

HIMMAT

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Asia's new voice

FRIDAY MAY 5 1967



Zakir Husain



K. Subba Rao

**ZAKIR HUSAIN and
K. SUBBA RAO
POISED FOR
SHOWDOWN** pages 5, 15

THE FOX AND THE HOUNDS page 3



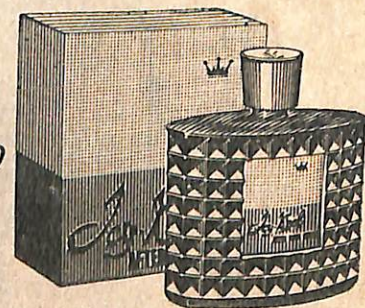
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HIMMAT

Asia's new voice

WEEKLY

BOMBAY FRIDAY MAY 5 1967

The Fox and the hounds

THE FOX IS WOUNDED. Go for the kill and finish it.

That is the attitude of many Opposition parties to the Congress at the Centre. It accounts for the ferocity of the coming Presidential elections. "Defeat the Congress choice, Dr Husain, and even the Central Government may fall," is the argument.

No holds are barred and even personal attacks have been indulged in on flimsy grounds by a Jan Sangh organ that has convinced itself it is the only protector of the nation's interests.

Some suggest a national government at the Centre with the Congress sharing power; others want a United Opposition Government. Some Opposition stalwarts in Parliament have tramped in the desert for so long that their hands reach out at every mirage for a drink of power. Yet men in their parties enjoy power in at least eight States. These parties are in no hurry to prove their worth in administration there though they are eager to dislodge the Congress from its fulcrum of power at the Centre.

One proposal of Dr Lohia is worth considering: that the Opposition Governments should set themselves one or two tasks to achieve within a fixed period of six months and if they can't, then resign.

The nation does not want further political instability. It has given its decision and it wants the Parties to pursue competitive politics of achievement. Let the Opposition merit power at the Centre and then let them have it.

Scrambled egg-heads

WILL INDIA ACHIEVE its food targets by 1970? United States Ambassador to India Mr Chester Bowles says: Yes. Co-authors of a frightening book *Famine 1975* say: No. Bowles and the co-authors William and Paul Paddock are fighting out their respective cases in the columns of the *New York Times*.

Mr Chester Bowles has done more than any other American to bring massive US assistance to India.

Co-authors Paddock believe that beyond 1970 there will be a food crisis, the US will not be able to help all nations and will have to choose "which nations to save and which nations not to save". India, they say, will be in the latter category; it is neither a reliable friend nor a potent enemy.

They see no hope in the Indian Government's programme for agricultural development. The Paddock theory needs to be assailed on two grounds—the factual and the humanitarian.

On page 13 HIMMAT carries an interview with the leader of a Canadian farmers' delegation which toured India last year. Farmer Mr Paul Babey says: "I had never seen a crop of wheat in Canada or anywhere else to match that produced at the Government Research Farm in New Delhi." "India," adds Mr Babey, "possesses vast agricultural potential. . . . All it needs is fertiliser and water."

What is a cause for concern is the callous way that some men in authority have of looking at the needs of the world. The *Times of India's* correspondent in Washington reports that "official thinking in the US is fast veering to the same cussed view. . . In the Age of Famines, power will rest with those countries which can spare food to send to others who need it. Food will be the basis of power politics. US thinkers and policy planners are unsentimentally preparing for the catastrophe, for the US will have to decide 'who will survive and who will not'."

Advanced scientific research in the laboratories of the West, especially experiments in birth and death, is giving more control in the hands of few men over the lives of their fellow men. Surplus food production is giving power to some nations over others.

It will be a sad day for America and the world if in a quest for power and control she is robbed of a conscience which is her richest heritage. Will her cold-blooded egg-heads with their computer minds triumph over her humanitarian statesmen?

What price Commonwealth?

MANY ASK whether the Commonwealth can long withstand the conflicting internal pressures of race and ideology. We ask whether it can long survive the short-sighted policies of its creator.

Just announced is the British Government's decision to increase three-fold the long-standing cheap rates for press cables within the Commonwealth. From a penny a word they will rise to threepence a word; urgent press cables sixpence to eleven pence.

The general public may not realise what a binding influence this has been in providing swift, cheap communication of news and developments within the far-flung Commonwealth. But the British Government can hardly plead ignorance of this. The decision appears all the more unfortunate because they hope to save only £1 million a year in subsidies.

Coming hard on the heels of Britain's move to raise tuition fees for overseas students from £75 to £250 a year, thus excluding many of the new generation rising in Africa and Asia, we wonder whether Whitehall comprehends what the cost to the Commonwealth will be of these petty economies.

Briefly speaking...

One day election

OUR FIRST General Elections in 1952 took three months to complete. Our Fourth General Elections were completed last February in 10 days. The Election Commissioner is now planning to have a one-day election all over India.

To complete such an election in a country the size of India in one day would be a tremendous achievement. We have come to a stage where we know how to conduct an election well. Then we let the politicians in and the trouble begins.

More than wounded

IT IS REPORTED that Congress President Kamaraj the other day refused to speak at a party workers' meeting

in Madras. His supporters said that he had taken a vow not to speak in public for three or four months more.

From what I gather, the debacle of the Congress Party at the elections and his own defeat has come as a severe shock to Mr Kamaraj, not unlike the shock Mr Nehru had when China invaded India in 1962. One of the members of the Syndicate who has been soundly trounced in the elections told his colleague, "I have been wounded in these elections but Kamaraj has been shaken."

Please investigate

AN AUSTRALIAN LADY sent us the following item from *The Herald*, Melbourne, April 13:—

"A Melbourne woman (stirred by grim reports of starvation in India) recently collected 400 lbs of dried milk. She arranged for an airline to freight it to Calcutta. Now both she and the airline have heard from the Indian Customs that the consignment has been destroyed—because import duties were not paid."

Just a few hundred miles, from Calcutta port, people are starving in Bihar. Would the Collector of Customs investigate this case? "Is the milk destroyed or sold in the black market?" the Australian reader of *HIMMAT* asks.

It is shocking that when the world wants to help India there are men with such a twisted mentality within our administration that they claim to destroy the food and insult friends of foreign lands who go out of their way to sweat and sacrifice in order to save our people.

Turn-khaddar

JAYAPRAKASH NARAYAN has rightly deprecated the crossing of floors by legislators. He said such "turn-coats" should not be admitted to any party. They should resign their seats and face elections again.

In 1951 when the first lot of leading Congressmen left the Party, including T. Prakasam, J. B. Kripalani and others, Tenneti Viswanathan, then an MLA and Mayor of Vizag

Words are the most powerful drug used by mankind.

RUDYARD KIPLING, 1865-1936

resigned both his seats and stood for re-election to the Assembly. He felt it was ethical to do so.

The Congress then decided that they would not put up an official Congress candidate against him. Viswanathan is now an Independent MP.

Rain to order

PARTS OF BIHAR may soon have artificial rain to overcome the drought. It will be the first time that experiments in artificial rain will be tried on an "operational level". Indian scientists, by sprinkling common salt or a combination of silver and iron in the atmosphere, will create artificial rain. The particles mixed with the clouds help the formation of droplets which then rain down because of their increased weight. The "cloud-seeding" as it is called is regularly used in Israel to increase the rainfall by as much as 18 per cent and there is no reason why India should not speed up this process rather than let our people and cattle starve for water and food.

Republican monarch

KING SAUD, former ruler of Saudi Arabia had, in his time, opposed the Republican regime in Yemen but has now made peace with the Yemen republicans and under the aegis of the UAR has served notice on his brother King Feisal to reclaim the throne of Saudi Arabia. Saud claimed he left his throne two years ago to avoid bloodshed, hoping that others would come to their senses. But now the ex-monarch says he is "ready to make all sacrifices".

It is amazing that dissident monarchs are not very different from dissident Congressmen and always have a good excuse for their *volte face*.

Birbal

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Congress and Opposition poised for showdown

by **ANTENNA**

NEW DELHI The election of the third President of the Indian Republic tomorrow has become enmeshed in a raging battle of statements and counter-statements in which questions of high moral principles, state polity and character assassination co-mingle fairly equally.

In the last fortnight, newspaper and news agency offices in the capital have been virtually stormed by delegations of lawyers, doctors, university dons, school teachers, parliamentarians and plain individual citizens who want to air their views about the suitability or unsuitability of the two main contenders for this office.

What they have said on the subject may have no impact on the ultimate result of the election, but you may be certain of two things. First, the contest will be close. Secondly, whoever wins, the controversy will continue, perhaps with greater intensity and bitterness.

With the country divided between Congress and non-Congress governments in the states and a wobbly Congress regime at the centre, the presidential office has assumed a political significance it never had before.

Larger role

The new President will be called upon, in the increasingly complicated pattern of national politics, to play a progressively larger role, becoming in turn mediator, arbitrator and topmost decision-maker.

This is why it is of the utmost concern to the Congress Party, anxious to retain its feeble hold on the levers of power, and to the Opposition, thirsting to thrust the Congress aside, whether Dr Zakir Husain or Mr Koka Subba Rao becomes in the matter of a few days the next occupant of Rashtrapati Bhavan.

The Congress and the Opposition are therefore poised for a showdown on May 6, and the outcome of the election will be vitally significant to both sides. The contest will be ex-

citing, and for the first time since 1950 the result is uncertain.

The Congress has only a slight edge over the combined Opposition in votes. A rough calculation shows that it commands about 52 per cent of the total 860,000 votes of the electoral college. While each member of Parliament has 576 votes, those of the elected members of the state legislatures are calculated on the basis of the population of the state concerned and the strength of its legislature. Thus, a member of the Nagaland Assembly has only eight votes, and one from Uttar Pradesh 174.

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi is fairly certain of a Congress victory, and political observers here generally agree that her confidence is justified. But there is a lingering

fear among some top leaders that a sizeable number of Congressmen might flout the Party whip out of anger, frustration or communal bias and vote against Dr Husain. This fear is sustained by the growing indiscipline in the Party ranks and the new rebellious mood of many members of Parliament.

There is undoubtedly strong dissatisfaction in the Congress Parliamentary Party at Mrs Gandhi's attempts to perpetuate what they regard as her personal rule, and this manifested itself in the defeat of her nominees in the Party's executive elections earlier this month.

Mrs Gandhi's camp followers are banking not only on the continuing unity of the Congress Party but also on the rift in the Opposition ranks. While the main Opposition parties in Parliament are fairly united in supporting Mr Subba Rao, the independents and the splinter groups have shown some hesitation in doing so. The 22-member Independent Progressive Group headed by Mr Humayun Kabir has pledged its

continued on next page

CHALTA HAI...



"But Mr. Minister, the sweets are meant for the children. You get a garland."

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QUBIRAMA

On your toes

STAYING AFLOAT

"HOLD THE PRICE LINE, MORARJI TELLS INDUSTRY."

So ran a newspaper headline last week. The Deputy Prime Minister was delivering one of his periodic broadsides on "profiteering" industrialists at the annual meeting of the All-India Manufacturers' Organisation.

India has its share of profiteers and no one can condone their callous motives at a time when poverty is oppressing a large section of our people. But Morarji Desai's theme wears a little thin if one considers the periodic price rises in nationalised services.

The Indian Airlines Corporation (classic example of Government inefficiency) is pressing for a 10 per cent lift in fares to commence June 1. With one of the highest records of aircraft utilisation in the flying business, plus a long (if unexplained) waiting list for every flight, IAC expects to lose Rs 4.61 crores this year.

In Bombay the Government-run milk scheme (rightly hailed as a model dairy project) has just raised prices by one third.

According to a Ministry of Commerce study the wholesale price index has risen 16 per cent in the last year. Grains and pulses, which account for nearly a quarter of the budget of an industrial worker, have risen 22 per cent in price.

In the private sector, Bombay's eating houses, where the majority of city workers take their meals, have increased prices by 25 per cent. Taxis, an important feature of middle class transport, have increased their rates by one third. One reason is a 48 per cent Central Excise on tyres.

It is foolish for either Government or industry to blame each other for this situation. While they go deeper into debate, the ordinary family goes deeper into debt.

The Government must reverse its present emphasis of 90 per cent controls and 10 per cent incentives. Industry must put people before profits and pay honestly to the Government the revenue it requires.

If the officers and crew expend their energy and talents arguing over who is to blame for the leaks in the bilge, neither deserves to remain afloat.

Freeboster

VERDICT!

This week HIMMAT

HAILS Union Minister Triguna Sen's realistic response to the challenge of education and **ADVISES** him to bear with good humour the speeches of regional politicians who appear more concerned with the next election than with the next generation.

★

CONDEMNS the unabashed opportunism of Haryana Chief Minister Rao Birendra Singh in now renouncing his State's agreement to accept Mrs Gandhi's arbitration on the issue of Chandigarh city.

★

GRIEVES that, according to Shri Jayaprakash Narayan, not one of the traditionally rich temples in the country had come forward with any aid for the famine-hit people of Bihar and **PRAYS** that true charity will prevail.

★

WELCOMES the agreement between India and Pakistan to re-establish reciprocal press facilities permitting correspondents to be stationed again in each other's country, and **HOPES** they will report facts and not emotions.

★

GROANS over the 16 per cent rise in the wholesale price index during the last 12 months, recently announced by the Ministry of Commerce.

★

IS PLEASED to read that Planning Minister Asoka Mehta at last wants a "realistic plan" and **WONDERS** why he and his friends did not think of it earlier.

★

RIDICULES Dr Jivraj Mehta's suggestion that passports should only be issued to Indian citizens if their stay abroad is under conditions not derogatory to the person's "self respect" or the country's "dignity" and **STRONGLY REPUDIATES** the suggestion that if a scientist or scholar works with his hands to earn a living it undermines his self-respect.

ELECTION SHOWDOWN-from page 5 support to Dr Husain, and so have six Muslim League MPs. The Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam is still wavering, and its final decision will be known only on the eve of the poll.

How the Right Communists will vote is again a matter of speculation. The Party's National Council has indicated its preference for Mr Subba Rao, but Dr Husain has earned the fulsome praise of Moscow's propaganda organs, and this is as good as a whip, some observers here think.

The presidential election is closely linked with the fate of Mrs Gandhi's Government. Dr Husain is her nominee, and she has used all her authority, not inconsiderable determination and capacity for political manipulation to get him accepted by the Party's top leaders.

Congress President Kamaraj originally backed Dr Radhakrishnan for another term, perhaps to promote his own factional interests in the Party. Mrs Gandhi, on the other hand, saw in Dr Husain's nomination one more jolt to the "collective leadership" headed by Mr Kamaraj.

Might have been avoided

Mrs Gandhi committed one fatal mistake in the early stages of the pre-election drama. She failed to understand the new mood for co-operation among the non-Congress parties against the Congress and concluded that ideological and other differences would prevent their reaching unanimity on a candidate. Had she invited these parties to get together with the Congress and evolve a national consensus, she might have avoided all the embarrass-

ment and bitterness that has been generated now.

She tried to make amends by secretly securing opposition agreement on a compromise formula that their candidate would be chosen Vice-President in return for their support to Dr Husain. She placed this formula before her colleagues after they had accepted Dr Husain's candidature, but Mr Kamaraj and Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai rejected it out of hand.

Inverted communalism

The two candidates have acted with dignity in the midst of this controversy over their respective merits, and their public utterances have been entirely devoid of personal rancour or malice. But this cannot be said of the campaigning of some of their ardent supporters. And the attempts of Mrs Gandhi's close followers to secure support for Dr Husain in the name of secularism is regarded by some political circles as an inverted form of communalism.

If Mr Subba Rao is elected, although this seems unlikely if the Congress legislators hold together, this would completely alter the political scene in Delhi. Mrs Gandhi's moral authority to rule at the centre would vanish, and the logical consequence would be its replacement by a non-Congress Government or a Congress Government under a new leader.

The coming election of a President has brought to the surface the fluidity and uncertainty of Indian politics today. Whatever its outcome, it will have a powerful impact on the future course of events in the country.

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Kerala scraps Prohibition

FROM G. S. KARTHA IN TRIVANDRUM

IN THE ANXIETY to raise additional revenue for the State Government to fulfil fresh financial commitments, the United Front Ministry has scrapped Prohibition, putting an end to "a fantastic farce." The law-abiding citizen of a "dry area" like Trivandrum had to drive only a little over 40 miles to reach Quilon where he could have a drink and then return.

Confirmed slaves of liquor who chose to remain within the dry areas depended largely on illicit liquor and harmful substitutes locally prepared. A few men made themselves rich by trading in illicit liquor, some of them producing substitute drinks by using dry battery cells, chloroform, ammonium chloride, and several other ingredients, based on formulae of their own, kept as a "trade secret". Doctors say many patients treated for stomach diseases are accustomed to these drinks.

Chief Minister E.M.S. Namboodiripad brushed aside the threats of Gandhians and Sarvodayites to launch a "state-wide agitation". Himself personally opposed to drinking, Mr Namboodiripad threw a challenge to the agitators: If they were sincere in their desire to reduce drinking, they should do constructive work, organise state-wide mass propaganda against the evils of drinking, instead of picketing liquor shops. To this one journalist at the press conference added: "By themselves first abstaining from drinking".

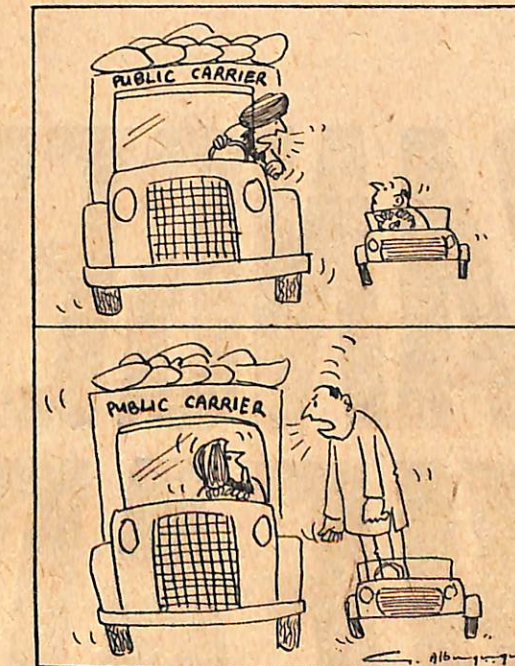
Prohibition is lifted in 27 "dry" taluks out of 55, on certain conditions: liquor should not be served to persons below 18 years of age; it should not be served on common tables in hotels and restaurants, and no liquor shop should be located near temples, mosques, churches, schools and hospitals. Economically, this decision is expected to net Rs 8 crores for the State exchequer. About thirty thousand people in the dry areas would get employment.

In taking this decision, the two Ministers of the Muslim League stood firm by their religious sentiments and the Party's decision and voted against scrapping the "dry" laws.

Evidently, the Ministry was in-

fluenced by considerations of making money in its decision to scrap a law which, if sincerely implemented, would have made many more homes happy. A drunkard's wife wrote an open letter in a leading Trivandrum daily addressed to the woman Minister who holds the Prohibition portfolio, appealing to her "feminine conscience" not to scrap prohibition. Newspaper columns described the good effects of prohibition on the community.

Social workers testify that prohibition had enabled several families



to educate their children properly and develop a better atmosphere in their homes. Some low income families were able to own homes, using the money they had saved. A new generation free from the liquor habit had sprung up in the dry areas where the laws prohibited drinking for the last 20 years. It was the working class that was most benefited by prohibition, as the workers' families could find money for other necessities in life when the earning members stopped drinking.

The whole of Malabar area which was part of Madras State before the formation of Kerala, is dry. In Malabar, which has a predominantly Muslim population and where the League has a good hold, one does not know what the reaction of the Muslim masses will be to the decision of the Ministry. If the League Ministers had voted for Prohibition-scrapping, it is believed they would have incurred the wrath of their community. However, the Chief Minister Mr Namboodiripad does not anticipate any "trouble" from the Muslim League. The League would not take any attitude that might eventually force them to lose what they have politically gained.

All eyes are now turned to the agitators for prohibition to see how they would take up the new challenge of the situation.

The article "Under the Lens" is this week printed on page 15

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FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

British voter resents Labour's medicine

FROM GORDON WISE

LONDON The municipal elections throughout the country have resulted in what the street posters call "a Labour massacre".

Out of fifty-nine counties Labour now retains control in only three. The Conservatives have the rest. The Chairman of the Conservative Party, Mr Edward du Cann, claimed, "We have won the most convincing and widespread victory ever achieved in local elections."



Mr Wilson

The Prime Minister, publicly, is undaunted and although he does not attempt to minimise the debacle, he has affirmed that the Government will not change its policies, the temporary unpopularity of which he claims to have forecast.

Certainly, the bitter medicine of Labour's economic policies does not please an electoral palate now long

accustomed to consuming whatsoever it fancies. And no serious student of the nation's need can doubt that stern discipline is necessary to bide time for economic recovery and to pay off debts.

It was notable that sterling strengthened on the world markets after the "no change" budget because foreign buyers and creditors knew that Britain meant business and that she was going to work her way out of the mire.

The people's verdict on Labour's rule at Westminster, as reflected in the council chambers, is an expression of distaste for what is good for them.

The best that a voter can hope is that Mr Wilson will not bend necessarily firm policies to popularise his Government, but at the same time that he will lend an ear to what is obviously popular discontent with aspects of his policies.

Art for Mao's sake

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

HONG KONG "The Party's determination to squeeze all culture—music, art, poetry, literature—into an ideological, Socialist culture may doom China to a period of unimaginative mediocrity unworthy of the Chinese tradition and frustrating to her artists".

So wrote the editor of *Current Scene* in Hong Kong in October, 1965. Now we read of one of China's top violinists and composers, Ma Szu-chung, being given asylum in the US after having escaped through Hong Kong in January.

He was reported as saying in a New York press interview that he and 500 persons, nearly all the personnel in the Ministry of Culture and the Conservatory, were rounded up by the Red Guards and kept in a sort of concentration camp to undergo thought reform. "I spent 103 days in a dreadful hideout for devils and demons and underwent

what is too painful to describe," he said. He called the cultural revolution "a disastrous blow to culture".

Interestingly enough he said he was thankful to Mao because one of Mao's thoughts had given him the strength and determination to get out of China! The thought? "Keep your resolve, do not fear any sacrifice and sweep away all the difficulties in order to achieve victory."

The day I read of Ma Szu-chung's victory I was passing the luxurious new shop set up by the Chinese Communists for selling their ancient and modern works of art to the half a

continued on next page

The week in ASIA

ISLAMABAD — Pakistan has turned down an Indian proposal for talks to reduce expenditure on arms. Mr Sharifuddin Pirzada in a reply to Mr Chagla said arms limitation could be realistically tackled if an effort was simultaneously made to reach accord on Kashmir.

MOSCOW — China has been cut to size in new Soviet maps. The maps clearly mark out all autonomous regions—Tibet, Sinkiang—Uigur, Mongolia, Kwangsi Chuang and Ning Hsia Huel. The border between China and India is not shown.

COLOMBO — Indian estate workers and their employers have signed a collective agreement covering a basic wage rise, gratuities and repatriation. It took three years of hard bargaining to reach this accord.

HONG KONG — Indonesia expelled China's Charge d'Affaires and Consul-General to Indonesia after blaming them for worsening relations between the two countries. China retaliated by ordering two Indonesian envoys out of Peking.

MANILA — Japan's Foreign Minister Takeo Miki pledged to help developing countries of South East Asia. Japan was ready to commit about 1 per cent of the gross national income as aid, to be supervised by the Asian Development Bank.

HONG KONG — The Peking version of the "Untold Story" is out. The New China News Agency said that prior to the "attack on China" Indian officials were in constant contact with diplomats and high-ranking officials of the United States.

COLOMBO — Ceylon is to form an Agricultural Corps of 15,000 unemployed youth. They will be utilised in construction, irrigation works and clearing forests, according to Ceylon's Minister of Land, Irrigation and Power.

MANILA — The Asian Development Bank has accepted a proposal to supervise the operations of a special \$300 million fund to be set up to finance agricultural development of South East Asia.

TOKYO — In Lanchow where China has its nuclear energy centre, hundreds of Red Army men and Maoist Red Guards are reported to have been killed in armed clashes.

million "capitalist" and "imperialist" tourists who flock into Hong Kong with their millions of dollars every year. It was opened two months ago with the largest, most expensive and noisiest explosion of firecrackers I have ever seen.

Such waste of money and display of superstition (or was it "prestigious" noise?) would not have been permitted today on the Mainland. But here the various stores sponsor-

ed by the Chinese Communist Government follow the old Chinese custom of driving away evil spirits.

Anyhow, one shipload of tourists would easily cover the cost by their purchases. Last year Communist China's trade balance in Hong Kong was \$900 million.

I was attracted by the display of ivory in the window. They were beautifully carved and polished as I could see even at a distance. But when I got closer I saw that they were not the exquisitely carved Kuan Yin (goddess of mercy) or the

Eight Immortals or even Old Longevity (god of old age) as I had expected. Apparently mythological and religion is out. These figures were workers—a woman at a wash tub (no washing machines yet), a group of workers with arms linked to show solidarity, and so on. They were well nourished and obviously healthy, for Communism must produce people like that and not the willowy, anaemic and scholarly types of the carvings under China's previous rulers.

The ivory carvers, like all artists in Mainland China, have to use their

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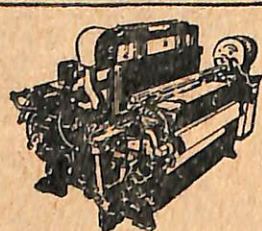


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art to portray and mediate Communism to the world. The old historical and mythological scenes carved so delicately along the curve of an ivory tusk are still done in Hong Kong but not in the People's Republic of China. Communist art must express Mao Tse-tung's thought and glorify the Socialist revolution.

Tea crisis brews in Ceylon

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

COLOMBO Tea, Ceylon's biggest foreign exchange earner (65 per cent), seems to be running into major difficulties. The mid-grown and low-grown teas have been the hardest hit, and, for the first time, tea has had to be withdrawn from the auctions due to lack of buyers. Ironically this is the centenary year of Ceylon tea.

The FAO estimates that by 1970 production will far exceed consumption. This serious imbalance will have repercussions not only in major tea-producing countries like India and Ceylon, but also in tea-producing African countries. Unless an extensive campaign is begun to increase tea sales, the threat to Ceylon's economy looms larger every day.

With less tea exported and less money available to import the machinery needed to modernise industry and agriculture, the crisis is assuming alarming proportions. Input capacity, depending totally on export earnings, industrialisation and mechanisation plans, is also threatened. There being no other commodity which can be exported to such an extent that the fall in tea export earnings will be balanced, the Government will have to take emergency steps.

Mr D. B. Ellepola, outgoing Chairman of the Low Country Planters Association (LCPA) described the crisis at the annual general meeting held recently. An outdated method of transferring tea from producer to customer with a few monopoly firms in the middle who controlled the prices and made a big profit, was stated to be the primary cause of the ills. He referred to a GATT paper which suggests overhauling the present system where tea is auctioned in London and

Art for art's sake is akin to treason in Mainland China. So be it.

This large shop is also crammed full of old Chinese curios and valuable works of art—carvings, paintings, vases, lacquer screens and blackwood furniture. Could it be that some of them were acquired at the height of the Red Guard activity a few months ago when all such "bourgeois and capitalistic remnants" were forcibly cleared out from many homes in Peking, Shanghai, Canton and all over China?

Colombo, and to explore other channels of trade.

Ceylon's proposal that a permanent study group of the FAO should deal with the tea industry has been totally opposed by the African tea-producing countries, Kenya, Uganda and Malawi. They state in their defence that this will be the first step to restrictive measures. This argument is based on the thought that as poor countries with limited export capabilities, they must export as much as they produce.

Yet there is tremendous scope for the sale of tea being pushed up. New methods of promotion, better quality and efficient marketing, with open markets and direct buying, may yet lead to increased world consumption.

TV comes to Pakistan

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

LAHORE To have a television network has become something of a status symbol and that must be the motivation to persuade a country like Pakistan to spend some Rs 50 million, most of it in scarce foreign exchange.

The official thinking is that it will one day be valuable for education, but, with the expense and scarcity of sets and a range of only 30 miles, the villages are hardly reached. Even when a larger transmitter is installed

continued on next page

The week in INDIA

NEW DELHI — The net effect of devaluation is a further drop in exports. According to an official review in the eight months after devaluation, India's exports fell by \$129.9 million.

BOMBAY — The major resorts of Maharashtra and some small pockets in Bombay will soon go "wet" according to a proposal made by the State's dry law authorities. This is to eliminate illicit distillation to a great extent.

JAIPUR — Three hundred boys will be involved in a "catch 'em young" drive of the Union Government. Youngsters between 12 and 16 will be given a 20-day intensive coaching at Dehra Dun and Bangalore from June 5 in athletics, basketball, football, hockey and volleyball.

SHILLONG — Muiva, General Secretary of the Naga National Council (political wing of the underground) is reported to have escaped to China. He is one of the top rebel thinkers and close ally of Naga leader Phizo, now in the US.

CHANDIGARH — Chief Minister Gurnam Singh said Punjab would not back out of the commitment for the Prime Minister's arbitration on Chandigarh. He stood for cutting all links with Haryana.

MONGHYR — Forty men and women from Australia will visit India in October on a yoga study tour. The leader is Miss Roma Blair, now named Swami Nirmalananda.

VERAVAL — Clashing workers set fire to the Indian Rayon Corporation's factory and caused Rs 60 lakhs damage. Some workers objected to outsiders being brought for employment, said the District Collector.

JAIPUR — Mr Mohanlal Sukhadia was sworn in as Chief Minister after Governor Hukum Singh had gone through the rival lists. Sukhadia told newsmen that he would soon ask experts to suggest simplification of tax laws.

ERNAKULAM — The Union Government had sanctioned a coastal road between Cochin and Bombay. This would link Cochin port with Bombay port by a national highway along the west coast.

The week elsewhere

BEHIND GREEK CRISIS

NEW DELHI—The Ambassador of Greece to India, in a letter to the *Indian Express*, gives the background to recent events in Greece:

Although the King himself is in no way involved in the recent developments it must be stated quite frankly that the average Greek officer is at this moment, to my mind, addressing himself to both right and left politicians and saying "a plague on both your houses."

When King Constantine acceded to the throne during the Premiership of George Papandreou there was every reason to believe that strife between the ruling party and the monarchy had been quelled. The King was on the best of terms with Premier Papandreou and the latter spoke in glowing terms of the young and popular royal couple. But in life and particularly in politics there is always a fly in the milk. This is the tragedy. One might say a 'Greek tragedy' involving a father and a son.

And let us come now to the recent developments. The King asked ex-Premier Papandreou to participate in a Crown Council with the other political

leaders with a view to forming a coalition Government. Papandreou not only rejected outright this solution but did not even agree to attend the Council should this be convened for this purpose. The King then asked the leader of the next largest party to form a Government which, failing to obtain a vote of confidence, proclaimed elections for May 28. From this moment the Papandreou Party, father and son, aided and abetted by the extreme left, raised their voices still more vociferously against the throne implying that the next elections would constitute a plebiscite against the monarchy and calling on their followers to revolt.

The present Prime Minister, in his recent proclamation, is the first to admit that a constitutional deviation has taken place as a temporary measure until the country, when passions have been calmed, can renew its parliamentary life but adds that the nation had to be saved on the very brink of a precipice leading to a national catastrophe.

Papandreou, the father, is not a leftist fire brand—I could even go further and say that he was not even averse to constitutional monarchy—his son was and is. And what is more

important is that the father's weakness towards his son and his wish that his offspring should be his political heir obliges him at all times, despite his better judgement, to submit to his son's irresponsible antics.

The present Government headed by a distinguished former Attorney-General of the Supreme Court, wishes to establish calm and tranquillity and a cessation of mob rule squealing slogans of national disintegration and treason to Greece's traditional alliances.

JOHN PHRANTZES,
Ambassador of Greece

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

with a range of 70 miles, the educational value will not be enhanced.

Already complaints are coming in that family life is being disrupted by the new device. Children sit glued to the "goggle-box" and normal home relations and family meals go by the board. Were the television authorities to give in to the flood of cheap sex and violence TV films which are so easily available from the West, family life would suffer even more. At present there seems to be no intention of doing this.

ON THE Spot



THE STOCKY, DARK-HAIRED man in his late thirties spoke with eagerness and intensity. "After returning from India something in me makes me want to go back."

"We saw numerous institutions doing a fabulous amount of research," he said, "but so little effective work being done to get the results down to the level of the farmer. India possesses vast agricultural potential. Its soil and climate are ideal. All it needs is fertiliser and water."

Paul Babey is President of the Farmers' Union of Alberta. Last year he and twelve other farmers from Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba toured agricultural projects in India. The effort cost them Rs 12,660 each. Each paid from his own pocket. "We were interested in exploring fresh markets for Canadian wheat. But basically farmers are humanitarian," he said. "What really intrigued us was the search for some way Canada could help."

An earlier trip made by the Farmers' Union (FUA) to the People's Republic of China speeded the purchase by China of millions of tons of Canadian wheat paid for by the Chinese on time and in foreign exchange. Babey's trip to India produced another result. It was one "factor" he says in the Canadian Government's decision to increase

"Indian agriculture needs application, not just research"

food aid to India from 18 million bushels a year to 85 million.

Babey farms 800 acres 200 miles north east of Edmonton where 40 degrees below zero is common in winter and the growing season lasts just three months. His job as President of the FUA fills his weeks in Edmonton, but he does 75 per cent of his own farm work.

How would you compare Chinese and Indian agriculture from your visits to these countries?

"My outstanding impression is that China had learned how to capture the monsoon. Earth dams are everywhere holding back the rain waters and producing a tremendous acreage under irrigation and lush rice crops. I was disappointed to see so little of this in India."

What agricultural projects impressed you in your Indian tour.

"I had never seen a crop of wheat in Canada or anywhere else in the world to match that produced at the Government Research Farm at New Delhi. They were experimenting with a Mexican variety and producing 100 to 120 bushels an acre. We have not yet reached this target in Canada. Any place I saw in India that was using irrigation was growing tremendous crops."

"Aarey Milk Colony outside Bombay was another impressive project. It is an efficient dairy using modern methods of feeding and processing milk. Punjab had the most healthy agriculture we saw. There was a sense of order. People knew what they were doing and took pride in their crops and in the fact that they were producing a food surplus."

What do you think of the land ceiling measures the Government is trying to adopt?

"My impression is that in India the units are getting smaller and smaller through inheritance. Many of them are already too small to apply any form of mechanisation. It is essential to siphon people off the land into industrialisation."

What did you think of the officials you dealt within India?

"It seemed to me that among far

too many of them was the attitude, 'What we don't do today, we can always do tomorrow'. After the tour I wrote the Minister of Food and Agriculture asking how Alberta farmers could help India. Three months later a reply came from the Ministry. I was asked to channel all funds to the Government for research work on bullock harnesses. First of all I am against further research. What is needed is application. Secondly, I do not think governments use efficiently funds for which they are not directly responsible. The FUA have decided to provide funds instead to manufacture steel ploughs in India and distribute them to individual farmers so as to demonstrate on as wide a scale as possible their effectiveness."

How can Canada aid the development of Indian agriculture?

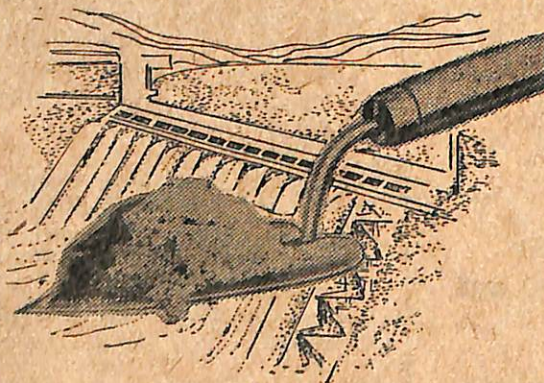
"I am urging that Canada, and the United States, but particularly Canada, provide large capital grants on a scale similar to the Marshall Plan (the vast American economic aid programme that provided the capital to reconstruct Europe after the Second World War) to specific industries such as the chemical industry producing fertilisers."

As a result of his visit to India Mr Babey informed me that the FUA are urging the Government of Alberta to set up a Canadian "production team" consisting of five members, a Ph D specialist in agriculture and four practising farmers, in some part of India to demonstrate to the farmers in a wide area the application of the latest knowledge and techniques of production.

"I want to get practical farmers out there," said Babey. "I know men who are ready and willing to go for no financial gain. But the Indian and Canadian Governments have not bought it. They say they want experts to do research. A practical farmer knows a great deal more about the application of theory to production than do experts. We in the FUA would co-operate fully in selecting the right kind of men."

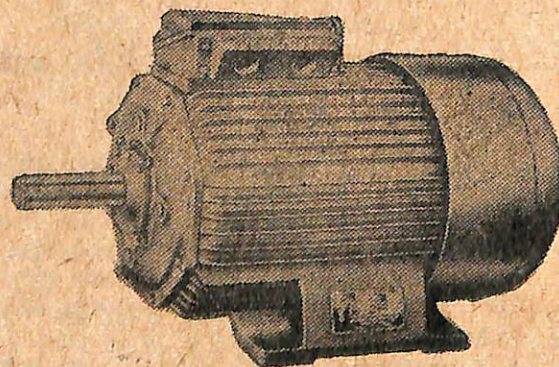
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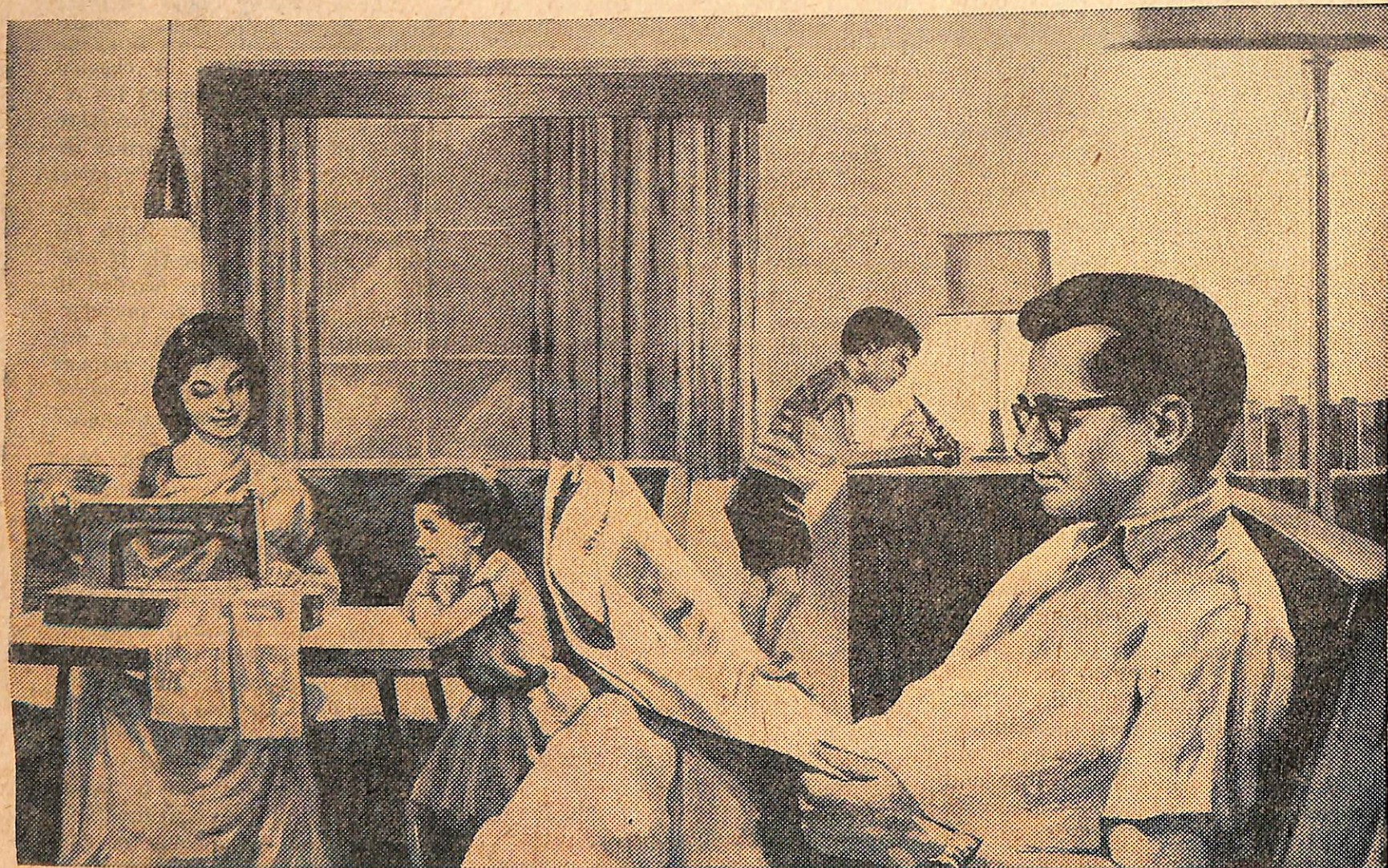
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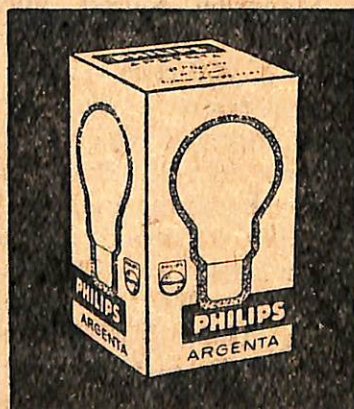
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Presidential Election not a test of secularism

INDIA'S LEGISLATORS and Parliamentarians vote on Saturday, May 6, to elect the country's new President and Vice-President. Normally a routine affair in which the result is a foregone conclusion, the present election is invested with great significance as the prestige of the Prime Minister stands behind one of the candidates and the entire strength of the Opposition is lined up in favour of the other.

Though there are 17 who are nominally contesting for the Presidency of India, the real contest is between Dr Zakir Husain, eminent educationalist and nationalist with Gandhian associations, at present Vice-President of India, and Mr K. Subba Rao, who resigned as Chief Justice of India to seek election.

There has been much criticism of the former Chief Justice's action in allowing himself to be dragged into a political campaign and especially for allowing political parties to discuss his candidature for Presidency when he was still Chief Justice.

The prestigious Mr Setalvad, one of India's foremost lawyers and former Advocate General, set the ball rolling by his vehement condemnation of Mr Subba Rao's conduct. "Strange the times we live in," writes an editor well-known for his fiercely independent views, "politicians seeing nothing wrong in pushing forward the head of the country's

judiciary into electioneering, the incumbent seeing nothing wrong in coming very close to electioneering himself."

Others have taken up the cause on behalf of the former Chief Justice. "It would have been the best thing for the nation if the Prime Minister and her Party had accepted the unanimous request of the Opposition parties and Mr Subba Rao had become President without a contest," writes India's elder statesman, C. Rajagopalachari, in justification of Mr Subba Rao's decision to offer himself as a candidate.

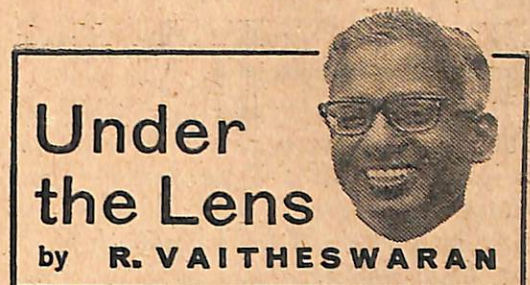
Service to the country

Personally, I do not see anything improper in the conduct of Mr Subba Rao. He did not seek the job. It was offered to him by a coalition of political parties. He was unaware that he was even being considered for the job until a public announcement of the Opposition parties' decision to support him for Presidency had been made over All-India Radio. It was only natural that he should seek the clarification of the Opposition's decision to sponsor his candidature. There was nothing overtly political in the act. Nor is there anything derogatory to the office of Chief Justice of the Supreme Court if an incumbent resigns to seek election to the highest office in the land.

Some authorities have held that, by the mere fact of agreeing to contest, having once held the office of Chief Justice, Mr Subba Rao has called his own integrity into question. They disqualify him on this count. This is manifestly wrong. The former Chief Justice's integrity is not in question. He may even have done a service to the country by agreeing to be a candidate.

There is nothing wrong in a contest for the Presidency itself. If contests surprise us now, it is because we have for so long been used to one party rule by the Congress.

Nor is any harm done to the prestige or status of the future President if, before the election, the respective qualifications and de-



merits of the candidates for the high office they seek to hold are discussed in public. For the President is no demi-god, automatically above criticism. A distinction has to be made here between "the king who does no wrong" in a constitutional monarchy and a President who is elected.

The US President is a far more powerful chief executive than the Indian President can ever hope to be. He is the subject of bitter partisan controversy before election. Public opinion does not cease to operate merely because he has been elected, though democratic evolution and precedent do ensure that the successful individual is accepted by the entire nation, irrespective of party, as Head of State and first in the nation.

There is therefore no need for concern that the future President—Dr Zakir Hussain or Mr K. Subba Rao—will not get the honour due to their position and status from the nation because of the controversy that precedes their election.

I welcome the contest for Presidency for it reflects accurately the present political reality. Occasionally in the past our Presidents tried to rise above party or assert their independent position. They were cut down to size. They accepted this fate, even though reluctantly, because the overwhelming strength of the Congress Party and the enormous prestige of Nehru overshadowed everything else.

That is no longer true. The Congress colossus has been shattered even with reduced majorities; it is a house divided against itself. The Opposition parties are stronger than ever before. For the first time they have the potential of becoming political alternatives, especially as future General Elections will probably increase this possibility. The President of India can be a decisive weight in the affairs of the country, and cannot be treated as an ornamental

Continued on page 16

SAY THAT AGAIN...

"Public men and beauty queens are rarely aware of their declining power. They must retire in time."

DR S. RADHAKRISHNAN

Food position not good, says Minister.

TIMES OF INDIA headline

No one among us is now big enough to take the entire command and assume the total responsibility for leadership.

EX-HOME MINISTER G. L. NANDA

non-entity to whose office formal homage has to be paid.

The previous Presidents, fine and able as they were, owed their office to the pleasure and support of the Congress Party. The Opposition may be pardoned for suspecting that the Congress Party even in the present election wants to pull greater weight than warranted by its real strength by having a more amenable (and less independent) President. Mrs Gandhi has not deviated from tradition in this regard. The suspicion is substantiated by the weight of their personal support given by the Prime Minister and others to Dr Zakir Husain.

This and not secularism is the real issue in the presidential election. The contest is a result of the variance in judgment with respect to the amenability or independence of action of two candidates, otherwise equally well qualified.

The Prime Minister and her group in the Congress Party have, however, more to lose than the Opposition by staking their all in favour of one candidate. The latter may lose prestige by a defeat. The former may lose power as well.

BOOKS

Mao and his times

MAO TSE-TUNG, By Stuart Schram, Penguin Books, 7sh. 6d.

WHAT MANNER OF man is Mao Tse-tung, one of the most influential, yet least known, leaders of our century? Mr Schram's objective account casts interesting light on this question. Mao's speeches and writings, since revised, enables the author also to illuminate the development of his thinking.

The revolution that swept away China's ancient imperial administration broke out in 1911, when Mao was 17. In 1921, Mao was a founder-member of the Chinese Communist Party. To allay police suspicions, the 13 delegates held their final session in the guise of a picnic on a boat on a lake near Shanghai. All Mao's adult life China has been in ferment. Revolution, which he was himself to shape, has also shaped him, and accounts for his belief in "permanent revolution" whether labelled "class-war", "Great Leap Forward" or "Cultural Revolution".

Until 1927 Mao cooperated with the Kuomintang, a course urged on the Chinese Communists by the Russians right up till 1947. When the parties split, Mao defied Party orthodoxy, according to which revolution must begin with

the city proletariat, by organising an uprising among the peasants of Kiangsi.

In 1934 the Communists began the 3000-mile Long March to escape encirclement by Kuomintang forces. 100,000 set out—and about 8000 arrived a year later in Yen-an in North China. During the March, Mao became undisputed head of the Communist Party.

Mao's first wife and younger sister were executed by the Kuomintang in 1930. From 1928 Mao lived with Ho Tzu-chen, daughter of a landlord but leader of a women's regiment in the Communist army. She bore him 5 children and was one of the few women on the Long March. In 1937 Ho was sent to Moscow for medical treatment. While she was away Mao met his present wife, Lan-ping, a film actress. He divorced Ho and married her.

Nationalism is a strong strand in Mao's make-up. His earliest published writing (1917) urged physical education to make the Chinese warlike and able to resist foreign domination. Mao's vivid poems (Schram includes translations of several) use Chinese history and legend to illustrate topical events.

Another trait is Mao's "revolutionary romanticism"—a belief that given the will, man can overcome any difficulties.

This book, abounding in footnotes and awkward Chinese names, is not always easy to read. But the effort is worth making. For it is probably the best account to date, for the general reader of Mao and his times.

A De L F

This was a Life

THE BUDDHA 563—483 BC

Hatred does not cease by hatred
In this world of tooth and claw
Love alone from hate releases
This is the eternal law.

THUS spoke Gautama Buddha over 2500 years ago. Born as Prince Siddhartha, he lived to lead others to eternal happiness.

Asita, the holy yogi, predicted that Siddhartha would abandon his riches and become a mendicant, with an answer. So the young prince was married at 16 and virtually imprisoned with the luxuries of life.

At 29, he toured the city, carefully cleared of all signs of misery and suffering. But he did see an old man, a sick man, a corpse and a beggar on successive journeys. He realised all men are subject to birth, decay, suffering and death.

Longing to find a way of salvation he left his pleasures, his wife and newborn son, to become an ascetic. For seven years, he subjected himself to various self-denials to attain the truth, but failed to realise that extreme asceticism leads to exhaustion and not to illumination. He sat under a Bo (Peepal) tree determined not to rise until he found the truth.

Conquering all evils, he realised the noble eightfold path and became the teacher of men. Although attaining Nirvana, he decided to share his wisdom with all mankind. Thus began a faith which now claims a quarter of the world's population.

He formed the Sangha (Buddhist order) with strict codes of behaviour. Moving from place to place he spoke to millions of the way of deliverance and peace. "The road to happiness is extinguishing the fires of passion, hate and pride," said the Compassionate one.

In his last days, when many began to weep, he replied. "All component things are subject to decay." He addressed the Bhikkus: "Brethren! Work out your salvation with diligence." He died at the age of 80 at Kusinara.

Gautama Buddha sought and obtained a treasure far richer than any known—the illuminated mind. His message of Ahimsa and peace will remain forever as a testimony to his search for the truth.

V. Y.

POPULATION SOLUTION

THE ARTICLE "Population Solution" (HIMMAT, April 14) was indeed striking. It is a well balanced article full of common sense. If only our national leaders realised that "It is insanity to believe that men encouraged and pressured to be as lustful as they can will still want to sweat and toil for the nation's defence, economic progress or unity"!

I wish that HIMMAT may bring forth many more articles of this type to shed a clear light on this problem of the day. Sincere congratulations.

Fr. J. M. De ALMEIDA,
Procurator
Diocese Vijayapuram
Kottayam

PRESIDENTIAL CHOICE

WHOEVER IS ELECTED President of India in the election on May 6, 1967, is apt to be considered a faction President. This seems inevitable, however unfortunate it may be. A more regrettable development is that communalism is being cunningly induced into the campaign so as to let emotion and sentiment rather than reason and realism influence the electors' choice. This hurts Dr Zakir Husain.

Some opposition leaders hope that communal considerations will weigh with those Congressmen at the polls.

Support for Dr Husain could have been canvassed on the basis of his distinguished record of service not only as an educationalist and a noted cultural leader, but also as the Vice-President of India.

The dignity of the high office demands that insinuations like Dr Husain being bound in the circumstances to be a puppet of the Prime Minister and Mr Subba Rao, a Swatantra partisan, must not be made. It is high time that the electors were left free to make their choice on the basis of the candidate's respective records of service, standing, character and merit.

T. S. PRASAD, Mysore

NOT PSP

YOU had mentioned that four Leftist Parties—C P I, C P I (Marxist), S S P and P S P—had lent support to the police-strike in New Delhi and given a call for general strike. (HIMMAT, April 21).

I wish to point out that Shri N. G. Goray, Chairman of the P S P, had unequivocally expressed his opposition to the call for general strike. He had stated in a speech that the police should not resort to such methods. A report of his speech had appeared in all important journals and papers on April 18.

Letters

The P S P has never hesitated to object to Bundhs even though such an attitude has evolved hostile criticism. I expect that a responsible journal like HIMMAT should not distort the role of a responsible political party.

G. P. PRADHAN, Poona 2
If ever there was a genuine printer's devil it is this one. Instead of RSP (Revolutionary Socialist Party), it appeared as P S P. Our apologies.—Ed.

STRONG PROTEST

I WONDER why Mr D. Venkata Rao of Vizianagaram, (HIMMAT, April 21) should take a serious note of your publishing "Letters singing the praises of HIMMAT". Each and every feature appearing in HIMMAT is of high educational value and one is entitled to express words of appreciation.

As for Mr Rao's request to drop the feature "Briefly Speaking", I voice a strong protest. This feature contains valuable information which is rather new to us. You must not discard this feature. Mr Rao would have done well had he requested you to increase the number of pages rather than asking you to cut down the advertisements. Otherwise, he should have suggested ways and means for running a periodical of valuable information at such a low price of 25 p. per copy on quality paper without accepting the extra advertisements pouring in for publication in your magazine.

R. NARAYANAN, Calcutta 1

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Closing date: May 12

** Are coalition governments better than Congress?

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Will Congress recover in Madras?

BY OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

With the DMK firmly ensconced in power and the prospects of forcing a mid-term election in Madras too remote for serious consideration, it will be another five years before the Congress can even hope to stage a comeback. The Congress debacle was due as much (or more) to internal rot as to external erosion by the Opposition. To repair the damage and to renovate the Congress image will be an arduous job, demanding time and devotion.

As an Opposition party, the function of the Congress now is to oppose, expose and, if possible, depose the ruling party.

Very shortly, the Congress will have an opportunity to strike a blow at the DMK. Mr Annadurai has just been elected to the Madras Legislative Council, and the Lok Sabha seat which he won in the General Elections will fall vacant. There may well be a tug-o'-war between the Congress and the DMK for this seat. If the Congress wins, it will boost Congress prestige and morale out of all proportion to the actual importance of the achievement, particularly as not a single DMK candidate lost in the last elections.

Rash allegations

Against this background, the Congress launched its campaign against the DMK at the recent Mylapore Constituency Congress Workers' Conference and hurled the charge of "vindictiveness" against the ruling party.

The defeated former Union Petroleum Minister Mr Alagesan alleged that Congress landholders were being vindictively harassed in the DMK's procurement drive in Sriperumbudur, the former Congress Chief Minister's constituency. He rebuked DMK workers for interference in the day to day administration. The Tamil Nad Congress Committee President then referred to instances of DMK highhandedness and the decline of political morality under the DMK.

A few days ago, former Chief Minister Bhaktavatsalam expressed the fear that the working class movement was likely to pass into the hands of the Communist Party which would exploit DMK rule. This allegation was so fantastic that the TNCC hastened to dissociate itself from this view and expressed un-

happiness that this veteran Congressman should indulge in such rash allegations.

Why did the Congress fare so ignominiously in the elections?

Congress leaders have asked themselves this question time and again. "A virus has spread in Tamilnad," said Mr Bhaktavatsalam immediately after the DMK victory.

"The whole country appears to be afflicted by a fell disease," said Congress President Kamaraj when, later, the Congress Ministry in UP collapsed. And at the Mylapore conference just recently, the former Congress Union Minister Mr Alagesan said that "the fantastic pre-poll promises made by the DMK had served to mislead the gullible electorate".

These diagnoses are indicative of the still persistent blindness of the Congress to the realities and deep-rooted implications of the election results. Here and there, like a cry in the wilderness, a Congress leader refers to its loss of contact with the masses and the need to revitalise the organisation. But there is still no evidence that the gravity of the diseases which have emasculated this political body has been realised and that drastic remedies will be adopted.

This, then, is the challenge the public poses to the Congress: "Mend or end the Congress Party."

Despite the devastating defeat it has suffered, the Congress still has a considerable mass following. It has a vast organisation, and ample resources to sustain it. What it lacks to turn all this tremendous potential to good account is a new and dynamic leadership, imbued with a truly dedicated spirit.

Its old leaders have become so corrupted by power that they consider themselves divinely anointed. They despise the voter who turns away from them as a heretic who will be struck down by divine wrath.

Replace "tin gods"

Unless these tin gods of Congress leadership are replaced, the Congress will continue to languish in the Opposition benches in the Madras Assembly till it wastes away into oblivion.

The performance of the various Congress Ministries in other States and at the Centre will have a bearing in the future of the Congress in Madras. If Congressmen who are elsewhere still in power continue to ignore the interests of the people, the Tamilnad electorate is hardly likely to accept the future promises of the local leaders at face value.

1972 Parkalam! (We shall see!)

Mr Gandhi's feature will be resumed next week.—Ed.



FIND THE BALL Competition No:18



2nd Prize:
ZENITH GIFT BOX
(Razor, shaving brush
and blades)

HOW TO PLAY

The ball in this cricket action picture has been painted out. All you have to do is 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 May 15

There is no limit to the number of entries you can make, but only one cross may be marked on any one picture. The Editor's decision is final and no correspondence will be entered into about results.

The winner of Competition No. 18, with the picture showing the ball will be published in May 19 issue

Name _____

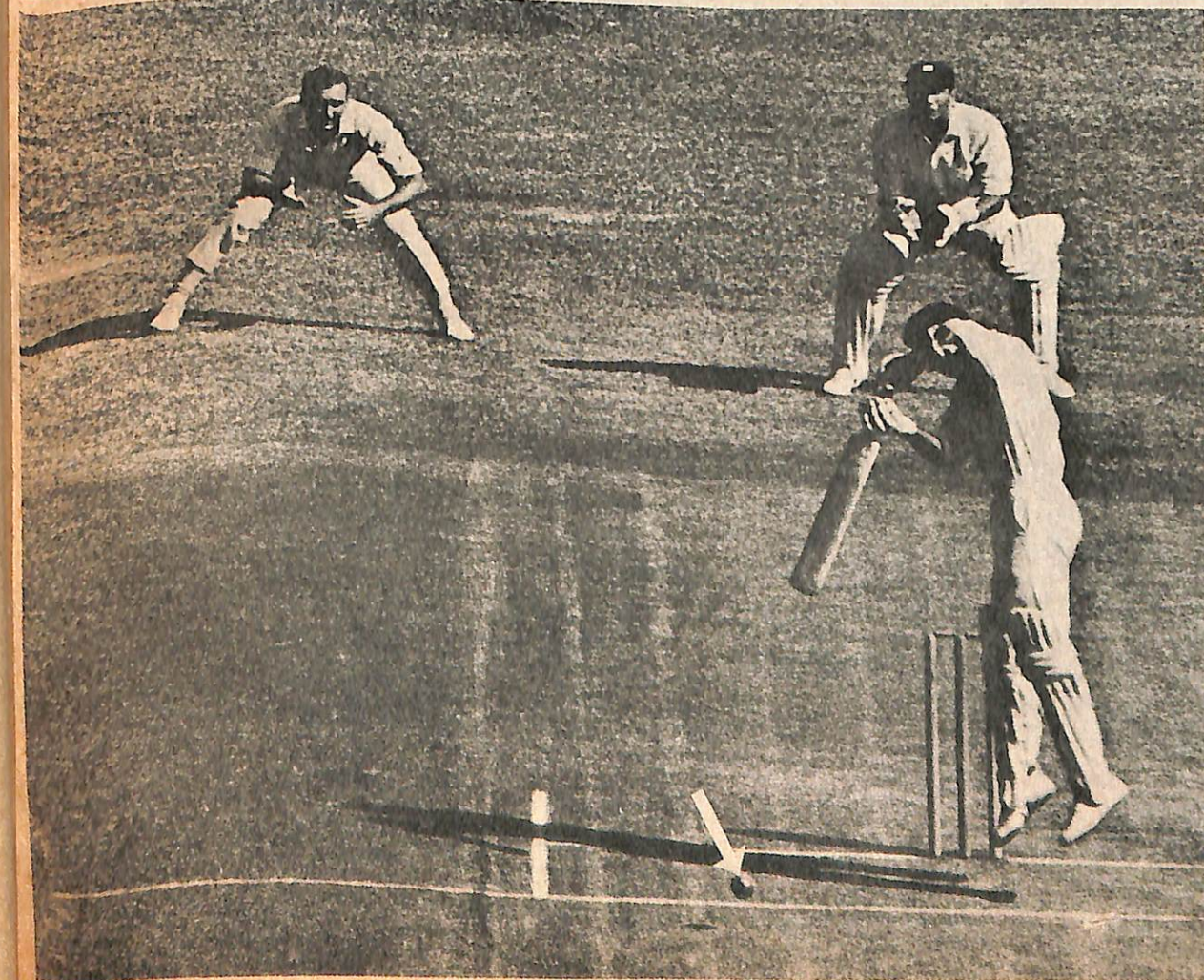
Address _____

I agree to the rules of the competition as outlined above.

Special Competition closing soon!

WIN CONRAD HUNTE'S BAT

Entries close May 15 and results will be published in HIMMAT, May 19 1967. Entry forms available by sending Re. 1 with stamped and addressed envelope to HIMMAT, 294 Bazargate Street, Bombay-1



The winner of Competition No 16 is K. Rami Reddy, MB, BS, IV year, Kakatiya Medical College, Warangal, AP.



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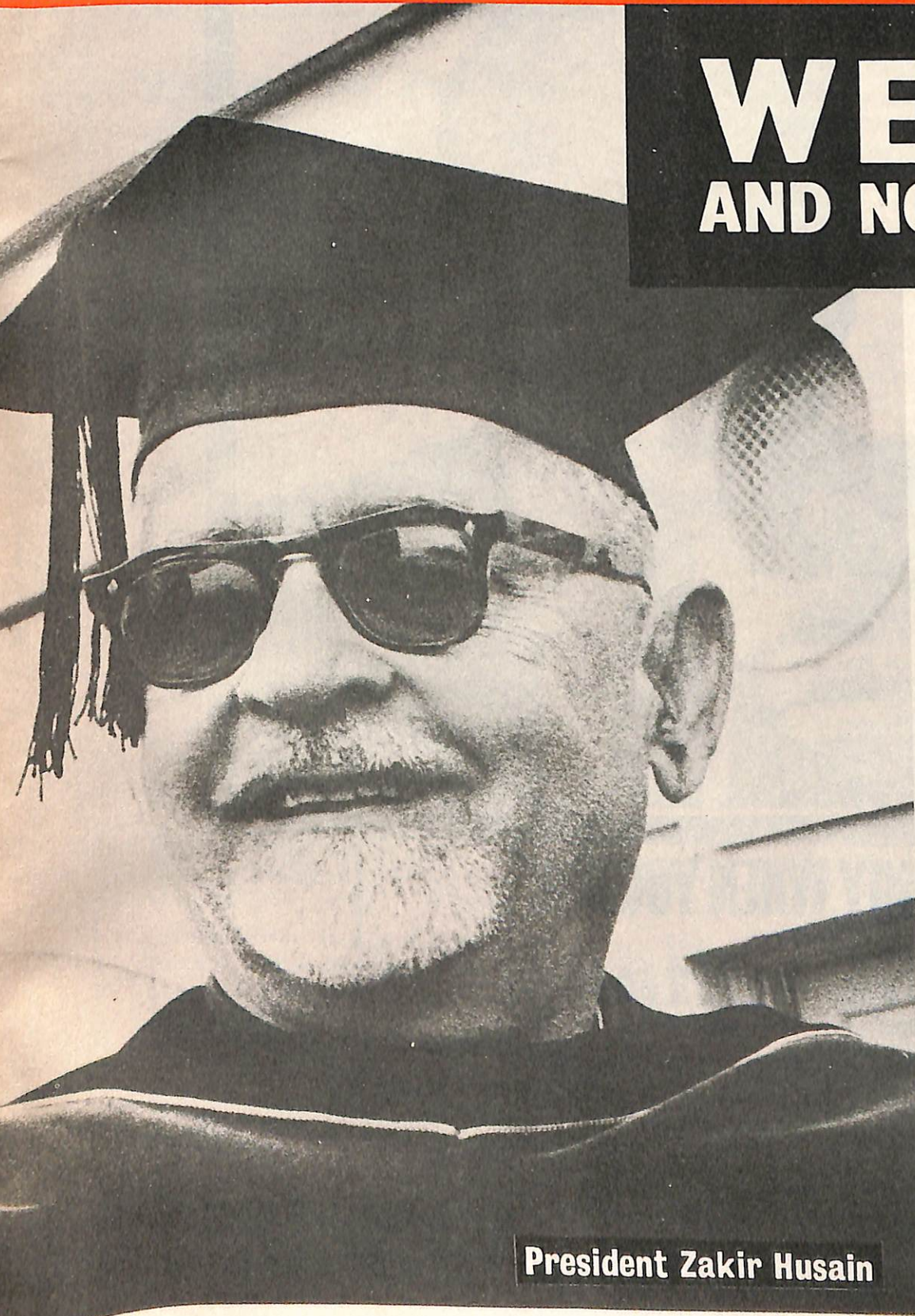
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