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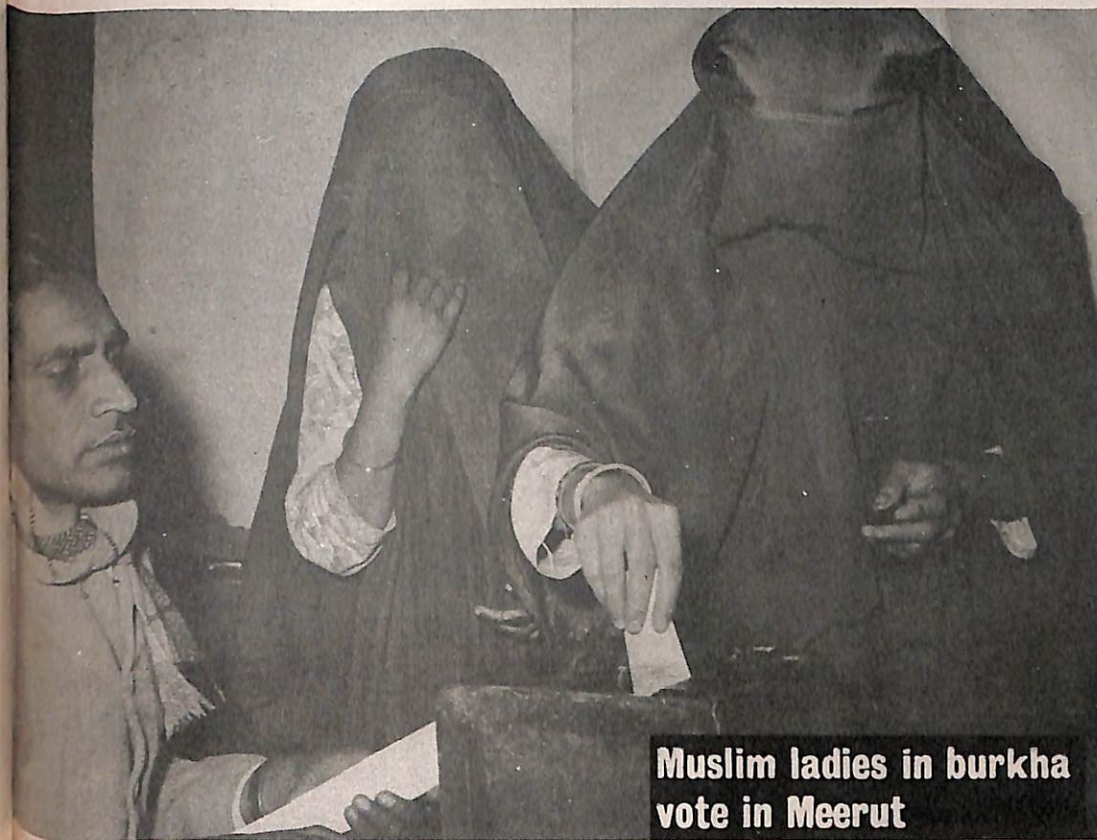
HIMMAT

WEEKLY 25p.

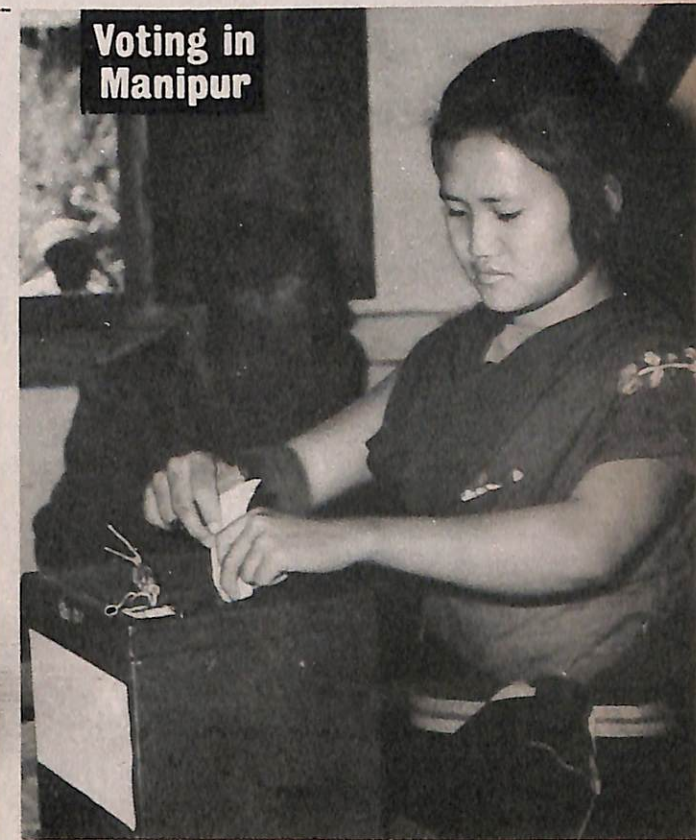
Asia's New Voice

VOL 3 NO 17

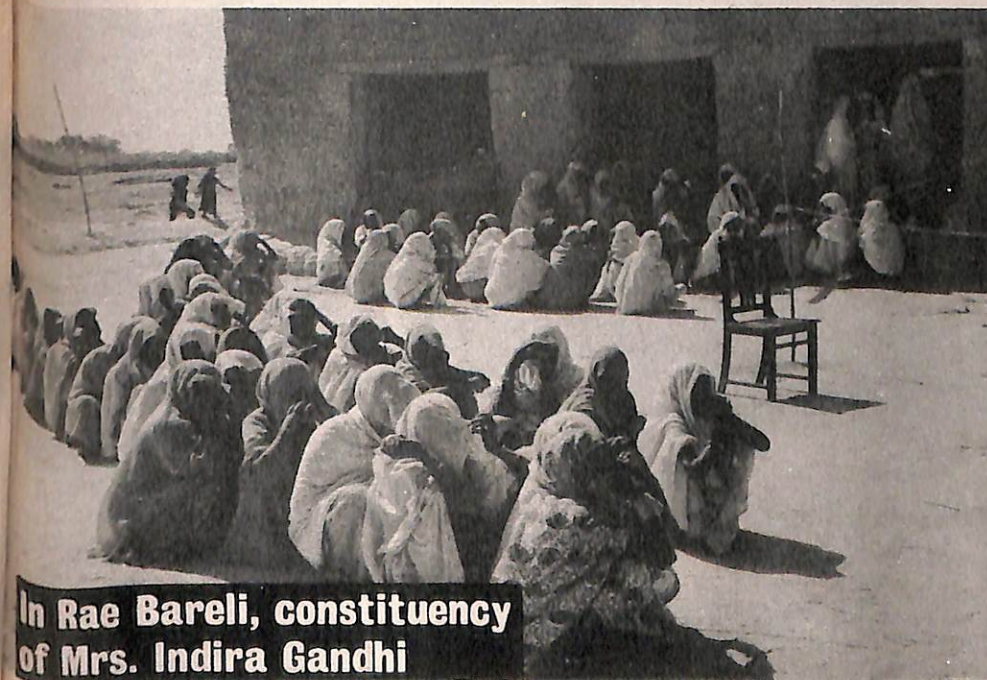
FRIDAY FEBRUARY 24 1967



**Muslim ladies in burkha
vote in Meerut**



**Voting in
Manipur**



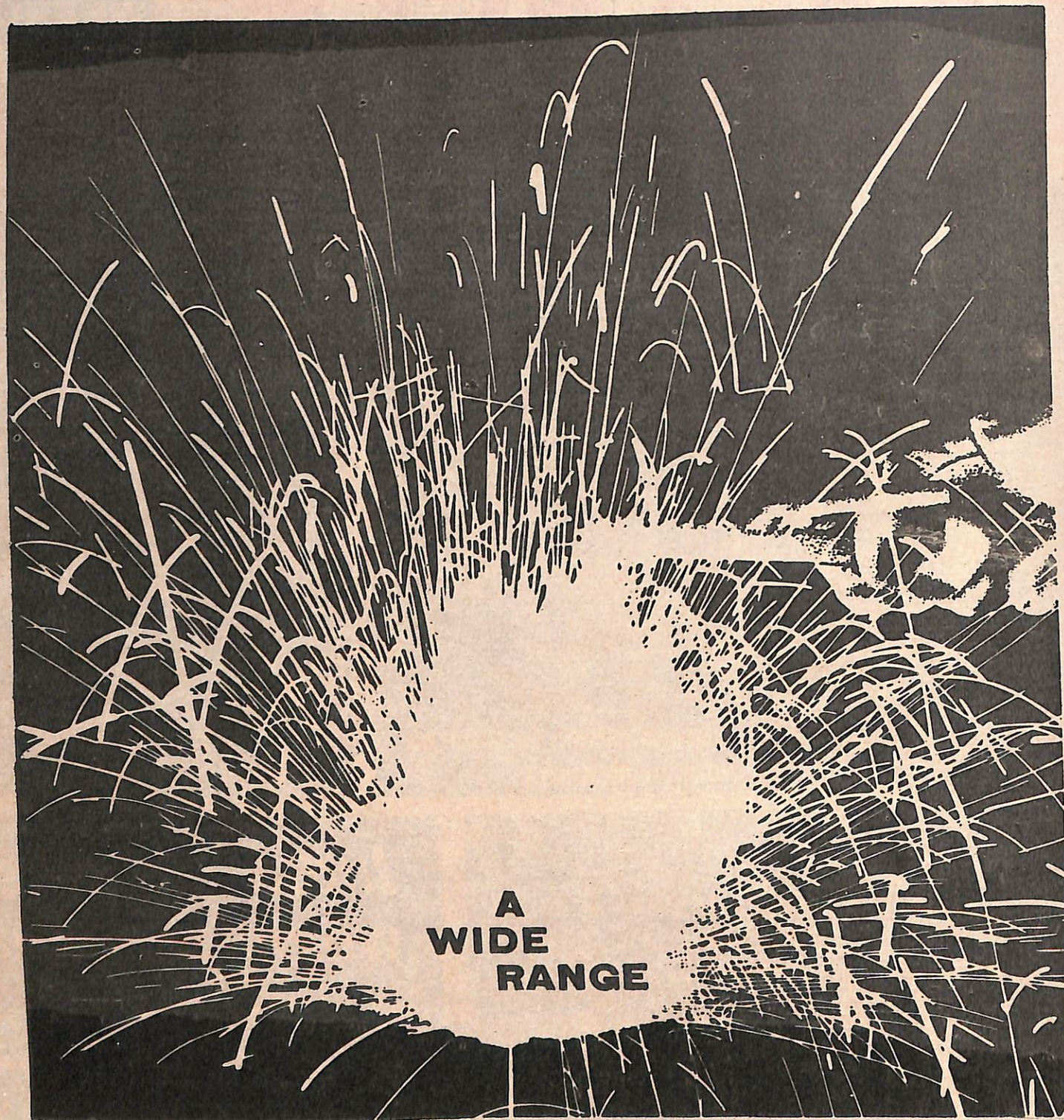
**In Rae Bareilly, constituency
of Mrs. Indira Gandhi**

**India carries off
world's biggest
election ever.**

**Precious votes—
and lives.
by Rajmohan Gandhi**

**CONRAD HUNTE PICKS
HIS WORLD XI**

**WIN Rs. 50 IN
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**A
WIDE
RANGE**

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HIMMAT

Asia's new voice

WEEKLY

Bombay Friday February 24 1967

In freedom and dignity

THEY CAME from their homes, huts and hamlets to cast their votes in our fourth General Election. The tribal people of Bastar in Madhya Pradesh marched three days to the polling booth, through tiger-infested jungle, flanked by armed guards. Their women in colourful costumes sang as they queued up to vote.

With 60 to 70 per cent of the electorate of 251 million voting the final figure may well be 150 to 160 million, making this the largest democratic election in history. Previous turn outs were 1952 (51 per cent), 1957 (47 per cent) and 1962 (55 per cent).

Preparing electoral rolls, street by street, house by house, in a country the size of India and with its communications is a phenomenal job. It has been performed with great skill. To get the whole electorate to finish voting within seven days, moving hundreds of officials and police from one section of a state to another and declaring the results within ten days of first voting, is no mean achievement.

Though on election eve it appeared there may be considerable violence in this election, in the first four days of voting at 130,000 polling booths there were disturbances at only 13. Clashes at election meetings have been more frequent, mostly at Congress ones. Twelve out of 175 election meetings of Mr. Morarji Desai have suffered from disturbances. In Bihar especially there have been frequent clashes between supporters of the Congress and Opposition.

But we should be grateful that the fourth General Election has been held and, whatever the results, the Indian people have conducted the elections in freedom and dignity.

Will Genghis ride again?

SINO-SOVIET ANTAGONISM may yet give proud and ancient peoples of Central Asia a chance to regain their independence. The 6700-mile frontier between Chinese and Russian spheres of influence splits Kazakhs, Uighurs and other races who have far more in common with each other than with either Russians or Chinese.

Greatest among these indigenous peoples of Central Asia are the Mongols, who during their long history conquered both Russia and China.

In the Seventeenth Century, while Western conquerors followed Columbus' trail to America and the Indies, Russian pioneers equipped with new firearms pushed across Siberia to the Pacific. Meanwhile Chinese emperors similarly equipped had subjugated Mongolia and extended their rule to Tashkent and Tannu Tuva—now well in the Soviet Union.

During the last century, Tsarist Russia forced

China to sign a series of "unequal treaties" ceding nearly 700,000 square miles of territory in the Far East and Central Asia. Most of this China still claims. Last year, Foreign Minister Chen Yi condemned the Russians as "thieves" who had stolen 600,000 square miles of Chinese land. Communist China has signed new border agreements with all her neighbours—except India and the Soviet Union.

China's cultural revolution coupled with large scale settlement of Han Chinese in the border regions, has upset relations with her largely Muslim and Buddhist minority races. Thousands of Kazakhs are reported to have fled into Russia. Sinkiang and Inner Mongolia have been centres of resistance to Maoism.

Whether some heir of Genghis Khan, the legendary Mongol conqueror, will succeed in building a new Central Asian nation will depend on the course of the Sino-Soviet conflict. The emergence of an independent Central Asian nation as a buffer between Russia and China might lessen the likelihood of conflict, as well as doing justice to Asian peoples not yet liberated from foreign domination.

Sukarno packs his bags

THOSE WHO SPECIALISE in reading between the lines of official communiques may believe that the recent Foreign Office denial from Tokyo that President Sukarno was to take up exile in Japan can mean only one thing: he is about to do precisely that.

It has been evident in recent weeks—more so than at any time since the abortive coup of September 30, 1965—that Sukarno is being shown the door.

Army sources, described as "reliable", say that the President offered to go into exile if he could retain his title. Army strong man General Suharto said No. This is the latest round in the Java heavyweight championship. *Yomiuri Shimbun* in Tokyo reported that when Suharto said No, Sukarno settled for a safe passage to exile as a private citizen.

Sukarno's stock answer to newsmen who prod him at palace functions for some clue to his future beat is either "Go to hell with your questions" or "Just wait and see every hour, every minute".

The Army clearly want to avoid the final turn of the screw which could break and martyr the great Bung. Sukarno, on his part, clearly wants to delay as long as possible his final surrender. He lives in the hope that even now some incident may produce a confrontation, even civil war, between his army tormentors and the *marhaen* (people) still loyal to him, especially in Central Java. Were so many of the leftist leaders not dead this may have paid off.

But Sukarno is finished. It is a tribute to the chivalry of the Army chiefs who barely escaped death in the coup that they have left the last move to their old master.

If Sukarno does not pack his bags and go with honour, General Nasution will certainly carry through his threat to have the Provisional Peoples' Consultative Congress vote him out of office and possibly out of the enchanted land which has been so tolerant and forgiving for so long.

Briefly speaking...

Give me liberty or give me death!

PATRICK HENRY, 1736-1799

Indigestible!

A KANDY, CEYLON, hotel-keeper honoured visiting West Indies cricketers by naming dishes after them. These included Chicken Kanhai, Gibbs Pickle, Wesley Hall Fruit Basket and Clear Caribbean Soup. Not a few opponents have landed in the Soup after a taste of the Pickle and Fruit!

Purged book

A BOOK BY MAO TSE-TUNG's opponent, President Liu Shao-chi, has been withdrawn from sale in India because of the power struggle in China, reports UNI. The book was marketed by a Calcutta publisher who usually deals in Left Communist literature.

CHALTA HAI...



"Unfortunately you have returned too late. The elections were last Tuesday. Would you care to make a statement about what you will do in the future?"

This weekly feature comes to you through the courtesy of the Eagle Vacuum Bottle Mfg Co. (Pvt.) Ltd. manufacturers of the Eagle range of vacuum flasks, jugs and insulated ware.



NABOB

Most publishers, one would think, would jump at the publicity created by the current news from China to push sales of Liu's book, not prevent them. Not even Indian bookstalls, it seems, are safe from Mao's cultural purges.

Well said

THE KENYA GOVERNMENT reacted to Tanzania's nationalising banks and industries with a White Paper which is a model of good sense on the subject.

Reaffirming that Kenya had no nationalisation plans, the Paper said: "Nationalisation, since it does not always lead to additional resources for the economy as a whole, will be used only where the national security is threatened, higher social benefits can be obtained, or in cases where productive resources are seriously and clearly being misused and other means of control are ineffective and financial resources permit, or where a service is vital to the people and must be provided by the government as part of their responsibility to the nation."

World view

WORLD INTEREST in India's elections is shown by the presence here of some 300 foreign journalists, including TV teams from the US, UK, Japan, Australia and West Germany. TV cameramen have already shot over 100,000 feet of film, partly in colour.

Rash of degrees

THERE IS A RASH of honorary degrees being conferred. Some feel honoured receiving them from our universities, others honour our universities when they go to receive them.

Neither happened when last week Banaras Hindu University held "a special convocation" to confer an honorary doctorate on Mr. G. D. Birla in absentia.

There is the story of a gentleman who had an honorary degree conferred upon him. A citation was read relating his achievements. The audience applauded. One person remained unmoved through it all—his wife.

As they were walking home he

turned to her and said:

"You know, dear, how few great men there are in this world."

"I don't," she replied, "but I know one thing."

"What?"

"There is one less than you think there is."

Tributes to Howard

LONDON'S NEW Westminster Theatre Arts Centre, opened last November in memory of the late Mr. Peter Howard, has quickly established a remarkable international following. Among its latest backers are the Prime Minister of New Zealand, Mr. Keith Holyoake, and the Mayor of Wellington, Sir Francis Kitts. Mr. Holyoake was guest speaker at a public occasion last week chaired by Sir Francis to launch a fund for the Westminster Centre.

Mr. Holyoake paid tribute to Peter Howard whose second death anniversary is on February 25. This "very, very great man", said the Prime Minister, "spent himself in pursuit of his ideal, the ideal we all have in our hearts, minds and ambitions. His passing was a great loss to the world."

Sir Francis, a National Executive member of the New Zealand Labour Party, turned to the National Party Prime Minister and said, "Your being here is following a very important pattern so evident throughout the world today." He was referring to the opening by Australia's Prime Minister Holt of the Moral Re-Armament Assembly in Melbourne last month. Sir Francis pointed out, "Moral Re-Armament bridges all barriers, crosses all frontiers and cuts across all views."

The Westminster Theatre has established itself as the home of vital, clean and provocative drama at a time when theatregoers are wearying of London's stale menu of perversion and dirt.

One of the first moves of its new Arts Centre has been to invite to Britain for an extensive tour the 63-member cast of "India Arise" which began its tour in Beirut last week (See page 11).

Well named

PICTURED at the inauguration of a new textiles showroom in Bangalore, was the company's sales manager. His name? Mr. Winpenny.

World's biggest election ever

by a Staff Correspondent

Now that it is all over for another five years and the officials are counting what may finally amount to an all-time record 160,000,000 votes, we, the voters, can sit back and take a look at how we went about conducting the world's biggest election ever.

Despite the gravest apprehensions the massive poll went off without wide-scale disturbances. There were brickbats and dark-alley scuffles between rival party workers. There were stabbings and murders even. There was the vicious stone-thrower who cut the Prime Minister's face. There were probably a lot more "accidents" and acts of revenge which escaped the headlines, but compared with predictions the law and order maintained was extraordinary.

While we were so engrossed in the campaign going on in our immediate vicinity we may have missed some of the strange and wonderful incidents in other parts so here is a selection:

Madras, of the 1140 voters some 97 per cent cast their vote including five blind men.

The official cost of the election to the tax payer is expected to be around Rs. 9 crores or 60 paise per voter. The allowable cost for candidates will be another Rs. 30 crores though some experts say that Rs. 66 crores will be spent by those contesting.

Congress Party President Kamaraj was unable to cast his own vote though he had campaigned vigorously on behalf of his Party. Mr. Kamaraj was one of a large number of political leaders injured in motor accidents during the campaign. Others were the Union Minister for Industry D. Sanjivayya, the wives of Union Ministers Manubhai Shah and Jai-sukhlal Hathi, and Professor G. G. Swell, leader of the All Party Hill Leaders' Conference.

Addressing an Opposition meeting near Calcutta a milkman said that he knew quite a lot about cows and bullocks and that in his experience "even the best breeds did not last longer than 20 years".

In five Madhya Pradesh constituencies male voters were outnumbered by their female counterparts.

At a polling station in Udaipur only one woman out of 595 eligible to vote turned out to do so. Their men folk voted in large numbers.

In Andhra Pradesh two constituencies reported 100 per cent voting. In the Alangudy constituency of

notify polling dates later if it is satisfied that candidates will be forthcoming.

Roadside astrologers in Lucknow conducted brisk business in the later stages of the campaign. They told reporters that the number of consultations had leapt suddenly. Their new clients included important local candidates. Unexplained, however, were the contradictory predictions made to opposing contestants.

Overheard in Kerala: "I am voting for the Communist Party." Reply: "Oh yes, which one? There are so many these days."

Eighty people were injured, 15 of them seriously, when 66 trucks carrying Congress supporters were stoned at Phaltan in Satara District of Maharashtra. The skirmish occurred when the trucks approached an opposition election meeting and came to a standstill due to lack of manoeuvring space.

Continued on next page.

On your toes

IAC's LAME DUCKS

When shall we see our national domestic airline run efficiently by men who know the business of commercial flying?

Chairmen and general managers of the Indian Airlines Corporation have come and gone like migrating ducks. They have not come to their posts as experts in the field of aviation, nor have they remained long enough to master it.

While Air India has won its way with "Maharaja Service", IAC treats passengers like bothersome cargo. Air India seeks your patronage. IAC puts you on their waiting list if you sound desperate enough.

That is how the citizen sees it as a traveller. But how does he see it as a tax payer?

A recent report estimates that IAC will lose Rs. 6 crores due to delay in delivery of locally built AVRO 748s to replace its ageing DC3 fleet. The Dakotas are costing Rs. 1.5 crores annually due to their uneconomical operation. They should have been retired seven years ago.

According to delivery schedules IAC was to get 14 AVROs during 1966-68. But Hindustan Aeronautics Ltd., has run into stormy

weather and delivery is far behind schedule. IAC is now not expecting its first AVRO until May this year. A further five only may possibly be delivered in 1968.

Who made the decision that IAC should buy "Indian" at the expense of operating efficiency, economy and comfort? Surely no one who knew the sharp end of commercial buying.

Like Air India, IAC could rank among the best airlines of the world. Indian air traffic potential provides an airline operator's dream.

In 1965 Indian air carriers flew 1,620,000 passengers, three times the traffic of ten years ago. And future demand is not difficult to imagine in a sub-continent of great distances and vast population.

All international carriers and most domestic lines know the spur of competition in their flanks. IAC has preserved itself from this challenge. But nothing degenerates more than a monopoly utility service.

If IAC is to gain the fame at home and abroad and earn the rupees and dollars it could, its Chiefs will have to refurbish the whole airline-passenger service as well as operating efficiency.

Freebooter

VERDICT!

This week **HIMMAT**

ADMONISHES British MPs who sent a supporting message to a renege Congress parliamentary candidate, to mind their own business.

★ **IS AMAZED** at Guinea President Sekou Toure's statement that "China is for us an example in building up a country" and **HOPES** the Chinese-style cultural revolution he has launched will not land Guinea in the same mess as its model.

★ **SAYS** the same to Tanzania's President Nyerere, reported as stating that China was doing things "which—Red Guards or no Guards—are very relevant to the development of Africa".

★ **THANKS** Egypt but **QUESTIONS** how she is able to send 40,000 tons of rice to India when she has to import lakhs of tons of foodgrains from Russia and other countries.

★ **ADMIRE** the initiative of 400 Indian and Pakistani doctors who sat a recent exam to qualify for migration to the US, but **WISHES** they would use it to find the thousands of medical men needed by their own countries.

★ **SUGGESTS** to former Congress President U.N. Dhebar, who reportedly said moral revolution was more important than economic, that one prominent politician who gets honest about his expenses will achieve more than one thousand who speechify about it.

★ **NOTES** that the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Organisation decided against holding its fifth Congress in Peking owing to splits among members and **RECOMMENDS** it either get some solidarity or drop the word from its name.

★ **CALLS FANTASTIC** an Indian citizen's still having to petition the Supreme Court in order to obtain his passport when the Court has already ruled that it is the right of every citizen to have one.

Elections—from page 5

The shouting of slogans and counter-slogans soon gave way to stone-throwing.

Mrs. Indira Gandhi covered more than 15,000 miles by air, road and rail and addressed 158 public meetings in 12 States before her nose injury forced her to retire eight days before polling began. The Prime Minister had also planned to visit the other five States—Assam, Nagaland, Haryana, Punjab, and Jammu and Kashmir.

One candidate, Mr. K. N. Singh, carried on his campaign by helicopter. At Phuladritand he could not land because such a large crowd had gathered to glimpse his "strange machine". Instead, he stuck his head out of the helicopter window and addressed the voters through a microphone attached to a long pole.

Four retired Army generals and several brigadiers and colonels were among candidates.

In Rajasthan a candidate called at the house of a woman voter. She came to the door and heard him out for a few minutes then said, "Do you see my bare feet? I want shoes." The candidate instructed his agent to get a pair for her. "I want six pairs, not one," she interjected.

"Why?" the candidate inquired. "Because I want to garland you with them," she replied as the candidate retreated hastily.

A crippled young voter in Bangalore, Srinivasamurthy, literally crawled more than a mile to lodge his vote at the municipal high school polling booth.

Two white pigeons brought the message "We have reached safely" from the polling party in Diktoli to the district headquarters in Morena, Madhya Pradesh. The officials had to walk 13 miles through dacoit-infested ravines to reach their post. As there were no other communications available they took the pigeons along with them.

In the Lucknow East Assembly constituency authorities were in difficulties because 16 candidates were running for the seat. The ballot papers were necessarily so long that after every 150 voters had exercised their franchise a new ballot box had to be produced.

In the inaccessible Garo Hills, some polling staff had to trek up to six days to reach their polling stations.

The Jan Sangh candidate in South Madras found himself described on official posters outside polling booths as "a man in distress". The candidate's real name of Avudiappa Chettiar was misspelt in Tamil as "Avathiappa Chettiar" thus leading to the confusion. Presiding officers ruled that nothing could be done at such a late stage to rectify it.

The smallest polling station in the country was in the Nicobar Islands at Chingens. It had only seven voters.

Over 625,000 postal ballot papers were issued for service voters and their wives, voters on election duty, electors under preventative detention and others. The Prime Minister was one of those who voted by post.

Stones were thrown at the election meetings of Mr. Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, Minister for Education, and Finance Minister Sachindra Chaudhuri.

Apparently E.M.S. Namboodiripad, Left Communist Party leader, is so confident of victory in Kerala that he did not even weigh the indiscretion of coming out with a signed

Continued on page 19

People who count read
HIMMAT Weekly

INDIAN SUBSCRIPTIONS—
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Will a more representative democracy result?

A General Election, even when it involves the right to vote of 251 million people, as in our country, is not an end in itself. It will determine not only whether 500 million people will have prospects of good government and stability but also the direction or drift of a segment of a great continent. For us it is a unique event presaging changes of peoples and policies in government and outside in the years ahead.

It is of course, an extraordinary piece of organisation for a country as vast as India with communication facilities of all kinds still in the more elementary stages of modernisation. But, above all, it is an affirmation of faith in the values of freedom, a belief in the ultimate ability of the Indian masses to build their future.

Following as it does on the turmoil and violence of the past year the very fact of the election is a tribute to the ruling party and Government. Cumulative mistakes, the

SAY THAT AGAIN...

Non-proliferation is like a club of notorious drunkards demanding from teetotallers a written declaration that they never drink any alcohol.

HERR FELIX VON ECKARDT
former West German Press Chief

Talk and more talk. You just come here to get our votes and then disappear forever.

GUJARAT FARMER
to campaigning politicians

The last ten years have seen great progress in the use of language to conceal rather than reveal meaning.

JULIAN SNOW
in the *New Statesman*

He's a sort of Russian McNamara—a whizz-kid who could take over Ford Motor Co. tomorrow.

SIR LEON BAGRIT
Chairman of Elliott Automation, UK
on Soviet Prime Minister Kosygin

I like big business.

BORIS GORDEEV
Soviet Trade Representative
in London

inefficiency and corruption of twenty years, have resulted in the most serious crisis of inflation and scarcities yet faced by our people.

The Government during the past year has had to deal with a plethora of demands by students, industrial workers, government employees and political parties accompanied by organised violence on an unprecedented scale. Every conceivable method was used to break the authority of a government already suffering from the paralysis of a faction-ridden and self-seeking leadership.

The situation justified the scepticism of critics who questioned the possibility of an election in the midst of this chaos. It gave ample scope for deriders of the ruling party who were accused of wanting to use circumstances for postponing the verdict of the electorate. Fortunately, the forecasters of tyranny and prophets of doom have been falsified.

To the habitual pessimist who always spotlights the discouraging and unpalatable aspects of changing India the present election confirms the traditional view about the hopelessness of our nation. "What can you expect from this country where murders are committed for an election?" said a police officer to me. And he ought to know. "Is there any hope for us when our Prime Minister—and a woman—is stoned in broad daylight," he continued.

No ideology

"Money is being poured out like water," commented a Congress Party worker. "I'll take you to the camp where they are being fed right now. They get plenty of food and Rs. 60 in addition per week."

"There is no ideology any more in our country. There is only caste," said an independent Harijan candidate from a rural reserved constituency. He is right too.

Yet to me, the candidate who commented in this fashion was a unique example of our democracy. With a job that fetches him less than Rs. 200 per month and no capital except his ambition and concern for his caste and determination, he jumped into the election fray. He travelled for his electioneering by public transport. He had no conveyance of his

Under the Lens



by **R. VAITHESWARAN**

own. It is true that many candidates poured out rupees by the thousands. There were also many who had no money but trekked from home to home by foot, many miles every day, undaunted by their many handicaps.

There was violence at some election meetings. But there were thousands of election meetings that were undisturbed and tens of thousands of party workers who went about electioneering unmolested. The Government had power and the ruling party candidates had money, but the restraint of those in power and the fair-mindedness of the administration was the rule rather than the exception.

Free elections

Indian Elections are as free as they are anywhere in the world. If more candidates were not in the field it was as much due to the good sense of the opposition parties as to the financial stringency. If the ruling party had the advantage of being in power during the election it also suffered from the burden of unpopularity that is the concomitant of responsibility. The rulers have to carry their own sins as well as the failure of the nation.

Besides, the Congress Party has more of the burden of the past to carry than the halo of the Independence movement or the glory of great men who led it. In this sense the present General Election reflects, far more than any other, the strength of political forces and the conflict of present interests. The Congress Party was contesting for the first time as a political party and not as a national movement.

The result will be a more representative democracy even if it is led by more mediocre men. It will reflect the end of the heroic age of liberation and herald a more prosaic if more difficult period of reconstructing a nation out of the present conglomeration of castes and commu-

Continued on page 19

Conrad Hunte picks his World XI

by a Staff Correspondent

CONRAD HUNTE, West Indies Cricket Vice Captain, laughs heartily and often. The laugh rang out when HEMMAT talked to him on the eve of his leaving India—last member of his team to do so.

Our question, "Suppose you broke your leg and could not play, who would be your World Cricket XI?" had provoked the laugh. This was his team:

"Garry Sobers (Captain), Bobby Simpson, Eddie Barlow, Rohan Kanhai, Chandu Borde, Graham Pollock, Wes Hall, Graham McKenzie, Lance Gibbs, Jackie Hendricks (wicket keeper) and Basil D'Oliveira."

Hunte stayed in India after the tour was over to make another tour of his own—for Moral Re-Armament. "I have been seeing businessmen, film stars and ordinary people," he told us, "to enlist money and support for Mr. Rajmohan Gandhi's programme of MRA in India. Wherever I have

gone people gladly give one rupee, five, 10 or more for autographs in order to support that work."

Hunte flew last Saturday to join the MRA musical production "India



Arise" in Beirut. His next cricket appointment is to play for Barbados, his home island and Sobers', against a Rest of the World XI, starting on

March 8. After that he plans to re-join "India Arise" during its tour of Europe. In December comes the English team's visit to the West Indies.

"The Calcutta Test was both a tragedy and a triumph," he said when we asked what was his most memorable experience in India. "A tragedy because of the riots and tear-gas—a triumph because our captain decided, despite risk of defeat and danger, to continue the match."

What did he think of India's Test cricketers?

"The series was closer than the results showed," he answered. "The Indian team's performance was far better than in 1962. The Nawab of Pataudi is an astute captain who has succeeded in moulding his side into a world-class team."

"I can't prophesy they'll beat England on their home ground in the coming tour, but the experience will greatly improve the Indian players. Their strength—as with the West Indies—will depend on their determination to live as a family and play as a team."

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

Africa's millionaire "Socialist"

FROM VERE JAMES

Nairobi

Where does the money come from to fill the pockets of men like Kwame Nkrumah? Mostly from bribes and "contingency votes" from the National Treasury, according to the Commission now investigating the personal fortune of the deposed Ghana "Redeemer".

When Nkrumah arrived back in the then Gold Coast in 1947 after studying abroad he was practically penniless. Nineteen years later he was worth £2,322,000.

At the time when he was deposed he was drawing a salary of £12,000 a year, a pension of £2,400, a transport allowance of £34,000 and a family "table" allowance of £6,000. A prestigious total of £54,000 per annum.

Exorbitant by any standard. Yet at that annual income it would have taken 43 years to acquire his total wealth. His lawful income, including his salary, was £118,863. The Lenin Peace Prize, awarded in 1962, was worth £10,000. Royalties from books amounted to £5,310. Total £134,000.

The African "Socialist" had over £400,000 of property in Ghana and further investments of £250,000 in his own country which he controlled through nominees. Outside assets included a villa near Cairo and land near Rabat; £29,000 in a British Bank and £170,000 banked in

Zurich.

Even in April 1961, when he adjured his followers that "they" must not use party membership or official position for personal gain or amassing wealth, he was worth £25,000, the commission claims.

No doubt his latest book, "Challenge of the Congo", in which he reveals his secret dealings with Lumumba will bring in more money. And also attack more people and institutions. But this can be taken with a pinch of salt now the true nature of the man has been revealed.

In one interesting chapter he reveals that the Kenya Government refused to allow Nairobi to be used as a staging post for air supplies to the rebels at the time of Stanleyville—the critical turning point in the Congo struggle.

President Julius Nyerere is evidently alert to this kind of problem in his country. He has announced that no Government or TANU leader can have shares in any company, nor be a director of any concern except one run by Government.

Ceylon political scene

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Colombo

The victory of the pro-Government candidate in the Welimada by-election shows that the Government has not unduly forfeited public support over its policy of cutting the rice-ration.

It also underlines the growing division in Mrs. Bandaranaike's Sri Lanka Freedom Party, since 46 local branches of the SLFP refused to support their party's official candidate, who thus only obtained third place in the voting. The local branches revolted, they said, because they would not accept the candidate nominated by their head office against the wishes of local constituents.

The food crisis is the central poli-

tical issue, as is shown by the Communist Party (Moscow) calling for a national conference on food and prices to attack the recent rice-cut and the formation of a Land Army to increase food production.

The Communist Party Central Committee's statement also calls on the SLFP to renew the 1964 agreement which was the basis of the Marxist-Communist coalition with Mrs. Bandaranaike's party. This coali-

The week in Asia

TOKYO—Commander of the Red Army in Tibet, General Chang Kuo-hua, who heads anti-Mao forces there, has completely smashed Mao's "cultural revolution" in the whole Tibetan region, according to Japanese press reports quoting Peking wall posters.

★

DJAKARTA—The Indonesian Army warned that it would stamp out any uprising by supporters of President Sukarno after his virtually certain removal from power next month.

★

SAIGON—South Korean Prime Minister Chung II Kwon expressed his opinion while on a three-day visit to South Vietnam that unconditional suspension of bombing of North Vietnam was not essential for peace in Vietnam.

★

BANGKOK—At the opening session of the Economic Commission for Asia and Far East (ECAFE) committee on trade, the executive secretary, Mr. U. Nyun, stressed the need for the advanced western nations to import more from the developing countries of Asia.

★

DJAKARTA—A compromise proposed by President Sukarno that he might retain his title and live in exile was rejected by General Suharto and other military leaders.

★

LAHORE—Special prayers are being offered in some towns of West Pakistan as the country faces the worst-ever drought in living memory. A large part of the standing crops will be seriously damaged or destroyed, if there is no rain in the next few days.

★

BAGHDAD—Mr. Alexei Kosygin, the Soviet Prime Minister, has accepted an invitation to visit Iraq, it was announced by Iraq's Ambassador to the Soviet Union. The Iraqi Foreign Minister, Dr. Adnan Pachachi, has accepted an invitation to the Soviet Union in April.

★

PEKING—A top Chinese military official was reported to have ordered the armed forces to prepare for combat in the wake of "border provocations by the Soviet revisionists". At the same time, the Foreign Minister, Marshal Chen Yi, was reported to have said that Chinese-Soviet relations should be expected to worsen still further.



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tion is, of course, the Communists' one chance of riding back to power. There are also reports that they will shortly resort to large-scale strikes, with violence and terrorism.

Wide publicity has been given here to Mrs. Indira Gandhi's condemnation of class war and the violence it produces, in her election campaign. Stone-throwing was widely employed by the extreme Left

New Labor Party leader leans on left

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Canberra

Before the elections last November for the 124-seat House of Representatives, the Leader of the Labor Party Opposition, Mr. Arthur Calwell, promised to resign his position if he failed to regain the Treasury benches for his party.

Labor was soundly beaten and now Mr. Calwell has kept his promise. The 70-year-old Labor veteran has stepped aside after six years as Leader and 26½ years in Parliament—23 of them on the front benches of either the Government or Opposition.

In his place the Party has elected a 50-year-old Queen's Counsel, Mr.

Gough Whitlam, who has been Deputy Leader for six years.

Mr. Whitlam and his nominee for the Deputy Leadership, Mr. Lance Barnard, defeated left wing candidates in the leadership ballot. But the left wing captured leadership in the Senate—the Upper House—with Senator Lionel Murphy, QC,

here before the last general election.

The Government's fear of imminent violence can be seen also in the banning, under Emergency Regulations, of the daily *Jana Dina*, which follows the Trotskyite line. The offending story claimed that the Prime Minister drank, danced and cut up a pig which had previously been roasted alive at a private dinner party. His host says this account is "monstrous lies" and calculated to bring "the Prime Minister into hatred and ridicule in the eyes of the Buddhists".

becoming leader and another QC, Mr. Sam Cohen, his deputy.

Mr. Whitlam and his supporters are claiming a significant victory. Certainly Mr. Whitlam has achieved a cherished personal ambition. But his task is before him. He has to remould a party which has been 18 years in opposition and which for the past decade has been rent by internecine strife.



Mr. Whitlam

He believes he can accomplish this task. He has won the acceptance of his own party after a tough fight, but he has a more formidable task—to win the acceptance of the nation. It is not at all evident that he has

done this yet.

Though his judgment may be sounder and his support from the Press greater than that of Mr. Calwell, the problems he has to face have in no way changed, as Prime

Minister Holt was quick to point out.

Mr. Whitlam still has to contend with a powerful left wing, not only within the Parliamentary Party, but in the party organisation in the various States, particularly Victoria.

He has given no indication that he intends to deal with this left wing dominance in Victoria, even though it was a major factor in holding Labor out of office in 1961. He has also stated emphatically that he will not seek a reconciliation with the Democratic Labor Party, which came

Prince Philip stirs the soup

FROM OLIVER CORDEROY

London

Prince Philip made four-and-half inch headlines in the press here: "We are all in this unpleasant soup together."

It was a hard-hitting speech to 500 of Britain's leading exporters. He was opening an action conference on British marketing in the USA, arranged by the British Institute of Management, and began by defending his role as a "merchant prince".

"There may well be some old-fashioned people," he said, "who think it is wrong and undignified for me to get involved in this sort of thing, but I firmly believe that this criticism is unjustified. In the days when gaining or protecting markets and national survival depended on fighting, then people expected their princes to fight. Today our survival depends just as much on gaining and protecting markets."

At the close of his speech, Prince Philip declared: "We are all in this unpleasant soup together. The adverse balance of payments is a national problem. It has never been any good saying: 'I'm all right Jack—this is somebody else's problem', and in the present circumstances it is completely destructive. It isn't any good each group or interest trying to pin the blame for any lack of success on some other group. None of us has a monopoly of all the virtues, however much we like to think so.

"It's no use the unions blaming the management or manufacturers blam-

ing into being after a major split in the party in 1955 and has effectively divided the Labor vote in pivotal electorates.

All this points to the fact that though Mr. Whitlam has won the leadership of his party, he will be as dependent on left wing support as was his predecessor. Furthermore, the defeat of such prominent moderate Labor men as Senator Willesee and Mr. Beazley of Western Australia and Mr. Stewart of New South Wales for executive positions has led to keen speculation in the inner circles of the party.

One question being asked is whether Mr. Whitlam did a deal with the left wing strongman of the Labor Party, Mr. F. E. Chamberlain, of Western Australia?

ing civil servants or both blaming the politicians. We are all about equally competent or incompetent.

"We should recognise that no organisation has ever been successful where there are suspicions and divisions. You can't expect the world to have confidence in Britain if we don't have confidence in each other".

"India Arise" begins Middle East tour

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Beirut

A gala performance of "India Arise", the 63-member Moral Re-Armament musical production, took place last week in Lebanon's finest theatre, the Piccadilly. The cast, drawn from many states and communities of India, is on the first stage of its tour through the Middle East and Europe.

Introducing the performance on behalf of Lebanon's Minister of Education, Dr. Issam Haidar, Director General for Youth and Sports, said, "This Indian group presents this performance because it offers to satisfy empty stomachs with food, empty hands with work and empty hearts with a satisfying idea. Their arrival is very significant for the Lebanese people because of the nature of the values for which these

Continued on page 14

The week in India

NEW DELHI—Australia and possibly New Zealand will be included, along with the members of the Economic Aid Consortium, in a Food Aid Consortium for India which is being formed. The first meeting is scheduled to be held in Washington in mid-March.

BOMBAY—The 109,000 ton super-tanker "Manhattan" arrived in Bombay to unload 55,000 tons of wheat. "Manhattan" is America's largest commercial ship and the biggest ever to visit Bombay. It has already unloaded 20,000 tons in Visakhapatnam and about 30,000 tons in Madras.

HYDERABAD—Reports of three political murders in Andhra Pradesh marred a near-peaceful first day in India's fourth general election. The reports said that two of the victims were Swatantra Party supporters and the third a Left Communist.

BOMBAY—The Union Food Secretary, Mr. A. L. Dias, received a consignment of 18,300 tons of wheat from the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. I. A. Benediktov, as part of a gift of 200,000 tons to India by the Soviet Union for distribution in drought-hit areas.

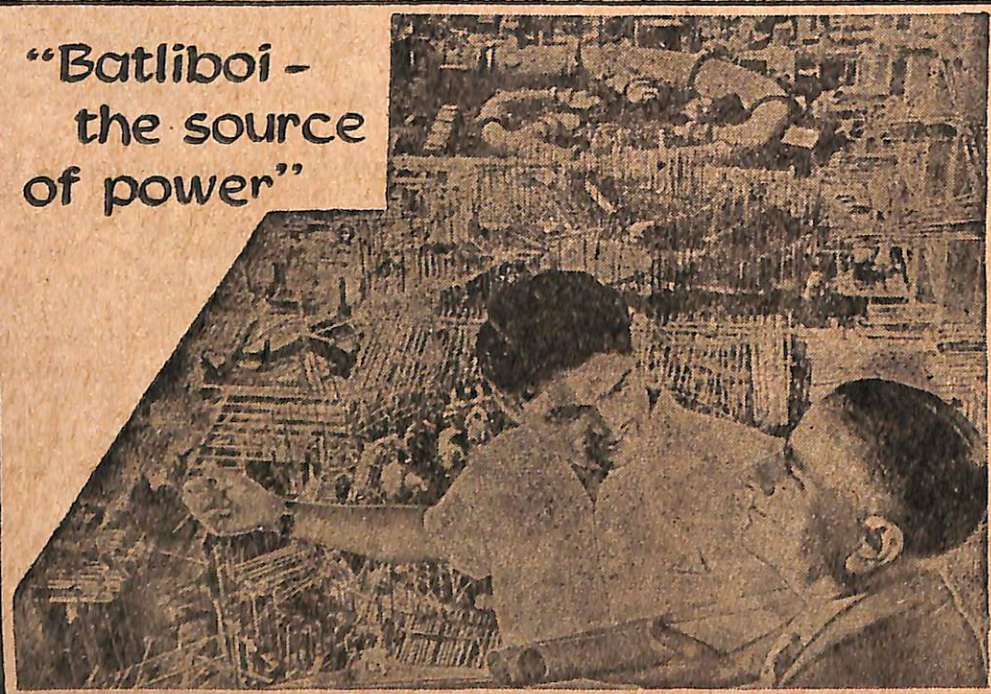
NEW DELHI—A team of officers of the Central Bureau of Investigation concluded that no political party had a part in the incidents of last November 7 outside Parliament House.

BOMBAY—About 3,500 employees of the "Times of India" group went on an indefinite stay-in strike in Bombay on the basis of the strike notice given by the Times of India and Allied Publications' Employees' Union on February 1.

GAUHATI—About 13 feet of railway track were blown up near Kharikatia station on the North-East Frontier Railway. It was suspected that the sabotage was the work of Naga hostiles.

NEW DELHI—The Chief of the General Staff and first Deputy Defence Minister of the Soviet Union, Marshal M. V. Zakharov will make a nine-day visit to India at the end of this month.

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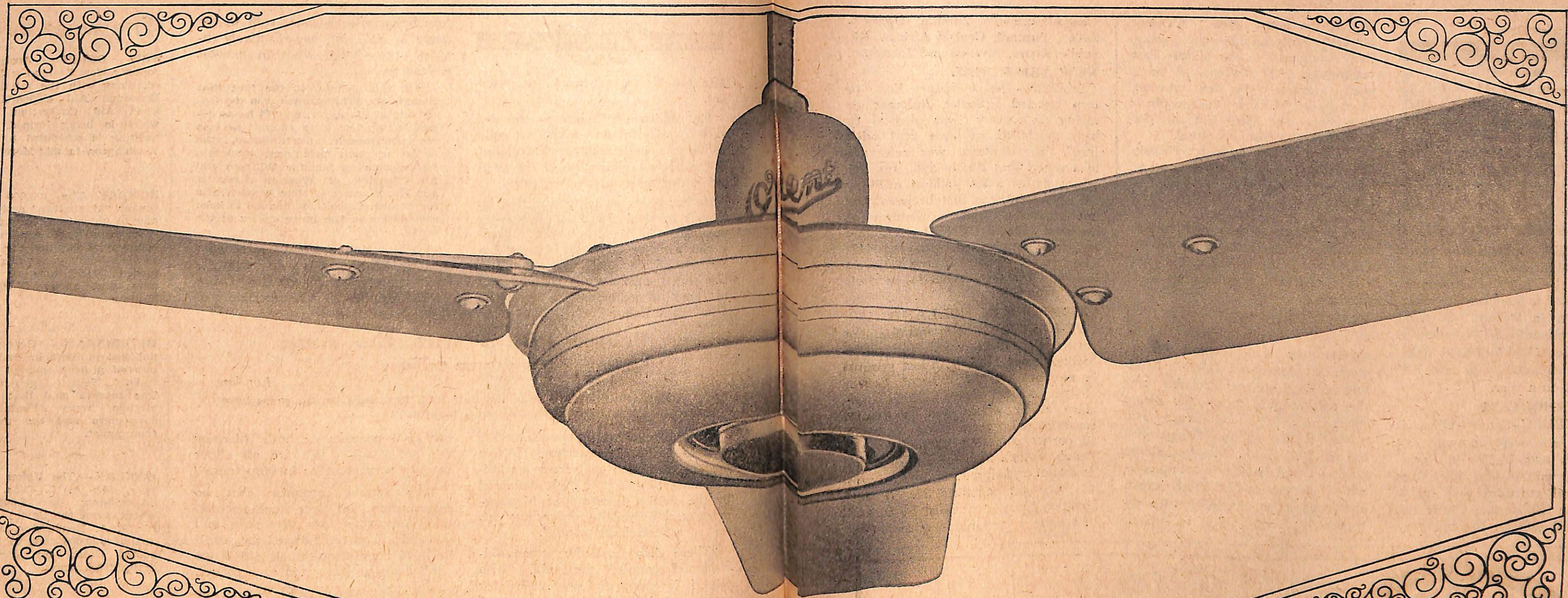
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from page 11

men and women of MRA stand. These principles will find ready reception in Lebanon."

Television covered the cast's arrival in Beirut. The National Radio re-

corded the entire show. *L'Orient*, largest circulation French-language daily newspaper in the Middle East, commented, "This group of young people revealed the new universal ideology of MRA to the people of Lebanon. The spirit and the perfection of the cast are equal."

The Indian cast leave for Nicosia, Cyprus, this week on the next stage.

The week elsewhere

FEE-INCREASES UNPOPULAR COLCHESTER—Students booted Education Minister Anthony Crosland when he rejected arguments against recent fee-increases for overseas students in Britain. Crosland said he was impenitent. Numbers of overseas students had increased rapidly and the increases would save Britain £5 million a year.

OIL FOR RHODESIA JOHANNESBURG—South Africa is reported to have made an agreement with French and Iranian oil companies that would free her from danger of oil sanctions and enable her to supply Rhodesia. Under this agreement oil will be brought from

Iran in South Africa's own tankers and piped from Durban to a new refinery near Johannesburg with a capacity of 1.4 million gallons of crude oil daily.

FORCE ONLY WAY

KINSHASA—Heads of State and representatives of 10 central African countries condemned Britain's handling of Rhodesia and declared force the only way to topple the illegal government. The conference also backed the Congo in its dispute with the Belgian Union Miniere mining company, and decided to set up committees on security and on economics and communications. Countries represented were Congo-Kinshasa,

Congo-Brazzaville, Zambia, Uganda, Sudan, Burundi, Central African Republic, Kenya, Rwanda and Tanzania.

NEW ARMS DEAL

TEHERAN—The newspaper *Echo of Iran* reported a Soviet diplomat as saying his country "was pleased to have concluded an arms deal with Iran". The diplomat was referring to a report that Russia and Iran recently signed a \$90 million military aid agreement, the first between the two countries. Iran, a member of the west-oriented CENTO pact, also has arms agreements with the US. The Iran Government is now believed to regard Nasser, not Russia, as their main danger.

ELECTIONS IN HOLLAND

THE HAGUE—Catholic and Socialist parties, which have ruled Holland in coalition since 1945, both lost ground in elections for the 150-seat Lower House. A new party, D66 (Democracy 1966) whose aim is drastic constitutional reform, won 7 seats. 20 parties contested, indicating the Dutch people's wish for some change as yet not crystallised. Catholics won 42 seats and Socialists 37. A new coalition government must be formed to achieve a parliamentary majority.

"Aid should be 2% of national income," says Dutch economist

HIMMAT talked with Dr. Jan Tinbergen (64), the tall Professor of the Rotterdam School of Economics. Grey-haired Dr. Tinbergen is a quiet, unassuming man, but as an expert in Econometrics (Statistics) and Development Economics he enjoys world fame.

When we met him in his pleasant middle class home in a residential section of The Hague, he had only just returned from a brief visit to Pakistan. He has been closely connected with Turkey's successful Five Year Plan, is regularly called in by Indonesia and has repeatedly visited India. Next April a World Bank mission will take him to Chile, and he will go home via Africa's Ivory Coast. He is a Socialist and a desire for justice motivates his work for the development of the world's untapped resources.

"Decade of disappointment"

"This was to be the Development Decade. It has become a Decade of Disappointment," Tinbergen speaks quietly. "The West is doing far too little and should be ashamed. According to the Manager of the International Bank, the developing world could easily absorb 3 to 4 billion dollars more. Yet voices are raised in Washington—and this is my biggest worry—that aid should be cut. This is dangerous shortsightedness and in ten years we shall reap bitter fruits. The mounting despair of developing nations may result in alarming political and military adventures. Even on the basis of enlightened self-interest we should do lots more."

Tinbergen speaks with appreciation of America, who did "a pioneer's job" in the field of aid. At the moment, developing countries are weighed down with heavy external debts. "New agreements should be negotiated to alleviate the heavy burden of interest commitments," he feels.

Professor Tinbergen refers to his Socialist Party's controversial decision to put in its election programme that Holland's annual aid should be 2 per cent of her national income by 1970 (about Rs. 330 crores). "This is a minimum," he thinks.

How to get the nation to make the necessary sacrifices? "We have to do missionary work in our nations, through proper information and also schools," he says. He likes the idea of a European city adopting an Asian city with all its needs. In that way a contact from person to person can be established.

"At the moment India is suffering from a severe setback caused by the failure of two harvests. But of course, this is not India's fault. Her economic plan is basically sound," the Dutch economist believes.



Dr. Jan Tinbergen

Comparing India and Pakistan, he says that India has chosen long-term planning whereas Pakistan (which also got more American aid) has looked for more immediate results. As a result India has built up heavy industry which requires short-term sacrifices, but, according to Tinbergen, this course is justified by the fact that India is a vast nation with considerable mineral resources.

"In some ways Pakistan has progressed faster, because she has put more emphasis on agriculture. There three elements are essential: water, artificial fertiliser and better seeds. Pakistanis estimate that with these

three, output may be increased 4 or 5 times. But again there is the human factor. At first only the most daring risk trying new methods. As they succeed, the rest gradually follow. Similarly, experts in Holland said a while ago that productivity could be upped by 30 per cent. It took ten years to put this correct theory into human practice. It is the same everywhere."

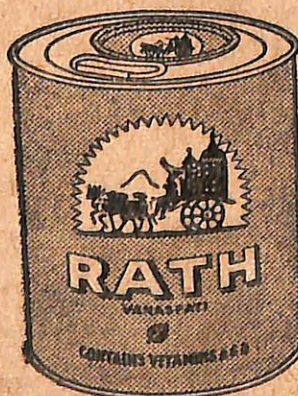
Hope for Indonesia

Professor Tinbergen does not judge developing countries too harshly because of reports of corruption, inefficiency and social injustice. "Of course, I do not condone these things," he says, "but Europeans have got to remember that we were guilty of the same things in the earlier stages of our development. It takes a while to develop people from a code of conduct that puts family first to one that puts the whole community "Indonesia," he says, "is potentially a very rich country and there is still a lot of empty space. The present government under Suharto has good chances of putting an end to the galloping inflation. This will require Western assistance. But this is no wonder: even post-World War I Germany had to be helped out of her inflationary spiral by substantial foreign loans. Thanks to able Djakarta University economists, Indonesia has a good economic plan. Suharto has been able to restore the central authority, and local army commanders have as a result mostly stopped their clandestine trade which earlier deprived the central government of much needed foreign exchange. There is hope for that country."

"Will Democracy in India survive?" Professor Tinbergen puts this question with compassionate concern. "Emergency requires emergency powers. Unfortunately, strong governments are frequently either right wing or left wing extremists, whereas more moderate governments often prove to be weak. But nobody who has experienced Nazi occupation would ever want dictatorship for any nation. The key issue is selfishness

Continued on page 18

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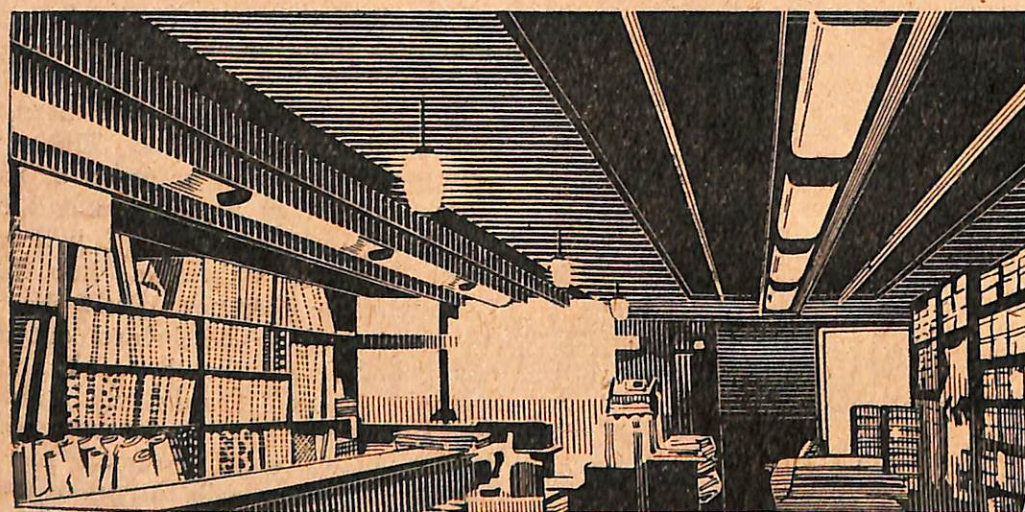
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MY REMEDY FOR AIR'S DULL AND TEDIOUS PROGRAMMES

First prize to A. Peirce Nigli, Coimbatore 18

THE FIRST THING is to appoint a man of wide learning, intelligence, drive and dynamism, with a sincere aptitude for public service, as head of AIR. He will see that only talented men possessing an affinity for broadcasting work assist him. It will mean a thorough reorganisation of the AIR staff. It will give to AIR something it very dearly lacks—personality—lack of which is the root of all its dullness. It will breathe life—exude warmth and vitality. It will be a living voice pulsating with life.

Its programmes need a complete reorientation. I will enumerate them below:—

1. News should be of real news value. Unprejudiced versions of controversial news should be broadcast without any hesitation regarding political implications. In brief, it should cease to be the mouthpiece of the Government and instead be the pulsebeat of the nation.

2. A sustained effort must be made to seek out and persuade thoughtful men with a wide range of interests and a knack for speaking pleasantly to chat on any topic that may suit them.

3. Face-to-face debates on controversial issues involving controversial personalities will be both provocative and stimulating.

4. Journalists are interesting and controversial people. Journalists from a wide range of journals should be invited for a weekly get-together to chat informally on the issues of the day. A similar get-together of students will be equally interesting.

5. A regular feature where journalists and others could closely question ministers and other responsible public servants.

6. A housewives' hour when there will be informal chats with housewives on topics that interest them.

7. Quiz programmes, book reviews, film reviews and news and comments on cultural events and activities.

Entertainment programmes should be truly entertaining. The number

of film songs played should be considerably reduced. Some diversity in entertainment is essential. More folk songs from our rich regional background in this field should frequently be broadcast for it is both pleasing and culturally edifying. Both our Hindustani and Carnatic classical music programmes need pulling up.

AIR performers have all passed their prime but still continue to perform at the expense of the more talented. The present selection committee will have to be sacked and be replaced by established music critics who will be able to spot promising talent. Only then that youthful vigour and vitality so necessary for our music will be generated and make our music as heard on AIR more vital.

Radio plays ought not to be mere

S. Manjula, BHHGM School, Guntur, A.P.

—second prize winner

THE FOREMOST AIM of every broadcasting organisation is to give the listeners hot news. AIR shows a tendency to be secretive and cagey with news. This makes AIR's news broadcasts dull and tedious. So our first duty is to revitalise AIR and make the organisers aware of the public's interest in news.

If I were given the choice I would avoid routine announcements and give less importance to the speeches of political leaders in which the listeners are certainly not interested.

COMPETITION

* "Vote for the individual and not for the party"—do you agree?

Closing date: March 3

** Should the President have more power to intervene in political affairs?

Closing date: March 17

Prizes: Rs. 25, Rs. 15

Send entries of 500 words or less to Viewpoint, HIMMAT, First Floor, 204, Bazargate Street, Bombay-1

viewpoint

Every single entry for this week's Viewpoint Competition criticised the stodgy bias of AIR's news broadcasts. Typical were the comments of T. Sunderesan of Manjakollai village in Madras State: "The official slant is always given to every news item... A public corporation is the answer to all the evils from which our programmes suffer. As there is much favouritism in the rank and file of AIR organisation, its programmes are so repetitive, sometimes repulsive that we close the radio with a bang!"

silly dull, lifeless farces by the same old mediocre performers. A genuine effort ought to be made to spot talented dramatists in order that they replace the present performers. Our colleges have a good number of potential dramatists and every effort must be made to make use of them.

If some of these suggestions are implemented AIR will certainly be less dull.

The public is constantly hungry for local news.

I feel that feature programmes would captivate the listeners more than indecent film music. I would rather encourage memorable features like "The Vacant Chair" which we heard not long ago, and which has been described as a "desperate, haunting human document".

By encouraging radio talks and interviews of local interest, AIR can hope to interest its listeners, for we often find that these programmes broadcast by AIR are not only rare but also matter-of-fact, routine and dull.

AIR is not making use of some of our ablest journalists, scientists and artists. Talks and symposiums with these specialists on matters of current interest would not only set a high standard for AIR and thereby interest its listeners, but would also help to mould public opinion.

Any broadcasting organisation should constantly have its listeners

Continued on page 18

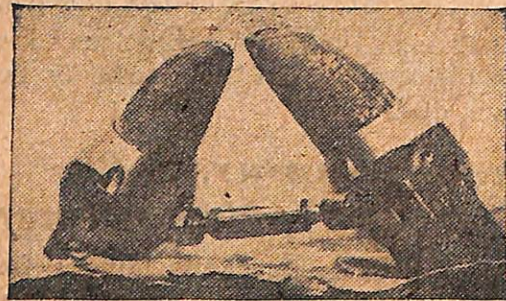
FRONTIERS OF science

Tooth trouble in a big way

DENTAL SCIENTISTS were called in when Ashoka, the 16-year-old Indian bull elephant in Washington's National Zoological Park, developed tusk trouble.

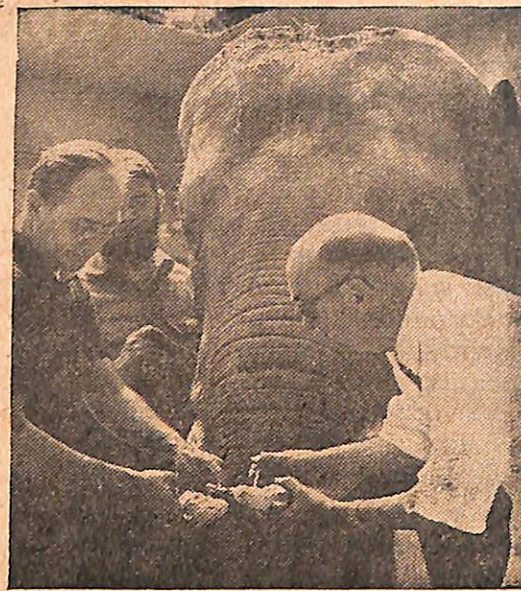
His tusks, instead of growing parallel, grew inward over his trunk, so he could hardly use it. Difficulty in feeding, no showers in the hot summer and a job making "trunk calls" to any friends were the results.

The dentists asked engineers to help make a tusk-straightening device. They made a wax impression of the tusks, cast a model in dental stone and designed the device (see pic.) It was made in the workshops



of the National Institute of Health's Biomedical and Engineering Branch.

Fitting it to the outsize patient was not easy. The dental surgeons had to use bit and brace, a wrench, a pair of pliers and a screwdriver—



tools which humans often think their dentists must be using on them.

But the scheme succeeded and in due time Ashoka's tusks were straight again. Doubtless he won't forget the men who did it.

On the spot—from page 15 in leading circles. Can it be successfully mitigated?"

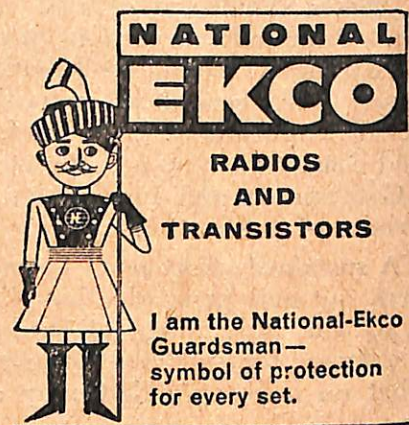
Developing countries need money, but that is not sufficient. Even more crucial is "the human factor". He says: "That is why it is very important what Mr. Rajmohan Gandhi is doing in India. Nothing can be done without money. But the shortcomings in the human character are often the real bottleneck. We must enlist the will of the people. It is essential to encourage the right spirit."

P. H.

Viewpoint—from page 17

in mind—not forgetting the educated listeners. Unfortunately men of good taste find very little that interests them in the programmes broadcast by AIR. The uneducated masses, on the other hand, find that AIR's programmes are very far-fetched from their own lives and hence derive little profit or enjoyment from them.

Lastly, being a Government organisation, AIR has been subject to Government monopoly. As a result we find AIR has been regrettably wasting the talent available. By making judicious use of the talent that is available, AIR can hope to cure some of the inherent weaknesses that are bound to be in any Government organisation in our country.



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Election Winds

by ANTENNA

Not party affair

ANTENNA was glad to see Rajaji after many months. He has recovered after his recent illness and looks fit. At 89, he was one of the early voters of Madras last week with his daughter Namagiri. Mr. and Mrs. Sadasivam accompanied Rajaji and also cast their votes. Rajaji was patiently waiting for the results.

He was hopeful that the electoral alliance between the Jan Sangh and his Swatantra party would grow into something bigger and more effective. "Our foreign policy," he said, "differs from theirs. But on economic matters our thinking is the same. And we could work together. Foreign policy is always a national and not a party affair."

Ballot allegations

Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed's regime in Kashmir was not exactly known for its integrity but he now happens to be the Opposition leader in the State and charges levelled by him of "irregularities" during the present elections, will have to be answered. He alleges that a large number of duplicate ballot papers have been printed and distributed all over the Kashmir valley. In some polling booths more ballot boxes than were needed have been sent, he claims.

The former Chief Minister of Kashmir says that the Election Commission and Central leaders have been informed but have "shown indifference". These complaints follow in the wake of reports that the low in the wake of reports that the nomination papers of 21 Opposition candidates (total seats 42) have been rejected by election officials in Kashmir. Fairness requires an adequate inquiry and answer to these charges.

A reader writes:

"I have just met a man who could be an excellent weather cock for your election winds. He might also, however, disturb some of your signals.

"He told me that he had been very busy collecting money for the election. "When I asked him which party he was collecting for he replied, 'I collect for all the parties. So far I have collected for Congress, Jan Sangh and the Communists'.

"Surely the perfect example of the true democrat!"

Elections—from page 6

article in the party journal blaming India for the 1962 Sino-Indian conflict. In fact he accused India of starting it.

Election parties moving through thick jungle on their way to polling stations in Chindwara district were held up for two hours by a tiger who lay across their path before finally moving away.

In the Khairagarh constituency a 102-year-old man with his 97-year-old wife walked up unaided to cast their vote.

In the troubled Mizo Hills only 31 out of an electorate of 10,000 turned out to vote in Aijal town.

One sitting Akali member of the Punjab Vidhan Sabha, rather guilty explained to a street corner meeting: "I did not visit you in the past five years as frequently as I wanted to, not because of any lack of love for you on my part. But, believe me, soon after the last elections an opponent filed an election petition against me. This has kept me busy. But I know you still love me and will vote for me."

Some polling agents in Allahabad complained that a number of women in burkhas had joined the queue like other voters and impersonated women who had already migrated to Pakistan. As they were in burkhas it was difficult for the polling agents to identify them.

Though the Dutch nation also went to the polls last week for general elections for the Lower House the event received only five lines of publicity in Indian papers.

Under The Lens—from page 7

nities, traditions and taboos, inhibitions and iconoclasm.

The small men who looked to the great leaders of yesterday have now to grow to the immense burdens of the present. As for the leaders, so for the nation. A nation that still nostalgically, if romantically, looks to a past which grows more pleasant with time has to wake up to carry, though imperfectly, the responsibility of the present.

As a people we have to reject the easy convenience of inferior status to the bothersome dignity of self assertion. With the fourth General Election we enter into the unglamorous age of mediocre leadership and heroic nationhood.

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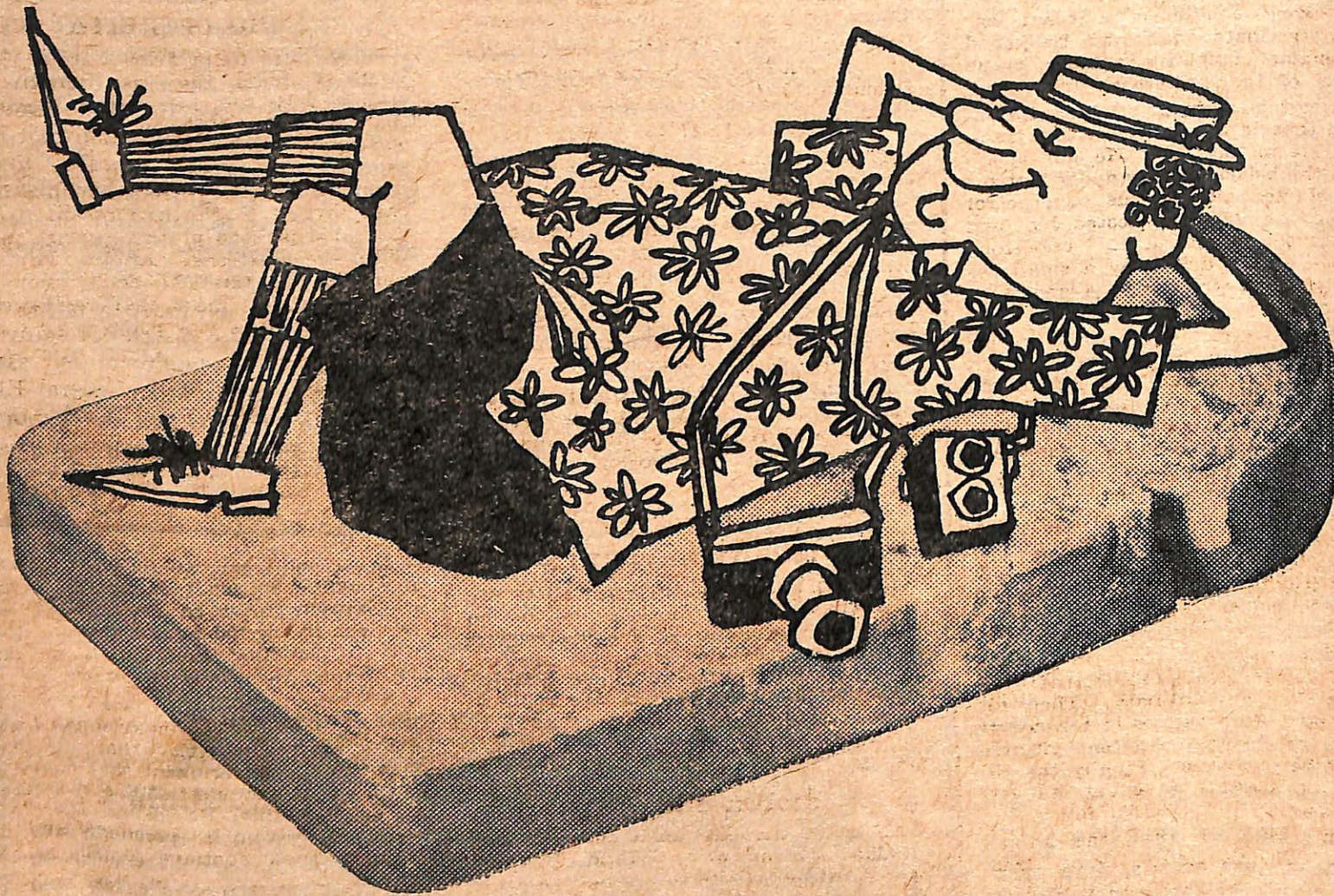
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This was a Life

**HENRY FORD
1863—1947**

Henry Ford will take a permanent place in the history of 20th century civilisation as the first American to appreciate that the motor car would become almost as important to mankind as feet.

Born in Greenfield, on the Detroit River, Henry was ploughing and doing a man-sized job on the family farm by the age of 12. He had no education in science, but developed a considerable knowledge of mechanics from experience. Steam engines fascinated him, and he joined an engine company to learn every aspect of the machinist's trade.

After his marriage in 1888, he decided that he was on the wrong track with steam engines. He got a job with the Edison Company of Detroit and started making his own petrol engine. In 1896, he tested his own laboriously constructed car—four bicycle wheels driven by a small engine, tiller steered, with a choice of two speeds.

Several Detroit businessmen formed a company and advanced him 10,000 dollars to build his cars, so he left the Edison Company. Determined to perfect the car, he spent 86,000 dollars and his impatient backers left him.

To attract more support, he built a racing car and became US track champion, and in 1901 launched the Henry Ford Company. Once again, after friction and delays, Ford and the stockholders parted company.

Another successful racing car convinced a Scots coal dealer in Detroit, who found investors to float the Ford Motor Company in 1903. Then for two years, Ford battled in the courts over a petrol engine patent granted to another inventor. Finally the US Court of Appeals gave out its verdict completely in Ford's favour.

From 1909 to 1914, the annual figures of production rose from 10,600 to 148,000 cars. In 1914, Ford doubled wages and reduced working hours to eight a day. He began promoting welfare schemes for his employees. During the Second World War, he laid out a factory which produced Liberator bombers. In 1943, his only son Edsel died, and he took over again himself the presidency of the huge organisation at the age of 80.

When he died in 1947, Henry Ford left the Ford Foundation, the largest trust fund in the world.

J. L.

"VOTE FOR THE MAN"

A paramount question has risen in front of the voter today—whether he should vote for a party, or the best candidate irrespective of party affiliations?

All these years the election of a party to power was the more acceptable line of action. But today as we face the general elections, it is seen that Indian politics is lacking in talented leaders. It is therefore necessary that responsible men and women need to be selected to run the country. The electorate, you and me, therefore should consider it obligatory to vote for the best candidate in every constituency irrespective of his party affiliations.

NATESAN SUBRAMANIAN
Calcutta 19

FREE ALL INDIA RADIO

It is heartening to note that the Government of India has decided to accept the recommendation of the Chanda Committee and introduce commercial advertisement in certain radio and TV programmes. The time restriction of 10 per cent of the broadcasting time proposed, as also the "Code of Conduct" for advertising, will effectively prevent any abuse of the commercial media.

Having done this much, one hopes that the Government will now proceed to free AIR from its grip and make it an independent corporation.

Bombay 11 G. A. ABBA

AFTER THE HARVEST

As you know, we agriculturalists are having a bad time this year due to the failure of the monsoon. We can get the fruit of the rain only after two months. I am myself thinking of subscribing to HIMMAT and will send money as soon as the harvests are over.

Madras 19 V. KRISHNAMURTHY

SPACE SAFETY

As an American serviceman, I am gratified by the way HIMMAT has paid a fitting tribute to the late Astronauts Grisson, White and Chaffee.

NASA has taken steps already to insure "safe re-entry and recovery of disabled space craft", as HIMMAT suggests. The last four or five space missions of the recent Gemini series were planned to simulate space emergencies. During rendezvous procedures of two orbiting spacecraft, one was treated as a "disabled ship"—the other was manoeuvred into position to recover cargo and personnel. During one of the "space walks", the space-walker "played dead" while the ship was manoeuvred to his side to recover him.

Letters

Though these experiments were not wholly completed nor 100 per cent successful—and though it will be some time before US space men can rest assured of speedy recovery by secondary rescue teams from Cape Kennedy, NASA is paying vital attention to the eventuality of freak emergencies in space and the remedies to be taken.

The legacy that Astronauts Grisson, White and Chaffee have given to future generations of space-men is an added impetus and urgency to the safety measures already initiated.

PFC DAVID B. ALLEN
Fort Carson, Colorado, USA

ECHO OF REITA

When Miss Reita Faria was to go to South Vietnam, the "reds" were protesting with all their efforts, saying that since India did not approve the war policy of South Vietnam she should not go there. But it is said a prominent editor from Bombay has been invited to North Vietnam. Will the same persons protest against this? Will the External Affairs Minister comment on this? I don't think so. Then does this mean that we approve North Vietnam's war policy?

ARTHUR PAIS
Madras 28

PRESIDENT'S SUCCESSOR

As a result of the valedictory note to be discerned in Dr. Radhakrishnan's recent Republic Day message, discussions have started about the choice of the next President.

It is not clear whether Dr. Radhakrishnan is so sickly as not to be able to continue, or is so disillusioned with the men at the helm of affairs and their way of handling things that he does not want to continue any more.

At any rate, in my view, we are likely to need Dr. Radhakrishnan's wise counsel more hereafter than all these days, for the government that comes to power after the elections is not likely to sail smoothly. It should therefore, be our endeavour to persuade Dr. Radhakrishnan to continue for the second term.

Alternatively, I would suggest the name of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. He has the necessary training and background to fill the position with dignity and is competent to "admonish, advise and encourage" the Government as the occasion demands.

Like the present President, he is widely known and venerated abroad for his scholarly philosophical discourses. At home he is equally popular, revered and loved by all sections of the community.

L. RAJU
Bombay 1



Precious votes—and lives

by Rajmohan Gandhi

IT IS A SIGN of the times that even when some murders have taken place over election fights many of us are congratulating ourselves and the country on "a smooth and peaceful general election".

India would miss her elections if they were to be suspended. They provide drama and satisfy our speculating and gambling instincts. They help us feel mature.

Personally I am satisfied that they are an important part of life. And I don't rule out that some new State Governments may bring a needful spirit of robust competition.

Promise of change

However the choice that individual Indians make about what they will live for is more important than the choice they have just made about whom they will vote for. Here there is room for a revolution both deep and vast. And I receive almost every day letters from Indians of diverse backgrounds containing promise of that solid change in the motives of men without which a new India will be a *beedi-dream*.

From Shillong comes the following: "It is really a great blessing for us Indians to have such a thing as Moral Re-Armament. I'm sure that the tribals of the North East will welcome your ideas. But I have not heard anyone speaking about Moral Re-Armament up here. Will you please send one of your full-time workers if you cannot come yourself?"

A Government Servant from Secunderabad offers himself. "I am now past fifty years old. I want to become a member of Moral Re-Armament and spend the rest of my life to care for the uncared for."

From Amroha in Uttar Pradesh comes the word of a young man of 21. "I have passed B.Sc. examination from Aligarh Muslim University. I offer myself to work as a whole-time volunteer because I feel that India and Asia are in need of movements like yours."

Here is another young man, an engineering student writing from Aurangabad, Maharashtra. "I

must say that it is my firm wish to do something for our people... I would certainly like to join the youth rally of MRA if I can be satisfied with MRA...sincerely I would like to be the 'new man of India' that you have drawn in articles in HIMMAT."

The following is from Calcutta. "I am a youth myself and belong to that class of people who have India's interests at their heart of hearts...I secretly and silently shed tears over the numerous misfortunes that are haunting our country. Many of these disasters are of our own making. Hence I believe that it is still not too late to put our house in order."

After asking for the work of Moral Re-Armament to be started in his area a man from Durg District in Madhya Pradesh writes, "Man has shown his stupidity and wickedness and now many of us require Moral Re-Armament. If you visit this place I shall provide you with board and lodging."

A 19-year-old science student of Gorakhpur University says, "I am very much impressed by your thoughts which I read in 'I Am In Revolt'. Like every true Indian I also want to see a happy, prosperous and powerful India, a true *Ram Rajya* in the words of Mahatma Gandhi. I was pessimistic about the future of India but now those thoughts are gone forever. I am ready to take initiative. I want to make it clear that these are not mere bubbling bursts of emotion but the expressions from the innermost of my heart."

"Waken this Republic"

From Daryaganj, Delhi, the following came in Hindi. "I have discovered that you are really in revolt. I too am. Let us sit together in Delhi and waken this Republic. Let me know when you are near about Delhi next. I will run to talk with you—to plan a revolution so that the country will wake up and our leaders will."

A lecturer from Bulandshahr, Uttar Pradesh, wants to know, "What concrete steps can be taken for the advance of this revolution so that the masses can be influenced rightly and speedily."

Here is a message from Kanpur. "So long I was passing my days in confusion. It seems the organisation of MRA will give me the thing I want. To whom can we shout? Whom can we abuse when the fault is ours as far as I believe? Our task is monumental, Himalayan. But I am willing to do my best."

A trade union official in Nizamabad, Andhra Pradesh, writes, "We are overwhelmingly anxious for advice in opening out a branch of Moral Re-Armament at Nizamabad."

An Indian student in Sheffield wants a fifty page booklet in Gujarati "on how to practise Moral Re-Armament," for his parents, brothers and sisters who live in Fiji. Indians respond to Moral Re-Armament because it frontally tackles the root problem of human nature. They take it seriously because it answers questions of the mind as well as of the heart.

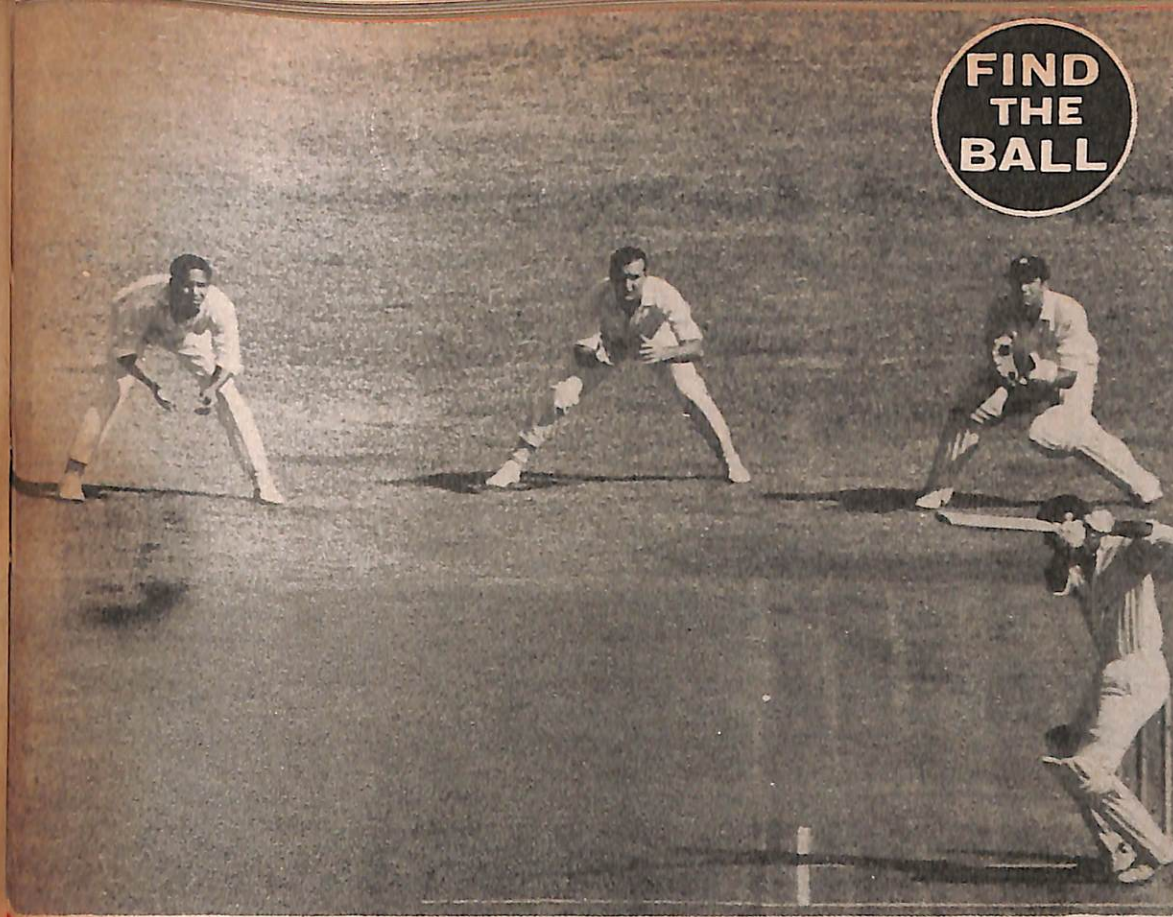
Call to all men

I first decided to change when I was 21. For me change meant contrasting my life with the standards of absolute honesty, absolute purity, absolute unselfishness and absolute love. It meant returning money to the Delhi Transport Undertaking for travelling on its buses without tickets. It meant apologising to a friend for jealousy because he was successful and popular. It meant writing to my old school principal to seek forgiveness for cheating in an examination. It meant becoming completely honest with my parents about how I had spent my time and the money they gave me.

It meant a decrease in my interest in myself and an increase in my concern for others.

Every morning it means for me a time of quiet during which my conscience or the Inner Voice or God's voice can clarify my motives and help me see where I need to change and show me how I can change others.

Change yourself, change others, save a crumbling civilisation and reach the millions. This was and is Moral Re-Armament's call to all men everywhere. Will India take the lead?



FIND THE BALL

FIND THE BALL COMPETITION NO: 10



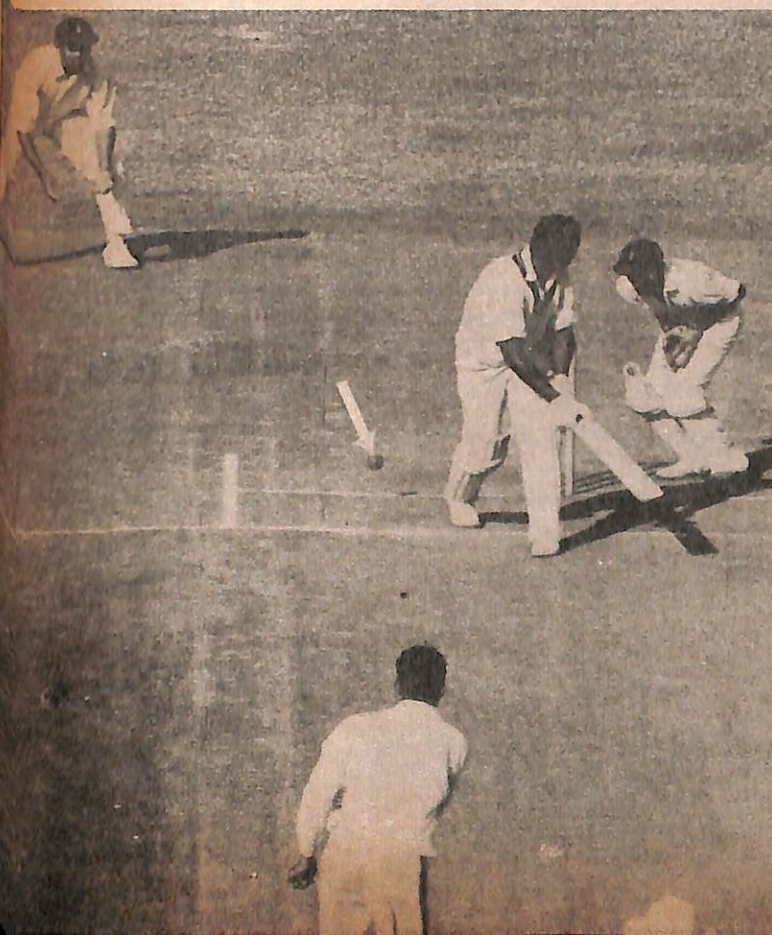
How to play: The ball in this cricket action picture has been painted out. All you have to do is to mark a cross where you think the ball is. Then cut out the picture and send it to "Find the Ball", c/o Himmat 294, Bazargate Street, Bombay 1., by noon Monday March 6

There is no limit to the number of entries you can make, but only one cross may be marked on any one picture. The staff of HIMMAT and their relatives are not eligible for the competition. The Editor's decision is final and no correspondence will be entered into about the results.

Competition No: 10 showing the ball will be published in the March 10th issue.

Name _____
Address _____
I agree by the rules of the competition as outlined above

The winner of competition No. 8 is Clement George, c/o Z Crasta, 8 Cambridge Rd., Ulsoor, Bangalore-8.



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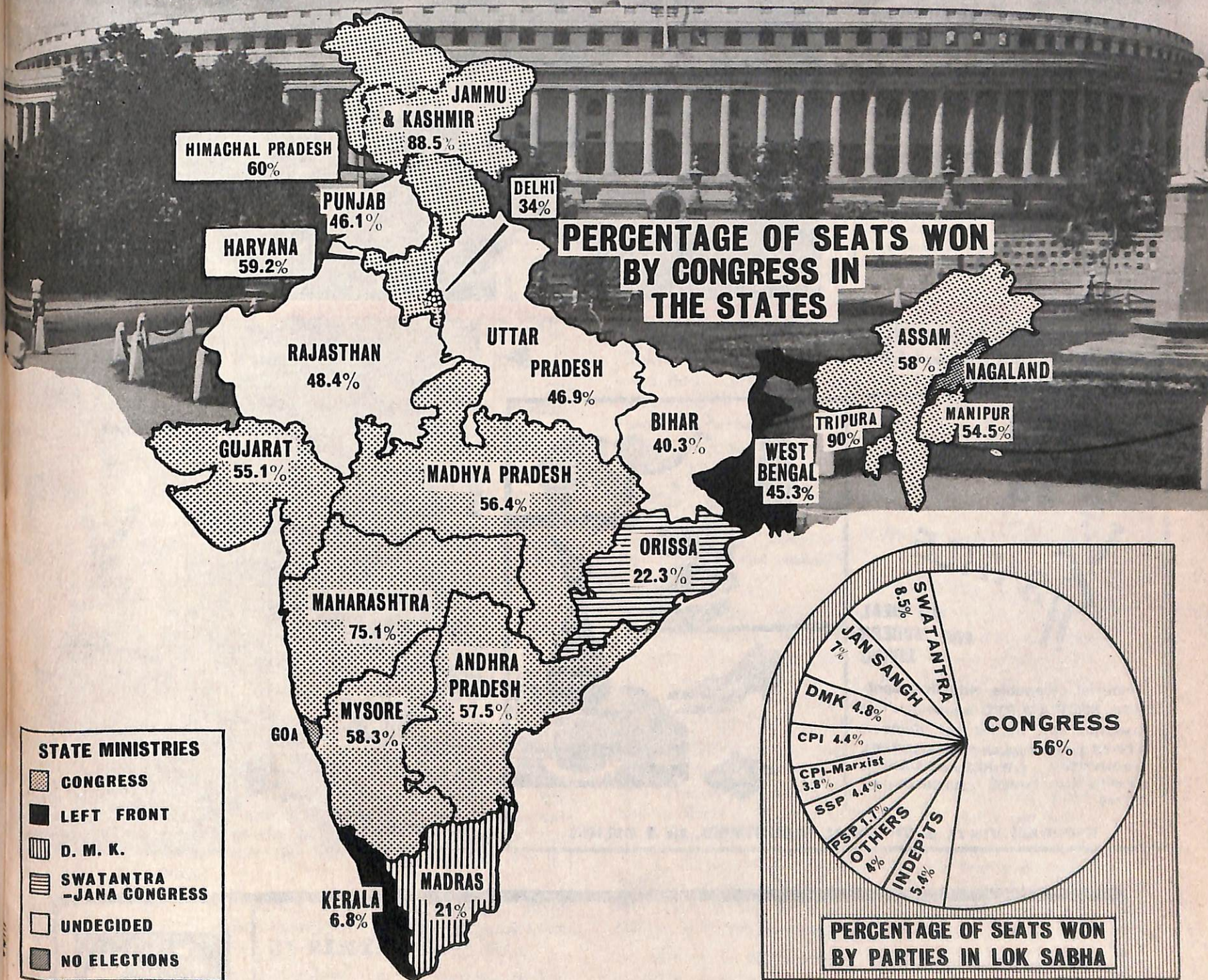
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WILL THERE BE MID-TERM ELECTIONS?