

HIMMAT

WEEKLY 35p

VOL 9 NO 12

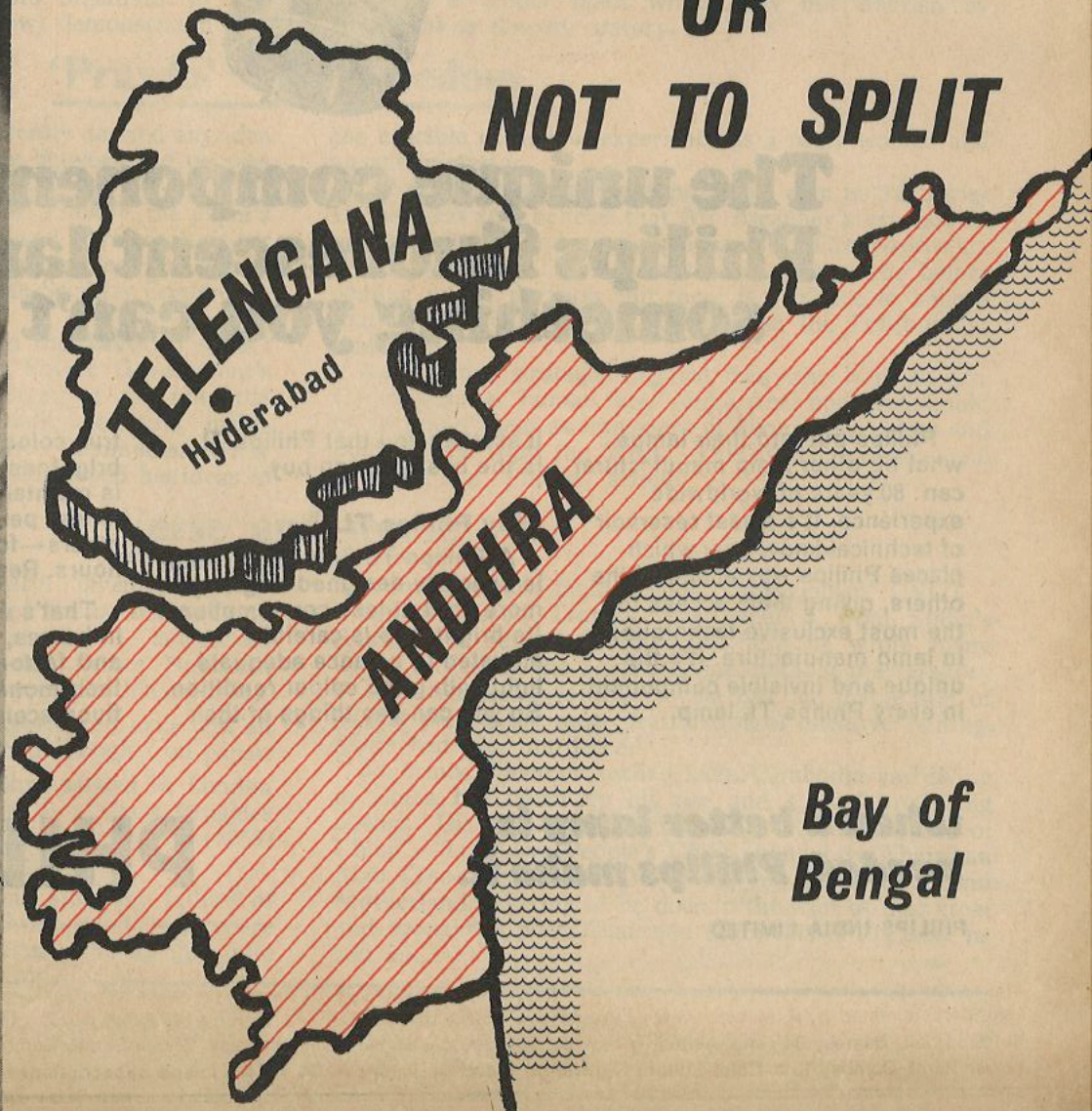
ASIA'S VOICE

FRIDAY JANUARY 19 1973

A CRUCIAL DECISION

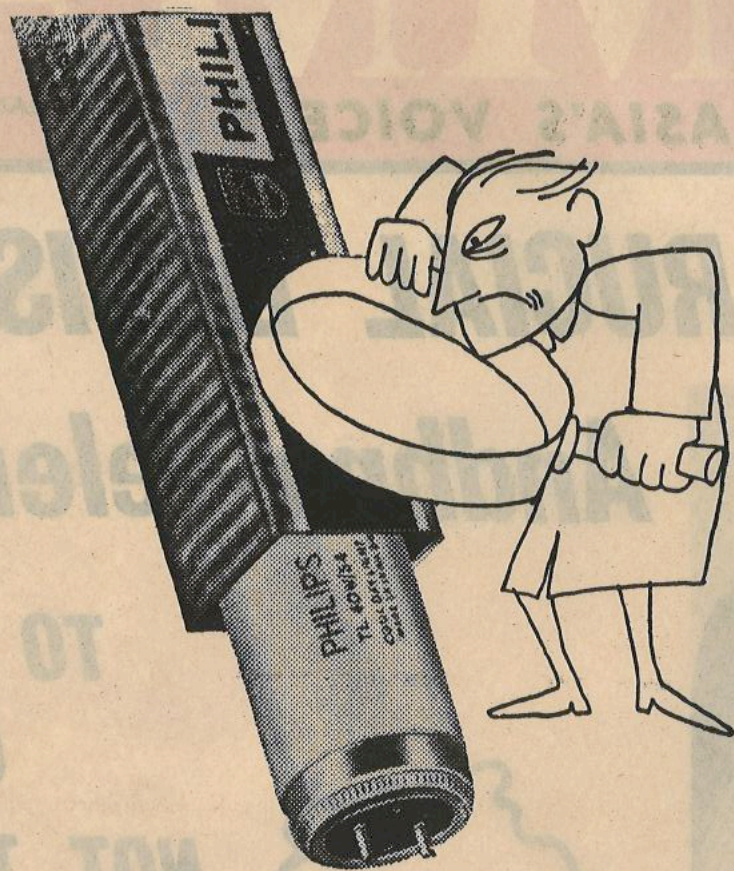
Andhra-Telangana

TO SPLIT
OR
NOT TO SPLIT



Bay of
Bengal





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EDITORIALS

A neighbour's troubles

BANGLADESH, after its traumatic experience of 1971, has not only attempted to work a democracy but has within one year drafted and passed a democratic constitution. The constitution having been passed, as a true democrat, the Sheikh ordered fresh elections on March 7, although he could have governed at least three years more.

But this very act of statesmanship seems to have aroused emotions and released forces of disorder. In a nation where so many were trained in violence and used to violence, and where some have still their hidden arms, the outbreak of violence is not surprising, but it is no less distressing.

The opposition parties as they approach election date are aware that Mujib is still at the height of his popularity and to defeat the colossus of the Awami League they have either to unhinge Mujib from it or otherwise to tarnish Mujib's image. That is why some of his opponents want Mujib to disassociate himself from the Awami League and stand as an independent.

Mujib is not unaware of the corruption within his party. He had 17 members of the Constituent Assembly suspended for corruption, an act of courage which no Prime Minister of India has dared to accomplish. He is earnest in cleaning up the stables of the Awami League, but will his people give him the chance and time?

The first ugly incidents took place on January 2, when a crowd of student demonstrators organised by the National Awami Party (pro-Moscow) demonstrated out-

side the USIS office in Dacca. The crowd got out of hand and the police resorted to firing in which two students were killed. (Reports from Dacca say that the number of policemen injured is as large as 59 and some are seriously hurt.) This unhappy incident has proved like a match on a haystack. The NAP youth wing destroyed dramatically a resolution adopted last year by the Dacca University Students Union conferring life membership on Sheikh Mujib, saying that Mujib had lost the right to claim to be the "Bangabandhu", "Father of the nation", after this incident. It has evoked strong reactions from the Awami League youth wing, who appealed to the Prime Minister for arms to crush those who oppose him.

What was unfortunate was that some senior members of the Awami League joined in hurling strong words at the NAP and the incident which could have been calmed down, had fuel added to it. Since then there were reports of supporters of various political parties clashing in the halls of Dacca University and political murders are growing. It is good that Syed Nasrul Islam and Mr Tajuddin Ahmed have appealed for a peaceful dialogue.

Next week HIMMAT will give fuller coverage of the pre-election scene in Bangladesh. Suffice it to say at present that those political leaders who use violence of language are as guilty as those who use bullets. Democracy is a tender plant which may not flourish by emotional or flowery oratory.

'Pravda' and freedom

"PRAVDA" in a half page article recently decried any idea of a free flow of ideas and culture between the peoples of Eastern and Western Europe.

The author of the article was Yuri Zhukov, the paper's senior foreign affairs commentator and a frequent visitor to the nations of the West. He made clear the Soviet Government's stand at the European Security Conference against any freer flow of ideas.

Why do the Soviet leaders take this cautious stand? What are they afraid of? The Soviet Government's opposition may be primarily directed at the potential strength of liberal and humanistic concepts inside Russia, possibly even within the Communist Party cadres. Czechoslovakia's Dubcek developed his ideas in

the crucible of human experience as a party worker and an administrator.

It could be that there are influential men in the Soviet Union who still believe that Mr Brezhnev's crackdown on Dubcek's liberalising experiment in Czechoslovakia was misguided. The Russians took a long time before coming to the decision and there is evidence to believe that other counsels were expressed in the Politburo at that time.

An effective stratagem against men who want to give Communism a "human face" and a freer approach would be to brand them as importers of "bourgeois" ideas and philosophies from the West. This is the probable real target of the "Pravda" article.

Verse and worse

EXILE is the mother of (literary) invention. From classical cases like the Roman poet Publius Ovidius Naso (43 BC-AD 17) — "Ovid" for short — and Dante Alighieri (1265-1321) to modern-day Prince Norodom Sihanouk many have found literary inspiration in exile.

Marx, Lenin and Trotsky all experienced exile and all of them took the chance to put their thoughts on paper.

Exiled from Prussia in 1849 Marx settled in London where he wrote such weighty works as: "Class Struggles in France" (1849), "Critique of Political Economy" (1859) and of course the famous "Das Kapital".

Lenin was banished from Russia after the failure of the 1905 revolution and went to Switzerland from where he engineered the Soviet Revolution. During this time

he wrote his most famous book, "Imperialism" (1917).

Brilliant Leon Trotsky was expelled from Stalin's Russia. He settled in Mexico where he wrote many works criticising the Soviet regime, notably the "History of the Russian Revolution". He has the distinction of having passed the most drastic test of effective writing. Stalin had him murdered.

So Prince Sihanouk, exiled from Cambodia and living in China has taken up his pen and started producing poems. His poetic output includes: "Remembrance of China", "Long live People's China, Long Live Chairman Mao (Tse-tung)" and "O! China, My Beloved Second Motherland." Living as he does in the land of that great and thoughtful poet, Chairman Mao, this is the least he can do.

Briefly Speaking.....

Knowledge without integrity is dangerous and dreadful.

SAMUEL JOHNSON, 1709-1784

Milk muddle

BOMBAY is still in the midst of a milk muddle. Various political parties have launched anti-Government agitations. The Government is being urged to reduce the price of milk as the fat content has been reduced. This the Government cannot do because its milk scheme has been running at a loss of Rs 56 lakhs for the last three years.

In support of the Government it can be said that in the last three years there has been drought in the state and that, with the price of fodder, aluminium foil and transport rising the cost of milk production has also gone up. But nothing can explain away the Government's callousness in not informing the public of its intention of cutting the fat content of the milk. Saying that the notice could not be given because straight

after the meeting in which the decision was taken the Ministers had to rush to Poona to welcome the Prime Minister is just not good enough.

At the same time Birbal cannot condemn too strongly those who are trying to make political capital from this issue. The countryside is menaced by famine and the urban population cannot expect to be totally immune. Prices of milk, bread and other commodities are bound to go up. Anyone who has the energy to launch a demonstration should demonstrate his concern for the famine-hit by organising relief.

Fed yet hungry

THE mothers could not make out why the children cried so bitterly nor, at first, could the Bombay child specialist. Ultimately it was found that the children were suffering from hunger. As usual the mothers had bought the Government supplied whole milk, diluted it and fed the children. Only the fat content of the milk supplied had been reduced suddenly and without prior warning.

Neurosis — oh no!

A survey, sponsored by the Indian Council of Medical Research, covering 550 households with about 2000 members in Vellore has revealed that:

More women than men suffer from neurosis. The ratio is 6.8:2.8. Women are more prone to hysteria than any other form of neurosis.

Thirty-three per 1000 of the population suffer from depression and 48 per 1000 from some sort of neurotic disturbance. It is highest among the 30-40 years age group and lowest in the 13-20 years age group.

Married people are more prone to neurosis, while in the West it is higher among the single. In India neurotic disturbances decline after the age of 40 while in the West they increase with age.

Neurosis is higher in the low income and low literacy group.

If these findings are any guide ours is a society where women are not treated well, where marriage customs need some changing and a large proportion of the population is depressed and unhappy because it is poor and unskilled. Just about the only good thing to be said for us is that we treat our teenagers and our aged well.

But don't be depressed dear Readers — you'll only add to the problem. Let's see instead what can be done now that we know the facts.

Telephonic understanding

THIS is how the first civilian conversation between Israel and Lebanon in 25 years happened.

It was one of those mistakes that are so much nicer than if things had gone according to plan. The Lebanese operator was trying to get a Rome number but connected with Tel Aviv instead. A scared Tel Aviv operator found the line too hot to handle and called in the supervisor of the overseas exchange, Mrs Seule Speer.

Said Mrs Speer into the mouthpiece: "If you knew whom you were talking to you'd probably get the shock of your life." "Not at all" replied the Lebanese operator, "it's a pleasure." A long conversation followed. Said Mrs Speer afterwards: "She wished me all the best ... and called me dear all the time and said, 'I hope one day we'll see you'."

Birbal hopes so too. Perhaps if those two ladies were in charge of bringing about understanding between Israel and Lebanon, regular contacts between the two countries would not be limited to brief exchanges between security men.

Birbal

UPON MY WORD!

Find as many words as you can from the nine letters given below. The words must have four letters or more and must use the centre letter in heavy type. At least one must use ALL NINE letters. No proper nouns, plurals or non-English words allowed, nor variations of same verb (eg. tame, tames).

UPON MY WORD PUZZLE NO. 12

You should find 40 words this week. (Answer next week)

D F T
E **A** F
S I C

ANSWER TO PUZZLE NO. 11

Been, beer, beet, bend, benet, bent, beret, bree, brute, bunter, debt, debut, deer, dent, deter, duet, dune, endure, enter, need, neuter, nude, rebut, reed, reel, rend, render, rent, retene, rune, teen, teer, tend, tender, tenet, tent, tenter, tenure, tern, terne, tree, trend, true, tube, tuber, tune, tureen, turner, under, urgent, ureter, DEBENTURE.

Crucial decision in Andhra

President's rule, to split or not to split

by Kalpana Sharma

THERE is no simple solution to the Andhra problem. The trouble in the state has evolved over many years. It has been aggravated by indecisive leadership from the Centre and the state Government. However, it is easier to apportion blame without understanding all the reasons for the trouble.

It began at the time of the former Nizam of Hyderabad. The Nizam brought in people from UP and other places for jobs. This was resented by the local people who launched an agitation similar to the one today. Finally the Nizam conceded and issued a "firman" (order) in Persian, later translated into Urdu and then in English in 1949. (Some believe the meaning of the order was slightly altered in the course of these translations). However, this "firman" was the basis of what is now called "Mulki Rules". It stated that "No person will be appointed in any superior or inferior service without the specific permission of His Exalted Highness if he is not a mulki in terms of the rules laid down." According to the rules a mulki was one who by birth was a subject of Hyderabad State or who had permanent residence for 15 years in the state.

In 1953 the state of Andhra Pradesh came to birth and in 1956 the Telugu speaking area of Hyderabad State, that is Telengana, was included in it. At that time there was a

gentlemen's agreement between the people of the two regions (Andhra and Telengana) that the Mulki Rules would continue till 1974 in Hyderabad.

It is important to understand why this issue of the Mulki Rules has remained such an explosive issue for so many years. The main reason is economic though it has been exploited by politicians. Telengana has been a backward region and the disparity between it and the Andhra region has been considerable. However, in recent years the Central government has poured 67 per cent of its total allocation for the state to Telengana. Its rate of growth has been higher than Andhra's in the last years.

Unemployment

In spite of all this there has been a great deal of unemployment due to economic stagnation. The number of unemployed in the state increased from 1.60 lakhs in 1967 to 2.20 lakhs in 1969 to 3.39 lakhs in 1971. About 1500 medical graduates, a few thousand engineering and post-graduates as well as agricultural graduates and trained teachers and over one lakh matriculates are looking for jobs in the state. As with most other educated people in the state their main source of employment is the state Government. That is why the Mulki Rules issue has gained such overwhelming importance.

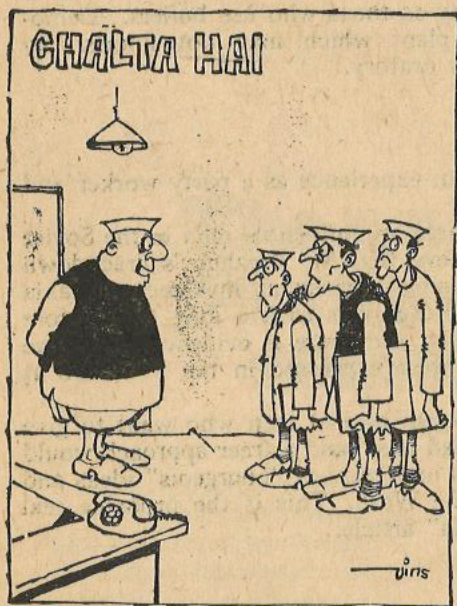
One other aspect is that of lite-

racy. There are far less educated and qualified people in Telengana than in Andhra. The result is that in a number of cases the Mulki Rules were waived and non-Mulkis given jobs. Now some of these people face the threat of losing their jobs as the Telengana people want them back.

There have been many contradictory decisions by courts on the different aspects of the Mulki Rules. In 1969, the Supreme Court ruled that the Mulki Rules were ultra vires of the Constitution. This triggered off the agitation for a separate Telengana and the formation of the Telengana Praja Samiti. The agitation came to such a pitch that Mrs Gandhi had to personally intervene. The Chief Minister at that time, Mr Brahmananda Reddy, an Andhra man, was forced to step down in September 1971 and Mr P. V. Narasimha Rao, a Telengana congressman, was made Chief Minister. Again through Mrs Gandhi's personal initiative the Telengana Praja Samiti agreed to merge with the Congress and for the time being things calmed down.

In February 1972 the Andhra Pradesh High Court, by a four to one majority also declared the Mulki Rules ultra vires. But later in October the Chief Minister took the matter to the Supreme Court which overruled the High Court judgement

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



"So how were your tours of drought-hit areas?"

GET ODOMOS BEFORE THE MOSQUITOES GET YOU

odomos

A PRODUCT OF BALSARA

SO THEY SAY

I am not a writing editor and, except for two obituaries, I do not think I have written an original piece during my editorship.

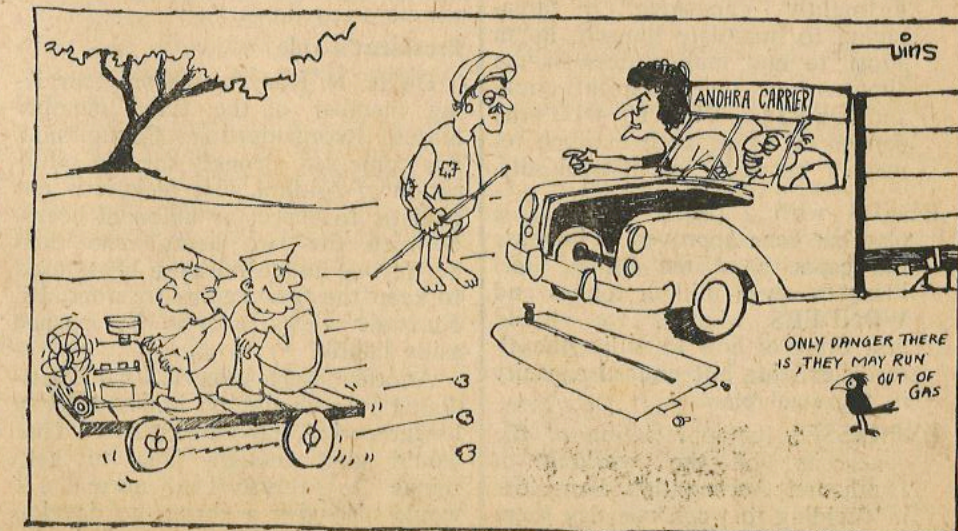
SIR GORDON NEWTON, recent editor of "The Financial Times", London

The nation is awake but the leaders are fast asleep.

R. PREMADASA, Opposition MP, Sri Lanka

The present as well as future generations in Andhra Pradesh will live in peace and harmony and whatever be the temporary setbacks, they will be overcome.

P. V. NARASIMHA RAO, Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh



"We will keep Andhra Pradesh one."

VERDICT!

THIS WEEK HIMMAT...

NOTES that the government has agreed to allow foreign collaboration in oil exploration and **WELCOMES** it as a necessary step to make India as self-sufficient as possible in crude supplies of oil.

PAYS A TRIBUTE to the punctilious neutrality of Switzerland which has made its good offices indispensable to the modern world and **LEARNS** that it now represents 20 other countries in various foreign capitals!

IS SHOCKED to learn that India lost 17 million man-days in 1971-72 due to industrial accidents, compared to 13 million lost due to strikes and lock-outs during the same period and **URGES** greater security precautions.

IS NOT SURPRISED that a research study has pinpointed an inflated self-image and lack of goal-conscious activism as the main characteristics of student leadership in India and **CONCLUDES** that politicians are not the only ones who suffer from megalomania in this country!

TAKES SERIOUSLY the Australian idea of breaking off diplomatic relations with France if it continues with its testing of atomic weapons over the Pacific and **HOPES** that wiser counsels will prevail in the French Government.

UNDERSTANDS the feelings of Mr G. B. Mali, editor of the Marathi fortnightly "Vanashree", in threatening to immolate himself, in an effort to end malpractices in the allotment of the newsprint quota and **GENTLY POINTS OUT** the danger of taking such extreme remedies hurriedly or ill-advisedly.

READS with a placid face that a plan has been approved to increase the capacity of the Bhilai Steel Plant to seven million tonnes and **WONDERS** whether we should first think of how to utilise the already existing but unused capacity in the steel plants.

EXPRESSES its appreciation of the generosity of the workers of Hindustan Aeronautics, Bangalore in deciding to work one day extra to donate the day's wages to the Chief Minister's Relief Fund.

ANDHRA — from page 5

and decided that the Mulki Rules were valid. The Chief Minister said he would do all in his power to implement the Rules.

This statement riled the Andhra people and trouble flared up once again. There was chaos and violence. The state administrative machinery came to a standstill. Telengana and Andhra people would not communicate even if they were in the same office. Even employees of autonomous bodies who were not affected by the Mulki Rules joined the agitation.

Now there seems to be a complete breakdown of law and order in the state. The Chief Minister has not been able to control the situation in spite of the Central Reserve Police whom he asked for.

The General Secretary of the Congress party, Mr Chandrajit Yadav, after returning from Hyderabad recently, has strongly recommended President's rule at least for a brief spell in Andhra. He has also taken the step of dissolving the state Congress and has formed a high-powered committee of 20 consisting of people from both regions. The Congress hierarchy has concluded that they must first get some unity in their own party in the state before there is any hope of a compromise solution.

The Chief Minister, Mr Narasimha Rao, continues to astonish people with his actions. He has recently added eight members to his cabinet to fill in the ten vacancies left by the resignation of Andhra ministers after the Mulki Bill was enacted by the Lok Sabha. He has done this without consulting the central leadership and in spite of the fact that in all likelihood President's rule will now be imposed. Now the extremist Andhra elements will not be pacified till he steps down.

President's rule

Dr. H. N. Kunzru, the only surviving member of the three member States Reorganisation Commission, has come out strongly for the bifurcation of Andhra. He feels it is not realistic to expect a "union of hearts between the two areas" and does not favour undue pressure being used to keep the two regions together. Dr. Kunzra's views cannot be pushed aside lightly.

Another suggestion is that President's rule should be imposed for a longer period, say three years. That would give enough time to help things to return to normal. It would also give a chance to develop the less developed areas in Telengana and the Rayalaseema regions. A

real effort could be made to integrate the two regions. If at the end of such a period the two sides are still dissatisfied and an impartial commission, similar to the States Reorganisation Commission, feels that it is not possible for the two regions to be one — then the state should be divided.

It is significant that in the present agitation the Telengana people have not raised much of a voice. Their demands for the moment are satisfied with the Prime Minister's five-point formula according to which the Mulki Rules will continue till 1977 in Hyderabad city and till 1980 in their region. Finally, they may be coming to the conclusion that it would not be all that beneficial for them to break away at this point.

Paradoxically, the Andhra people, who were for integration and in fact started the process of states on a linguistic basis, are now demanding separation. The Andhra region has not much to lose if the state was divided. They will only lose the capital Hyderabad. They have industry and the sea ports and a population with a higher literacy level than Telegana.

The other factor that not many people realise is that the under-developed region of Payalaseema is also straining to break loose. And if Telengana separated then it may want to follow suit.

Mrs Gandhi is indeed faced with a very crucial decision that does not affect only the state in question. As she sees it the future of India is threatened not so much by communists but by regionalists and communalists who will pull the country to pieces.

For one thing Mrs Gandhi needs to reconsider the structure and functioning of her own party. Much of the trouble has come about through replacing a man of the people's choice as Chief Minister with one of her own choice who had no popular base. In fact her party may be reaping the fruits of a decade of the politics of convenience, of glossing over the problems rather than dealing with them forthrightly.

With the concentration of power and influence so much in her hands Mrs Gandhi can do little else but intervene personally. If she can unite the state Congress alongside with imposing President's rule, there is a chance that the state could hold together. If, however, that does not work there seems no alternative but to divide the state — and reap the consequences of similar agitations elsewhere.

Roger Hicks, friend of India passes away

HICKS had a twinkle in his eye, a faith that sang in his heart and a passion that cared for friends across continents. Born in England, Roger O. Hicks spent a good part of his life in India. On the night of January 10, when he died peacefully in his sleep in Sydney, Australia, India lost one of its best friends, a person whose life was interwoven with the tumultuous days of the freedom struggle. He was 69 years old.

Educationist, author, crusader, Roger Hicks came to India in 1928, fresh from Oxford as a lecturer in history at Madras University. His assignment was the Union Christian College in Alwaye, Kerala. He was a man ahead of his times. More than 40 years ago he inspired students from privileged Brahmin families to go out in groups and work in Harijan villages. In between his courses in Kerala he had gone for higher studies to Heidelberg, again to Oxford and Cambridge.

Meanwhile something happened that was to change the course of Hicks' life. He met Dr Frank N. D. Buchman who was pioneering the work of the Oxford Group, later to be known as MRA. Hicks decided that this was more important than the meeting which he had organised to magnify his ego. He cancelled the meeting and went with Dr Buchman to Canada.

He had a rapier-like mind but with all that he had closed his heart to the world. He was deeply hurt as a young man of 14. Hicks was very

fond of his father. They were great friends and went fishing together. One day he was called home and told his father had died and sent back to school with a black tie and a black band on his sleeves. "I said to myself I will never let anyone come so close to me that they can hurt me."

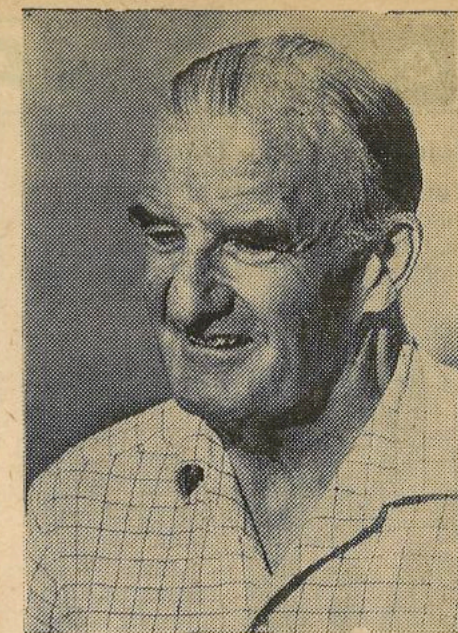
Over the years as he worked and moved with Dr Buchman and his friends, Hicks acquired qualities of care and friendship which were remarkable. He had equal time for the ordinary man and for the leaders.

In 1940 he returned to India and became a friend of Mahatma Gandhi, who invited him to stay at the ashram and later suggested he be present at a session of the Congress Working Committee at Birla House, Delhi — a rare honour for a Britisher. In the years to come Hicks occasionally played the role of a go-between for messages from Gandhi to the Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow. The Mahatma had investigated a story Hicks had told him of a British ICS official, Lionel Jardine, who had a remarkable change after meeting Dr Buchman.

The Mahatma could hardly believe that a representative of the Raj could apologise to his Indian colleagues for arrogance and work differently with them. Next time Gandhiji met Hicks he beckoned to him, "I had it all investigated. The stories are all true," and added, "Politics has become like a great game of chess. Both sides know the value of the pieces and the moves to make. But when men's motives and aims are changed, like these have been, the chessboard is upset and we can begin again. Tell the Viceroy from me that given this spirit and remembering all his wartime difficulties we could agree in half an hour."

Hicks did not find it easy to deal with Linlithgow. As late as 1941 Linlithgow told Hicks "Whatever we may say in public we shall be in India a long time, a very long long time."

During Jinnah's last visit to London, Hicks accompanied Jinnah to the Gallery of the House of Commons. Churchill was in one of his flowing oratorical moods. Churchill rolled out the many virtues of the honourable gentleman opposite the high point of his life in Australia was a TV encounter with a well-known proponent of the



ROGER HICKS:
man of faith, intellect and fun

ter and Jinnah whispered to Hicks: "When we can do that we will have a democracy in Pakistan."

Hicks was a good friend of senior Indian leaders.

In 1951 he returned to India to prepare for the visit of Dr Frank Buchman with a team of 200 from many nations. This was in response to our invitation by 18 national leaders. He spent a good part of that decade in India.

Author and reviewer

Hicks was a vibrant personality and he did not find it easy to slow down his jet-speed pace but he did manage to take the last 10 years of his life mostly in London, quieter than his earlier years. Even so he put in an enormous quantity of work writing books, the last two being "The Lord's Prayer and Modern Man" and "The Endless Adventure". "The Endless Adventure" dealt with men and women of faith who had shaped history. He was an excellent reviewer of books and HIMMAT profited from his reviews of outstanding works on the period of India's independence.

Hicks was a friend for life and kept in touch with his many friends in India. He received a royal welcome from them on his last visit from December 1970 to May 1971. He returned to England and some months later left for Australia and New Zealand. His last months were triumphant. The high point of his life in Australia was a TV encounter with a well-known proponent of the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 19

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* Campus unrest — who is the chief culprit?

Closing date January 26

** Too much time is spent on cricket!

Closing date February 9

Iran—as Indian Ocean power

THE Indian Institute of Defence Studies and Strategic Analyses reports that Iran is buying hundreds of Scorpion light tanks and Fox armoured



SHAH OF IRAN

reconnaissance vehicles from Britain. Negotiations are also said to be going on for guided missile and naval equipment. Other purchases by Iran include 140 Phantom fighter bombers, 200 Chieftain tanks, three new destroyers, four British-made frigates with Seacat surface-to-air missiles and 24 fast patrol boats. Some of these have already been delivered.

The Shah has said he would like to make his country the biggest military power in the Middle East. Recently, Iran acquired naval facilities in Mauritius. The next years will certainly show Iran emerging as a major power in the region.

Terrorism must not be a way of life

TENSION continues between Israel and Syria after last week's clashes. General Moshe Dayan, the Defence Minister of Israel, has warned that continued hostile action from Syria may lead to heavier punishment of the Arabs. "We can now and again ignore the acts of the terrorists," he said, "but we cannot accept it as a way of life."

Syrian Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddom is at present on a tour of the Arab countries. He may be testing out how much active support Syria would get in case of further Israeli attacks. The authoritative newspaper "Annahar" (Beirut) has reported that Syria may secede from her 16 month-old federation with Egypt and Libya. Syria is said to be very disappointed at Egypt's lack of support during the fighting.

Singapore — saturation point

SINGAPORE'S growth rate last year was nearly 15 per cent in terms of the Gross National Product. But

Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew says, "The danger may come in 8 or 10 years, when we will have reached what I call the comfortable line."

He is concerned that "once we (Singapore) get comfortable standards, we may go the way of several Western countries, like Britain." Explaining further, he said, "We may lose our keenness to work, to strive and to achieve. We can so easily loosen social and work discipline. We can become a people who only want to enjoy life." He said the lessons of history show that when a nation becomes decadent, the whole society breaks up.

Many developing nations cite Singapore as an example of what can be done in a short time. Part of the success may be due to Lee Kuan Yew's own belief that satisfaction comes from a sense of achievement, the overcoming of obstacles which lie in the path of an individual or nation.

Australia slashes immigration

THE new Labor Government in Australia is going to slash the number of immigrants allowed into the country. A key factor in this decision is the country's burgeoning unemployment.

As Immigration Minister "Immaculate" Al Grassby (famed for his yellow and purple suits) put it:

"It is grossly unfair on the prospective migrant and dishonest of us as a country to bring someone out here only to put him straight into social service benefits."

Under the cutback, which will take effect immediately, there will be a drop of 30,000 in the number of immigrants allowed, lowering the target this year to 110,000 people. The total population of Australia is approximately 13 millions.

The people who will be hit most are Asians. Under the new plan priority will be given to the sponsorship of migrants who have relatives already living in Australia. Since 1947 more than 2.5 million European migrants have come to Australia. However, only 50,000 non-Europeans have entered Australia since the immigration laws were liberalised in 1966.

The Australian Government in an attempt to make immigration more equitable and to eliminate the most favoured nation situation has announced that all future British immigrants will be required to renoun-

ce their citizenship if they wish to become Australian citizens. Britishers used to be able to vote in Australian elections and enjoyed the same rights as Australian citizens. Now Britons will have to take out Australian citizenship on the same basis as Asians.

Realism in Taiwan

LESS than 40 countries still maintain diplomatic relations with Taiwan. The Taiwanese wisely dropped their earlier threats to cut off all relations with any country recognising Peking. The success of Peking's diplomatic offensive meant that Taiwan would rapidly have become isolated.

Now Taiwan's Premier, Chiang Ching-kuo, has announced that relations will be maintained through "unofficial" agencies on a "people-to-people" basis. In Japan, it is called the East Asia Relations Association.

Despite diplomatic setbacks, Taiwan's economy continues to flourish. Last year, the per capita income was \$372. Her trade with the US for the first 10 months of last year was an all-time record of \$1000 million.

Mao's thoughts for the future

PEKING is no doubt planning for the postwar era in Vietnam. In a message to Madame Binh, foreign minister of the Provisional Revolutionary



MADAME BINH

Government of South Vietnam, Chairman Mao said: "We are of the same family. We, and you — South and North Vietnam — and also Laos, Cambodia and Korea, are all of the same family. We support each other." This could, of course, be restatement of Chinese support of "liberation struggle" throughout Indo-China and Asia. But it could be that Mao Tse-tung was saying in his poetic style that after the fighting is over he is planning for a political and economic federation of Asian states under Communist hegemony. The North Vietnamese certainly will not allow any rehabilitation aid from the Japanese or the Americans to woo them away from their Marxist priorities in foreign policy or economic organisation. Communists in other South East Asian nations will take the same stance.

Vietnam—now and after

As Richard Nixon enters his second term American foreign policy-making appears to be in some turmoil. The eye of the storm is Vietnam.

• The Administration had to repudiate speedily the statement by the designate Deputy Defence Secretary, Mr William Clements, that the United States would not rule out the use of nuclear bombs in Vietnam if a settlement to the conflict were not reached in Paris and in certain other circumstances. White House denials that atomic weapons were playing any part in US contingency planning may have, officially speaking, clarified the American position but it left behind an impression of confusion on an all important policy matter.

• News was leaked in Washington that advance planning for President Nixon's visit to Western Europe was being held up largely because of pre-occupations with Vietnam. There were no plans "at this point" for Mr Nixon to visit Europe, the White House said. But Mr Nixon immediately after his re-election, in the heady days of a possible Vietnam settlement, had spoken of a European tour in the early part of 1973 and a desire to concentrate American policy efforts on strengthening relations with the European nations.

• This week General Haig, Mr Kissinger's chief aide, went to Saigon with a second draft agreement on Vietnam after the Paris talks. It is believed President Thieu may be more amenable now than in October.

Nor are things at all straightforward if and when the Americans pull out of Vietnam and some sort of peace settlement is established. South-East Asian leaders are calling for a continuing American presence in the area after the withdrawal from Vietnam.

Retaining Thai bases

Singapore's Foreign Minister, Mr Sinnathamby Rajaratnam, said last week that Singaporean and Thai leaders agree that the American presence in Thailand will be necessary after any Vietnam settlement. The Americans were necessary because "none of us small countries, unable to make our own weapons and aircraft, can defend ourselves in an attack... We must therefore have one or other of the big powers to be with us."

The Thai Prime Minister, Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn, announced that his Government had agreed to an American request to continue to deploy military aircraft in Thailand after a truce in Vietnam to prevent ceasefire violations by the Communists.

"The Bangkok Post" reported Mr Rajaratnam as saying, "I am suspicious of big powers just as sheep must always be suspicious of tigers, but the US has been acceptable to us."

Dr Henry Kissinger has said that any Indo-China peace settlement excludes any restrictions on US forces in Thailand or on the Seventh Fleet

which operates in South-East Asian waters. For the Americans Thailand has been the great rear area and sanctuary for their air forces and for military operations throughout Indo-China. The B52 raids on Hanoi and Haiphong would have been impossible on the scale they were undertaken without the air bases in Thailand. Guam, the island base in the Pacific, is 2600 miles by air from North Vietnam.



RAJARATNAM

In the future the Americans may regard the air bases in Thailand as some means of retaliation against any Communist bid to overrun South Vietnam after a ceasefire. But pressure will mount in America for the closing down of these bases once the war is over in Vietnam and it is not certain whether the Americans will keep them going at their present size.

Pompidou gets worried

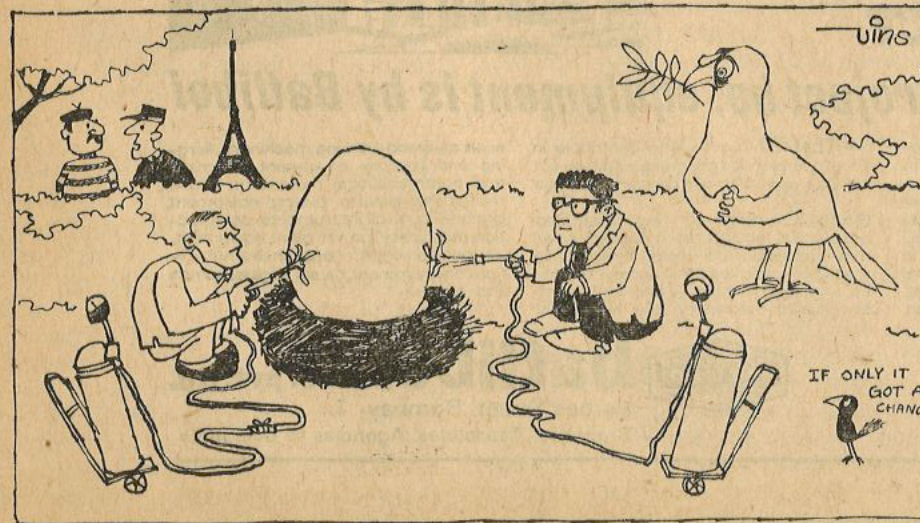
PERHAPS President Pompidou of France got unduly rattled by the meeting of the Socialist International in Paris last weekend. He said the coming of Socialist heads of government to Paris for the meeting in the run-up period before the French parliamentary elections was an "inopportune and deliberate intervention into French affairs".

Among those attending the Socialist International conference were Mrs Golda Meir, Prime Minister of Israel; Mr Palme, Prime Minister of Sweden; and Dr Kreisky, Chancellor of Austria.

"Naively, I believed that when a chief of government went to a foreign country, in view of his responsibilities, he spoke for his country. It seems that this is not so, and that they are coming as party militants," Mr Pompidou said.

Mr Pompidou's implication was that the Socialist leaders would be aiding the election campaign of the French Socialist leader, Mr Francois Mitterand, who with his election allies, the Communists, was likely to get 43 to 45 per cent popular support according to the election polls.

However in the final analysis the Socialist International conducted all its sessions privately and the press were only allowed in for a final press conference. And the main subject discussed at the conference was Vietnam, not French internal politics.



"They are putting the heat on but who knows what is going to hatch!"

BEST WORLD PRESS

Sino-Indian relations

Peking seems to feel that the twin issues of its recognition of Bangladesh and its policy towards India are linked with the question of its relations with Pakistan. It will be therefore reluctant to agree to an upgrading of its diplomatic representation in India or to recognise Bangladesh so long as it takes the view that its influence in Islamabad demands the continuance of its present negative approach. But hopefully there is a snag here. Even Mr Chou En-lai cannot but realise that by persisting in the present policy he is only strengthening the position of Mr Bhutto's detractors who are exploiting the current confusion in Pakistan by opposing the recognition of Bangladesh. They do not care if it delays the return of Pakistani prisoners of war. In plain terms, Mr Chou En-lai is faced with a choice between genuine concern for Pakistan's well-being and a mere show of friendship. He cannot easily ignore the fact that the link between China's policy towards India and Bangladesh on the one hand and that towards Pakistan on the other does not operate in the manner Peking has tended to interpret it so far. In the circumstances, the least he can do for Mr Bhutto is to exchange an ambassador with India and thereby disarm the Pakistan President's opponents.

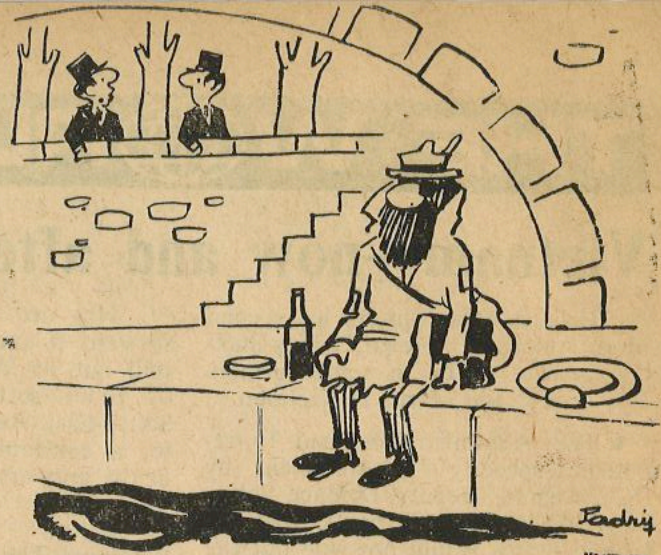
THE TIMES OF INDIA

Student unrest in Cairo

...This is all very confusing for students. Many of their predecessors have had to serve in the Egyptian armed forces, for as long as five years with no apparent hope of being released until the promised war occurs. Students in Cairo also maintain that the policies of liberalisation introduced by President Sadat after his accession have now gradually been eroded to the point where the security services are once again too much in evidence on the campuses.

An air of insecurity and despair has returned to student life. One of the other factors affecting students' hopes must lie in the very meagre future which awaits most of them once they leave university. Although everybody in Egypt is guaranteed employment, there are few attractive opportunities for successful graduates. Apart from the obvious professions—and the chances for one or two lucky intellectuals to find their way on to Cairo newspapers—there is little for a graduate to aspire to but a dreary, if secure, career

THE TIMES, London



"you never know...it could be Kissinger on a secret mission."
Courtesy Le Harisson, Paris

in the enormous civil service, or one of the state corporations which run nine-tenths of Egypt's industry.

As a general background to their own particular complaints, they see the inconsistency of the continued state of no-war, no-peace in which President Sadat pursues his search for some outside agent to compensate for his unwillingness and incapacity to bring effective military or political pressure to bear on Israel. They are not the only Egyptians who cry out for this indecisiveness to be ended, but, being students, they are crying out louder than the rest.

Secret behind Hong Kong's wealth

FROM DONALD SIMPSON IN HONG KONG

MOST people think of Hong Kong as a shoppers' paradise, a freeport where you can buy clothes and cameras at bargain prices — an international market-place for toys and jade, electronics and brocades and every conceivable international commodity.

But it has taken more than selling silks and souvenirs to tourists to create the miracle economy of Hong Kong and make its dollar the mighty midget of international finance. Behind the shop-front there is a manufacturing sector, where half a million men and women have worked to put Hong Kong into the 18th place among the industrial countries of the world.

What is the secret of Hong Kong's success? Why is it that this people, with neither raw materials nor fuel of their own, have been able to expand production by an annual 14 per cent over the past decade and now sell some US \$3000 million worth of their goods in the markets of the world?

To answer this we have to understand something of the unique admixture of circumstance and people that have produced the phenomenon of Hong Kong. It has one great natural asset — a magnificent harbour, one of the three great natural harbours of the world, with wharves capable of taking vessels of up to 1000 feet long and 73 moorings where ocean-going ships are loaded and unloaded by swarming junks which carry the merchandise to and from its destination.

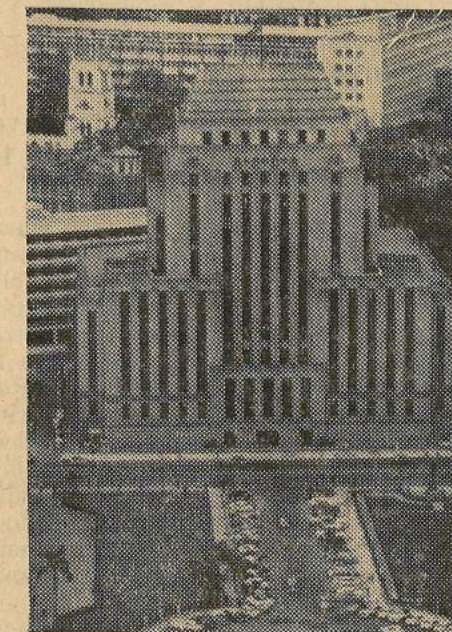
Presiding over all this is an efficient British administration which, with a unique colonial detachment, acts as umpire for the prosperity game.

Into this setting there came in 1949 a host of Shanghai businessmen, fleeing the Civil War and bringing with them capital and business acumen. In Hong Kong they met up with an almost limitless number of Cantonese men and women looking for work. It has proved an explosive mixture.

Of course the simple explanation for Hong Kong's prosperity can be expressed in one word — a word that is almost black-listed in some of the economically over-developed countries — work. And work they do, flat out, in shifts round the clock,

seven days a week.

The skyline changes daily as floor after floor is added to the sky-scrapers which, in every direction, sprout with the speed and profusion of tropical plants. The 73 different banks now established in Hong Kong are eloquent reminders that work creates



HONG KONG BANK:
reminder that work creates wealth. And wealth is not just the high incidence of millionaires: it is reflected in

- rehousing for over a million refugees.
- a 60 per cent rise in real wages over eight years.
- the highest wages for skilled workers in Asia, except for Japan.
- free primary education for 800,000 children.
- the one and a quarter mile under-harbour tunnel that cost US \$60 million.
- the plan for a 33-mile underground electric railway which will cost US \$1800 million.

But although the economic sun is shining and the forecast is "settled", there are certain clouds just above the horizon which are causing some concern. They could mean rough weather ahead.

Some observers are sounding warn-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 15

The week in INDIA

NEW DELHI — The total trade turnover during the Asia 72 fair was of the order of Rs 57.2 crores with export orders mounting to Rs 30.81 crores and import orders totalling Rs 26.39 crores.

JAIPUR — While the food situation in Rajasthan continues to deteriorate and prices keep rising, the state Government has been unable to transport the 20,000 tonnes of grain that the Centre has allocated from Punjab because of what they call "transport bottlenecks".

— The Centre has agreed to give Rs 4.41 crores to Rajasthan an assistance to start relief works in 24 of the 26 famine-affected districts.

LUCKNOW — As a result of widespread rain recently the prospects of the rabi crop in UP have improved and the UP Agricultural Production Commissioner hopes that the output this year will be 20 lakh tonnes more than last year's production.

PATNA — The Bihar Government has urged the Centre to supply at least 100,000 tonnes of foodgrains from this month in view of the "continuing serious food crisis" caused by drought affecting more than 20 million people in the state.

— As many as 122 villages in Bihar will be electrified under a scheme sanctioned by the Rural Electrification Corporation and which will help develop a backward region of the state.

CALCUTTA — The West Bengal Government decided to issue an ordinance to prohibit strikes and lock-outs arising out of industrial disputes on certain considerations which include public safety and maintenance of public order.

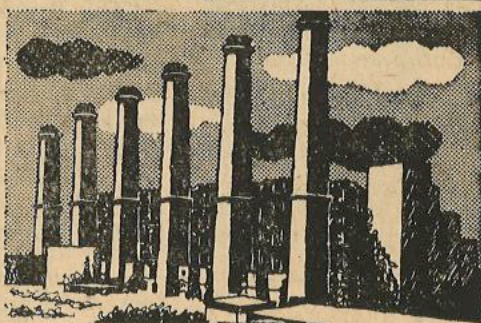
— The top Naxalite leaders Mr Kalipada Majumdar, and his two "lieutenants" were arrested in their hide-out in Howrah district where they had high explosive grenades and other bomb-making materials.

RAIPUR — The Government of India has in principle accepted the proposal to expand the Bhilai Steel Plant to a capacity of seven million tonnes.

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The importance of being Japan

Under hard-driving Premier Kakuei Tanaka the Japanese are now putting the energy they have poured into commercial expansion into foreign policymaking. Chancelleries around the world are watching carefully to ascertain the stance the new Japan is going to take. Shortly after taking office as Prime Minister, Mr Tanaka received Mr Edward Heath, the first British Prime Minister to visit Japan. Last week India's External Affairs Minister, Mr Swaran Singh, spent five days in Japan. Australia's new Labor Prime Minister, Mr Gough Whitlam, attaches decisive importance to his country's relationship with Japan.

Whitlam turns attention on Japan

From Christopher Mayor in Melbourne

"Japan's great power, her industrial and trading importance have placed her in very much the same relationship that Britain used to stand towards Australia a century ago."

PRIME MINISTER Gough Whitlam has promised a much more open administration than his predecessors gave. He envisages an end to the tendency towards keeping from

needless secrecy on matters which could not be described as affecting national security. There was public suspicion that the motive for this caution was the previous administration's fear of exposing themselves to criticism. As a result they were often caught out rebutting charges with unconvincing arguments rather than the facts.

There has been growing pressure to permit civil servants more freedom to speak their minds and not remain silent ciphers. Mr Whitlam acknowledges this need.

Mr Whitlam is not the first new head of Government to promise an end to the credibility gap but he has made a good start.

One of his pledges was to hold a press conference every Tuesday that he is in Canberra. Former Prime Minister McMahon appeared apprehensive of the press and avoided formal press conferences for many months at a time.

A few days before Christmas, the new Prime Minister spoke to the nation in a non-political fashion — something of a departure from past practice.

He also "spoke to the world" over Radio Australia in a policy address which unfortunately was not broadcast locally to the Australian public. Whether or not the rest of the world was interested enough to hear him, he deserves full marks for this attempt to communicate with the people of other lands.

Asia received top rating in his subjects of concern.

It went "without saying" that the number one objective of his Government was to strengthen relations with

Indonesia.

He also said that he had asked the Foreign Affairs Department to study at once the question of a treaty of friendship, commerce and navigation with Japan. He understood that the Japanese wanted such an agreement though the former Australian Government had rejected the proposition.

He promised that Australia would not abandon her obligations to neighbours and allies, a reference to the ANZUS Treaty (between Australia, New Zealand and the United States, "the crucial treaty for Australia", as he called it) and the five-power arrangements between Britain, Australia, New Zealand, Malaysia and Singapore, which he said his Government would honour "in letter and spirit".

New relationships in Asia

He made it clear, however, that when the present Australian military contingent completes its tour of duty in Malaysia in January 1974 he would prefer to see a policy of joint exercises rather than permanent garrisons.

"We would like to see these exercises extended to other countries," he said, "Indonesia, Fiji, Thailand and the Philippines for example."

Mr Whitlam believes "the relationship between Indonesia and Australia is one of the crucial factors which will determine the future of the South-West Pacific for the rest of the century, and largely determine the future of the east Indian Ocean area."

It is, of course, the nation closest to Australia in geographic terms. There is also a sensitive, and ill-defined, territorial border between Indonesia's western half of New Guinea and the Australian administered territory of Papua New Guinea. While Papua New Guinea will gain full independence within two or three years, for the moment Australia is directly involved with Indonesia in this frontier question.

Indonesia is our closest neighbour, but Japan is clearly the nation which warrants most attention from Canberra.

"Japan's great power, her industrial and trading importance to us," Mr Whitlam said, "have placed her, in a sense, in very much the same relationship that Britain used to stand towards Australia a century ago." It is generally believed that with Britain's entry into the European Com-

munity, Japan will assume even greater emphasis.

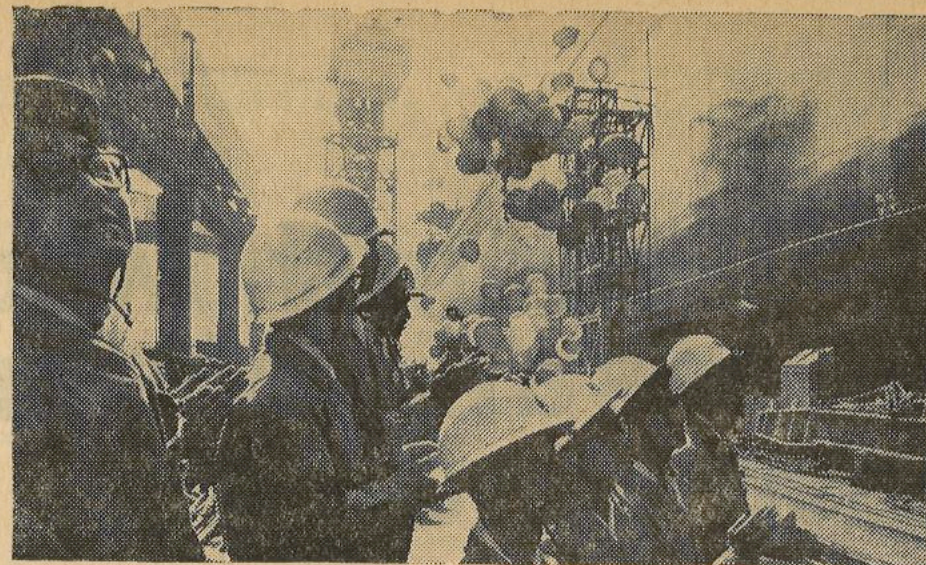
The former Government had predicted that an election victory for Mr Whitlam would put the American-Australian alliance into jeopardy. Mr Whitlam constantly rejected this criticism during the election campaign, but in his radio address he put his views in a more positive way.

"Indeed, we shall try to make ANZUS live again, more constructive, more fruitful, more meaningful, than it has ever been," he said.

"It is my Government's belief that Vietnam did not end America's role in our neighbourhood.

"It has ended the destructive part of that role, and we believe that a new, better and magnificently constructive role lies ahead for the United States, if only we can in this region encourage the American people — the most generous, most idealistic people in history — to accept this new role.

Mr Whitlam was "tremendously confident" about the prospects for



JAPANESE SHIPYARD WORKERS APP LAUD LAUNCHING OF MAMMOTHSHIP: symbol of Japanese industrial expansion

this region.

"There is every chance that over the next ten years the rich countries like Australia, New Zealand Japan and the United States will accept greater responsibility in making a determined and combined attack on the poverty, starvation, illiteracy that keep us all back, and lessen all of us as human beings.

"Let us make this our objective —

that every child now born in our part of the world shall have a chance for a life without fear, without want, without war."

Mr Whitlam has been accused of having a large intellect and a small heart. His address to the world indicated that perhaps his critics were hasty in judgment and that his heart is also quite large — or at any rate, growing fast.

Swaran Singh discusses China with Japanese

THE talks between External Affairs Minister Swaran Singh and Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ohira were significant, not by anything that was decided, but by the range of the discussions.

For the first time in four years New Delhi and Tokyo embarked on serious discussions. Under review were "the historic developments in Asia and the world" but the joint report stopped short of stating what they were.

It is possible that these "historic developments" were Nixon's visit to Peking and Moscow, the winning of the independence of Bangladesh and the emergence of Japan from under the American umbrella.

In this context the Indian and Japanese leaders discussed their respective countries' relationships with China and Russia. Mr Singh said to the press, "India wants a restoration of its connection with China. By the end of the year we want to get back to a condition of exchanging ambassadors with them." It is quite likely that Mr Singh may have requested Japan's help in normalising India's relations with China.

He said the strains in India's relations with China should not be linked with that of China's relations

with the Soviet Union. The two were unrelated and in fact strains in Sino-Indian relations were older than the strains in Sino-Soviet relations.

However to the Chinese Mr Singh's reasoning may not be persuasive. The Indo-Soviet Treaty is seen by the Chinese as part of the Russian effort to extend Soviet influence in Asia and to threaten China.

The joint statement issued by the two foreign ministers listed the Simla agreement between India and Pakistan and Japan's efforts for normalisation of relations with China among the developments that would contribute to peace in Asia.

On his return to New Delhi Mr Swaran Singh said the setback in Sino-Indian relations caused by the Bangladesh situation and the India-Pakistan war "is not likely to continue, now that the situation in the Indian sub-continent is changing for the better, with the Simla agreement being implemented."

"Normalisation of the situation in the Indian subcontinent is bound to have an effect for the better on Sino-Indian relations as well," he pointed out.

On trade and economics—the other main subject discussed — the Foreign

Ministers agreed that trade between their two countries should be increased. They also agreed on certain specific projects needing sophisticated Japanese technology and financial participation.

Joint ventures

India is said to be interested in setting up 10 fertiliser plants and in Japanese participation in as many of them as possible. The Japanese have shown great interest in this project as well as in steel production and offshore oil exploration.

Mr Singh also discussed with the Trade and Industries Minister, Mr Yasuhiro Nakasone, the scope of Japanese participation in five industrial units on a joint venture basis.

Under-sea oil exploration in the Bay of Bengal and the Arabian Sea and modernisation of India's steel production facilities were also discussed.

Business circles here think the Japanese financial involvement in Indian development projects in the next few years might increase to between \$100 million and \$150 million.

But all these proposed projects are still in the stage of discussion and nothing has been decided in either New Delhi or Tokyo.



GOUGH WHITLAM: looks to Asia

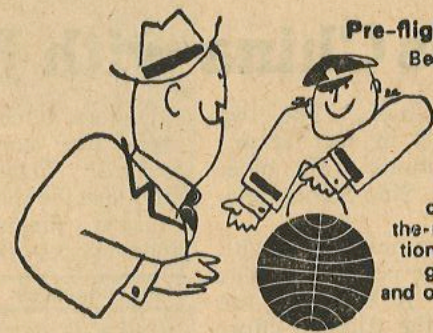
the public (and thereby the Opposition) as much information as possible.

Near the end of the last Liberal-Country Party Government criticism mounted over what was regarded as

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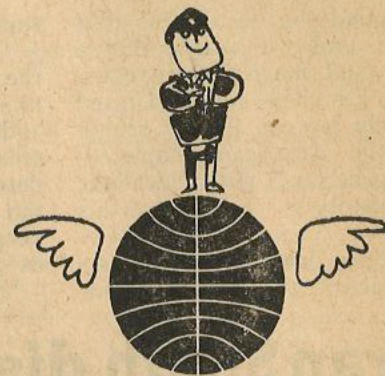
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 **Pan Am.**

Opposition gaining momentum

From R. L. Patnaik in Bhubaneswar

THE Opposition in Orissa is gaining momentum. It has reached the point where a move is afoot by opposition leaders to form a United Front to provide a "viable alternative" to the Congress. The Congress party's strength in the state Assembly has dropped from 94 to 79 in a House of 140.

All this, of course, has not happened suddenly. It has been brewing ever since the Congress party took over power from the Swatantra-Jana Congress coalition.

It began with Chief Minister Mrs Nandini Satpathy's bye-election at Cuttack. All the opposition parties, except the CPI and PSP, backed a former Chief Minister, Mr Biren Mitra, and fought against Mrs Satpathy. But Mrs Satpathy came out triumphant with a majority of 10,791 votes. In the meantime the long-pending issue of the Utkal Congress merger with the Congress party cropped up.

The present Congress Ministry was only able to form a Government when 28 Utkal Congress MLAs walked out of the then ruling coalition and merged with the Congress party. But owing to some peculiar reasons the Congress party did not accept into the party some seven Utkal Congress members including its leader, Mr Biju Patnaik, and kept on deferring the issue till the bye-election. The left-out Utkal Congress members, led by Mr Biju Patnaik, met on November 12, 1972 and revived their party. Now 11 members have left the Congress party and joined these seven Utkal Congress members.

In addition, Dr Harekrushna Mahtab, a Congress stalwart, was suspended by the Orissa PCC on charges of anti-party activities during Mrs Satpathy's bye-election in Cuttack. Dr Harekrushna Mahtab has been a member of the Congress party since 1920 and a member of the Working Committee from 1938. He left the Congress in 1966 to form the Jana Congress. He rejoined Congress in December, 1970. He was for some time the Governor of Maharashtra and Chief Minister of Orissa.



BIJU PATNAIK

In replying to the charges Dr Mahtab alleged that "the Congress party, as it is constituted today, cannot deliver the goods. It is fast moving towards a kind of dictatorship, which grew out of socialism in Europe after the last World War." He declared that, "It is not possible

HONG KONG'S WEALTH — from page 11

ings as they view the spectacular trading on the four Hong Kong stock-exchanges. "When will the bubble burst?" they say or "It could crash overnight". A Chinese economist, teaching in an American university, commented on the high proportion of speculative business, "You don't maintain prosperity by trading papers," he said. "Someone has got to cook the rice."

In industry production costs are rising and industrial relations deteriorating. In some local factories, the workers in recent years have demanded an increase of 15-20 per cent in wages. If the employer refuses they all walk out and find jobs elsewhere. In view of the present acute shortage of labour, the employers have usually paid up! Even some Chinese domestic servants, the indispensable "amahs", are now dictating their terms of employment — assistant "amahs", ample holidays and colour TV! So wages, rents and prices are keeping pace with the sky-scrapers. During 1972 the average wages in manufacturing industries and the cost of living both rose by over 40 per cent.

If this goes on, Hong Kong goods may lose their attractive prices. Indeed some manufacturers have already transferred work to Singapore and South Korea where costs are lower. Others are resorting to more and more mechanisation and automation.

for me to play the role of a sycophant in any organisation."

He left the Congress.

He sent in his resignation to the Congress party on January 3 1973, along with four of his MLA friends.

Now the Swatantra leader, Mr R. N. Singh Deo, the Utkal Congress leader, Mr Biju Patnaik and Dr Harekrushna Mahtab are reported to have reached an agreement to form a United Front inside the Assembly.

The trade unions, though numerically weak and fragmented, are beginning to adopt more militant policies. During 1972 there has been an 11 per cent increase in the number of strikes causing a 35 per cent increase in the number of man-days lost.

It will be tragic if labour and management can find no alternative policy to the sterile confrontation of wills that has impoverished industry in other lands. And it will be disastrous if the workers, by insisting on the "maximisation of profit" that they rightly condemn in their employers, should find themselves in a few years' time, out on the street — and with no unemployment benefit.

One of the recurring themes in Hong Kong is that since it is a British Colony there is no sense of identity in the population, no belonging, no patriotism. To this is attributed, in some measure, the soaring rate of violent crime and the highest drug-addiction rate in the world.

There seems no obvious technical solution. The Colony's future is as uncertain as its present situation is anomalous. Hong Kong will continue in its present status as long as China sees fit — and no longer. One nod from Peking could bring this free-enterprise dream world to an end. Although the Administration proceeds calmly with plans for the future, everyone knows that Hong Kong cannot survive when the lease of the 370 square miles of its New Territories reverts to China in 1997.

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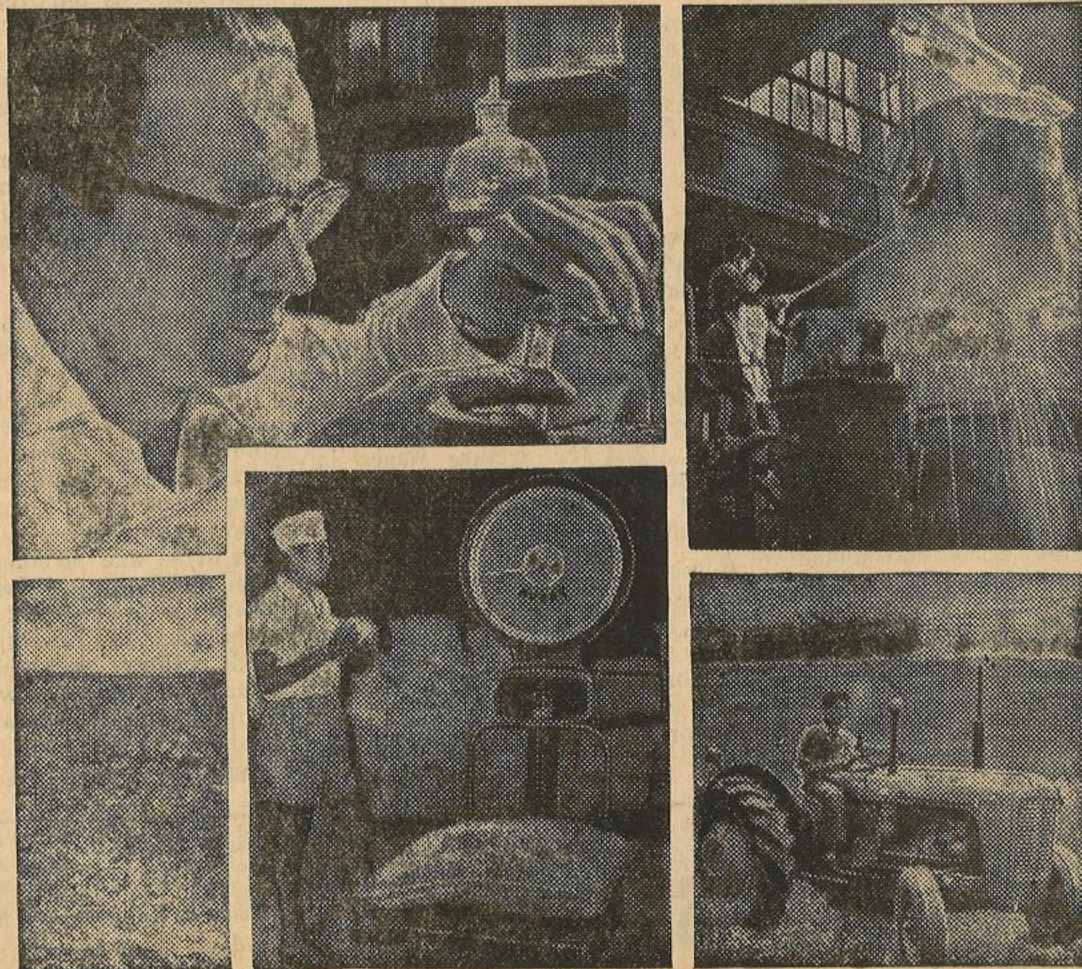
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Advice to immigrant Asians

Help Canadians 'appreciate their country better'

An open letter to the Uganda Asians in Canada
by Azhar Ali Khan, 'Citizen' editorial writer

The following item, which appeared in the form of an open letter to Uganda Asians in Canada, is taken from "The Ottawa Citizen" a Canadian daily newspaper. HIMMAT reprints it as its spirit and contents could be an inspiration for many.

NOW that you have entered a new year in a new country with new people, I'd like to share with you a few observations about a land which has been my home for seven years.

You are unique in that you didn't really select Canada, but Canada selected you. Canada not only acted expeditiously in rushing immigration officers and doctors to Kampala, but it bent its immigration rules to allow you quick entry. It was concerned for your safety, and welfare.

My feelings are of pride — and of prayer, that our people here be always guided by what's right and just.

But look at it another way. A ruthless man abruptly placed you in terrible agony and mortal danger. But your immense riches — ancient culture, trading skills, broad education, business acumen—will now be at the disposal of your new country.

Past immigrants made Canada what it is today. Present-day Canadians, and immigrants, should build upon that foundation and make Canada richer, stronger and healthier in every sense.

Many Canadians do not appreciate the true worth of Canada — never having suffocated under a stifling dictatorship, or the shadows of an expansionist neighbour, or the crushing burden of overpopulation in a land of limited resources. We can help them appreciate this country better.

Canada is the world's second- or third-richest country in terms of living standards. This is important in a world which spends \$200 billion a year on armaments, and where two-thirds of humanity subsists in various degrees of want.

But man doesn't live by bread alone. I prize Canada as the world's leading country in terms of freedom and tolerance.

Canada is different. Not only is it democratic — and we are free men here in the broadest scope of the term—but it is working actively for

a world order based on law, human dignity and mutual respect.

Do not, however, expect everything to be rosy here. Canada, however democratic, free and tolerant, has a human population. Like humans elsewhere, they don't make for perfection.

Keep this in mind when you encounter rude motorists.

You have been taught to respect elders, to be polite and gracious, and to greet acquaintances and friends cheerfully.

Don't be surprised if some people don't greet you at all, don't say "thank you" when they should, or manifest crude or petty behaviour. Be tolerant.

Your culture dates back thousands of years. That of native Canadians doesn't.

Overlook the minority of crude people you encounter, and remember that the majority of your Canadian friends — at work or in your neigh-

bourhood — are among the finest humans anywhere.

Be proud of your heritage, but remain humble. For we of the East have long lost some of our most treasured possessions.

We were in the vanguard in the arts, sciences, education, medicine and knowledge when the rest of the world was barbarian. But where are we now?

It is in the East that all of the great religions started, including Christianity and Judaism. But we have drifted away from the profound wisdoms imparted to us.

Many Easterners who complain of the "coldness" and lack of human values here simply ignore the fact that in the East today there is as much coldness — and a lot more cruelty.

Don't throw stones at others.

Some immigrants here retain their prejudices and become propaganda voices of regimes back home.

My own feeling is that, while remaining loyal to our rich cultural heritage, we should try to free ourselves of political prejudices and the brainwashing to which our people back home often succumb.

Our loyalty should rather be to truth, human dignity and brotherhood of man. Isn't this why we are in Canada?




Happiness is everybody's birth-right.

The innocent smile of a child, the naughty giggles of teenagers, the ringing laughter of the adults.....peace and prosperity for all!

A progressing and prosperous nation alone can provide its people sweet contentment in life.

Shriram Chemicals is making significant contribution to the country's prosperity. By producing 240,000 tonnes of Shriram Urea every year which, in turn, helps increase the annual food production by 1,200,000 tonnes.

PROMISE OF PLENTY WITH 

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I couldn't go to college... Father had no money. My Ravi shall have money for higher studies.



The Educational Annuity Policy
The ideal way to provide for college expenses

"When my son was born, I took this Policy for Rs. 7,000 for a term of 16 years. I was 29 years old, and the monthly premium was a mere Rs.30-80!

"When the policy matures, LIC will pay me Rs. 700 every six months for five years. And this money is guaranteed for my Ravi, even if I should happen to die earlier (in which case no more premiums are to be paid)."

How about you? An LIC policy can guarantee your child's education too. The 'premiums' will vary according to your 'age', the 'sum assured' and the 'term' (number of years over which you pay premiums). No other form of saving protects your child from life's uncertainties.

LIC has other types of policies to suit your every requirement.

Secure their future through LIFE INSURANCE



ASPILCIZ-99A

ROGER HICKS — from page 7

permissive society. When the peak-hour programme concluded the studio was flooded with phone calls and mail from people appreciating not only the debating skill of Hicks but his grace and restraint against the attacks of the other man and his care to win his opponent and not only the argument.

Hicks was a bright companion with a remarkable gift of repartee. He had a fund of humorous anecdotes

and experiences that kept audiences merry. There was also a profound streak in him and his life remained disciplined to the end.

He once told this writer that he kept three books by his bedside: one that would feed his spirit, another that would intrigue his intellect and a third book of light fiction. These perhaps were the three sides of Hicks: the man of faith; the man of intellect and the man of fun.

In a letter to a friend in India written on December 28, a couple of weeks before he died, Hicks quoted from a piece that he had been reading that morning:

"Dying means finding ourselves in the most favourable circumstances for the continued spreading of God's Kingdom on earth." Reading these lines one is persuaded to believe that Hicks' "endless adventure" is about to begin.

RML

BUY TICKETS & TRAVEL WITH DIGNITY

When you are in possession of proper tickets, you travel with dignity and confidence. You enjoy your journey as your mind is at rest.

Without tickets, you are always afraid; You are unable to look at any one with courage.

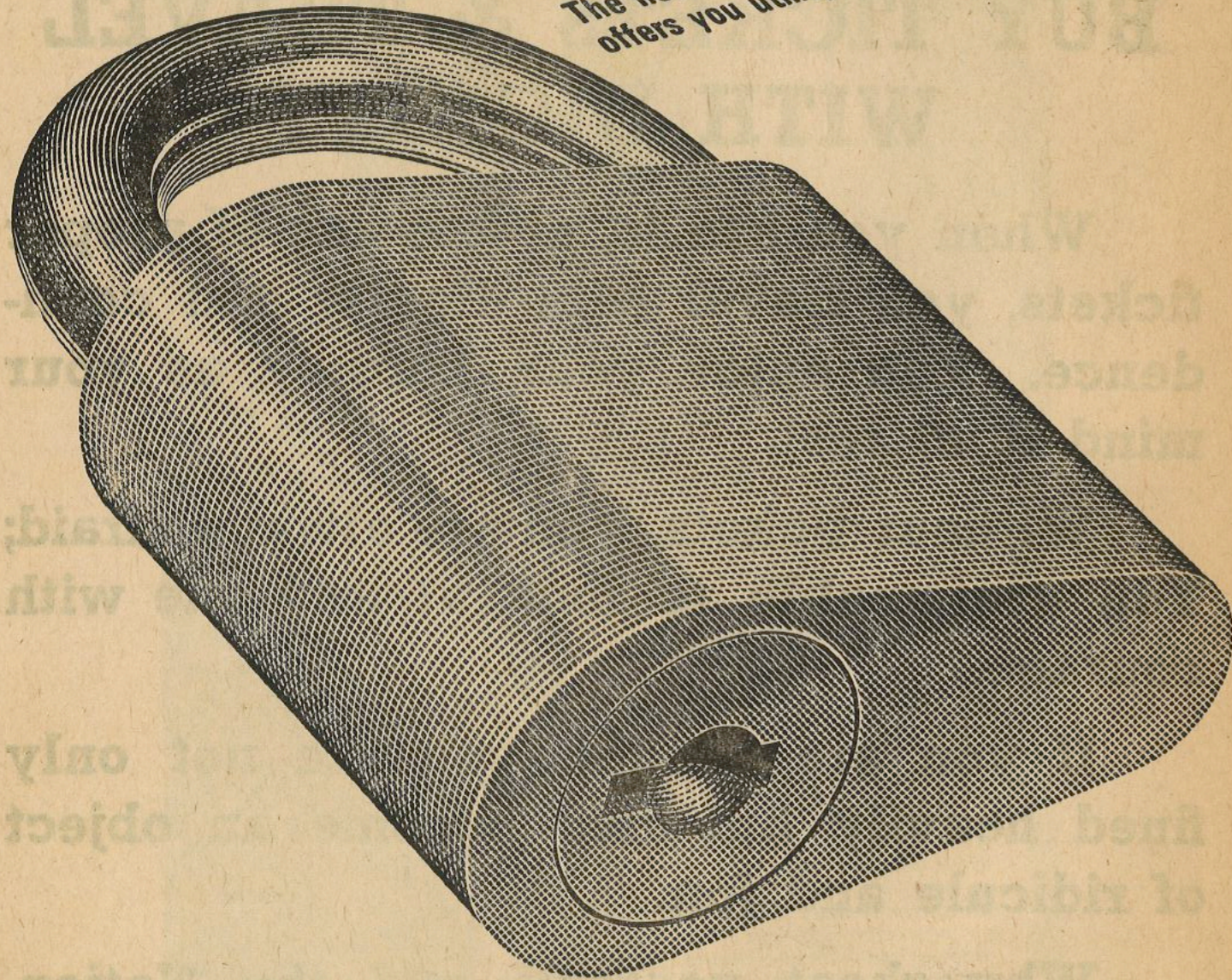
If you are caught, you are not only fined heavily but also become an object of ridicule and fun.

Why cheat yourself and the Nation, when you can travel honourably with a proper ticket.

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Godrej Utilok

ULKA-GBL-4

HIMMAT, January 19, 1973

Letters

SOUTH AFRICANS CAN'T COMPREHEND

It is sad news that the Indian Government has refused R10,000 donated by South Africans for the Bangladesh relief fund. We find the attitude of the Indian Government incomprehensible. It does not help our situation here. It was in fact used by our national radio seemingly to point the finger at the double standards of those who attack South Africa.

I feel that the people of India have a far bigger heart than is evidenced by this action of the Indian Government.

R. M. TRAVERS, Stanger, Natal, Republic of South Africa

INDIA REFUSES R10,000 FROM SOUTH AFRICA

Report from "The Daily News" of Durban, January 5, 1973

THE Indian Government has refused to accept a R10,000 donation by South Africans to the Bengal (Bangladesh) Relief Fund because "it has no use for help from South Africa," and all the money collected is now to be returned to the donors.

The fund was launched by Dr M. B. Naidoo in Durban last August. Dr Naidoo told "The Daily News" today he was bitterly disappointed about the "incomprehensible" attitude adopted by the Indian Government.

"Our gesture arose from the sorrow and revulsion we experienced when millions were subjected to the most insensate human behaviour," he said.

Dr Naidoo said that a Durban sociologist Mrs Fatima Meer, had seen the atrocities committed against the civilian population and had personally appealed to the Indian Prime Minister, Mrs Indira Gandhi, to accept the money from South Africa.

"She did not get a reply and a reminder did not meet with any response either," Dr Naidoo said.

WHAT IS SOCIAL JUSTICE?

EVERYBODY is talking about social justice today. HIMMAT, always with the times, was in on the theme last month (December 15, 1972) with a brief editorial and an article, "Social Justice—Two Roads" by two eminent Indians.

May I raise a very relevant point? I have never yet read a single author who really faced up to the question: what

HIMMAT, January 19, 1973

is social justice? What in the name of all that is holy are we all talking and word-spinning about, day in and day out? To me we are like a puppy dog chasing his tail until we tell the world what we mean by social justice. I met a student recently who had done a course of studies in a social institute. "What is social justice?" I asked him. "I cannot tell you, but I will give you references to books that talk about it." I did expect some foggy, woolly answer like that. Could HIMMAT or one of its readers do a little better?

J. SELVIRAJ, Bangalore 5

Social Justice implies that the wealth and resources of the nation are made available to all and for the exploitation of none, whether ministers, capitalists, trade unionists or businessmen. True Social Justice is the achievement of such a fair society without tampering with the dignity of the individual or the essential liberties of a people.

In specific terms Social Justice entails: Work, food and shelter for everyone. Employment for every able-bodied person at a basic minimum wage; so that each man can afford a well-balanced, nutritious diet for himself and his family; and that he and his family can have a decent home in which to live.

A basic education available to all our people.

Equality of opportunity through the creation of conditions under which every individual has the chance to realise his full potential.

Readers are invited to send in their views on what is Social Justice.

— Ed.

STUDENT MAJORITY MUST UNITE

WHY do students indulge in filthy politics and spoil their careers?

It must be understood that only a handful of students are interested in it because they don't have any other concrete work to do. But these handful of students constitute the power-mob and the rest (say 90 per cent) are merely helpless spectators.

It is our humble suggestion that these 90 per cent helpless onlookers should congregate and prove to the community that students are not the lovers of violence.

K. R. BADRAN and K. S. SASAN, New Delhi 110005

A SAY FOR EVERY STUDENT

ONE of the sad things that we witness in colleges is that a few (possibly with a political leaning) impose their views on the unwilling majority and create unrest in campuses. This of course is no new phenomenon.

One suggestion for putting an end to this malady is that student unions should have a constitution that will ensure that every issue (hot or cold) is settled in a democratic way. Provision should be made in the constitution for every student to have his say in matters that are vital to his and the college's interest by a secret ballot system.

Every right thinking educationalist with his hand on the pulse of students knows that the overwhelming majority laments the denial of this their right to pursue their studies in a peaceful atmosphere, and the opportunity to express themselves. Will someone show some concern?

D. A. JEYAKAR CHELLARAJ, Trichy 620017

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A Co-operating Society

by Rajmohan Gandhi

WHETHER we like it or not, the world constantly compares India with China and Japan.

India's progress in recent years has been real. Yet the world also wants to know if the economic advance is as evident as China's or Japan's.

It is important to see ourselves in our Asian and world setting. We do not belong to another world, different from the one our Asian neighbours inhabit, condemned to a crawling rate of growth. No arbiter of rate has decreed that India shall ever be a land of hovels and insufficient food. There is no eternal curse that will forever compel millions of Indians to struggle to get enough to eat, to struggle to get water to drink, to struggle to get a few square feet to sleep on.

No country in the world is free altogether of men and women who have to do daily battle for some essential need. Yet surely there is no other country where so many have to battle so hard and so often for so little as in India.

Both Japan and China have faced, in their distant or recent past, the kind of hardship with which India continues to coexist. Both have successfully grappled with it. Their different methods of grappling doubtless leave something to be desired. Democracy has taken a beating in China, as has freedom of thought and expression. Japan plainly suffers from commercialism and materialism. The fact remains that neither Japan nor China now experience the intensity of misery with which millions in our land are familiar.

To say that Japan took to capitalism to solve her economic problems and that China turned to Communism to do likewise is certainly to simplify complex processes of history. But the simplification is not basically misleading. By owning and managing the economy and controlling, with a firm hand, the activities of all the Chinese people, the Communist regime in Peking has conquered extreme misery. By encouraging the population to save, work, invest and earn profits and by allowing big firms to become bigger the Japan-

ese regime has also defeated poverty.

"Neither capitalism nor communism will suit India." Mrs Gandhi said this recently in Calcutta. What will suit India?

Democratic Socialism is the vague answer, and rightly understood and applied it may well prove to be. However we have had several doses of the medicine labelled Democratic Socialism, and the patient is not racing towards a cure. What we have today is a mixture of some of the worst features of capitalism allying themselves with some of the most depressing features of statist, bureaucratic Communism. Hamstrung capitalists, eager to add to their wealth but increasingly deprived of honest means of doing so, occupy the Indian economy along with Leftists, who hold Communist beliefs but are reluctant to impose the dictatorship of the "proletariat" or the state.

The mixture is neither exciting nor effective. It does not deserve to be called Democratic Socialism. But though it is insipid it does not create a climate of calm. Hostility and strife are the marks of our sluggish society.

Labour, business and the state have accepted a feuding relationship. Nowhere is the posture of confrontation as irrational as in the irrational relationship between business and industry. The Government acknowledges categorically that a responsible private sector has a substantial role. Businessmen admit that there are industries that only the state can start and that a good deal of state supervision is desirable. Despite this broad consensus there is much bad blood.

Industrialists answer Government charges of dishonesty and malpractices by attacking the public sector's records. The Government "defends" its record by pointing out the inefficiency of several private enterprises.

Elementary psychology is what both sides seem to have forgotten. Accusations invariably invite counter accusations, but our industrialists and our ministers appear to hope that they would produce confession and repentance.

We have just begun a new year. Republic Day is not far. Perhaps we are ready for some sensible and practical resolutions. How would it be if businessmen decided that instead of underlining the defects of the public sector they would this year look honestly at themselves? To accept that all businessmen would adopt a permanent stance of self-enquiry would be wholly unrealistic; but why not a decision on the part of industry's leading spokesmen to concentrate at least for some months on industry's need to reform itself?

The Government too can afford to treat the general ills of business as obvious and well-known and not requiring constant repetition. Could we see an emphasis in Government statements and in the utterances of the leaders of the ruling party on the need for the administration to be more honest and less dilatory?

For each side actually to praise the genuine achievements of the other may be an unfamiliar, strenuous and difficult exercise, and one need not press for it. But is it really contrary to human nature for each side, Government and business, to act under a self-imposed ban on a general and wholesale attack on the other?

Honesty, fairplay, responsibility and partnership — these are some of the features of the kind of society we are looking for. A co-operating society, rather than a Communist or Capitalist society is what would suit India. And Democratic Socialism and a co-operating society are certainly consistent with each other.

Take a simple instance. The Government, we are told, will soon be ready with schemes for five hundred thousand additional jobs in 1973, largely with the educated unemployed in mind. These schemes may have some defects. But cannot the country's leading businessmen and industrialists co-operate with the Government in their implementation?

Nineteen seventy-three is going to be a difficult year, especially in states like Maharashtra, Gujarat and Rajasthan. It needs to be a year of co-operation rather than a year of feuding.

COMPETITION No. 313
SOLUTION



WINNERS

First Prize of Rs 25 goes to R.B.B. Sarma, B.I.T. Corp Ltd, P.B. No. 21, Guntur, AP. (2.4 mm from ball)

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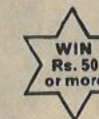
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FIND THE BALL Competition No. 316



2nd Prize EAGLE Vacuum Flask

- On the ball wins Jackpot*
- Nearest entry wins Rs. 25

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, White House, 91 Walkeshwar Road, Bombay 6WB before noon on Thursday FEBRUARY 1

The winner will be announced in the following issue. You may not send more than Six Entries in any competition. N.B. only one cross may be marked on each picture. The Editor's decision is final.

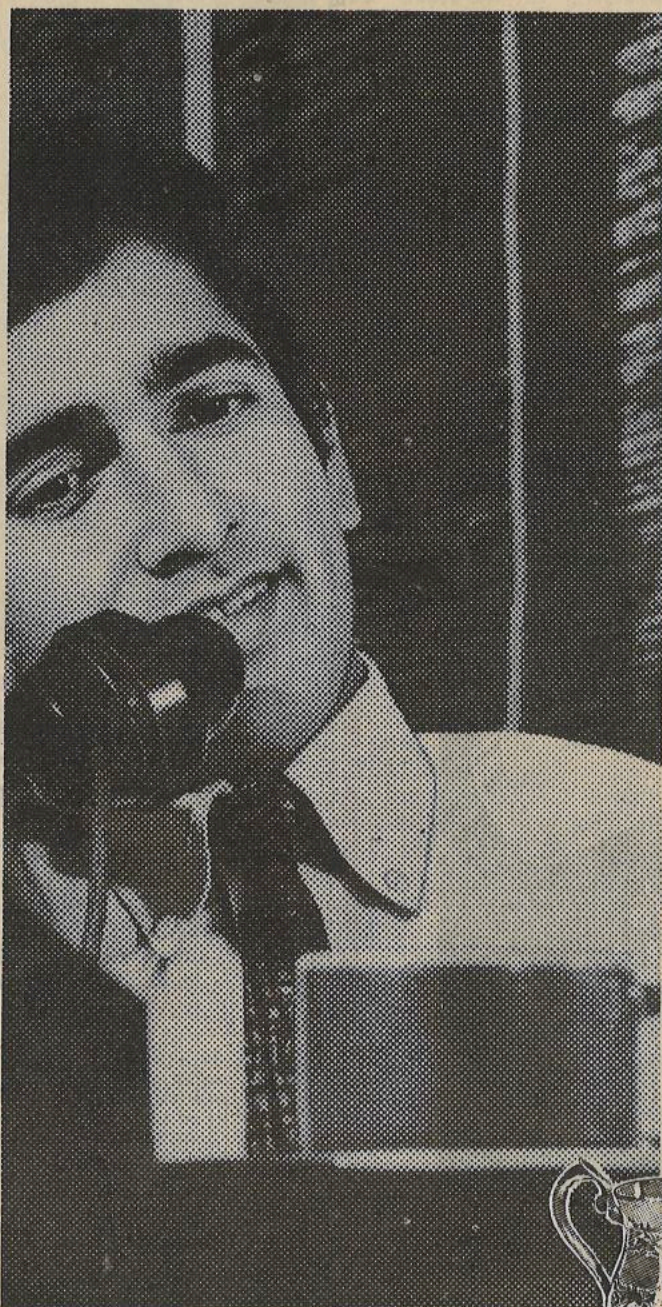
*Each week half the prize of Rs. 50 will be awarded to the nearest entry. The other half will be carried forward to a "Jackpot" to be won by the first competitor who marks EXACTLY the centre of the ball. This Jackpot Prize will accumulate by Rs. 25 per week until it is won.

Name _____ BLOCK LETTERS

Address _____

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