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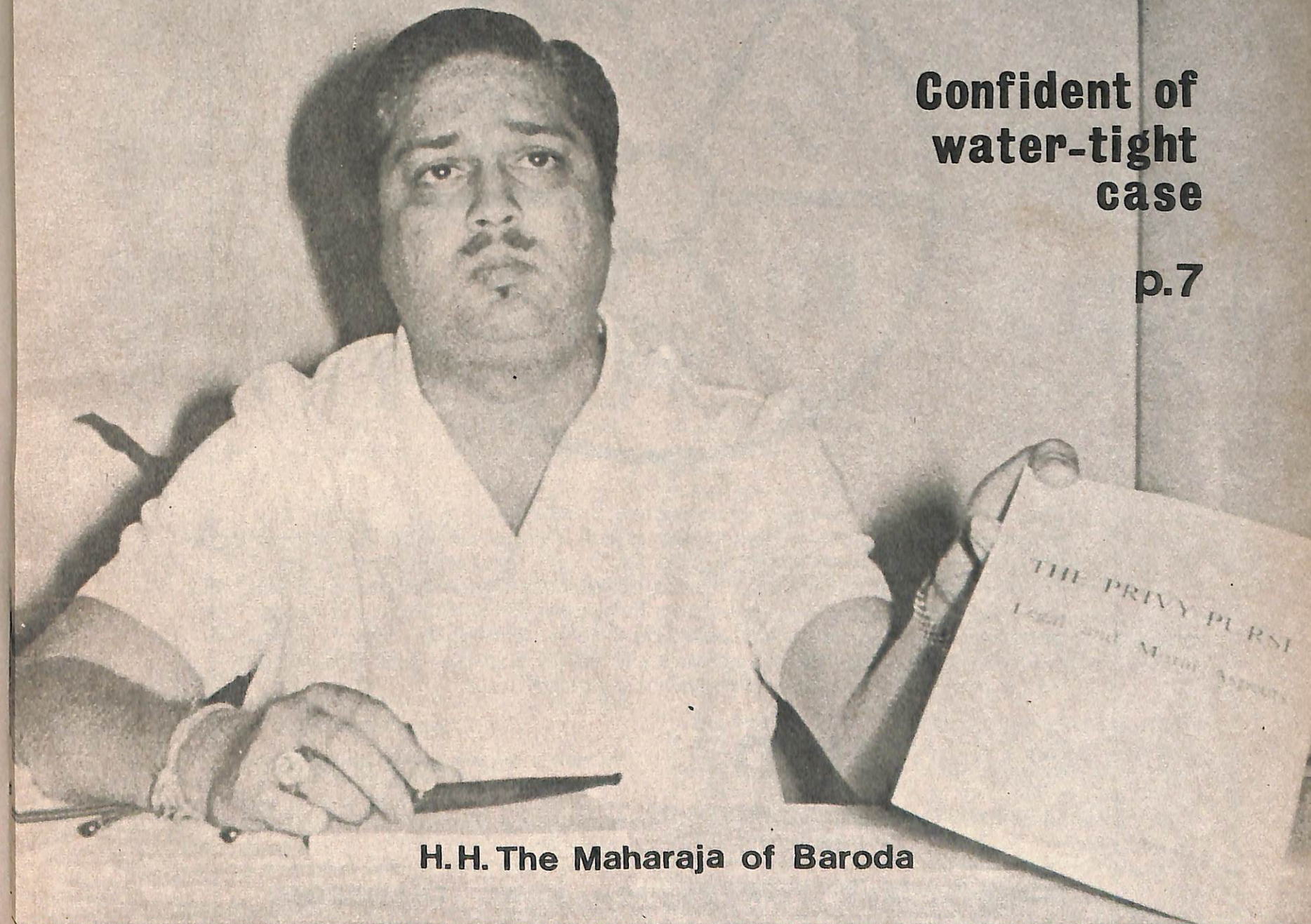
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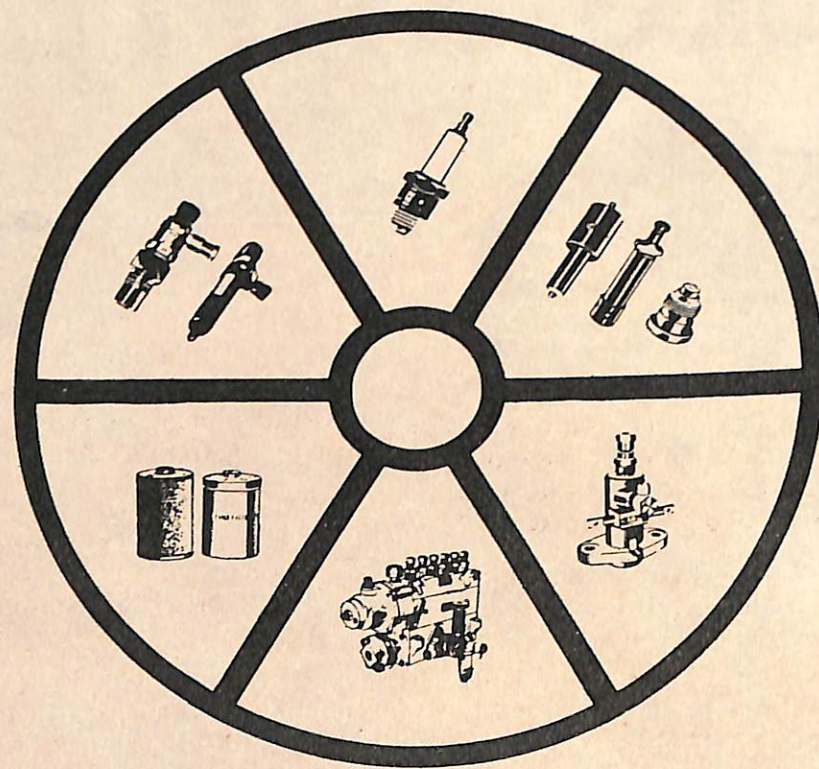


H.H. The Maharaja of Baroda

**Rajmohan
Gandhi**

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WEEKLY

BOMBAY FRIDAY NOVEMBER 17, 1967

Best tribute

WHEN PARLIAMENT'S Winter Session opened on Monday, leaders of political parties vied with each other in paying tribute to Dr Ram Manohar Lohia, stormy Socialist leader, who died last month. But none of them committed himself to the task so close to Dr Lohia's heart.

In a moving article before he died, Dr Lohia wrote, after 30 years in politics: "I am restless about the temper of our people. We just don't know how to move large masses of our people into action...to make our people work whether for bread or revolution."

"My problem," he said, "is how to generate politics from below...how to get together 100,000 activists of all parties or no party to change the politics of the country with persistent day to day work."

With his restlessness Dr Lohia had a refreshing candour. He didn't claim to have all the answers but he knew the search had to be on, that the will of the nation had to be shifted, and that slogans alone couldn't do it. It needs fresh thinking and hard work. Those who now pay him fatuous tributes may well emulate his honesty.

The bigger menace?

IN THE LAST elections the electorate expressed their lack of confidence in the Congress Party. At the same time they did not show any particular preference for another political party. The founders of the Bharatiya Kranti Dal (Indian Revolutionary Party) hope that they will be able to step into the void and "fulfil the people's aspirations".

More than 1000 delegates, mostly former Congressmen, attended the Indore inauguration. The conference started with a lengthy wrangle on what the Party should be named. At least that wrangle was in the open. But the real and crucial difference within the Party was never fully exposed to the public.

A committee of five was appointed to deal with the dispute between two factions of delegates from West Bengal. Some support the present Chief Minister, Mr Ajoy Mukherjee, and the others Dr P. C. Ghosh. The leader of the latter faction is Prof. Humayun Kabir. Kabir launched a frontal attack on the Left Communists with whom the Ajoy Mukherjee faction of his Party is linked in West Bengal. He

said that these Communists were advocating violence and anarchy and the Party should have no truck with them. The Chairman, Chief Minister M. P. Sinha of Bihar, felt however that the main opponent of the BKD was the Congress Party.

On the final day of the Conference, Professor Kabir and Mr Ajoy Mukherjee had a dramatic handshake, which does not mean that the basic differences have been settled.

The BKD will have to decide who is the bigger menace—Congress or the Communists. It will not be possible to sweep this issue under the carpet for long. Ideological clarity is essential if there is to be unity within the Party.

A peerless house?

MEMBERSHIP virtually disqualifies one for prime ministership, but it guarantees good credit at your tailor. Those outside would give their inheritance to get in, while few who are in bother to attend, especially when the grouse are on the wing. It is the world's most remarkable institution: the British House of Lords.

Walter Bagehot wrote, "The cure for admiring the House of Lords is to go and look at it." Unkind or not, the centuries-old House of Peers is threatened once more with modification.

The Labour Government's policy speech, which the Queen was obliged to read to a joint session of both Lords and Commons, warned of legislation to "reduce the powers of the House of Lords and eliminate its present hereditary basis". Sixty years ago a radical young Liberal Minister thundered, "We shall wrest from the hands of privilege and wealth the evil, ugly and sinister weapons of the Peers' veto." His name was Winston Churchill and half a century later he, himself, declined an offer of membership in it.

Though over a thousand peers and peeresses are entitled to sit in the House rarely do a third ever turn up. If fact there would not be enough seats if they did.

The story is told of the aged peer who fell asleep in the House and dreamed he was making a speech. Suddenly he awoke, and found that he was. Half the jokes about the House of Lords are not fair. While no doubt the voting does sometimes depend upon which peers happen to drop in at Westminster, up on a visit from their rural fastness, they serve a long-established purpose of critical and sober debate unharmed by Party pressures as in the House of Commons.

When all the schemes for reform are aired, many feel that once tampered with, the institution's practical significance may suffer. As *The Economist* wrote, "But with all such quaint British customs, the old attitude is the best: if they do no harm, don't bother."

Briefly speaking...

Enough on their plates

REPORTS of Unidentified Flying Objects (UFO) are headline news again. So far in 1967 there have been 16,350 "sightings" reported in the United States alone. Even a large part of Britain is saucer-eyed, said the *Daily Express*, referring to 650 sightings reported recently, mainly from the south of England. Scientists at the Royal Observatory are unruffled by reports. One of them said, "There are scores of possible explanations, meteorites, satellites, weather balloons, car lights reflected in the sky, aircraft or helicopter lights." The scientist pointed out, however, that "there have been relatively few sightings in Scotland—largely because of the Scottish tendency to rationalise".

The *Daily Express* published a guide of "dos" and "don'ts" to UFO spotters. They urged spotters to write a letter to the Royal Observatory giving their observations. Above all, spotters should not telephonel "When the talk is of flying saucers," concluded the *Express*, "the authorities have enough on their plates."

McNamara's other war

US DEFENCE SECRETARY Robert McNamara made a spirited attack last week on discrimination, especially against loyal Negro servicemen. "I do not propose to let our Negro servicemen and their families continue to suffer the injustices and indignities they have suffered in the past," Mr McNamara said there was no segregation in the foxholes of Vietnam and the Defence Department would not tolerate segregation in off-base housing. "Where we must use stiff sanctions, we will," he said.

The Defence Secretary deserves solid support, though he may find that sanctions, however stiff, don't alone change the angular human nature which lies behind the problem he faces.

Less talk, more action

IN AN OPEN LETTER to leaders of the Bharatiya Kranti Dal, Mr K. H. Gandhi, Managing Trustee of the Lok Seva Trust, accuses them of using the name of Mahatma Gandhi without personally living out his principles. "People know you are all politicians," he says. "You are all ex-Congressmen; you have all lost the political game within that organisation."

"The Father of the Nation talked of *shanti* (peace) and achieved *kranti* (revolution). You have begun to talk of *kranti* and have yet to show how you achieve *shanti*."

Let's have more!

CONGRATULATIONS to Bombay Telephones on the installation of two new exchanges last Saturday involving a switch-over of 20,000 new lines, the

A great many people think that they are thinking when they are merely rearranging their prejudices.

WILLIAM JAMES, 1842-1910

largest ever attempted in India. Perhaps, at last, we shall see realised General Manager Muthanna's oft-repeated promises of improved service to subscribers. The Deputy Managing Director of the Bell Telephone Company in Antwerp, Mr E. A. Van Dyck, paid tribute at the inauguration ceremony to the fact that the entire installation of the latest and most sophisticated Pentaconta Crossbar exchanges supplied by his company had been undertaken by local technicians. A further 10,000 lines are due for switch-over in three months' time when Bombay and other major cities will be connected by automatic subscriber trunk dialling for the first time.

Once again, Indian technicians prove they can do the job. What we need is more of them doing more of it faster.

Watch out, London!

BRITISH READERS may be even more startled than Indians to learn that Mrs Gandhi's selection for the post of High Commissioner in London is a longstanding antagonist of Britain. As Mr Masani, MP, points out in his letter this week (see page 21) Mr S. S. Dhawan has even put his antagonisms into cold print, seeing no future for friendly relations between British and India. He also appears to regard Britain as a "treacherous" power.

It is all the more odd, therefore, that *The Times* of London gives Mr Dhawan such a welcome. In "The Times Diary" of November 2, PHS writes that he is "eminently suited to fill the post". The criteria PHS observes may be judged by the following remarks: "Unlike his predecessor Dr Mehta, who was a vegetarian and teetotaler, Mr Dhawan has very few reservations about food and drink."

Mr Dhawan may be able to hold his drink but the Indian public, as no doubt the British public, will expect a better performance than that.

Birbal



from the Capital

Who financed this jamboree?

by **ANTENNA**

NEW DELHI There's no better tonic for an aged politician on the way to oblivion than a little limelight. Mr Krishna Menon had his quota of it when he played the presiding deity over the four-day deliberations of "delegates" representing some 50 nations—against 70 originally expected—at the International Conference in Support of the Arab Peoples.

Of course, not everybody in the Capital's population of more than 2 million was following the proceedings of the conference with exactly breathless interest. There were, unfortunately, competing attractions, among them the 10th Annual All-India Conference of Cost Accountants on the same premises, the Fourth National Seminar on Rheumatic Diseases, the All-India Boy Scouts Association Seminar on the (non-existent) Five-Year Plan, a seminar on PL-480, the Radio Sangeet Sammelan and the Bal Mela.

With all these counter-attractions, it was not therefore surprising that with the exception of the delegates and special invitees and a handful of newsmen there was scarcely anybody else present when the momentous conference opened at the Mavlankar Auditorium.

Of the 300-odd delegates and observers about half were Indians, and the great majority of the total number present were either Communists of the Moscow persuasion or fellow-travellers and sympathisers of the same brand. In true style they launched a tirade against "Western imperialism".

The "progressive" press of Delhi singled out Dr Herbert Apthekar, the "representative" of the United States, for special treatment. This was done not merely because he was from the heartland of imperialism and neo-colonialism but because he was apparently the only member of American Institute of Marxist Studies.

The doctor, one gathers, is one of the leading lights of the Peace Movement in the US and director of the the conference of Hebrew origin.

After the first day's speechifying was over, many delegates were left wondering how to spend the next

three days of the conference. Some went to Agra to view the Taj Mahal, and others went to Chandni Chowk in Old Delhi to buy sarees after discreet inquiries about the black rate for dollars and sterling.

Who footed the bill for this jamboree? Was it a big power which makes no secret of its manipulations in the Arab world?

WHY DID Prime Minister Indira Gandhi make a special trip to Moscow to be present at the celebration of the 50th anniversary of the Octo-

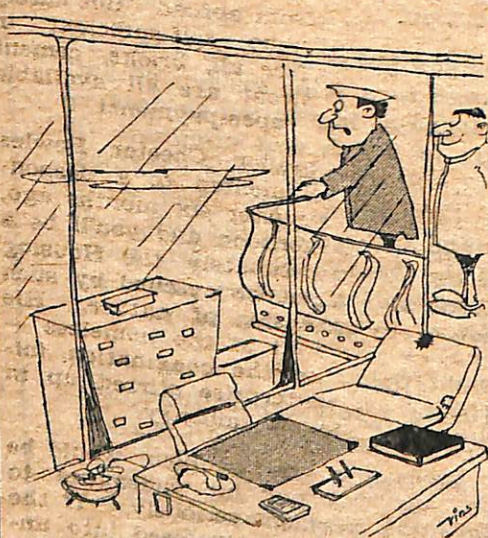
ber Revolution barely a month after she had visited the Soviet capital?

This is the question some Opposition Members of Parliament—not Communists—will probably ask at the current session of this body. They will want to know why Mrs Gandhi, the head of a non-Communist Government, was given a place among Communist leaders on Lenin's mausoleum to view the military parade connected with the celebrations.

There are two sides to this matter, some veteran newsmen here say. The Russian leaders gave Mrs Gandhi special treatment because they wanted to show the other Asian and African nations in what high regard they held India compared with China.

continued on next page

CHALTA HAI...



"So this is the high office I have been promoted to!"

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On your toes

THE OTHER EMERGENCY

IF WE GO ON BUILDING houses at the same rate as during the past 15 years we would wipe out today's backlog only after 148 years. And that is not allowing for the deterioration and destruction of houses nor for the increased demand during that century and a half.

The shocking fact is that immediately we need 74 million homes (11.4 million in urban areas and 62.7 million in rural areas). At a very modest estimate (based on only Rs 10,000 for urban dwellings and Rs 3000 for rural dwellings) Union Housing Minister Jagannath Rao says that Rs 30,000 crores will be needed to build them. And the Government just does not have that sort of money.

One can forgive the lack of funds but not the callous indifference of an administration which, after 20 years in office, is actually going backwards in meeting the demand for homes.

During the Congress Government's period of office we have failed to feed ourselves. It is widely accepted that until radical new policies of agriculture are applied and are given time to produce results we shall have to

import food from abroad. But surely we can become self-sufficient in housing. After all, bricks, cement timber and sweat are all available here, and on rupee-payment!

US Ambassador Chester Bowles reportedly commented to a despondent Food Minister six months ago, "One good monsoon and you'll be a hero." Unfortunately the Housing Minister cannot be rescued by such effortless provision of nature. His fate — and that of the homeless — will depend on the imagination, initiative and enterprise stirred up in his sleepy-hollow ministry.

Perhaps a starting point would be for Mr Rao and his colleagues to take the problem seriously. If the nation could be galvanised into unprecedented emergency action earlier this year by the prospect of widespread famine, would it not be possible to plan and act just as urgently to overtake the housing shortage?

The Government knew that it would have a violent revolution on its hands if it did not produce food for the hungry queues. Surely they won't wait until the crisis reaches that pitch before building houses faster.

Freebooter

VERDICT!

This week HIMMAT...

STANDS a moment in silent memory at the formal burial of the Five-Year Plan and **WONDERS** why it takes so long to bury the dead.

MEASURES the gap between the provisions of the BKD leaders for it to be a Gandhian Party and the man-handling by its delegates of a lone member who dared to propose an alternative name for the Chairmanship of the party.

BEMOANS that India by its recent resolution and activities on West Asia in the Security Council is leading the world to conclude that we have mortgaged our foreign policy to the Soviet Union.

DEPLORES the threats of West Bengal Ministers of bloodshed and civic disturbances in event of the West Bengal Cabinet being thrown out of power by a vote in the Assembly.

AWARDS a dunce's cap to the Delhi organisers of a raffle to raise funds for Children's Day, for giving Scotch Whisky as one of the prizes to be drawn by a boy, girl or parent.

NOTES with interest that the Soviet Union and Japan have concluded an agreement to develop Siberia's natural gas resources and **COMPARES** it to the rumpus raised here on the question of giving an American firm the rights to start a much needed fertiliser plant.

IS ALARMED by the headline in the "Indian Express" which read: "Chaos spells disaster, Indira warns."

EXPRESSES SHOCK at repeated attacks against the Malayala Manorama by some members of the Communist Party and warns Kerala's Chief Minister that unless he controls or punishes this hoodlum element, he will have the entire press of India ranged against him.

ANTENNA—from page 8

New Delhi, on the other hand, is said to have been gratified at this treatment because it was an opportunity to exhibit, in a negative way, displeasure at Washington's delay in sanctioning economic aid for the Fourth Plan in the quantity India wants.

If this is correct, New Delhi has scored its point. But this does not mean that the dollar cornucopia is going to flow lavishly in our direction.

Contrarily, India will get much less US aid than it expects because Capitol Hill is becoming economy-minded on account of the heavy cost of the Vietnam war.

Unofficially, it is said here that India will get no project aid from the US next year, and probably none too from the other members of the Aid India Consortium.

In fact, at the current meeting of the consortium in Paris, the Indian delegates may be asked what they propose to do to earn more foreign exchange through stepped-up exports and whether they have serious plans to increase agricultural production.

The Indian team will probably be told that the Government will have to depend increasingly on the country's export income to finance its foreign exchange needs and to look for foreign private investment in a larger measure to fulfil its industrial development programmes.

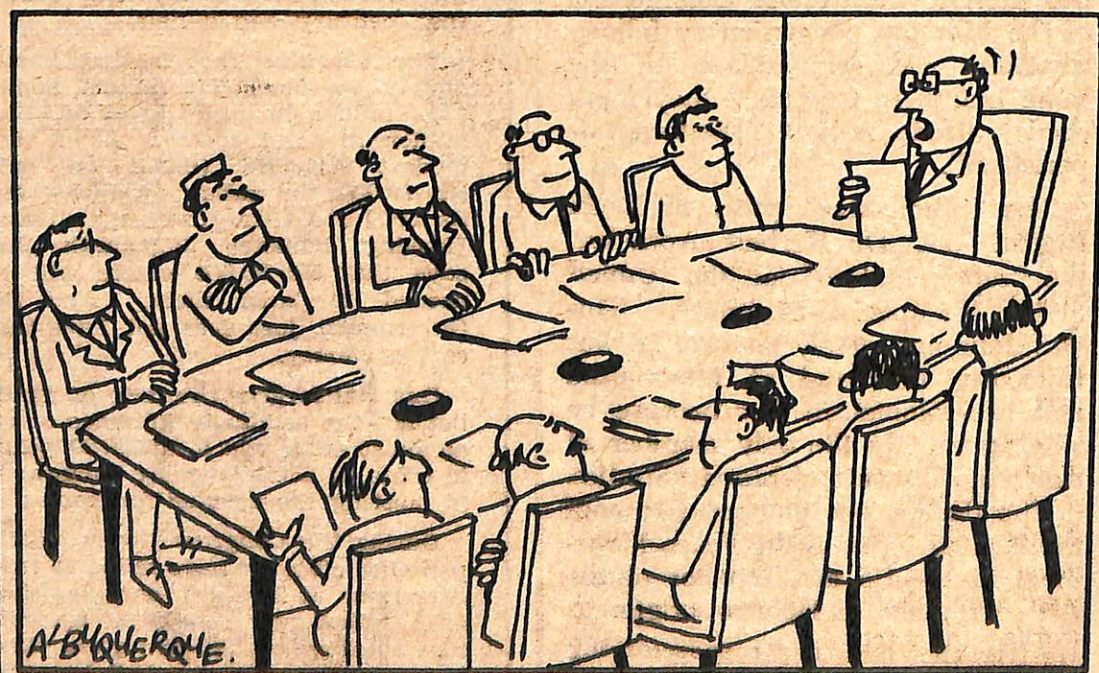
It is on the cards that, with much less economic aid coming from both the Western and Socialist blocs, the belated Fourth Plan will be put in permanent cold storage and that until 1971 at least there will be only annual plans.

AFTER the first inaugural conference of the Bharatiya Kranti Dal at Indore, political pundits here are prepared to write off the new organisation as a serious middle-of-the-road alternative to the Congress Party. They think the meeting generated more heat than light, and they doubt whether the new party will ever take off the ground.

Quite apart from Mr Humayun Kabir, who from the very inception of the conference tried to propagate the heresy that the Congress was not, after all, such a bad organisation and that the BKD should collaborate with it in setting up democratic, anti-Communist governments in the States, one of the original sponsors of the Dal, Mr Harekrushna Mahtab, suddenly developed second thoughts about its feasibility and actually proposed in private that consideration of its formation be put off until 1970.

What has emerged from the deliberations at Indore, according to some observers, is a parody of the Congress, with all its defects and none of whatever virtues it still possesses.

The Indore conference, they think, will be the Dal's first and last.



"I shall now read out the ten names suggested for our new party."

Princes confident of a "watertight" case

By OBSERVER

BOMBAY If the well-decked members of the Chamber of Princes looked down from heaven upon their successors gathered at the Taj Mahal Hotel last Saturday, they scarcely would have recognised most of them. Tight Jodpuris, flowing coats and turbans with sparkling jewels had yielded place to terylene bush shirts. It was one indication that the ex-rulers were moving with the times.

The 120 Princes met in the air-conditioned Crystal Room in true royal fashion. In the two-day deliberations, most of them came when they liked and left when they liked. They decided to form an organisation to protect their rights. They called it "The Concord of States" although their States are no more. It is significant that they did not name their organisation as "The Concord of Princes". They heard with respect the address of constitutional lawyer N. A. Palkhivala. They were assured that they had a water-tight legal case for the continuation of their privy purses and privileges. "This is all very well," a Prince told HIMMAT, "but we have to weigh that the Parliament can amend the Constitution by a two-thirds majority."

The Princes have in their ranks the "hawks" and the "doves" and the first round has been won by the

"hawks". Most active in the princely deliberations were His Highness the Maharaja of Baroda, a Minister in the Congress Government of Gujarat, Dr Karni Singh, Maharaja of Bikaner, and His Highness the Maharaja of Dhangandhra. The latter two are MPs, one Independent and the other Swatantra.

Most of the "doves" are within the Congress Party and are either incumbents of office (and stayed away from the conference) or expect office some day. These "doves" feel that in the world of tomorrow, they need to capture what political power they can rather than dispute over their past rights. The "hawks" are confident that the Congress Party at the Centre will not and cannot afford to move an amendment of the Constitution with its slender majority when at least two leading opposition parties, Swatantra and the Jan Sangh, will oppose the move.

Rocking Congress boat

Furthermore, the exit of a few Princes like the Maharaja of Baroda from the Congress Party could rock the Congress boat and topple its Ministry in a state like Gujarat. It was a shrewd move on the part of the Princes to have elected the Maharaja of Baroda, a Congress State Minister as Convenor-General. The Maharaja of Bikaner is pro-Convenor-General and the Maharaja of Dhangandhra is Intendent-General.

At the end of the deliberations the Maharaja of Baroda said that:

ON PRIVILEGES—the Princes will be happy to give them up if the other privileged classes would do the same. Pressed as to who the other privileged classes were the Maharaja replied that they were the Scheduled Castes, Tribes and the ICS. The privileges include the right to fly flags on their cars, have priority in trunk calls, etc. In actual fact, the Princes hardly use any of these privileges.

ON PRIVY PURSES—the Maharaja of Baroda said that they would "go all out" to protect their rights. The Princes are now waiting for the Union Home Minister Mr Chavan to

call them, probably after the winter session of Parliament in late December or early January. The mandate given to Mr Chavan is to negotiate with the Princes for a phasing out of the privy purses. The Maharaja said that he had reminded Mr Chavan of certain of his utterances. Mr Chavan had replied that the Maharaja should not go by public speeches of politicians.

The legal and moral case of the Princes is solid. The 554 princely states now merged in India once constituted a little less than half the area of present-day India and constituted 28 per cent of its population. When the Indian Independence Act came into effect on August 15, 1947, British Paramountcy (suzerainty) over the Indian States lapsed. The Viceroy, Lord Mountbatten, told the Chamber of Princes a few days before independence: "Withdrawal of paramountcy would enable the States to regain complete sovereignty... complete freedom—technically and legally they are independent."

Even so, thanks to the efforts of Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, then Home Minister, 551 states had signed an Instrument of Accession to the Union of India, transferring only three of their rights—defence, external affairs and communications. Within a year of that most States had signed merger documents with the Union Government, transferring all their rights of sovereignty.

Constitutional rights

Two main articles in the Constitution guarantee the rights and privileges of the former rulers. Article 291 guarantees their privy purses and article 362 the other rights and privileges. Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel told the first Parliament of India, "Learn to stand upon your pledged word... Do not take a lathi and say, 'who is to give you guarantee? We are a Supreme Parliament.' You have supremacy for this kind of thing? To go back on your word?"

SAY THAT AGAIN...

As the Soviet Union grows more like the United States in economic organisation, so the two countries' foreign policies grow to match one another.

THE GUARDIAN, London

What I fear more than anything else is the infusion of the race issue in the international class struggle.

GUNNAR MYRDAL, Swedish philosopher

A Minister in India need not be educated.

Education Minister DR TRIGUNA SEN

That supremacy will go down in a few days if you do that."

The Union Government is aware that if it tries to abolish the privy purses it places itself in a difficult situation where its international status for loan payments is concerned.

Furthermore, in the case of Kutch and Kashmir, India's case against Pakistan rests on the accession of these States to India.

What foothold does India have in the remote event of these two Princes declaring that, as the Indian Government has not honoured their part of the agreement, they see no reason why they should hold to their accession?

The real issue, however, is way beyond legal and constitutional clauses. Speaking at the Constituent Assem-

bly in 1949, Mr J. B. Kripalani, who still graces the Indian Parliament, said, "I want this House to remember that what we have enunciated are not merely legal, constitutional and formal principles, but moral principles; and moral principles have got to be lived in life. They have to be lived, whether it is private life or it is public life, whether it is commercial life, political life or the life of an administrator. They have to be lived throughout. These things we have to remember if our Constitution is to succeed."

Gandhi in politics

GANDHI IN INDIAN POLITICS, by Nirmal Kumar Bose and P. H. Patwardhan; Lalvani, 93 pp, Rs 8.50.

CONGRESS and the "Gandhian establishment" have masked the real Gandhi, contend the publishers of this collection of lectures.

He was "a very different man from what we usually imagine", says Professor Bose, who was Gandhi's secretary in riot-torn Bengal in 1946-7. When Bengali women, whose men had been murdered, asked Gandhi for consolation, "his face hardened, and he said, 'Tell my sisters that I have come to Bengal not to give solace but to give courage. Without courage a new India will never be born.'"

At their first meeting, Bose was struck by Gandhi's use of time; when

BOOKS

Bose could not read a note from Gandhi in Hindi, the latter said in future all notes to Bose would be in English so as "not to waste the nation's time".

He was a great educator. During a walk, Gandhi, and all accompanying him, picked up stones and carried them back to the ashram. They were for an approach road, Bose was told. "Gandhiji's idea is to involve all the people he possibly can in the making of the road, for this is an educative process."

Professor Bose analyses Gandhi's political philosophy and action, particularly his attempt to use Congress as an instrument of national regeneration, while Congress, in a sense, used him in the struggle for political freedom—which to Gandhi was only the first step.

Raosaheb Patwardan underlines that for Gandhi "the individual was the starting point of social regeneration". He recounts the incident in a South African train which Gandhi later called the turning point of his life.

Chose to fight

Because of his colour, Gandhi, then 24 and only a few days in the country, was thrown out of a first class compartment. Hurt and humiliated, he sat all night in a cold station waiting room wondering whether to return to India.

He could have chosen withdrawal to an easier life; or the path of hate. He chose instead to stay and fight—but without bitterness—"fight, not for the redress of personal wrongs, but against the deep-seated malady of which his own experience was but a

continued on page 21

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

India-based Communists infiltrate Nepal

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

KATHMANDU On the eve of the Indian Deputy Premier Morarji Desai's recent goodwill visit to Kathmandu, the pro-American weekly "Naya Sandesh" published what it entitled "An Open Letter to Mr Desai", urging Mr Desai's immediate intervention to curb subversive activities by the pro-Peking Nepal Communist Party based in India with its command centres at Darbhanga and Banaras.

The Editor alleged India's indifference, in spite of Kathmandu's representation to New Delhi on several occasions. Even Premier Thapa had taken up the matter himself but to no avail, the weekly says. The Editor express concern, particularly in view of the existence in some Indian border States of coalition governments which include the Communist Party.

In an interview Mr Desai is understood to have assured the Editor that "the Communists will not be allowed to indulge in activities against the land of Lord Pashupatinath from the land of Viswanath". However, in the press conference he held on the eve of his departure for New Delhi Mr Desai tried to satisfy curious correspondents by saying that they (Nepali Communists) were treated in the same way as the Indian Communists. In view of the geographical reality of an open border and freedom of movement between the two countries, "you have to show us how we can take action", Mr Desai said, add-

ing, "they (Communists) are using our own soil against us. How can we help you more than we can help ourselves?"

According to sources close to the Indian Embassy here, "The Government of India had already taken appropriate action."

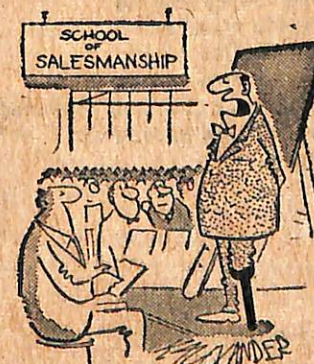
Also the so-called underground "Terai Liberation Front" led by the banned Nepal Communist Party is reported to have resumed its activities of increased arson, loot and murder in the Terai region of Nepal. The Front is learnt to have close connection with the noted Nepali Communist Pushpalal living in exile at Banaras, the center of Nepali oppositional politics.

Vietnam type war

Meanwhile, the recent pronouncement by a Bihar Minister that the Indian Communists in co-operation with their Nepali counterparts living in India have established a "cell" in Rauthat in Nepal, under the leadership of Tulsilal Amatya, to wage "war in the Vietnam line" adopting guerrilla tactics, has aroused concern in official and diplomatic circles.

Insiders indicate that money and material are being supplied by the local Chinese Embassy for this purpose. (With the purchase of unspent Indian rupees given as aid to Nepal against sterling payment, the Chinese in Nepal are understood to have a huge reserve of Indian Currency.) As a leader of the "diehard", "extremist" faction of the banned Nepal Communist Party, Tulsilal Amatya has been consistently a supporter of what in Nepal are considered Maoist tactics.

Ek-minit!



"... but the old Foot-in-Door technique wasn't satisfactory ..."

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The week in ASIA

KUALA LUMPUR — Foreign banks in Malaysia must hold at least 2,000,000 Malaysian dollars (Rs 52.5 lakhs) in net assets under a new bill. No banks will be allowed to buy shares in other firms without permission and bank officers will be barred from accepting gifts from customers.

SEOUL — Korean border incidents are mounting. In one clash four North Korean infiltrators were killed and seven others wounded on the central sector.

COLOMBO — The new university in Colombo is to be renamed "University of Ceylon—Colombo". 7000 students were boycotting classes demanding parity of status for the new University with the one now at Peradeniya.

ADEN — Rival Arab nationalists clashed while the South Arabian Army stood by helplessly. The National Liberation Front demanded that Britain should recognise its sovereignty over South Arabia.

SINGAPORE — Singapore is an ideal place for foreign investment, according to the leader of a Pakistani trade mission, Mr Ahmad Dada. "We are going back to recommend it for our industrialists," he said.

TOKYO — 10,000 demonstrators demanded the return to Japan of American-held Beld islands in the Pacific and clashed with the police. They included Communist party members and left wing students.

SAIGON — President Nguyen Van Thieu predicted that the Communists might make a last ditch bid to win the war next year and then accept defeat by "fading out."

HONG KONG — Terrorist bomb explosions continued with unabated fury. 39 people were injured in a blast after the police shot dead two men in a riotous crowd.

PNOM PENH — Head of State Norodom Sihanouk said that the visit of Mrs Jacqueline Kennedy had lessened tension between the US and Cambodia. He asked the United States to restore its ties with Cambodia by recognising its frontiers.

BAGHDAD — Defence Minister Shoukry said the Iraqi Army had been rearmed and re-equipped and was ready for "any mission".

UK Press criticised

FROM GORDON WISE

LONDON It seems that Mr George Brown's recent public outburst against publisher Lord Thomson and his "Sunday Times" has the sympathetic, if silent, support of a number of his Cabinet colleagues, even perhaps including the Prime Minister. The manner of Mr Brown's rebuke in front of a group of visiting Americans, guests of Lord Thomson, was not wholly welcomed, but his sentiment is shared.

Apparently, there is serious concern in Whitehall about some British newspapers using Russian source material for some of their recent splash stories on the history and exploits of Philby, the key Russian agent who held a high position in the British Secret Service during the 'thirties. The fact that Philby has been talking so freely and has even been supplying photographs indicates it has obviously been autho-

rised by Soviet intelligence. Hence Mr Brown's heated "it is about time we stopped giving the Russians half a start—for God's sake stop."

The mysterious Colonel Wigg, the Paymaster General, who was an advisor on security to the Prime Minister, has even accused some newspapers of trying, "to canonise a

traitor". Colonel Wigg stood by George Brown and went on to say, "What the Foreign Secretary was trying to say was that the Philby case had been exploited in the circulation war. This has turned a traitor into a sort of a James Bond hero and ignored the fact that his actions had cost a large number of lives."

Laos PM invites Australian aid

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

CANBERRA Prince Souvanna Phouma, the 66-year-old Prime Minister of Laos, who is on a 12-day friendship mission to Australia to promote closer ties between the two countries, is also seeking increased aid. The Prince discussed aid proposals with the Australian Prime Minister, Mr Harold Holt, in Canberra. But he is still awaiting the Australian Government's decision.

Up to the end of June last year Australia had contributed \$A1,982,000 worth of aid to Laos under the Colombo Plan as well as \$A1,105,000 to the Foreign Exchange Operation Fund in Laos.

So far Prince Souvanna has declined to discuss what new form of extra aid he is seeking, but it is expected to be some form of economic assistance.

Throughout his visit, the Prince,

who has struggled hard for a peaceful, neutral and independent Laos, has stressed his country's neutrality in the Vietnam war. But he told Australia that despite this policy, Laos was in the "vanguard of the free world".

"We count on you for your assistance to help us survive," he added at a Parliamentary luncheon. Later, a joint communique said Australia and Laos were concerned that North

Vietnamese regular forces were still operating in Laos.

In visits to other Australian cities Prince Souvanna has warned that war in Asia could lead to an international war and emphasised that the policy pursued by Laos had been adopted in an effort to avoid a wider conflict.

"We are together as a part of Asia. We are in the same boat," the Prince said. "If we sink, we may pull you down with us. That is why we must take precautions to avoid such a shipwreck."

Before the Prince left for home,



Prince Souvanna Phouma

World businessmen review Indonesia

FROM PETER HINTZEN

THE HAGUE "Never before had we the chance to talk in this way with the international business world," said Indonesia's Economics Minister, Sultan Hamengku Buwono of Jogjakarta. This is how the Indonesian Cabinet Minister assessed the results of a two-day conference in Geneva in which, besides a strong Indonesian delegation, 70 top industrialists and bankers from America, Europe, Canada, Japan and Australia took part.

The Indonesian leaders did their best to dispel any doubts about the present situation in their country: All non-Dutch foreign interests will be given back to their original owners; Government expenditure will be reduced; foreign aid will be used to improve the economic infrastructure such as roads and ports and to finance social projects such as schools and hospitals; a new law on capital investment allows all foreign investment in any sector except the military one.

Bearable deficit

Foreign Minister Adam Malik said that his country was still up against tremendous problems. Nevertheless there were considerable achievements, including political stability under determined leadership. The Sultan of Jogja announced that the deficit for Government expenditure in the current year was "bearable" and that the coming year could be viewed with "reasonable optimism". It was encouraging that the 1967 exports were likely to yield \$450 million instead of the \$300 million that

the Australian Minister for External Affairs, Mr Hasluck, returned from a visit to Saigon where he had represented Australia at the installation of President Thieu. Mr Hasluck had been encouraged by the new Government of South Vietnam.

It faced many difficulties but the setting up of a constitutional, representative government in a time of war was one of the most remarkable events in the area since colonial liberation. In Mr Hasluck's view there was no doubt that South Vietnam and its allies were winning the war.

The military situation was such that it could clearly be said that North Vietnam had no hope of winning the war. It was only a matter of time before the North Vietnamese reached this conclusion and started discussions, he said.



Sultan of Jogjakarta

had been forecast last year. He hoped that a five-year plan would be drawn up by July next year to devote special attention to agriculture, infrastructure, industries, mining and the proper exploitation of oil.

Dutch interests which have been estimated at \$3000 million will not be returned. Last year Indonesia got Holland to agree to payment of a compensation of \$170 million in instalments until the end of this century. Does this mean that Holland is at a disadvantage as compared to the other nations? This seems not so.

"We came here with trepidation and hesitation," said Dutch industrialist Mr Frederik Philips, Presi-

continued on next page

The week in INDIA

INDORE — The first day meeting of the Subjects Committee of the Bharatiya Kranti Dal was bogged down by a heated debate on the Party's name. Among other names suggested were Bharatiya Lok Dal and Bharatiya Janata Party.

AHMEDABAD — PSP leader S. N. Dwivedy said that Socialists should quit non-Congress coalition governments as they could do more for Socialism by remaining outside. In Haryana it looked as though every legislator would become a minister before the Assembly term ended, he said.

CALCUTTA — Government planned to collect ten paise from each outdoor patient of hospitals to raise funds for their services, said Health Minister Nani Bhattacharyya.

NAGPUR — It was a battle royal between Chief Minister Naik and Opposition MLAs over the boundary Commission's report. Mr Naik was blamed for "irresponsible handling" of the State's case.

ERNAKULAM — Marxist Communist leader A. K. Gopalan alleged that certain Ministers of the United Front Government in Kerala were "prisoners of bureaucracy".

BHOPAL — Government decided to open three more game sanctuaries to preserve wild life in the State. It planned to consider nationalisation of shikar (game hunting), as it is being conducted by private contractors.

GAUHATI — Railways lost Rs 90 lakhs yearly on account of departmental catering services, according to Union Minister of State for Railways Parimal Ghosh.

RANCHI — A number of villages in the country will be adopted as "tourist villages" to attract foreign tourists, according to a Central plan. Only villages which "present the Indian way of life" will be adopted.

PANJIM — While stressing the need to streamline administrative structure of Union Territories, Mr R. R. Morarka, chairman of the Administrative Reforms Commission's study team, hinted that his team might suggest abolition of the territories if necessary.

BOMBAY — Some of India's "fabulous" former princes had to travel third class to Bombay to attend a conference on their privy purses. One prince said: "I can't afford to travel first class with my small purse."

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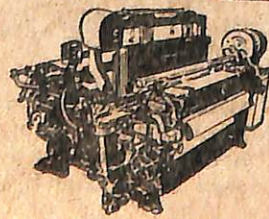
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from page 11

dent of the Philips electronics concern. "But I should say now that we

The week elsewhere

JORDAN RE-EQUIPS

LONDON—King Hussein of Jordan on his London visit said that he is trying to equip his armed forces from any source available, including Russia if necessary. He said a solution in West Asia could be possible only on a basis of complete withdrawal by Israel. "It is not Nasser's line," he insisted. "It is the moderate line."

SUPER POWER "DOUBLE PLAY"

BONN—Finance Minister Franz Joseph Strauss's controversial speech has stirred the Socialist members in the grand coalition. Christian Democrat Herr Strauss, speaking in Madrid, called upon European countries

are impressed. I want to say to the Indonesian leaders that their honesty has won our hearts and minds. We Dutch and you Indonesians have gone through quite a lot together. No country is as interested in Indonesia as ours. We hope we can help

to oppose "all beginnings of a new Soviet-American global arrangement on the lines of the Yalta measures". Such an arrangement, he said, would impede European unification and consequently Germany's reunification. He felt that the present crisis in the Atlantic alliance was a result of the precedence accorded to relations between America and Russia over the requirement of European needs. He condemned the "double play" of the two super powers who presented themselves to all Europe as lovers of detente whilst pursuing a relentless arms race.

DEVELOPING SIBERIA

PARIS—A major agreement for developing Siberia is reported here to

you build a future of which all can be proud."

One of acting-President Suharto's economic advisers, Professor Emil Salim, observed, "Holland is again one of Indonesia's foremost donors of aid and technical assistance."

have been reached by the Soviet Union and Japan. Under the new agreement, Japan will develop rich natural gas deposits and provide top management teams for the marketing of the gas, even in Eastern Europe. Future development may cover oil, iron, coal and timber.

41 NATIONS WARN US

WASHINGTON—The US State Department is alarmed by protests received from 41 governments already over moves in the US Congress to raise tariffs to protect domestic manufacturers. A strong hint of retaliation is believed to be contained in a note from Japan. Ambassadors of 21 Latin American nations, Britain, Canada and the European Common Market Commission, as well as the Danish, Finnish, Norwegian and Swedish ambassadors have also voiced strong concern.

An actress opens her heart and the eyes of her audience

A WOMAN who died 24 years ago is influencing a London actress who plays her story on London's West End stage.

"Annie" is the title of the play that enshrines the story of Annie Jaeger, a simple Lancashire woman with a little hat shop in a working class town near Manchester. She conquered difficulties in her life and family and transformed difficult people at home and, later, abroad. Margaret Burton, sings the role of Annie in a musical at the Westminster Theatre.

I had always wondered what effect, if any, some plays have on the professional actors and actresses who

"though it's exhausting, as I am on stage most of the time and it's the first character part I've played."

How did she begin? When she was a small girl her mother, who also had a fine voice, used to take her out on the Yorkshire moors to practise.

Margaret's first efforts in a singing festival at the age of 11 only got her a third place. But soon she got 12 "firsts" in a year. This led on to Manchester, singing in oratorios and concerts. Madame Lilian Stiles Allen, who taught Julie Andrews, star of "The Sound of Music", taught Margaret Burton at the Royal Manchester College of Music.

At 17 she was a soloist in Handel's "Messiah." She sang in "The Desert Song" and in the title role in "The Maid of the Mountains," when it was revived in 1951. And from that year she was Principal Boy, a part always taken by young women in traditional British pantomimes at Christmas time. She starred opposite many famous comedians, including Peter Sellers. She became Prima Donna in Sadler's Wells opera, but her real love and ambition is to sing in "Tosca", Verdi's grand opera.

What did she believe was the role of the theatre? "It must tell people something that helps their lives. It must have a message," she said.

She would like to spread the down-



Margaret Burton

to-earth North Country directness and honesty of people like Annie Jaeger. Annie brought that honesty and through it, unity, into homes of capitalists, Communists, and hundreds of folk in between.

"My own mother has that same honesty," said Margaret Burton. "Things are black or white with her. Nothing is grey. And she can see through people like Annie must have done."

As I got up to leave her dressing room Miss Burton said "I'm really a frustrated doctor. I wanted to be one."

"You are a doctor," I replied, "across the footlights."

R.A.E.H.

ON THE Spot

HIMMAT meets people

take a part in them night after night. So I asked Margaret Burton, who, like Annie, is from Britain's North Country (Yorkshire in her case), what effect the part had on her.

"When I think how Annie overcame all her troubles, it helps me to cope with the many things that come at me in life," said Miss Burton.

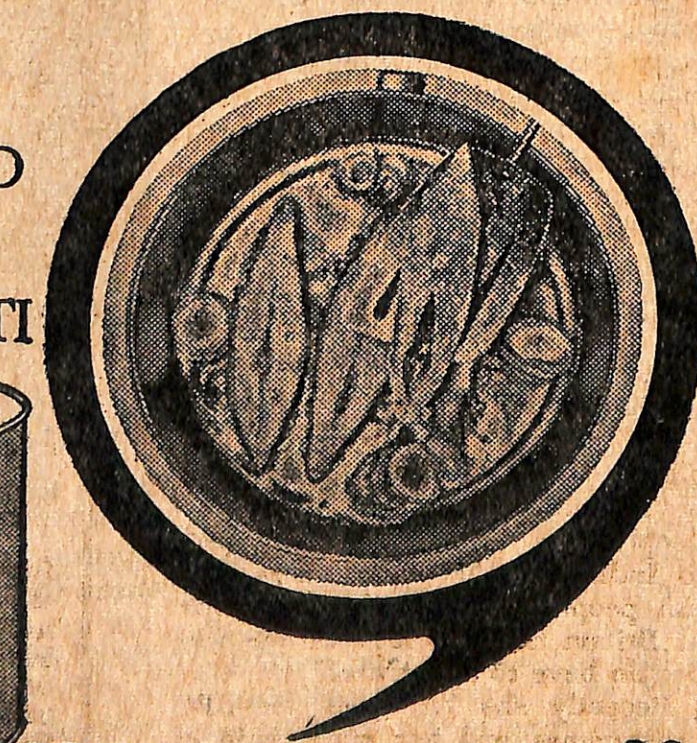
"And when I sing 'Open your heart', I have to open my own heart. Then it comes across in the song."

In the play, just before this song, Annie's student son Bill urges his mother to open her heart wider and think for the millions of the whole world. And it is of India's millions that Margaret Burton chiefly thinks. She told me that she was in India in 1952 on a four-month concert tour in Bombay, Delhi and Calcutta.

The poverty in which many people lived, and specially the condition of the children, touched her heart deeply. She would like to go back to India and she wishes more English people could go there. "People in Britain have no idea of the way people have to live there."

Recently she has been on BBC programmes and has sung some of the songs from "Annie". "It gives me a lot of pleasure," she told me,

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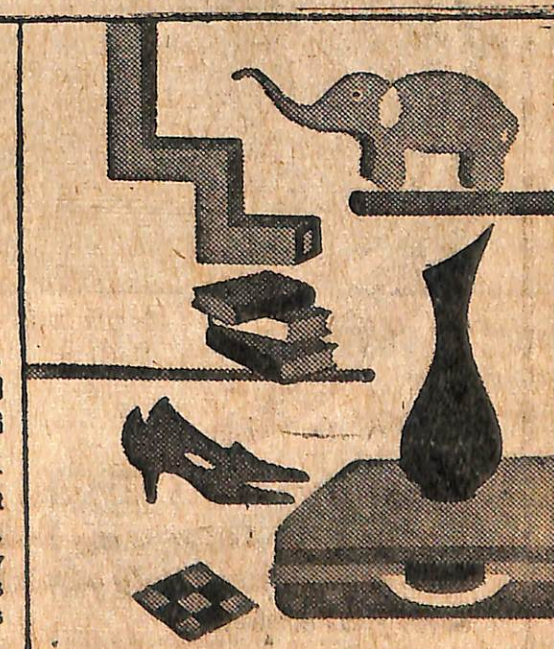
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viewpoint

Beatles—bane or blessing?

Young Indians better left alone

First prize to Prabhu Guptara, Delhi 7

THE TROUBLE is that one just can't be sure of them. They have travelled from rejecting religion to drug-taking and on to *yoga*. One is tempted to ask, "What next?" For this *may* be just another experiment in their search for inner peace.

They rejected established religion because it was too closely linked with the disciplines and prejudices of established society. After their visit to Rishikesh, there is a danger of their rejecting *yoga* for the same reason. The Beatles rejected drugs, because "it has done all it can for us. There is no going any further". Well, on the same whimsical grounds they might get discontented with "transcendental meditation" and give that up, too.

In some quarters, the Beatles have been charged with irresponsibility, for misusing the tremendous influence they have over young people. As pop singers, they have sung "way out" songs. These have often been nonsensical ("We all live in a Yellow Submarine") or sentimental; and have often glorified the merely physical, at the expense of real love. Will the popularising of these songs in India, due to the conversion of the Beatles to *yoga*, lift up the moral standard of the youth of our country, or will it further encourage the deterioration that is already evident?

Will the resulting superficial interest in Indian philosophy and culture (it will be a fad, more than a deep, abiding interest) be a good thing?

Some say that Rishikesh is merely an escape from the world of constant, minute and detailed publicity that

they have lived in for so many years. However true these things may be, the Beatles' new interest in meditation has come at a fortunate time for the West, and may help divert their fans from the growing preoccupation with drugs.

But there is much more of depth in our youth. Perhaps it would therefore have been much better if they had left us Indian young people to work out our own problems.

Goodwill and broken furniture

Second prize to Ivan Sassoon, Calcutta

THE BEATLES have brought both bane and blessing to humanity. Four Liverpoolians rocked the world a few years ago with their music and sweet song. The quick, easy lilt of their music and the decided rhythmic beat of their homely tunes gave a new lease of life to modern music.

For England especially, the Beatles have been an added asset, in the form of invaluable foreign exchange.

Anyone can fall for them

Wherever the Beatles have been, they have been received in a wild clamour of welcome bordering on idolatry. I have even seen pictures of policemen falling under their spell. King and commoner, priest and bishop, housewife and teenager, have been attracted by them.

But that's the credit side. What about the debit side? These same fans, falling into fits of delirium, have caused untold damage by their wild adulation. Beatles have left behind them loyalty and broken furniture, goodwill and smashed heads, popular teenage fans and confused parents.

The Beatles rose to recognition on a wave of cheap popularity. Not very educated, they have cashed in on the world's fondness for instant success and common pleasure. Lazy, long-haired, guitar-swinging youths have become the prevailing craze. The Beatles by their jaunts have made work of play, which idea has been sold to young people wanting

success without work, pleasure without its equivalent price.

The Beatles have popularised cheap tastes in boots, hair-style and tight, drainpipe pants. Modern youth in its desire to be different in style, apes these new hairy heroes. When the Beatles received the OBE, a few earlier recipients of that honour relinquished their titles.

But now the Beatles have brought a new boon in meditation following the lead of an Indian *yogi*. Will this last? Or is it just another novelty? First the Beatles turned their fans' attention outwards; now it's inwards.

On the whole, the good and ill effects of their influences have been well-balanced. They have been a bane and a blessing.

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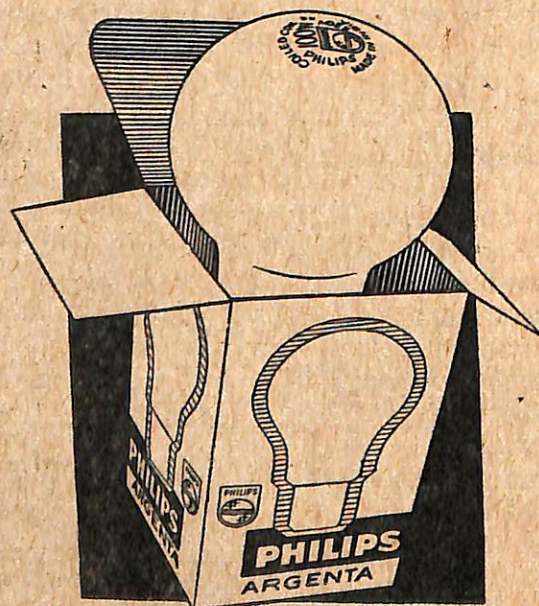
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Balfour Declaration—50 years ago

BY DR CHARIS WADDY

THEY WERE sombre days, fifty years ago, when the British Foreign Minister, A. J. Balfour, wrote to Lord Rothschild the brief letter which set in train the establishment of the State of Israel. They are sombre days now. A nation has come on the map, after an absence of two thousand years.

The tenacity, industry and military brilliance of Israel has astonished the world. The balance sheet shows a huge cost. Israel, as well as her Arab neighbours, faces the bitter fruits of war. On the bare mountains of Jordan nearly two hundred thousand fresh refugees face a shelterless winter, and already the first rains, usually such a blessing in a parched land, have flooded out one camp of 13,000 souls.

First World War outcome

In November 1917, the outcome of World War I was still in doubt. The U-boat menace, the shortage of food and munitions, taxed the powers of a divided political and military command to the utmost. Lloyd George, with tempestuous energy, as Britain's Minister of Munitions, had promised "mountains of shell, high as Ben Nevis, hot as Vesuvius". He needed a substance called acetone, previously imported. Chaim Weizmann, a Russian Jew who since 1904 had lectured at Manchester University, came up with the process needed to extract this from potatoes, and from horse chestnuts which even schoolboys could amass. It was a key contribution to the fresh flow of munitions to France.

In 1916 Lloyd George became Prime Minister. Balfour was his Foreign Secretary. Trained in his uncle Lord Salisbury's campaigns against Gladstone, he was a disciple of Palmerstone, whose policy was, "England has no permanent friends, only permanent interests." His great interest was in science. He met Weizmann in his Manchester constituency and was responsible for introducing him to the ruling circle in Britain. His schemes, brilliant on paper, often lacked touch with reality. His efforts in Ireland earned him the nickname, "Bloody Balfour", and his sugges-

The creation of the State of Israel was first supported by Great Britain in the famous Balfour Declaration of November 2, 1917. In this article Dr Charis Waddy, an authority on the Middle East and Arab affairs, discusses its significance and repercussions, perhaps not envisaged then, on the modern world fifty years later. —Ed.

tion for meeting manpower needs in Johannesburg after the South African War was to import Chinese labour.

Years later, he visited Palestine for the first time, to lay the foundation stone of the Hebrew University in Jerusalem in 1925. Riots marred the visit, and he had to be hustled on to his ship in Beirut. "Can all this be because of my declaration?" was his astonished query.

On November 2, 1917, he sent the following letter to Lord Rothschild.

"His Majesty's Government view with favour the establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people, and will use their best endeavour to facilitate the achievement of this object, it being clearly understood that nothing shall be done which may prejudice the civil and religious rights of the existing non-Jewish communities in Palestine, or the rights and political status enjoyed by Jews in any other country."

One sentence—and four points. "A", not "The", national home, fell far short of the expectations of the many Zionists who looked for an exclusive Jewish state. There was deep and continued division among Jews on this point. The phrase "the existing non-Jewish communities", referring to the 93 per cent Arab population, showed how little they meant to the British Cabinet. As to the world status of Jews, never in all their chequered history have they been so persecuted as in the past fifty years. Hitler's gas chambers destroyed millions. Those who escaped put a pressure on the development of the "national home" which led to war, and the establishment of Israel by the upheaval of

continued on next page

This India

GETTING INVOLVED

THE MANAGER of a large chemicals factory, in an interview recently, suggested that each State of India should be given to a different nation to develop over a period of time. When asked which country he would choose for his State, he shot out with no hesitation, "Japan."

We might even have a five-year international competition. It would provide the "fun" that the whole world is madly pursuing. For us it would be progress without payment. Hence, true Socialism!

Australia may take on Rajasthan and manage to irrigate her desert areas. Britain may stage a comeback in UP — their united front may be more lasting. De Gaulle would be a fair match for the Bengalis. Neutral Sweden would do well in Jammu and Kashmir. New Zealand's Maoris are anyway akin to the Nagas in the Eastern Hills. We couldn't possibly give Maharashtra to Israel and Mysore to UAR, as someone suggested, or the Mahajan Commissions and their fate would witness fatal multiplication.

This original idea with its underlying philosophy could be conceived only by an Indian! Our objectivity and detachment in viewing our country is possibly a good state to achieve, but it would be profitable for all concerned if we Indians were a little more involved subjectively in our national affairs. Involvement is very simply doing what needs to be done. Often, under the coat of humility and modesty, we wait for someone else to do the job, and it remains undone.

The secret of Gandhi was that he got the whole nation involved in a national objective. To him patriotism was action in the nation and not politicking with human lives.

Worth pondering is a statement recently quoted in Time magazine by the American Bishop Fulton Sheen: "Patriotism is essentially linked with love of parents, neighbour and God." He feels since these relationships have deteriorated, so has patriotism. A call by our leadership for full involvement of every Indian in his nation would see a new breed of patriots for India.

Neeraja Chowdhury

three-quarters of a million Palestinians from their homes.

In their turn, thousands of Jews fled from Arab countries, where they had been at home for centuries. As

for Britain, never has "best endeavour" been more frustrated, bedeviled from the start by mixed motives and conflicting promises. For the Balfour Declaration was the third agreement Britain had made for the future of the Ottoman provinces.

She had already roused the Arab Revolt with promises of independence, and laid out with her ally France the spheres each would control after the defeat of the Turks.

The Palestine problem is central to our world. Many hopes and much idealism have been set on it. The world crossroads of the Middle East, restored to their historic importance by the Canal route to India and the ascendancy of oil, have always been crucial in the field of ideas. The erosion of faith, which is depleting the spiritual resources of mankind at the moment of its greatest danger and opportunity, has been speeded by the story of Palestine. It could have been—could be—an example of unity and peace.

Britain's good name has steadily declined as both sides have felt betrayed by promises incapable of fulfilment. The inability of the United Nations to deal with the latest crisis, or to implement its yearly resolutions about the refugees, has shaken men's hopes of a way of change other than force. The revolt against God has been fed by the picture of a God who is supposed to have favourites, while the thundering moral judgements of the Jewish prophets, as universally relevant in a modern as in an ancient setting, have been forgotten.

The London *Observer* recently published articles by two university leaders, Arab and Jew. Dr Albert Hourani, Director of the Middle East Centre, Oxford, said: "The struggle of Arabs and Jews for Palestine cannot be explained by ancient religious hostility. Jews (and Christians) had always lived among the mainly Arab Muslim population, and the relations between them had usually been correct."

Political Zionism

The quarrel is not with Jews as Jews, but with political Zionism. Jew and Arab are both "children of Abraham", and in the Koran Jew and Christian are both "People of the Book", and share the faith revealed through the prophets.

Dr T. L. Talmon, Professor of Modern History at the Hebrew University of Jerusalem, said: "I would classify myself as one of those Zionists who, though passionately convinced of the rightness of the Jewish case, are nevertheless made acutely uneasy by the thought of the Arabs.

Dr Weizmann spoke of the Jewish-Arab conflict as a clash of rights, for which a solution could only be found on the lines of least injustice.

An Egyptian commenting on this said, "I do not agree with him, but I could talk to him." A former Cabinet Minister in Jordan said privately before the recent war, "The first essential is for someone in authority in the West to have the courage to say that injustice exists. It is not necessary to blame anyone or any side. Once it is recognised that wrong has been done, the best elements on all sides will want to find an ethical solution."

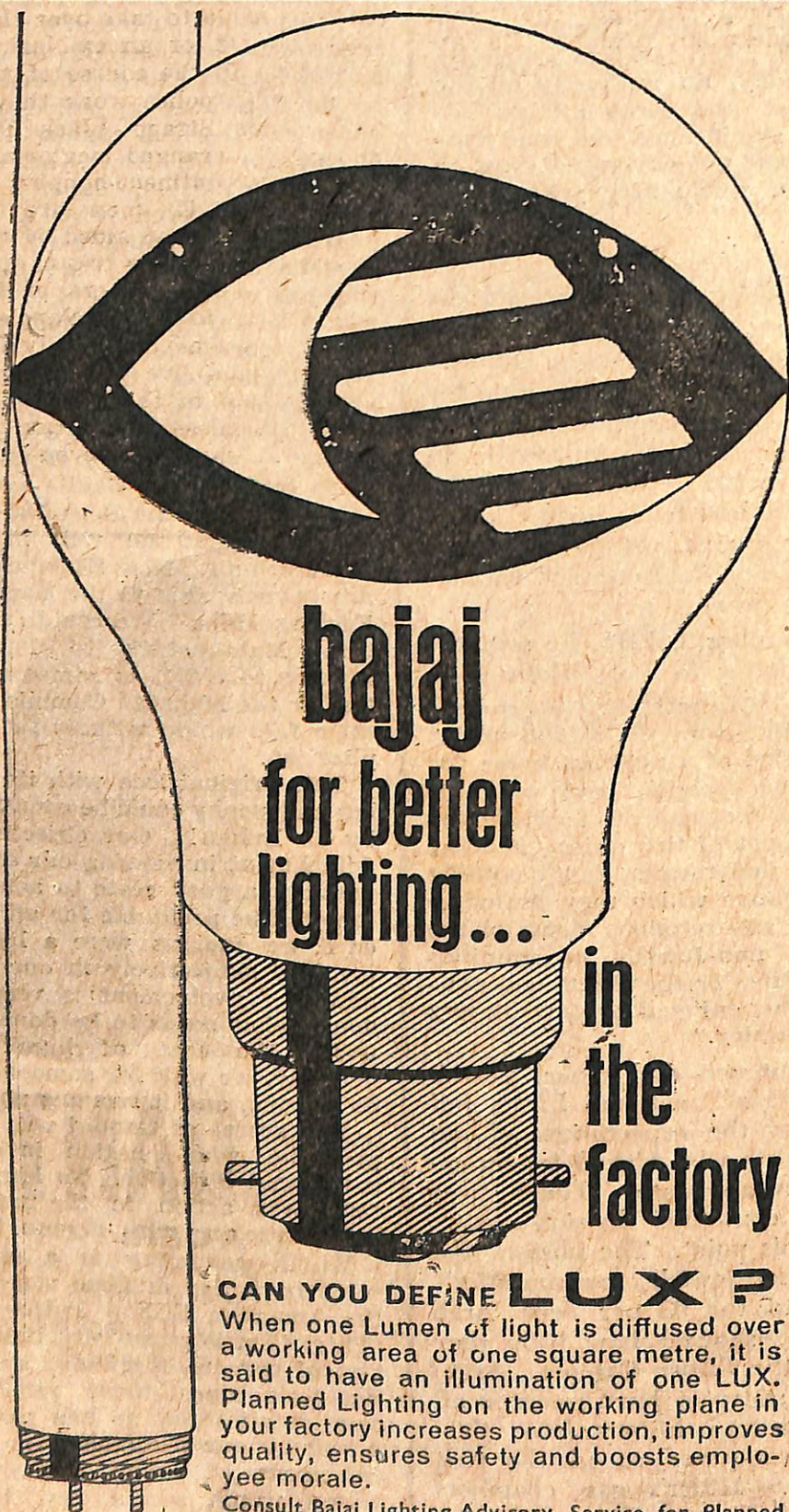
One wrong cannot be righted by creating another. A mountain of injustice and misery has accumulated over fifty years. No one can claim to be wholly blameless, and it will take everyone to set it right.

Not everyone wants to do so. In Peking last June, an Arab ambassador was told, "You have lost a battle, but think of the capital of hate you have gained. If you are ready to lose a million men, you will win in the end."

In such a situation, to liquidate hate will be the truest statesmanship. In 1946 Weizmann said, "Terrorism insults our history. It mocks the ideals for which a Jewish society must stand. It compromises our appeal to the world's conscience."

He could not carry the Stern Gang with him in 1948, but this does not invalidate his conviction, for all sides. Napalm bombs and guided missiles can create war, control or anarchy, but never neighbourliness. They influence people, but never win friends. The recent reorganisation of the "Voice of the Arabs" radio station in Cairo is a hopeful sign that invective and incitement from that side will abate.

Justice is more than "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth". It involves the passionate conviction that in the mind of God, there is a plan that step by step, can be acceptable to everybody. There exist schemes of development, especially of water resources, which the human factor now makes wholly impractical. They will become practical politics when statesmen turn their best endeavours to words and acts which heal the wounds, and build trust and mutual respect between the nations.



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FILMS

"The Spy in the Green Hat"

METRO, BOMBAY

THIS LATEST in the MGM series "The Man from U.N.C.L.E." is a harmless romp through the usual fare of modern spy dramas. Its far-from-real situations and characters get away with it only because director, scriptwriter and actors all perform with tongue in cheek. Chuckles rather than suspense attend the efforts of U.N.C.L.E. agents as they try to undo the evil machinations of the THRUSH network.



Napoleon Soho (Robert Vaughn) and Illya Kuryakin (David McCallum) equipped with the latest electronic do-it-yourself spy kits are dispatched by U.N.C.L.E. director Alexander Waverly (Leo G. Carroll)

to break up a THRUSH network planning a bid to take over the world with the aid of an ex-Nazi nuclear scientist. In the course of their rather clumsy police work they collide with Louis Strago (Jack Palance), a slightly deranged meglomaniac.

In their continent-hopping exploits the U.N.C.L.E. men are at first thwarted and then aided by the three Stiletto brothers, a trio of gangsters from the "bootleg" era of the '20s.

Needless to say, Napoleon and Illya survive all the deadly THRUSH weapons and live to appear in the next edition of the series. It is all pretty harmless, won't tax the intellect, and shouldn't even disturb a quiet snooze.

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SPORT

In response to requests from many readers HIMMAT starts in this issue a regular sports column which will be written by one of India's well-known sports writers under the name of Topscorer. With a first-hand knowledge of Indian and world sport, Topscorer will cover important events, presenting highlights as well as defects. He will applaud creditable performances but will not hesitate to decry shortcomings, especially in sport administration.—Ed.

Progress slow in Indian sports

SCANNING the sport horizon we find that India is making her presence felt in the international arena—as undisputed world hockey champions with the Olympic and Asian titles in her bag; as above-average contenders in tennis and billiards; as a mid-dling Test Cricket nation; and regular participants in athletics, badminton, boxing, football, shooting, table tennis and wrestling.

Within the country we have competitions round the year, with the number of tournaments and participants on the increase year after year. Prewar private patronage has made way for generous state support for games and physical recreation, expensive institutions to produce experts in coaching. The Defence Services and Government departments give every encouragement to sportsmen. Private firms spend lavishly on their teams. Interest in watching play is on the upgrade.

With all this, sport progress in the country is far from satisfactory. Most activity is confined to cities and towns. Playing fields and facilities are concentrated at State and district headquarters while the overwhelmingly larger rural regions are neglected. While the capitals starve for playing space, the wide open countryside is put to little use for organised games. Even inexpensive and non-equipment sport like athletics, aquatics, volleyball and basketball have

not reached talukas and villages. In this vast semi-continent of 515 million people hardly one in a hundred can claim to have played any of the internationally accepted games. In spite of all the money and backing available in the urban areas, the quality of sport has not kept pace with the facilities offered. While we have managed to regain supremacy in hockey after one Olympic and two Asian reverses between 1958 and 1962, we have been losing ground in others.

Not that Indian youth lacks the aptitude or talent to get sport-minded, but while the few who have had the opportunity to show some skill are pampered many have not been provided the chance to show their talent. To remedy this neglect of sport at the lower levels is one main reason why we open this section for our readers.

Tennis surprise

THOUGH few students of international tennis form had given India any chance of beating South Africa in this year's inter-zone semi-final at Barcelona last weekend, the 5-0 rout came as an unpleasant surprise. Even against mighty Australia, the holders, in the challenge final in Melbourne last December, India had put up a far better opposition before going down 4-1.

With little news about last-minute indisposition or injury to any member of the Indian squad of Krishnan, Mukherjea and Lal, it was something of a shock to learn that national champion Lal would not play either in the singles or in the doubles. Lal had played consistently well this year, and was the star of the recent India-Japan series—winning both his singles impressively and overshadowing partner Krishnan in the doubles.

Considering that India had scored a spectacular victory over a cocksure Australian pair John Newcombe (current Wimbledon champion) and Tony Roche in the challenge round last time, the straight-set defeat sustained by the same combination of Krishnan and Mukherjea indicates in what poor shape the pair must have been this time.

After the unexpectedly great showing of the Indian team last year there should have been more intensive preparation this year, instead of



Jaideep Mukherjea

which the top players were allowed to run loose, picking their own circuits abroad and neglecting the partnership which had brought them glory against the Davis Cup holders. It is time that the All India Lawn Tennis Association began controlling the game instead of the stars dictating to the Association.

Cricket tour

ON ITS WAY to Australia and New Zealand the Indian cricket team has high hopes of wiping out the none-too-happy memories of a short tour of England earlier this year. With five changes there is some balance in the team, though an opening batsman to partner Dilip Sardesai has yet to be picked from wicket-keepers Engineer and Indrajitsinhji, and newcomer Abid Ali (who can also operate with the medium-pace attack). The middle order batting is fairly strong in the hands of Pataudi, Wadekar, Borde, Subramanyam and Saxena, supported by left-arm all-rounders Babu Nadkarni and Russi Surti. Ramakant Desai and newcomer Umesh Kulkarni represent the opening attack with leg-break Chandrasekhar, off-spin Prasanna and left-arm Bedi in charge of the slow bowling.

The team might have been the best possible had not the selectors ignored the claims of all-rounders Venkataraghavan and Jaisimha who are in top form, while persisting with Borde and Saxena who had been off-colour in England and had done nothing on their return to inspire confidence in their batting.

● **topscorer**

This was a Life

ABU'L QASEM MANSUR
FERDOSI

940-1020

IRAN'S scholar Prime Minister Furughi rightly wrote in 1940 of Ferdosi 1000 years after his birth: "We owe Ferdosi the rescue and preservation of our national history: more, we owe him the rescue and preservation of our Persian tongue: more still, his 'Shahname' (Tale of Kings) is really a slice of life itself: and yet more, Ferdosi in his own person perfectly embodies all that is meant by a 'Persian'."

Abu'l Qasem Mansur took the penname of "Ferdosi" (Man of Paradise) when he was 50. His father was a well-to-do landowner in Tus (N. E. Iran). At his birth in 940 Tus was fief of Abu Mansur Tusi, reluctant and ambitious subject of the Samanid Ruler. In 957 Abu Mansur commissioned four learned Zoroastrians to translate the Pahlavi records of pre-Islamic Persian history into up-to-date prose.

The poet Daqiqi decided to versify it. But he had only done 1000 couplets when his Turk slave murdered him in 990. Ferdosi took up the task and duly incorporated Daqiqi's 1000 couplets in his own 60,000.

It was his bad luck that in 999 the cultured Samanid dynasty was ousted by the Turk Mahmud, the usurper who sacked Hind to beautify his capital, Ghazni. To Ghazni went Ferdosi to present his vast epic in praise of Zoroastrian Persia. He prefixed a glowing panegyric to "that Prince whose like was never seen since the Creator made the world". But the fanatic Sunni Turk insulted him with so small a reward that he substituted an outspoken epilogue.

Not surprisingly Ferdosi had to flee, returning to die at Tus, aged 80. Legend says that Mahmud, repenting late, sent a royal camel-load of indigo worth 60,000 dinars which entered Tus' south gate as Ferdosi's bier was borne out of the north gate.

With justice Iranians look to Ferdosi not merely as rescuer of their past but as designer of their future also.

F.G.

ANTI-BRITISH ENVOY

DOES one send as an ambassador to a country a man who has distinguished himself by implacable hostility, publicly avowed towards that country? The answer presumably is that one does not, but that is exactly what the Prime Minister and Government have done by appointing Mr S. S. Dhawan as our High Commissioner in Britain.

In the course of an article in "Blitz" on January 29, 1966, Mr Dhawan delivered himself of the following sentiments: "Nehru had not anticipated British treachery. He did not realise that Britain was still an implacable foe of a strong and united India ... As regards Britain, I see no future for Indo-British friendship, because reluctantly I have come to the conclusion that Britain does not regard the existence of a strong India in her interests and she will shed no tears if India is disrupted."

So a man who sees no future for friendly relations between India and Britain and who regards Britain as an implacable foe of our country engaged in our disruption is now supposed to represent us in a country which is our colleague in the Commonwealth, one of our best friends, as was proved in October 1962, and which is giving us substantial economic aid.

Mr Dhawan's article in "Blitz" was no temporary aberration. He is not only Chairman of the "Blitz National Forum" in Lucknow, but for several years wrote foreign policy articles in the "National Herald" under the pseudonym "Sanjaya" which were nothing but a consistent apologia for Soviet foreign policy.

M. R. MASANI, MP, Bombay 1

CONFIDENCE TRICK

THE Jabalpur session of the Congress has ended with the curious situation that while faith in the 10-point programme has been ringingly reaffirmed, in practice its cardinal features have been watered down and bowdlerised out of all recognition to suit the interests of reaction. The whole elaborate page-

BOOK REVIEW—from page 8

superficial symptom". Gandhi's life grew out of hard, personal decision.

Such anecdotes are the most interesting and instructive part of this book. Professor Bose's analysis of Gandhi's political methods is lucid and unorthodox. Raosaheb Patwardhan's address contains a little too much eulogy—which does no service to Gandhi's memory. As Patwardhan himself says: "Offering flowers is certainly not the best way of adoring revolutionary leaders like Gandhi. We must recapture the glory and dynamism of their lives."

A. De L.F.

Letters

ant was in fact a confidence trick on the people. Those who feared that a straightforward interpretation of the mandate for social control over banking institutions would deprive them of their stranglehold over the Indian economy have every reason to be gratified over Mr Morarji Desai's easy success in making the AICC accept a compromise that knocks all the teeth out of the original proposal.

The Jabalpur session has marked a long stride in the capture of Congress policies by the right wing parties. What is nauseating, however, is that verbal homage is still being paid to the concept of social justice, first articulated at Avadi as the prime objective of the Congress, while the real content of Socialism is being drained away in practice, each capitulation to reaction being sought to be concealed as realism and pragmatism.

T. S. PRASAD, Mysore 1

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Leaders must lead

by Rajmohan Gandhi

INDIAN DEMOCRACY is not exactly in full bloom as Parliament reopens in New Delhi.

"No tickets left here — let's go and watch the opening of Parliament," says a disappointed enthusiast to his friend outside the World Wrestling Championship in a Puri cartoon.

True, the Central Parliament and State Assemblies are different things. But Mr Citizen can be forgiven if the great swindle that certain state legislatures today indulge in has virtually killed his faith in elected bodies. The Hindustan Times calculates that in Haryana's 81-member Assembly 31 have defected one way or another since March, two four times each, two thrice and four twice.

Emboldened leadership

This is the moment for emboldened leadership. In the name of India's 500 million and of hundreds of millions of watching, waiting men and women outside we need to ask this country's leadership "Will you or will you not put the country first, irrespective of every other consideration?" (Leadership in that sentence includes opposition leaders, industrial, professional and trade union leaders, everyone in a responsible position.)

We need to work and pray for a speedy transformation, for the answer as of now seems to be a near unanimous "No. Others should put the country first, but for me, and my party, it is too much of a sacrifice."

Is Prime Minister Indira Gandhi prepared to leave this majority? Is she prepared truly to serve and fearlessly to lead this country? If she is, she should speak with greater honesty and realism than she has revealed in her eye of Parliament speech to Congress MP's. The Congress Party must be united, she says. It will resume its onward march to the Socialist goal, she declares. Some parties were coming in the way of peaceful progress, she accuses.

With the utmost regard and respect, this is hopelessly inadequate. Could she not have said something like this: "Friends and

comrades, it is too late in the day to battle merely to preserve our Congress rule. It is a wasteful exercise to prove our Party's goodness and other parties' wickedness. Risk everything, your positions, posts, wealth, prestige, popularity, to bring honesty and character back to India. I will do that. India interests me more than Indira. You can take away my Premiership, but you will never take away my fight for India's honour?"

If she speaks like this and means what she says, history may give her a place higher than her father's. If she fails to give such a lead, she may be remembered as a distinguished spectator in an age of spectatorism, a helpless witness of our country's break-up.

She will be making a costly mistake if she thinks that an answer for India's fell disease will be given by specialists in Moscow. This does not say that Washington's experts have the remedy. She does not have to rush far and wide for an answer.

The way out is extremely risky to one's own immediate popularity and position. It is utterly reliable as far as the nation's health is concerned.

Conscience's door

Our countrymen need to wait at conscience's door, not at the Kremlin's or the White House's. And journeys to the conscience are cheaper even if more painful.

Surely, surely Indira knows that the question no longer is one of going leftist, centrist or rightist. It is one of going straight. It is the crooked path that has to be summarily rejected.

Indira Gandhi doubtless knows Sham Lal, Editor of The Times of India. She should reflect with care and courage upon what he has written in his assessment of the Soviet Union. After referring to Russia's "very, very impressive" economic achievements as well as to the sad fate of one-time heroes and victims of purges, he writes:

"There is already a glut of steel, coal, cement, oil and power. And it will take at the most 15 to 20 years before there is a glut of cars and television sets. But where is

the new man free of greed and rancour which the Revolution was to bring to birth? The main failure of the cataclysmic change that began on November 7, 1917, is not that Russia has still to catch up with America in the output of material goods. It will reach the American level in the not too distant future and may even surpass it by a small margin in a few fields. But where are the spiritual goods which were thought to be the special legacy of the Revolution?"

Onus on all

The onus is on everyone. Jayaprakash Narayan is being urged by many to return to active politics. Amiyath Bose, Netaji's nephew who defeated ex-Finance Minister Sachin Chaudhuri in the last election, has pressed him to do so. In his letter he says "The Congress is fast disintegrating. I am more than convinced that it will, within a very short time, cease to exist as an all-India organisation. The different opposition parties are, in a sense, state parties and none of them really functions on an all-India basis. I believe that the political unity of India cannot be maintained unless we have a strong, all-India party."

Mr Bose may prove right about Congress. He is clearly right about the need for an all-India outlook. But will a new party really achieve that? Do we not need unity above party at a national level more than the creation of another party. If Mr Bose were to initiate steps in such a direction many in the country will thank him.

Some fools think that out of chaos will come order. They are right, if they mean the order that can exist in a society tyrannised by brute force.

Order can come, and along with it unity and prosperity, if we Indians, even at this late hour, claim the guts required to return to honesty and a measure of unselfishness.

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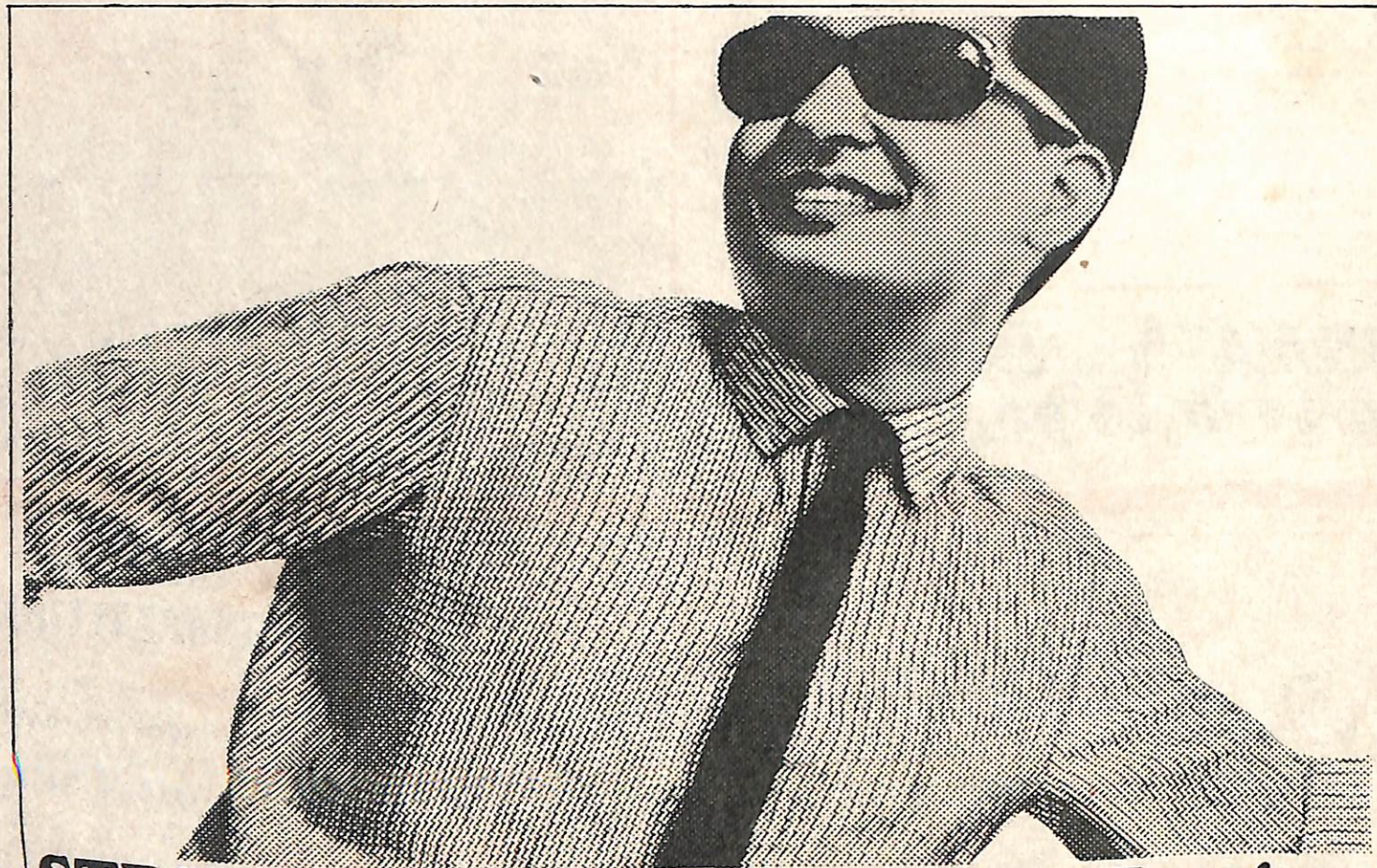
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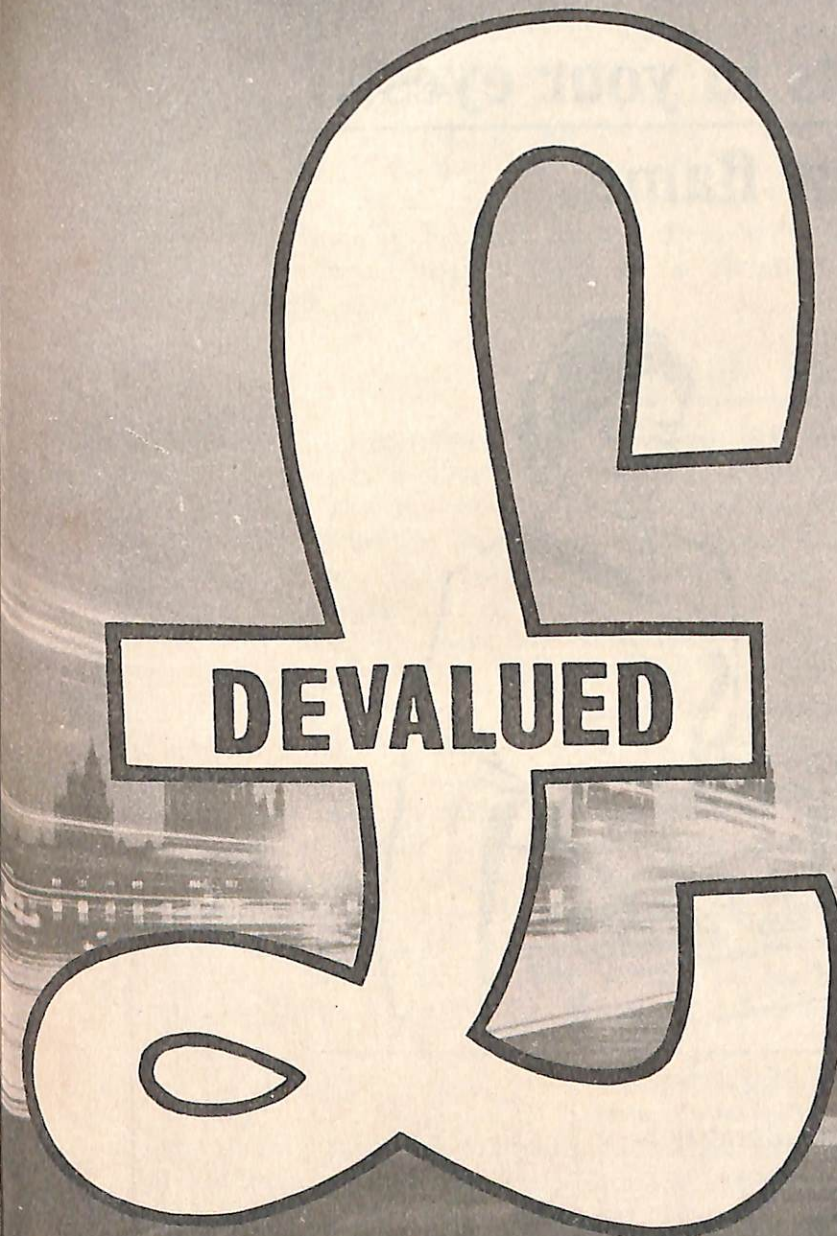
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HOW WILL IT AFFECT INDIA ?

by C.N.Vakil

The British People

BY RAJMOHAN GANDHI

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