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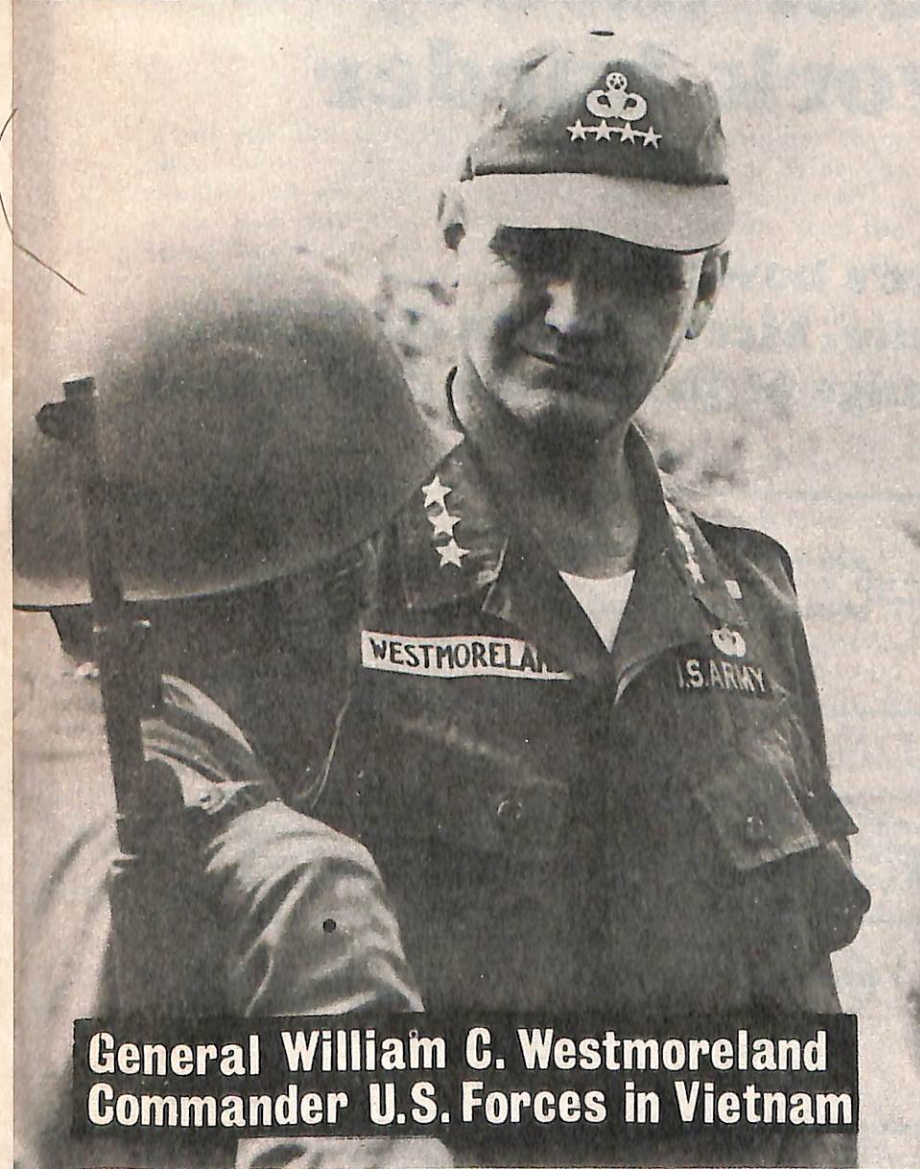
WEEKLY 30p

VOL 4 NO 22

ASIA'S VOICE

FRIDAY MARCH 29 1968

## Why was WESTMORELAND moved upstairs



General William C. Westmoreland  
Commander U.S. Forces in Vietnam



Antonin Novotny  
ex-President of Czechoslovakia

..... and NOVOTNY?  
*downstairs*  
p. 3

BY ANTENNA

## WILL CHAVAN BAN LEFT COMMUNISTS?

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Municipalities  
and  
Corporations

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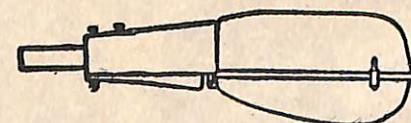
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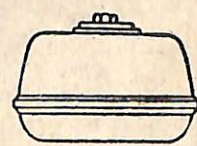
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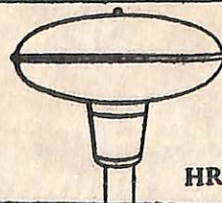
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**PHILIPS**

## Editorials

### "Westy" moves upstairs...

WESTMORELAND stood for the hard line in Vietnam as Novotny did for the hard line in Communism. Last week President Johnson moved "Westy" upwards as Army Chief of Staff in Washington — an administrative appointment. Czech President Novotny, whose supporters fell earlier, has finally tendered his resignation. Westmoreland is an anti-Communist, Novotny a dyed-in-the-Kremlin Stalinist. The shift of these two men is an indication of the crisis facing both the non-Communist and the Communist worlds.

Is Westmoreland's removal due to strategic, political or economic reasons? Or all three?

Though General Giap's Tet offensive failed to dislodge the US from any of its bases, he has won a psychological victory by the losses inflicted on a surprised US. What Giap did not win by battle in Vietnam, he won in the New Hampshire primary in USA. Johnson's "dove" opponent Senator McCarthy bagged three times more votes than he was expected to win — 42 per cent. On

the strength of this, Robert Kennedy has emerged as a formidable challenger to Johnson.

Westmoreland's repeated assurances of impending US success no longer impress the voters at home. "He has kind of run out of gas," as one of them observed. Westmoreland reportedly asked Johnson for 206,000 more men which the President finds difficult to send for both political and economic reasons. At the most, 30,000-50,000 more men are expected by the year end. But Johnson cannot wait. He has to show results by August if he wishes to be nominated as Democratic candidate.

The continual drain of dollars to Vietnam and the prospect of a long, drawn-out war, have helped to shake confidence in the US dollar. Words cannot recreate the confidence. A new man with a new image had to be found. Westmoreland was a simple, straight-shooting soldier. His removal from Vietnam underlines the need not only for a new military strategy but a new technique to win the peasants who harbour and refuel guerrillas.

### ...and Novotny down

THEY had not expected to meet so soon again, but there they were — Brezhnev, Kosygin, Gomulka, Ulbricht, Kadar and all—for a weekend conference in Dresden. Only one man was missing, and his absence was the main reason for the sudden meeting. Former "strong man" and undisputed leader of Czechoslovakia for 15 years, Antonin Novotny held on for three months as President after resigning as Party chief. Last Friday he finally yielded to the tremendous pressures around him and left the Hradshin Castle—the residence of the rulers of Prague for centuries.

At the Dresden meeting, the new leader of Czechoslovakia, 46-year-old Alexander Dubcek, defended, behind closed doors for 12 hours, the liberalisation of the Czech regime. Dubcek has a big job on his hands to carry through the reorganisation at his own pace and not let things get out of hand. His plan is to build a new form of Communism, law-bound and democratic. Novotny's friends have to be got out of the way and many of them have already left. But more important is

what calibre of men will replace them.

Will Dubcek succeed? He has three examples of countries which have tried to liberalise their Communist regimes and have only moderately succeeded. Hungary's students tried to go too fast, and the Russian tanks moved in. Gomulka in Poland, fearful of following Hungary's fate, tried a moderate zig-zag course, but recent events show that the pent-up feelings may well blow up his regime. Yugoslavia has developed her own form of Communism but awaits with concern the day when Tito will be no more.

Will liberalisation work in Czechoslovakia?

If Dubcek wants to succeed he will have to deal with the double-life which everyone has so far been obliged to live in most of the East European countries. One student said recently: "We are taught to lie at a very early age — when we learn we must speak differently in school than we do at home." Will Novotny's departure and Dubcek's courage make people start to say what they really think?

### Israel puts back the clock

BY THEIR armed incursion into Jordan to demolish Arab guerrilla bases last Thursday, the Israelis may have gained a tactical victory but they lost immeasurable world support for their cause. Even Mr Arthur Goldberg, the United States delegate to the UN, said that Israel's retaliation was out of all proportion to Jordan's acts of harassment.

Israel's reply to the condemnation of the UN's 15-nation Security Council was that the punitive attacks may be repeated.

So long as Israel has been the victim of Arab sabotage and hostile propaganda threatening her annihilation, millions have sympathised with her. But the world's sympathy ebbs when Israel struts. Her policy of an eye for an eye, a tooth for a tooth, is out of date and repulsive.

The Russians are reported to have said after last

week's renewed fighting that the Israelis are good soldiers and bad politicians. This is nowhere more clear than in their present confrontation with Jordan. Of all the Arab leaders even Israel must concede that King Hussein is one of the most sober. To precipitate situations where the young monarch feels called upon to show his Arab virility is foolish.

A powerful balance of Marxist forces within the Arab world would like to see him replaced by a leader more amenable to Moscow-authored solutions. But in the long run, the achievement of Israel's cherished goal of a dialogue with the Arabs may depend on men like King Hussein.

They will be poor statesmen indeed if they rely only on their military ascendancy and Arab disunity, both of which may prove ephemeral, to secure their existence.

# Briefly Speaking...

## Chief Minister's dilemma

THE PATIENCE of E. M. S. Namboodiripad, Kerala's Left-Communist Chief Minister, who by many accounts is an unusually patient Marxist, must be sorely tried. His greatest burden is that he is head of a party in whose ranks are many who are keen for power but not to govern. Their slogan, "administration-cum-agitation", achieves neither successfully.

The seige of the Gwalior Rayon Factory at Mavoor reminded many of the Berlin Wall. For four days wives and children of the plant's officers were held prisoners in their compound, many without husbands and fathers, while the police refused to intervene. The incident has enraged Kerala. It certainly discourages the investment in industry that has been one of E.M.S.'s priority policies to

relieve the State's chronic unemployment. The families in the compound were prisoners. But so seemingly was E.M.S. perhaps a prisoner of his own party's division, as he repeatedly pleaded with newsmen not to ask him to state his Government's stand on the seige.

## 90 days... and then?

ONE CHAPTER of the Kenya Asians' misfortune ended in London at midnight, March 1. Another opened in Bombay on March 22 when the S. S. *Sirdhana* nosed into its berth at Ballard Pier, with 400 British passport holders of Indian origin aboard. Their walk down the gangplank was a long step into the unknown.

Most want to stay in India. Their visas give them 90 days. And then where will they go? The Government will have an ugly job on its hands if it decides to deport men and women who from every standpoint but the printing on their passport claim this as their homeland.

## About-face

IS IT NOT strange that Russia should be planning extensive celebrations of the birth centenary of Gandhi? "The Great Soviet Encyclopedia", on page 203 of volume 10, describes Gandhiji's teachings as "an ideological tool in the hands of the Indian upper bourgeoisie, closely connected with the feudal landowners and money lenders..."

A. Zhadanov, in his book, "The Crisis of the Colonial System", went even further when he wrote: "The struggle against Gandhism is impossible... without exposing the entire activity of the man, who always betrayed the national movement and rendered a tremendous service to the English oppressors of India."

## Incoming paper

THE PROTEST against the draft in the United States has taken many forms, some violent and seditious. But the latest is a blend of *satyagraha* and the Marx Brothers.

A student at a Harvard theological college urges students to take literally the instructions on the reverse of their draft cards: to inform the local draft board, within ten days,

The united voice of millions cannot lend the smallest foundation to falsehood.

OLIVER GOLDSMITH, 1728-1774

of any change in their "physical condition, occupation, marital, family or dependency status". His plan is that each card holder should send one registered letter a day to his local board. He even suggests some wording:

"Dearest Board, You would not believe how lousy I feel. All my room mates have the 'flu and, you know, I think I am going down with it... My father's drinking has increased, and my sister was just rejected by all the colleges to which she applied. I sure hope things get better. I'll be in touch."

## Feeding the rats

A RECENT CONVENTION on pest control was told that rats and other pests would destroy nine million tonnes out of India's estimated production of 95 million tonnes of grain this year — approximately the same amount as India has to import. If this is correct, the attack on pests and parasites needs to share in priority with the attack on production.

This can only be achieved by increased social discipline by everyone. Far too many people tolerate conditions which encourage pests. *Birbal* has seen rats very much at home in some of Bombay's best restaurants without the staff showing the least concern. A candidate in this week's Bombay municipal poll who pledged "cleaner administration" and is a landlord of some substance has more rats running around one of his buildings than he had canvassers for the election. And that is saying something!

## Assam-Delhi

WHEN FARES on Indian railways have gone up it is worth recalling the story of the encounter between Japanese and Allied forces in the Imphal sector of Assam. The year was 1944. The Japanese were broadcasting over loud speakers in Hindi and English to the Indian Army. "Lay down your arms. Surrender. We will be in Delhi in 10 days." This monotonous message got on the nerves of a British officer. He stood erect above the trenches. As the loud speaker blared, "We will be in Delhi in 10 days," he replied, "Not by Indian Railways, you won't."

**Birbal**

# FROM THE CAPITAL

BY ANTENNA

## Is Chavan planning ban on Left Communists?

NEW DELHI Mr Bholu Paswan Shastri made history last week by becoming the first Harijan Chief Minister of a State where caste is the dominant factor in politics. He also has the distinction of frustrating the attempt of the Congress Party in Bihar to get back into office on the shoulders of Mr B. P. Mandal and his Soshit Dal, which, having failed to serve its purpose, may now be expected to melt into thin air.

It was Congress planning and money that brought the Dal into existence and gave Mr Mandal his brief moment of fame. And now it is a group of Congress dissidents who have turned the spotlight on Mr Shastri, and he too will probably vanish into limbo after playing his ephemeral role.

For nobody here or in Patna believes the present caricature of a United Front Ministry can last long, the sole purpose of its existence being to frustrate the ambitions of Mr K. B. Sahay and the group of Congressmen from getting into office.

According to information available here, the central Jan Sangh leadership is favourable to its Party men entering the new Ministry, but the Samyukta Socialists, the Right Communists and the Praja Socialists will keep out, giving it critical support on the basis of a minimum programme.

Psychologically, the fall of Mr Mandal and the installation of Mr Shastri marks a serious setback to the plans of the Congress High Command to topple all the coalition governments one by one. Now the progress has gone into reverse gear.

## President's rule near

On the other hand, the Congress-sponsored minority Government in Punjab appears to be on the way out, not so much because of the efforts of the opposition parties but because the State Congress leaders want to remove Mr Lachman Singh Gill as he is proving more a liability to their aim of regaining office.

President's rule may therefore not be far off in the Punjab, and then there will have to be mid-term elections in four states in all, the others being West Bengal, UP and Haryana.

In fact, there is a body of Congress opinion here that is trying to sell the Prime Minister the idea of holding fresh elections throughout the country, apparently having come to the conclusion that the people are disillusioned with the non-Congress

governments. But have these optimists read the signs rightly?

The Congress is certainly not going to win in Haryana next May and its chances of winning a majority in West Bengal next November are even more remote. The Party does not stand any chance of success if the Leftist groups all combine in a single United Front, even allowing for the Bangla Con-



Mr B. P. Mandal

gress and the Bharatiya Kranti Dal staying out of the coalition and putting up its own candidates.

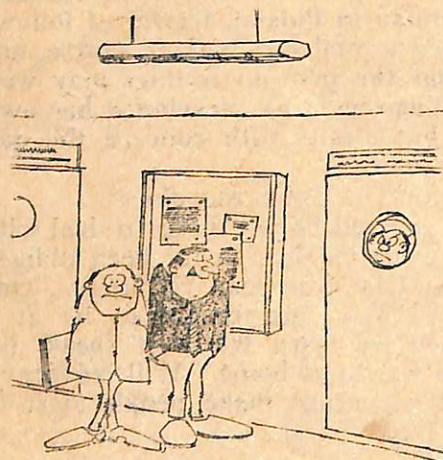
A slight swing of two per cent of the votes in marginal constituencies in favour of the combined opposition could result in the Congress suffering an even worse defeat than last year and getting no more than 25 seats.

Observers have thus been led to wonder whether there is any connection between these obvious facts and the Union Home Minister's recent disclosures of a Left Communist link with the Mizo rebels and of a plot hatched by the same Party in Sib-sagar to overthrow the Assam Government by force.

Is Mr Chavan gathering evidence to make a case for outlawing the Left Communist Party before the elections in West Bengal? It is difficult to answer this question right now, but the feeling here is that he has got something up his sleeve.

ANTENNA CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

## CHALTA HAI...



"In the room adjoining us, every matter is taken into active consideration, and in the room at the back, not so active consideration."

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CONTESSA

## on your toes

### "BIJLE GIRI BARA BAJE"

Now that so many films are being banned, gheraoed, boycotted and suspended, I've time on my hands.

In order to get to the bottom of it I put on my dark glasses, black roll-neck sweater, borrowed a white Mercedes and set off to interview some leading film personalities.

I found Shri Boxoffice-walla who owns a chain of cinemas. He was sitting in his airconditioned cabin adding up figures and muttering.

"What are we poor people to do?" he asked. "The Producers want a bigger share. The Government talks about raising entertainment tax again. Morarji is after my wife's jewellery. It is only the dear, loyal public who keep us going."

With a lump in my throat I thanked Shri Boxoffice-walla for his clear exposition and set off for my date with the screen idol, Chamak Kumar. The date had been made through my cook who knew the driver of Chamak's tax consultant. Chamak was on the set at Dadar.

"Don't believe a word they say about my being three years behind in my taxes," he cautioned me. "I am five years behind. And unless we

hard-working actors get higher fees we won't be able to pay taxes at all. As it is I haven't been able to get my Cadillac repainted for months. It's bad for my morale. If it wasn't for the dear, loyal public..."

I called on the well-known producer Shri Rajesh Rama Rao who gave a thunder-struck world "Bijle Giri Bara Baje" (Lightning strikes at 12 o'clock"). It was 11 am when I knocked at his posh apartment but he was still asleep.

The head of the Filmgoers' Sena, Shri Talibajav, had arranged to meet me in the 75 paise queue outside the Annapurna Cinema. He was late arriving because the previous show he had been to was a 25-reel epic and had gone on longer than expected. He was a pleasant enough chap. He had a constant squint and kept holding his hand above his eyes against the light.

He thought the producers made shocking films, picked the worst actors and were hand in glove with the exhibitors and tax men. So he had to sit through film after film which bored him and at the end of the month he was penniless. With that we reached the head of the queue. With a "What's the name of the film?" to the usher, he disappeared into the darkened cinema.

Freebooster

# China's hand in Nagaland

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

**SHILLONG** The sensational report about the recovery of a foreign-made plastic bomb at Karhali village in the Sibsagar District of Assam, bordering Nagaland, earlier this month should increase the fear that the situation in Nagaland is getting out of hand.

### Communist plot report

Reports further said that the subsequent seizure of highly prejudicial documents revealed a Left Communist plot to form an independent Government in this eastern region in collusion with Naga hostiles and Pakistan. Altogether 14 arrests were made consisting of two Pakistani agents, eight Leftist Communists and four underground Sema Nagas of Agotito village of Nagaland. This

startling discovery indicates that the hostiles seem to be in no mood for bringing a peaceful settlement. It also shows that they are in close contact with foreign elements and anti-national forces to spread the trouble to the whole of the North-East.

Fears expressed in the Rajya Sabha that the Naga problem might become as serious as Vietnam may not be totally wrong. Though the underground is itself divided into hawks and doves, the hawks are known to be having a big say.

### Leaders removed

Underground leaders like Mr Kughato Sukhai and Mr Kaito Sema were removed from their positions as leaders, due to their so-

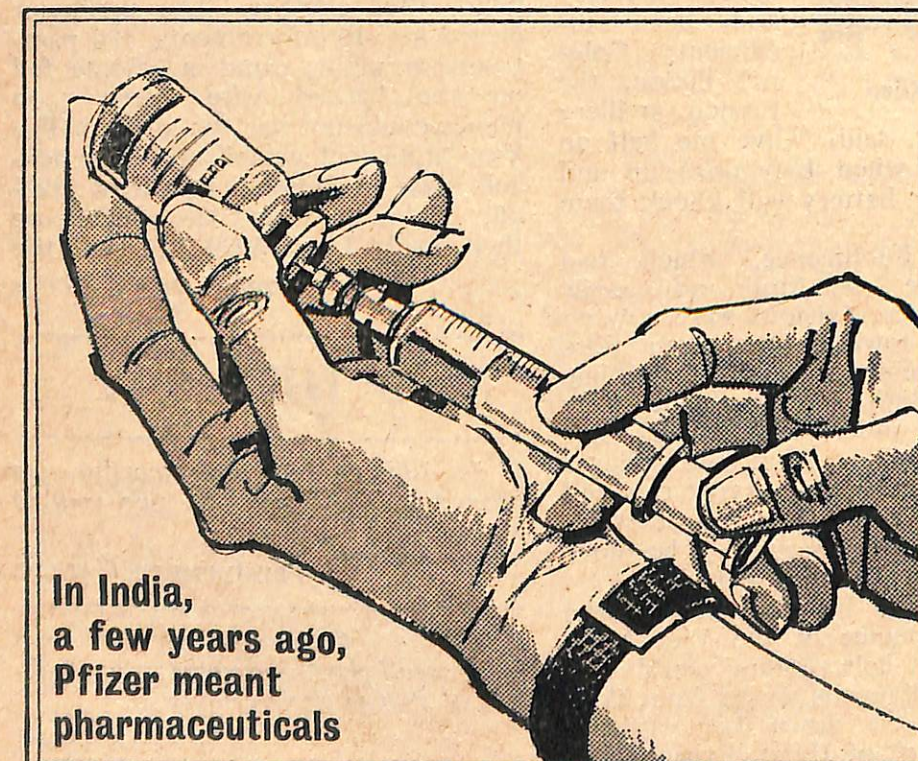
called "pro-Indian" attitude that favoured negotiation.

Batches of hostiles have been reported visiting Communist China, through the Kachin and other territories of Burma. That they receive training in guerrilla warfare is an established fact. But nothing much can be done to prevent this. As Mr Surendra Pal Singh, Deputy Minister of External Affairs, remarked recently, it is not physically possible for the security forces to guard every inch of the border with its rugged and densely forested terrain.

### Ceasefire ends in April

However, the Prime Minister has repeatedly assured that the situation was not out of control. The Nagaland State Government, the loyal population and even the doves among the hostiles desire a quick solution and lasting peace.

On March 9, a group of underground Nagas exchanged fire with a party of Security Forces at Chaboma, 45 miles from Kohima. This, the first clash in two years, should not be passed off as a stray incident. The cease-fire ends in April and it can only be hoped that trouble does not escalate.



In India, a few years ago, Pfizer meant pharmaceuticals

Today, Pfizer means pharmaceuticals, animal health products, pharmaceutical chemicals, agrochemicals and nutritional products

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**Pharmaceuticals**—the Pfizer range includes various antibiotics, T.B. drugs, vitamins, diabetic drugs, hormones, diuretics, and many other specialities. On the nutritional front, Pfizer has developed and marketed a range of products specially formulated for Indian conditions. **Agricultural and animal health products** include agrochemicals, feed supplements, and veterinary medicines. **Pharmaceutical Chemicals**—Pfizer's indigenous production has made the country self-sufficient in various important basic pharmaceuticals and is saving increasingly bigger sums of foreign exchange every year. **Exports**—Pfizer's export drive is fast gaining momentum; the results achieved so far augur well for the future.

#### Some interesting facts about Pfizer—

1. In India, Pfizer has two manufacturing plants, research laboratories, 16 branch offices and about 2,000 employees.
2. Pfizer was the first in India to manufacture—largely from indigenous materials—broad-spectrum antibiotics, Oxytetracycline and Tetracycline. Other pioneering basic manufacturing activities of Pfizer in India include PAS, Isoniazid, Protein Hydrolysate and Chlorpropamide.
3. Worldwide, Pfizer currently spends over Rs. 16 crores on research alone and Rs. 30 crores on capital expansion per year. Total worldwide Pfizer sales in 1966 have exceeded Rs. 466 crores.



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## FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS



### LBJ calls his crisis man

FROM T. WILLARD HUNTER

**WASHINGTON** Many Americans were doubtless surprised to learn, when Clark Clifford was appointed by President Johnson to succeed Robert McNamara as Secretary of Defence, that the new Cabinet official was 61 years old. For Mr Clifford was a moving force in Washington power centres over 20 years ago as a strong right hand to Harry Truman in the days following World War II. Today he is probably the No. 2 man in the nation.

As a relatively young attorney in the nation's capital in the late 'forties, Mr Clifford was responsible for shaping the Truman Doctrine, (a policy widely credited with saving Greece and Turkey from post-war Communist take-over), and the Marshall Plan of economic redevelopment aid to the war-ravaged nations of Europe. He was also architect for much of the US-Israeli policy which culminated in the creation of the Jewish state and its immediate recognition by the United States in 1948.

Law School of Washington University in 1928.

He soon developed a reputation as an outstanding trial attorney, specialising in corporation and labour law. Before he joined the Navy in World War II, he had become a \$30,000-a-year partner in a major law firm.

A St Louis crony of President Truman, recalling Clifford's ability, summoned the young attorney to serve as assistant Naval aide to the President. From then on Mr Truman leaned on him heavily.

**Troubleshooter**  
In subsequent years loyal Democrat Clark Clifford, following the eight Republican years under Eisenhower, became a close and trusted adviser to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson and seemed to surface in the news whenever there was an unusually difficult crisis—a frequently recurring phenomenon in recent years.

The new Defence Secretary originally hails from St Louis, Missouri, where he was graduated from the

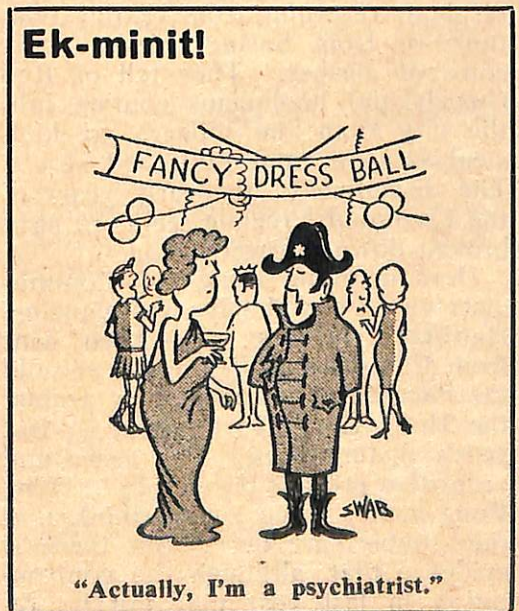
The secret of Mr Clifford's success seems to lie in his cool judgement, his ability to inspire confidence, and his knowledge of the ways of political power. His robust health is attributed to his stern self-discipline. As a young man he stopped drinking and cut back to one cigarette a day after dinner. A neighbour says, "Any man with enough iron in his soul to smoke one cigarette a day bears watching."

### At home in Pentagon

The new Secretary carries his six-foot-two frame in an urbane and courtly manner. He listens to a question, goes into it methodically and makes eloquent comments delivered in the measured tones of a trial lawyer with a bent for logic.

Mr Clifford has great prestige on Capitol Hill, and his relationship with Congress is already much smoother than that of Robert McNamara, the clipt organisation man. And he should be at home in the Pentagon, for in the late 'forties he wrote the National Security Act which greatly strengthened the hand of the Secretary of Defence.

His immediate problem, of course, is American policy in South-East Asia. Although he does not appear



CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

## The week in ASIA

**TEL AVIV** — Israeli forces crossed the River Jordan and surrounded Karameh and other villages to break up bases from which terrorists were carrying out sabotage raids into Israel. The Israelis withdrew after a day-long battle with Arab guerrillas and Jordan troops.

**ADEN** — President Al Shaabi of the People's Republic of South Yemen announced that his regime had crushed an attempted coup d'etat by unidentified opponents.

**SAIGON** — South Vietnam will increase its armed forces by 135,000 men by making military service compulsory for all 18 and 19-year-old youths and by the recall of veterans, President Nguyen Van Thieu announced.

**SINGAPORE** — Dr Adam Malik, Indonesian Foreign Minister, said Indonesia would be ready to defend Singapore and Malaysia against any Communist threat after the British withdrawal in 1971.

**COLOMBO** — The Government had decided to lift the seven-year-old ban on Ceylonese opening new accounts in foreign commercial banks here, announced Mr U. B. Wanninayake, the Finance Minister.

**CAIRO** — President Nasser announced the formation of a new 29-member Cabinet. He brought in 14 new men, the majority being academicians, and retained 14 old hands, including nine former military officers.

**PEKING** — Posters appeared attacking Chi Pen-yu, one of the propagandists of the "cultural revolution". The posters termed him a "counter-revolutionary double-dealer". He was accused of misinterpreting Mao's directives on art and literature.

**SAIGON** — Nearly 6000 South Vietnamese have been killed, 16,500 wounded and 2940 kidnapped so far this year by the Viet Cong, reported UPI.

**JAKARTA** — Two Chinese officials of the private National Economy Bank fled abroad taking with them about £17,000. Another £15,000 was also reported missing.

**KATHMANDU** — China offered Rs 2.50 crores hard cash to Nepal to help expedite Chinese-assisted development schemes.

# 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.

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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

to be a dogmatic hawk, he believes strongly that if the United States

## Nepali exiles assured Royal pardon

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

**KATHMANDU** Prime Minister S. B. Thapa has assured a royal pardon to the Nepali leaders self-exiled in India since the royal coup of December, 1960. He was winding up the supplementary budget debate in the National Panchayat.

It may be recalled that in August 1962 an emergency tribunal sentenced *in absentia* several of these Nepali Congress leaders to varying lengths of imprisonment, including life, "on charges of violence and sabotage".

Mr Rishikesh Saha (who walked in and out of many Government offices in the 1950's and 1960's including that of Foreign Minister, and is the author of the present Panchayat Constitution) said of the former Prime Minister, B. P. Koirala, "He has done nothing wrong for which he may be expected to ask pardon."

King Mahendra is now quietly releasing several Nepali Congress rank and file. An apparent liberal attitude towards them has developed, particularly after the "closed-door" talks

had not moved forcefully in Vietnam three years ago, much of the area would have been overwhelmed by Communism, possibly including Laos, Cambodia, Thailand, Indonesia and Burma.

between the King and India's Deputy Premier Morarji Desai during the latter's visit to Kathmandu last October. Yet there is no indication of a settlement with the Nepali Congress as such.

Reportedly, ex-Home Minister S. P. Upadhyaya, known for his frequent pronouncements favouring the release of all political prisoners and a recall of the self-exiled leaders, was again sent to India to meet his former party colleagues. While Mr Upadhyaya is still optimistic about his "mission", his talks seem to have collapsed over the question of legalisation of political parties, as the India-based leadership of the outlawed Nepali Congress are unwilling to accept the no-party system.

## Maoist discipline breaking down

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

**HONG KONG** "Illegal immigration from China is increasing daily as fear of night attacks in the streets and the purge going on in Canton drive families to seek freedom."

So reads a report in the *Hong Kong Standard* daily newspaper. The Hong Kong police are catching many such illegal immigrants these days and trying to send them back into Communist China.

Although the flow involves only some hundreds per week now, there are some strange and different things about it this time. First, the Communists at the border are said to be refusing to take many back because, they say, these people have shown themselves to be traitors, a label that would delight most of these "traitors".

## Refugee racket

Second, there is apparently a huge racket in Canton whereby, for the payment of HK \$10,000 per person some Communist officials make it easy for people to leave by giving them a limited time permit to get out of China and into Hong Kong. Relatives who can afford it have to pay the money into a Communist

bank here.

In spite of Peking's claim that they have at last set up a new pro-Mao regime in Canton, and Kwangtung Province of which it is the capital, there is still a bitter struggle going on between the rival factions. Hong Kong residents returning from visiting relations or from business trips report constant clashes. They tell of Red Guards and hooligans coming into the city from the villages to loot, steal weapons and raid food stores. The discipline of the early years of the Communist regime seems to have broken down all over China.

Here in Hong Kong the Communists are completely reorganising. Hard-core leaders have been sent from Canton and Peking to rebuild the Party after its poor show against the Hong Kong Government in last year's disturbances. The peace and order that prevails once more in Hong Kong makes some people think that the troubles are over. But there is evidence that, although the confrontation of last year may not be re-

peated, intensive efforts are being made in the trades unions and schools.

Peking has been making great efforts also in overseas trade during the past four months in order to build up its foreign exchange again. (Due to the Maoist-created troubles here from last May to December,

Communist China lost an estimated HK\$475 million.) This is clear evidence that the moderates have gained control in Peking and that economics, for the time being, have taken precedence over politics. The Red Guard policy of tear down and destroy was too expensive a luxury to be continued.

## Ivory Coast's progressive President

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

**RABAT, MOROCCO** There is great interest in all parts of North Africa in the current state visit of President Houphouet-Boigny, of the Ivory Coast, to Tunisia. President Bourguiba of Tunisia and his guest are two of the most dynamic leaders in modern Africa and their deliberations will have wide repercussions.

It has been said that a nation's best defence is the respect and gratitude of her neighbours. One African statesman who has not only understood this truth but is trimming his national policy to supplement it, is President Houphouet-Boigny of the Ivory Coast in West Africa. He has just initiated a development loan fund of \$7,000,000 to help his less-prosperous neighbours: Togo, Dahomey, Niger and Upper Volta.

## Realistic approach

Many countries in Africa are challenged by the performance of this unique statesman who, in the eight years of his country's independence, has increased its agricultural production by 50 per cent. The Ivory Coast is now counted among the leading world producers of coffee, cocoa and pineapple.

The President's approach has been based on the principle that his country needs help from outside from both African and European friends. Twenty-five per cent of the four million population is made up of foreigners, including many thousands

of skilled and unskilled African workers and European (mostly French) technicians and administrators.

## Foreign investment

His performance has had the quality to attract business investment from abroad and this has been doubling by \$100 million yearly in the last years. Among the well-known companies who have invested are Unilever, Renault and Esso.

But while he recognises that the Ivory Coast's present condition requires this co-operation of foreign friends, he is planning for the day when the technicians, administrators and businessmen will be his own compatriots. He is channelling 25 per cent of his national budget into Formation Schools for the new generation.

His small nation, rich in gold, diamonds, manganese, timber, as well as coffee, cocoa and pineapple, may yet demonstrate what a nation, free from prejudice, hate, greed and fear could do to create a new Africa and a new world.

## Student rebels shout for control

FROM GORDON WISE

**LONDON** In Britain a campaign of student protest has moved to a clamour for student power. And the methods have changed from the verbal to the violent.

And just as in the industrial arena the struggle between Left and Right within the labour movement is sometimes more bitter than that between labour and management, in student politics the most bitter argument is not perhaps between the young and the Establishment; it is between the National Union of Students (NUS) and the militant Left—the Radical Student Alliance (RSA).

The arena of struggle is 43 universities, 700 technical and art colleges and 167 teachers' training colleges of the realm. The students number 418,000.

Four out of five students belong to the NUS or its Scottish equivalent. They negotiate and represent the student membership to the university or college authorities in the same

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

# The week in INDIA

**PATNA** — The 47-day-old Congress-backed Soshit Dal Government was voted out when the State Assembly adopted a no-confidence motion by 165 votes to 148. A three-man Cabinet headed by Mr Bhola Paswan Shastri, leader of the United Front, was sworn in. This is the fourth government of the State since the general election, 13 months ago.

**HUBLI** — Fifty-three persons were killed and 48 injured when the Poona-Bangalore Express collided with the Birur-Hubli Passenger at Yalvigi Station, 45 miles from here.

**BOMBAY** — A gang engaged in forging currency notes, with ramifications in Kerala, Mysore and Bombay, was arrested by the Bombay CID.

**NAGPUR** — Over 100 doctors and students were injured when the police lathi-charged striking students of the Medical College. The students demanded improved living and working conditions.

**PATNA** — Seven labourers were killed when part of a bridge under construction collapsed at Selgaon, 30 miles from here.

**NEW DELHI** — China has finished the first phase of training about 3000 Nagas, Mizos and Kukis in guerrilla warfare, according to reports reaching here.

**CHANDIGARH** — Mr Joginder Singh Mann, Speaker of the Punjab Assembly, again adjourned the House for two months. He affirmed that the Governor's proroguing and summoning of the Assembly was illegal and void.

**SHILLONG** — Two people were arrested on a charge of hoisting the Pakistani flag in Baghnan village in the Karimganj sub-division.

**TRIVANDRUM** — About 3.5 lakhs of people — two per cent of Kerala's population — suffer from tuberculosis, according to the Indian Council of Medical Research.

**SHILLONG** — Fifteen men of the Security Forces were killed and many injured in a clash with hostile Mizos in the Mizo Hills.

**TRIVANDRUM** — A completely Thumba-made meteorological rocket, "Menka", was successfully launched at Thumba. Except for the propellant, the entire rocket was designed, developed and fabricated at Thumba.

## WEST BENGAL

## Lining up for elections

FROM S. K. MUKHOPADHYAYA IN CALCUTTA

supplies missed the camp entirely. The bombardment went on, but the French guns being only in shallow pits were getting knocked out.

On the seventh day Colonel Piroth committed suicide. He realised Dien Bien Phu was done for and his under-estimation was a major factor. After 52 days the French position was overrun to the last bunker.

Strong point "Elaine" was taken after the Viet Minh had dug clean under and mined it. Their infantry had come in as the whole mound erupted. Everywhere they had dug their way forward right up to the wire and beyond before launching their attacks. Their victory cost them 10,000 dead. Giap is supposed to have said, "Hundreds of thousands of men die each day in the world, what does it matter if 10,000 die in a battle." (But when Jules LeRoy, the French author, asked him about this in 1963, he denied having that philosophy.)

Four factors contributed to the Viet Minh success. 1 **Surprise.** No one really believed that they had the weight of men and material, or that they could maintain their army in position and employ it properly. 2 **Underestimation** all round by the French. 3 **Time.** The Viet Minh were in no hurry. They could take all the time in the world to reduce the French inch by inch. 4 **Casualties.** The Viet Minh were prepared to lose a lot of men.

At one point General Eisenhower, then President of the United States, was thinking of supporting the French with massive air strikes. Atomic weapons were even considered (as reported now). Everything was laid on but the US politicians finally decided against it as such involve-

THE mid-term election in West Bengal will be held in November, as predicted earlier in the columns of HIMMAT. Two tentative dates are November 3 and 10.

The Congress, which bagged 127 seats out of a total of 280 in the Assembly, appears badly mauled, mainly because of internal bickerings and defections. The "Ginger group" in the organisation is still angry and rebellious. They make no bones of their anti-Atulya stand but realise at the same time that any open and sustained revolt might damage the organisation more — something which the opposition will gleefully exploit to their advantage. No wonder the idea of forming an alliance with like-minded parties to contest the coming election found favour with some.

However, at a meeting of the State and District Congress Committees, it was decided that it will contest all

ment might have brought in China. Now, 14 years later, the United States, having taken up the cudgels, is about in the same predicament with much the same options.

What does Giap have in mind at Khe San? Is he only creating a feint? Time is on his side now as before. He can attack or just threaten. The shades of Dien Bien Phu are all too evident as reports come in of the Viet Cong digging "up to the wire", and United States troops searching for their tunnelling with divining rods and stethoscopes. As with the French troops 14 years ago, the beleaguered Americans live in a

280 seats on a purely party ticket basis. The idea of forming alliances did not find much favour though Congress might consider aligning itself with parties whose manifestos resemble its own.

The United Front, too, has suffered badly due to defections and its unfulfilled promises. Two of the Front's chief architects, Mr Humayun Kabir and Dr P. C. Ghosh, are no longer with them. Besides, a number of other parties have formed.

There is yet no sign of any settlement between the two wings of the Communist Party. The Naxalbari group, which has continuously lampooned the Marxists, may even put up candidates against some of them. It must be admitted, however, that if any party gained during the Front's sojourn in power, it was undoubtedly the Communists, especially the Left-CPI.

nervy twilight of waiting for a battle which they cannot tell will come or not.

The United States, with additional reinforcements of 50,000 men just sanctioned by President Johnson, will clearly do all in its power to regain the initiative in the immediate weeks ahead.

But with the element of surprise still a trump card in his armory, as shown by the simultaneous attacks into the heart of South Vietnam's cities during the recent Tet offensive, General Giap must draw confidence from his victory at Dien Bien Phu.

## Kenya Asians face the challenge

FROM YEZHDI MUNSHI IN LONDON

THE NEW LEGISLATION rushed through the British Parliament to restrict the entry of Asians from Kenya gives another twist to the screw of immigration control.

About 15,000 of them who came here during the last three months face the prospect of being in a strange land which many of them have never seen before. The majority come with high expectations. Their first few days are in many ways the most difficult part of their new lives for vital decisions about employment, a home and education for the children have to be made.

The first problem of adjustment is settling down in their new environment. A social worker told me, "Anyone coming new to the country feels lonely, shy and anxious. The British people are not always good at making contacts. Foreign people find the reserve rather unfriendly, but it is not meant to be."

It is with mixed feelings that the Kenya Asians have sought refuge in Britain. Many believe they are not

wanted or even liked, but at the same time it appeared the best course open to them.

There are a million immigrants competing with Britons for jobs at a time when there are over a quarter of a million unemployed. Many still live in appalling housing conditions. In several large cities immigrants have gradually moved in while the local people have moved out because their new next door neighbour is coloured. Certain areas have built up a large coloured population in this way and some have turned into slums.

## Prejudice on both sides

With a considerable number of immigrants already in Britain it would be naive to pretend that prejudice does not exist — on both sides.

In Birmingham, where several hundred Asians have settled down in recent weeks, the health services are strained. It has about 72,000 coloured people, or one in every 15

people. Their birth rate of 46 per thousand is more than double the city's average. Some 20 per cent of those in the care of the local authority are immigrants. There were over 200 cases of Asians with tuberculosis.

The Asians face a challenge in their day to day living, yet with their skills and education — most can speak English — they can get off to a good start.

They come from the middle class, and range from doctors, accountants and businessmen to skilled craftsmen. They find that they will have to take a sudden fall in the standard of living. They left behind a life of comparative ease and comfort in their neat little detached bungalows and big gardens with the luxury of servants.

Unlike immigrants from other parts of the Commonwealth, most have some wealth deposited in British banks. Money is not a big headache.

As the dust settles down on the immigration question the Asians are confident about the future in this country. They feel they have enough know-how and knowledge to form an integral part of life in Britain.

## FRONTIERS OF science

## Bacteria stop mine blasts

MINERS have to dig deeper as the planet grows older and near-the-surface coal supplies get used up.

In these deeper mines conventional ventilating equipment cannot cope with dangerous methane gas. You can't smell or see this gas, but if there is from 5 to 15 per cent of it down the mine, it can set off an explosion that will reduce you and your fellow miners to shrivelled black pygmies. One such postwar explosion killed 76 miners in Germany's Ruhr mining region.

At present special shafts have to be drilled to suck out the gas and force in 10-12 tons of air for every ton of coal mined. Early this century it was found that certain bacteria can actually live on methane

and like it. But only recently, at the Moscow Mining Institute, was a way found of using these tiny organisms in coal mines.

Now the bacteria will be blown down ventilating shafts. When they get to the methane, the minute organisms break the gas up into carbon dioxide and water. They use the carbon to build their own cells and multiply. The heat released by this reaction has the effect of sunrays upon them, like a Mediterranean holiday for sun-starved North Europeans.

Bacteria in one experiment ate up an 8 per cent concentration of methane in a few days.

## No steering wheels

CARS OF THE FUTURE will probably have no steering wheels. They will be driven by a stick like a small private aircraft. They will also move on automatic highways while you read the paper or get on with your other work.

Transport experts at Ohio State University in their Communication and Control System Laboratory are

working on this latest idea in transport as part of their research on better car control. Braking, steering and acceleration are combined in this aircraft-type control which sticks up near the driver's seat like an out-sized hammer. You push the stick forward to accelerate, pull it back to brake, turn it in the direction you want to go.

A car with this gear-stick control is now running on a test track under simulated automatic highway conditions at Ohio State University.

## Faster printing

THE US GOVERNMENT Printing Office is using a high speed typesetting machine that composes 1000 characters a second.

The system, known as Linotron, can set the Bible in 77 minutes. Johann Gutenberg, German father of printing, took nearly five years to do the job in the 15th century.

Linotron uses a TV technique in which 256 cameras are used to set pages from computer-programmed tapes.

REGINALD HOLME

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## Importance of umpires and referees

PROGRESS in sport cannot be achieved by the talent of the participants alone. A vital factor in healthy competition is intelligent supervision by experts who possess a thorough knowledge of the laws of the game and the ability to apply rules to ensure fair play.

In Indian sport, unfortunately, this class of specialists is not appreciated to the extent they deserve, resulting in the best among them keeping out to preserve their self-respect. Now and then some of them assert themselves and come into conflict with the promoters and administrators of games. One such instance is the current friction between the Bengal Hockey Umpires' Association and their State hockey unit, resulting in the hold-up of the senior league.

### Bone of contention

The bone of contention is the umpires' desire to conduct their own affairs without interference from the Bengal Hockey Association. Without going into the merits of this case, one may broadly state that well-organised units of umpires and referees should be encouraged to function independently for improving their own standards. They are often in a better position to appoint the right men to supervise particular games than the organisers of tournaments.

### Piquant situation

THE Bengal Hockey Association's poser to the Indian Hockey Federation over its non-recognition of the Jury of Appeal action against two of its players for misconduct in the National Championship has taken a piquant turn. The Bengal defiance, fortunately, was not put into effect — that of allowing the suspended players to continue playing till the Federation endorsed the Jury's recommendation. Now the Federation has confirmed the suspension, with a rider that the position would be reconsidered if the players concerned apologise to it. And promptly the apologies have been sent; and the Bengal Association has fallen in line.

### Entertaining cricket

THAT THE GAME of cricket can be entertaining even when a match is protracted over five playing days has been illustrated again in the recent fourth Test between the West Indies and visiting England in far-off Trinidad. The result,

a victory for England, is only incidental to the eventful match packed with good cricket and tactics. The match appeared to be safely in the home team's hands when they piled up 526 for 7 and declared. England responded gallantly with 404, and the game was heading for a draw, as in the previous three Tests. But Sobers revitalised the play with a declaration at 92 for 2, setting England to score 215 in 165 minutes on a wicket still full of runs. Again England, under Cowdrey, rose to the occasion and in an exciting race against time got the runs for a seven-wicket win.

Are the West Indies and their skipper disgraced by the defeat? Certainly not. They merit as much praise as their victors for providing a great fillip to the game as a whole by making it attractive not only for the spectators present but for millions of followers round the globe.

### Talim Shield Final

CRICKET MATCHES of the type above come only now and then. But it also happened last week in the Talim Shield matches in Bombay. Each match being restricted to 50-over innings, both batsmen and bowlers were kept on their toes all the time. The final, between holders Hindu Gymkhana and Kanga League champions Shivaji Park Gymkhana, attracted wide attention. Ramakant Desai (Shivaji Park) and Babu Nadkarni, back from the Australia-New Zealand tour, played a big part for their respective teams both with bat and ball. It was Nadkarni's 11 wickets for 199 and 66 runs, supported by E. D. Solkar's 7 for 160 and Madhav Gupte's century in the first innings which turned the tide in favour of Hindu Gymkhana, who won the 200-over final by 50 runs. Another tour-returned star, A. L. Wadekar, assisting Shivaji Park, was held down to 45 and 24 in his two innings.

### Opportunity lost

INDIAN SOCCER surrendered a chance of qualifying for the Olympic Soccer Championship in Mexico without even making an attempt when it withdrew from the Asian Zone series at Tel Aviv. Only Ceylon and Israel contested this truncated group, and Israel came through with a 10-0 goal aggregate (6-0 and 4-0).

If politics influenced Indian withdrawal from this qualifying contest one wonders at the significance of the All-India Sports Council and Indian Olympic Association decisions that our Olympic preparations would go ahead full steam till policy decision over participation in the Mexico Olympic Games is taken later in the year.

Also, if South African presence is the reason for our Olympic retreat, tennis spheres are wondering about our entry in the Davis Cup.

● **topscorer**

## This India

### 24-CARAT GOLD

THERE IS twenty-four carat gold in the people of India. Unfluctuating in value, it is there waiting to be mined.

The government has been spending Rs 1 lakh every week for the last two years on the cost of lawyers in Geneva on the dispute over a salty marsh in the Rann of Kutch inhabited by birds and beasts. Our "patriotic" parliamentarians have been urging the Prime Minister to summon troops and warships and send them to "defend and hold" 160 acres of our barren "motherland" on the island of Kachchativu.

When the absurd and ridiculous have become major affairs of government and politics, it was so refreshing to spend a day with a 75-year-old farmer whose one concern was genuine good of the country. Unlike our leaders, the ordinary people are interested in issues concerning the welfare of the country.

A Danish farmer was vehemently warned against theft in India before he came out here. On his third day in Delhi he had an appointment with one of the Cabinet Ministers. He went to the Secretariat to meet the man. In the secretary's office he discovered that his wallet containing Rs 600 was missing. Though upset and perplexed, he decided to give his best to the Minister. When he came out after the interview, the taxi driver was waiting there for him with his wallet and Rs 600 intact.

Last week a professor in a well known college in Karad touched a delicate subject when he said our ego needed to be crucified and not satisfied. This professor has been trying a bold experiment involving crucifixion of pride and satisfaction of conscience. He had been travelling by bus to college and charging the University Authorities first class railway fare. Conscience said to retribute for the wrong. Pride said don't. Conscience won. He decided to pay back the sum which amounted to Rs 250. He also told his wife about it. Having decided this he came home and to his astonishment found two cheques awaiting him. These were immediately sent to the registrar of the university with an appropriate apology.

This is the "social discipline" that Gunnar Myrdal, the Scandinavian economist talks of in his recent book "Asian Drama". It is not enforced but voluntary. It answers Myrdal's claims of "lack of general readiness for change and experiment" amongst Asians.

This is our real wealth.

*Neeraja Chowdhury*

## This was a Life

### JONATHAN SWIFT

1667-1745

ONE of Ireland's greatest sons, Jonathan Swift was born of a poor English widow in Dublin. He was educated at Kilkenny Grammar School and at Trinity College, Dublin, where he obtained his degree only by "special grace" because of his dislike of theology and philosophy.

In 1688 he went to England, where family connections helped him to secure a job as secretary to Sir William Temple, a famous diplomat. At the same time Swift continued his studies, wrote poetry and took part in the ferocious party politics of the time.

He took his master's degree at Oxford in 1692 and was ordained a priest in 1695. He spent much of his time in Ireland as a dutiful country vicar and gradually gained fame through the publication of political tracts. "A Tale of the Tub", published in 1704, was acclaimed as a learned and powerful satire on humanity in general and the Church in particular.

In 1710 Swift's pamphlet "The Conduct of Allies" helped end the War of Spanish Succession. From 1713 on, he lived in what he regarded as exile as Dean of St. Patrick's Cathedral, Dublin.

Despite his professed loathing for Ireland he campaigned tirelessly for Irish liberties, suppressed by the British Government. Through a series of pamphlets he aroused Irish public opinion against injustice. His "Drapier's Letters" foiled the Government's plans to impose a debased coinage on Ireland.

"Gulliver's Travels", his most famous work and probably the greatest satire ever written, appeared in 1726. A scathing denunciation of contemporary society, it is now, oddly enough, read mainly by children. At 62 he published his "Modest Proposal for Preventing the Children of Poor People in Ireland from Being a Burden to Their Parents or Country and for Making Them Beneficial to the Public".

Swift died at the age of 78 leaving his life's savings to found a home for the insane. He wrote his own epitaph: "Here lies the body of Jonathan Swift D. D., Where wrathful indignation can tear his heart no longer. Go, passer-by, and emulate, if you can, one who spent himself to the utmost in freedom's cause."

T. P. A.

## MISCHIEF

IN your editorial "Mischief behind the screen" (HIMMAT, March 15) you mentioned the "Anti-Hindi feeling in Tamil Nad" leading to "the cancelling of Hindi films being exhibited in cinemas" throughout that State. As a retaliatory measure, you have conceded, "the Shiv Sena launches a boycott on the exhibition in Bombay of Hindi films produced in Madras studios".

Their logical conclusion, you fear, "will mean banning the sale in Bombay of cars manufactured in Madras or tea and coffee grown in the Nilgiris". Are you sure the South will not see reason before it comes to such a pass?

You have also spoken of the "financial pressures involved" in the reception given to the Shiv Sena chief. The Bombay film interests backing "a political movement like Shiv Sena", according to you, "portrays both in a bad light". One wonders whether the "Anti-Hindi feeling in Tamil Nad" leading to the cancelling of Hindi films exhibition in that State and the other happenings there does not portray them in an equal, if not more, measure of bad light.

N. R. ANGLE, Bombay 64.

Sir, any fanaticism on the language issue is divisive and hence deplorable. —Ed.

### HINDI FILM BAN

THE market for Hindi films in Tamil Nad is now closed, while political agitation has completely unnerved the market in Bengal. Respect for India's culture through the silver screen has thus touched a low ebb. Politicians forget national integration. Culture in India is certainly not "in a process of growing and becoming" (Matthew Arnold). Do we realise that 8000 workers in Madras studios are hard hit, as work on 15 Hindi films is suspended; and this costs a loss of Rs four crores! There is no other sovereign medicine to cure this malady except absolute love and unselfishness.

IGNATIUS ABSALOM, Madras 4

### END HORSE-TRADING

I WAS grateful for the space which you devoted to the UNCTAD Conference in your March 1 number.

It is quite apparent that the technoeconomic approach to this problem is not going to work without a deep moral conviction in the West about our responsibility.

When Mr Wilberforce fought for twenty years to abolish slavery he had to convince the nation that all the practical self-interested arguments against abolition could not weigh against the fact that slavery was wrong.

Today UNCTAD is in the same position. It has to convince the Western World that what is needed is not an act of charity but an act of justice. The terms of trade which were devised for maximum benefit to the West during the Colonial Era will have to be re-examined.

I hope that UNCTAD will begin to get its priorities right and to address itself

# Letters

to the task of rousing the moral conscience of the West before getting bogged down in fruitless horse-trading.

F. P. PEARSON, Tanworth-in-Arden, UK

### RHODESIA

THE decision of the US Government in refusing a visa to Mr Ian Smith, the Rhodesian Prime Minister, to visit the United States on the ground that he has no valid British passport is commendable. Thereby, the United States has fully endorsed the stand of the British Government that the Smith regime is illegal and that it should have no truck with it. Both the United States and Britain should jointly apply more and more pressure on Rhodesia and severely deal with any party trading with that country.

It will be recalled that it was the firm stand taken by the late President Kennedy that Katanga would have to join the Congolese Federation, and the full support given to the UN forces operating in Congo, that helped to end Katanga's secession. Similarly, a firm stand now by President Johnson against the illegal regime in Salisbury and giving full support to the British Government and the UN in applying sanctions will bring Ian Smith to his knees.

SANKRITI, Bombay 80

### MEANING PLEASE

I READ your publication HIMMAT with great interest each week.

I am sure there are others of your English readers who would like to know the meaning of some words (listed below) if you would kindly print them one week. If in future you use other Hindi words it would be helpful if you put the English translation in brackets after.

M. L. MARTIN, Belfast

Himmat	—	Courage
Hartal	—	Strike
Lakh	—	100,000 written as 1,00,000
Crore	—	10,000,000, written as 1,00,00,000
Shikar	—	Hunt
Gherao	—	Encircling and confining — popularly used in connection with labour action
Chalta hai	—	Colloquial for "everything goes"
Ek-minit	—	One minute
Rotis	—	Bread
Jowar	—	A pulse, like wheat

### DEPEND ON IT

We welcome HIMMAT as it comes in each week for we feel we can depend on its news and it stimulates our thinking into new channels.

VIOLET SAUNDERS, Winona, Canada

# Asia's Leader

by Rajmohan Gandhi



If Americans and South Vietnamese have failed to make democracy work in Vietnam, can Indians along with their friends make it succeed in India?

We can—if we understand where the Americans and South Vietnamese have erred, and prevent or remedy similar errors here.

The cause of the American frustration in Vietnam was and is the refusal of America to apply the central idea of Moral Re-Armament. This idea, which was the foundation of Western civilisation and can be seen in the tradition of every great country, is that men must discipline themselves by listening to God and by measuring their lives against standards of absolute honesty, absolute purity, absolute unselfishness and absolute love.

## A new India being built

The application of this revolutionary idea can melt hate, unite enemies, cure corruption, raise production and make a loving, laughing family out of a divided, disparate population.

The routine of chaos seems normal to us. Repetitive headlines of confusion and drift confront us daily. Defections from parties and causes for cash and position continue in unending sequence. Despite all this, however, the fact is that a new India is being steadily built. Men and women accepting and passing on to others the challenge of Moral Re-Armament are proving instrumental in this.

Eighty per cent of Indians live, even today, in the villages. India's peasants will make or unmake their land. From their ranks can come feudal-minded reactionaries or an Indian Viet Cong. But, through Moral Re-Armament, farmers of an extraordinary quality and calibre are emerging who will be the answer to both.

## Villages show the way

Feuds between brothers and families are ending. A decision to make the other man great, and to give the other man credit, is re-

placing the passion to promote oneself and push the other into the background. Brothers are solving the thorny issue of how to divide up small plots of land left by fathers. Long-fought legal battles cease as men learn and apply a new secret.

## Honesty in business

A village where hundreds were detained by a 200-strong police force because of hooliganism and drunkenness wants to become known for sober, disciplined and intelligent teamwork.

A Bombay dealer in motor parts goes to a buyer in Kolhapur and says, "I have been supplying you Indian-made parts in Made-in-America boxes and charging you Rs 35 instead of Rs 8. Please forgive me. I shall not do it again." He finds that the buyer does 50 per cent more business with him.

A professor in an engineering college in Maharashtra decides in Panchgani, the MRA centre, to end a practice of travelling to a university by State Transport bus and drawing from that university first-class rail fare. He plans to refund the money as soon as he can save it up. Returning home the same evening he unexpectedly finds two cheques waiting for him, sent for work he had done for another university. He writes a letter of apology to the registrar, encloses a cheque and becomes fit to fight for honesty in others.

## Harijans find new purpose

Three young Harijan men come to Panchgani. They change on drunkenness, gambling and fooling around. They return to their New Delhi Harijan colony and set about changing their friends. One of them sports a beard which he says he will only shave when the lot of the Harijans of India improves. They change him. He is bitter about other castes, but above all against four Harijans who he thinks want to do away with him. He gets the thought to go to them and ask for their forgiveness for hating them and wanting to pull

them down. He goes trembling, but returns triumphant and astonished because of the friendship he receives.

He then wishes to help those four to find an answer to excessive drinking and save money for their families. There is not much success. He then gets the thought, "Give up chewing *pan* (his average had been 20 a day) and they will give up drink." He gives up *pan*. They give up drink. Together they take on 200 Harijan children in their colony as their responsibility.

## Politician becomes statesman

An able politician, outstanding leader of an important section of the country, comes to Panchgani. He experiences change, and discovers that God wishes to use him in His plan to resurrect India. From a politician he turns into a statesman. He resolves that more important than what Delhi does for his region is what his region and people can do for Delhi and for Asia.

One of India's most powerful leaders meets him. Later the big leader says to a friend, "I saw that man. He is changed. He even looks different."

## Silver lining

Another key figure in the changed politician's region says to the latter, "This is the silver lining in the darkness all around. The way things are happening we will all end up in cannibalism. All the conventional ways have failed completely. Some new way is needed."

Replies the changed politician, "Some of us have to stick together for the rest of our lives, get over every hurdle and give a new history to this nation." The key figure is silent for a while and then says, "This is what is needed."

Vietnam is not meant to be the story of all Asia. Today's China is not meant to be the leader or pattern for Asia. Japan is strangely self preoccupied, and reluctant to attempt new ways. An India reshaped will fill the Asian vacuum.

## FIND THE BALL. Competition No 65



### 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 Bazarigate Street, Bombay 1 before noon on Monday, April 8. The winner will be announced in the following issue. You may make not more than Six Entries, in any competition. N.B 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	_____
BLOCK LETTERS	
Address	_____
_____	
I agree to the rules of the competition as outlined above.	



## WINNER OF COMPETITION 63

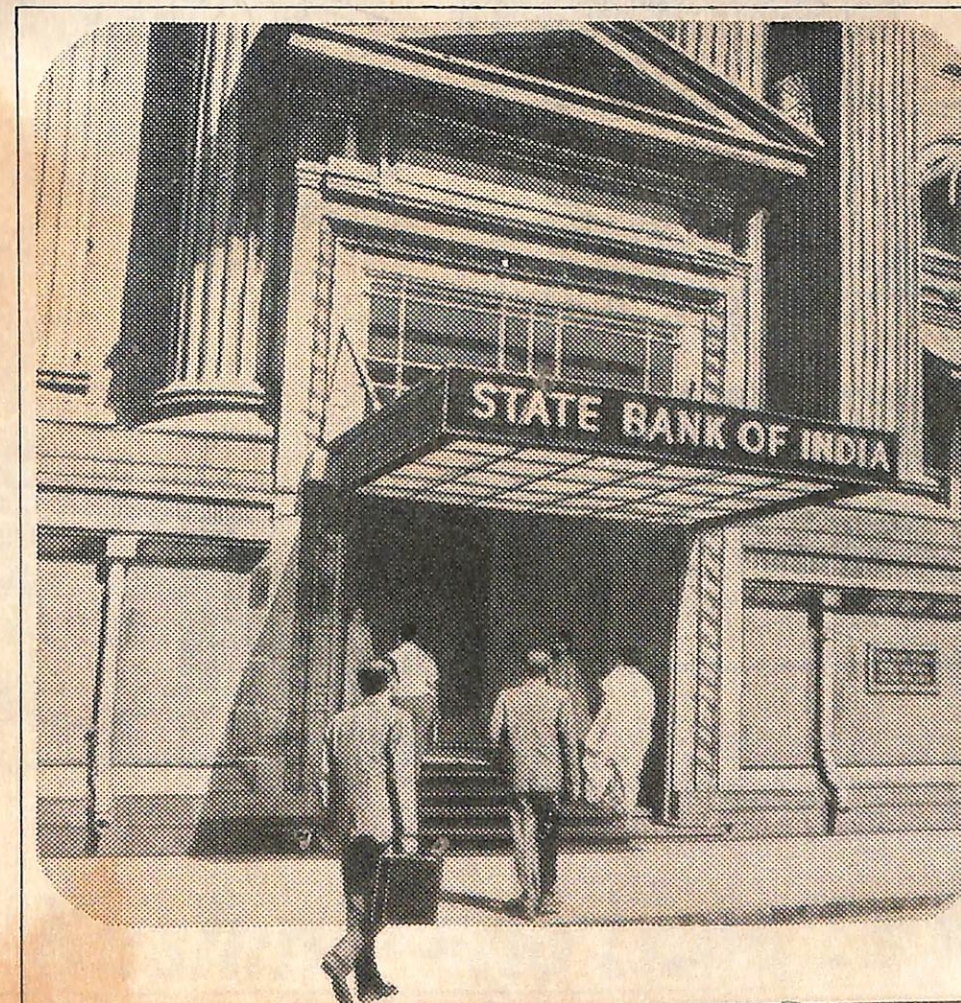
is Joseph Alexander, I.S.C.  
St. Xaviers School, Hazari-  
bagh, Bihar. Rs. 25, For  
nearest entry (4 mm from ball)

2nd Prize (2 Hira Luxury Tooth-  
brushes in Deluxe Containers),  
goes to Lusitano Pereira, 8  
Khotachiwadi, 3rd floor,  
Girgaon, Bombay 4. (5 mm  
from ball).

Next Week's Jackpot: Rs. 100

FIND  
THE  
BALL

PLEASE CUT HERE

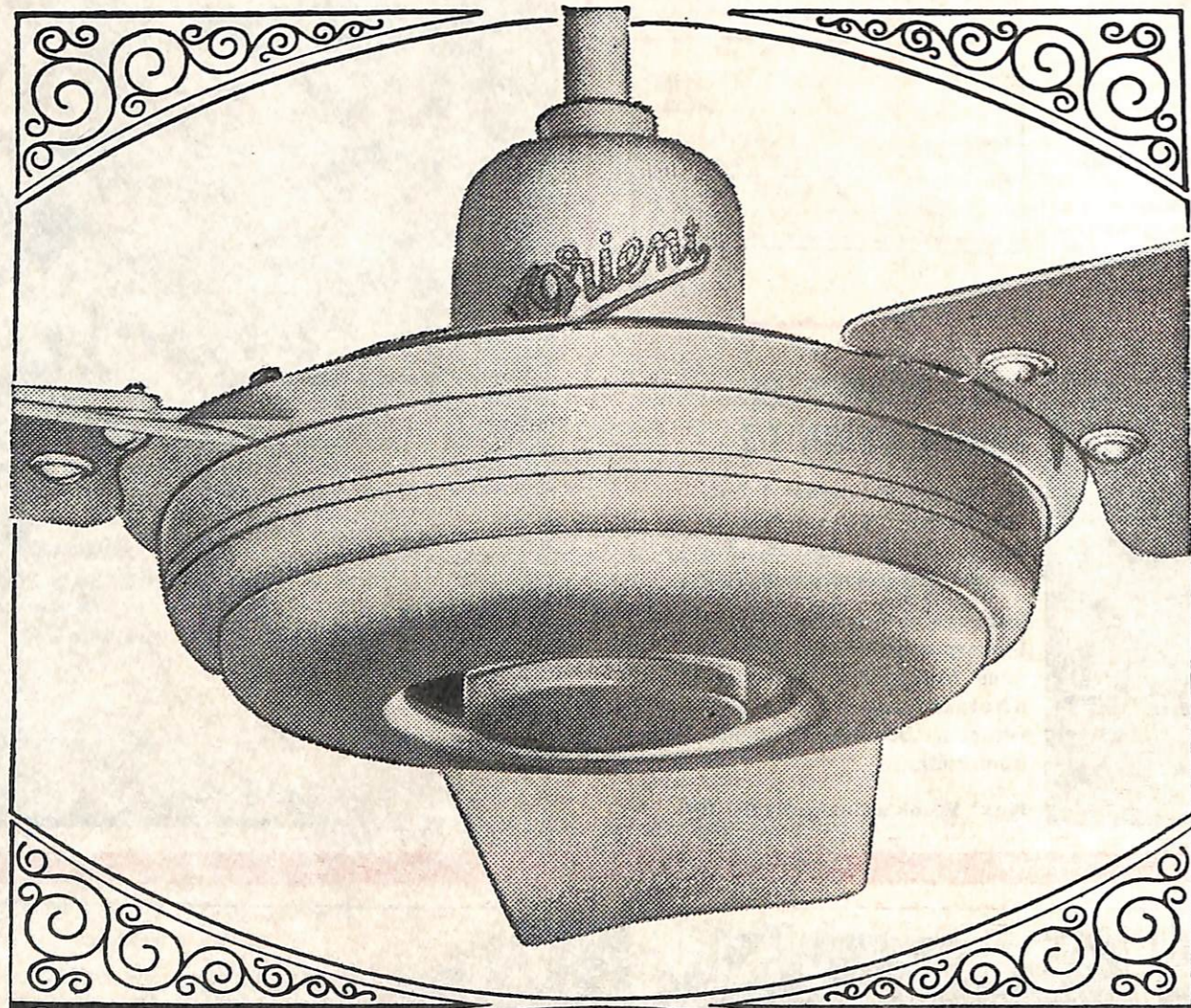


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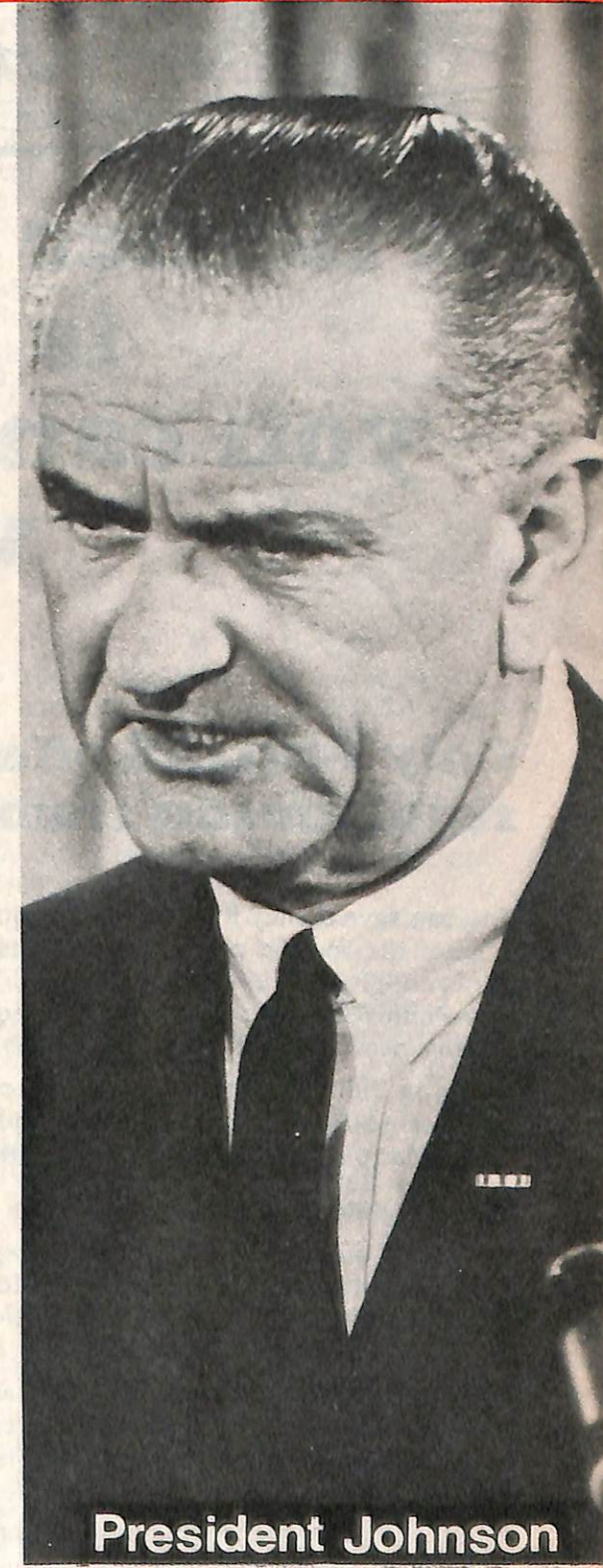
ASP/OGI-2/66



Senator Kennedy

## Johnson pricks Kennedy's balloon

p.3



President Johnson

***Kashmir - no time to lose*** BY ANTENNA