

TAKE THE RAIN
IN YOUR STRIDE...
WITH
Carona
MONSOON FOOTWEAR!

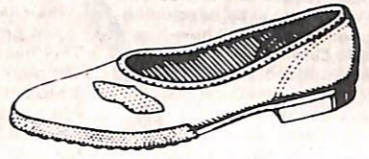
Forget the rain when you wear Carona. Don't let wet, slippery roads bother you. Carona monsoon footwear is designed with special non-slip soles to prevent skidding. Sturdy, water-proof and washable, it is made to last for several monsoons!

Choose from a range of elegant styles. Ballerina. Varsha Bahar. Mohawk. Tazi-Hawa.

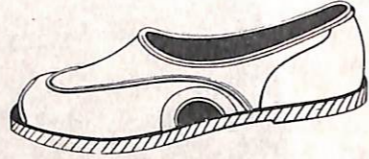
Visit your favourite Carona shop soon to avoid the monsoon rush!

CARONA FOOTWEAR
TAKES THE WEAR—RESISTS THE TEAR
Carona Sahu Co. Ltd.
Regd. Office:
221, Dadabhai Naoroji Road, Bombay 1.

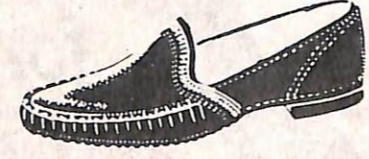
BALLERINA



VARSHA BAHAR



MOHAWK



TAZI-HAWA



CS. 94D

HIMMAT

WEEKLY 30p

VOL 4 NO 34

ASIA'S VOICE

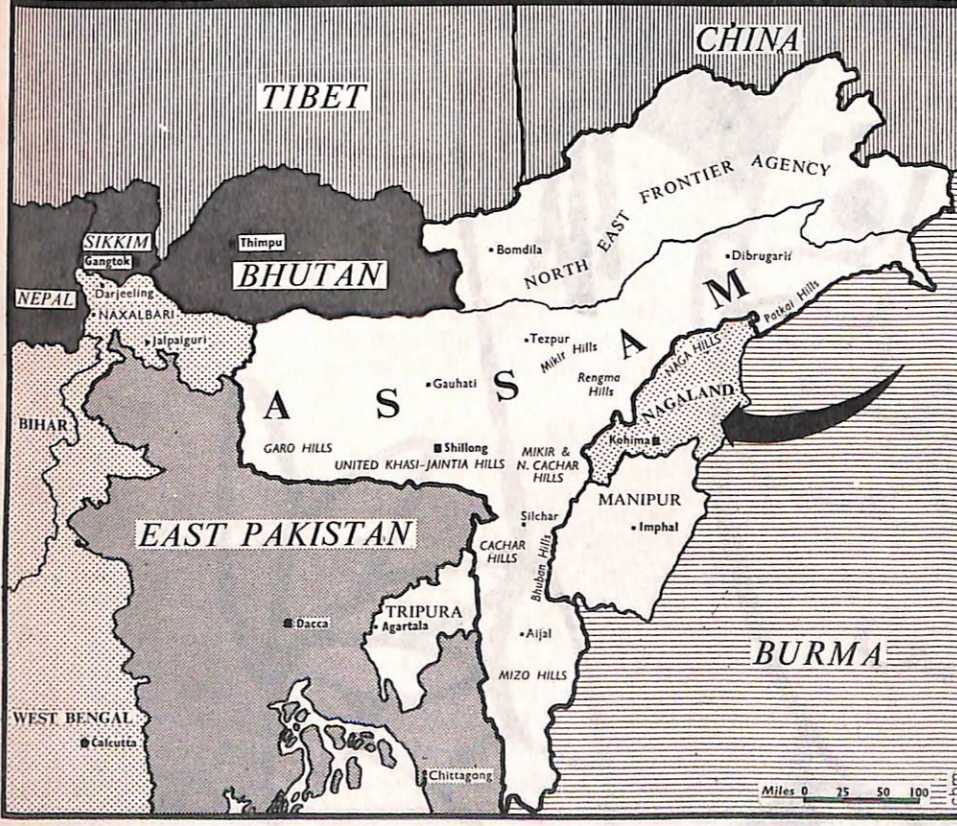
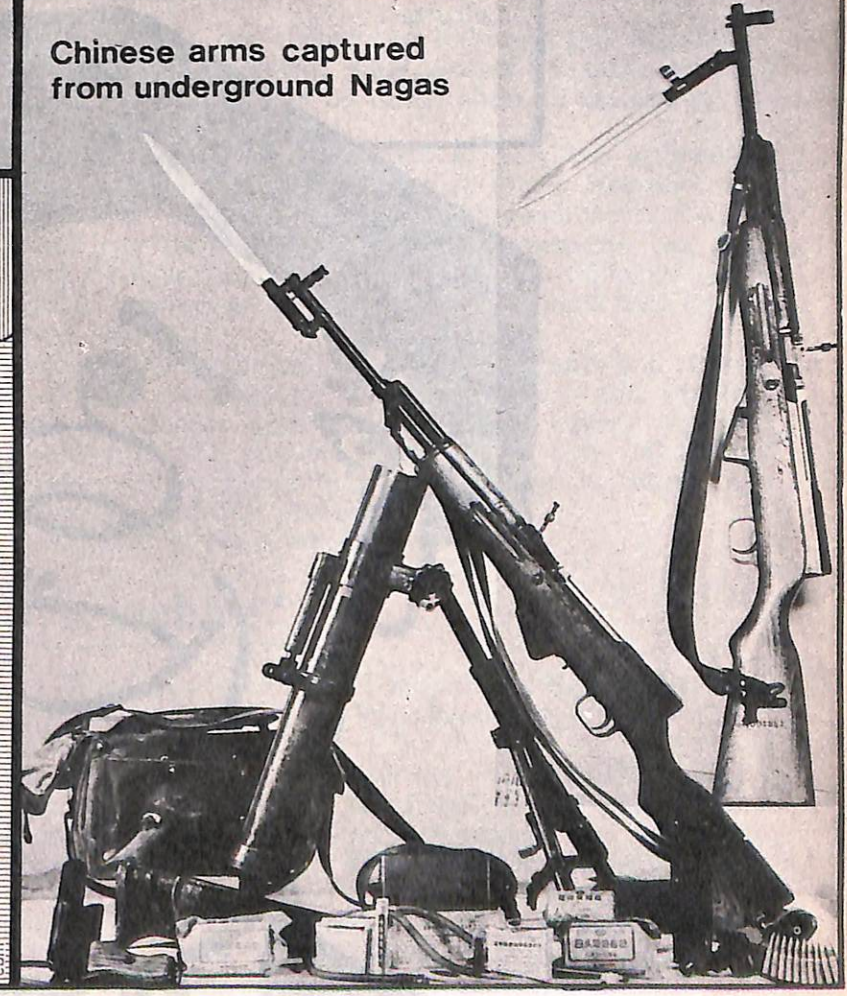
FRIDAY JUNE 21 1968



'VIET CONG' COMES TO INDIA

- WILL NAGA CEASE-FIRE END ?
- MAO'S HAND ACROSS THE BORDER

Chinese arms captured from underground Nagas



What will Assam leaders do now? P. 3, 18

HIGH QUALITY
COLOUR PRINTING
NEEDS HIGH PRICED PAPER

CORRECT ? INCORRECT ?



**BALLARPUR PAPER
& STRAW BOARD
MILLS LTD.,**

Managing Agents :

KARAM CHAND THAPAR & BROS. PVT. LTD.
Thapar House, 25, Brabourne Road,
Calcutta-1.

Incorrect—if you are knowledgeable enough to use Acecote Art Paper. Inexpensive but superb in quality, Acecote Art Paper is gradually replacing real art paper for all quality printing jobs.

In the same range, for still better results use Super-Acecote Art and Black-Centre Acecote Art Card.



96KAI-BF-468

Editorials

They alone can do it

IN INDIA'S North-East the rest of Asia meets India. In its lush forests, majestic mountains and fertile valleys live the Aryan and Dravidian, the Tibeto-Burman and the Mongolian races. It consists of one-twelfth of India's land area, yet its only land connection with the country is through a narrow strip 30 miles wide.

Since 1954, a section of the Nagas at its eastern extremity have been in rebellion and the Mizos in the extreme south have been in revolt since 1966. The other hill areas to the south-west, the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, the Garo, Mikhir and North Cachar Hills, are striving for a different political set-up. Home Minister Chavan's plan to set up a separate hill state, "Meghalaya", to satisfy these aspirations, has been shelved because of opposition from senior Congress leaders.

Assam's hill people's leaders returned from Delhi last week disillusioned. For long they were asked to be patient—and they were. They have shown themselves for India. Their quarrel is with the narrowminded "Assam for the Assamese" lobby who unwisely imposed

their language as the official language of Assam in 1960.

The danger is that New Delhi will push the hill people's leaders beyond the point of no return. Mr Chavan cannot allow his pride to stop him from searching for fresh solutions and to see them through, in spite of the opposition of some of his senior colleagues.

Many say that Chief Minister Chaliha of Assam, left on his own, would arrive at a settlement with them. May be. If right is to triumph and the nation is to keep united and secure, some men will have to be ready in the coming days to lose office and others to assume it, whether they like it or not.

At this moment of trial, the hill leaders have a choice of either retreating into regionalism that will make them small or advancing into an all-India role that will make them great. They have a distinctive contribution to make to the whole of India. They could be the bridge between India and the rest of Asia. This is a part only they can play, and some of their leaders are big enough to rise to that vision.

Mad ways and sane ways

WHAT do the students want? One observer, interviewing students in Paris, sees "a progression of demand". First a movement for reform inside the University (long-standing complaints included over-crowding, the high failure rate in the first year, lack of communication between staff and students), then a move for reform of the University structure (student participation) and finally a demand for reform of society itself.

Some claim the revolt is one against a de-humanised "consumer society" with its artificial demands and strains stimulated by the producers and the ad-men. The Marxist (or rather Maoist) line is that the present is a cultural more than a mere political revolution. In any event the student activists are unanimous in agreeing that the old edifice must be pulled down, come what may. A recent editorial in a British university newspaper puts the neo-anarchist attitude in a nutshell. "It has now been realised that only violence and anti-

social behaviour can dispel the lethargy and hopelessness that is omnipresent. This society is anti-personal and its destruction must be undertaken, of necessity, in an anti-social manner."

The negative aspect of all this is only too apparent. As the veteran American columnist James Reston told the students of Williams College, Massachusetts, "Any madman can terrorise a city or kill a senator, but remaking a society into something even a little more fair, decent and compassionate is a more difficult and complicated job."

There lies the real challenge to the militants and those who glory in their power to raise agitation and revolt. Curing callousness and making human beings out of people—which the students say is their aim—takes an altogether different revolution, more difficult, more demanding, yet entirely possible.

How about it Mr Cohn-Bendit?

Will Saigon's resolve endure?

THERE HAS been surprisingly little public protest over the Viet Cong rocket barrage on Saigon's civilian areas. Official estimates state that 16,000 houses have been destroyed, 160,000 made homeless and more than 400 killed in these attacks. Had the Americans bombed Hanoi's residential districts with the same persistence there would have been an international furor.

Reversing their original denial of participation in the war, the North Vietnamese now proclaim: "Wherever the enemy is, every Vietnamese has the right to go there to fight it." The appearance for the first time of Russian-made Mi-4A helicopters piloted by North Vietnamese over South Vietnam confirms Hanoi's policy of talking in Paris and escalating in Vietnam.

Their objective is to prepare for a political solution in their favour by undermining Saigon's authority along the corridors of power in Saigon. A plot uncovered by

South Vietnam's intelligence to attack Saigon in the guise of a *coup d'état* by Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky is part of these tactics.

The passage by a large majority of both Houses of Parliament of a General Mobilisation Bill shows increased willingness by South Vietnam to shoulder responsibility for the war. The Bill enacts conscription of all men between 18 and 38. The sacking of Dr Phan Quang Dan, a South Vietnam cabinet minister, for having urged a "more liberal" attitude towards the Viet Cong, is an additional sign of Saigon's resolve.

US Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker's statement to officer-students at the National Defence College in Saigon will encourage this resolve. He said, "We do not seek, nor will we accept, an imposed coalition between the legitimate, constitutional Government of South Vietnam and the National Liberation Front."

Briefly Speaking...

Emperor and President

IN 1853 an American President, John Tyler, wrote a letter to the Emperor of China. "The Governments of two such great countries should be at peace," he said. "It is proper and according to the will of heaven that they should respect each other and act wisely."

Respect and wisdom seem now to belong to another age.

Aggressor and aggressed

ISRAEL has unearthed an interesting definition of aggression. It is reported to have been placed in the Treaty Series of the League of Nations on the initiative of the Soviet Union. It states:

"The aggressor in an international conflict shall...be considered to be the State which is the first to commit any of the following actions: (1)

a declaration of war; (2) naval blockade of the coasts or ports of another State; (3) provision of support to armed bands...which have invaded the territory of another State or refusal...to take all measures in its power to deprive these bands of all assistance and protection."

If such a definition were to be re-introduced into the United Nations it would turn most of the commonly named aggressors of today's world into the aggressed.

Where the money comes from

ONE can only speculate why the Government has introduced a bill to ban donations by companies to political parties. The official reasons, that such donations tend to corrupt political life and adversely affect democracy, are surely not the major considerations. The Congress Party, however, was wily enough to introduce the bill only on the final day of the last session. This leaves its hands untied to collect large amounts to meet the expenses of the mid-term elections in UP and West Bengal.

Political donations and black money originated partially in Congress's attempt to oust the British before 1947. As the British Government did not allow companies to finance political activities, the practice of not accounting for major transactions was encouraged so that unaccounted for money would thereby be available to Congress.

What next?

THE Lord Mayor of London received a request from a California club. As London Bridge and the Queen Elizabeth had both been sold to Americans, the club wondered whether Londoners would object to Big Ben being put up for sale? Perhaps some wealthy American will next ask if he can make a down payment on Buckingham Palace?

The guests among us

It is apparent that the treatment most of us receive from and give to our countrymen in the bus queues, traffic jams, offices and shops, we also accord foreign visitors. An international survey of tourist opinion conducted for two American magazines — *The National Geographic* and *Time* — ranked India in third posi-

Success is the brand on the brow of the man who has aimed too low.

JOHN MASEFIELD, 1878-1967

tion for its "rude, unfriendly people". This, along with other conditions such as "poor food" and "insanitary conditions", meant that 49 per cent of those who come here say they would not return nor would they advise their friends to come. The Central Government is keen to brush up India's tourist image. It is one thing to improve the exteriors. But when the neighbours are invited to come and live amongst us, it is much more difficult to adopt a standard towards them different from the way we treat each other.

Brain training

THE human brain, consisting of some 10,000 million nerve cells, would form a sheet 50 cm square and 3 mm thick if unfolded. Recent research has shown that the brain is far from fully developed at birth. Denied the right nutrition at an early stage, particularly adequate proteins, the brain's growth is retarded, leaving a person with a life-long disadvantage. Experiments on rats show that an "enriched environment" where the animal is subjected to a wide variety of experiences adds some six per cent to its brain weight. Scientists believe that unequal performance in education is often due to the advantage gained by children from the age of two who receive intellectual encouragement and stimulation.

Congress consensus?

In spite of Chinese aggression and unprecedented drought, the Third Plan has succeeded to a great extent.

MRS INDIRA GANDHI

Unless the country is self-sufficient in food, I do not think we will have done anything at all. The failure of the monsoons, the war with China and the hostilities with Pakistan are all old history.

S. NIJALINGAPPA, Congress President

In the last three years there has been nothing but a Plan holiday.

DR V. K. R. V. RAO,
Union Transport Minister

There has indeed been no Plan holiday.

MORARJI DESAI,
Union Finance Minister

Birbal

HIMMAT June 21, 1968

dateline NEW DELHI

BY ANTENNA

Hawks and doves debate Naga cease-fire

WE shall know in a few days whether the Government has decided to extend the cease-fire in Nagaland beyond June 30. New Delhi is at the moment caught between two conflicting moods. The soft-liners think the cease-fire should be continued because if the rebel Nagas are left to themselves the squabbles between the moderates (who favour a negotiated settlement), and the extremists (who are itching for a full-scale guerrilla war) will come to a head soon and a complete rupture will take place between the two groups.

The extremists, whose militancy seems to have been given a sharper edge by the recent developments in Vietnam, would then be isolated and it may be possible to deal with them even politically instead of resorting to fresh military operations. The soft-liners also argue that a fresh armed offensive against the rebels would only harden the attitude of the moderates and drive them into the arms of the extremists. Once they come together and are assured of regular supplies of arms from neighbouring China and East Pakistan, the stage would be set for another Vietnam on India's vulnerable north-eastern frontier.

The hard-liners in the Government have adopted the attitude that those who hold these views are behind the times. A Vietnam situation has already developed in Nagaland with the Chinese taking an active hand in training and equipping the rebel forces with Pakistan's connivance, they assert.

Internal subversion

They say that in the past some sort of a plausible case could have been made out to prove that the Nagas were, however misguidedly, fighting a war of independence against India, of which they could justifiably declare they were never an integral part.

But the hard-liners say that the thesis of a struggle for liberation no longer holds good, even if it did in the past. The situation in Nagaland has taken a qualitative change, and the Nagas are no longer fighting for their own selves or for their own avowed aims but as the agents of the Chinese.

In short, what we are seeing in Nagaland today is subversion conducted by internal forces with external aid, which Mrs Gandhi repeatedly said on her recent visit to South-East Asia and the South Pacific was the real threat to the stability and security of this region. The

hard-liners say the time for being reasonable and mild is past, for the enemy India is facing in Nagaland is not a group of disaffected Nagas but Chinese subversion and all this implies. This situation, they say, cannot be handled with kid gloves. The time has come to hit hard, indeed with all the force that can be summoned, because, with the new enemy who has appeared on the scene, there is no possibility of a fair and honourable compromise but a fight to the death.

The hard-liners say that if the rebellion succeeds, the Chinese will gain the foothold in India they want to spread subversion throughout the

country. For proof of their case, they point to the Mizo Hills and the other hill areas of Assam, which they say are seething with discontent. Once the rebels come out on top in Nagaland, there is no knowing what may happen in the adjoining areas and where the process of upheaval will stop.

Rebels stronger now

This group has a strong point in the fact that the rebel Nagas have been using the cease-fire to re-equip themselves with modern weapons and get training in guerrilla warfare, both provided by the ever-obliging Chinese. Thus the rebels are in a much stronger position today than they were before. But before they can strengthen themselves still further and reach a state of near invincibility, the Government must take action—not limited police action but

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

on your toes

UNPREPARED FOR PLENTY

ONE year ago the world's attention was stayed on the famine gripping India. The world responded and generous aid averted mass starvation deaths. Providence responded, too. Rains favoured the farmers, and their enlightened use of more fertiliser and high-yielding seeds has produced a bumper harvest.

But while the Food Minister congratulated himself, little was done to cope with the avalanche of grain. A Chandigarh headline last week emphasises the sorry situation: PUNJAB WHEAT GLUT CREATES A CRISIS—HUGE STOCKS LIE EXPOSED TO WIND AND RAIN.

By June 12, wheat worth Rs 15 crores had piled up in various Punjab railway stations and markets, according to a correspondent of *The Statesman*.

An FCI (Food Corporation of India) officer explained that the Punjab Government was making 100 schools available for storage during the summer vacation. One should congratulate the officials on their quick thinking. But what is needed is some practical planning.

In Calcutta's monsoon, wheat lies in open wagons waiting to be unloaded. A railway official admitted that 40 wagons (each containing 22 tonnes) could not be unloaded one day last

week because there was not sufficient space to spread out the wheat to dry. The FCI is said to be thinking of auctioning it off, if it is still edible!

In other Calcutta yards 800 to 1000 unloaded wagons are permanently stalled. During the first ten days of June the number was reported to have risen to 1300. Wagons detained in this way cost the Railways an estimated Rs 5,000 a day in loss of revenue.

Calcutta Railway officials told *The Statesman* that the slow clearance was due to shortage of FCI godown capacity. They were clearing only a quarter of the total arrival of wagons at all rail centres. The FCI's demurrage bill in Calcutta will be Rs 150,000 for May alone.

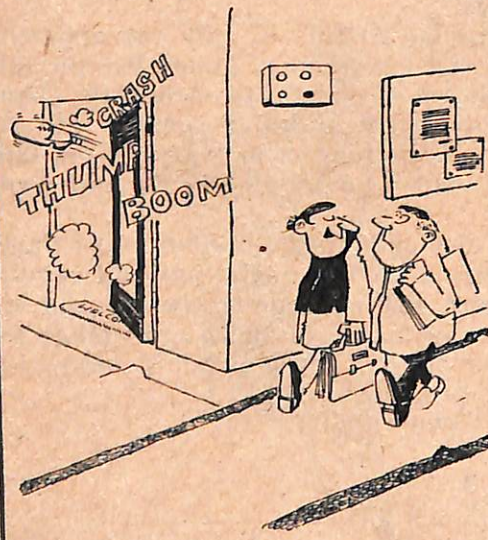
What right have we to expect foreign countries, or God Himself, to aid us in times of shortage if we can't cope with times of plenty?

Despite all the talk of becoming self-sufficient in food, the Government obviously has no plan to handle and store and distribute it. They may not be able to order the seasons, but surely they can order godowns built to accommodate a good season.

Freebooter

HIMMAT, June 21, 1968

CHALTA HAI..



"We must be late. The conference has already started."

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.



QUBIRAMA

VERDICT!

This week HIMMAT...

COMMENDS the Union Food Minister's attacks on the thinking that, "when the farmer produces less he should be paid more and when he produces more be paid less."

FINDS IT STRANGE that 15 African states abstained from voting on the Non-Proliferation Treaty, when making Africa a "nuclear-free zone" has been an often expressed African wish.

APPLAUDS Delhi University for setting up information centres to help secondary school graduates find employment with what qualifications they already possess rather than drifting into colleges due to ignorance of employment opportunities.

TWITS the "super patriots" of the SSP who want to make the island of Katchativu in Palk Straits and the Rann of Kutch into centres of national pilgrimage but **COMMENDS** them for their dry sense of humour.

STAGES A FLY PAST to salute Malaysia's and Singapore's decision to set up joint air defence and co-ordinated naval patrols of their coasts.

MAILS EXPRESS DELIVERY congratulations to the Indian Post Office on the opening of its 100,000th branch — Shahbad District, Bihar.

POINTS OUT that Nepal's Deputy Prime Minister Bista's recent visit to China coincided practically to the day with the anniversary of Nepal's first tribute-paying mission to the Chinese Emperor 60 years ago, and **ALERTS** King Mahendra to the dangers that may lie ahead.

CHEERS the news that with modern research and methods it will be possible to increase the fish yield from the Indian Ocean from 2 to 20 million tons yearly.

SALUTES the memory of Mr H. C. Mathur, a brilliant administrator and an able M.P., who died in Bangalore last week.

a major army and air force operation to destroy the rebel training camps and seize their secret arsenals.

This cannot be done, however, so long as the cease-fire continues. The cease-fire, they say, is only a cloak for building up the forces of subversion. These arguments carry much weight here, and both the Deputy Prime Minister and the Home Minister are said to favour them.

It is said here that even if the rebel Nagas had a good case for a special form of relationship with New Delhi, this was no longer tenable since the Chinese factor had come into play and was a potential threat to the security of the whole country. The Government of India cannot stay idle and watch the Chinese gobble up Nagaland by proxy, for such supineness is the surest

Best World Press

Kennedy's assassination

The United States cannot abolish private violence by fiat. But a responsible nation can insist that its Federal and state lawmakers enact legislation drastically reducing the availability and accessibility of weapons. When tens of millions of people are living in densely congested, highly sophisticated urban centres, it is time for responsible people to stop pretending that it is still high noon in old Dodge City.

The United States cannot repeal its history. But a responsible nation need not fill its air waves, its movies and its other media of mass entertainment with exaltations of violence and irresponsibility.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

...the question remains: Will Robert Kennedy's death change anything in the world? Will the shock lead to the softening of rigid attitudes?

In every zone of war or imminent war, the way could be open for non-violent solutions. Over the Middle East, Vietnam and Biafra, negotiations are being sought. Over each a deadlock persists.

Over each a change of heart is needed, for the alternative is a relapse into more killing, devastation and misery.

THE GUARDIAN, London

Mankind is not simply looking at a picture, it is looking into a mirror. When any man is struck, let alone struck down, through blind hatred and intolerance, when he is locked up because others cannot bear to have him disagreeing with their views, the status of humanity is diminished.

THE BIRMINGHAM POST

way to hasten its exit from office.

The warning uttered by Nagaland Chief Minister T. N. Angami on June 13, that the Government would be compelled to take action if the rebels continued to build up their military strength, is an indication of the thinking in New Delhi. The Government has made up its mind to strike, and strike hard. It is staying its hand only to give the rebels the opportunity to change their mind. But it will not wait long for the stakes are too high to take any chances.

The clash between rebel fighters and Indian troops on the slopes of a mountain eight miles from Kohima is a portent of what will probably be the final round of the prolonged tussle for supremacy in Nagaland.

How will it all end? Can anybody say for certain, after Vietnam? Events alone will prove whether the hawks or the doves are right.

Students in revolt

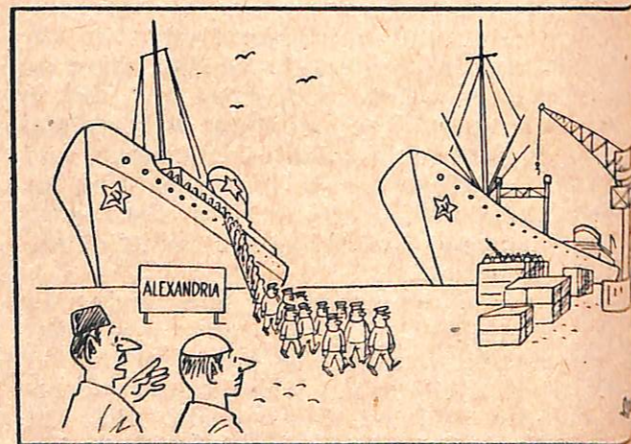
The protesters are a small minority. Most students in most countries (except where political activity is traditional) are peaceful conformists concerned mainly with getting a degree, a spouse and a job. Even many of the activists will eventually melt quietly into a life revolving around wife and family, promotion, mortgages and other mundane cares.

THE TIMES, London

Threat to Cambodia

Prince Sihanouk cannot be accused of being excessively friendly toward the Americans but it is evident he realises the potentialities of the situation. "After the American departure," he said, "the Asian Communists will grow stronger, and will turn their attention to grabbing chunks of Cambodia." But they would not be persuaded to stop at Cambodia, it is easy to assume!

THE JAPAN TIMES, Tokyo



"My goodness, a Russian advisor for every weapon!"

NATIONAL HEADLINES

Karunanidhi's birthday bombshell

MADRAS: At his birthday reception, the Public Works Minister of Madras, Mr M. Karunanidhi, dropped a bombshell by proposing that senior leaders of the ruling DMK should resign to do party work, in order to counteract the increasing anti-DMK propaganda by the Congress Opposition. In his counterpart of the "Kamaraj Plan" he suggested the resignation of himself, Industries Minister V. R. Nedunchezhan, Food Minister K. A. Mathiazhagan and Information Minister Mrs Satyavani Muthu.



M. Karunanidhi

And what do the others say? Food Minister Mathiazhagan strongly denounced Mr Karunanidhi's plan. He denied that the DMK was "deteriorating" and stated, "Caesar's wife should be above suspicion... To be in office or not is to be decided by the Chief Minister. No other Minister has any competence or right to decide it by himself."

Chief Minister Annadurai described the plan as "mere loud thinking". He advised Food Minister Mathiazhagan to withdraw his strong report to Karunanidhi, which he later did. And thus the Chief Minister managed to keep his Cabinet together.

Riots rack Nagpur

NAGPUR: Twenty-nine people were killed in communal riots that tore Nagpur last week. Over 300 hutments were burnt down, making a thousand homeless. Fire and property losses are estimated at Rs 14,00,000.

Over 700 have been arrested for violence and arson in the riots that broke out in two slum areas—Teka and Panchsheel Nagar—on the outskirts of the city. The disturbances spread to other areas immediately and left Nagpur City riot racked for five days.

The Nagpur riots followed a week-end of rioting in Aurangabad.

As rehabilitation begins, the Government of Maharashtra has announced an inquiry. Chief Minister V. P. Naik told newsmen, "No one will be spared, nor will pressure be allowed to interfere with the course of law and justice."

The Union Home Ministry last week released a working paper expressing its decision to take steps to solve the problem of communalism in the country. It will be considered first at the National Integration Council which is meeting in Srinagar on June 20. The Jan Sangh and the Right Communists, who had earlier wanted to stay out, have now decided to attend also.

Ministers weary of old portfolios

NEW DELHI: Some Union Ministers seem unhappy with their present portfolios. Two vacancies caused by the resignation of Mr M. C. Chagla (External Affairs) and Dr M. Chenna Reddy (Steel) have not yet been filled. Mrs Gandhi is reluctant to have a major reshuffle for she would earn the displeasure of some as far as key portfolios are concerned.



Triguna Sen

Some Ministers are reported to be so bored with their responsibilities that they have requested the Prime Minister to allot them any portfolio other than their present ones.

The Union Education Ministry offers an interesting instance of non co-operation at the highest level. The Minister pulls in one direction and his Minister of State in another. Mr Bhagwat Jha Azad, the Union Minister of State for Education, it is learnt, has requested the Prime Minister to transfer him to some other Ministry. Mrs Gandhi, it is said, has not yet indicated her mind and the Minister is anxiously waiting.

A recent incident has added new dimensions to the already confused situation. A circular was issued by the Central Schools Organisation (a wing of the Education Ministry) signed by Mr Kayshap, the Head of the Department, advising the Central

Schools to switch over to Hindi in certain subjects. A news agency reported the gist of it. But Dr Triguna Sen denied that any such circular was issued. Then, the agency released the full text of the letter. This created a stir. Some non-Hindi Members of Parliament, particularly those belonging to the DMK, are expected to raise this issue in the Lok Sabha monsoon session, which begins on July 22.

Hindi protagonists

At present, the Union Education Ministry is dominated by Hindi protagonists. The Cabinet Minister, Dr Triguna Sen, a Bengali, after a few bold utterances appears to have surrendered to the Hindi camp. The two Ministers of State for Education—Professor Sher Singh and Mr Bhagwat Jha Azad—are both from Hindi areas.

A Member of Parliament recently suggested that at least one Minister in the Education Ministry should be from South India. This, he said, would ensure that no hasty steps were taken to impose Hindi further on an unwilling people. This MP even labelled the present Education Ministry, the "Ministry for Hindi".

SO THEY SAY

We cannot ignore the views of certain economists which are opposed to the basic principles of socialist planning.

NIKOLAY BAIBAKOV, Chairman, State Planning Commission, USSR

If a university was to have a chair in biscuit-making, we would contribute.

LORD CRAIGTON, Chairman, United Biscuits, UK

To talk of atomic energy in terms of atomic bombs is like talking of electricity in terms of the electric chair.

PETER L. KAPITZA, Russian physicist

The USA cannot stop bombing North Vietnam while North Vietnamese aggression goes on in Laos.

PRINCE SOUVANNA PHOUMA, Laos Prime Minister

My country supports self-determination for all peoples, including those of Kashmir.

NGO MINH LOAN, North Vietnamese Ambassador to Peking

Polarisation in France

A GENERAL STRIKE is an instrument to seize power, not a device for winning votes. Between May 25 and 30, with nine million workers out on strike, France came close to revolutionary takeover.



During that week Frenchmen suddenly realised how near to the political and economic abyss their country had come.

General de Gaulle let the rebellion run its course long enough for this realisation to sink in.

Then he called for national elections. His Cabinet banned seven extremist Left-wing groups. All demonstrations were forbidden until after the election. One hundred and fifty-four aliens charged with taking part in riots were expelled. De Gaulle made it clear that he would call off the elections as he had called off the referendum if order was not restored.

Paris returned to a calm it had not known for over a month. "Our policy has been patience and firmness — with a little more firmness every day," said Prime Minister Pompidou.

The Communists decided to prove their patriotism and respectability. Posters claim, "Against disorder and against anarchy — vote Communist." The Communist Party polled five million votes in the last elections in March 1967. But their actions of the past month have both disillusioned those who had seen them as the revolutionary vanguard, and scared those who believed they were Frenchmen first and Communists second.

President de Gaulle wants to consolidate the Right behind him. Was his pardon to former General Raoul Salan, who had been serving a life sentence for leading a plot against de Gaulle's Algerian policy in 1961, the price of army support? No one is now in prison in France for acts connected with the Algerian war.

Some 50 of the 470 seats in the Assembly could go either way with a small swing of the voters. De Gaulle is wooing the three quarters of a million Frenchmen who used to live in Algeria. Spread throughout

the country, they influence many of the marginal seats.

He has told the country that on election day, June 23, it faces two alternatives, Gaullism or Communism — and by this time many believe him.

Others fear this polarisation will leave the country more divided after the election than before.

Remote control on Berlin

THE WAR OF NERVES has tightened around West Berlin once again. No longer will citizens of that city or of West Germany be allowed to drive to Berlin without obtaining a visa from Communist authorities. The East Germans' aim is to get "German Democratic Republic" stamped on West German passports, as one more step towards recognition of their regime. They also badly need the 750 million West German Marks that the fee for the visa is expected to bring in.

The East Germans steadily increase restrictions on the three million people who travel yearly by road or rail to the isolated city. They have no jurisdiction over air routes.

France, Britain and the United States protested to the Soviet Union against the latest measures. Under the four-power agreement, the Soviet Union is responsible for freedom of access to the city.

A *Pravda* editorial reflects the Soviet Union's stand: "Protests and threats will get West Germany nowhere. East Germany has mighty and true friends."

Extradition difficult

THE AMERICANS may have a difficult time getting hold of Ramon George Sneyd, whom they believe to be James Earl Ray, alleged killer of Martin Luther King.

Britain's extradition procedures were drawn up in 1870. The Americans must prove to a Britain court within two months that Sneyd is actually Ray, and that Ray is the murderer. If he is merely suspected of having committed the crime, he cannot be handed over. All this could take many months.

The Home Office, however, does have the right to deport an

alien to any destination it chooses.

American police point to Sneyd's knowledge of the loopholes in Canadian passport laws to prove he had help in his movements. He is known to have crossed into Canada four days after King was shot. How he financed his international travels since then also raises questions.

Veto-free guarantee

THE UNITED STATES, the Soviet Union and Britain will submit to the Security Council a pledge of support to signatories of the Non-Proliferation Treaty in case of threatened or actual nuclear attack on them. The pledge includes a clause that enables guarantors to take immediate independent action without risking delay or a Security Council veto. India, Australia and South Africa are expected to try to get the guarantee strengthened before they sign the Treaty. The Treaty does not come into force until signed and ratified by at least 40 countries. This process may take well up to a year.

Humphrey out front

VICE-PRESIDENT Hubert Humphrey stands to inherit most of the delegates' votes pledged to the late Senator Kennedy. A New York Times survey gave him 400 of these delegates to the Democratic National Convention for a total of more than 1600 delegates. For nomination he needs only 1312.



The parents and brother of the slain Senator appeared on national television to thank the American people for their consideration. This was seen by some as an indication that Senator Edward Kennedy, the last and favourite son of Joseph Kennedy, would shoulder the family's ambitions. He is being guarded by 20 secret service men.

Legislative authorities may be reluctant to restrict firearms, but Mr Man-In-The-Street wants action taken on a wide scale. In Hollywood, one movie director took a full page in a film journal to "call upon all who read this to join me in refusing to write, direct, produce or participate in any way in shaping any 'entertainment' that celebrates senseless brutality, aimless cruelty, pointless and violent death".

Commonwealth in 2000 AD

FROM GORDON WISE

LONDON By the year 2000, India and Pakistan will have become the most important members of the Commonwealth, predicts Derek Ingram, well-known British journalist and Managing Editor of Gemini News Service in London.

Writing for the Royal Commonwealth Society's Journal in a special number which marks their Centenary Year, Mr Ingram reckons that India and Pakistan will by then have a combined population of 800 millions, with a standard of living approaching that of Russia today.

Indo-Pak quarrels ended

The writer says that these two countries will be advanced industrially, matching Europe's quantity and quality of goods. All over the world, Indian businessmen will be competing with Chinese and Indonesian salesmen who will have similar wares to market.

Ingram boldly predicts that India and Pakistan, "their quarrels long resolved", together with their neighbouring countries, will make a "formidable bloc".

Africa, he says, will also be co-operating economically as one unit, though agriculture will still be the mainstay of that continent.

A further fascinating prediction, if the Commonwealth does develop in this healthy fashion, is that the following countries will have joined or rejoined the Commonwealth by the year 2000: Norway, Israel, Sudan, South Africa, Nepal and Burma. He thinks that by then South Africa will have "majority rule".

The Commonwealth Secretariat, at present a smallish office based in London, will have an extensive administrative machinery with its headquarters in New Delhi, or Valletta in Malta or Kuala Lumpur.

Mr Ingram thinks that a Commonwealth Parliament will meet twice a

year to discuss vital issues, and that more Commonwealth countries will be republics or will have their own monarchs, as does Malaysia today. The position of Head of the Commonwealth will rotate, he thinks.

These predictions need to be reviewed in the perspective that it will be possible by the year 2000 to cross the Atlantic in less than one hour, and to move from Britain to Australia in three hours. Communications satellites will make it possible to have push-button conversations between Delhi and Nairobi or London and Sydney, without even having to dial the number. World travel will be such that "Indian and Chinese will be enjoying the beaches of the Mediterranean" (provided India's "P" Form is lifted! Ed).

Dramatic changes

This visionary course for the Commonwealth is one alternative. It could lead to amalgamation eventually of the Commonwealth and the United Nations, with the former setting a harmonious pattern for the latter.

The other possibility, which we could reach within the next few years, would be a widening gap due to the cleavage of race and of differences in the standards of living within the Commonwealth, causing explosions and disintegration.

The author concludes, "One thing is certain: on past showing, the next thirty years are going to bring dramatic changes. With a Commonwealth, many of the changes would be for the better. Without one, the future could be bleak."

Britain's not broke yet

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

LONDON "The seventies will be the British decade" was the claim of the Minister for Technology, Mr Anthony Wedgewood Benn, in a statement to the influential Christian Science Monitor.

Six writers from that paper have recently spent several months investigating the question, "How powerful is Britain?"

They call their answer "an eye-opener". Among the major points made to support this statement are the following: that Britain spent

almost her entire accumulated treasure in fighting the Second World War, part of the time almost alone. Now she has built it all up again.

That this country is undergoing "a revolution in the fields of education, management and industrial training".

CONTINUED ON PAGE 11

The week in ASIA

HONG KONG — Reports say that rival Communist Chinese groups fighting pitched battles destroyed by fire three-quarters of the port town of Wu Chow, and drove 12,000 people to Canton for food and shelter.

TOKYO — Kyushu University authorities refused the US permission to recover the wreckage of a US Phantom jet which crashed into a partly-completed building on the campus, until they receive assurances that such incidents will not occur again.

SAIGON — The South Korean Military Command in South Vietnam said that North Korean soldiers were aiding Viet Cong forces in South Vietnam by trying to subvert the 50,000 crack South Korean troops here.

TEL AVIV — Israeli and Egyptian forces exchanged fire across the southern end of the Suez Canal in a duel which erupted after the Egyptians opened fire on Israeli positions, reported an Israeli spokesman.

KUALA LUMPUR — Australian Prime Minister John Gorton said that his country would welcome any joint move by Malaysia, Indonesia and Singapore to enter into a non-aggression pact. Earlier, in an unprecedented gesture, the Malaysian Parliament welcomed Mr Gorton by seating him next to the Speaker in the Lower House.

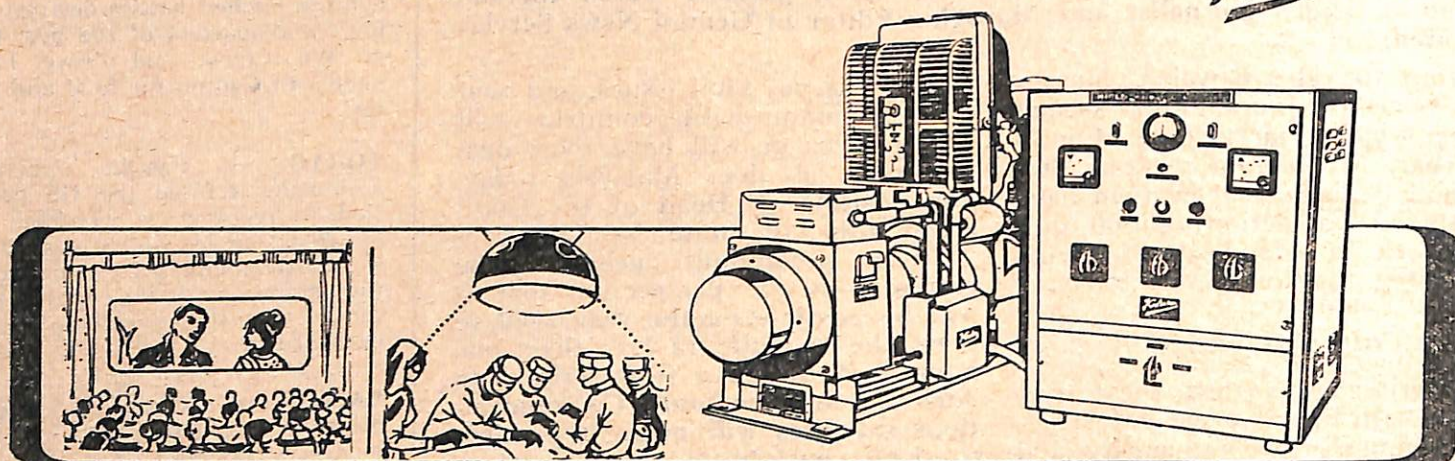
PEKING — The New China News Agency dubbed the approval of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty by the United Nations Political Committee as a "grave step" in the US-Soviet formation of an "anti-China, anti-Communist, anti-people and anti-revolutionary nuclear military alliance".

RANGOON — Many common people in Burma have taken to smuggling goods from one part of the country to the other in an effort to make ends meet because of the serious deterioration in the country's socialised trading system in recent months, reported the *Guardian*, a leading Burmese newspaper.

SAIGON — South Vietnamese Vice-President Nguyen Cao Ky resigned from his post as Chairman of the Central Civil Defence Committee. Reports said the Vice-President was disappointed by the recent replacement of several of his strongest supporters in key posts.

This A.M.F. set supplies electricity in emergencies

Kirloskar



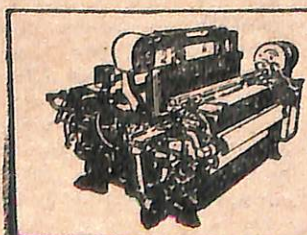
You can trust a Kirloskar Electric Automatic on Mains Failure set for stand-by supply of electricity where it is most needed. Kirloskar Electric Alternators ranging from 1 kVA to 300 kVA are in use all over the country for emergency sets and give long and trouble free service.



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. 208, Calcutta 1
P. O. Box No. 506, Bombay 1 BR P. O. Box No. 172, New Delhi 1

ASP-KEC-112

"BATLIBOI gave me both-right atmosphere and right machinery!"



BATLIBOI
for everything
in machinery
and machines
for everything!

For his textile mills Batliboi manufacture and install Humidification Plants. Controlling humidity and temperature. Creating the right atmosphere for hygroscopic fibres. Removing dust particles so harmful to the employees.

Batliboi also supply modern machinery for textile manufacture. Boosting production and giving an overriding advantage to the spinner and the weaver who work to clothe India's millions.

- Amelorrair — Industrial Airconditioning and Ventilation plants.
- Saco-Lowell High Production Combers and Magedraft Drafting System
- Cooper-Draper — Automatic looms.
- Barber Colman — Automatic Winding Warming.
- Comet — Hydro Extractors.
- Crompton & Knowles — Fancy weaving Automatic looms dobby or jacquard.
- Ichinose — Screen printing machinery.
- Koa — Non-touch Pirn winders.
- Curtis & Marble — Shearing & Cropping Machines
- Rayonier Inc. — Rayon Grade Wood Pulp Embroidery Machinery.



Batliboi & COMPANY PRIVATE LIMITED
Regd. Office: Post Box No. 190 A
Forbes Street, Bombay 1.
Branches • Associates • Agencies ALL OVER INDIA

That the British Navy remains one of the three greatest in the world and is larger than all the other European NATO navies put together; and that the British Army, when re-equipped with modern weapons, will be superior in Europe to all its NATO allies, including even the US Army based in Europe.

The *Monitor* researchers refer to traffic-packed roads with ten million private cars, a university population of nearly two hundred thousand, and banks with 4300 international branches.

The newspaper sums it all up by saying, "Yet Britain is supposed to be broke."

"Coalition" of faculty and students

FROM T. WILLARD HUNTER

LOS ANGELES Last month the 13th president of what has become the world's largest university was inaugurated here. Charles J. Hitch, 58, was invested with the awesome office of President of the University of California in a ceremony preceded by an academic procession of delegates from 300 colleges and universities from around the world.

"Charlie" Hitch, as he is widely known, was an American Rhodes Scholar at Oxford before World War II and stayed on for 13 years as a fellow at Queens College, Oxford. He takes office as a brave man in trying times. The University of California has 90,000 students on its nine campuses throughout the State. It counts some 250,000 alumni, about half of whom have been graduated within the last decade.

Just four years ago, the University of California's Berkeley campus erupted and launched the nation-wide wave of student dissent and activism that has dominated many a campus in the United States in recent times. And it is to the major social issues of the day that the new academic chief executive has directed the attention of the University.

In his inaugural address, President Hitch appealed to the youth of the University to form a coalition with the University in "unparalleled attack on the social ills of our times".

As well as hippies and the young activists, the president also criticised traditional university behaviour which assumes that knowledge is the key to solving the nation's urgent problems, and which has been "more occupied with the academic problems of other times and other areas than with the racial and urban problems here and now".

"We are not a sick society; we are a healthy society with grave problems," said Hitch. "These

problems will not be solved alone by time or leadership or love or exhortation. They demand above all the most rigorous study and analysis and application at our command. In this effort our universities must play a central role ... But the universities cannot perform this vital function unless they have the support and the participation of the younger members of our society. And to deserve this support our universities must demonstrate more clearly than in the recent past their relevance to the problems that beset the world beyond their boundaries.

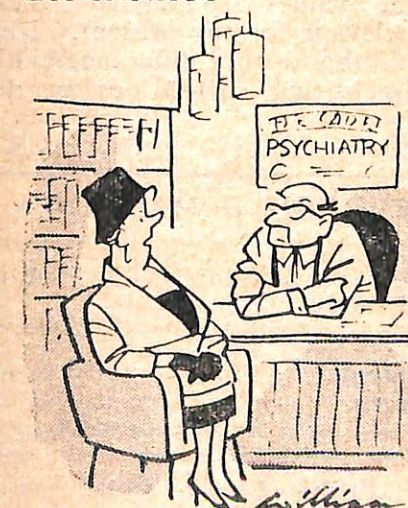
"What I wish to propose is a new coalition, a new partnership combining the dedication, the moral concerns, and the spirit of brotherhood of today's younger generation and the fully intellectual resources of our universities in what could be an unparalleled attack on the social ills of our times."

Soft-spoken and reserved, Charles J. Hitch has been described by author



Charles J. Hitch

Ek-minit!



"You cured my husband's complex all right, but now I can't get him off the couch."

The week in INDIA

NEW DELHI — India raised the level of its diplomatic representation in Hanoi by appointing a senior non-official as consul-general with the personal rank of ambassador to facilitate closer contacts with the top leaders of North Vietnam.

KOHIMA — Documents seized from underground Nagas during fierce clashes near here reveal a deep-seated plan to overthrow the recognised Nagaland Government with the help of Communist China. Army sources said it was clear that Chinese-trained Nagas were imparting military training to batches of underground army personnel in different hide-out camps within Nagaland.

BANGALORE — The development of an extra long staple cotton was announced by the Coimbatore Regional Cotton Research Centre. The spinning value of the new cotton is said to be better than any improved variety so far evolved in the country.

NEW DELHI — SSP leader Madhu Limaye said here that while the results of recent by-elections in the country did not reflect a clear shift in favour of the Congress Party, they indicated disillusionment and frustration of the people with non-Congress governments.

NAGPUR — Life in this city returned to normal after four days of violence and arson in which 29 people were killed, 60 injured and 703 arrested by police. Damage to property was estimated at Rs 74 lakhs.

CHANDIGARH — Twenty-three out of 43 Punjab MLAs appealed to Congress President Nijalingappa to remove Mr Gian Singh Rarewala from the leadership of the Congress Legislature Party, after Mr Rarewala's move to withdraw the Party's support from the Lachman Singh Gill Ministry.

NEW DELHI — A new high-speed train, the proposed *Capital Express* between Delhi and Calcutta, completed its first test run. The eleven specially-built coaches, hauled by a diesel and electric locomotive alternately, covered the 1441 kilometres in 17 hours and 30 minutes.

CALCUTTA — A Karachi-bound Pan American Airways Boeing 707 aircraft crashed and went up in flames as it came in to land at Dum Dum airport in heavy rain. Out of 63 people on board, 57 were rescued and six bodies were later recovered from the wreckage.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 16

In search of the early man— an attempt to discover history

ONE OF the six scholars to have been awarded the Jawaharlal Nehru Fellowship this year is Dr H. D. Sankalia, Joint Director of the Deccan College Post-Graduate and Research Institute. Dr Sankalia is a distinguished archaeologist and for the last 30 years has been carrying out excavations all over India in an attempt to discover history. His years of painstaking research have made a significant contribution to our knowledge of our past.

Dr Sankalia, who is 60, has written 14 books and about 200 research articles. His recent articles like "How Old Is Ramayana?", "Beginning of Civilisation" and "Unity of Our Culture" have aroused interest in academic circles. Though physically not too robust, he still travels extensively. His wife, Sarlaben, accompanies him on excavations.

How were you attracted to archaeology?

"My father told me stories from *Ramayana*, *Mahabharata* and *Puranas* when I was a child. I had read these epics by the time I was eight. Later, I came across Lokmanya Tilak's 'Arctic Home in the Vedas'. His theory that the Aryans come from the region of the North Pole aroused my curiosity. I wanted to discover our past."

How did you train yourself for this career?

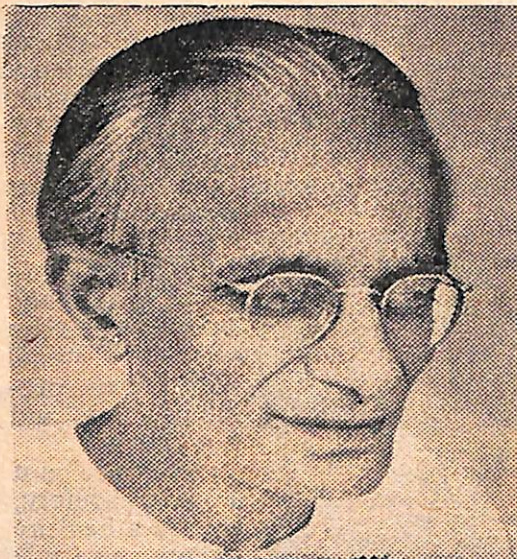
"I knew I must have an adequate knowledge of Sanskrit and history. So I did my BA with Sanskrit and then research in history under the late Rev Fr. H. Heras who induced me to go to London. In London I did my PhD in archaeology and had practical training at Maiden Castle. When I returned to India I had two aims — to link our known history with the unknown past, called pre-history, by a scientific study of our literature like *Puranas*, and to build up the chain of our material culture by well-planned excavations."

First success

On his return in 1938, Dr Sankalia was asked to lead an expedition to Gujarat. It proved to be an important expedition, Dr Sankalia says. "We found evidence of early stone age on the bank of the Sabarmati and of the later stone age (5000 years old) all over North Gujarat. In 1944, we found a human skeleton, 5000 years old (the oldest found in India so

far), and along with it remains of extinct animals like rhinoceros. This throws light both on the antiquity of man and the climate. The climate in Gujarat must have been wet at that time because animals like rhinoceros can exist only in wet climates."

This was Dr Sankalia's first big success, which brought him fame and financial resources for further work. Tatas donated Rs 20,000. Invitations poured in from all parts of India. Since then excavations have been



Dr Sankalia

carried on in various parts of India. Dr Sankalia told me about some of the more important findings.

"At Nasik we found signs of culture — stone tools and painted pottery — going back to 1000 BC. At Navda Toli near Maheshwar we found evidence of culture going back to 1700 BC with distinct signs of house structure and evidence of the use of several grains. There was also evidence of contact with Iran and West Asia. In Rajasthan at Ahar near Udaipur there were no stone tools but evidence of copper smelting. There was also reason to believe that there must have been contact with Turkey (Troy). In South India a culture going back to 2000 BC was traced."

How do you know where to dig?

"It is like detective work. As a crime detective will have to follow up every single clue he gets, so we too have to follow up the slenderest clue we get. On the golf course behind the Deccan College I found a stone tool by accident and this led to a successful expedition to Kore-

ON THE Spot

HIMMAT meets people

gaon, because the sand here was brought from Koregaon."

How does our work compare with that done in other countries?

"In some parts of the world, especially in Africa, human remains dating back 1.7 million years have been found. A human skull and jaw 2 million years old has been excavated in what is now Tanzania. In Turkey a culture going back to 9000 BC has been found. In India the earliest picture we have of our past is the remains of the Indus Valley Civilisation at Mohenjo-daro and Harappa (2500 BC)."

How do you intend to utilise the Nehru Fellowship?

"The Fellowship will be used for 'An Integrated Study of Pre-historic and Proto-historic Culture of India'. History from the Indus Civilisation to 500 BC is what I call Proto-history, and that from the early stone age to 3000 BC is Pre-history. I am attempting to recreate the life and culture of the stone age man and from that find the socio-economic significance of that culture. One of the ways of doing this is to find out the functions of the stone tools we get and to infer from it the kind of culture and stage of civilisation reached."

We have been digging up the past so far. What do you think of the future of India?

"As long as we do not become too Westernised and too materialistic, there is no danger. What is needed is the re-evaluating and restating of spiritual values so as to make them relevant for the present. I am hopeful about our differences, like language, being sorted out in due time."

A.S.

VIEWPOINT COMPETITION

* **Roots of factionalism in politics and its cure.**

Closing date: July 5

** **Students should study, not govern.**

Closing date: July 19

Prizes: Rs 25, Rs 15

Send entries of not more than 300 words to Viewpoint, HIMMAT, First Floor, 294, Bazargate St., Bombay-1.

After Kenyatta, who?

BY BIPIN B. GATHANI

IT IS SAID that the gods have given everything to Kenya: a long coastline, fertile highlands, the Rift Valley with its beautiful lakes, and good neighbours. The gods even gave Kenya a wise leader after Independence, but time has passed and President Jomo Kenyatta is aging.

As India was faced with its "After Nehru, who?" (and as Pakistan is faced with its "After Ayub Khan,



President Kenyatta

who?") Kenya also has to ponder this same question about Kenyatta. And a lot of speculation has already begun.

Kenyatta is said to be over 75, though his exact age is still a mystery. No doubt Kenyatta feels he is still able to look after the country, but the truth is that he cannot cope with the presidential duties as he would like to. And, as in olden days, the drums of speculation over a new leader have started beating. Kenyatta himself realises this and, to avoid conflict, a bill has been passed recently whereby the next President will be elected by the people instead of by the Members of Parliament.

"Father of the Nation"

Kenya attained independence in 1963. It was the last of the East African countries to do so, although Kenyatta was the first African to have started the Freedom Movement in Africa as early as the 1930s. Unlike some other African countries, Kenya till now has remained immune from *coups d'etat*. Politically and economically it has remained stable. The Kenyatta Government has moved cautiously and has remained mildly non-aligned, with some pro-Western

sympathies. During his five years in office Kenyatta has faced no drastic threat to his power and is the only man in Kenya today commanding a nation-wide following. He is termed the "father of the nation".

Broadly speaking, Kenya can be divided into two main tribes — the Kikuyu and the Luo. Both will have a great say in the selection of the next President. The Kikuyu, to which tribe Kenyatta belongs, have been known for the Mau Mau rebellion. This tribe is the largest and lives in the central province which economically is the most flourishing. Next come the Luos who originated from the Bantus. They are the second largest tribe. They live in the western province and on the shores of Lake Victoria. At present this tribe owes its loyalty to Oginga Odinga, a Luo who now leads the opposition Kenya People's Party.

Oginga Odinga, popularly known as "Double O", was a favourite successor until he resigned from the ruling Kenya African National Union owing to what he considered were its pro-Western sympathies. He carried his Luo tribe with him and today he commands a lot of respect from other tribes also.

"Double O" is said to be a leftist. He was formerly Vice-President in the Kenyatta Government, and was Vice-President of the ruling KANU party. Today Odinga forms a strong opposition to the Kenyatta Government. Though he is known for his pro-Communist sympathies, he is popular amongst his own tribe and also with educated Kenyans.

From the ruling Kenya African National Union there are several likely candidates. Dr Mungai Njoroge, the sophisticated, handsome medical doctor, is at present Minister for Defence. Mungai, a Kikuyu and related to Kenyatta, is known to be a moderate. He is also well-known outside the country, and has won respect for his excellent work in the Ministry.

Next is Charles Ngonjo, the young Attorney General. Like Mungai, he is also related to Kenyatta and is a Kikuyu. Today both men are seen around with Kenyatta a lot. Kenyatta consults both in taking decisions.

The present Finance Minister, James Gichuru, who was very active in the freedom movement, is respected highly in his own tribe, the Kiku-

yu, and also in other tribes. Being of moderate views and having a good record in his Ministry he would have a strong following. Mungai, Ngonjo and Gichuru command a lot of weight amongst the Kikuyus and would give a strong challenge to Odinga.

The present Vice-President, Danial Arap Moi, has come into the picture very late and has yet to win support from the main tribes. Another disadvantage he faces is that he belongs to a minority tribe in the western province where Odinga is quite popular.

Respect of all tribes


Tom Mboya, a well-known personality outside Kenya and a very shrewd politician, is still considered, at least outside Kenya, to be a likely successor. However, since independence he has lost support and has no mass following. Again he is a Luo and Odinga would give him a strong challenge.

There are quite a few possible successors but no one yet has the same image as Kenyatta. Although at present the chances of Odinga are bright, a lot will depend on how Kenyatta makes his moves while still in power. "After Kenyatta, who?" is therefore anyone's guess. But as things stand today, tribalism will play a great part in the selection of the next leader and whoever he may be, the sooner he commands respect from all the tribes the better it will be for Kenya.

'DOUBLE HONED'
FOR SMOOTHER SHAVES

DOES NOT BREAK IN THE RAZOR

LASTS LONGER



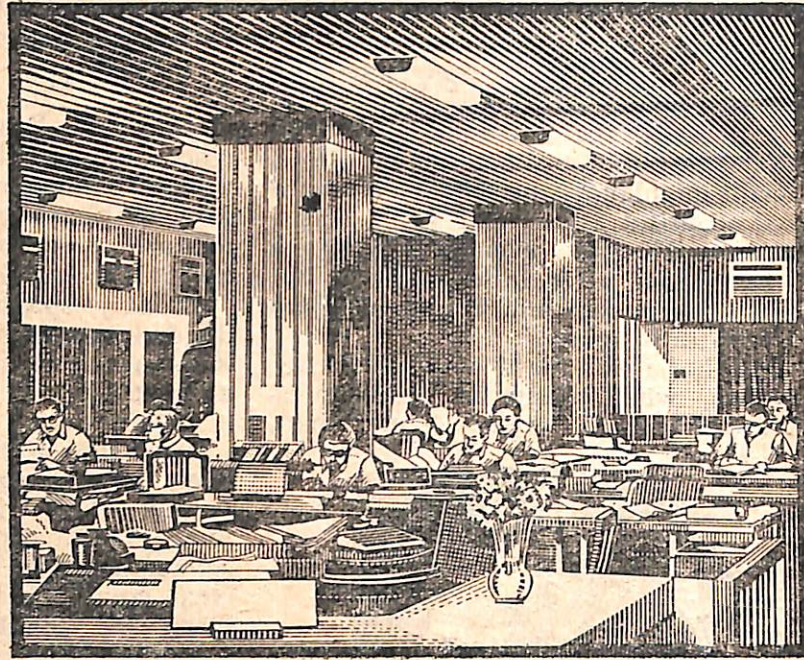
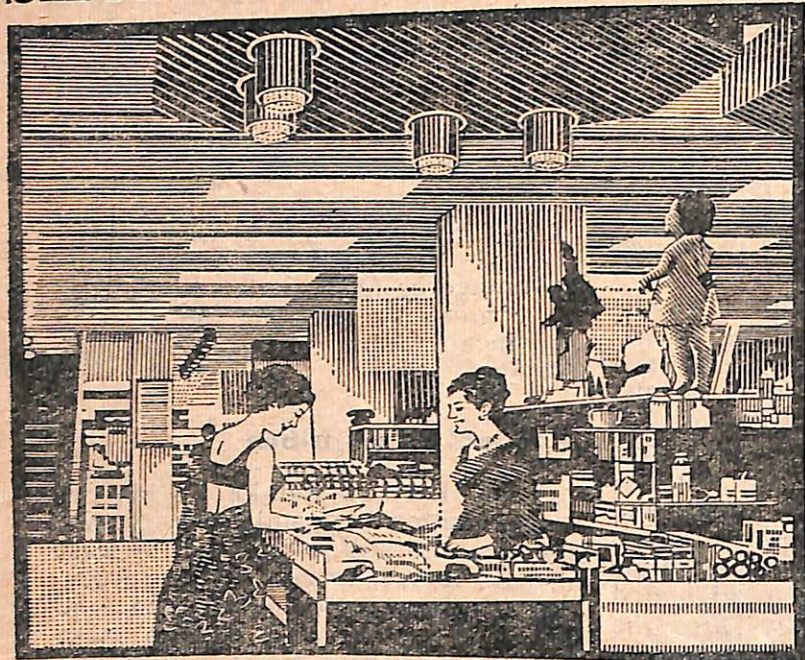
ZENITH

SPECIAL BLADE

ALWAYS USE
ZENITH BLADES
FOR GLORIOUS SHAVES

HIND RAZOR & BLADE CO. P. LTD.

arb/104



Whatever your lighting needs
Whatever your lighting budget

PHILIPS
OFFER YOU
THE WIDEST RANGE OF
LIGHTING EQUIPMENT
TO CHOOSE FROM

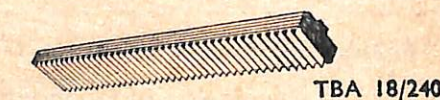
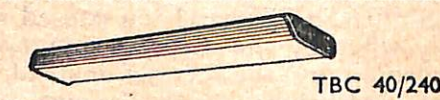
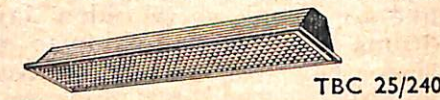
You save money when your lighting equipment is planned to meet the *exact* needs of your establishment. Philips help you save, because they give you such a wide range of equipment that within your budget you can get lighting fittings to suit the specific needs of your establishment — only Philips offer you this choice.

AND MORE:

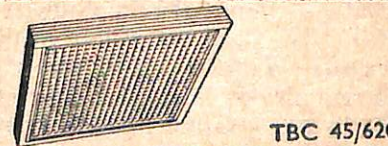
Dependable lighting...even in the most exacting conditions, because Philips Lighting Equipment is tested to more exacting conditions than are met with in actual use.

Long-term economy: Philips Lighting Equipment cuts down on repairs and replacements. Maintenance costs go down. Also, because of better lighting and working conditions, work output increases; profits rise.

Maximum light output and long life: Every component is manufactured to rigid specifications with a two-fold aim in view: to get full light output from your lamps, and to give long and trouble-free service through the most rigorous climatic and other in-service conditions met with in India. For further particulars of our range contact your nearest PHILIPS office.



Remember, the best lighting equipment can let you down unless you use the best lamps. Insist on Philips TL Fluorescent Lamps — for brilliant light over longer life.



PHL. 7329

PHILIPS
FOR THE LIGHT THAT'S RIGHT
PHILIPS INDIA LIMITED

KERALA

Initiative of Kerala students

FROM G. S. KARTHA IN TRIVANDRUM

STUDENTS in Kerala are creating history by challenging the agitating politicians on the food front. The initiative and leadership have come from the pro-Congress Kerala Students' Union claiming a total membership of three lakhs, the largest student body in the State. The KSU has, with the co-operation of other student organisations like the Right Communist wing of the Student Federation, taken on the responsibility to increase Kerala's food output by using their spare time to cultivate paddy on "every inch of land available". Meanwhile the Marxist-controlled United Front Government thinks in terms of organising a struggle against the Central Government

as a protest against inadequate rice supplies to the State.

Strangely enough, the Chief Minister, Mr E. M. S. Namboodiripad, who during an earlier food agitation by the KSU had advised students "not to waste their precious time" on agitations, has now turned round and exhorted the students to back his party's anti-Centre struggle on the food issue. Leaders of the KSU said in Trivandrum that the Marxist wing of the Student Federation has not only refused to participate in the constructive programme of the students but holds out a possible threat of obstructing the students' Grow More Rice campaign.

"We are also launching a struggle,"

said the KSU General Secretary, Mr P. C. Chacko, when pressmen gathered around him to listen to the students' food production drive. "But the struggle is not against anybody, but a struggle to produce more food for the community." He hoped that the students of Kerala would be able to set an example to their young friends throughout the country. "We may not achieve one hundred per cent success. Sometimes our efforts might even fail. But we go ahead with the best of intentions," the KSU leaders say.

Support for project

The student leaders have distributed packets of high-yielding "IR-8" paddy seedlings to their members in the various student bodies, to be cultivated in every available plot of land around their houses, on terraces, and even on the backyards of their homes. Many of the headmasters of schools have extended their hearty co-operation. The greatest encouragement and support came from Mr M. N. Govindan Nair, the Right Communist Agriculture Minister, officials of the Agriculture Department, and Mr M. K. K. Nair, Managing Director of the Fertilisers and Chemicals (Travancore) Ltd.

While Mr Nair ordered paddy seed packets to be distributed to the student organisations participating in the programme (about 2 lakhs of packets have been already distributed), Mr M. K. K. Nair offered to supply the required fertilisers worth Rs 2.75 lakhs to the students; both of course free of cost. The Agriculture Minister formally inaugurated the new venture. The local press has been giving the widest publicity and encouragement to the students, who decided to put aside their leisurely evenings for work as agriculturists.

The idea of the KSU and other participating student bodies is to produce one parah (local measure) of paddy each by every student's effort for the Onam festival. The paddy produced by the efforts of the students need not be given to the Government; they can use it for their domestic consumption.

Parents' co-operation

The parents and local people are extending their full co-operation to the enthusiastic youngsters. Said a guardian: "The boys have at least chosen a better line of activities than to join the agitators who never think of producing even an ounce of paddy by their own efforts."

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

WEST BENGAL

Atulya back in the business

FROM S. K. MUKHOPADHYAY IN CALCUTTA

THAT Dr P. C. Ghosh would sooner or later return to the Congress Party, with which he had severed his connection 20 years ago, was more or less a foregone conclusion. The intimate parleys he has been having with the Congress bosses plus the solid support he received at the time of his forming the Ministry last November, indicated that he was well on his road to rejoin the Congress.

What is interesting, however, is the majority decision of the Lok Dal members to merge with the Congress. Quite a few of these have been censored in the past by the Congress or expelled. It will be interesting to watch the reaction of the Congress High Command to these members seeking re-admission to the Party. As matters stand, they will in all probability be accepted as prodigal sons. Mr Humayun Kabir, the chief architect of the Lok Dal Party, opposed the merger move which would deprive him of the halo of party leadership. He argued that the main differences separating the two parties still remained. Obviously, the majority of his party men did not share his views.

The merger once more illustrates Atulya Ghosh's triumph in the Con-

gress Party hierarchy. This also proves that Mr Ghosh has once again elbowed out Mr Kabir. The recent Congress success in a number of important elections has boosted Mr Atulya Ghosh's prestige as well as the Party's morale and Mr Ghosh is once again the same old, powerful force that he used to be.

Dr P. C. Ghosh and his supporters felt that it was better to merge and help build up a solid democratic front in the State and to help form a stable Government. Dr P. C. Chunder, the WBPCP President, welcomed the return of Dr Ghosh and others in the Congress, hoping it would strengthen the organisation.

It is, however, yet too early to say how the electorate will view this merger. The recent Congress-Lok Dal merger nevertheless makes the political situation in the State all the more intriguing as well as exciting.



P. C. Ghosh

The constructive programme of the students is causing a setback to the efforts of the Marxist Chief Minister and the Food Minister to whip up a "mass struggle" against the Centre. Many villagers who have no party politics think that the students are right and the political leaders are wrong. They say amongst themselves that the agitation is for its own sake and not for solving the State's food

MADRAS

Anna-Communist showdown likely

FROM K. S. RAMANUJAN IN MADRAS

ANNA, as the DMK leader, argued with Rajaji before the elections that he felt it would be risky not to accept Communist co-operation for the United Front's election purposes. Rajaji — despite his personal confidence that Anna was needlessly afraid and said so openly at that time — did not want to quarrel with him over this issue and left this matter to be dealt with by Anna as he judged it.

It is 15 months since the DMK was catapulted into office in Tamilnad with an absolute majority in the State Assembly from its own Party. Communist leaders of Tamilnad had hoped for a DMK-Swatantra coalition Government dependent on Communist support. Hence they had announced even before elections that they would not be joining the United Front Ministry even if one

was formed. They had hoped to pressurise from within and without in ways familiar to Communism throughout the world. This was belied when the DMK formed a strictly one Party ministry.

Later, when they found Anna unyielding to the pressure tactics they began applying on him while dealing with labour-management problems, they drew up plans to teach him a lesson. The textile mills closure in Coimbatore and the agrarian dispute in Tanjore were made much of. The keen sense of alertness with which Anna has been handling them has undoubtedly disappointed them and there is a growing restlessness amongst Communists — both left and right — that Anna may not after all get trapped. This is evident from some of their recent actions.

Communists have been organising

processions of a general nature in the name of working class unity, solidarity, etc., and presenting petitions of a general nature to the DMK Ministry — giving expression to what, according to them, the DMK Government must do "to save itself from the mischievous machinations of the Centre" and "pro-capitalist influence of the Swatantra".

Anna is watching. He is observing every little move, every small step the Communists are making. He knows they are not at all his friends. He is, more than anyone else in his Party, convinced about it. But he is, for reasons best known to him, preferring to wait a little longer and watch more closely. He does not want to take any action which may prove abortive or ineffective. But the day is not far off when the showdown must take place. It is inescapable if Anna and the DMK Government are not to be eaten up.

proceedings of a general nature in the name of working class unity, solidarity, etc., and presenting petitions of a general nature to the DMK Ministry — giving expression to what, according to them, the DMK Government must do "to save itself from the mischievous machinations of the Centre" and "pro-capitalist influence of the Swatantra".

Anna is watching. He is observing every little move, every small step the Communists are making. He knows they are not at all his friends. He is, more than anyone else in his Party, convinced about it. But he is, for reasons best known to him, preferring to wait a little longer and watch more closely. He does not want to take any action which may prove abortive or ineffective. But the day is not far off when the showdown must take place. It is inescapable if Anna and the DMK Government are not to be eaten up.

WORLD THIS WEEK—FROM PAGE 11

Theodore White as one of a group of American "action intellectuals"—men who combine theory and decision-making as they move between college campuses and the halls of government.

In 1948 the Hitches left England for Southern California where he was for 13 years a research economist for the Rand Corporation, the "think tank" in Santa Monica which makes long-range planning projection for government and private agencies. President Kennedy drafted him in 1961 to become Assistant Secretary of Defense (Comptroller), where for almost five years he worked with Secretary McNamara in systematising the Pentagon and its far-flung outreach.

With 90,000 students and 7000 faculty members on nine campuses to look out for, Charlie Hitch has his work cut out for him. (A toast at the inaugural luncheon ended with: "A Hitch in time saved nine.")

His early months of forthrightly tangling with urgent issues bode well for his administration.

SAVE 35%
with a 3-year
subscription to
HIMMAT
only Rs 30

294 Bazargate St., Bombay 1

BOOKS

Hobson-Jobson

HOBSON-JOBSON, by Henry Yul and A.C. Burnell, Munshiram Manoharlal, pps 1021, Rs 55.

SUBTITLED "a glossary of colloquial Anglo-Indian words and phrases, and of kindred terms, etymological, historical, geographical and discursive", "Hobson-Jobson" is a delightful combination of erudition and light-heartedness.

The title sets the tone, "Hobson-Jobson" being explained as meaning a festival excitement or *tamasha*. The Indian Muslims in their festival of Moharram would call out, "Ya Hasan, Ya Hosain." The Anglo-Indians rendered this as "Hossen-Jossen" and finally "Hobson-Jobson".

The terms of reference of the glossary are wide and it includes technical terms of law and administration as well as (Anglicised) place names. Reference is made to Indian words like dinghy, bungalow, shampoo, pyjama, chintz, chit, bangle and veranda which have long since been incorporated into the English language proper.

Others are used exclusively in India. For example, most European families in India employ an *ayah* to look after their children. A *chick* hangs over the door to keep out the sun but let in the air. Our bungalows stand in their own *compounds*. We use many words every day in our "English" that would need careful explanation to the foreigner—*puggery, chowky, godown, chokidar, bearer, burra, Cutcha, pukka, etc.*

There are many fascinating discoveries to be made in the book. For example how many knew that mulligatawny soup takes its name from the Tamil "*milagu-temir*", meaning "pepper-water", or that such very "English" words as cash and sugar are of Sanskrit origin?

Similarly there is a wealth of detail on the origins of place names and their history — obviously the product of much patient research. I wonder how many Bombayites associate their seaside residential area Breach-Candy with *Burj-Khadi*, "the Tower of the Creek"?

The only fault that could be picked with the authors, who completed the original edition in 1886 (and, alas, are no longer sensitive to criticism), is a desire to claim too much for the

Anglo-Indian heritage. But such a complaint seems boorish about a work that was for them so obviously a labour of love. P.W.

Journalist's initiative

THE BIG CHANGE! by K. S. Ramanujam, Higginbothams, Madras, Rs 7.50.

INDIA is remarkably poor in current political reference works. Whilst Indian journalism is known for its high standard, very few of its correspondents take the time or trouble to collect their own more interesting works giving insight on specific issues, subjects or states. Mr K. S. Ramanujam, correspondent of *The Hindustan Times* and HIMMAT WEEKLY in Madras is an exception.

Within weeks of the Annadurai

Cabinet taking over in Madras he published his book, "The Big Change!" He has tried to show through this book, which quotes copiously from his articles in *The Hindustan Times* and HIMMAT, why the Congress suffered its defeat in the last elections.

He has observed how the DMK has gathered strength. He also gives interesting sidelights on the personalities of the Madras political scene, like Rajaji, Kamaraj, and Annadurai. His words cascade like a waterfall. If any limitation needs to be pointed out it is that the book could have been more tightly edited, in which case it would have read better. But then the credit and the vision of bringing out such a work far outweighs this disadvantage. Other journalists can follow in his steps.

R.M.L.

FRONTIERS OF science

7-times increase in corn production

MAIZE (CORN) and other food-producing plants may in future be cone-shaped like Christmas trees.

They would in this way catch the sun's rays better and yield several times more than current shapes.

Dr Sylvan Wittwer, director of Michigan State University's agricultural research programme, says cone-shaped plants would "capture a maximum of solar energy for photosynthesis". Leaves will tend to be almost vertical at the top of the plant and nearly horizontal at the bottom. but yields could go up from a US average of 72 bushels of maize an acre to 500 bushels.

Peaceful bombing

A SPECIALLY-DESIGNED new amphibian plane will soon be ready to fight forest fires. It is being built at Montreal, Canada. It bombs — with water.

The CL-215, product of Canadair Ltd., will be able to drop 1440 lbs. (over half a ton) of water at one swoop over crackling tree-tops and searing infernos of blazing forest which men could not approach.

To reload its "bomb-bays", the amphibian — able to land on soil, sea, or fresh water — needs no time-



Artist's impression of the CL-215 "bombing" a forest fire.

wasting halt that could mean loss of human lives or precious forest. The plane simply touches down on the nearest lake or harbour water and takes in its full load as it soars off again from an 80 mph take-off run.

Agriculture too

With two 2100-horsepower piston engines it can fight fires for three to four hours without refuelling. Its cruising speed is 185 mph, and tests have shown that it handles well at low speeds. It could equally well use chemical firefighting liquids like foam.

When the plane is not needed to fight fires it can fight pests as an agricultural aircraft. It can do spraying, dressing, seeding or fertilising with up to five tons disposable load of fertiliser or insecticide.

And when not serving foresters or farmers, the versatile amphibian can carry 36 passengers or 8000 lbs of cargo.

REGINALD HOLME

I HAVE CHANGED TO RATH VANASPATI

Whether it is purity, quality or whiteness Rath Vanaspati is best. Rath adds taste and nutritive value to your food. And it comes to you factory fresh. Makes cooking such a pleasure.

Change to Rath Vanaspati today!

Hill people leaders disappointed

BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

THEY CAME. They saw. They returned.

A delegation of the top leaders of the hill peoples of the Khasi, Jaintia and the Garo Hills returned from Delhi to Shillong "empty-handed". The plan presented by the Union Home Minister, Y. B. Chavan, for the reorganisation of Assam that would have satisfied the aspirations of the hill peoples has been indefinitely shelved.

Bone of contention

The plan envisaged the creation of India's eighteenth State called Meghalaya—Sankrit for "The Home of the Clouds". The State was to have executive and legislative machinery almost identical with other states, keeping some links with Assam. It was to comprise the united Khasi and Jaintia Hills, and the Garo Hills in the southwest corner of Assam with the option of the Mikhir Hills and the Mizo Hills to join later.

Though Mr Chavan's plan had the full backing of the Prime Minister, Mrs Gandhi, the two leaders could not win the agreement of other senior colleagues. A federal set-up as worked out by the Union Home Ministry planned to give to the hill peoples control over the law-and-order situation in their area. This was the main bone of contention.

Before Mrs Gandhi left on her South-East Asian, and Australian journey, both she and Mr Chavan tried to push the proposal through Cabinet. Mr Chavan's argument was that it is preferable to meet the reasonable demands of the moderate hill peoples' leadership, otherwise extremists will take over the agitation. Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai, however, put his foot down. He felt it would encourage similar demands for separate states from other areas.

Complications

By the time the Prime Minister returned she found that Congress President Nijalingappa, former Congress President Kamaraj, and Mr Atulya Ghosh—all members of the syndicate and all concerned about the decline of Congress strength in Assam—had

ganged up behind Morarji Desai. Union Minister Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, who comes from Assam, threatened to resign. Mr Morarji Desai is reported to have said in private that he would fight on the issue but he will not resign on it.

On her return Mrs Gandhi still wanted to push through the plan but a senior member of the Congress High Command is believed to have advised her not to try and steamroller this measure for "after all, she was not Mr Nehru". The Congress Parliamentary Party would also want a say.

The internal Congress politics of Assam complicated the situation further. It was feared that in the event of the plan for reorganisation going through, Chief Minister Chaliha would have to resign and it would

mean the ascendancy of the former Chief Minister Bishnu Ram Medhi and the former Speaker Debeshwar Sharma. Union Minister Chavan, fed up with the pressures within the Party, has, for the moment, given up his plan.

The day before the hill peoples' delegation left, they met the Prime Minister. Mrs Gandhi is understood to have explained her difficulties, especially with top Congress leaders and the Parliamentary Party. The Hill Leaders, led by Captain Williamson Sangma, are reported to have told her that it was the Prime Minister's business to convince her own Party men about the merits of the scheme.

Further dialogue?

The leaders have returned to Shillong and will report the outcome of their visit to the All-Party Hill Leaders' Conference, at Tura on June 25.

Nine Hill Leaders have already resigned their seats in the Legislature and the decision that will now await them is whether to launch their threatened non-violent agitation or keep the window open for a further dialogue.

China's hand in India

MAOIST TRAINING, SAYS BIHAR MP.

LUCKNOW Following a police raid on a Maoist printing press in Old Lucknow, it has come to be known that the Naxalites are holding their third camp within six weeks in Bijnor from June 15 to 23, reports *The Times of India*.

The trainees are given lessons in Mao's thoughts and literature is distributed to them. After classes they are sent out in batches of four and five to villages and asked to set up communes.

Mr Raj Mangal, Bihar Congress MP, said that the Maoist training of peasants on the States' borders was a growing menace.

MAOIST LITERATURE IN BORDER AREAS

DHANBAD A former Politburo member of the CPI(M), Mr Satyanarayan Singh, an important leader of the Naxalite group, is reported visiting China for top-level consultations to plan revolt in the tribal belt of Chotanagpur.

The Muzaffarpur correspondent of *The Statesman* adds:

"Some Left Communists are reported to be distributing Maoist literature in the Indo-Nepal border areas, and Chinese influence is said to be increasing in these places."

CHINESE GOODS SMUGGLED IN

NEW DELHI In Basti District, UP, consumer goods smuggled from China are selling ridiculously cheaper than Indian products, according to a UNI report.

Transistors that cost Rs 350 here are being sold at Rs 100, wristwatches at Rs 50, economy size toothpaste at Rs 1.50, and studded rings that should cost Rs 100 or over go for Rs 8 only.

This unchecked smuggling of Chinese goods is carried through Nepal into UP. Chinese coins are easily available from bus passengers from Basti to the surrounding areas.

FRONT PAGE HEADLINE MARXISTS' BID TO "STAGE A VIETNAM" IN KERLA Sabotage at Idikki marks the beginning.

The Times of India, June 17

"Viet Cong" comes to India

BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

EVIDENCE is now available that Peking has taken definite steps to create a Vietnam-like situation on India's eastern boundary, in the State of Nagaland. On Friday, June 7, India's security forces discovered an underground camp at a village called Jotsoma, about eight miles from the capital of Kohima.

There are conflicting reports as to who opened fire first. A fierce conflict between Indian security forces and the underground resulted in the first major clash of its type since the cease-fire began in September 1964. Casualty figures are estimated at over 200 Naga underground dead or wounded. The documents and the arms seized by Indian security forces confirmed that this unit of the underground camp was armed, trained and supplied by Communist China. Between 1000 and 2000 Naga underground are estimated to have gone to China via Burma, of whom 400 have since returned. At least two more camps of China-trained Nagas are believed to exist in Nagaland.

Evidence shown

An exhibition of the captured arms was held at the residence of the Chief Minister of Nagaland. The materials from China included:

Rockets capable of blowing up tanks and concrete bunkers;

Self-loading semi-automatic rifles with folding bayonets of Chinese make;

16 mm mortars;

Signal pistols;

Bombards for the mortars;

Smoke candles and rocket launchers;

Heavy and light mortars and an assortment of other items including first aid medical chests.

Photographs of Naga guerrillas parading with Chinese soldiers were found and also separate photographs of the Naga guerrilla leader, Brigadier Thinusilla, sitting behind an imposing desk in a Chinese uniform decked with a button of Mao. Brigadier Thinusilla was formerly a member of the Naga underground delegation to the peace talks with the Prime Minister, Mrs Gandhi.

Most revealing were certain diaries captured by the Indian security forces. A special correspondent from *The Hindustan Times* who had a chance

to study three diaries, reports that each diary had a photograph of Mao Tse-tung on the front page and quotations from Mao's teachings in Chinese script.

In one entry dated October 4, 1967, a China-trained Naga asks "Why have we been fighting against India?" and replies, "Our determination is freedom." China has obviously been making maximum use of the feelings of nationalism among the Nagas as it has done in Vietnam. It may not have had much success in its dialectic teaching, although attempts have obviously been made. One entry in a diary says, "Those who state that religion has nothing to do with politics, do not know what religion means."

Diaries also contained instructions on the use of Chinese arms and complete instructions with diagrams of the assembly of Chinese weapons.

This fresh evidence has created a new situation both for the Union and the Nagaland Government. An important decision facing the Union Government is whether to extend the cease-fire between the Naga underground and the Union Government beyond June 30 (see *Antenna*, page 5).

100 Naga Rebels Die in Clash with Burmese

In fierce day-long fighting between 200 underground Nagas and Burmese troops in the Karen area of northern Burma recently, heavy casualties were suffered by Naga rebels, it is officially learnt in Shillong.

The underground Nagas were on their way to China to shop for arms. As they were about to cross the Chindwin River, Burmese troops intercepted them. In the fighting the Nagas lost about 100 men dead and 40 wounded.

Four years of peace after more than 10 years of fighting and insecurity has been a privilege many in Nagaland have come to appreciate. Last Friday, at an all-party public meeting near Kohima, the Nagas called for a continuation of the cease-fire and the strict observance of its terms on both sides.

The Nagaland Peace Observers Team has held the Naga underground guilty of violating the agreement by importing arms from China. It also said that the agreement "prohibits

jungle operations and raids on Federal camps by Indian security forces".

Assam and Nagaland Governor B. K. Nehru says, "We are not going beyond the terms of the cease-fire. We are enforcing the cease-fire that forbids importation of foreign arms." On future plans he says, "We cannot have 100 per cent sealing of the border because of the nature of the terrain. What we have



T. N. Angami

been able to achieve is to check the movement of large groups, but if the rebels now in China return we will have to trace them inside."

Nagaland Chief Minister T. N. Angami has warned his people that captured documents show that the objective of the pro-Peking underground Nagas is to lead the youth of India into the Chinese-Communist fold. Encouragement of this faction will lead Nagaland to a disastrous course and into a blood bath, he believes. The question is: "Will the underground forces be able to keep the pro-Chinese trained elements with their arms, ideas and other materials outside the fold?" There has already been a split within the underground, more on the basis of personalities than of principles. Will the underground leaders, in the long-term interests of their own people, now rise above personal animosities and think for the larger interests of the whole area rather than surrender it to Peking?

Chief Minister Angami is trying his best to educate his people on the dangers of Chinese Communism. But reports from Nagaland state that when his Party men go to the villages and speak of the cruelties of Chinese Communists, the villagers often turn round to them and say, "But why don't you clean up your own house?" Truly patriotic Nagas have been greatly concerned about the growth of corruption in their State in the last years.

Fresh elections are due next February and many doubt whether Mr Angami and his Party will return to power. If he and his friends want to secure Nagaland they will have to show their people a better example than Chinese Communism has to offer. The people of Nagaland are shrewd enough to know a better way when they see one.

SPORT

Obaidullah Cup shared again

For the second year in succession the Obaidullah Khan Gold Cup Hockey final at Bhopal has failed to produce a winner. Last time Bengal Nagpur Railway tied with Rajasthan Club in an all-Calcutta final after three drawn encounters (0-0, 0-0, 1-1). Last week the Railway were again concerned in three inconclusive finals, being held goal-less each time by Corps of Signals (Jullundur).

The last time the trophy was won outright was in 1966, by Corps of Signals. Their skipper, Balbir Singh, won the toss this time and earned for the team the right to keep the trophy for the first six months.

Next only to the Beighton (Calcutta) and the Aga Khan (Bombay) tournaments, the Obaidullah Cup has played a big part in testing and training the country's Olympic stars of the past. Even now it attracts top teams from all parts of the country. In the semi-finals this year were Air Force (Delhi) and Laxmi Mills (Kovilpatti, Madras State); and in the match for third place the Mills prevailed by a solitary goal.

Women's hockey

Poor organisation and weak administration over the years have kept down both talent and interest in women's hockey in the country. Regional jealousies and squabbling officials have added to the deterioration of the game.

If there is any activity at all, it is through the keenness of a handful of players and teams. Among these are Ambassador Sports Club and City Club of Bombay. So evenly matched are the two that a draw is the usual result of their meetings.

It was news, therefore, last weekend that Ambassador registered a victory over Bombay City in the final of the Tommy Emar Gold Cup Tournament at the Brabourne Stadium. A solitary goal, by Odette D'Souza, settled a two-year argument, the teams having shared the trophy when the tournament was held last in 1966 (after two goal-less meetings) and failed to score against each other in their league contests this season.

Diving feat

It is a pity that in this vast country, with its immense coastline and abundant rivers, swimming does not come naturally to our millions. Cost can never be an excuse for this apathy, because water sport demands little or no equipment.

An effort at revival is spearheaded by the Services; and their little-publicised but efficiently run competitions are worth going a long way to watch. One such meet was held recently at the Navy Swimming Pool in Bombay.

The Navy have a peculiar rule that their champions should not participate in the home competitions, the purpose being to encourage the up-and-coming youngsters. Still there were some impressive performances at their Championships; and outstanding was Eastern Command's M. S. Rana, who outpaced his rivals in the 100, 200 and 400 metres freestyle events for a handsome treble. He also played a prominent part in his team's water polo victory, and contributed largely to his Command winning the championship.



Bhanwar Singh

The high spot of the meet was a diving exhibition by the Navy's national champion, Bhanwar Singh. The 32-year-old Petty Officer stands only five feet but looks a gymnast every inch. After executing the routine dives with grace and ease he delighted the connoisseurs with the rare 3½ somersault.

Father of three children, the Rajput merits the highest prize not only for his splendid performances but also for the grit which took him to the top. He was forced into the pool only seven years ago to learn to keep afloat. He persevered to represent the Bombay Command in freestyle and breast stroke swimming that very year; and then took to diving on his own.

Tennis outlook

After the splendid showing of 1966, when India went through the challenging nations to play the Davis Cup final with champion Australia, our tennis has been on the decline. The Three Musketeers who took the country to the top that year—Ramanathan Krishnan, Jaideep Mukherjea and Premjit Lal—are still there, but this season they have yet to make their mark in the international field.

Krishnan retired last year, only to come back abruptly for a trip to Europe. Consensus among the experts is that he is over the hill. Lal and Mukherjea could still be a force if the All-India lawn Tennis Association would bring them under its control and build them up for Davis Cup service. If they fail, there is no strong second string to take over with any confidence.

With open (professional cum amateur) tennis weaning away so many stars from the amateur ranks, the Davis Cup series can be very open this year. The legend of only four nations—England, France, United States and Australia—being capable of winning this trophy is likely to be rewritten. But as things stand India does not seem to be in the running.

● **topscorer**

This India

CHOOSE YOUR SYMBOL

"FATHER is like a coconut, very hard outside, very soft inside. Mother is like a peach. Very soft and beautiful outside, but very hard inside. The daughter is like a chestnut — very prickly outside; when heated it explodes. The son-in-law is like a banana — very soft outside, soft inside, not straight and very slippery." A Japanese businessman was picturesquely describing his family. We can decide which symbol best represents US.

The election symbols of different parties are illuminating. I don't know how appropriate they are regarding the aims of the party or the candidate. Poona has been preparing for civic elections.

What kind of leaders?

Jeeps and cars have been patrolling the streets till 3 am. The result is not much coherence, plenty of noise, and voters' irritation due to lack of sleep. Along with the incessant commentary on the awards, aims and achievements of the candidate that are so generously brandished, blares film music. Whether it helps to woo or lose the voters is yet to be seen.

Behind the symbols, sound, speech, syrup and sense, lies the basic issue of what are we going to vote for? What kind of leaders will we enthrone? How are we going to help our leaders lead more effectively?

The Prime Minister of an Asian country said to a group of men and women who told him the facts about bribery in high places, mistresses attached to his cabinet ministers, "You are the only people who love our country enough to tell me the truth. Go on talking to me like this."

God's wisdom

A young political worker from Ceylon, who has been campaigning for some of the leading politicians in the villages of Lanka, claimed that she used to make tall and false promises to secure voters. Often she abused and stoned people of the opposition party. She not only decided to apologise to the people concerned, but to urge the leaders of Ceylon to find out God's plan for that country.

Rajaji in his article in a recent issue of *Swarajya* has asked Mrs Indira Gandhi to "listen to her inner voice". That is true statesmanship. And destiny may have called many of the Indian leaders to teach men like Johnson, Wilson, de Gaulle, Dubcek who are confounded by their own wisdom to turn to God's wisdom for running the affairs and formulating the policies of their nations.

Neerja Chowdhury

This was a Life

STEPHEN FOOT 1887-1966

OIL COMPANY manager, soldier, schoolmaster, author and journalist, revolutionary for a new world — these were some facets of Stephen Foot's life.

From Maths Honours at Cambridge in England he was sent by the Shell Oil Company to Singapore and Kuala Lumpur, where he became district manager. Then to Mexico to be Shell's youngest manager in Latin America.

During the First World War, in the Royal Engineers, he went through the Somme and other bloody battles. Useless loss of men against machine guns led Major Foot, a pioneer in the Tank Corps, to write a plan for "A Mobile Army" which, but for the 1918 armistice, would have been put into action next year.

He thought education was the key to making a world free of war's horrors. As housemaster and bursar at Eastbourne public school he started the Careers Master system to advise boys on future jobs. This has been adopted nationally. He wrote many articles on education in the "Daily Telegraph", London.

Stephen Foot decided to work for world sanity with Dr Frank Buchman, Moral Re-Armament's founder, with no human security, to get at the "fear and selfishness which are at the roots of political, economic, and social problems".

This took him to Canada, the US, Europe and Africa, where he spent 10 years. He wrote of it in "Life Began Yesterday", his best seller that was translated into a number of languages. Foot says he learned to listen to God and find His plan—without credit-snatching or blame avoidance.

He was one of the first men associated with MRA to meet Kenyatta, now President of Kenya. Seventeen years ago he wrote prophetically: "What great things this man can do if he is inspired by ideas that have a really firm foundation".

Stephen Foot, warmhearted, dependable, encouraging to young writers, gave that same vision to many in Africa — black and white. He tells some of their stories in "African Tale" and "Life Begins Today", a title typical of the way he lived his 79 years.

R.A.E.H.

SWATANTRA FACTIONS

AFTER its birth in 1959 the Swatantra Party has grown rapidly into a leading force of the Right. It has contributed much to providing ideological clarity to our political horizon and many fondly look up to it as an alternative to the gargantuan Congress. It is with deep regret, therefore, that we see the fangs of factionalism spreading even here, and forcing an eminent politician like Mr M. R. Masani to heed his conscience and resign from the Swatantra National Executive.

It need not be gainsaid that the Swatantra Party will go the way of other motley groups if it does not weed out its recalcitrants. Indiscipline in the Gujarat unit, if condoned, may spread elsewhere and push a young group into oblivion.

Rs 10 to: VINOD CHOWDHURY, Delhi 7

ONLY HOCKEY

WHAT pains me, as well as the millions of sports lovers of this vast continent boasting a manpower of over 500 millions, is that in 40 years' participation in the World Olympiads our nation has been on top of the ladder in only one field — hockey, in which she has won to date seven Golds and one Silver. In all other branches of sport our nation can well be termed a total "outcast".

Some serious wrong reigns somewhere and unless these wrongs can be righted, I contend that, barring hockey, India should not be represented in any other event at the cost of much valued foreign exchange, if it is only to add colour to the march-past of the participating nations. I am aware that "To take part and not merely to win" is the Olympic motto, but, still, valued foreign exchange should not be allowed to be drained away

Last week's first prize is carried forward once more to be added to the next letter adjudged worthy of a double prize.

Letters

by sending our hopeless "lot" only for the sake of this motto.

Rs 5 to: MANI MOHAN DAS, Howrah 1, West Bengal

LISTEN TO HIS WORDS

MR R. M. LALA's "On the spot" (HIMMAT, May 31) on India's revered elder statesman, C. Rajagopalachari, was refreshingly new on an old subject, now 90 years old. Many of us as Indians have one deep regret, and that is the grand old man of Indian politics is not 20 years younger.

India needs leaders like Rajagopalachari. I have always admired Rajagopalachari for two things — his brilliant mind and his unfailing dedicated patriotism. His intelligence will not allow even unpopularity to interfere with the expressing of his opinions.

India will never be destroyed by enemies without. What we have to be careful of are the enemies within. Rajagopalachari is a prophet with and without honour in his own country. Being one of the few who are concerned with the India of the future, he is still unfortunately only a voice in the wilderness. If only we listened to his words instead of just hearing his voice.

IVAN SASSOON, Calcutta 13

HIMMAT OVERSEAS

A few days ago I sent 14 one-year airmail gift subscriptions to HIMMAT.

I am grateful for the thinking you are doing for our nation. It is the thinking our newsmen and newspapers need to see and evaluate, especially as it comes from Asia. It will not go unnoticed. It will help me in my work if you would be kind enough to expand my one airmail yearly subscription to ten.

MITCHELL BINGHAM, Miami, Florida



is so

VERSATILE



SO IDEAL FOR MODERN LIVING

Colourful, cleanable, virtually unspoilable, SHRIRAM PVC is proving a fast favourite for hordes of items...

TOYS FOOTWEAR UPHOLSTERY
 RAINWEAR WIRES AND CABLES
 PIPES AND TUBES ENGINEERING ITEMS

SHRIRAM VINYL & CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, NEW DELHI-1

The Kennedy Killing

by Rajmohan Gandhi



THE GUNNING DOWN of Robert Kennedy horrified the world. In America it sparked off a period of self-questioning. In other lands it produced a good deal of pontificating and finger-pointing at America.

An odd lot, we humans. Living selfish, cowardly and small lives ourselves, we admire a man whose aim is bigger than himself or his family, who is brave and wants to do big things. Praise and support, we hope, will adequately substitute deed.

Some in Britain have criticised what they call the overkill effect of the television coverage of the murder, the burial and the tributes. Yet everyone who watched Ted Kennedy give the eulogy to Robert in New York's St. Patrick's Cathedral was touched by a brother's love and sorrow.

Kennedy's final hope

Robert Kennedy had what much of the world wants — fame, money, popular looks, and a proud and devoted family. He possessed physical and moral courage, commodities people lack but desire.

His physical gifts, skills and achievements were great and strong. They could not overcome death. There was something almost ironical in the manner in which he clutched the rosary beads given him by someone soon after he was shot down. Perhaps the irony was felt more by onlookers struck by Kennedy's earthly success, and less by Kennedy himself, who was all his mature life a believer in God.

Nonetheless, it was interesting for the world to know where the final hope of one of the most powerful men of the world's mightiest country lay.

Various myths have developed following the killing of Kennedy. One is that America is a particularly violent country, living in an otherwise peace-loving world. The *Daily Express* has called America "a nation on the verge of a nervous breakdown", and added, "America has allowed violence — the fatal flaw in the national character — to become its most dominating influence."

For some reason it seems diffi-

cult to obtain correct and reliable figures about different countries' murder rates. It is safe, however, to say that rates in many countries will exceed the American average.

In any case, the man who killed Kennedy was neither born in America nor an American citizen. Some critics of America have acknowledged this fact at the beginning of their reports and chosen to forget it in the strictures that follow.

America is not all selfish, violent or evil, nor is the rest of the world expert in settling disputes peaceably and righteously.

Another myth, accompanying the one about America being wholly and solitarily sick, holds that Kennedy was a perfect man. If some of the European, British and American newspapers are to be believed, Kennedy was about the one American who knew what his country needed. They seem to have discovered qualities in a dead Kennedy that for some reason were hidden while he was alive.

A society that chooses to reject simple truths about right and wrong ends up by over-simplifying and exaggerating about men and nations. Robert Kennedy's was a redoubtable personality, in many ways exceptional, often strongly attractive. But he had his flaws. And some of them were serious.

He was wrong in thinking that nothing except his becoming President could set America on the right road. Sometimes in the pursuit of power he was ruthless when he should have been generous. At other times he appeased forces that required dissent and opposition.

The "flower people" among American youth, for instance, needed straight talking to about the danger their addictions represented to themselves and their country. Kennedy rightly appreciated their need of a satisfying purpose, but failed to give them the direct truth.

He was valiant and unsparing while championing the cause of Negro Americans and the country's poor, but was he equally daring when it came to tackling the Negroes and the poor on their need of change, on the answer to hate and revenge?

The near hysteria of some Americans at his murder is disturbing. That there should be quite a few in America who felt that all was lost with Kennedy's going, or who felt that something could be gained by panicking over it, has not enhanced America's reputation.

A third myth is that sudden and bitter tragedy can change the life and condition of a nation. This is reflected in a number of editorials on the murder that conclude with the hope that the manner of Kennedy's going would help America grapple with her fundamental issues.

Isn't this a vain expectation? People have an extraordinary capacity for sorrowing honestly at human tragedy, and for returning rapidly to doing what they please. They will feel deeply, weep perhaps, and move on to their familiar and self-absorbed ways.

Every country's history is clear on this point. Neither the death of great men, however sudden and cruel, nor military defeat, nor slavery has proved enough to persuade men to turn to sanity or brotherhood or peace. Other people's folly has been insufficient to goad us to virtue and wisdom.

Important link

Having noted the myths, it is fair also to recognise that a number of Americans have given their country a searching examination. Citizens of other nations should ask themselves if they and their leaders would have, in similar circumstances, publicly raised such profound and frank questions as Americans have posed.

C. L. Sulzburger of *The New York Times* has written that Americans realise they are in a hell of a mess, but are not yet clear on "the roots of hell".

Violence, American and international, may have some connection with poverty, slums and the overcrowding and pace of our post-industrial age. But is there also a link, possibly a deeper and more important one, between violence and a permissive society where doing what one feels like is encouraged over doing what one should?

FIND THE BALL Competition No 77



HOW TO PLAY

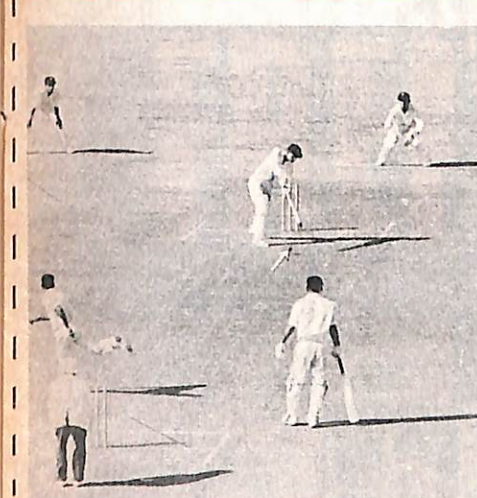
The ball in this cricket action picture has been painted out. All you have to do is to mark a cross (not circle, arrow, etc) where you think the ball is. Then cut out the picture and coupon and send it to "Find the Ball", c/o HIMMAT, 294 Bazargate Street, Bombay 1 before noon on Monday, July 1

The winner will be announced in the following issue. You may not make 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.

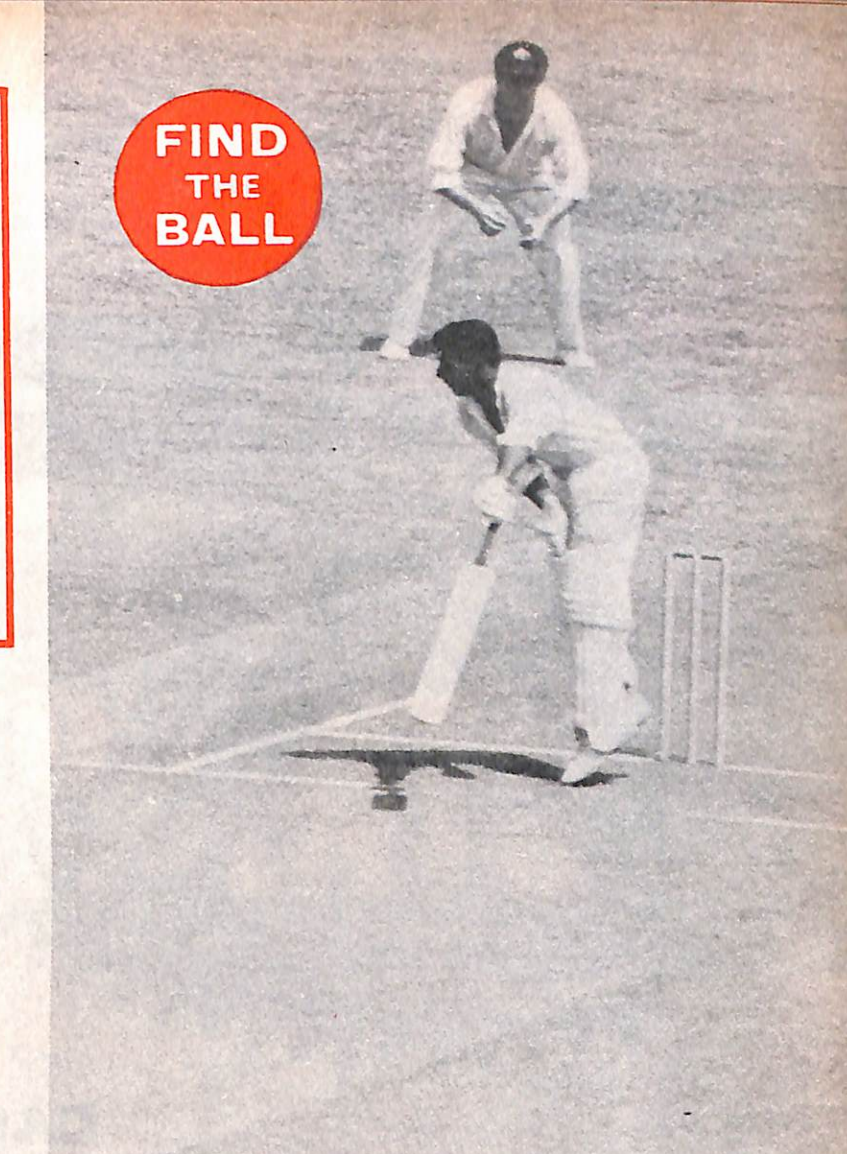


WINNER OF COMPETITION 75

is Mr S. D. Masiwal, C o Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay 1. Rs. 25 for nearest entry (1mm from ball).

Next Week's Jackpot: Rs. 100

FIND THE BALL

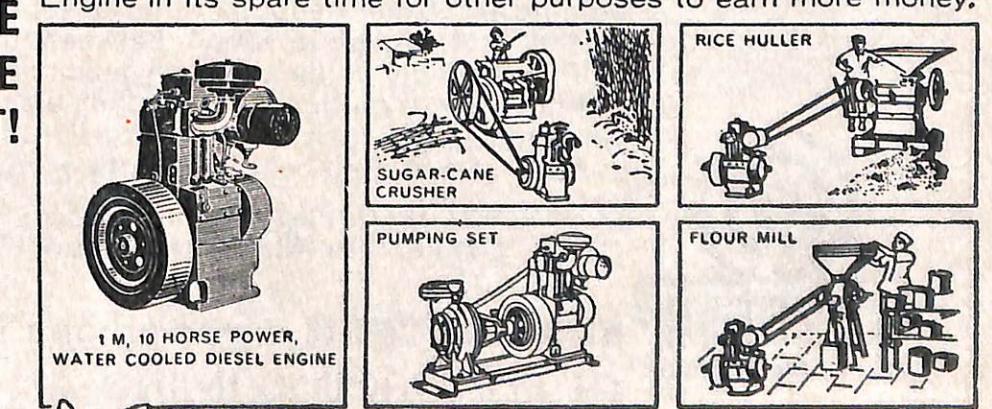


PLEASE CUT HERE

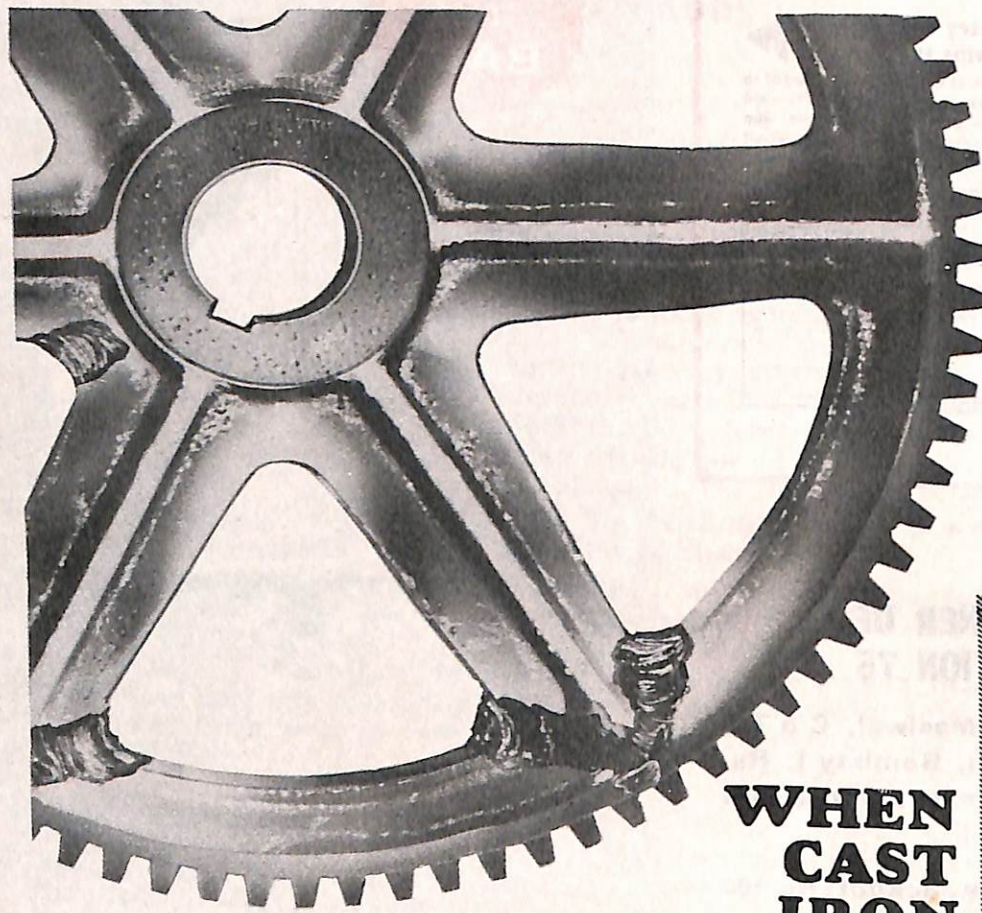
Kirloskar 1M Diesel Engine is so Versatile, I am glad we bought it!

I raised a bumper crop by irrigating my field with the help of the Kirloskar 1 M, 10 Horse Power Engine Pumping Set. Kirloskar's free technical service guided me how to use the same Engine in its spare time for other purposes to earn more money.

YES, MY KIRLOSKAR TYPE 1M DIESEL ENGINE BRINGS ME HANDSOME PROFIT!



MAKERS OF QUALITY DIESEL ENGINES
Write for particulars to:
KIRLOSKAR OIL ENGINES LIMITED
Regd. Office: Elphinstone Road, Kirkee, POONA 3 (INDIA).



**WHEN
CAST
IRON
CASTINGS
GIVE
WAY...**



Supernicron
Machinable electrode for welding of CAST IRON

J.B. Advani-Oerlikon Electrodes Private Limited, 6 Rampart Row, Bombay 1

heros-JBO-90A

LET SUPERNICRON WELD THE COLD WAY

Superb is its performance on all grades of cast iron. SUPERNICRON welding electrode deposits pure nickel while it ensures easy flow properties and complete union between the base and the weld-metal. SUPERNICRON welds are easily machinable because the nickel deposit will not absorb carbon or any other element from the base metal and will remain soft and tough. It is excellent for building up a non-corrosive surface of nickel on cast iron parts exposed to corrosive liquids.

Other CAST IRON Electrodes in the range are:
CITOFONTE—Mo (Machinable) ■ CITOCAST (Non-Machinable)



supernicron is one among THE LARGEST RANGE OF ELECTRODES IN INDIA.

J.B. Advani-Oerlikon Electrodes Private Limited, 6, Rampart Row, Bombay-1. Phone: 253061.

HIMMAT

WEEKLY 30p

VOL 4 NO 35

ASIA'S VOICE

FRIDAY JUNE 28 1968

**RAJMOHAN GANDHI
MEETS**

FRENCH STUDENTS

p.18



**How the
professionals
took over** p.9

**Paris students pause
before the fireworks**

Fr. FERRER: DELHI SNUBS BOMBAY p.3