

HIMMAT

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COMMONWEALTH ...

The animal that defies extinction



by RAJMOHAN GANDHI
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MOZAMBIQUE
FLASHPOINT FOR THE COMING WAR IN SOUTHERN AFRICA ?
p5

Welcome move with Iran

IN HIMMAT'S first hand reportage from Teheran the last two weeks we underlined the importance of personal contacts between India and Iran at the highest level. We are therefore pleased at the visit of Foreign Minister Swaran Singh to Teheran to confer with the Shah of Iran on the eve of the latter's visit to the United States.

From accounts given by Mr Swaran Singh, his talks with the Iranian leaders have proved useful. Swaran Singh says that they appreciated the recent initiative taken by India for settling the humanitarian issues left over by the last Indo-Pak war. Swaran Singh was told that Iran is also urging upon Pakistan to settle its problems with India.

It is noteworthy that Iran proposed that it values periodic consultations with India for a general exchange of views on the problems of the region. Iran also wanted to develop its economic and technological relations with India and had agreed to participate in the expansion programme of the Madras refinery. The Iranian Foreign Minister is paying a return visit to India during the next winter to get Indo-Iranian relations moving in a positive direction.

These are welcome signs.

A few hours before Swaran Singh's return to Delhi, Defence Minister Jagjivan Ram returned from Moscow. The Defence Minister was perhaps uninformed about the Indo-Iranian dialogue initiated during his absence. Jagjivan Ram voiced once again India's concern at the acquisition of arms by Iran and the possibility of their misuse against India. It was this aspect which the Defence Minister said he had discussed with the Soviet leaders.

India's concern at Iran's acquisition of arms is understandable especially as its modern arms will place Bombay and New Delhi within range of its fighter-bombers from an airbase near the Pak-Iranian border. But for Iran to become the power she is aiming to be it will take two or three years more before delivery of the weapons can be completed and personnel are

trained. This gives India the time to win Iran's confidence.

The danger as we see it — and as pointed out by our editor to Iran's Prime Minister — is that Mr Bhutto may use Iran's support to pursue his own policies of confrontation. "Iran," says the Shah of Iran, "will not tolerate another attack on Pakistan." Nowadays, when a war breaks out it is very difficult to know who has attacked whom first and unqualified support on the part of Iran may actually precipitate the crisis which Iran would want to avoid.

It seems Iran is now accepting the point that India does not want the disintegration of Pakistan. While recent attempts between Delhi and Teheran will help to clear up some misunderstanding, events in Kabul last week will not help. The statement of Afghanistan's new President, Sardar Daud Khan, that he would intensify Afghanistan's support on the Pakhtoonistan issue can be read as an attempt at the disintegration of Pakistan and will bring Pakistan and Iran closer together.

Our reading is that if the Shah sees the possibility of a disintegration of Pakistan taking place he will in all probability move his forces forward to secure Pak-Baluchistan to ensure that the germ of disintegration does not spread to his own province of Baluchistan.

On the positive side talks have now started between high officials of India and Pakistan. President Bhutto has prepared his way for the recognition of Bangladesh by getting the National Assembly's approval. The fact that Mr Bhutto's visit to Washington has been postponed to September and that Washington has not shown over-eagerness to give him arms, may also prove to be a factor that will sober Mr Bhutto's stance vis a vis India on the problems of the exchange of POWs, Bengal and Bihar.

New Delhi's own shift from a posture of lofty judgment on Iran to making a friendly approach to it is also a factor that will help in establishing peace and stability in our region.

Democracy gone amok

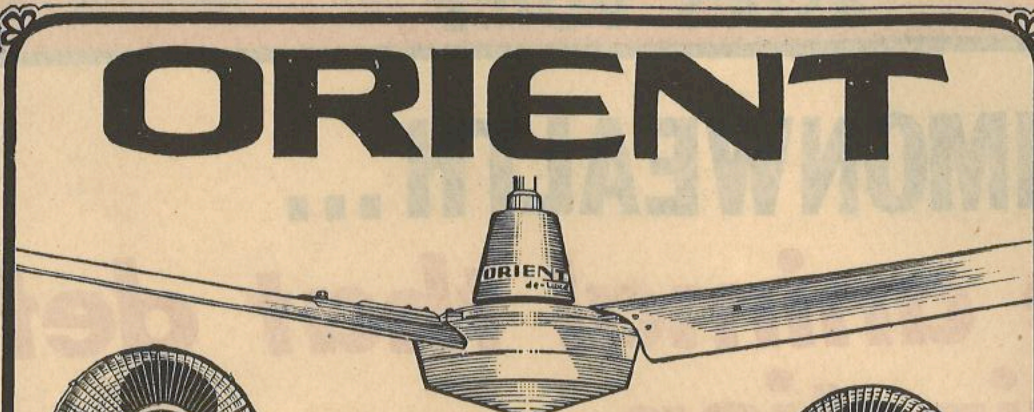
HE fought and suffered jail that we may be free. He was one of free India's first Congress Presidents. We never dreamt that in an independent India a Congress Government would be so dense and crude as to lay its hands on Acharya Kripalani's fragile and venerable 85 year-old person.

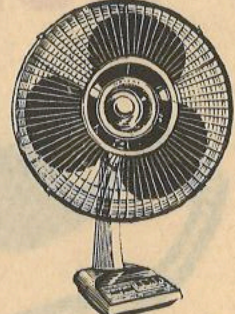
Acharya Kripalani was not allowed to address a farmers' meeting in Karnal in Haryana and was detained

by an ordinary policeman for three hours at the police station without a proper warrant. Even the British rulers when they used to arrest him sent a senior police official plus a proper warrant — a nicety thought superfluous in Chief Minister Bansi Lal's raj.

We trust that at least a word of regret will be forthcoming from the Prime Minister. A democratic Government is judged by the way it treats its dissenters.

ORIENT

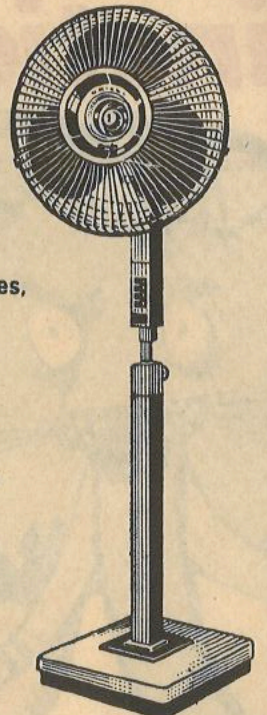




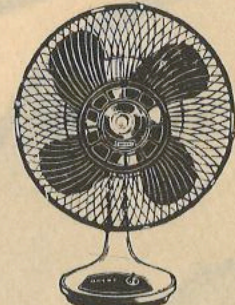
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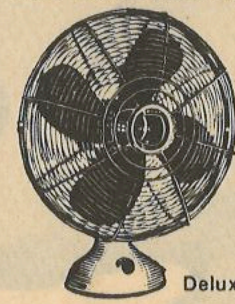


Stand Fan

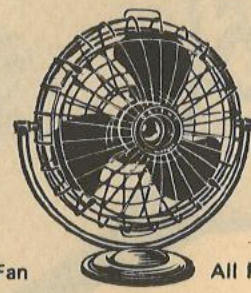


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Briefly Speaking.....

Regret is an appalling waste of energy; you can't build on it; it's only good for wallowing in.

KATHERINE MANSFIELD,
1888-1923

Sabotaged by selfishness

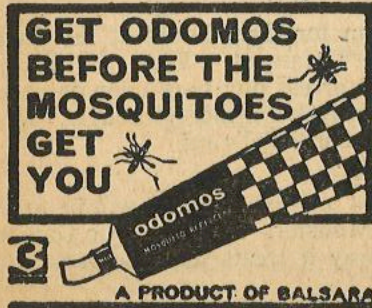
CONTROVERSY is raging in Bombay over the 7-day working of the textile mills. The workers are said to be sore about the rotation of holidays which means the loss of the common Sunday holiday.

The manager of one of India's foremost textile mills estimates that in his company the 7-day working will result in 16 per cent more production, more employment and four per cent increase in the total wages which works out to about Rs 12 per month per man. He believes that in any efficiently-run mill similar benefits will accrue.

Any trade unionist worth his salt could have helped the workers to understand the obvious financial advantages to them of the scheme. Why did this not happen?



"I want you all to use your heads — don't write down everything I say."



One reason is that the proposal was rushed through without giving the workers adequate time to get used to the ideas. Birbal believes this was due to the anxiousness of some big-wigs in the Congress to show off before the Prime Minister when she visited Bombay recently. They wanted to present her with a fait accompli.

But this does not mean that the detractors of the scheme are guided by the purest of motives. They are in the fray because they want to undermine the authority of the Rashtriya Mill Mazdoor Sangh and increase their own.

Curse of casteism

A new dimension has been added to the problem of casteism by the Harijans themselves. Newspaper reports have it that even among the Harijans there are the "high castes" who discriminate against and look down on the "low castes".

In Uttar Pradesh the high caste Harijans are known as Jatavs and the low castes as Balmiks. Among other things Jatavs refuse to let the Balmiks draw water from their wells. One Jatav, formerly a collector, would only let a lower-caste sweeper enter his house to clean bathrooms. In a place called Iglas the barber has been forbidden to attend to Balmiks and must keep separate razors for the other Harijans and non-Harijans! Government-reserved jobs for the Harijans are also, it is said, snapped up in large proportions by the high-caste Harijans.

Often even well-intentioned crusaders against casteism have fallen into the trap of hating the Brahmins. But this shows that what needs to be tackled is superiority and callousness, which are in us all to a greater or lesser extent. Otherwise the curse of casteism will never be lifted.

Decolonisation, really?

PRESIDENTS Mobutu Sese Seko of Zaire and Idi Amin of Uganda are basking in the belief that they have had another successful swipe at decolonisation.

Lake Albert and Lake Edward, two lakes on their common border, have been renamed Lake Mobutu Sese Soko and Lake Idi Amin. President Mobutu's comment on the christening: "Yet another step in the decolonisation of the minds of the people and the restoration of dignity to

our countries." Efforts at strengthening relations between the two countries have splashed off to a great start by the granting of free fishing rights on these lakes.

It is amazing how often the urge to "decolonialise" finds vent in a remaining spree. Psychologists should investigate this phenomenon. India too can provide ample material for study.

Travel bug vs quorum

It is not only Indian MPs, MLAs and MLCs who like to rush off on foreign trips at the drop of a hat. The travel bug attacks almost everyone who can travel at the taxpayers' expense regardless of national barriers.

Twenty members of the County Council of Medan in North Sumatra have departed on a tour of Singapore, Bangkok, Hongkong, Taiwan, Osaka and Tokyo. A party of 22 aldermen from the Council had just returned from a tour of the Indonesian provinces. As the total strength of the Council is only 40, the travel bug has made it almost impossible recently to achieve a quorum in the House.

Birbal

UPON MY WORD!

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

UPON MY WORD | E N E
PUZZLE NO. 38

You should find 40 | T B S C
words this week.

(Answer next week) | R U E

ANSWER TO PUZZLE NO. 37

Conspire, cope, coper, copier, corps, corpse, corpus, coup, crisp, crop, croup, croupe, cusp, epic, inspire, nope, open, opus, opine, orpine, pence, penis, peon, pern, person, pice, piceous, pier, pincer, pine, pious, poise, pone, pons, pore, pose, pounce, pour, precious, price, prince, prison, prone, prose, prune, puce, pure, purin, purse, recoup, ripe, risp, rope, roup, scope, scrip, snip, snipe, soup, spice, spin, spine, spire, spruce, sprue, spun, spur, spurn, super, supine, PERNICIOUS — Destructive, highly injurious, malevolent; swift, ready, prompt.

Mozambique— flashpoint for the coming war in Southern Africa?

by Kalpana Sharma

MOZAMBIQUE, the African Portuguese colony, has stumbled into the news and brought with it the question of the future of Southern Africa.

Zambia's President Kaunda described Southern Africa as a racially explosive situation with the potential of being an "ideological confrontation". The current uproar over alleged atrocities in Mozambique and its possible future repercussions illustrates his point.

There have been reactions and counter-reactions since Father Adrian Hastings gave his story to the London "Times" about the alleged massacre of 400 people in Wirihamu village in the Tete Province of Mozambique. The story of the Catholic Father has focussed world attention on Mozambique. The winds of change, revolution and violence are blowing harder than ever before in that area and present signs do not portend a very happy future. The question is, however, whether this incident will spark off the much needed change in Southern Africa or lead to a racial war of serious dimensions.

Portugal has been in Africa since the 15th century and Portuguese officials like to claim that they will remain for at least another 500 years. At present her empire consists of Angola, Mozambique, Guinea, the Cape Verde Islands and the islands

SO THEY SAY

We should develop and adopt indigenous ingenuity.

C. SUBRAMANIAM,
Union Minister for Industrial Development

I won't negotiate with every bum around

STYLIANOS PATAKO,
Deputy Prime Minister of Greece

of Sao Tome and Principe. The populations of Angola and Mozambique together exceed the population of Portugal and they are 20 times its size. Portugal's policy is to claim that these colonies are her "overseas provinces".

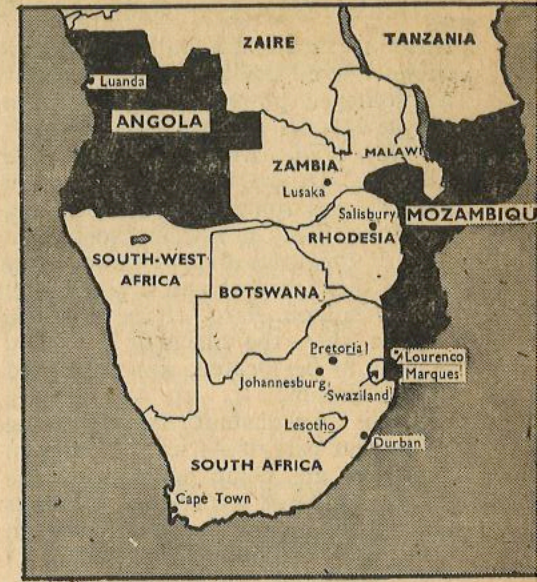
When the other colonial powers began packing up and leaving Africa nobody really expected that Portugal would be able to maintain her colonies for much longer. They were always the poorest and most backward. Though some progress has now been made, as late as 1969 the illiteracy rate in Mozambique and Angola was 95 per cent. Portugal herself, of course, has the lowest per capita income and the lowest literacy rate in Western Europe. Perhaps it is this very fact that makes her want to maintain the status quo of centuries and hold on to the semblance of power that her colonies give her.

The Catholic Church has an important position in Portugal. Through an agreement in 1940 between the Vatican and the Portuguese Government education was made the responsibility of the church and was subsidised by the Government.

Of its two larger colonies Mozambique is perhaps potentially more important. It provides the only link with the sea for Rhodesia, Zambia, Malawi, Transvaal and Swaziland. Its Trans-Zambezi railway and the Beira-Umtali ore pipeline are part of a well-developed transport system which provide substantial revenues.

Portugal maintains 60,000 soldiers and police to keep an eye on Mozambique's scattered populace. Up to 35 per cent of Portugal's budget is used for defence.

With the advent of liberation movements all over the African continent similar ones sprang up in Mozambique. In 1962 in Dar es Salaam the various Mozambican fronts joined together to form the



Front for the Liberation of Mozambique (FRELIMO) under the leadership of Eduardo Mondlane. Its soldiers first trained in Algeria, the only African state which won its independence through a military struggle.

Since then the Frelimo soldiers have gone across the border to Tanzania and had training from Chinese instructors who are among the 30,000 Chinese working on the Tanzam railway. It is estimated that there are 7200 full-time guerrillas who are supported by 2400 local militia. They have been provided with sophisticated weapons from Russia including 122 mm rockets with a seven mile range and 82 mm mortars. These have enabled the guerrillas to strike at the Cabora Bassa dam which is a part of a multipurpose project for the development of the Zambezi river valley.

The Frelimo has been supported by a number of independent African states and by the African Liberation Committee of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU). In addition India, China and the USSR help it with funds and equipment. Sweden is the only Western European Government to vote funds for it. Churches and pro-African humanitarian committees also send aid.

In 1969 the Frelimo suffered a blow
CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

FOCUS ON THE COMMONWEALTH

- Page 14 — General Gowon of Nigeria
- Page 15 — Sir Kamisese Mara of Fiji
- Page 17 — A Canadian's view of the Commonwealth
- Page 24 — Rajmohan Gandhi on the Commonwealth

MOZAMBIQUE — from page 5

when a time-bomb killed Eduardo Mondlane in Dar es Salaam. After a prolonged power struggle Samora Moise Machel was elected the leader in May 1970. Machel is a hardline Marxist. Others in the Frelimo are Maoists and some have been trained in China. They now claim to have a fifth of the total area of the country under their control and a population of one million. Parts of the province of Tete where the village of Wiriyamu is said to be located, are controlled by the Frelimo.

There is constant fighting going on in that part of Africa. Rhodesian guerrillas are being assisted by the Tanzanian-based Frelimo. Forays across the border by the Rhodesian army into Mozambique in pursuit of these guerrillas are a frequent occurrence. There is no doubt that in such a hit and run war atrocities are committed on all sides.

Portugal has been a black sheep amongst nations. In spite of its boast of a multi-racial policy it is a known fact that the practice of contract Mozambican labour for Rhodesian and South African mines is still carried out. Up to 400,000 workers are thus annually contracted. The Portuguese Government in Mozambique keeps close links with South Africa and Rhodesia. At the time of Rhodesia's UDI (Unilateral Declaration of Independence) in 1965 Portugal refused to join the UN or support British economic sanctions against that country and still continues to allow Rhodesia to use the port of Beira in Mozambique. This brought on Portugal world censure and clubbed it with the other outcast nations of Southern Africa.

Having considered all these different aspects certain obvious implications stand out about the recent "revelations" about Portuguese actions in Mozambique. Everyone has pointed out the timing of the incident as has the Portuguese Government and press. Why was an event that took place last December brought to light six days before the Portuguese Premier arrived in London? The explanations put forward are not entirely convincing.

Secondly it is interesting that besides the report in the London "Times" Father Hastings offered a 101 minute film to the BBC about alleged atrocities. The BBC rejected it as they found the film was four years old and "did not relate to the present controversy at all". Why did Father Hastings do this if his chief concern was to expose the incident of Wiriyamu?

Thirdly it is an open and widely



PORTUGUESE SOLDIERS IN AFRICA

acknowledged fact that for the last decade communists have tried to infiltrate the Catholic Church which had stood as a bastion against communism in the early post-war years. There are many so-called "Christian Marxists". Therefore even if Father Hastings is not one of them it would be naive to accept all he says as the gospel truth on the premise that he is a Catholic father and therefore has no political axe to grind. It is surprising that a prestigious paper like "The Times", normally very aware of ideology at work, has editorially stated that the reports are likely to be true because Christian priests and missionaries have "no such (political) motive".

Further one cannot ignore the fact that the Frelimo has not come out with any direct statement regarding this massacre. If, as they claim, they are in control of the Mucumbura district where Wiriyamu is located, were they not aware of the massacre of last December? Would it not have furthered their cause to expose it at the time of the event?

There are very few, especially in India, who would support the Portuguese or their policies. Portugal is still a colonial power abroad and a dictatorship at home. It might have a better record to show now in the pace of development in its colonies but this still does not make up for the many negative factors. The Portuguese, by their refusal to break the status quo, are giving the Left the ground to further their cause.

But the question before us is whether such a country should be made an outcaste, an untouchable? Is that the way for the world to impress on Portugal that it needs to start living in the 20th century instead of trying to retain the empty power of days long gone by? The Commonwealth Prime Ministers in Ottawa will need to consider this.

Or will such treatment by the world only make the Portuguese tighten control on their colonies and thus increase the hardship of the very African population everyone is attempting to free? In such an event the only chance that remains for the Africans in these countries to free themselves is through a blood bath, a racial war along the Zambezi, that will have repercussions throughout the world. Is it desirable, we need to ask ourselves, to push events in this direction?

It is considered futile and out-dated to keep harping on the dangers of Communism as do the rightist regimes of Portugal and South Africa to justify their policies. All the same one does need to be aware that ideology is still a live factor in the world, notwithstanding the talk of detente. Those with an ideology will use every issue to further their cause. The issue which will now increasingly be used right across the world is the one of race.

The reported massacre in Mozambique, as yet unproved is a spark that could inflame Southern Africa and turn the Zambezi into a river of blood. But those sitting in distant capitals who are fanning these flames will remain unscorched. It will be the African people of Southern Africa, who deserve to be free citizens in a free and just land, who will once again bear the brunt of the suffering. Is this the best future the world can offer them?

Dealing with Southern Africa therefore demands a statesmanship of a high order from all nations who have any interest or concern in the destiny of the African continent. These nations will need, as a first step, to decide not to let events push the world into dividing along the colour line if black and white confront each other on the Zambezi.

An equally important step will be the determination not to allow the evil of the present set-ups in Southern Africa to continue indefinitely. Southern Africa can not however be changed by isolation and the world's scorn — an approach that strengthens the position of the white hard-liners and increases the suffering of the Africans. It could be by an intelligent programme of harnessing and consolidating the forces of change, both inside and outside Southern Africa, which are already at work.

If such an international policy were rigorously carried out it would bring about lasting changes in Southern Africa, more radical than any dreamt of by a guerrilla leader. (See also statement by Dr William Nkomo on page 15).

The real story of Southern Africa

A STORY LIKE THE WIND by Laurens van der Post; the Hogarth Press; London, 1972; 370 pages; £2.50

SO many things are being written about the southern part of Africa today that many people — even those who have never been to that part of the world — are in danger of thinking that they have already become real experts on the subject. It may well be that they have accumulated countless statistics, facts and impressions. But does this give a real understanding of the situation?

Laurens van der Post has grown up in Southern Africa. He has dealt with quite a few subjects in the course of his literary career. Still he has in his novels time and time again returned to the country of his origin.

"A Story like the Wind" seems to be, as it starts off, the story of an almost vanished Africa. The main character of the story, Francois Joubert, whose Huguenot ancestors settled in Africa 300 years ago, lives as an only and solitary child on his father's farm, Hunter's Drift. This farm is situated in the region where today five countries border and where, on the famous Caprivi Strip, the people of Central and Southern Africa meet on an uneasy frontier.

Francois' father, Pierre-Paul, had been engaged in African education in the large country further south (unnamed but easy to identify) but had broken with the administration when his concept of education and development of the Africans had clashed with the official line. In Hunter's Drift, Joubert is treating the Africans not just as servants but as partners.

"In this way he could create, in miniature, a tiny model of the non-racial Africa that he had visualised as an educationalist. This hope indeed was so compelling that he and his wife felt no resentment for their personal defeat by the Government... It was indeed significant how all visitors to Hunter's Drift felt it was more a family affair than the usual servant and master set-up... there were the occasional high-minded idealists from overseas who, after enjoying Hunter's Drift's hospitality to the full, would dismiss it all as too

'paternalistic' — the favourite term of abuse of the intellectual of the day... That hurt Pierre-Paul far more than the Government, because they did not have the excuse of being caught, as he often put it, 'in a trap of history as my people are'."

The young Francois was only gradually getting aware, as he was growing up, of what his parents had lived through before they had started to build up Hunter's Drift. The most important influence on his early life had been his nurse Koba, a woman of the almost vanished Bushman race. His other two teachers of life had been Bamuthi, a chief of the Matabele tribe, who had joined Francois' father as partner when he established his farm, and Mopani Theron, a hunter whose name was a legend throughout Africa and who had founded a vast game reserve near Hunter's Drift.

"In this world from the moment a child could walk, the only school was

Reviewed by Pierre Spoerri

one of practical work according to capacity. After sunset it was one of an imaginative recital of colourful stories, myths, legends and the lip-to-lip history of the Bantu peoples..."

As the story develops, Francois acquires two more friends and companions, a Bushman named Xabbho who has been caught in one of the traps laid out around the farm to catch the lions and other big game which are threatening the cattle of Hunter's Drift, and the bright, enterprising daughter of the Jouberts' neighbour, Sir James Monckton, who is himself a representative of the old colonial school.

On one of his journeys through the bush with Bamuthi, Francois finds the trail of a group of men who have never been in the region before. When Bamuthi calls them "men of the spear" and refuses to say more, Francois approaches their camp in secret to see with his own eyes who these mysterious men are.

"He had hardly got into position among the boulders, in a place clear of the mist where, at last, he could see the coals of an almost dead fire, when all sorts of dark shapes rose up from the earth round about it... He

saw the men themselves and, as they crowded round the fire, every line of the expressions of bitter, determined, unhappy if not utterly tragic faces of men of many different tribes.

"Yet it was not the faces of the Africans which caught Francois' attention but that of one man squatting calmly and serenely in an

BOOKS

Oriental fashion beside the fire ... There was no mistake about it, Francois knew that he was looking at a Chinese, moreover a man whom compared with the desperate, uncared-for look of his companions, appeared centred, assured, fastidious, self-respecting, and inwardly at home, though he was there some 10,000 miles at least from his native land."

In spite of the fact that Francois' parents had given their whole life to Africa, Francois, thanks to his upbringing and education, has a much deeper understanding of Africans and the ideas and the forces that move them than his parents ever had. "Yet there remained a still, small voice on some remote horizon of Francois' mind whispering the questions, 'Had they (his parents) ever really matched their longing to give with an equal longing to receive? Did they ever allow the people of Africa to give them what they could give only in their own unique way?'"

Because of Francois' close contact with his surroundings, he is also one of the first to notice that there are some danger signs on the horizon. The climax and the dramatic ending of "A Story like the Wind" are introduced step by step by strange happenings in the bush and amongst the neighbouring tribes around Hunter's Drift. But when the final clash occurs, it is completely unexpected. Laurens van der Post's prophetic view of the future may not please the optimists. It nevertheless could correspond to the truth.

What Laurens van der Post only touches on in "A Story like the Wind", he explains more in depth in another book, "The Heart of the Hunter" (Penguin Books, 1965, reprinted 1971). He relates his return to South

CONTINUED ON PAGE 23

VERDICT!

THIS WEEK HIMMAT

HAS A HEARTY LAUGH over the **Jana Sangh's** threat to set up a parallel radio network in the country and certifies that Mr Vajpayee has the imagination of a Jules Verne.

BLINKS in amazement that a new political party called the **National Democratic Party** has been formed in Kerala and is reminded of an old crack "whenever two Keralites gather, there are three political parties"!

IS CONCERNED that the crime rate in the country is increasing faster than the population and campaigns for the promotion of criminological studies — a neglected field in India.

DISMISSES as inconceivable and politically motivated the contention of **Shiv Sena Chief Bal Thackeray** that vegetable prices are going up in Bombay because of posh hotels buying them at high rates.

SHRUGS ITS SHOULDERS in resignation at the **Government's decision** to cut the newsprint quota by 30 per cent in view of the non-availability of imported supplies but points out the need to give a higher priority to the indigenous production of newsprint as an essential commodity.

WELCOMES the appointment of a committee headed by **J. R. D. Tata** to review the working of the civil aviation.

IS NOT SURPRISED to hear from **Mr Georgi Arbatov**, a Soviet specialist on the US, that the struggle between Communism and American capitalism will continue despite the current atmosphere of detente.

AGREES in principle to the proposal of setting up all-party "watchdog committees" in Bihar to keep a vigilant eye on the working of the Food Corporation godowns and fair price shops in the state but wonders how many reliable "watchdogs" could be found to undertake such a responsible job.

BEST WORLD PRESS

TURBULENT PRIESTS

Has that intellectual confusion between the ageless Christian message and the contemporary obsessions of the political Left, observable for some years in the world Council of Churches, now spread to the Roman Catholic Church? It might sometimes seem so from such signs as the fashion for Catholic-Marxist dialogues, the appearance in Latin America of "Guerrilla priests" dedicated to overthrowing the status quo, and in recent days the obvious enthusiasm of certain Spanish missionaries for a Frelimo victory in Mozambique.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, London

CAETANO'S VISIT TO BRITAIN

Portugal is fighting a colonial war in Africa; of this we disapprove. But such behaviour cannot itself be the criterion on which a judgment about the advisability of a diplomatic exchange should be made. If such moral absolutes are to be applied, they should surely be applied to every dictatorship, whether of the Right or of the Left, whether White or Black, whether the country be large or small. Given the fact that so much of the world does not attach the same overriding importance to the freedom and life of the individual as do a few countries we call "democratic", this would make for severely restricted international relations. That would be the price of a policy of a true moral diplomacy, and if we choose to pay it we should do so consciously and consistently.

THE FINANCIAL TIMES, London

PERON TO POWER

Having been elected last March on a slogan of "Campora to Government, Peron to power" it is not surprising and



"If I should die before August 15th..."
Courtesy: Chicago Daily News

was perhaps inevitable that Dr Hector J. Campora would step down as President of Argentina to make way for his aging but still charismatic mentor ...

Although there is little doubt that adoring Argentinians will return Peron to the seat of power in new national elections, it is extremely doubtful that this reincarnated legend can provide the leadership and facile solutions that they expect. The shooting fray that aborted the ex-dictator's planned triumphal return from 18 years of exile last month demonstrated divisions in the Peronist coalition that no amount of charisma at the top can overcome. The shambles in which he left a once thriving economy after nine years of reckless rule hardly commends Peron as the man to restore Argentina's economic health.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

ASIA

JAPAN:

Questioning Self Defence Forces

Is the existence of Japan's Army, Navy and Air Force (the Self Defence Forces) illegal and unconstitutional? This is the question that has been raised in a Tokyo court by three dismissed servicemen.

Chapter Two of the Constitution says Japan will "forever renounce war as a means of settling international disputes". It continues, "In order to accomplish the aim of the preceding paragraph, land, sea and air forces, as other war potential, will never be maintained. The right of belligerency of the state will not be recognised."

The issue is not new. In a similar case in 1959, the Supreme Court said the "pacifism of Japan's constitution by no means implies no defence and no resistance". But what is new is that it embarrasses Premier Tanaka who is trying to expand the size of the Armed Forces, despite Opposition objections.

The Japanese are no longer certain about protection under a nuclear umbrella — the US detente with China and Russia has changed the attitude of Japan. There is much debate as to which course Japan should take. The confusion even cost the Japanese Communist Party (JCP) a chance of winning a larger number of seats in the recent Tokyo municipal elections. The JCP only won six more seats though their hopes were high after the run of victories they have had in the municipalities.

The confusion in the JCP came when a resolution was introduced in the Japanese Diet, condemning "all nuclear tests". (The resolution was prompted by the French nuclear tests because the Japanese know at first hand the horrors of nuclear bombs.) The JCP voted against the resolution; to them, nuclear tests by the West were for offense while tests by Communist nations were purely for defence.

Only two days later, the resolution came up in the Upper House and the JCP voted for it! They had come to the conclusion that nuclear tests by Communist nations could no longer be thought of as defensive. People were confused about where the JCP stood on nuclear tests and doubts began to creep in about their sincerity. The result — Tanaka's Liberal-Democrats retained their 51

seats while the JCP increased their strength from 18 to only 24.

The Communists are confused on nuclear weapons, and the leftists are disunited on Self Defence Forces. The JCP wants to maintain Self Defence Forces, but the Japanese Socialist Party (JSP) stands for complete disarmament. Though Tanaka's popularity rating has slipped from 62 per cent last year to 20 per cent, the confusion among the leftists has cost them many seats in the Tokyo election. Unless they state clearly what their policy is, the trail of victories they have had so far may soon peter out.

IRIAN JAYA:

Indonesia's test

If change of name could bring prosperity to a nation, then Irian Jaya would be very wealthy. One of the most under-developed regions of the world, the western part of the New Guinea island has had name changes varying from Dutch New Guinea to West Irian to Irian Barat. Only four months ago, President Suharto changed it to Irian Jaya.

Compared to the way Australia has developed Papua New Guinea, Indonesia has a long way to go with Irian Jaya. But like her neighbour, there seems to be much mineral wealth which Japanese and American companies are keen to exploit. A subsidiary of Freeport Minerals of

New York have already invested over \$150 million in a copper mine in the remote Erstberg mountain area.

Indonesia spends more money per capita on Irian Jaya's 800,000 people than in any of the other 25 provinces. But the test will come when the people of Irian Jaya get education and begin to demand a greater say in the running of their affairs. Neighbouring Papua New Guinea is getting self-government in December this year; an experiment which will be closely watched by both Indonesians and the people of Irian Jaya.

PHILIPPINES:

Satisfying the ego

With his thirst unquenched to hold power as a popular President, Marcos is now carrying out another referendum on July 27. He is asking the Filipinos whether they want him to stay on as President after 1973, though his new Constitution gives him the legal authority to do so if he so wishes.

Judging by the way he conducted his last "referendum" in January, it is doubtful what good the new one will do. In January, he got the Citizens' Councils to vote by show of hands in public for his new Constitution.

Marcos has made it clear he intends to remain at the helm of power in the Philippines. Therefore the results of the referendum are already irrelevant and possibly suspect. The reason for the new referendum may be to satisfy himself that the people want him. But how much he can fool the world is another matter. There are no opponents to contest Marcos, neither is there freedom of the press. The Philippines is still under martial law.

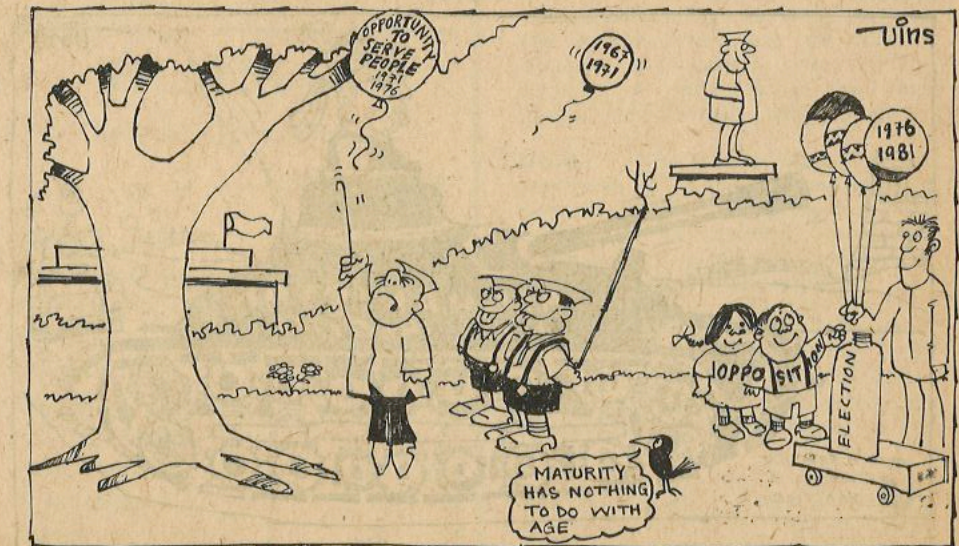
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"Just don't stand there, help me".

Afghanistan: the coup and its ramifications

In Afghanistan, also known as Ariana and Khorasan, the land of the rising sun, the monarchy was overthrown in a pre-dawn coup. King Zahir Shah, who has ruled for 40 years, was deposed by his cousin and brother-in-law Sardar Daud Khan. A former Prime Minister, Daud Khan has now been proclaimed President.

He has promised the Afghan people a republican form of government in accordance with the true spirit of Islam to replace the "pseudo-democracy" they have had so far. Eye-witness reports say that the takeover was greeted with joy by the people who swarmed on the tanks shouting slogans praising the army.

Afghanistan is a predominantly agricultural country — 90 per cent of its population depend on agriculture directly or indirectly. It has one of the lowest per capita incomes in the world — less than \$100. It faces the problem of unemployment among the educated. The Government has so far been the only employer and unable to cope.

Hopes were raised in 1964 when the King abrogated some of his powers, proclaimed a new Constitution and styled himself a constitutional monarch. Unfortunately he never allowed the Constitution to become more than a piece of paper. He reserved the right to appoint the Prime Minister, who in turn appointed the other Ministers. So although the country had an independent

judiciary and Parliament, the Parliament was merely called upon to approve the appointments and had no part in the government of the country.

Although the idea was to gradually allow the growth of political parties the King got cold feet and refused assent to a bill for the recognition of political parties. He continued to do so until he was deposed. Hardly any constructive action was taken in the mean time to improve the lot of the people.

The half-hearted concessions to democracy served however to rouse the anger of the youth of the country. It made them politically conscious. If they were liable for conscription at 18, they wanted to know why they were not considered eligible to vote.

Another effect of the feeble groping to democracy was the King's promise that no members of the royal family would be allowed to participate in the Government. This set the back up of ambitious Sardar Daud Khan who had already proved himself to be an efficient if ruthless administrator.

The ingredients for popular discontent were there. The pot was simmering. The putsch, when it came, was greeted with relief. But such is the strategic location of Afghanistan, which borders with both Russia and China as well as Iran and Pakistan, that anything which happens in

Afghanistan has repercussions in many quarters.

Sardar Daud Khan in his speech to the nation immediately on assuming power promised that his country would continue to tread the path of non-alignment (Afghanistan has been an ideal buffer-state remaining strictly neutral in the Sino-Soviet and Soviet-American wrangles). Experts on international relations however believe that the new regime may be closer to the USSR. This could set off international complications. The geo-political aspects of the case are worth studying.

Pakistan

Sardar Daud Khan in his speech specifically referred to Pakistan as the one country with whom Afghanistan has been unable to solve its dispute. Pakistan and Afghanistan have quarrelled before on the Pakhtoon issue. Diplomatic relations between the two were broken in 1961 and were only resumed in 1963 when the Shah of Iran intervened. Daud Khan seems likely to rake up the old quarrel. He has already asked all Pakistanis living in Afghanistan to leave the country.

According to the Afghans the Pakhtoons of the North West Frontier Province, now in Pakistan, were not given a chance to opt for independence at the time of partition. The Afghans have demanded a plebiscite for the Pakhtoons which the Pakistanis have rejected on the grounds that the Afghan-Pakistan frontier has international recognition. And the Pakhtoon issue does not merit international concern.

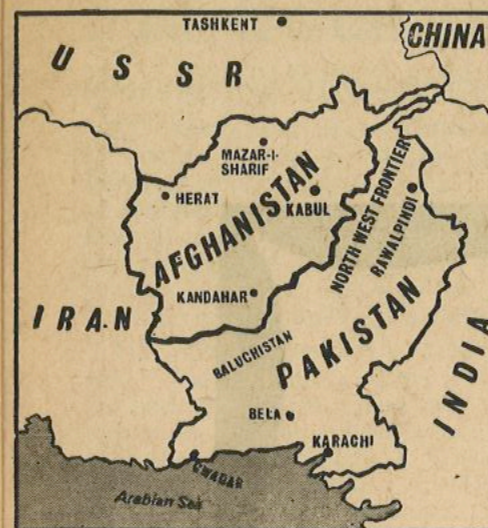
In Mr Bhutto's present condition he will find it hard to maintain a firm attitude on the Pakhtoon issue. This will also undermine his authority as regards the defiant Baluchis. Which in turn will have grave consequences on the integrity of Pakistan.

USSR

Although no signs of Soviet manoeuvring in the present coup can be detected, the USSR does stand to gain a great deal.

Military strategists claim it is in Moscow's interest to have access to the port of Gwadar on the Baluchi-

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



stan coast. The Soviet industrial complex in the region around Tashkent is growing. At present goods have to travel about 10,000 miles through the Black Sea, the Mediterranean, the Atlantic, and round the Cape to reach India, the leading trade partner of the USSR.

With a favourable regime in Afghanistan and fragmentation of Pakistan, access to Gwadar and the Indian Ocean beyond becomes easy for the USSR.

The USSR has never underestimated the importance of Afghanistan in its long-term interests. Until 1969 it had granted assistance to the order of 600 million roubles to Afghanistan. The Afghan Army is largely Soviet trained.

USA

The events in Afghanistan could seriously result in US-USSR confrontation in the area.

The US has also granted a great deal of aid to Afghanistan but not as much as the USSR. Till 1969 the US had given aid worth \$199.6 million and food assistance under PL480 to the tune of \$123.4 million. It has also over the years poured large amounts of money and arms into Iran, thereby maintaining a second option in the area.

Iran

The border town of Herat, now in Afghanistan, has always been a bone of contention between the two countries and has frequently changed hands in the past. With the massive rearming undertaken by the Shah of Iran, the Afghans have become touchy on the subject of Herat.

Iran has always feared encirclement. It is a very real fear. To its west is hostile Iraq, with its ties with the USSR; now Afghanistan to its east,

with which it shares a border longer than it does with Pakistan, has drawn closer to the USSR; Pakistan is in danger of disintegration. One can, in the light of this, understand the Shah's massive rearmament programme and the American motive in helping him to attain his goal.

China

The reactions of China to the putsch have not been made public so far. But in the event of the new regime drawing too close to the USSR it is certain that China will have a lot to say.

China and Afghanistan have a treaty of Friendship and Mutual Non-Aggression signed in 1960. Although the quantum of Chinese aid is small, they have taken up projects of importance to the common man. The Chinese technicians work and live in close contact with the local people.

India

Although India has no frontiers with Afghanistan, it is perforce affected by the recent events.

The timing of the coup is likely to spoil the Indo-Pakistan talks in Islamabad. India's recognition of Afghanistan along with the USSR, accorded with almost indecent haste, is not likely to calm an already jittery Bhutto.

Contrary to a widely-held opinion, it is not in India's interest to see a fragmentation of Pakistan. Indian leaders have often reiterated this. But the haste with which recognition was accorded is not consistent with this belief. Apart from giving further cause to those who consider India too close to the USSR, rushing in with recognition has weakened chances of peace on the subcontinent.

HIMMAT

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EAST AFRICA	£ 4.70	84
WEST AFRICA	£ 5.85	105
S. E. ASIA	£ 3.50	63
JAPAN	£ 4.70	84
IRAN	\$ 3.50	63

THE WEEK IN INDIA

NEW DELHI — All Indian Airlines commanders are to undergo a special two-hour pre-flight check to determine whether they should be allowed to take command of their aircraft.

— The pilot of the Indian Airlines Boeing-737, which crashed near Delhi Airport on May 31, has been blamed for the tragedy by the court of inquiry.

— The Union Government approved the building of three oil refineries and five fertiliser projects in the public sector during the Fifth Plan, and also the long-pending expansion plan of the Tata Iron and Steel Company in the private sector.

JAIPUR — The Rajasthan Government has requested the Centre to send three more companies of the Border Security Force to deal with the over 10-day-old violent strike of the state Ministerial employees.

AHMEDABAD — The city and its suburbs were rocked by looting, arson, violence and murder, following political agitations and general public discontent because of rising prices and shortage of foodgrains.

BOMBAY — The Maharashtra Government imposed restrictions on serving certain foodstuffs in all the catering establishments in the city and the state, in order to conserve foodgrains.

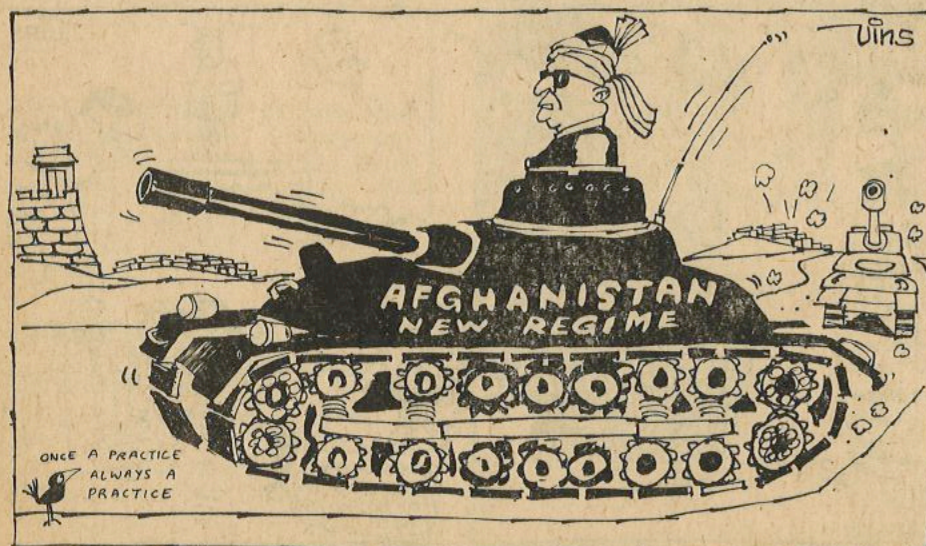
— More than 700 textile mill workers were arrested following the launching of a massive struggle by the leftist trade unions to resist the implementation of the newly introduced seven-day work week.

HYDERABAD — The National Water Grid Cell of the Ganga-Cauveri link project, which will remedy the imbalance between the snow-fed northern and eastern rivers and the rain-fed southern and western rivers in the country by inter-linking the river basins, was formally inaugurated.

HUBLI — The General Council of the Jan Sangh called for demonetisation to unearth "black" money and for an "economics of national consensus" consisting of a dialogue with non-Communist democratic parties.

MADRAS — The Central Government turned down the request of the Tamilnadu Government for financial assistance to offset loss of revenue with the re-introduction of prohibition in the state.

TRIVANDRUM — The Centre has agreed to supply an additional 5000 tonnes of rice and 5000 tonnes of wheat for the rest of July to tide over the food crisis in the state.



"Imagine, our Armed Forces haven't had any practice for the last 50 odd years."

*A dream
today,
a reality
tomorrow*

Today at Mithapur, young India, conscious of the past, urged on by the present, confidently dreams of a glorious tomorrow.

Their immediate dream is of a new complex—massive, self-sustaining, long-range and innovative—harnessing the sea, the sun and ultimately the atom to banish hunger from their land and to generate greater economic self-sufficiency, more and more independence.

There is a beginning but there is no end to the work of bringing purposeful prosperity to the people of India. Harness the sea, the sun, the atom and from Okhamandal—the land of salt—fertility will flow to the entire country.

TATA CHEMICALS LIMITED



Fast trains will unite Europe

From Gordon Wise in London

IN many countries, without their national railways systems, development would have faltered. This is doubtless true of India. But now, few railways operate without a generous government subsidy. The competition from road, and from air, has cut into their commercial viability.

The railways perform a vital service. The Germans and the French are both prepared to spend over £500 million in annual subsidies each to keep their trains going. In Brussels, the EEC Commissioner for Transport, Carlo Scarascia Mugnozza, said in the European Parliament that the EEC is working out an entirely new policy on transport for the nine nations.

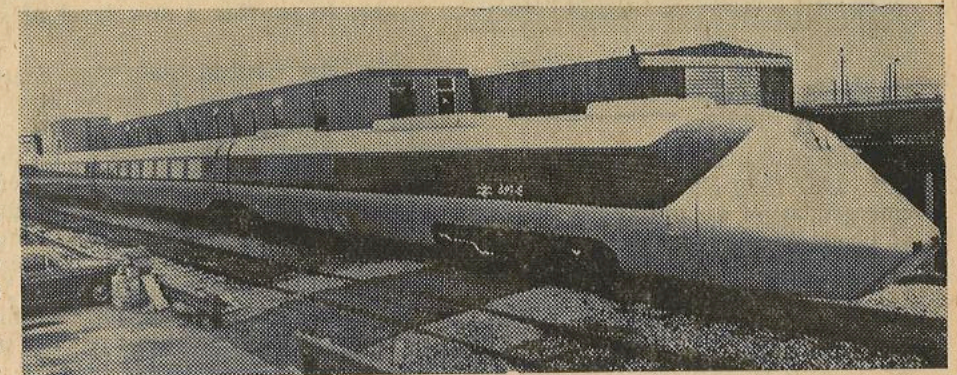
A senior civil servant of the EEC Transport Department said recently, "Transport is not just getting around, it is not just a question of road versus rail or what part the big ports play. It really is about the total environment." By this he meant that you have to include town and country planning and social amenities. You must think of dealing with pollution, and of the motor-car assembly lines.

France and Italy have for a long time regarded the railways as a national service. There has been no expectation that they should pay their way, any more than should street lighting, or a domestic water supply.

With the European countries moving together more closely, it is quite natural that the continental railway executives are studying the British policies and vice versa. The French and Germans are studying the way British Rail have modernised their system and pruned it, towards viability if not actually making it pay. It seems at least less of a loss. And the British Government is now having another look at the old established European view that you should keep on the railways anyway, regardless of the cost, because they are a social service.

Britain has pioneered the Inter-City trains: fast, comfortable and frequent. In several continental countries they are now in operation under exactly the same name, and with the same modernised appearance. Comments on this do not surprise British Rail. A British Rail spokesman says, "We have had our own Common Market for sometime, in the International Union of Railways."

The man at the head of British Rail is Richard Marsh. He was a young Minister in Harold Wilson's Cabinet until he was sacked in 1969. Then, at a salary of £20,000 a year, he accepted the British Rail post, under the Conservatives. Marsh has gone into rail finances thoroughly and is convinced that the Government will have to fork out more money. He has produced his own Marsh Plan. This would mean reducing the labour



ADVANCED BRITISH PASSENGER TRAIN:
in experimental stage, ready for service in the late 1970s.

force of British Rail from its present 230,000 to a slimmer 190,000.

But he wants £1782 million from the Government, to keep the system healthy. He has put up a convincing case. In his support are many people who feel that the railways should carry more and the roadways less. Even the motorways are getting choked up.

In the House of Commons, John Peyton, Minister for Transport Industries, has promised that there will be "no draconian cuts" of the rail system. In the past three years only 135 miles have been closed, compared with 3430 miles under Labour when Lord Beeching was in charge and swung his axe with drastic effect.

But the Transport Minister had cold comfort for those who, while not knowing much about the subject, think that a cure-all for British Rail and for congestion on the roads would mean switching freight traffic to the railways. The Minister graphically illustrated the limited scope for such changes. He said that four-fifths of goods carried on the roads travel for less than 50 miles. An increase of 50 per cent in rail freight would reduce the total road traffic by less than two per cent.

The present railway mileage in

Britain is 11,500 miles. The Minister, with a surge of optimism, said that perhaps they should put down new railway lines to meet new situations, like the proposed Channel tunnel and the new Maplin Airport, which will serve London.

The Channel Tunnel looks like going ahead. A fully documented investment project has emerged, with detailed economic and environmental forecasts. There is a strong case for digging what is popularly called the "Chunnel".

British Rail's plans for the Chunnel have been made public. The Rail

Board plans to run hourly services throughout the day from London to Paris and Brussels, with some of the Brussels' services going on to Cologne and Amsterdam. There will be a full service of overnight sleeping cars to more distant destinations in Spain, the South of France, Italy, Austria and Switzerland. There will be overnight sleepers from British provincial cities such as Manchester, Newcastle and Birmingham, to Paris and Amsterdam.

There will be a new terminal in London with excellent rail connections to the rest of the country, linking up with London roads and underground networks. The Channel Tunnel has been described as "the case for digging a £846 million hole."

In the United States, where the railways are much in decline, somewhat dilapidated, and in dire economic straits, there is a certain envy about the rebirth of British and Continental rail notions. Said an American tourist on a German train coming from Bonn to Brussels recently, "What a simply beautiful way this is to get around. I do wish people back home would learn a lesson from you and restore the old railworks. You've been so wise in maintaining them."



General Gowon

OUT of the swirling chaos of the 1967-1970 civil war Nigeria has emerged again as the leading nation of black Africa.

If a nation's recovery after disaster can ever be attributed to a single individual then in the case of Nigeria that man is General Yakubu Gowon, 39 year-old Head of State.

By virtue of its large population (65 million), the skills of its people and its resources, Nigeria had held the leading position in black Africa until the outbreak of fighting between the Federal Government and the secessionist state of Biafra.

With the outbreak of communal violence and war, the hopes placed in Nigeria as a demonstration of united nationhood above tribal differences, collapsed. But in the short space of three and a half years since the end of the fighting Nigeria has re-established herself in the affairs of Africa.

It is true considerable economic aid has been provided Nigeria (the United States alone contributed \$33 million in 1971) but this alone cannot explain Nigeria's recovery. General Gowon regarded it as his priority task to liquidate the after-effects of the war in the thinking of the people and re-establish the concept of a single nation.

Soon after the war he said, "Nigeria can never be great until we abandon tribalism and selfishness, and learn to appreciate the rights, customs and traditions of others. My word and honour are on the line, and our country's prestige is at stake." His first postwar move was to declare a general amnesty for "all who were misled" into the secessionist adventure.

Brian Lightowler

Nigeria's Gowon and Fiji's Mara in Ottawa —

These men have something to say

As the Prime Ministers of the Commonwealth meet next week in Ottawa they will come under mounting public pressure over affairs in Southern Africa and other racially explosive issues. The Commonwealth leaders will either succumb to the temptation of simply swimming with what appears to be the public tide in affairs or they will give a leadership that magnetises men away from violence to the superior way of unity through a revolution in human nature. HIMMAT believes that some of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers are men who can do this. Among them are Prime Minister Mara of Fiji and General Gowon of Nigeria who, from their own experience of affairs, may be able to provide a new level of statesmanship.

The East Central State (the heartland of what was formerly Biafra) was accepted as a full and equal state of the Nigerian Federation. In the first Cabinet of 11, eight ministers had been on the Biafran side during the war. In the home town of Colonel Ojukwu (secessionist leader) the people presented General Gowon with 12 white doves in recognition of his efforts towards national reconciliation.

But Gowon has a long way to go to achieve a situation in Nigeria where a return to democracy is a practical possibility. Corruption is widespread and, according to the "Neue Zürcher Zeitung" correspondent, has even penetrated into the army which engineered the 1966 coup to eliminate bribery and corruption in the machinery of politics and government. General Gowon is certainly untainted and is extremely strict with himself in everything he does in order to set a new standard. "The demands of statesmanship today," he said, "are such that the lessons of the battlefield and the lessons of the church are both essential."

Nigeria received \$20 million worth of arms from the Soviet Union to fight Biafra, but this has been paid for. The Foreign Minister, Dr Akipo, says that Nigeria's relationship with the USSR is "businesslike" and would stay that way because everything from the Soviet Union is being paid for.

As Africa moves into the centre of the world political stage and tensions on the continent mount, the experience of General Gowon in reuniting Nigeria is of more than national significance. This may become apparent in the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in Ottawa next week and in the months ahead.

Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara

THE Prime Minister of Fiji, Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara KBE, is a six foot six inch tall, athletic and quietly spoken man. He and his wife, Lady Adi Mara, are the parents of eight children.

The multi-racial, multi-lingual, multi-religious nature of Fiji's population was seen at its best when on October 10, 1970, Fiji was granted Dominion status; Christian, Hindu, Muslim and Sikh religious leaders

took part in a service of dedication for the new Dominion. The two major races are Indians (270,000) and Fijians (231,000).

A great deal of credit for the unity that exists in the country is due to the courtesy, deep sincerity and statesmanship of the Prime Minister. He has not only the support of his own people but has won the seemingly unqualified admiration and respect of those of Indian origin.

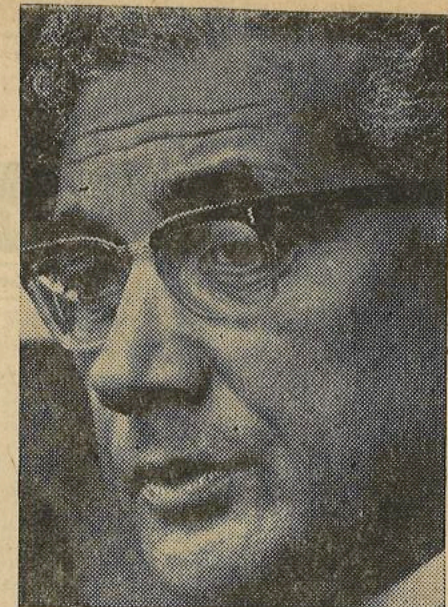
Interviewed by a Fijian newsmagazine, 150 days after independence, the Prime Minister frankly answered questions.

He gave a picture of his life in office. His day begins at 3.30 a.m. when he sets aside the first two hours for the study of papers, which during the previous day seemed to need more thought. From 5.30 to 7.30 he plays golf: after an active life in his youth he feels the need to keep physically fit. Reaching his office at 8.30, after

receiving the first phone calls of the day at home, he receives the various Ministers and secretaries. This is followed by interviews and correspondence until 4.30 p.m. The remaining time, till six o'clock, is given to clearing up odds and ends. When he goes home the Prime Minister usually finds people waiting to see him.

Many people, including the Leader of the Opposition, were concerned that the Prime Minister was overworked. He appreciated their concern but said, "economy — like charity — must begin at home." Not only was he making sure that Ministers did not acquire more staff, if it could possibly be avoided, but also when the Government talked about more productivity it had to show the way.

"Example is the best way of leadership," he said. The greatest challenge of independence, he felt, was to evolve an independent way of think-



SIR KAMISESE MARA

ing — clearly apart from merely carrying on the old colonial pattern in an "independent" way.

Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara visited India's Prime Minister, Mrs Indira

CONTINUED ON PAGE 17



DR NKOMO

A man for all people

One of the great African leaders of our time, Dr William Nkomo from Pretoria, South Africa spoke out and acted fearlessly on the issue of race. He was a founder of the militant African National Congress Youth League. Some months before he died in March 1972 he was elected President of the South African Institute of Race Relations. On his last journey out of his country, which included a visit to Northern Ireland with a Moral Re-Armament force of black and white South Africans, Dr Nkomo made the following speech. It has now been captured for all time in a short documentary film on his life entitled "A Man for all People".

I come from South Africa. It's a country bedevilled by racial divisions.

From early on in life, I committed my life to the battle to break the yoke of foreign oppression. I made it my task to fan the flames of hatred in the hearts of young Africans. I supported the cause of the African National Congress and all the political struggles of my people. But together with many young people, we felt that the older people were going too hat-in-the-hand to the authorities. We wanted a more dynamic and militant organisation to fight for the freedom and independence of the black people in South Africa. So we formed the African National Congress Youth League.

It was as I was fighting in that League that I met Moral Re-Armament. For the first time I met white men and black men who had changed. But what shook me most was to meet rabid Afrikaner Nationalists who had found something bigger to live for and who were prepared to apologise to me and to other African Nationalists for their former attitude of hatred and arrogance. When they spoke like that to me; that moved me. I began to realise that instead of planning the liquida-

tion of people, I could sit with them, and listen to God's guidance, to plan for a new South Africa together with them.

I am no less a revolutionary because I listen to God but I have renounced the path of violence, of hatred. I hate passionately the things that divide men and I'm fighting with greater passion for the things that will unite us above every affiliation, above race, above colour, above creed. I know that the greatest need of the world is not to look at colour but to realise that the biggest thing that man needs is to attend to his character. When we have men of character in the world, then all men will be able to stand shoulder to shoulder together as the sons and daughters of God.

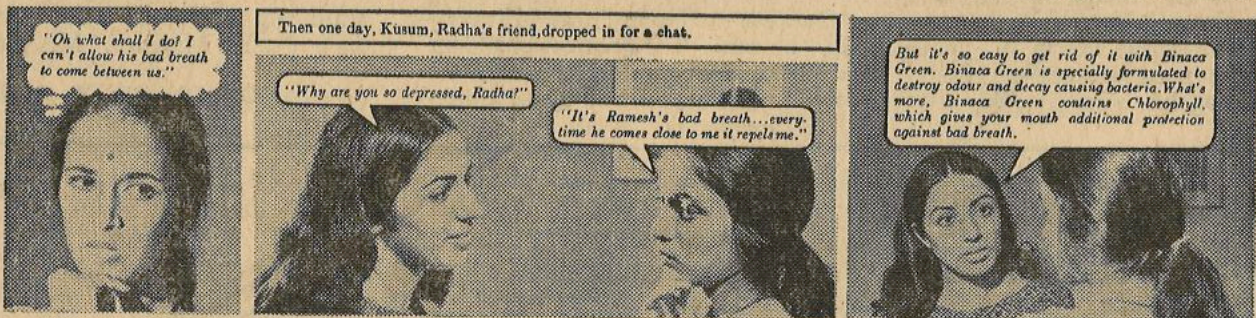
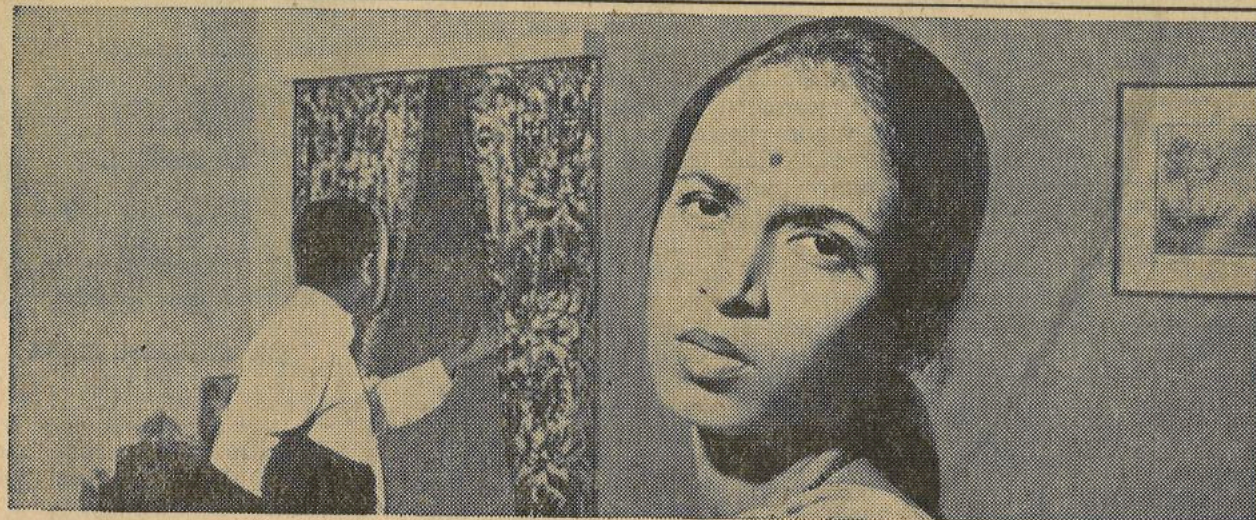
Many people ask which way will Africa go. At this moment I believe Africa is confused. There is a crisis in character — men who were united when they fought for the freedom of their continent and countries have now allowed self-interest and other things to take precedence in their lives. Unless we can get an incorruptible type of leader who will not be bought with money, with position, with success, and the promise of other things that all these things can offer, then Africa will be doomed.

Other ideologies are dividing us. We need the ideology that begins when a man begins to listen to God and to live the absolute moral standards. Then he need no longer have a blue-print because he needs to know nothing more except to be sure that he lives at the Cross and he moves as God guides.

And when the world moves that way, there will be end of anarchy, end of confusion, and of chaos. There will be the rebirth of a new world.

I love him so much. How can I tell him?

Just a month back Radha hated the thought of Ramesh leaving home...even for work. Now she can't bear to be close to him because of his bad breath.



She should know. Binaca Green has brought them so much closer to each other.



Binaca Green contains Chlorophyll, Nature's own deodorant... to keep your breath fresh and sweet all day long.

mcm/ct/13c

Commonwealth Premiers' conference: A Canadian's view

From Louis Fleming in Ottawa

IN Ottawa a specially warm welcome awaits the Prime Minister of Bangladesh and the Prime Minister of the Bahamas whose countries are the newest independent member states within the Commonwealth. Queen Elizabeth as Head of the Commonwealth will be opening the conference. As Canadians we are proud that Canada has been chosen as the venue.

We need the help of other countries in resolving the difficulties among our French- and English-speaking communities. Many are searching for a better way than vio-

lence. There is evidence of some change in the indifference of the English-speaking community which has created reaction among the French-speaking people.

Similarly our Canadian Indian people are challenging the arrogance of the white man who seems always to think he knows best what is right for other people. They are beginning to take their rightful place in the nation's life. One of Canada's most influential chiefs, Chief Gordon Crowchild of the Sarcee Indians, is coming to Ottawa to meet Common-

FIJI'S MARA—from page 15

Gandhi. He has encouraged the establishment of a cultural mission within the Indian High Commission in Suva. Fiji's first Ombudsman is an Indian judge whose parents migrated to the sugarcane fields in 1912. He also appointed an Indian top civil servant as High Commissioner in Canberra.

In a Parliament of 52 seats the Prime Minister's party, the Alliance Party, is a multi-racial combination of organisations, mainly representing the Fijian community. The Opposition, the Federation Party, is representative mainly of the Indian community. Several Indians hold positions in the Cabinet. The Senate of 22 members is comprised of members of all races including Chinese and European.

As Chief Minister just before Independence, Sir Kamisese, in discussing the existing constitution and the future, was quoted in "The New Zealand Company Director" as saying: "We must always bear in mind that we are a multi-racial society. Race in Fiji is a fact of life and we would be foolish to ignore it; but we believe that a multi-racial society can exist and prosper, provided that each of its component parts recognises and respects the others. We are not uttering platitudes when we preach understanding and tolerance."

The Prime Minister, who was educated in Auckland, New Zealand, does not limit his thinking or his responsibility to Fiji. He has taken a leading part in setting up the South Pacific Forum which had its first meeting in Wellington in August 1971. As spokesman for the five

island states, Fiji, Tonga, Western Samoa, the Cook Islands and Nauru, Ratu Mara first put the idea of the conference to Sir Keith Holyoake, the then Prime Minister of New Zealand, who warmly responded. Australia also agreed to take part in this first "seminar in leadership" as Ratu Mara called it. In 1972 the Australian Government hosted the conference in Canberra and Western Samoa were hosts this year.

In December 1972 the Prime Minister sent a personal representative, Mr Josevata Kamikamica, a senior civil servant, to a Moral Re-Armament Conference for the Pacific held in Lae, Papua New Guinea. The conference theme was, "Beyond Hate and Violence to the Unselfish Society". Melanesian, Polynesian, Asian and European delegates from 14 countries attended.

Mr Kamikamica brought personal greetings from Sir Kamisese Mara and said that he was "one leader who holds the highest principles that I am sure MRA hopes to spread." Commenting on the first two years of Fijian nationhood the Prime Minister's representative said, "We are beginning to realise that God is the source of power, the wellspring of our development."

Many issues which tend to divide Commonwealth countries are related to race. The compassion and tolerance, the lively interest in people of all races, the vision and the practical application of these qualities by Sir Kamisese Mara, single him out as a man to help the Commonwealth nations give an example of racial harmony to the whole of mankind.

M. A. Lennon

wealth delegates and to welcome them to Canada.

In the Commonwealth there is a grave disparity in living standards. For example, millions of workers in India receive as little a wage as 25 cents a day compared to the Canadian wage of \$25 a day. This shows a lack of concern. On her recent visit to Canada, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi expressed the gratitude of her people for Canada's help in India's development plans: "It was concrete and imaginative and without expectation of political advantage."

But she rightly challenged us Canadians on whether we were going to join the rich men's club and grab all the available resources. We of the developed nations of the Commonwealth need an enlargement of heart, mind and motive to put our enterprise and experience selflessly at the service of less developed nations.

Britain like Canada, Australia and New Zealand, is one of the "old" countries of the Commonwealth. At this conference she finds herself in a new position: she is attending a Commonwealth Conference for the first time as a member of the European Economic Community. She brings to the conference a vast experience among member nations and has a great deal to offer at this point.

Britain must be complimented on keeping her word to the Ugandan Asians with British passports, when at great inconvenience to herself she warmly received them into Britain last year. By such action she won the respect of other nations and enlisted 28 of them to help her and to receive some of the immigrants. Britain still needs to solve the Rhodesian question and the Irish situation and she may need the help of fellow Commonwealth members.

Nigeria has a valuable contribution to make to the Commonwealth and the world: General Gowon's leadership has resulted in an apparent lack of bitterness between the various states who were so recently in conflict.

The idea of the future is the idea that changes men and their attitudes whatever their faith. Without that ability to change attitudes and nations not much of lasting value is accomplished.

If the Commonwealth Heads of Government come to the conference on the basis of "what we can learn from each other" and stand in reality for the freedom and dignity of the individual and for the end of discrimination of all kinds, then the Commonwealth would set a new pattern for international relations.

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THE tour of England by an Indian Schoolboys team will have a profound influence on our cricket. The 15 who have been chosen for the trip represent the cream of talent in the country. What better training ground could there be for these keen lads than an England tour, universally rated as an education by itself?

This is the third Schoolboys team to leave our shores. They will have to pitch their ambitions high for the team that toured England in 1967 returned with an unbeaten record, while the side that visited Australia the following year lost but one of their 19 matches.

Skipper Bharat Reddy and his team-mates have thus a great reputation to maintain. Their performances will inevitably be compared with the feats of their predecessors. They need not despair. Instead, they can treat the achievements of their predecessors as a source of inspiration and a challenge.

There is every reason to believe that the present lot, too, will perform well. Indeed, one is struck by the general bearing of the boys and their polite, friendly manners. I talked to most of them during their stopover in Bombay and found that the boys were thrilled at the prospect of their first trip abroad and at the same time they realised their responsibilities. Practically everyone was aware that the tour presented them with a unique opportunity to learn and make the topmost grades in cricket. Such a realisation is the best guarantee that the Rs 2 lakhs being spent by the Board of Control for Cricket in India to meet the kit, allowances and plane fare of the players will not be in vain.

The skipper of the team is a pleasant young man who is also an athlete and a swimmer. Bharat Reddy started playing cricket as a sixth standard student and it was under his captaincy that Tamilnadu won the South Zone Inter-School Tournament, for the Ghulam Ahmed trophy, after a lapse of 18 years.

An 18-year-old who stands 5 feet, 10 inches Bharat Reddy is now in his final year in the Christian College High School, Madras. As a member of the Gandhi Nagar Cricket Club, he has had the benefit of playing with and against senior cricketers in the first division league.

Almost all the boys are in the X or XI standards. None of them

fortunately will have to miss a year at school. A few are awaiting results, while the rest have been granted special leave and will not have their annual exams until next summer. The average age is around 17, with Ameet Shroff, born on November 17, 1957, the "baby" of the side. Shroff hails from Rajkot. At 5 feet, 2 inches, he is also the shortest. Not surprisingly, he is a wicket-keeper.

Easily the "outstanding" figure of the team is Kajal Das. He is a 6 foot 4 inch giant who tilts the scales at 80 kgs. Predictably, he is a pace bowler. One of such dimensions has not been seen on our cricket fields

SPORT

for a long time. If physique alone can guarantee the speed of a bowler, this XI standard student from BPM School, Jamshedpur, should be the answer to India's prayers for a genuine opening bowler. Das is just two months older than Shroff.

Among the 15 is an Amarnath, a familiar name in the cricket world. Lala Amarnath has the distinction of registering the first century by an Indian in Tests. Though he has now turned a commentator and writer after a long, brilliant and at times controversial career as a player and administrator, Lala has now achieved another distinction. His sons Surinder and Mohinder toured with the Schoolboys team to England and Mohinder also made the trip to Australia. Now his youngest son, 17 year-old Rajinder, is a member of the present team and is an all-rounder.

The team has also a genuine leg-spinner, a rare breed these days. He is Syed Imtiaz Ahmed from Bangalore. He was voted the outstanding schoolboy cricketer of 1973 for his performances in the Cooch-Behar All-India tournament.

The manager of the team is Vijay Manjrekar, one of the finest batsmen India has produced. Manjrekar feels there is a lot of talent among the boys. He should know. And whether all this talent is reflected in the results of the tour or not, there can be no denying that the schoolboys will gain tremendously from their experiences in England.

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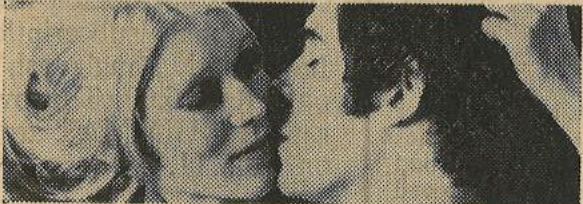
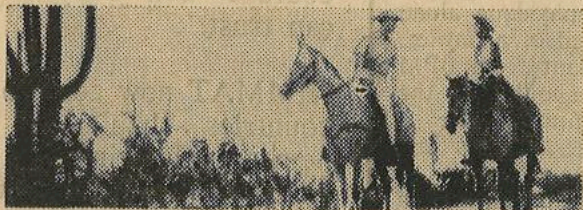
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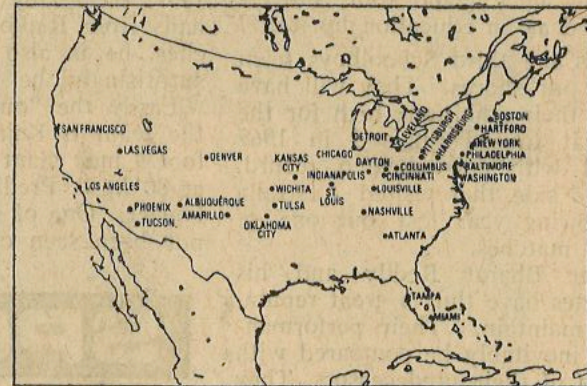
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Viewpoint

Filmstars don't make the grade

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As a media of communications, films stand supreme in a country with 70 per cent illiteracy like India. Matinee idols (heroes and heroines) have made for themselves a niche in the hearts of the millions. Our countrymen are yet to enjoy economic freedom. Their problem is not who wins in the elections or who will be the leader, but who will deliver the goods.

Thus it is that films and politics get mixed up and appeal to the largest number. Balraj Sahni was a popular star and also a politician with influence. In the south, M. G. Ramachandran has been influencing the people as a star and a politician. The Dindigul by-election to the prestigious Lok Sabha seat has proved that MGR can influence more voters than the purely political leader with lofty ideals. Even in the USA a film magnate became Governor of a state and aspired for the presidential ticket! Many Hollywood stars aligned themselves with Communist ideology and had to pay a heavy price by not being permitted to return to the United States.

All this however, cannot prove that a successful politician has first got to be a film star. That will be a sweeping generalisation. It will be a sad day for our people when our legislatures are packed with filmstars. While here and there a star or two may sway polling trends, the argument

Filmstars make the best politicians

that filmstars are competent politicians to run the affairs of a party and when elected to power could man the state's affairs would be stretching the analogy too far.

Indian politics are in a very nebulous state at the moment. Many forces are at work aligning here with one party, and there with another. Employing the stage and screen for political ends as a subtle propaganda is nothing new. Politicians employ every contrivance to come to power and films are but one such means.

The ingredients that go in to making a good politician are quite different from those required for success on the screen. In the make-believe world of films, everything and anything may be made acceptable whereas in the real world of politics, a pragmatic, realistic approach to problems, quick and sound judgment, an uncanny way of dealing with crises as they come along, unswerving faith in one's principles and the courage of one's convictions are needed. One wonders whether there are any filmstars who can fill such a tall bill! A durable filmstar, reigning supreme for a quarter century, may trip at the first turn in politics. The path of a politician never runs smooth!

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FILMSTARS know the art of acting, at least most do. Even if they don't, it does not matter. Most of our films are patriotic and they ought to find it easy enough to enact scenes from them. Nobody will

know the difference. All the gesticulations, the facial contortions, the "winning" gestures, the "desi" outlook are already ingrained in them. Acting is a good base for a political career. Frustrated film actors are best.

One thing weighs most heavily in their favour — their looks. This is what made them stars in the first place. To a people tired of baggily paunched (they wear dhosis to minimise the expense), bald-pated (Nehru caps to hide that) politicians, filmstars offer a refreshing change. Their personalities, their fresh outlook is what endears them to the people.

Moreover, they manage to get into the newspapers effortlessly. What better forum is there than the press to air them to the public? Filmstars are associated with charity. They try their utmost not to leave the people in the dark about this fact. Naturally, goodwill having been created in the minds of the people, they don't see why they should not govern as well!

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THIS INDIA

THE NILGIRI TODAS

The tribal folk of the Nilgiris are a colourful lot. The most prominent of them are the Todas. Chiselled, classic features distinguish them. They are seen draped in red, white and black shawls woven by themselves. The women tattoo designs on their feet. The feet are what a man looks at before deciding to marry a woman.

The Todas are a diminishing race. There are about 1000 of them left, residing in 66 villages of the Nilgiris. Twenty-five per cent of them are now Christians.

Their origins are shrouded in mystery. The earliest record is of 1117 AD when the rulers of Mysore fought the Todas. In 1602, Portuguese priests in Calicut made efforts to contact them. Because of their Biblical appearance, the priests thought the Todas might be followers of St Thomas but on meeting them the priests were disappointed. They found nothing Christian about their customs of six brothers marrying the same wife.

Nothing more is recorded about these tribals till the British came to the Nilgiris in search of a holiday resort for their ailing soldiers. The

story goes that the collector of Coimbatore went to a Toda Chief and asked for a sheepskin space of land to build a house. The Toda was flattered. "Why one sheepskin space, take two," he said. The Collector was clever. He cut the sheepskins threadbare and spread the cuttings all over Ooty. So Ootacamund became his possession. Subsequently the Todas are said to have been pushed further away.

Some believe that the Todas are the descendants of the Greeks. Prince Peter came to India on and off from 1937-49 to discover whether the Todas were the followers of Alexander the Great. But no weapons of war or even hunting weapons were found on them. Because of their Roman noses, some say they could be one of the lost tribes of Israel. Many claim that they are the Mahabharata Hindus since Toda ladies leave their hair open.

If a Toda is told that he is an outsider, he feels insulted. He considers himself the King of the Nilgiris. The Todas are considered the landlords who looked after cattle. Another tribal group, the Badegas who came from the north and were Hindus, sought permission from the Todas to cultivate their land. In return they gave the Todas one-tenth of the produce.

The Todas themselves believe that they came to earth hanging on the tail of the last buffalo out of a herd

of 1600. That is why the buffalo has an important place in their life.

The dowry is given in buffaloes or buffalo products. Inside the Toda temple a vessel of milk is kept. Butter is churned there and lamps lit with it. The priest sleeps, cooks, eats and lives there. All men take turns to be priests. The Todas believe that the way to God is through sacred milk or ghee.

During a funeral, the whole life of the dead man is enacted. The number of buffaloes killed is directly proportional to the status of the man. The Government is trying to persuade the Todas that the killing of buffaloes is a waste. Though some Todas realise this, their whole life revolves around the animal.

Education is not yet popular with the Todas. So far only one boy has passed SSLC. Another point of clash with the Government is over land. The Todas want to retain the land for themselves.

One of their major problems now is alcohol. They try to drown their frustration. As a result they are dying early. There was a time when it was not uncommon for a Toda to live upto the age of 100.

Keerja Choudhury

Letters

VIEWING THE COMMONWEALTH

To my mind the value of the Commonwealth lies in the fact that it is a voluntary association of nations in a divided world which can potentially bridge some of those divisions: racial, rich-poor, east-west, capitalist-socialist, etc. While the nations of the Commonwealth share in part a common heritage from the colonial

past — the association today is or should be one of equals, without the taint of colonialism or imperialism. The common heritage is a plus as it provides the basis of association.

At a time when the moral authority of America as the bulwark and symbol of democracy has been undermined by various things — the continuing race problem, Vietnam, support of Pakistan and other dictatorships, Watergate — the Commonwealth has an important part to play in filling the vacuum. It can demonstrate to the world that free men — under God — can create a just society and a prosperous one.

MRS R. RUFFIN, Ottawa

SOUTHERN AFRICA — from page 7

Africa after a prolonged visit to the Bushmen in the interior of the continent. He writes: "It was extraordinary how most people took for granted the terrible tensions in their lives and the violence gathering in and about them...I felt safer alone with my African bush, or with the Bushmen in the heart of the desert, than I did by day in the main streets of the greatest city in South Africa. Nor did the average person appear conscious of the damage inflicted by the national attitude to black and coloured — how it must shatter his own honour and integrity as an individual human being. They behaved as if there were no risks out of the ordinary and they could keep up their negative attitude indefinitely..."

But van der Post also indicated a way out of the dilemma: "Recognition of what it lacks is one of the most dynamic forces in the human

spirit. Realisation of our greater selves comes first through the recognition of what we are not...The point has long been passed where the answer could be found collectively. Today there is no safety and no answer in numbers, only a deadly proliferation of the same peril. The answer must be sought first by the individual alone, as it were in the desert of each of us. We have to accept this sense of something missing, however improbable or insignificant it may seem, as our guide towards distant life-giving waters."

Whoever wants to really understand what kind of forces are moving in Southern Africa today, cannot do better than to read some of the latest books of that truly prophetic writer whose understanding seems to have come out of the depth of his own human heart.



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PROMISE OF PLENTY WITH

This was a Life

**'SWADESHABHIMANI' K.
RAMAKRISHNA PILLAI
1878-1916**

"SORROWS are not always punishments from God, instead they are examinations in life for attaining self-purification and salvation." This was the approach to life of "Swadeshabhimani" K. Ramakrishna Pillai, one of the earliest journalists in the history of Kerala.

Ramakrishna Pillai was born in a village in South Kerala in 1878. He plunged into journalism, abandoning his college education, in spite of stiff opposition from family and friends.

Pillai's life as an active journalist lasted merely a decade, from 1900 to 1910. Yet within this short period, he set up the highest standards of journalistic ethics. He was not one of those who could be won over by position or money. A friend of his once wrote to him: "Travancore hasn't progressed sufficiently to understand or emulate the ideals of your mission. You should have been born two centuries later."

"Swadeshabhimani", a political weekly which Pillai edited, was severe in exposing the corruption and maladministration in the Travancore Government. Uncompromising against social injustices, he scoffed at those leaders of the Nair community who made speeches supporting inter-caste marriages, but dared not do anything themselves. His writings awakened the masses in Travancore to the socio-political situation.

Bewildered at Pillai's popularity as the Editor of the "Swadeshabhimani" weekly, the Travancore Government seized it and expelled him in 1910 for "anti-Government propaganda". After expulsion from Travancore, he preferred to remain as a freelancer and turned to writing books. A striking feature of Pillai's personality was his patience. He faced the trials of life with a steady faith in God.

Pillai was a contributor to a number of journals. Because of financial difficulties, he had to do jobs like type-setting. By working as many as 20 hours a day, he managed to study for a BA and LL.B. He believed that if a paper was not brought out in time, people's faith in it would be lost. It was such hectic work that it ultimately shattered his health. He died of tuberculosis in 1916.

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This strange animal

by Rajmohan Gandhi

BURIED many times before its death, the Commonwealth has had a habit of clawing its way back to the surface.

The animal refuses to become extinct. Any day now it will appear in a picturesque incarnation in Ottawa. Accustomed as the city is to the regalia of the American Indians, the sparkle of representatives of the West Indies and of the diplomatic corps, Ottawa may nonetheless be surprised by the splash of colour, costumes and customs the Commonwealth conference will bring.

Sheikh Mujib, unchallenged democratic leader of his country, will represent a great new nation. Ratu Sir Kamisese Mara of Fiji will bring a combination of racial wisdom, aristocratic grace and the gaiety of the Pacific peoples. Fresh from his recent success in Britain, Gowon, Nigeria's youthful general-ruler, who has experienced greater shocks and swings of fortune than most men twice his age, will with dignity speak on behalf of Africa's most populous nation.

Queen Elizabeth will play her part; for the first time she will be at a Commonwealth summit outside Britain. As the host Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau will, physically and psychologically, be stretched to the utmost. Fellow Canadian Arnold Smith, Secretary General of the Commonwealth, will fortunately be there to assist.

Unlike most nations India will not be represented by either the head of state or the head of government. But in Swaran Singh, which translated means "golden lion", India has a spokesman of vast experience and sober shrewdness.

This will be Australian Premier Gough Whitlam's first Commonwealth conference.

Why has the Commonwealth survived when other groupings have not? For years it has, by some, been called anachronistic. But displaying attitudes which are the exact opposite of the dinosaurs, the Commonwealth has not only survived but acquired greater relevance. Premier Jawaharlal Nehru

was among the first to see its flexible character and its potential for good in world affairs. His 14 years in British prisons did not come in the way of his assessing the worth of an association of nations in which Britain had an integral role. He saw that a Commonwealth that did not infringe canons of sovereignty and equality was both possible and useful.

If the Commonwealth is an animal that will not allow itself easily to be killed, it is also a peculiar, not easily definable animal.

It is not a regional grouping; it connects lands enormously distant from one another. It is not a religious or racial fellowship; it is not a collection of nations with a standard political or social philosophy; it seeks neither to impose a particular political view nor to defend itself jointly from the influences of any such view.

Why then do the leaders of its member nations meet periodically? What are the threads that connect the nations? That all members were once members of the British Empire may technically be true; it is not a thread that today keeps the Commonwealth intact.

Will any good come out of the Ottawa confabulations? It might. The fact that responsible leaders of nations can spend some days together, clarifying their stands and understanding the stands of others, their minds jointly roving the world, can itself prove beneficial.

It is said that some of the bitterness marking previous Commonwealth get-togethers is absent this time; that the Canadian authorities and the Commonwealth Secretariat have done a first rate organising and preparatory job; and that this time leaders of delegations would have more informal meetings and make fewer set speeches, some of which are not unnaturally meant for domestic consumption.

There will doubtless be profound differences. Britain's entry into Europe, its repercussions on the economies of Commonwealth nations, the flow of immigrants,

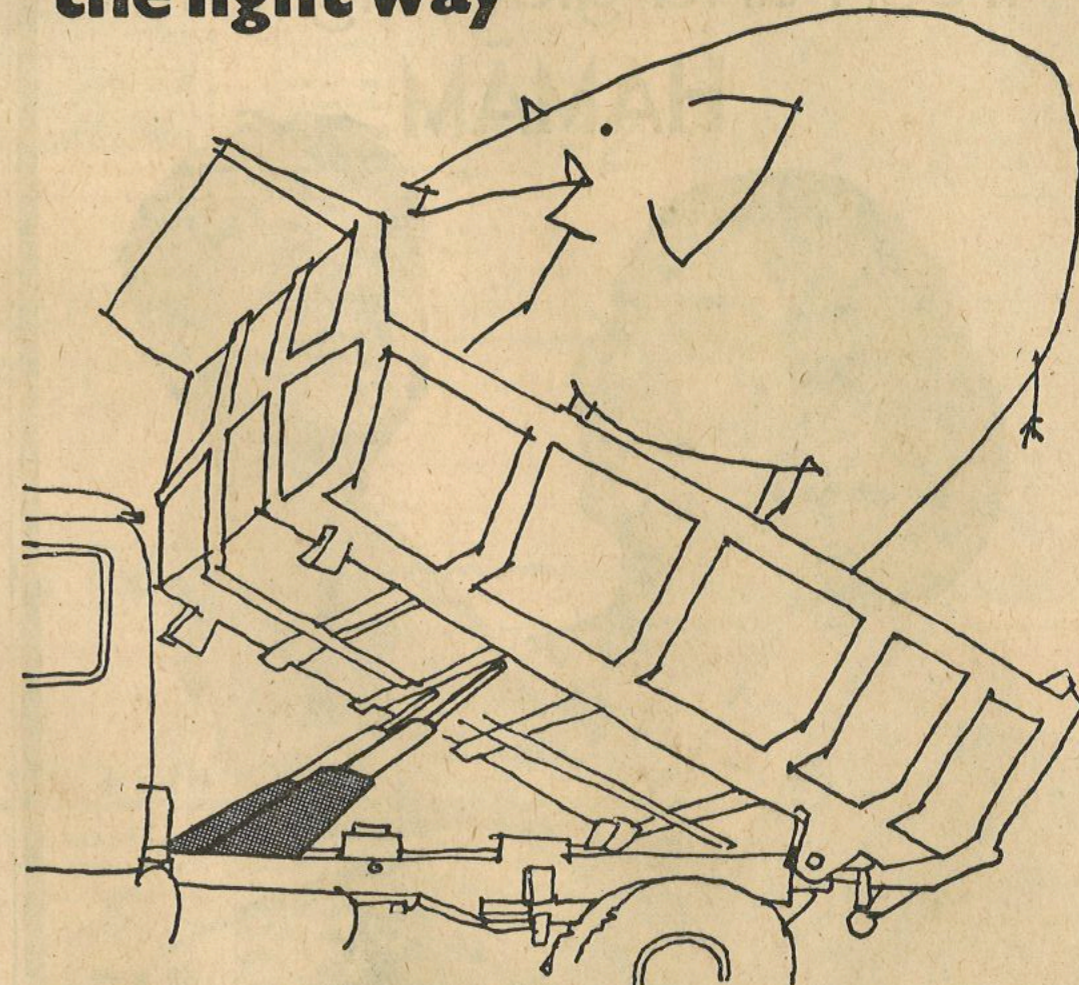
often in one direction, from some Commonwealth nations to others and the policies of governments in Southern Africa are only some of the issues that could arouse controversy and passions.

Will the Commonwealth delegates try this time to make personal and public references to where others have been right and wise, rather than to where they have been wrong and uncharitable? The sins of other nations and governments are often aired; it is only seldom that they need conspicuous underlining. The sins of one's own nation cannot and should not be spoken of in any casual or unthinking manner. But are there great risks in honestly and honourably complimenting other nations and other governments? Let others speak of Indian achievements, but have not the British Government and people been understanding on the question of the African Asians? Premier Heath's handling of the financial and personal misdemeanours of some of his colleagues has also been praiseworthy, but this of course is thinnish ice and one cannot skate with abandon on it. One is not advocating the conversion of the Commonwealth into a mutual admiration society, though the danger is not immediate. One is thinking of the fresh spirit that can be injected by an honest appreciation of something done well or courageously by another country.

Secondly, will the leaders that gather think of giving some kind of steer to the general public everywhere on the great world issues of the day? The world is far, said Mrs Gandhi in Canada recently, from true wisdom. Will the Ottawa discussions show a way of reducing the distance?

Putting it simply, the Commonwealth has to discover and strengthen its moral basis. And while attempting to do so it has to depart from the overused path of blame and bitterness. Perhaps it will, and perhaps this strange, hard to define, reluctant to die animal will turn out to be a healthy, vigorous, helpful thing in the world.

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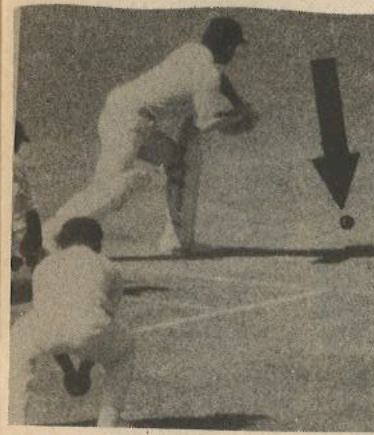
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Competition No. 343



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 **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 AUGUST 9

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 _____

I agree to the rules of the competition as outlined above

PLEASE CUT HERE

THE HINDU

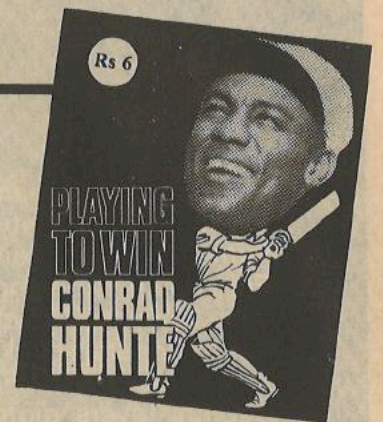
PLAYING TO WIN: By Conrad Hunte, Himmat Publications Trust, Bombay 34, Rs. 6.

Deputy to Frank Worrell, captain of the West Indies cricket team which played in England in 1963, Conrad Hunte, a star batsman, was passed over by the West Indies Cricket Board for the next series against Australia in 1965. Garfield Sobers was appointed new captain. "I was not angry, just stunned," tells Hunte of his reaction to the choice. "It was sometime afterwards that the full weight of the injustice

I felt the Board had done me hit me. I wanted to quit West Indies cricket." Probably Hunte would have taken the step if he had not by then got deeply involved in the Moral Rearmament movement, to which he was introduced during one of his world tours. Hunte sought the guidance of God, and was told to stay on and serve the West Indies cricket team as number two and to apologise to Sobers for "your bitterness against him because he got the captaincy." After some deliberation, Hunte did as he was told and fulfilled his duty to West Indies cricket, being the happier for it.

"Playing to win," is a crisp autobiography of the West Indies star batsman, a strong-headed boy who rose to the top the hard way, was chastened both in his private and public life by his adherence to the principles of MRA, and, after retirement has been spending his time in finding a peaceful solution to the problems of immigrants in Britain. Hunte had toured India both as a member of the 1967 West Indies team and as one of Raj Mohan Gandhi's MRA troupe. The part played by him in persuading his team to continue play in the second test at Calcutta after the New Year day riots is revealing. A very readable book of 160 pages with 16 photographs.

P. N. Sundaresan



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CONRAD HUNTE'S exciting book on cricket and life

'Hunte's life is an example he how he played to win'
K. N. PRABHU
THE TIMES OF INDIA



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