discomfiture. The King's emissary has, however, indicated that the King appreciated the situation the ruling Congress Party is presently placed in, having perhaps difficulty in dealing with many non-Congress Governments in the Indian border States.

However, responsible independent

Will UK opt for a coalition?

FROM GORDON WISE

LONDON "Coalition" is still rather a dirty word in British political circles. But it is a word often enough discussed these days in the corridors of power and in the dining-rooms and lobbies of the House of Commons.

Three alternative coalitions at least are being canvassed, summed up by one newspaper as "the mini, the maxi and the Alf".

The mini-coalition would include the Labour and Liberal Parties, minus the hard-core Left of the Labour

called up some 14,600 air and naval reserves for active duty. He may feel pressed to settle the issue speedily with the Presidential elections in view. But whether North Korea will get all she bargained for only time may prove.

observers here believe that to suggest the detained leaders of Nepal should be released on humanitarian grounds and that humble appeal to the King by a section of the press and people of India, who for many years are intimately known to Mr Koirala, is not interference.

Meanwhile, to the relief of many at home and abroad, B. P. Koirala's younger brother and co-prisoner, G. P. Koirala, a trade union leader and one time Young Turk of the Nepali Congress, is being set free, unconditionally. Mr S. P. Upadhyaya,



B. P. Koirala

Home Minister in the dismissed Koirala Cabinet, who has been for some time a political enigma, has publicly demanded the immediate release of all political prisoners and an amnesty for all political exiles living in India.

Not only the cunning Upadhyaya but also past Prime Ministers Tanka Prasad Acharya and D. R. Regmi, who stood by the Nepali monarchy in its gloomiest hour, have come out openly in support of this demand. Whether or not G.P.'s release paves the way for B.P.'s remains to be seen.

be a last-resort for many, only acceptable if the national existence were truly threatened, economically or militarily. Labour's Left would almost certainly leave the fold, as would, perhaps, the Conservative Right.

The third suggestion, "the Alf", is named after Lord Robens, Chairman of the National Coal Board, known as "Alf" to his friends. Robens has said that Britain should be run like a huge corporation (like the Coal Board in fact). So an "Alf" coalition would mean the inclusion in the Government of men from industry and public administration of proven executive talent, but at present not in politics as such. This would be an adoption of an aspect of the American system, when a President is free to invite men of even the opposing political party from business to join his Cabinet. For example, the former American Defence Secretary, Robert McNamara, was a Republican, whereas President Johnson is a Democrat.

There could be various combinations and permutations of these coalitions—such as a mini-or maxi-Alf.

One ingredient not mentioned yet for inclusion in these coalitions is that of some direct representation of the British people themselves, the ordinary people. When it comes to being uneasy about the direction of Britain and the readiness to make even painful adjustments, the public seem to be ahead of the politicians.

Not long ago I was present at an informal conference between a senior politician and shop stewards and

ordinary workers from the factory floor. They exchanged ideas with utmost candour. Afterwards, the politician commented, "This is the way a modern country should be run; where those responsible for making policy, but who do not have



Lord Robens

day-to-day experience of those policies on the factory floor, can sit down with men from the factory floor who have the practical experience, but who do not have a share in making policy."

One reason perhaps why the British public is not enchanted with the conception of a coalition is their doubt whether any combination of the present leadership of all parties would make much difference. The basic causes for this talk of a coalition are two-fold. One, loss of confidence in Labour and two, no corresponding growth of confidence in the Conservatives.

It may be at root a question of who cares most for those who most need help, at home and across the seas. The public can readily observe what really motivates politicians; the pursuit of power or an inborn urge to better humanity.

Without such a powerful revitalising element, not only will coalition remain a dirty word, but so will politics itself. And that would be serious for democracy at large.

The week elsewhere

FRENCH QUIT BASE

MERS-EL-KEBIR—French forces completed their evacuation of this great Mediterranean naval base and handed over the keys to the Algerian regional commander. It has been rumoured that Algeria will allow Russian warships to use the base.

KENYA-SOMALIA RELATIONS

NAIROBI—President Kenyatta announced that Kenya and Somalia would establish diplomatic relations at once. Relations between the neighbouring African countries have been strained since 1963 because of Soma-

lia's support for rebel tribesmen in northern Kenya. The two countries reached an understanding last October through the mediation of President Kaunda of Zambia.

SMALLEST STATE

NAURU—The world's smallest country, the 84 square-mile Pacific island of Nauru, became independent on January 31. The 6000 population enjoy good living standards and no taxation thanks to Nauru's phosphate exports, which bring in £ 5 million revenue a year. The former Australian Trust territory, led by Chief Hammer de Robart, will run its own internal, defence and external affairs but will not join the UN.

The week in INDIA

NEW DELHI—Mrs Indira Gandhi told the second UN Conference on Trade and Development, "There can be no peace without erasing the harshness of the growing contrast between the rich and the poor nations." The eight-week session will discuss commodity pacts accounting for 80 per cent of exports of developing nations.

LUCKNOW—UP Chief Minister Charan Singh submitted his resignation as leader of the Samyukta Vidhayak Dal to the co-ordinating committee of the Dal. His decision came after two weeks of bitter wrangling among the units of the Party.

PATNA—Soshit Dal leader B. P. Mandal was sworn in as Chief Minister of Bihar, heading a five-member Ministry. All five members are defectors. Meanwhile, the hartal called by the United Front turned into ugly riots in many parts of the city.

BOMBAY—The entire fleet of the city's 1400 buses has been off the roads as workers of the BEST struck over a wage dispute. Taxi-drivers also joined the strike.

GAUHATI—Home Minister Chavan toured riot-hit areas of Gauhati and said damage to property of non-Assamese was considerable. Acting on his suggestion Government announced a one-man inquiry into the riots, which were against reorganisation of the State.

CALCUTTA—Four members of Chief Minister P. C. Ghosh's PDF tabled a joint no-confidence motion against the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker of the Assembly. The Governor has called a Legislature session on February 14.

IMPHAL—Armed Mizo hostiles overran two posts manned by village volunteers in Sadar Hills after a heavy gun battle and seized large quantities of ammunition.

HYDERABAD—Police fired to disperse anti-Hindi demonstrators in Chittoor, killing two. In Champaran one person was injured in police firing against a mob agitating over rights in a jungle area.

VIJAYAWADA—Armed tribals carrying Communist flags have been disrupting fairs, terrorising people and demanding fair prices for paddy in Srikakulam district.

TRIVANDRUM—Prime Minister Indira Gandhi fired a rocket from the Thumba launching station to dedicate the nation's space project to the United Nations as an international centre for peaceful purposes.



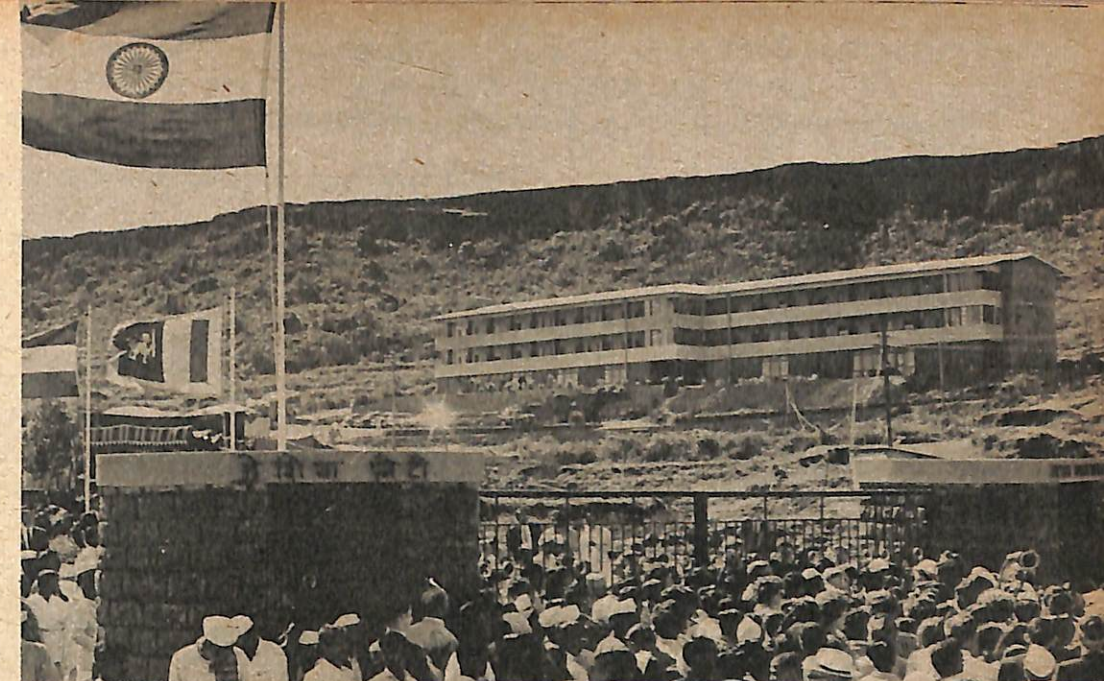
Weekly
12 flights to
LONDON
and
7 flights to
NEW YORK

A choice of stopovers in the exotic
Middle East—Kuwait, Bahrain, Teheran,
Cairo, Beirut and in Europe.
Twice a week via Moscow to London.

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

AI 6702

Workers broke all local construction records, completing in 11 months the first buildings of the Moral Re-Armament Training Centre, Asia Plateau, at Panchgani in India's western hills. More than 16,500 people from 21 countries contributed towards the cost. Asia Plateau is a centre where the urgent problems within and between nations will be answered by the creation of a new type of man, freed from greed, fear and hate.



ASSEMBLY OF NATIONS AT PANCHGANI



◀ N. G. Goray (third from right), Chairman of the Praja Socialist Party, declared, "If we are to survive as a nation, we have got to be militant in healing, repairing and building. It is impossible to conceive of Socialism without morality." On the platform with him were (right to left) R. M. Lala, HIMMAT's Editor; Kim Beazley, Vice-Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Australian Parliament; Mme Irene Laure, former head of three million Socialist women in France; Shrimati Goray, and 53 workers' leaders from Calcutta, Delhi, Bombay, Poona, Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, and from Britain and Sweden.

Over 400 delegates to the assembly from 23 nations gather with the people of Panchgani at ceremonies marking the 18th anniversary of India becoming a republic. Delegates addressed the crowd.

THE CROWD of over 4000 surged forward as the gates of Asia Plateau were unlocked by Roland Wilson, Secretary of Moral Re-Armament in Britain, on January 20. Some had walked from villages 10 miles distant to be present. "Fifty years ago your vast and ancient peoples grasped the idea of liberty and launched hundreds of millions into freedom," Wilson said in his opening address. "Panchgani will launch the next idea for the world. That idea will go beyond liberty for a nation to unity for the world. The idea for today is Moral Re-Armament. Asia Plateau is India's gift to the world."

Messages were received by Rajmohan Gandhi from the Prime Ministers of Cambodia, Thailand and New Zealand, the President and the Vice-President of Cyprus, the Deputy Prime Minister of Ceylon, and Foreign Ministers of France and Australia and the Secretary-General of the Arab League.



"The honest comradeship of Asians with men of other continents that has been forged through Moral Re-Armament may be more important in history's light than the much publicised European withdrawal from Singapore and the Persian Gulf."

—RAJMOHAN GANDHI ADDRESSING THE ASSEMBLY.



Representatives of the Dalai Lama of Tibet said, "The absolute moral standards of MRA are within the teachings of Buddhism. Some day in the future we will have an Asia Plateau in Lhasa."



Patrick Wolrige-Gordon, British Member of Parliament, with farmers from the villages around Asia Plateau. He told the Assembly, "I have just come from the House of Commons where it was finally decided to withdraw from Asia. Although the British Government does not want to play a role in this part of the world, many British people do."



Sheikh Mohammed Ahmed Surur, a senior civil servant from Ethiopia, said, "MRA has had a profound effect on relationships between our peoples and on our society. My presence here is a sign of how seriously my Government and my people take this work."



The Iranian Ambassador to New Delhi, Djalal Abdoh, representing the Shah said, "I have been sent by my Government because of the impact MRA has had in bringing about a silent revolution in Iran."



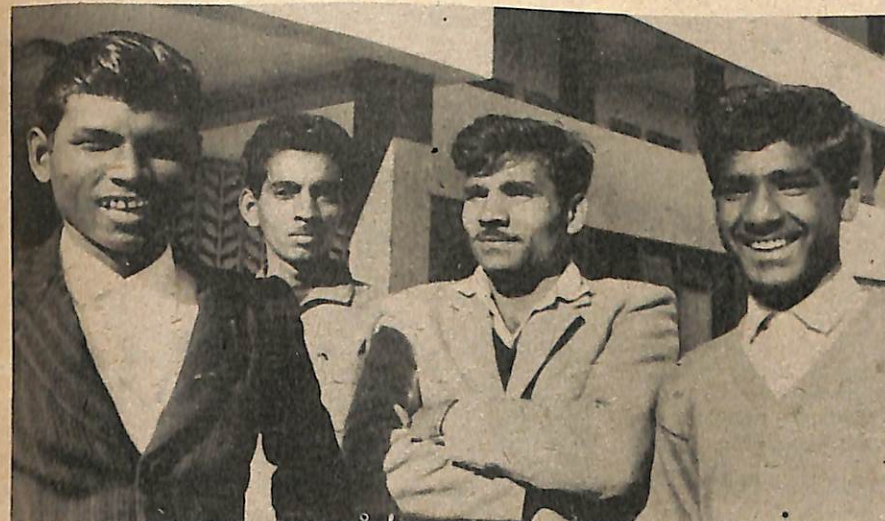
The Most Reverend R. B. Athaide, Archbishop of Agra, talking with Dr S. Araneta, head of Araneta University in the Philippines. "MRA is not a new idea," the Archbishop said. "In the Middle Ages a friend of God, Saint Francis of Assisi, started a movement to bring peace. In this century this movement is MRA. We have to thank God for it."



Mr and Mrs Roland Wilson of Great Britain and Dr Willi Meier, Swiss economist, receive "tilak" as they arrive for the opening of the Centre. "Being at this conference has made me very optimistic about the future of Asia Plateau and India," said Dr Meier, who gave generously towards the construction of the first buildings. "I know this is one of the best investments of my life."

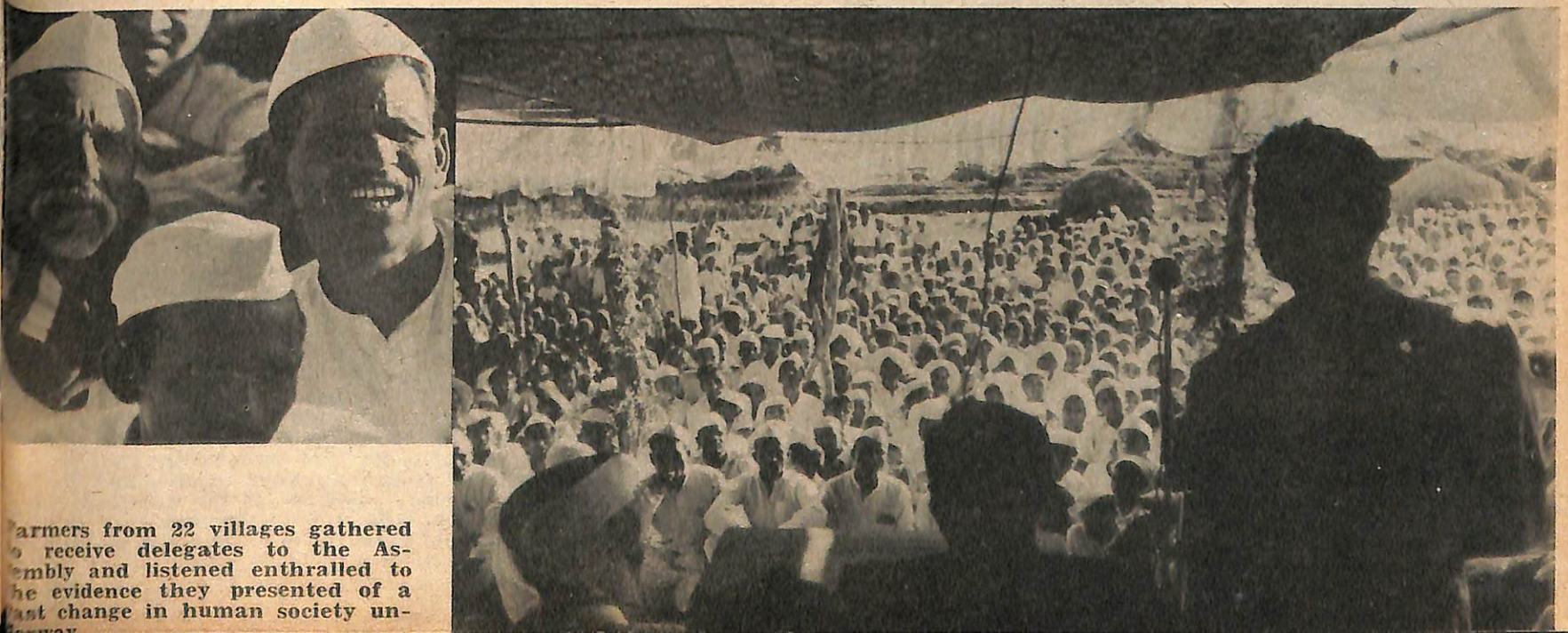


Jim Beggs, last year's Vice-President of the port workers of Melbourne, Australia, talks to union colleagues. "Since we have applied MRA, the docks of Australia are no longer used for political purposes," he says.



British trade union leaders from the docks, chemical, fishing and steel industries took three months off work without pay to pass on to fellow trade unionists in India their experience of an alternative to class war in industry through the application of MRA.

"The mountains of hate will crack and the tide of violence will be turned in West Bengal," said dockers, trade unionists and Harijans from Calcutta and Delhi. Students of Presidency College, Calcutta, said to be the headquarters of the Naxalbari extremists, told the conference, "Up to now we have tried to lead our students by appealing to intellect. Here we have learned to appeal to their consciences as well." They urged a force of MRA to work with them in Calcutta University.



Farmers from 22 villages gathered to receive delegates to the Assembly and listened enthralled to the evidence they presented of a vast change in human society un-



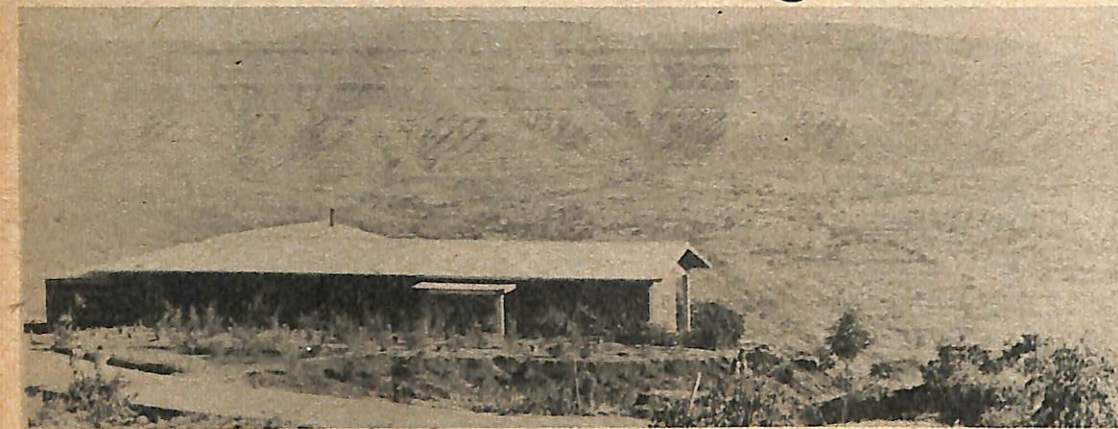
Stanley Nichols-Roy, MLA, brought a delegation of 36 Mizos and Khasis 2200 miles to the Assembly. Speaking for the hill people, Niketu Iralu of Nagaland said, "Deep fear lies behind the disaffection in the north-east. In our view, the whole national scene has become a vast competition in selfishness unrelieved by any great thinking. In that competition our people fear for their survival. If leadership in Delhi understood the strength of this fear and demonstrated an answer to selfishness, the unrest could end." Sanbor Swell Lyngdoh of Gauhati University, whose father represents the hill areas in Parliament, told the Assembly, "We will never forget what we have learned here."



"Violence is old-fashioned and ineffective," declared Sachidananda, a workers' leader from Bangalore who had led anti-Hindi riots two years ago. "I hated North Indians. After meeting MRA, I apologised to them. Now I am working with them to unite India." Sachidananda shared a room at the conference with Satya Vir Singh, a former secretary of the students' union of Lucknow University who has played a prominent part in organising student agitation on numerous issues, including the abolition of English. These men plan now to deal with the root of violence and cure it.

the abolition of English. These men plan now to deal with the root of violence and cure it.

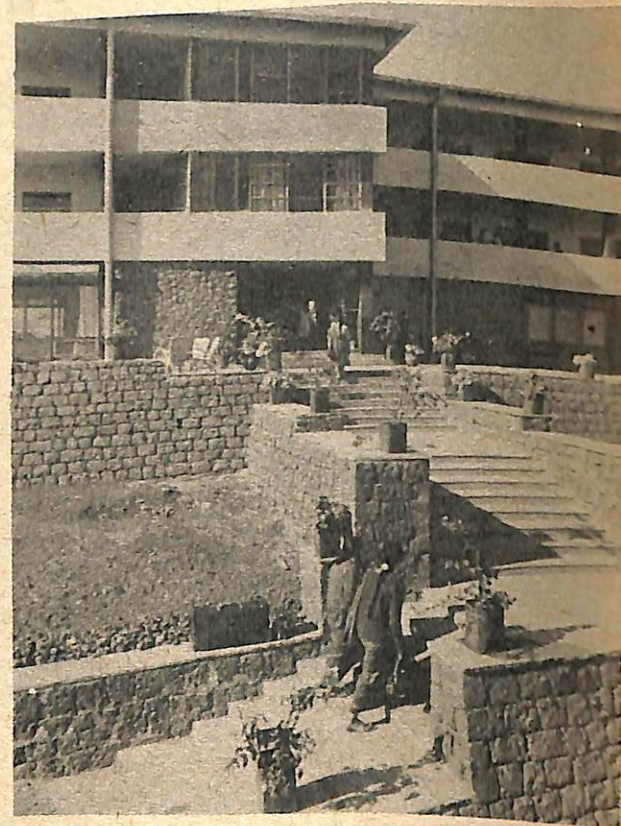
Views of the first buildings



The seven-room guest lodge at the entrance to the 22-acre site has a commanding view of the Krishna Valley, 1000 feet below.



Bedrooms can accommodate two or four with the use of folding bunks seen above the beds.



The entrance to the first completed residence block with dining-room, conference facilities and rooms for 140 people.

THE completion of the first phase of the building, including the price of the land, cost Rs 1,200,000. Contributions have come from every part of India and many countries abroad. The next phase of the construction was launched during the Assembly. Consisting of a second, four-storey residence block and a modern theatre and auditorium, it is to be completed by December 1968 at a cost of Rs 2,500,000. The theatre has been planned to incorporate the most advanced techniques of stage design. The residence block will contain a pioneering concept in construction. Its basement will be used to hold 80,000 gallons of water gathered in the torrential monsoon and then available for the dry months of the year.

A widow from Poona gave Rs 1000 towards the cost of the next phase. A journalist from Delhi gave another Rs 1000 from his father's inheritance. A member of the Assam delegation pledged Rs 100 a month. A Delhi worker gave his bonus. British farmers took on to raise £2500. A Dutch educationist gave Rs 100,000.

Student with an aim

EVERY YEAR students and trainees from India come to Scandinavia to get practical training in engineering and farming.

One who came to Sweden this summer was Ashis Ghosh of Calcutta. A student of agriculture and mechanical engineering at the University of Munich, Germany, he spent his leave at the model farm of Trossnaes, Varmland.

Have you any experience of agriculture in India?

"My father is an engineer, but he also owns large tracts of land. On this land I want to develop a modern farm. We must show our farmers what can be achieved through the use of advanced machinery, fertilisers and any other technical means.

"In my part of India the soil is very rich and through the help of new technical methods we should be able to produce so abundantly that we could export food."

Do many Indians share your view?

"There are many Indian students in Europe. I assume that many of them are thinking in the same way as I am.

Escape

"The first time I went on leave to India, I was deeply disappointed. I returned to Europe with the firm determination never again to return because my country had nothing to offer. Nor did I want to get back to poverty, corruption and bureaucracy."

How many Indian students are studying in Europe?

"In Germany I believe there are about 6000 students and trainees. For all of Europe the figure will be something between 10,000 and 12,000."

How many of these are likely to remain in Europe or go to the USA and Canada?

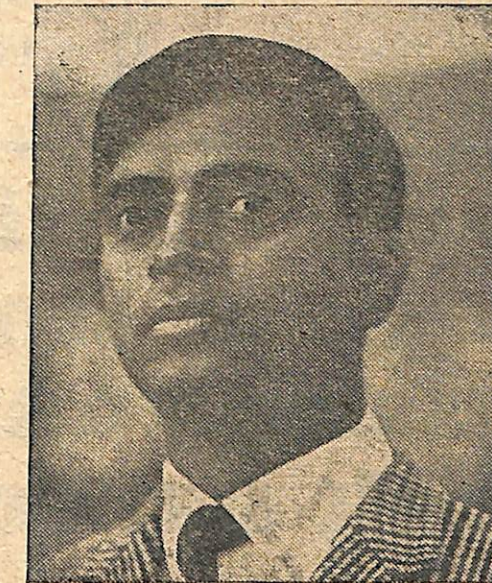
"About 90 per cent of the trainees and roughly 75 per cent of students will remain here or go across the Atlantic."

How did you decide to return to India while so many of your colleagues are not doing it?

"Part of my study is 12 months of practical farming. An Indian friend gave me the address of a farmer in Sweden. So I got the chance to spend my last two months of practice there.

"After a few years in Europe I have become quite sceptical about

the materialistic attitude of many Europeans. But when I came to this farm, I was very much surprised. I found such a remarkable spirit there, that I would like to see that same spirit in any farm in the world. Every employee helped me feel at home. The sincerity, care and sim-



Ashis Ghosh

plicity of this family made a lasting impression upon me.

"Through this family I got to know about Moral Re-Armament, which I had heard something about in India. Absolute honesty, purity, unselfishness and love ought to be principles for every human being.

"I had been disappointed about the corruption in my own country, but now I asked if I myself had always



been honest. In all these years in Europe my parents sent me money for my stay. But I never told them that at the same time I had a scholarship, and so used their money for something else. I have now told them about this, and I will pay them back that money. Because of what I experienced here in Sweden, I have made the decision to return to India to give my services there.


"As I met people here who cared and thought more for my country than I did, I felt ashamed. I am proud to be an Indian. Now I will try to convince my student colleagues that they ought to return too. And if I can change, every other Indian ought to be able to as well."

What is the most effective help Europe can give India?

"We have accepted democracy in India. We need the help of Europe to spread it and to conquer poverty, corruption and the threat of dictatorship from all sides. I know that Europe does help us economically, materially and politically, but quite often it happens without a heart to it.

"I believe every Indian has a heart big enough to include the entire world. As we succeed in making India a country of free people we will also want to stand together with Europe to care for the people of every nation."

L. H.



FOR

QUICK RELIEF

FROM

ALL TYPES OF


COUGH

USE

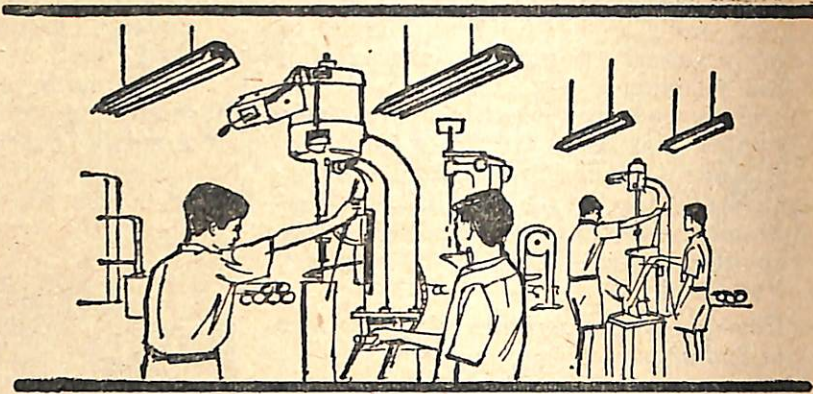
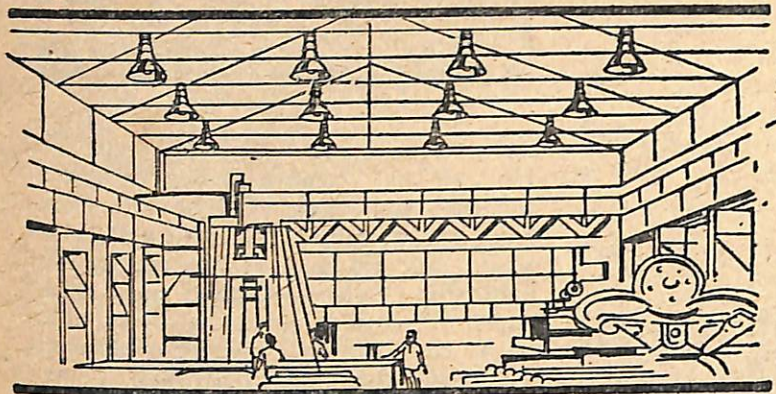
CAMPHO CODI VASAKA

ZANDU PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS LIMITED

GOKHALE ROAD SOUTH, DADAR BOMBAY - 28



FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS



Whether your lighting budget is large or small you can make your money work harder

Here's how:

Only PHILIPS offer you this choice. Meet your exact lighting requirements from the widest range of prices and equipment

You can save money if your lighting equipment is planned to meet the specific needs of your establishment. Philips help you save, make your budget work harder, because only Philips offer such a wide range of equipment for every lighting need, the optimum lighting plan for your money.

And in Philips' wide price range you can be sure you get the best you can ever buy—made to uncompromising standards to suit Indian climatic conditions.

Philips Lighting Equipment gives you:

Long-term economy: Cuts down on repairs and replacements. Maintenance costs go down. Moreover, because of better lighting and working conditions, work output increases; profits rise.

Dependable lighting: ...even in the most exacting conditions, because Philips Lighting Equipment is tested to more exacting conditions than are met with in actual use.

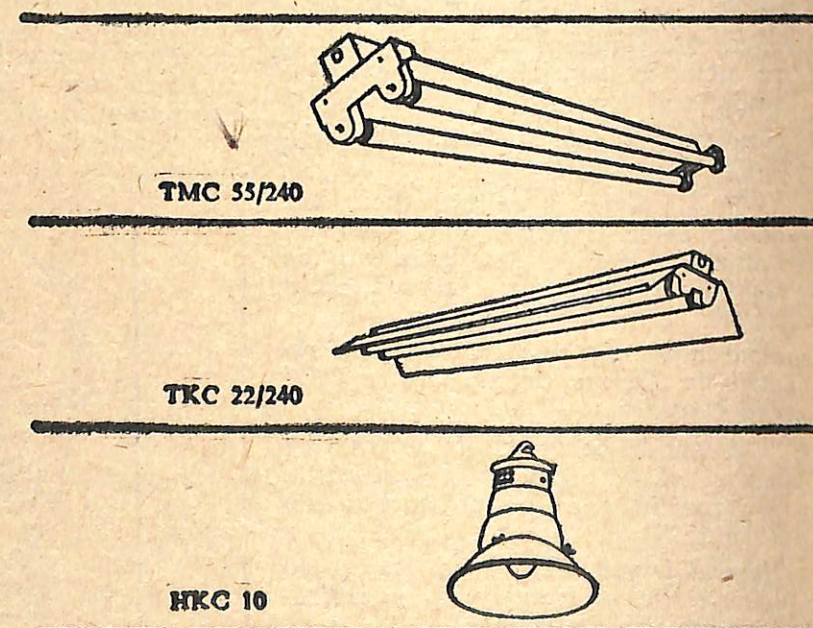
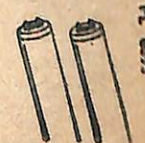
Maximum light output and longer life: Every component is manufactured to higher than international standards.



For further particulars of our range, write to:

PHILIPS

Remember, the best lighting equipment can let you down unless you use the best lamps. Insist on Philips TL/HPL lamps—their fluorescent coating is precision-checked for uniformity, guaranteed to give brilliant light over longer life.



TMC 55/240

TKC 22/240

HKC 10

viewpoint

Congress, Jan Sangh, Swatantra and PSP should now work together

Common love for wise government

First prize to Pranay Gupte, Waltham, Mass., USA

I BELIEVE that the time has come when the hatred the Congress, Jan Sangh, Swatantra and PSP have among them should be converted into a common love for wise government.

Hope for India has always lain in unity. It was unity of purpose that helped our freedom-fighters to win independence. It is unity of purpose among political parties that will alone help achieve progress for the country. The Congress, Jan Sangh, Swatantra and PSP (and also the SSP) have much talent and potential between them. But, sadly, this talent is being reduced to impotency because it is employed for destructive and not constructive purposes. Just as no man does himself any good by hurling abuses at his neighbour, the political parties are not doing the country any good by fighting amongst themselves.

Is it possible then, for the Congress, Jan Sangh, Swatantra and PSP to work together? I believe it is. To start with, a common minimum plan must be formulated to bring the parties together. This plan must be focussed essentially on the economic and political needs of the country. On the economic side, it should aim at:

- 1 price stabilisation;
- 2 freeing the economy from throttling controls so that the creative energies of the people may be released;
- 3 harnessing national enthusiasm

VIEWPOINT COMPETITION

* Should office hours be lengthened?

Closing date: February 16

** Should the marriage age of girls be raised?

Closing date: March 1

Prizes: Rs 25, Rs 15

Send entries of not more than 500 words to Viewpoint, HIMMAT, First Floor, 294, Bazargate St., Bombay-1.

to ensure greater output and maximum efficiency;

4 The various party cadres can penetrate into all sectors of the economy (chiefly in the agricultural sphere) and demonstrate to the people how their own shedding of mutual distrust and hate and the resulting unity of purpose can be emulated by others.

More than anything else, perhaps, a getting together of the Congress, Jan Sangh, Swatantra and PSP will

act like a tonic for India's younger generation. Today, the youth of India are disillusioned with political parties. In the political sphere, they have hardly anyone whom they can look up to with confidence. What sort of leaders will they become if they have the present-day example of bickering and character-assassination before them?

The Congress, Jan Sangh, Swatantra and PSP — each have leaders who are patriotic beyond doubt. If unity among the leading political parties is not brought about soon, there is every chance that India will fall.

Aim to maintain our democracy and unity

Second prize to Xavier Paravara, Bhagalpur, Bihar

WHAT is the condition of India today? What do the ordinary people see in this country? They work day after day. They see prices going up, lawlessness increasing, leadership withdrawing, educational standards falling. They watch their MLAs crossing the floor for the sake of money and power. They observe the falling of governments. And now they do not know for whom they shall cast their votes next time and who will give them a stable administration which at least will protect their lives and properties.

There was unity when Indians fought for freedom. They had a common aim. They had good leaders. Now where is that unity? Don't we have good leaders now? Indians have lost their confidence in Congress. Many of its leaders who participated in the freedom fight have formed new parties. Some of them still believe in democracy. Now the time has come for all these leaders to meet together and save the nation from chaos and Communism. Otherwise we will not see Indian democracy continue.

Do not the Congress, Jan Sangh, PSP and Swatantra believe in democracy? They must understand now that by fighting each other the Communists and their associates have the advantage. They must throw away their hatred. A day must come

when they all can say, "We all have made mistakes, friends. So far we were placing our party and ourselves first. Now we must make a new start by forgetting our party and placing our beloved country first."

As Mr S. K. Patil told HIMMAT (January 5), Congress is not a party but a platform. Yes, Congress must be a platform, where the Congress, Jan Sangh, PSP and Swatantra can meet together and catch the train of unity. Their goal must be the maintaining of our democracy and unity. It is good news for us that in their annual conventions the Jan Sangh and PSP have seen the need of working together with other democratic parties.

We saw that 1967 was a year of political experiments. Many united front governments came up. Some fell and others are going to fall. This shows us that they have no real foundation and no common aim. Their only purpose was to grab power and then to nourish their party. Now if our democratic leaders form a government, let it not be like a house built on sand. They must have one aim and one policy. Leaving their individual policies, parties and hatred behind, let them now work together for the safety and unity of their beloved motherland. Until they do this, India will not improve in any sphere.

President Nijalingappa was hotly debated at the meeting of the State Congress Executive Committee held in Calcutta on January 31.

A number of Congressmen at the meeting were reported to have spoken against Mr Atulya Ghosh for his writing independently to the Congress President concerning this

issue, without consulting the Executive Committee members. A number also argued that it was rather unethical for one person to hold two posts at the same time.

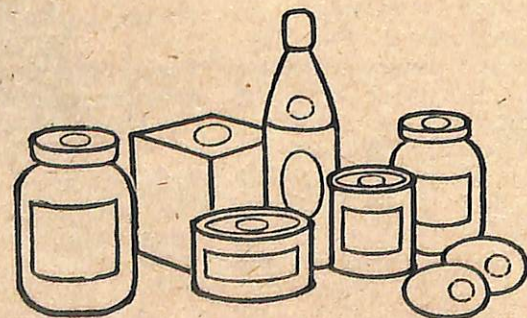
Obviously, these rumblings in the Congress camp have further encouraged Mr Ashutosh Ghosh, the Congress MLC who still maintains that there are a number of "dissidents" backing him, to launch a tirade against Mr Atulya Ghosh. Mr

Ashutosh Ghosh and some others in his group are expected to leave for Delhi shortly, where they are planning to meet the Congress High Command and ventilate their grievances against Mr Atulya Ghosh.

The UF leaders, too, are watching the situation closely and it is being considered whether the United Front will back Mr Ashutosh Ghosh in toppling the present Coalition Ministry.

why purchase AGMARK products?

AGMARK seal certifies the purity and quality of the product on which it is pasted. This is a Government Label given for agricultural and allied products such as ghee, butter, eggs, honey etc. after scientific testing. ■ When you buy Agmark, you have a guaranteed product which is graded, packed and marketed by the strictest scientific standards.



AGMARK IS THE HALLMARK OF QUALITY

davp 67/375

SPORT

Vital cricket tour

WITH the unenviable record of being the only Test cricket nation among the accepted six (England, Australia, West Indies, Pakistan and New Zealand are the others) yet to score a victory abroad, losing the rubber to the Australians was nothing sensational. But the manner in which defeat was tamely accepted has caused bitterness to even the staunchest supporters of Indian cricket.

Poor pre-test performances against regional teams had created the impression that the Indian tourists were a weak combination. Everyone was pleasantly surprised by India's grand start in the first Test at Adelaide, holding Australia to a slender lead of only 28 runs in the first innings, and that, too, with skipper Pataudi absent through injury. India did not live up to expectations in the second innings, but a defeat by 146 runs was not considered too bad.

The good impression created by the tourists was wiped out at Melbourne when their batting failed unaccountably in the first innings and Australia ran up a huge total of 529 in their only innings. India rallied and came within four runs of averting an innings defeat.

Advantage lost

THE MELBOURNE defeat seemed to have demoralised the Indian team, or at least its captain and his advisers. For, after winning the toss on a placid Brisbane wicket, India surrendered the advantage and asked Australia to bat first! Australia obliged by knocking up a good score of 379 and got India out for a hundred less. Indian hopes were revived when the home team was held down to a modest second innings. Excitement and hopes soared as India, needing 395 to win, passed the 300 mark with half the side intact. Only 85 runs were needed when the sixth wicket fell, and reinforcement Jaisimha was beautifully set for his century. But again we failed. Jai got his century but the last five wickets fell for a mere 45 runs, and India lost by 39.

The experience of Brisbane failed to bring home the fact that our spin bowling could prove a victory weapon. Again in the fourth and final Test at Sydney, India gave first use of the wicket to the home team after winning the toss! It was a grievous mistake, and grievously we paid for it. The Australian weakness against good spin bowling was exposed by their scores being confined to 317 and 292; and they would have been much worse had India made first use of the helpful wicket. Instead, Indian batting floundered against moderate spin attack and we lost by 144 runs, after having come within

200 runs of victory with eight second-innings wickets in hand.

Throughout the series it was noticeable that as individuals our batsmen and bowlers shone but as a team they failed. Perhaps the greatest need of Indian cricket is forceful leadership. Pataudi comes out of the series as a grand batsman but uninspiring captain. India has the makings of a first-class team in wicket-keeper-batsman Engineer, consistent all-rounder Surti,



Abid Ali

new find Abid Ali as an opening batsman, Pataudi and veteran Jaisimha as sound middle-order batsmen and Prasanna as spin bowler.

New Zealand tour

INDIA embarks on another vital Test series, in New Zealand, next week. At least there we may expect our team to make a more confident approach and regain some of its lost prestige. In two previous rubbers, both in India, our record against the islanders is three wins, six draws and none lost.

Welcome move

CALCUTTA prides itself as the home of Indian soccer. There is substance to the claim. Bengal teams have always been a force in all our tournaments; and it is perhaps the only State which has maintained club teams while the rest of the country is favouring departmental and business-house sides. And enthusiasm for the game runs riot — often literally.

League soccer in Calcutta celebrates its platinum jubilee this year, having begun in 1898. And the occasion is marked by an important decision which could well be emulated in other big soccer centres in the country. For seventy years the senior Calcutta League has been played on the dual system of each team meeting the other twice. Now the organisers, Indian Football Association (Bengal's State organisation), have decided to drop the return matches — so that each team plays the other only once.

It is a wise move. Copied from the English Leagues which play home and away, the two-way league served its purpose well in the formative years of our soccer. Now, with players and teams far in excess of grounds available, occupation of time and space for any one competition has to be limited to accommodate the growing number of competitions at all levels.

●topscorer

This India

COWS MAY NOT CHANGE

THREE Australian cows have been declared "non-political" by the External Affairs Ministry before the Import Control Department granted them permission to enter the country. The Union Government considered their case for six months. The papers seem to have gone to most Ministries, perhaps Education excluded, as the cows have not yet graduated to that stage.

These cows have been given as a gift by the Rotary Club of Adelaide to a farm at the Moral Re-Armament Centre, Panchgani. Incidentally, the average yield of these cows is 15 litres a day. The secret of this I am told is that Australians milk them to the sound of music. They respond well to "pop", rhythm and beat. A Swedish farmer recently told me when he decided to change and treat his foremen and cows properly the milk yield of his cows went up.

These cows Mildred, Matilda and Maud are acquiring with their Indian comrades certain sanctity as they set foot on Indian soil. I hope Indian cows will not be too envious of their well-fed and well-cared-for Australian colleagues. I wonder if our cows wistfully wish to relinquish their holiness and be treated as normal as in other nations and be put to effective use.

The irony is that on one hand we worship the cows, put *tilak* on their foreheads, often garland them and unleash agitations for their rights. On the other hand we let them drift and starve on the streets. It would be a great step forward in our social development if we matched with action the so easily acquired and practised outflow of words.

Recently I met a wife of a worker. She told me that she had not spoken to her sister-in-law though living in a one-room house together for nine months. In how many homes of India is this a daily reality? In many instances I have come across families where the daughter respects father but is terrified of speaking to him about anything she thinks, feels or plans.

Is our treatment of our cows indicative of our attitudes towards one another? With people we either hero-worship them or treat them badly. With cows we do both. I don't know about cows but the hopeful factor is that people can change.

Neerja Chowdhury

Is Malaysia to join CENTO ?

BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

THE Shah of Iran and Empress Farah along with their Foreign Minister Erdsheir Zahedi have just completed a State visit to Malaysia. In Kuala Lumpur, a day before their arrival, Premier Tunku Abdul Rahman signed a treaty of friendship with Iran.

The Tunku, reviving for the third time his four-year-old plea for a Muslim Commonwealth of Nations, said that this organisation of Asian and African nations would be dedicated to promoting goodwill, peace and harmony among Islamic peoples. This proposal was mooted in London in 1964 at a meeting attended by the Tunku, President Ayub and the late Sir Tafewa Balewa, Premier of Nigeria.

Diplomatic circles attach considerable significance to this visit, for the Shah on more than one occasion has served as a mediator between the Muslim States. He brought not only Afghanistan and Pakistan closer but also took the initiative in re-establishment of diplomatic relations between Malaysia and Pakistan which were

snapped in September 1965 by the latter over Malaysia's support to India on the Kashmir issue in the Security Council. Since diplomatic relations were restored last year the Tunku has adopted a policy of neutrality on Indo-Pak issues though he still supports strongly India's case against China.

It is noteworthy that President Ayub is also scheduled to visit Malaysia this month and he will be followed by the President of Turkey, Mr Cevdet Sunay.

Diplomatic circles in Delhi feel that the visits of CENTO Heads of States to Malaysia is primarily intended to persuade her to join CENTO.

These circles are optimistic of a favourable response from Kuala Lumpur. Malaysia's present internal and external factors, they argue, force her to look more towards CENTO than to ASEAN.

It may be recalled that a few months ago Tunku Abdul Rahman had visited Ankara and Teheran but he avoided Pindi.

Malaysia is sore over Singapore's

separation and Mr Lee Kuan Yew's recent moves. Also she is worried over British civil servants' activities in Sabah and Sarawak and the Tunku had warned them in a statement some months back. Britain had also refused to finance



The Shah of Iran

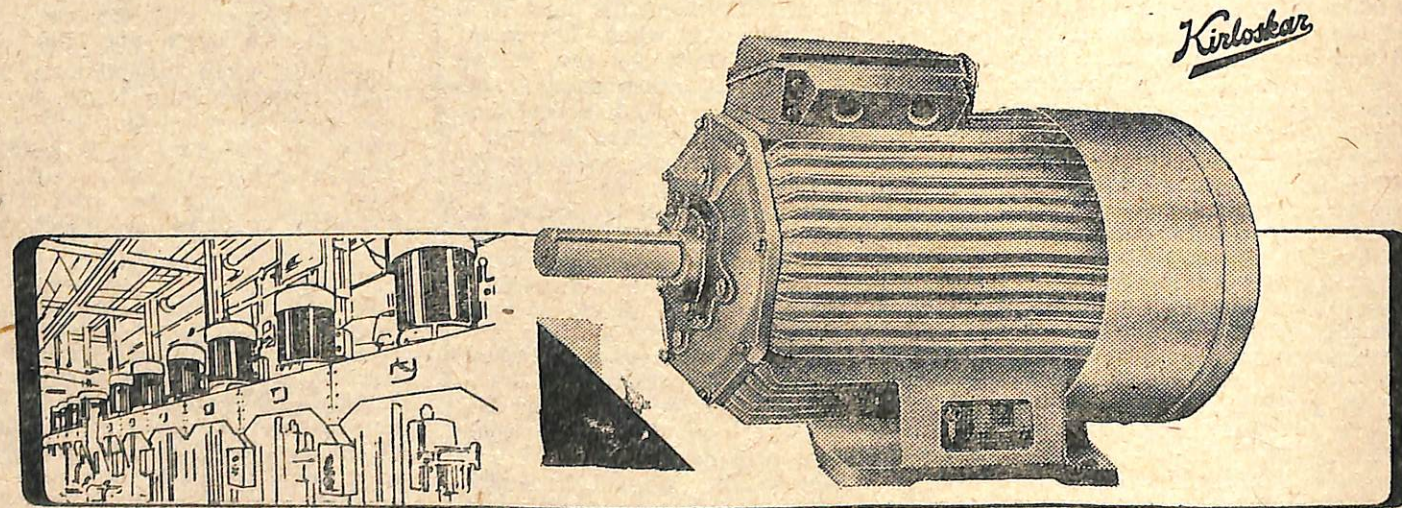
Malaysia's five-year-plan and Malaysia had decided to return to the gold standard.

The proposed withdrawal of the British troops from Malaysia by 1970 would create a vacuum. The Tunku had recently indicated that he would request

friendly Commonwealth countries to fill in the gap. The CENTO leaders are impressing Tunku that their bloc can do this.

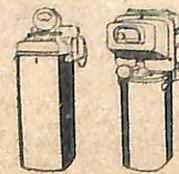
Present indications are that Malaysia will first join the Regional Cooperation for Development established by CENTO powers — Iran, Pakistan and Turkey. This would be a first step in the strategy to extend the CENTO axis from Ankara to Kuala Lumpur and finally to Jakarta.

This motor has worked under the most arduous conditions



You can trust a Kirloskar Electric 'TB' type motor to work well where the going is rough.

Kirloskar Electric motors are reliable and sturdy. They are superior in quality, completely dependable and specially engineered for Indian conditions.



Use Kirloskar-Asea PSCMA Starters for slip ring motors up to 70 h.p. and KDIMA Starters up to 60 h.p. to protect your valuable motors.



Manufacturers
KIRLOSKAR ELECTRIC CO. LTD.
P. O. BOX NO. 1017, BANGALORE-3, INDIA.
Distributors: **PARRY & CO. LTD.**
P. O. Box No. 12, Madras 1 P. O. Box No. 209, Calcutta 1
P. O. Box No. 506, Bombay 1 BR P. O. Box No. 172, New Delhi 1

ASP-KEC-113

This was a Life

JOHANN SEBASTIAN BACH 1685-1750

"THE SOLE OBJECT of all music should be the glory of God and pleasant recreation," advised the musician to his students. He certainly lived and created to make this a living reality.

Bach was born at Eisenach in Northern Germany, where his family had produced musicians for two generations. He lived with his elder brother after being orphaned at ten, but was denied access to a collection of advanced keyboard pieces due to jealousy. For months Johann, not to be outdone, borrowed and copied them by moonlight.

Hearing of singing jobs at Luneburg, he walked 200 miles to seek his fortune when he was 15. He later became the court organist at Weimar and during his nine-year term wrote the now famous Organ Toccatas. His unhappiness at the absence of a decent organ when Director of Chamber Music for the Duke of Cothen made him opt as organist at Leipzig's Church of St. Thomas at a quarter the salary.

In the next 20 years he wrote religious music, so far unsurpassed, including nearly 300 cantatas for holy days, the Passions of St. John and St. Matthew and the monumental Mass in B Minor. "If you are equally industrious, you will be equally successful," was his answer when questioned about his keyboard brilliance.

Yet the strain of writing out the music and spending nights playing it ruined his sight. After two unsuccessful operations, he was left totally blind. Yet, undefeated, he wrote "Art of Fugue", a breathtaking masterpiece.

His sight returned in July 1750, but a stroke killed him soon afterwards, but not before he wrote his most stirring composition, "Before Thy throne, O Lord, I come".

Music was an act of worship to him. On many of his scores was written, "To God alone the glory." His music became famous nearly a hundred years later and today Bach is a household word, his concerts played on all continents.

Chopin paid the highest tribute when he said of Bach, "This is the highest and best school. No one will create a more ideal one."

V.Y.

A DEATH WARRANT

THE monopolists of nuclear weapons, the United States, the Soviet Union, and Britain, are trying their level best to persuade other nuclear countries to sign a treaty of nuclear non-proliferation.

The draft treaty and its eight articles contain everything to fool the non and would-be nuclear countries, except guaranteeing the national security of Afro-Asian countries against the growing nuclear threat of Red China. One thing is certain: Red China, a nuclear power, will not be a co-signatory to the above treaty.

The Big Three — USA, USSR and Britain — have gained sufficient experience and technical know-how in the field of peaceful and non-peaceful use of nuclear energy already; besides their national security is quite safe under the huge stockpile of atom bombs. But there are many Afro-Asian countries whose progress and prosperity largely depend upon their capability to use nuclear energy. Equally their national security and existence, too, demands a few atom bombs.

Unless and until the national security of the Afro-Asian countries is safeguarded and the peaceful use of nuclear energy is assured by the proposed nuclear non-proliferation treaty, the non-nuclear nations, particularly India, Japan and Israel, should think a dozen times before signing the above treaty. It is nothing but a death warrant.

K. RAMASWAMY, Bombay 25

SWEDISH REBUTTAL

THE article "Australia after Holt" (HIMMAT, January 26) steps on very tender Swedish neutral toes in its report of what took place at the Western Australian Labor Party Conference. The Conference rejected "neutrality" proposals when it was argued that in World War II Swedish "neutrality" had betrayed Norway's freedom (by allowing passage of German Occupation troops) and that Sweden had actively assisted Nazi subjugation of Europe by providing the metals for the German war machine. May I throw light on the correct facts:

1 When Norway was attacked by Germany, German troops were transported by the German navy or were airborne. No troops came through Sweden. But later in the war, unarmed German soldiers on leave were permitted to pass through Sweden.

2 An armed German division was permitted to pass through in order to assist the German and Finnish troops that fought the Russians in Finland.

3 Sweden was in a delicate position between our German-occupied neighbours Denmark and Norway in the West, and Finland in the East, which was involved in a life and death struggle with the Soviet Union. Considerations for Denmark and Norway as well as Finland did play some part in our policy even if our Government's overriding motive was to keep Sweden out of the war.

4 It is true that Sweden provided

Letters

metals for the German war machine. At the same time Sweden provided a haven for Norwegians, Danish and other allied refugees, many of whom were secretly transported to Britain to assist in the allied war effort.

But what is the significance of our "non-alignment" in today's world? It seems to me that neutrality can either be used as an escape from any concern except with ourselves, or it can be used as a platform from which a small, prosperous nation like Sweden can play a constructive role in world affairs. On one hand Sweden has produced men like Bernadotte and Hammarskjold. On the other hand it is perfectly true that there are strong tendencies in modern Sweden towards a permissive, self-absorbed society without any real concern for the hunger and the chaos of the world. Which tendency is going to win is anybody's guess. But I can assure your readers that a good number of Swedes, Social Democrats and others, are determined that Sweden is going to be deeply involved in the needs of the world and particularly in the developing countries.

Australia's history is very different from ours. They have a history of involvement in wars and we have a history for non-alignment. We are as likely to hang on to our neutrality as they are likely to hang on to their alliances. But the decisive question is what content do we put into the well-worn words "neutrality" and "non-alignment".

BROR JONZON, Panchgani

CURIOUS PICKLE

I HAVE just read the illuminating summary of Roland Wilson from his address at Panchgani (HIMMAT, January 26). There a mint of golden opportunities exists, keeping open doors for 24 hours a day, to issue a new universal currency of men, minted to God's design. The world needs such individuals, more so now in Tamil Nadu, where we are in a curious inexplicable "pickle" which does not savour of English or Hindi.

And it is our hope that your team from Panchgani can end this "smallness", the disease of our age, and break down barriers to create a partnership of people who put God first and politicians last. Hats off to Panchgani!

IGNATIUS ABSALOM, Madras 4

FILLS THE GAP

I MUCH APPRECIATE receiving HIMMAT, with its interesting comment on world and Indian affairs. My many years' residence in India gives me a desire to know what India is thinking today, and your magazine fills quite a gap in that respect!

DR G. H. OLDFIELD, Melbourne

Vietnam's lesson

by Rajmohan Gandhi



LAST WEEK'S massive killings in the battles caused by the Viet Cong's surprise and simultaneous attacks on many cities have produced reactions everywhere.

Will the Americans, the Communists and the non-Communist Asians use this chance to isolate the fundamentals in the Vietnam situation?

The scale, swiftness and well-kept secrecy of the sudden Communist onslaught will have won the respect of Americans. They must also now wonder whether there are many Vietnamese they can trust. For the Communists could not have struck the way they did without the knowledge and complicity of a large number of Vietnamese.

The Communists will be calculating whether the gain in prestige compensates for the staggering death-toll.

Democratic Asia will ask itself whether its soil must choose between a war that intensifies, lengthens and also spills over, and the spread of Communism.

Not able to inspire

The truth about Vietnam, it seems to me, is that while the Vietnamese may dislike Communism, they equally dislike one another and the Americans. The various Saigon regimes have not been able to inspire the Vietnamese people to say, "We love and respect our leaders. They are free from jealousies and corruption. Life under them is better than under Ho Chi Minh."

The Americans have not been able to persuade the Vietnamese to believe or say that the way Americans live and work in Washington and Saigon is the pattern, superior to Communism, that they must follow.

The Americans, with a sacrifice that has been costly and has affected hundreds of thousands of their families, have attempted to resist Communism. They have not, however, been successful in demonstrating to the Vietnamese people an ideology that would be a compelling alternative. They have been unable to show that another goal can produce in

Americans and Asians honesty, unselfishness and unity.

Had they been successful in creating those qualities, the Vietnamese people would have deserted the Communist cause.

Ho Chi Minh, Mao Tse-tung and Kosygin and company would have then been confronted with powerful waves of dissent and questioning in their own lands.

Despite all the wealth and expertise poured in by them, despite all the human sacrifice, persistence and daring, Americans and the non-Communists of Asia are destined for failure and disaster in Vietnam as long as they don't realise that more important than military war in the area is ideological war. And defeat in the ideological war must in the long run lead to military withdrawal, or to escalation in a new dimension.

Magic

The ideology that can be an alternative to Communism and win Communists over is Moral Re-Armament. Until and unless Americans and democratic Asians accept Moral Re-Armament, which stands for God's authority over human lives and for absolute standards of honesty, purity, unselfishness and love, the Western and democratic position in Asia will continue to suffer.

Here in Panchgani, at the new centre for Moral Re-Armament, politicians and ordinary men have been finding just those qualities of honesty, unselfishness and teamwork which the Americans and South Vietnamese need in Vietnam and which the Communists there would envy and want.

Two brothers, leaders in their Maharashtra village not far from Panchgani, one 75 and the other 70, ended a bitter and old feud. The younger said to the older, "Please forgive me". When the latter asked him if he really meant what he said, the younger replied, "God put the thought in my heart to apologise. You know I mean it". The elder one understood, and slowly nodded. Later he said, "Today there certainly has been God's magic in my brother." Another brother, 65, said, "Our

whole village is going to talk about this magic."

A Ceylon businessman, Mr Palaniyandy, a dealer in imported textiles: onions and potatoes, changed, "I used to see three movies a day. One day I saw five. Seldom did I see my wife before midnight. And I used to smoke away money. My normal practice, and that of my competitors, was to hoard the imported goods till prices rose greatly above the controlled price. After meeting Moral Re-Armament I decided to sell my potatoes below the controlled price. At first my competitors blacklisted me, even tried to prevent my supplies coming in. But I have stuck to my decision. My turnover has gone up by 300 per cent and some of my competitors are trying honesty too."

Ranjit Singh, a Harijan of 21 from New Delhi, says he found in Panchgani freedom from dishonesty and the desire to live unselfishly. "As a result of applying Moral Re-Armament our Harijan locality in Delhi is changing. I want to bring 30 young men to the next conference."

Multiply the new man

Sachidananda, 22, who was secretary of a union of 3000 workers in Bangalore, says, "Before coming into contact with MRA I thought that loitering around and damaging my factory's products were the marks of an independent union leader. When I changed, I found myself producing 50 per cent more."

Sachidananda used to organise anti-Hindi riots in Bangalore. In Panchgani he roomed with Satyavir Singh, lawyer and recent student leader from the UP, who had key roles in anti-English demonstrations. "Singh and I want to work together to heal the hates and divisions in our country," declares Sachi.

The new type of man is a reality. He is the hope of Colombo and New Delhi, Saigon and Hanoi, Washington and Peking. Refusing to believe in him or in trying to multiply him is the surest way to prolong the Asian and world crisis shown up in Vietnam.

FIND THE BALL Competition No 58



2nd Prize:

Swish Shaving foam in AEROSOL CAN

HOW TO PLAY

The ball in this cricket action picture has been painted out. All you have to do is to mark a cross (not circle, arrow, etc) where you think the ball is. Then cut out the picture and coupon and send it to "Find the Ball", c/o HIMMAT, 294 Bazargate Street, Bombay 1 before noon on Monday, February 19.

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
On the ball wins the Jackpot*

*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.

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



WINNER OF COMPETITION 56

is Ramesh Mehta, I.C.M. Engineering Co. Pvt. Ltd., 7/10 Horniman Circle, Bombay 1. Rs. 25 for nearest entry (3 mm from ball).

2nd prize (Swish Shaving Foam in Aerosol Can) to Percy Rusi Vesuna, Plot No. 5, Vijay Nivas Sleater Road, Bombay 7 (7 mm from ball).

Next week's Jackpot: Rs.125

FIND THE BALL



PLEASE CUT HERE

TEMPO VIKING

4 WHEELER

Elegant, Versatile, Economical

DISTINCTIVE FEATURES:

- Distortion-free tubular chassis
- Laminated-Torsion-Bar suspension with rubber buffers and shock absorbers
- Front wheel Drive • Power-Packed 3 Cylinder 2 Stroke Engine
- Lock Syncromeshed Gear Box • 27 miles per gallon • 900 kgs. Pay load

Manufacturers: BAJAJ TEMPO LTD. CHINCHWAD, POONA - 19.



Stylish Staff Wagon-10 Seater

Pratibha 665

live it lively with **MAFATLAL GROUP** SHIRTINGS

Style. Going places. Living it up.
Patterns — startling. Daring.
Bold. Move on. Man. Live it
lively with **MAFATLAL GROUP**
Shirtings for bush shirts and
other casual wear in 2 x 2 Cotton,
'Terene' / Cotton, Tebilized,
Mafinised and Stretch quality.



NEW SHORROCK (SHORROCK), Ahmedabad
NEW SHORROCK, Nadiad
STANDARD, Bombay
STANDARD (NEW CHINA), Bombay
STANDARD, Dewas
SASSOON, Bombay
SASSOON (NEW UNION), Bombay
SURAT COTTON, Surat
MAFATLAL FINE, Navsari
MIHIR TEXTILES, Ahmedabad

LPE-Aiyars M. 153A

HIMMAT

WEEKLY 30p.

VOL 4 NO 16

ASIA'S VOICE

FRIDAY FEBRUARY 16 1968

BOMBAY



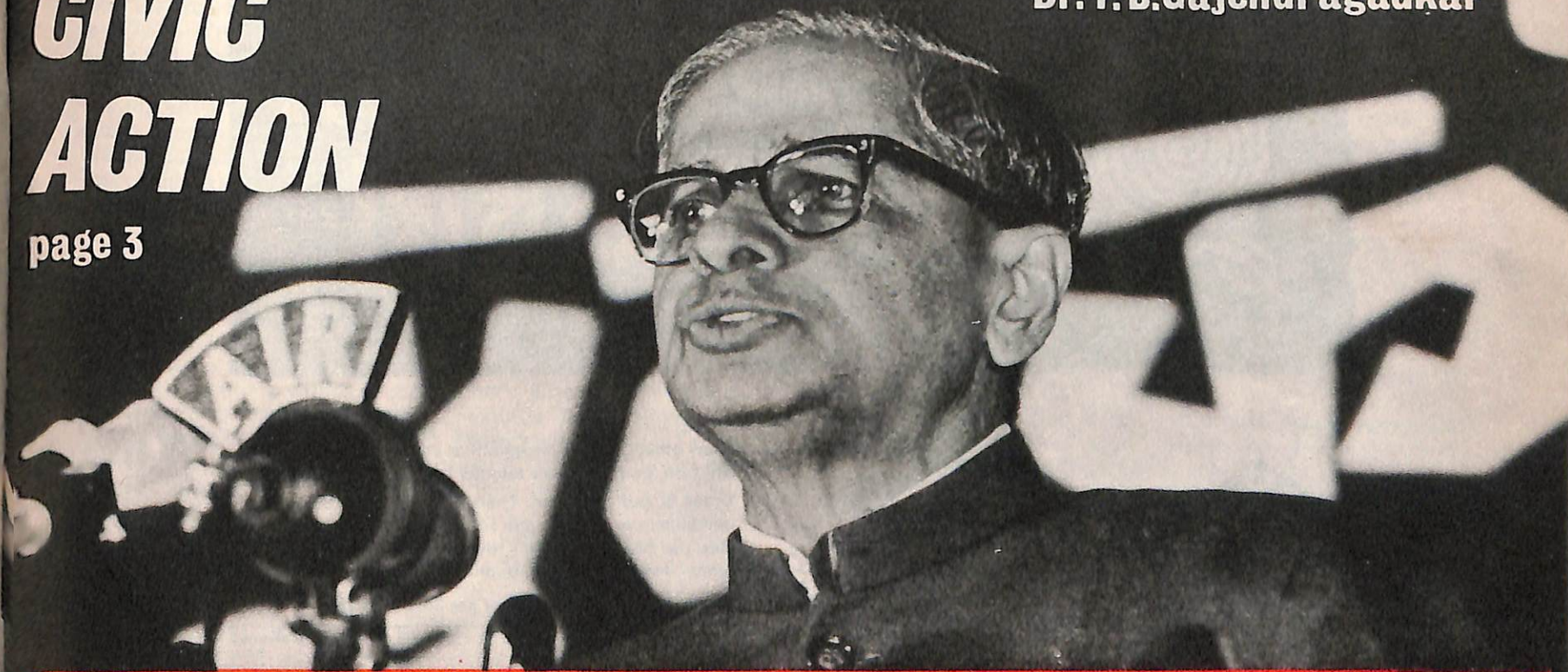
STIRRING

George Fernandes M.P.

CIVIC ACTION

Dr. P.B.Gajendragadkar

page 3



Rajmohan Gandhi OTHER VIETNAMIS ?