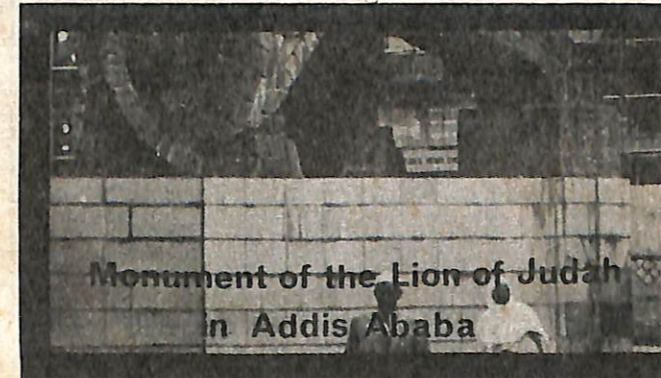




## THIOPIA



Monument of the Lion of Judah  
in Addis Ababa



Emperor  
Haile Selassie

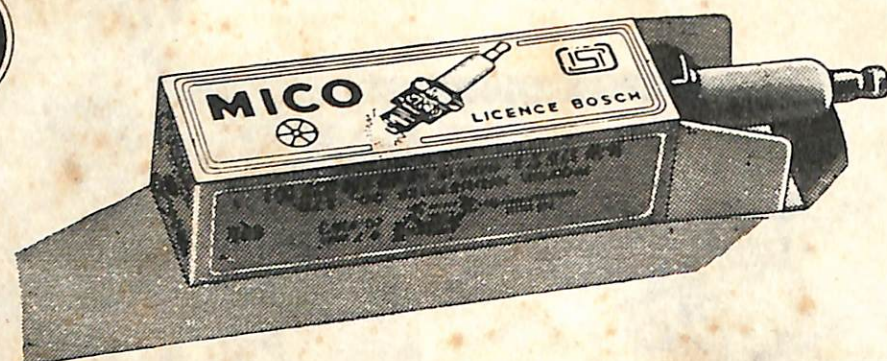
**p.7**

**Arshad Husain — Hawk or Dove? p.5**



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## Editorials

### What the votes foretell

THE KERALA civic elections constitute the first Congress victory since its staggering defeat in the general elections of last year. The Communists and their Leftist allies have been routed in the Kerala Municipal elections by a combination of the Congress Party and the splinter Kerala Congress. The elated President of the Kerala Pradesh Congress Committee, Mr Bawa, has demanded the resignation of the United Front Ministry.

How much significance need be attached to these elections results? Does it really mean that the voters are rejecting Communist rule in the State? Is Communism on the wane in the first State ever to vote itself Communist? Could it be that Kerala's citizens are fed up with the division between the constituents of the United Front?

Kerala politics is like the swing of a pendulum. Communists have in the past been elected to power, overthrown in a massive agitation and then licked in a free election. Still they came back into the saddle. The vote

does indicate some dissatisfaction with Communist rule in Kerala but it does not mean a vote of confidence in the Congress and Kerala Congress. It does, however, show that when the democratic parties stand together, Communist defeat is not difficult.

The results might even spur the move towards a merger between the Congress and Kerala Congress. But unless the democratic politicians of Kerala spurn their self aggrandisement the victory in the Municipal elections will be momentary.

If in the Municipal Councils democratic politicians prove honest and efficient they will have a much better chance of governing the whole State. The elections are a summons to the non-Communists to rule well and effectively in civic affairs. If those just elected fail the people the pendulum will surely swing again and their partymen will be overthrown.

This is possibly the last chance for Kerala's democratic politicians. Will they take it?

### Bypass the road to nowhere

THE PRIME MINISTER rightly warned the other day that the fire of communal violence was spreading fast and if not controlled now might engulf the entire nation.

Mrs Gandhi will need to stand firmly by the secular guarantees of the Constitution if the fire is to be contained and hot heads cooled. But more than that, her Government must provide now a leadership that makes every citizen proud to be an Indian, whatever his or her secondary loyalties may be.

Mr Bal Thakre's provocative outburst against other communities made in Bombay last Monday must have brought him very close to legal restraint. In choosing *Shivaji Jayanti* to incite communal feelings the Shiv Sena leader did nothing to honour the memory of the famous Maratha warrior.

To say, as he did, "We have lost our self-respect and every day we wonder whether we live in independent India or in Pakistan" should be enough to stir deep anxieties even among those who have been, until now, Mr Thakre's sincere followers.

As Maharashtra's Revenue Minister, Mr D. S. Desai, emphasised at another celebration of Shivaji's birth anniversary in the city, no greater disservice could be done to his memory than reducing that brilliant general and statesman, administrator and national hero to the size of a parochial and sectarian leader.

Aspirants to power who employ easy appeals to communal and regional emotion can never hope to become more than communal and regional politicians, treading the lonely road to nowhere.

### Don't forget the elephant

THE Pentagon recently issued an instruction on ground rules concerning elephants in Vietnam. This followed a clash when US troops encountered a platoon of Viet Cong with an elephant carrying their supplies. The Pentagon order said, "An elephant must clearly be carrying supplies for the enemy otherwise he may not be attacked. We want no indiscriminate killing of elephants."

Old soldiers fade away, but the elephant is back. Shouldering the load alongside trucks and helicopters, joining the missiles and rockets, he is again the subject of high military orders.

King Porus confronted Alexander the Great's army with elephants. It was probably Hannibal who first used them in Europe. They carried his supplies over the Alps for the battle of Cannae against the Romans. Hundreds of elephants did service in Burma with the 14th Army under Field Marshal Slim during World War II.

Their immediate commander was Colonel W. Williams who went from civilian to Colonel in one day. He had no training in the handling of men, but his handling of elephants was superb. The world's greatest elephant expert, better known in the 14th Army as "Elephant Bill", he was to become a legend.

The Colonel would rejoice today at the Pentagon's order. At one time he instigated a similar order for the Air Force over Burma. The Japanese had no one to mobilise elephant power so that beasts were allowed to roam loose. Fighter pilots returning from targets in a slap-happy mood would buzz the herds, causing stampedes and injuries. Elephant Bill got the Air Force to order that the practice "should cease forthwith".

Let us hope the Vietnamese beasts will also now be allowed to roam peacefully in their jungle, free from "indiscriminate killing" — even if the poor humans aren't.



# Briefly Speaking...

## "Return to sender"

At simultaneous meetings diplomats in London, Washington and Moscow signed an agreement last week to provide assistance to astronauts who may end their space journeys in other than their own countries. They also agreed to return capsules launched from one country and landing in another. To date 16 nations have signed the document. Space voyagers will now need diplomatic briefings so as to know which countries to land in and which to fly over if their satellites go off course.

## What difference?

KOMMUNIST, the organ of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, once again attacks Mao Tse-tung's application of Marxism last month. "Speaking about the dictatorship of the Proletariat, Mao means

a regime of his absolute power," the editorial charges. "Speaking about Socialist democracy he means blind obedience and barrack-discipline which turn a human being into a small screw of bureaucratic machinery; speaking about the anti-imperialist struggle he means subjugation of the entire liberation movement to his Great Power aims."

One might be forgiven for asking, in the light of their words and action in recent weeks, what steps the Central Committee proposes to take themselves in order to demonstrate a way of running society that differs from Mao's.

## Prediction backfires

CHOU EN-LAI on a State visit to Tanzania some years ago publicly declared that he found Africa a continent "ripe for revolution". It is widely believed that China's haste to harvest a revolutionary crop backfired. But this has not altered China's aims in Africa.

President Mobutu of the Congo (Kinshasa) recently had to disband the General Union of Congolese students. His security forces allegedly uncovered an intricate revolutionary network based in Louvain University, the country's one centre of higher education. Students had been fed on Maoist literature dispatched by the pro-Chinese wing of the Belgian Communist Party. Mobutu angrily declared that his country would never re-establish diplomatic relations with Peking as long as he was President.

## Today's frantic world

REFERRING to the ferment in the Roman Catholic Church since the Second Vatican Council, Pope Paul warned 30,000 pilgrims who packed St. Peter's Basilica last week, "Renewal, yes. Arbitrary changes, no."

A friend in Rome sent *Birbal* excerpts from an address by the Pope printed in *L'Osservatore Romano*.

"We are in the midst of a deafening noise: newspapers, radio, television, public, social and political advertising," he said. "Not only can we be overcome by exterior confusion, but also by our personal instincts, instigated and increased by the noisy and frantic atmosphere of the modern

He gives twice who gives promptly.

PUBLIUS SYRUS, 1ST CENT. BC

world... We finally say to ourselves, thinking that we are simplifying things; 'I shall go after what I like.' This formula which seems the easiest and most conclusive is the one which deceives us most of all."

Despite this the Pope promised that God "speaks to those who want to listen".

## Athwart the Indus

WORK BEGAN last month on the giant Tarbela dam 40 miles north-west of Rawalpindi. This is the second stage in what will be one of the world's largest land reclamation programmes, the development scheme for Pakistan's Indus basin. The first stage, the Mangla dam, was completed earlier this year. Tarbela will be the world's largest earth-filled dam, ultimately irrigating nearly five million acres of land and generating 2.1 million kilowatts of electricity. It will sit athwart the Indus river. Speculation has it that as it nears completion it will be named the President Ayub Khan Dam.

## Going up!

PEOPLE complain of the increase in the cost of living. This is confirmed by the Minister of Labour who stated that the price index for 1967 reached 209 points while the average for 1965 was 166 points. Points or paise, it all adds up to the same thing.

*Birbal*

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# FROM THE CAPITAL

## New Pak Foreign Minister—hawk or dove?

NEW DELHI Mr Arshad Husain, Pakistan's new Foreign Minister, has nothing hawk-like about him. If he is a hawk, as some self-proclaimed pundits on Pakistan affairs here declare he is, then he is the most soft-spoken, well-mannered, dove-like hawk this correspondent has ever come across or spoken to.

If Mr Husain says he wants to see the friendliest relations possible between India and his country, this writer for one does not see any reason to doubt his sincerity. And this, one may proceed to argue with a certain amount of assurance, is why he has been chosen for this post.

Perhaps there is absolutely no connection between Mr Kosygin's recent visit to Rawalpindi and New Delhi and President Ayub Khan's decision to make Mr Husain his Foreign Minister. But the fact that Mr Husain has personal experience of diplomacy in Moscow and New Delhi is a pointer that cannot be ignored.

## Just what Mr K. stressed

What does it signify? To some keen students of India-Pakistan affairs, the possibility of a calculated policy in Rawalpindi to establish amity with New Delhi. And this, they point out, is precisely what Mr Kosygin stressed on his visit to these capitals recently.

So, if it wasn't Mr Kosygin who put the idea of cultivating better relations into Mr Ayub's head, Mr Ayub himself had apparently been thinking on these lines himself for some time.

It is pointed out here that Mr Ayub plans his own foreign policy and that his Foreign Minister merely executes it. But when he wanted to be tough with India he chose a hawk-like hawk, Mr Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, as his instrument.

## Good reason for choice

Consequently, when he chooses the mild Mr Husain for the same post, he must have a good reason for this and the obvious one is that he wants to live on the best of terms with Moscow and New Delhi.

Of course there are people here who look on these developments as another "devilish Pakistani plot" to lure India into a false sense of security and then strike hard. This is the counterpart of the lunatic fringe in Pakistan, and, alas, it has quite a

significant following in the capital. This grouping, like the wild men in Pakistan, has a vested interest in seeing that India-Pakistan tension is maintained as high as possible and that any attempt at an understanding is foiled.

A note of uncertainty has crept into the voices of the pundits who were saying confidently here last week that Mr Kosygin had bluntly turned down Mr Ayub's request for arms. They now say the Russians may be prepared to give Pakistan military hardware, if only to cut China out and to exercise some control on the manner in which Pakistan uses the arms it gets from abroad.

Thus, they philosophise, this would be no bad thing for India, for the Russians may be depended upon to

BY ANTENNA



Mr Arshad Husain takes leave of President Zakir Husain

see to it, under the terms of the Tashkent agreement, that Pakistan lives peaceably with India.

So don't be surprised if you hear one of these days that Russian arms are flowing into Pakistan. Then you will know for certain that Moscow is following a policy of equidistance towards Rawalpindi and New Delhi.

## on your toes

### OUR POPULAR GUV

WITHOUT a million dollars in the bank or 10,000 cattle on the hoof in Texas, they say it is most difficult to take up residence in the White House.

What is worse, it is getting a bit like this in dear old Bharat too. Think of the poor Governor who said the other day, according to a PTI report, "I am ashamed to invite guests to my Raj Bhavan. It is so shabby."

The price spiral has finally caught up even with these elegant symbols of State dignity and authority. It reminds one of the sausage manufacturer who complained that because of the rising cost of living he found it very difficult to make both ends meet!

One Governor complained that the carpets in his Raj Bhavan were at least 30 years old and looked like rags. The poor fellow didn't have enough in his housekeeping purse to buy so much as a coir mat. You can't really blame them for pressing for a rise.

There is a lot to be said for the Guv and all his trappings. What would the weekly gala film preview be without H.E. and his lady and that faithful liveried attendant with his ornate sash, brass buckle and scarlet turban?

It is not as though ribbon-cutting and speech-reading is all that much fun either. And for the older appointees, laying foundation stones and struggling to the rostrum to prorogue unruly State Assemblies is quite a tax upon the cardiac system.

Freebooter is persuaded that there should be added compensation for the work these ex-Ministers, ex-Ambassadors and ex-officials put in. And if the skinflints in New Delhi won't raise their dearness allowance then the people themselves will have to take a hand.

Surely this is something the Rotary and Lions Clubs could sponsor. "Spare a chip for the Guv" could become the theme of an annual fund-raising week. Why not a collection box placed strategically in the entrance hall of each Raj Bhavan? You have to pay to visit the airport now, so why not a donation from every guest at gubernatorial receptions? It would at least pay for the potato chips.

After all, who would begrudge H.E. a decent carpet for his parlour? If we all gild our bit to keep the wolf from the Raj Bhavan door, we could really say, as his cavalcade sweeps by on its way to tonight's gala preview, "There goes our popular Guv."

*Freebooter*



# VERDICT!

This week HIMMAT...

**COMMENDS** the President's swift action in accepting Union Minister for Steel and Mines Dr M. Chenna Reddi's resignation in the face of a judgment passed by the Andhra High Court that he had used "corrupt practices" in the general election.

**NOTES** the growing boldness in Prague demonstrated by reports that the Soviet Union has been told to halt "interference in Czechoslovakia's internal affairs" or face a walk-out by the Czech delegation from the Budapest Conference of Communist Parties.

**HAILS** Congress President Nijalingappa's expressed willingness to have the Congress Party form coalition governments in the states and if necessary at the Centre with "well-developed and democratic" parties, and that defectors would be denied tickets in UP and Bengal as they have in Haryana.

**WELCOMES** Union Commerce Minister Dinesh Singh's statement that there has been no synchronisation of India's next plan with the Soviet Union's five-year plan and **HOPES** this announcement is synchronised with the facts.

**CONGRATULATES** *The Hindu* of Madras for winning the World Press Achievement Gold Medal of the American Newspaper Publishers Association, for "journalistic excellence".

**IS DELIGHTED** to hear of Burmese President Ne Win's visit to Malaysia so soon after his stay in Delhi and of the Malaysian Prime Minister's statement to him that, "We must strive to live together, think together, work together and act together."

**SALUTES** the appointment of Pakistan's High Commissioner in New Delhi, Mr Arshad Husain, as his country's new Foreign Minister and **HOPES** that his concern for reconciliation between India and Pakistan will bear speedy fruit.

## Best World Press

### Baden-Wurttemberg State election

(See "Week Elsewhere", page 12)

It is undoubtedly a source of anxiety to those who fear a revival of German militarism and racialism. It also provides, as Dr Kiesinger recognises, ammunition for the Communist countries, like Russia, who insist that German democracy is merely a veneer. Yet support for an extremist organisation of from six to ten per cent in State elections is hardly enough to suggest that there is an imminent danger of a Nazi revival.

*THE SCOTSMAN*, Edinburgh

The danger to West Germany's world image is acute. Since the war, democratic Germany has steadily built up her reputation as a stabilising force in Europe. But a Germany swinging wildly between extremes as she has done before, or once again menaced by a rising tide of nationalism, could plunge Europe back thirty years.

*THE SUN*, London

### Divisive differences

It is a curious fact that just at a time when intellectual climate and scientific thought is most favourable to the toleration of human differences, when religion in most of the world is moving towards

the concept of human brotherhood that for centuries was lost in theological argument, when the ideal at least of democracy is most widely upheld, differences of colour, creed and class are most virulently divisive.

*INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE*, Paris

### Vietnam talks

To disregard the legitimate, vital interests of any of these lands (America's Vietnam allies) in the search for an "easy" out in Vietnam might well be merely to exchange one packet of grief for any number of future such packages. For the ability of these countries to persist on the path to democracy, their trust in American help, their willingness to run risks on behalf of freedom and independence can be strengthened or weakened depending on the extent to which they believe the United States is keeping their interests in mind during any forthcoming peace negotiations.

*CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR*, Boston

The American experts have come to the conclusion that for Hanoi the key objective consists in barring any interference by representatives of South Vietnam and consequently, of giving credit in Saigon to the suspicion that the United States will sacrifice the interests of its allies when it negotiates a settlement of the conflict.

*LE FIGARO*, Paris

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# The Conquering Lion of Judah

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

AT THE END of World War II, men talked of Ethiopia as the Tibet of Africa — isolated, little known, its institutions as ancient as those of the former kingdom of the lamas.

Today, Ethiopia's capital, Addis Ababa, is Africa's Geneva, where strikingly modern pavilions house the Organisation for African Unity and the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa. It is the crossroads of Pan-Africanism. Haile Selassie I, the only ruling emperor in Africa, has become patron and hero of African nationalism and unity.

### Lifetime of experience

Haile Selassie, whom India welcomes this week, has behind him a lifetime of political experience. At the age of 14, he was made Governor of Gara Hulata. When Emperor Manelik II died in 1913 the crown passed to his grandson Lij Yasu. This grandson, however, was drawn to Islam. Ethiopia for centuries had been ruled by Christian monarchs and a break in this tradition could not be tolerated. Lij Yasu was deposed in a coup. Haile Selassie, another grandson, was named Regent and Heir Apparent in 1916. He became Emperor in 1930.

The Conquering Lion of the Tribe of Judah, as the 76-year-old ruler is called by his people, traces his ancestry from King Solomon and the Queen of Sheba, a dynasty to which he is the 225th active successor. Since the fourth century, Ethiopian Emperors have been crowned in the Church of St Mary of Zion in Axum, alleged to contain the ancient Jewish Ark of the Covenant brought to Ethiopia by Emperor Manelik I, the son of Solomon and Sheba.

While still Regent Haile Selassie abolished slavery in 1924. Within seven months of acceding to the throne he presented his people a written constitution, the first in their 3000 years of recorded history. It gave them a Parliament and an independent judiciary. Later he made the Prime Minister and his Cabinet, formerly mere advisors to the Imperial Court, jointly responsible to him and to Parliament.

He propelled his people into the twentieth century without the clamour that turned so many states into battlegrounds of warring ideologies

and personalities. He has preserved a loyalty to the past, and yet has given expression to the longings of modern Africa. He is uncompromising in his pledge to "liberate every inch of Africa from white minority rule". These qualities have made him the much-sought-after friend of younger statesmen, men thrown up by the struggle against colonialism who normally would not have had anything in common with an Emperor.

Haile Selassie demonstrated his diplomatic skill, hosting in 1963 the African Summit Conference which gave birth to the Organisation for African Unity. Preliminary meetings of Foreign Ministers had resulted in deadlock. Those who favoured moderation and a loose grouping of states, and the champions of revolution aiming at a unitary African federation, could not agree on a charter. Haile Selassie in his opening address spoke of the rebirth of Africa as a free continent. By his vision of the future he bridged the gap between the opposing camps.

Whenever in Africa initiative was needed to unite nations in common endeavour, if Haile Selassie has not led the move, he has placed the full weight of his influence behind it. Last month he applied to join the newly-formed economic union between Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda. In 1962 he first urged such a grouping including Ethiopia and Somalia.

Beyond Africa as well he has committed his country to policies he believed were just. Thus Ethiopian troops joined UN forces in South Korea 17 years ago.

### Strong in convictions

A story is told of his visit to a Communist country in East Europe. As he disembarked from the plane and moved towards the President and his Cabinet, he noticed, way down the reception line, a Catholic Cardinal. He is reported to have marched past the politicians and the diplomats to greet the startled Cardinal. Then he returned and paid his respects to the Communist President. Asked to broadcast on the national radio his first words were, "I am a Christian."

One crisis point after another has felt his decisive influence. When a

border dispute brought the armies of Morocco and Algeria into open clash, the Emperor led a mission that resulted in negotiations. In the Congo and now in Nigeria he works tirelessly to bring warring factions to the conference table. One senses that the trust he engenders stems not from his country's wealth or power, neither of which are exceptional, but from the qualities of the man himself. "Let us foreswear vengeance," he once told the OAU. "Africa should enter into international relations devoid of resentment and hostility."

Thirty-two years ago the world first saw this five-foot-two figure as he stood on the rostrum of the League of Nations. Mussolini's troops had smashed their way into his Empire. He had personally directed Ethiopian forces in the front line, but when defeat seemed inevitable he flew to Geneva to plead before the conscience of the world.

Speaking to the United Nations in New York years later he declared: "History testifies to the accuracy of the warning I gave in 1936. I declared that it was not the covenant

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

## SO THEY SAY

*We will discuss with all our friends the problem of participation (in talks). It will be a very delicate one.*

DR TRAN VAN DO,  
Foreign Minister of South Vietnam

*President Johnson may have exaggerated by saying the United States was ready for talks anywhere anytime.*

HUBERT HUMPHREY,  
US Vice-President

*Jealousy of the press is an occupational disease among politicians.*

LORD SHAWCROSS  
Former UK Attorney General

*You should only give me the inkling that you do not want me and I shall show my mettle.*

BHOLA PASWAN SHASTRI  
Bihar Chief Minister



of the League that was at stake but international morality. Undertakings, I said then, are of little worth if the will to keep them is lacking."

The League in 1936 preferred to look the other way. In Britain, in exile for five years, he often met Dr Frank Buchman, initiator of Moral Re-Armament. A deep understanding grew between the two men. Since then the Emperor on many oc-

casions welcomed MRA to his country and sent his people for training to MRA assemblies in Africa and Europe. He recently gave 6000 Ethiopian dollars to publish the literature of MRA in Amharic.

In 1941, five years to the day after the Italians captured Addis Ababa, the Emperor returned at the head of liberation forces to his throne. "I have lived too long to cherish many illusions about the essentially high mindedness of man" when his interests are threatened, he once told

the United Nations. Then he outlined a process of change which he sees as the key to sanity in the relationships between men and between nations.

"We must look into the depth of our souls," he said. "We must become something which we have never been, for which our education, experience and environment have ill prepared us. We must become bigger, more courageous, greater in spirit, larger in outlook. We must become persons of a new race."

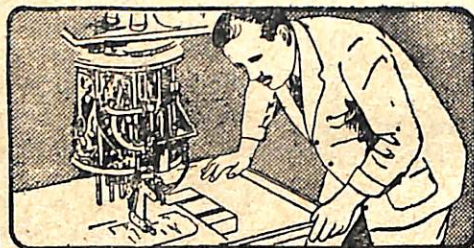
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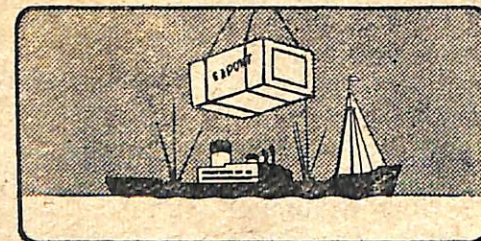


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## FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

### Multi-racial gala evening in UK

FROM GORDON WISE

**NOTTINGHAM** The uproar over the "racialist" speech by Mr Enoch Powell, Conservative front-bench spokesman, pushed Vietnam and the British economy out of the main headlines.

The emotive nature of the colour question in Britain just now is due to the confluence of several historic streams. Firstly, there is the post-imperial legacy of large-scale Commonwealth immigration into Britain. Legislative reaction to this fact has included the passage through Parliament of the recent Commonwealth Immigration Act and the currently-debated Race Relations Bill.

#### Fast spread of attitudes

Then there is the inflammable transatlantic racial situation constantly in the headlines here. Modern communications mean that television pictures of tragic incidents anywhere in the world are fed into millions of minds and homes every day. Attitudes form and spread faster than ever before in history.

It can be convincingly argued that the million-and-a-half-strong Commonwealth immigrant community give a great deal more than they receive here. Without immigrant labour, many hospitals and public transport systems would

collapse.

There are, however, real problems, exacerbated by the new arrivals — crowded housing, strained social services and overloaded educational facilities, to mention some.

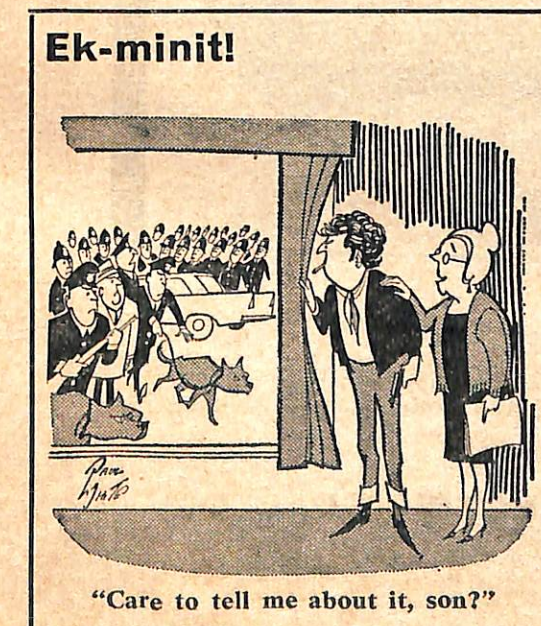
This city, in common with the Midlands, has a large coloured community. An event on the same day as Mr Powell's outburst gave a clue to the direction in which a solution for Britain's colour conflict might be found.

Five hundred people of all races, but mostly Indians and West Indians, took part in what the sponsors called a "multiracial gala evening". The immediate aim was to raise funds for the next phase of the building programme of the MRA Asia Plateau Assembly Centre at Panchgani, India. The drive and inspiration for the evening came from young Indian students headed by Mr Yoge Sharma and Mr Devender Sood, engineering students from Delhi and the Nottingham Regional College of Technology.

#### All races contributed

The programme was as varied as the racial composition of the audience: a Punjabi Bhangra folk dance, the performers of which work on the night shift in a nearby Leicester factory; a Sitar recital; Indian classical dancing; a Vietnamese folk song; and a well-known West Indian guitarist singing Negro spirituals. For good measure Commonwealth contributions included "Ye Banks and Braes" sung by a Scottish couple and Canadian square-dancing by local post office workers.

The capacity audience saw a film of Rajmohan Gandhi's "March Across the Nation" and heard speak Councillor John Pate of Sheffield, who has just returned from India as part of a British trade union delega-



CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

## The week in ASIA

**LAHORE** — The Pakistani Foreign Minister, Mr Sharifuddin Pirzada, resigned and was succeeded by Mr Arshad Husain, Pakistan's High Commissioner in New Delhi. Mr Pirzada was appointed Attorney-General.

**JAKARTA** — The Indonesian Army lifted its ban on the activities of the Nationalist Party, one of Indonesia's biggest, founded by Dr Sukarno. The decision reversed the Army's earlier plan to suspend the party from all political activities.

**COLOMBO** — The Ceylon Government decided to direct a substantial portion of its national income to liberalise the tight import controls in force for the past three years. This would be possible because the inflow of foreign aid is expected to top the \$100 million mark.

**HONG KONG** — A split has developed between China's Chairman Mao Tse-tung and his heir-apparent Lin Piao, according to the Hong Kong newspaper *Tao Jih Pao*. Mao personally banned the publication of "Quotations of Lin Piao", the paper said.

**MANILA** — The Philippine Government protested against the Radio Corporation of America's plan to build a satellite earth station on the American island of Guam in the Pacific on the grounds that the station would compete with a Philippine Government station.

**COLOMBO** — The All-Ceylon Tamil Congress, a constituent of Premier Senanayake's Government, decided to quit the Government if the District Councils Bill was presented to the Parliament. The Bill would confine the Tamilians' trade and employment opportunities to the northern and eastern provinces, according to Mr G. G. Pannambalam, the Congress Leader.

**AMMAN** — Four members of the Jordanian Government resigned in what was described as a "trimming" of the 18-Minister body.

**KUALA LUMPUR** — Mr Tun Abdul Razak, Malaysian Deputy Premier, will visit India and six European countries from April 30 to May 25, according to Foreign Ministry sources.

**MANILA** — Twenty thousand of 33,000 people living under the shadow of Mayon volcano moved to safer places. The military ordered complete evacuation of all danger areas around the volcano, but many thousands insisted on remaining.



## Aussies press for more say in Vietnam moves

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

tion which attended the opening of the Panchgani Assembly Centre.

There was unity and there was harmony. There was the satisfaction of each race contributing naturally towards an aim bigger than they had as individuals.

The lesson was clear. Trying to forge racial harmony for its own sake would be just as difficult as trying to unite a quarrelling family whose members have no common interest outside their home. But when the house next door catches fire, even quarrelsome brothers and sisters will rush to help in the common task.

The main issue may not be whether to close the doors to further immigration but to open the hearts of all races to those already here.

Nottingham businessmen gave time and money unstintingly to aid with this effort. A young Sikh student said afterwards, "I had no idea that there were so many British people who cared about India and wanted to help our land."

Exclusion, or explosion, are false alternatives. Expansion is the point — of heart and of purpose.

**MELBOURNE** In recent days there has been a spate of editorials in Australia calling upon Prime Minister John Gorton to underline the very strong words that he is said to have spoken recently to Dean Rusk, US Secretary of State.

These concerned the failure to give Australia the chance to have consultation on the drastic alteration of Vietnam war policies, and the peace overtures.

Most agree that the Australian leaders who have risked a good deal politically in their whole-hearted support of the Americans in Vietnam ("All the way with LBJ," said some) should speak out for the right to have a voice in what is happening. Others stress the more fundamental point that Australia could insist that the Asians and particularly the South Vietnamese should have the prime role in deciding what happens in their part of the world.



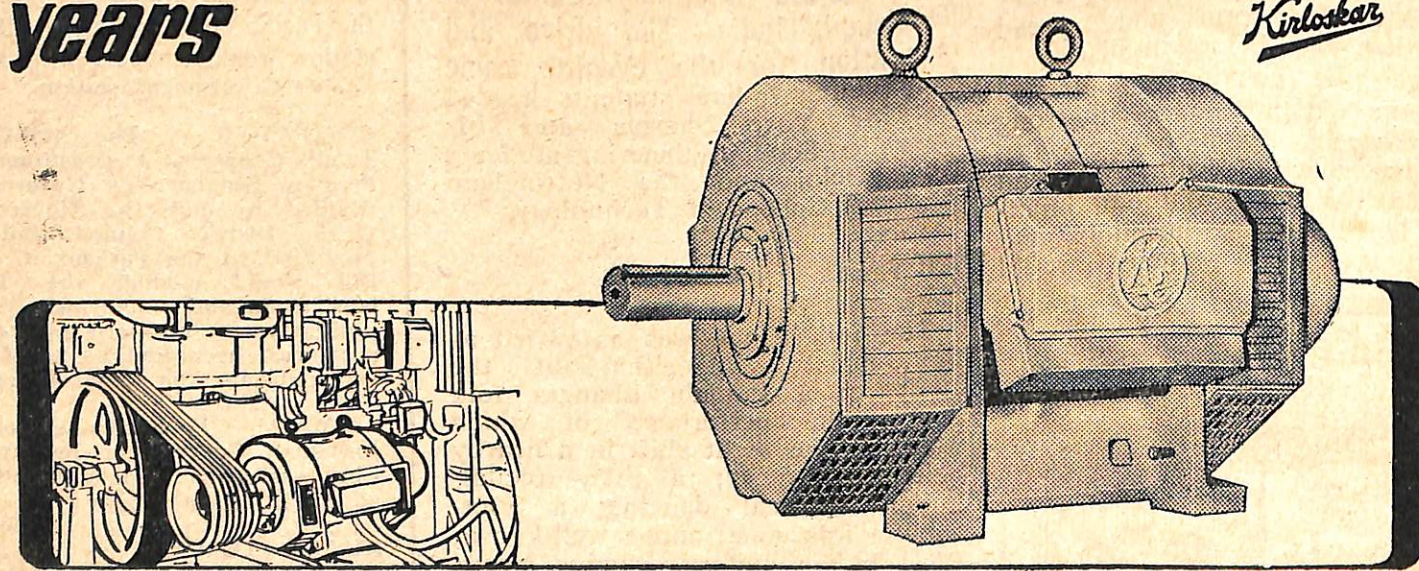
Premier Gorton

The memorial service for the late Prime Minister, Harold Holt, brought President Johnson from Washington to Australia last December. The half-hour audiences he gave to various heads of state from Asia who had come as fellow-mourners were described by some as "a sort of Vietnam summit conference" and given splash headlines. But behind the headlines was another and more urgent series of conferences.

They were informal but intense. President Johnson was trying to find where the Asian nations stood. At the same time the Asian leaders were meeting together themselves to try and find where the United States stood. Even at that time there was a fear that "another Diem" may be done, this time with President Thieu and Vice-President Ky being side-tracked or pressured into a suicidal coalition with the Communists.

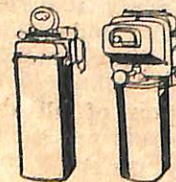
One of the Asian leaders was reported to have commented that many

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of President Johnson's advisers seem to have accepted already the view that the more material benefits and comforts the Russians got, the less they were concerned with world takeover.

He continued, "We do not believe this to be true of the Russian lead-

ers. They are much more subtle but much more effective than the Chinese. They keep steel claws hidden under velvet, but we are afraid that they may have fooled the Americans and will be assigned 'spheres of influence' that include our countries."

## Arab kings to tackle Syria

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

**RABAT** The North African press gives prominence this week to two events. One is the meeting in Jeddah of the three Arab Kings, Feisal of Saudi Arabia, Hussein of Jordan and Hassan of Morocco. The other is the meeting in Moscow of Party Secretary Brezhnev with Foreign Minister Riad of the UAR.

Both events take place against a background of Middle East political patterns that are swiftly changing. In the past few weeks the Palestinian guerrillas or *Fedayeen* have emerged



King Hussein

King Feisal

as a real power. They are collecting funds, publishing press reports and circulating photos of their martyrs.

These extremists, trained in Syria and equipped with Russian weapons and delivered across Jordan's northern borders, are beginning to replace the Palestinian Liberation Organisation which has been the only organisation recognised until now by the Arab States and the only one to receive funds from Arab Governments.

The last big Israeli attack across the Jordan border was aimed at

knocking out the *Fedayeen*. But although the Jordanian army dealt severely with the Israelis, it was the *Fedayeen* that got the credit, publicity and prestige. King Hussein has had to recognise them publicly, and is now landed with a very hot potato.

The Jordanian Government and the *Fedayeen* are diametrically opposed ideologically. To many Jordanians their worst enemy is not Israel, but their neighbours the Syrians whose policy is to organise the guerrillas and use Jordan as the

bat tle-field. There has been no serious trouble on the Israeli-Syrian cease-fire line since last June.

In a bid to deal with Syria, King Hussein is eager to enlist the other Arab Heads of State in a summit conference before it is too late. It will be high on his list for points of discussion in Jeddah. Will it be equally high on the list of points for discussion between Brezhnev and M. Riad?



King Hassan

## In Canton, business as usual

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

**HONG KONG** One thousand businessmen passed through here last week, mostly Japanese on their way by train to the Canton Trade Fair. Others were French, German, Italian and Australian.

The previous trade fair in Canton, usually held in October of each year, was delayed for over a month because of the Cultural Revolution and the anti-Mao movement in Canton. This time the authorities took no chances. Sixty thousand troops have been

moved from Hankow, 500 miles to the north, to Canton in the south. It is also reported that fences have been erected on both sides of the road leading to the fair centre. A new hotel has been built to house

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

## The week in INDIA

**COIMBATORE** — The Southern India Mill Owners' Association directed its 175 member-mills in Madras, Kerala, Mysore, Andhra and Pondicherry to curtail their production by one-third in view of the crisis in the textile industry on account of heavy accumulation of stocks.

**BOMBAY** — Cinema theatres here reopened after a gap of 19 days following an agreement signed between film producers, exhibitors and distributors. The Maharashtra Government suffered a loss of Rs 25 lakhs in taxes due to the closure.

**NEW DELHI** — Mr Sonah Gyatso, 45, of Sikkim, who conquered Everest in 1965 died here after an illness.

**KOHIMA** — The Naga rebels belonging to the Sema tribe seceded from the "Federal Government". The tribe is the third major group of the underground to quit the "Federal Government", protesting against its pro-China policy.

**NEW DELHI** — The total amount of foreign exchange involved in repayment of loans by India at the end of last February was Rs 4222.33 crores and the amount of interest to be paid in 1968-69 is Rs 119.93 crores, according to UNI.

**PATNA** — The Co-ordination Committee of the ruling United Front of Bihar "tentatively" decided to fix the size of the Bhola Paswan Sastri Ministry at 33 (19 cabinet ministers and 14 ministers of state). At present there are only three members.

**CALCUTTA** — 2.5 million children, one-third of West Bengal's children up to the age of 14, do not go to school, according to official statistics. The number of school-going children is increasing by 150,000 every year and 2000 more schools are needed, according to Mr K. Lahiri, Deputy Secretary, Education Department.

**KOHIMA** — Mr Zashie Huire, the underground Naga leader, claimed complete freedom for Naga rebels to go to China. There is no clause in the Nagaland truce agreement to curb this "China Traffic", he contended.

**NEW DELHI** — The Union Government's total expenditure in 1968-69 is estimated at Rs 4709 crores, according to an economic classification of the budget prepared by the Ministry of Finance. The expenditure in 1966-67 was Rs 4458 crores and in 1967-68 Rs 4631 crores.



## Tourism returns to Cyprus

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

some one thousand foreign guests almost opposite the fair building so there is not much risk of the visitors being harmed by the trouble-makers.

All this is a clear indication that the struggle is not yet over in Communist China. Indeed, two weeks ago the Chinese daily *Express* published here in Hong Kong, reported that 13 youths were shot dead in a suburb of Canton the morning before, just 30 minutes after they had put up anti-Mao posters in the district.

The days of "sweet reasonableness" have long since departed in Communist China, if they ever existed. Hong Kong's main English paper, the *South China Morning Post*, carried a news item from Peking about a full-scale battle in Shenyang, the big industrial centre in north east China. Apparently tanks and machine guns were used on April 4.

### Continuing trouble

There seems to be a shortage of coal for industry in various parts of the country and this points to the probability of continuing trouble in the mines and also among the railway workers who led the big strike in January of last year. The Cultural Revolution does not seem to have solved any of the problems of the divisions in the country. Rather it has deepened them and brought about what Mao probably wanted least of all, a working arrangement between the moderates in both the Party and the Army. This has left the Army the only really stabilising force in the country since Mao's reckless attempt to destroy his opponents in the Party wrecked it and destroyed its authority and administrative machinery that had served the country so well for sixteen years.

Peking still affects to ignore the Hong Kong Government and the British business firms here. No Hong Kong British businessmen have been invited to the last two Canton Trade Fairs because of the firm way the Hong Kong Government dealt with the local Maoists who created the disturbances from May to November last year. But the very same British firms with headquarters in Britain have been invited to send representatives from England to Canton!

Where business is concerned there are apparently many ways through a problem. The Communists need money just as much as the capitalists and use just as many devious ways and rationalisations to get it.

**KYRENIA** Given peace, the sky's the limit for Cyprus so far as tourism is concerned — that is what strikes the visitor to this lovely Mediterranean island. The one essential condition is a permanent settlement between the 80 per cent Greeks and 20 per cent Turks who make up the population. Renewed fighting, or even continuation of the armed truce of the past four years, will keep away visitors who would otherwise flock here.

Attractions of Cyprus for tourists include its proximity to Europe and its membership of the sterling area. It has a pleasant climate. In April snow still lies on the 6000 ft Troodos Mountains, a centre for skiing, while the sea is warm enough for swimming. There are limitless and varied beaches and mountains of great scenic beauty.

Fascinating archaeological remains reflect the island's tumultuous history with its Greek, Roman, Byzantine, Crusader, Venetian, Turkish and British phases.

In sharp contrast to these attractions stand the formidable memorials of the island's division — the barriers between Greek and Turkish sectors. Walking from one sector to another in Nicosia one must pass first the Greek National Guardsmen; second, the blue-helmeted UN sentry; third, the Turkish freedom fighters' outpost; and fourth, the Turkish barriers and police check-point.

The Turkish barrier (the Greeks have recently removed theirs) consists of four rows of sand-filled oil drums, six foot high, through which cars must zig-zag. Flowers growing

on top give them a look of permanence. This is hardly a feature calculated to win tourists. Nor is the twice-daily convoy, protected by UN armoured cars, in which Greek Cypriots must travel from Nicosia through the large Turkish enclave to Kyrenia on the north coast.

### Important negotiations

Despite these symptoms of division, tourism is on the rise. Retired British have long made Cyprus their home. A German firm has bought land for a tourist camp on the east coast. Even the 4500 UN troops, whom the Cypriots refer to as their "permanent tourists", will make known the island's charms in their respective countries — Denmark, Sweden, Finland, Ireland, Britain and Canada.

"Come back in five years," a hotel owner told me, "and you will not know the island because of the growth of tourism." If the impeding negotiations between Greek and Turk succeed, there seems no reason to doubt his word.

## The week elsewhere

### KING'S ASSASSIN DEAD?

**NEW ORLEANS**—Agents of the FBI in charge of finding Martin Luther King's killer now believe that the suspect, James Earl Ray, may himself have been murdered by the men suspected to have conceived and financed the plot. Ray was a criminal with a record of failure including two abortive attempts to escape prison. It is thought unlikely that he could have eluded police and the FBI for four weeks had he been alive.

### BIAFRA AGREES TO TALK

**LONDON**—The breakaway Biafra Government has announced its willingness to meet Nigerian Federal representatives immediately for unconditional talks on a ceasefire. The Biafrans have rejected London as a suitable meeting place as they have

charged that Britain supplied Federal troops with arms. This the British Government has stoutly denied.

### CANADA'S CLEAR CHOICE

**OTTAWA**—Canada's new Liberal Prime Minister, Pierre Elliot Trudeau, dissolved Parliament and set new national elections for June 25. The new national leaders of Canada's two major political parties, the Progressive Conservatives and the Liberals, will present the country for the first time in a number of years a clear choice between two strikingly different personalities and policies.

### RUMANIAN PURGE

**BUCHAREST**—The Rumanian Communist Party stripped a former Min-

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

## REPORT ON TIBET:

# Panchen Lama's fate not known

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

**LATEST REPORTS** from Tibetan refugee sources indicate that since the end of 1967 the factional fighting between the two major Chinese rival groups in Lhasa has intensified considerably. Both factions — the United Alliance Group and the Revolutionary Group — are reported to have used hand grenades and automatic weapons to destroy one another.

The reports say that the first outbreak of fighting took place at Dhabchi (north of the city of Lhasa where, prior to 1959, the Tibetan Government maintained an army base, an ammunition factory, a mint, and a hydro-electric power plant) in January 1968 when a bloody fight ensued between personnel of a section of the Chinese armed forces and the motor transport department. Both sides suffered heavy casualties. In the ensuing fight two Tibetan monks engaged by the Chinese as porters

ister of the Interior of all party posts for having participated in rigged trials in the early 1950s. This move is considered to be the beginning of a purge of leaders who maintain strong connections with Moscow.

### RIGHTIST REACTION

**BONN**—The extreme right-wing National Democratic Party (NPD) won nearly 10 per cent of the votes in last Sunday's state elections in Baden-Wurtemberg. Chancellor Kiesinger said that the vote was a reaction to the widespread left-wing student riots throughout Germany in recent weeks and he feared it would be interpreted abroad as a revival of nazism.

### CZECH CRITICISM

**PRAGUE**—A commentator on Radio Prague said that Czechoslovakia had been wrong to break off diplomatic relations with Israel following the June war last year. Unlike Rumania, which had retained its links alone among East European countries, he believed Czechoslovakia was therefore not in a position to influence Israel towards a Middle East settlement.

were also shot dead. The group of army personnel involved in the clash were supported by the United Alliance.

In retaliation, the Revolutionary Group, which enjoyed the backing of the transport workers, made a frontal attack on the headquarters of the United Alliance at Moru Gumpa in Lhasa. The attack was repulsed.

### Revolutionary Group in control

However, in Lhasa, the Revolutionary Group gained the upper hand. The United Alliance was forced to flee and take up position in the Sera Monastery on the outskirts of Lhasa city. The Revolutionary Group obviously seem to be in complete control now of the Lhasa Broadcasting Station and the motor transport departments.

Apart from fighting with swords, the battle of pens is also widespread. Both groups publish their own newspapers which are nothing but weapons to smear and attack each other. The Revolutionary Group has named its paper *Marpo Sangyur* (Red News) and the paper owned by the United Alliance Group is known as *Thoglung Makthab Zada Sangyur* (Wind-storm Battling Emergency News). The emergence of these two new papers and the prevailing confusion in Lhasa has caused the *Tibetan Daily* to close down.

In spite of the internal bickerings amongst all sections of the Chinese Communist regime in Tibet, the suppression of the Tibetan people continues unabated. The campaign for the conversion and absorption of Tibetans into the Chinese way of life, and the wholesale uprooting of the Tibetan race by means of intermarriage with Chinese men is being pushed with mounting intensity and cruelty.

Tibetan children are still being deported to China and other parts of Tibet for indoctrination and segregation. Since, in most cases, the young Tibetans, after their training, have turned against the Chinese Communists, the parents are now bearing the brunt of Chinese wrath. They are kept under constant surveillance. Their movements are watched and shadowed.

On the other hand, there is mounting resentment of the young Tibetan cadres against the Chinese Communist rule in Tibet. Tibetan officials appointed to the so-called Working Committee of the Autonomous Region of Tibet have been dropped one by one. Today, there is not one Tibetan official in the committee. The body is now said to be manned by three Chinese military officials. It has, however, not been possible to establish the identity of these officials. All those Tibetans who had previously been collaborating with the Chinese are now disgraced and subjected to inhuman treatment.

It is not known whether the Panchen Lama is dead or alive. There is strong speculation that he has been done to death. At the same time people also say that he is in China undergoing forced labour.

As for Ngabo Ngawang Jigme, one-time Chairman of the Autonomous Region of Tibet, he is still said to be in China although the Chinese have not made any attempt to corroborate this. General Chang Ku Hua who was once said to have been purged is still the Commander of the south-western region of Tibet. He is, however, reported to be in China these days.

Nobody has reported seeing General Tan Kwan San, Political Commissar of Tibet Military Area Command of the Chinese Communist Party. His whereabouts is shrouded in mystery. Wang Chi Men, First Secretary of the Tibet Working Committee of the CCP and Deputy Political Commissar, died in the hospital at Lhasa. But the cause of his death is not known.

A recent arrival reports military preparations in Lhasa. According to the source, people's sleep is disturbed because the Chinese continue their shooting practice even at night.

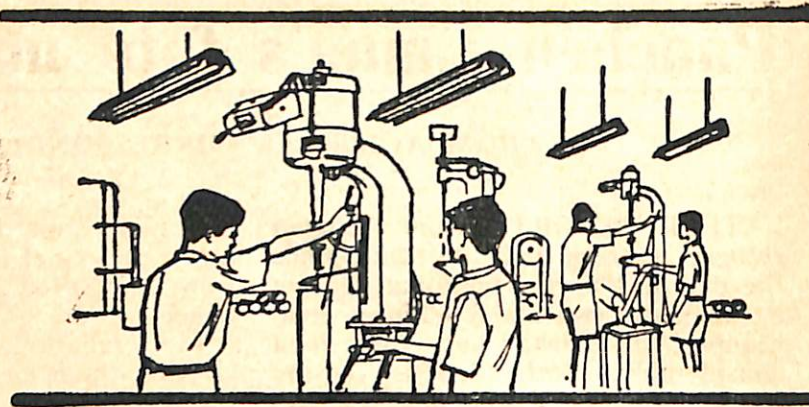
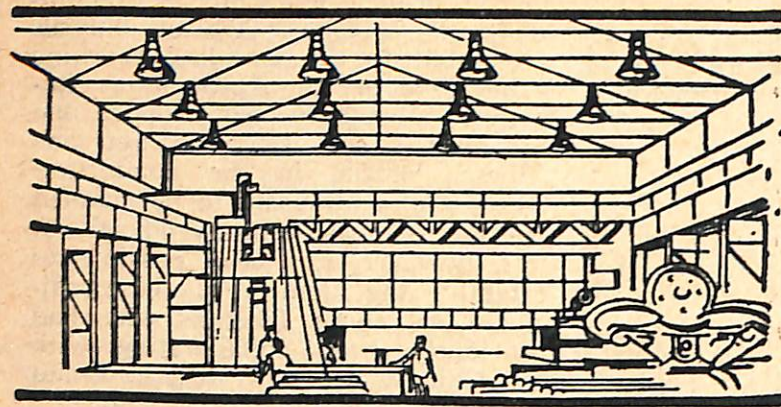
### High prices

The prices of essential articles have shot up. For instance, two gallons of kerosene oil costs 35 Chinese dollars — equivalent to about Rs 105. So the Tibetan people simply cannot afford to buy such things. The report also indicates the prevalence of widespread resentment against the Communist regime.

The same source also reports that the hopes of regaining national independence are as strong as ever in the Tibetan people. They pray that some day the Dalai Lama and the Tibetans living in the free countries of the world will free them from the Chinese yoke.



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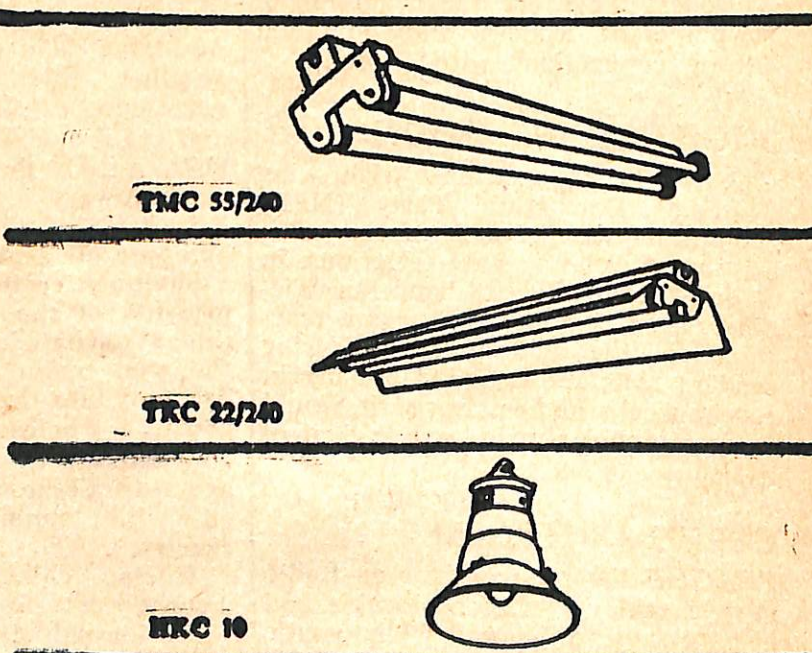
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## New challenge on the horizon for shipwrecked solo sailor

THE BOAT was called a "Harbour Day Sailer-Weekend Camper". Despite the flimsy sound of its name, Tom Corkill proposed to sail it from New Zealand to Brazil, across the South Pacific, the Indian Ocean and the South Atlantic.

Its designer had set out in a similar though larger model late in 1965 to sail to San Francisco. He and his crew of three vanished in the Pacific.

Tom's boat was only 25 feet long. He proposed to sail it alone. "If you want to interest me in something," he says, "tell me it is impossible."

He trained for two years to be a priest. "I felt I had a calling, but they told me I was temperamentally unsuited." Commercial art work, after that, and selling cars could not fill the bill. The only thing that seemed challenging enough was the sea.

Two and a half years ago Tom sailed out of Wellington harbour towards the West in this his third yacht. (An earlier one had been stolen by pirates off the coast of the Philippines.) In Darwin, on Australia's northern coast, he picked up his 62-year-old mother and set sail for the Indonesian island of Timor. It was early in 1966 and Indonesia was living through the bloody days that followed the attempted Communist coup.

The situation was so hazardous that Corkill took the last of his money and flew his mother home.

Penniless, he agreed to carry three Englishmen the 500 miles from Timor to the island of Bali for thirty dollars each. It would take five to six days in normal conditions. They spent 23 days en route. Most days they sat helpless in a becalmed ocean, their only means of power the non-existent wind in their limp sails. "We got down to sharing one tin of soup for lunch and a can of 'Tom Piper' Irish stew for supper. After that, our menu was sharks and the occasional turtle."

### Jail in Bali

In Bali, jail awaited them on the charge that Corkill was illegally transporting foreigners. They were given three days to get out of Indonesia. They boarded the yacht and waited. For two days not a breath of wind stirred. On the third day a Norwegian tanker offered a tow.

For six hundred miles they bounded along in the wake of the tanker towards Singapore, their meals

being lowered by bucket down the tow-line three times a day. "They even sent us hot toast and cocoa before we went to bed at night".

British troops in Singapore gave Tom the run of their base and completely re-fitted his craft.

The only thing that disturbed the next leg of his journey to Durban, South Africa, was a lonely 40 foot long, hump-backed whale who came alongside for company. "I don't know which was worse, the fright he gave me or the frightful smell of the barnacle-clad brute."

On March 22 of this year he set out from Capetown.

"All that day, through the night and all next day I fought gale weather and high seas. The second evening, not having had sleep or a proper meal for thirty-six hours, I let the boat drift and went to sleep in the cabin. About seven o'clock in the evening I was shaken awake as



the yacht pitched over. I landed on the ceiling with water pouring in from all sides. I must have been underwater for about a minute as I crawled along the ceiling and slid open the hatch. The water was freezing. As I surfaced, I suddenly realised, 'This is it, Corkill.'

"The trimaran, though it had turned over, stayed afloat. I was able to crawl up on its belly. The wind howled, whipping the waves into a stinging spray. Time and again the waves flung me into the water. There was nothing to hold on to.

"It is one thing if you know that other people may be looking for you. But no one knew anything about me and I was two hundred miles from any shipping lane. As morning came my legs began to stiffen with the cold. I began to think about slipping into the water and drowning myself rather than holding on in a hopeless situation.

"Shortly after sunrise, a ship came over the horizon. She was doing six knots instead of her normal twelve because of the storm, otherwise she would have passed me in



Tom Corkill (left) and Naginbhai Madhavbhai, who pulled him from the water.

the night. As it was, the hull of my yacht stood only two and a half feet above waves. I was too tired and hopeless even to wave.

"The ship passed and I thought it was all over. Then she began to turn. Three times she manoeuvred to get close to me. Each time the pounding waves threatened to crush me against her hull. On the fourth approach I got hold of a life-jacket. Seaman Naginbhai Madhavbhai scrambled down a rope ladder, risking his own life as he did do. He grabbed my arm and hauled me aboard. Sixteen days later, thanks to the *Jala Ganga*, her crew, and Scindia Steamship Company we landed in Bombay.

"Some people seem to think of this as a disaster, losing your boat, your money and almost your life. I don't. I know what it is like to have been snatched from death. Sometimes I think a plan is behind it."

As you talk with this bold young man, you realise that the sea and its adventures have always had to compete with another force in his life. He is not sure what that force is, but it has never let him abandon himself totally, like Conrad's Lord Jim, to the watery mistress and her fantasies. It has always pulled him back and made him face the world.

"As I have seen these countries, I get to feel that the whole world is my problem, that there is something I have got to do about it", he says. Up to now every time he has tried, he has run into human nature and its cussedness. The sea has always beckoned him back. Last time she almost claimed him permanently.

Some day Tom is going to give that other force a chance to operate. He may find when he does, that it gives him the ability to put new heart and aims into everyone he meets and propels him into an adventure that will change the world around him.

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## Rift in Sikkim Opposition

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

**GANGTOK** The Election Tribunal recently dismissed two election petitions put forward by the Sikkim National Congress. This put an end to all hopes of the party regaining its position as the largest in the 24-member Sikkim Council. The SNC secured eight out of 18 elected seats (6 being nominated by the Sikkim Durbar) but lost two seats by defection.

In the immediate wake of the Tribunal's adverse decision came the announcement of the "total dissociation" from the SNC by the party's General Secretary, Mr Lal Bahadur. The party's disintegration, set in motion by the two defections, received a sudden, forceful impetus by his resignation. Three more SNC Councillors are reported to have withdrawn their support from the party president, Kazi Lhendup Dorji Khang-sarpa.

The main grouse of the younger element in the party, as alleged by Mr Lal Bahadur, has been the "total lack of a sense of purpose and cons-

tructive programme" in the leadership of the old guard.

The rift that has now come to the surface between the old guard and the younger element has been simmering for some time. It is not difficult to understand the indignation of the latter. The SNC contested the General Elections for the first time last year and was successful. Kazi Lhendup Dorji has fought three General Elections on diverse party tickets, only to lose every time except during the last elections.

It is indeed sad that the SNC, in which the electorate of Sikkim had reposed such trust and confidence, should disintegrate at the very hour when it was expected to play an effective and vital role.

While the Opposition is thus falling apart, the administration, especially the Department of Education, appears to have become lax. There has been a chronic shortage of teachers all over Sikkim. Students recently took the unprecedented step of demonstrating before the Chogyal on the eve of the latter's departure for Switzerland on a three-week holiday.

Students attend school for 6 or 7 periods out of which 4 or 5 are for self-study. But acting on the command of the Chogyal, the Education Department is showing signs of increased activity.

Even so, the students of Gangtok are reported to be making preparations for bigger demonstrations. The whole education system, according to them, "is at the mercy of tinkers whose ignorance of educational problems is matched only by their general callousness". It is to their credit that their anger is so controlled.

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## viewpoint

### Should India have a presidential system of Government ?

#### Yes—administration free of party bickering

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Yes, and immediately.

The parliamentary system has been with us for over eighteen years. What have we seen? There have been three phases, none of them very desirable. Firstly, a domineering Prime Minister holding sway over the entire Cabinet and party, and the party in turn over the country; secondly, a gruesome, unscrupulous pursuit of party interests above the country's (this tendency has become infectious, spreading to other parties); and thirdly, a mushroom growth of political parties resulting in an endless variety of coalition governments characterised by chronic political instability. And where has the country gone?

Does the present at least promise a change? Let us take a look at the third phase, which is the present. The post-Fourth General Election period has been the saddest, most disheartening year of our democracy. The factions and counter-factions, defections and counter-defections, accusations and counter-accusations between the Centre and the states, the "Senas" and counter-"Senas" all over the country, offer a *magnum opus* of mockery of our democratic nationhood. Parochialism and subversion have bred and reached their peak.

Take a look at the democratic alternative, the presidential system of government. Firstly, it would provide stability and continuity, placing the executive beyond the whims of the legislatures. Secondly, it would ensure more responsible behaviour

from the administration by removing the finger-pointing that accompanies "collective responsibility". Thirdly, the executive, freed from perpetual parliamentary bickering, can work vigorously on its policies and programmes—no mean advantage in a developing nation like ours. Fourthly, the executive would be above every day party problems and interest itself solely in the government. Fifthly, the recurring problems of a nascent nation — numerous, varied, complex and exacting—can be better solved by knowledgeable experts, scientists and managers. The administration would thus be cohesive and stable, orderly and progressive.

The arguments against the presi-

dential system — possible despotism of the executive, conflict between legislature and executive, etc.—have all been exemplified in a no lesser degree in our Cabinet system. Why not, then, give the presidential system a trial? In a sense it would only be a *de-jure* (or *pucca*) recognition of a *de-facto* (*kuccha*) situation, since one after another of our states are coming under President's rule.

The final point. Whatever the system, the human factor is all important. There is much sense in the old maxim — "For forms of Government let fools contest; that which is best administered is best." But to ensure that a Government is "best administered", we have to examine the machinery which provides the framework of opportunity. The system, then, has its importance. And right now, my vote is for the presidential system.

#### No—some offices must be above politics

Second prize to R. Narayan, Calcutta 1

The parliamentary system enjoins executive responsibility to the elected legislature, while under the presidential system, the President is technically responsible only to God. The suggestion to substitute the presidential form of Government in India *a la* the USA for the existing parliamentary system, implies the failure of the parliamentary system. Has that system failed? Definitely not. The parliamentary system in India has, by and large, functioned successfully. "India is stable, democratic and constitutional, a rare combination in the new Asian States", as Dr Michael Brecher puts it.

If the President is to be vested with extensive authority by way of substituting the presidential form the Constitution would need to be rewritten and corresponding changes made in administrative structure. It would be a new venture, the benefits of which are uncertain. The presidential system has functioned so effectively in the USA because it possesses a system of checks and balances which prevents the President from becoming an autocrat. How such a system of checks and balances would work in India is a

matter of uncertainty. It is always better to put up with a certainty than invite uncertainty, however blessed it may turn out to be, on such a vital issue.

At present, our President and Governors are not attached to any political party. Can we afford to think of installing a President and State Governors on party tickets, and leave the fate of the States to the whims and fancies of elected Governors belonging to political parties? Is it at all desirable that the President should be prevented from interfering in the internal administra-

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

In view of the many excellent entries to the Viewpoint competition and the considerable thought and effort invested by contestants, Himmat salutes the following contributors who, besides the winners, presented the most thoughtful and well-expressed arguments.

Vinod Choudhury, Delhi 7,  
Shiv Kumar, New Delhi 27,  
Johnny Kerketta, Ranchi 1,  
K. O. Peter, Madras 30.

Contestants this week were equally divided in their views.

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## Curing sick hospitals

FROM S. K. MUKHOPADHYAY IN CALCUTTA

**CRITICISMS and grievances against hospitals in Calcutta have been many. Administration in running the city's hospitals has been poor. Patients are subjected to unnecessary harassment in gaining admission while food supplied to them has been both inadequate and bad. Side by side, unhygienic conditions, both inside and outside the hospital premises, have worsened the problem.**

Recently, two tetanus infection cases were detected at N. R. Sarkar hospital, resulting in one death. A similar case was reported from another hospital, R. G. Kar. All except the most urgent operations had to be suspended. Even admission to other hospitals was drastically restricted.

In and around both these hospitals, unauthorised structures had been built over the years. *Khatals*, for maintaining cows and buffaloes, were a common sight inside the hospital premises. Dirt, filth and garbage inside the hospital premises as well as outside the compound, even near the kitchens where food was prepared for the patients, created an unbearable situation. People of shady character, *goondas*, wagon-breakers and prostitutes freely roamed in these areas and none dared touch them for fear of being assaulted.

### VIEWPOINT—CONTINUED

tion of any State, such as Kerala, in the existing circumstances?

The argument that the Presidential system will assure stability in the administration, and control defectors, is factually absurd.

As it is, within the ambit of our Constitution, our President can play a vital role. He need not bow before advice of the Cabinet which goes against the letter or spirit of the Constitution. He can take a bold stand on vital issues and proceed to exercise his constitutional powers. To facilitate his task, he may, exercising powers conferred on him by Article 263 of the Constitution, establish a Council consisting of people of known independence and integrity. This will enable him to take a balanced view of issues in disputes and to chalk out fair and equitable solutions.

The different political parties, too, kept mum as they often needed the help of these anti-social elements in election time. The Health Department of West Bengal Government remained passive and the entire approach to this problem was based on a "couldn't care less" type of attitude. Equally callous was the attitude of the people who, despite being the worst victims, accepted this humiliation as a part of their fate.

Fortunately for the suffering many who crowd these hospitals, Governor Dharma Vira, on coming to know of the sudden tetanus infection cases, decided to do something quickly. He ordered the demolition of these unauthorised structures and the remov-

## BOOKS

### The world was her home

**ANNIE — Annie Jaeger Tells Her Own Story, edited by Clara Jaeger, Grosvenor Books, 1968, Price 6s, pp. 127.**

ANNIE JAEGER was nearly 60 years old when she took up her life's work. A widow with a son in university, she owned and operated a small hat shop in Stockport, England. She had never travelled more than 20 miles away from that town, where she was born in 1875, and in those depression years of the 'thirties, money for the next meal was often just not there.

But in 1932, something happened which transformed her and she sold her shop for £40 in order to give to families across the world the secret she had found. When she died in America in 1944, her son Bill received letters from over five hundred families, telling him of their gratitude for the unity Annie had brought into their homes.

In her own words, Annie Jaeger describes with warmth, humour, and

al of all *khatals* immediately. Thanks to his prompt order, the areas were cleared in a matter of hours and everyone—patients, doctors, hospital staff, medical students and above all the general public—hailed his action. True, a section did not approve as it struck at the root of vested interests. A strike was called in both hospitals, one of which was withdrawn later, while the Government declared the other unlawful. "Had not the President's rule been imposed the situation would never have improved," a large number of citizens remarked.

### Inquiries will help

An inquiry into the many alleged complaints against hospitals in Calcutta plus the investigation as to how tetanus infection was contracted by the patients has been ordered. If the inquiry is carried on without any pressure being exerted and should the report be published in full, much light will be thrown on this malaise in hospital administration.

frankness her youth and married years against the background of industrial Stockport. The difficult but fascinating times in which she lived and the joys and sorrows of family life form the stuff of which the story is made. Her strong character marks every page.

After her husband died, Annie's life hit a low point. Financial difficulties seemed insurmountable and she felt completely alone with her fears and anxiety.

Then one day her son Bill came home from London alive with a new idea. He had met men in university who had spoken to him about the world work of Moral-Re-Armament. He had found a new purpose. He spoke to Annie simply and openly about his life and told her of his new conviction that "God has a plan for every man" which can be discovered when man listens to the voice that speaks in his heart.

### Unity through honesty

Bill's honesty moved her deeply and after a time of listening quietly together, Annie told Bill about her own worries and fears. With this honesty came a new unity between mother and son. Annie was so transformed that the next day a neighbour asked her why she looked so

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

## KHE SANH:

# The assault that never was

BY A MILITARY CORRESPONDENT

THE SIEGE of Khe Sanh ended not with waves of North Vietnamese pouring in over the shattered barbed wire, but with the whirring helicopters of the 1st US Cavalry Division dropping on the flanks of the Viet Cong.

### Men held out and held on

Khe Sanh will be remembered in the annals of the US Marine Corps as a place where men with tense nerves and muscles held out and held on. The world will better remember it for pictures of men with stethoscopes and divining rods searching for enemy tunnels beneath them, and perhaps even more for the wry humour of troops under bombardment indicated by a notice outside a marine's bunker: "Home is where you dig it."

Having surrounded and bombarded Khe Sanh for weeks, why did General Giap not try a Dien Bien Phu? The answer may lie in the 200-yard space in front of the US wire. The Americans would have poured a tremendous weight of fire into this zone. Their artillery at Rock Pile,

### BOOKS—CONTINUED

different. Annie invited her in and shared her experience. Soon this friend, too, had changed. This was the beginning of a new adventure for Annie Jaeger.

Not long afterwards, Annie had the startling thought to sell her hat shop, her one source of security and to join Bill "on the road" in taking the spirit of MRA to the world. She gave the next 12 years of her life, until she died, to bring unity and hope to hundreds of families in East London and America. She lived with the people she met and often the day's end found her walking home from some visit because she lacked the money for a bus fare.

But her spirit was undaunted. Her frail frame was fired with a compassion for people which kept her going when others would have given up. Annie gave abundantly to all she met and left behind her a legacy of remade lives and rebuilt homes.

ERT

several miles outside Khe Sanh, was zeroed in. For their fighters and bombers they had placed electronic target indicators to bring the strikes within yards of the US defences.

Giap's three divisions would have faced possible annihilation, not just heavy losses. In the face of the relieving force, he chose to keep his divisions intact and fade away. Rearguards covering his withdrawal appear to have fought fiercely in a manner reminiscent of 1914-1918, when a British section in a pill box received the order from their platoon commander: "This post will be defended at all cost, to the last man and the last round. Those who cannot remain here alive, will remain here dead; in any case they will remain here."

While the Marines have been relieved and the 1st Cavalry are holding points outside Khe Sanh, it

appears that North Vietnamese artillery have continued to shell the virtually empty camp. It is an odd feature of the battle that after it is over Giap's men should pound the residue of material lying there. Their 88mm guns are over the border of Laos. From this sanctuary they have fired from dug-in positions deep in the jungle. US ground rules have only allowed for these positions to be bombed. Ground troops have not been allowed to cross into Laos, to go for the guns.

### "Expend all ammunition"

It may be that Giap had assembled considerable stocks of ammunition for these guns, and that he has adequate supplies further back. Perhaps the need of disposing of all those rounds has resulted in a gunner's dream, the order to "expend all ammunition before pulling out". If so, it will be probably the first time in history that this has been done. But in Vietnam anything is possible.

Meanwhile, Giap's Divisions seem to have moved towards Hue, where US troops are trying to locate them. As the world waits for negotiations, the manoeuvres and battle go on.



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# SPORT

## Olympic Movement sells out

The one virtue which had enabled the Modern Olympic Movement to weather every storm in its 72-year-old existence—universal membership—has been violated with the forced ban on South African participation in the Mexico Games. The absence of one group of sportsmen may not affect the grandeur of the Games; but they can no more be called World Olympics.

Six years ago the fourth Asian Games, hosted by Indonesia in Jakarta, were denied official recognition because Israel and Taiwan were excluded. A hue and cry was made against the discrimination. International games federations denounced the intrusion of politics in sport; and the International Olympic Committee insisted on an apology from the national Olympic organisation of Indonesia and an assurance that it would eschew politics.

Indonesia is back in the fold, obviously having satisfied the IOC. But now the IOC itself has allowed politics to come into sport! After being denied entry to the 1964 Olympics in Tokyo because it refused to consider non-whites for inclusion in its national contingent, South Africa was given the green signal for the Mexico Games on an assurance that there would be no racial discrimination in its mixed contingent.

The Olympic Charter does not permit the IOC to dabble in the internal affairs of its members outside the realm of sport. A vote based on political relations among member nations has no validity in the Olympic movement. But the IOC has bowed to political pressure for the first time in its history.

To cover its shame, the IOC is putting forward various excuses. The most ridiculous is the one propounded by 80-year-old Avery Brundage, President of the IOC. According to him, the ban on South African participation was imposed mainly because of the fear that its sportsmen would be in personal danger of attack in Mexico! What a fall for the Olympic code of friendship!

## Tennis anxieties

India's satisfaction over the successful start of the current Davis Cup tennis campaign is tinged with anxiety over the brittle form of its stalwarts Premjit Lall and Jaideep Mukherjea. For the East Zone match against Ceylon we were first told that Mukherjea would be rested and Lall would lead the team of youngsters, Sham Minotra, Gavraj Misra and Anand Amrithraj. On the eve of the match at Gauhati in Assam, it was stated that Lall had injured his wrist and Mukherjea would take over the captaincy.

Even then there were few qualms because India was considered too strong for

Ceylon. However, looking back on the slender margin of victory — by three matches to two — India's chances of getting near a challenge appearance against holders Australia are remote.

India introduced three budding players in the Ceylon match — Minotra, Amrithraj and Misra. Each contributed to the Indian victory, Minotra winning a singles and the other two the doubles. Mukherjea, playing only one singles match, completed the tally of three Indian wins. But the form shown by the Indian team cannot be termed impressive. Both Lall and Mukherjea will have to find their best form to go far in his year's Davis Cup.

Minotra, playing Ceylon's veteran Ferdinands, was taken to the full five sets before giving India the lead. He had an attack of cramps in between, but luckily got over it. Mukherjea dropped a set to Kumara before winning the next three and the match to put India two ahead. Youngsters Amrithraj and Misra gave a fair account of themselves in getting the better of Ferdinands and Kumara (three straight) to assure the tie for India. But in the reverse singles both Minotra and Amrithraj had to bow to Kumara and Ferdinands.

India now awaits the winner of the Japan vs. Philippines match. The next round can be tough going for India, unless the problem of injuries, cramps and loss of form is overcome.

## Reputation, not form, governs IOA selection

The Indian Olympic Association, greatly relieved by the removal of doubt about India's participation in the Mexico Games on account of South Africa's expulsion, now has high hopes of taking a large contingent. Even before testing the form of its probables it has calculated the size of its teams, the cost of the tour and the amount of Government grant. From what we know of the true calibre of Indian aspirants to Olympic honours, the IOA is heading for considerable disappointment. As things stand at present, only the hockey team and a couple of wrestlers seem to be of participation standard.

Our chances of keeping the hockey championship are as good as ever. The players have had abundant match practice. Their form has been impressive. But care will have to be taken not to overtrain and get stale. There are also serious doubts about proper selection, because few of the selectors have been attending the trials and tournaments in recent months. They seem to depend on reputations of known stars. It is stated that even now the probable team has been picked and the names circulated for ratification by the absent selectors. We have six months to go, and in fairness to up-and-coming stars the selectors will have to assess the talent as it exists before making up their minds about final selection.

● **topscorer**

# This India

## THEY HAD NO HORNS

I HAVE spent the last eight days in the North-East of India, the most interesting days of my life.

I have been to Khasi and Jaintia Hills, the lush green plains of Assam with paddy fields, tea gardens and palm trees and the hills of Nagaland. The richness, tradition, and colour of these big-hearted people has been an eye-opener to me. I felt ashamed at how little I knew about this area, and the indifference many like me have towards the people here.

When Nagas, Khasis, Mizos come to other parts of India often they are asked, "Are you Chinese or Japanese?" Many of us believe that if a person does not look like us or speak the same language or eat the same food he is bound to be a foreigner. Careless utterances often cause resentment.

Driving up the curving road we saw Kohima on the ridge of a mountain. Range after range with dense forests have a rugged and unbeatable quality, like the people who have seen war and tension for many years.

We moved through the cemetery where the battle of Kohima took place during World War II. Two thousand soldiers lie buried there—British, Canadian, Assamese, Nagas, Mizos, Sikhs, Gurkhas, Rajputs and others. Inscribed at the entrance is, "When you go home tell them of us and say for their tomorrow we gave our today."

Many Nagas have great respect for Mahatma Gandhi. When a group went down to meet him just before his death and talked about freedom, he replied, "Are you not free? I became a free man long ago." The Nagas have never forgotten that.

We told them that a change was coming to India through Moral Re-Armament. Honesty about ourselves and how we found an answer to jealousy interested students, Government officials, State Ministers, army personnel and underground leaders. Many said this was the first time they had met Indians who admitted their mistakes. Both "underground" and "overground" urged us to bring Moral Re-Armament to Nagaland.

When talking to a group of Nagas someone suggested that they may be the only people to bring a solution to the convulsions of China and show that nation something superior to Communism. They were riveted. They are strategically placed and have ancient racial links with other parts of Asia. The rest of India needs the faith, fighting spirit and gaiety and generosity of these people. A voice of sanity could emerge from these hills.

Neerja Chowdhury

# This was a Life

## THOMAS PAINE 1737-1809

BORN in England, Paine became a citizen of the United States and later an honorary citizen of France.

A tireless defender of human rights, Paine was the first to call for American Independence. He stood for popular rights in England and gave impetus to the French Revolution.

His father was a poor Quaker — a religious group ranged against every kind of violence. He left school at 13, and in 1762 entered the excise service. In 1774 he went to Philadelphia to find another job.

There Paine edited the *Pennsylvania Magazine* and contributed articles to the *Pennsylvania Journal*. He pioneered the movement against Negro slavery. In 1776 he published "Common Sense", an appeal to Americans to show the way for other colonial countries by seeking independence. The same year he started writing "The American Crisis", a series of essays, to boost the morale of those fighting for independence.

Paine returned to London in 1787 and in 1791 he published "The Rights of Man" — a call to the English people to overthrow the monarchy and establish a republic. It was suppressed by the Pitt Government and Paine, charged with treason, fled to France as an outlaw.

The French Convention conferred citizenship on Paine. Then as a member of the Convention he objected on humanitarian grounds to the execution of Louis XVI. While attending the Convention he was appointed to a Committee to frame a new constitution. However, in 1793 he was arrested, because of his English birth, under a law providing for the imprisonment of nationals of countries at war with France. He was freed in 1794.

While in prison he wrote part one of "The Age of Reason" in which he questioned Biblical consistency. Though a critic of Christianity, he said, "Every religion is good that teaches man to be good, and I know none that instructs him to be bad." For this and other writings he was ostracised on his return to America in 1802.

He died at New Rochelle and was buried on his own farm.

T.P.A.

## DUTY TO PROTEST

It wounds the conscience of every right-thinking citizen to hear so unsubstantial and injudicious a decision as taken by the Maharashtra Government against Father Ferrer, who, by all accounts, has proved himself a noble social worker. It is all the more ridiculous to see such a charge being levelled against him when many Indians themselves — some even in high positions — are behaving in such an "anti-national" manner as to break the unity of our country.

The duty lies on every citizen to protest against the deprivation of basic human rights and to incur a responsibility of the moral obligation of our country to uphold truth and justice. Let India stand by the prestige of freedom and truth as symbolised in her national motto — "Satyameva jayate!"

S. CHANDRASHEKARA, Bangalore 12

## AGAINST INJUSTICE

THE Christian Community feels very grateful to you for the frank and forthright articles published in HIMMAT (April 12 by *Freebooter* and April 19 by R. M. Lala) regarding Rev. Father Ferrer's deportation order. We thank HIMMAT which never fails to fight against injustice.

R. LOUIS,  
President,  
Catholic Association,  
Tiruchirappalli 1

The Union Home Minister has since stayed the deportation order for two months pending a review of the case. —Ed.

## PUNJAB'S GOOD NEWS

IT is not very often that we hear heartening news from India these days. It is reported that the wheat crop in the Punjab this year will amount to about 16 million tonnes which would be 40 per cent more than last year and 30 per cent more than the biggest crop on record. Thanks to the seven years of in-

# Letters

tensive agricultural effort supported by the State and Central governments and the Ford Foundation of USA. In Ludhiana the yield of wheat per acre is already higher than in Argentina, Australia, Canada, Mexico and the USA. If this feat could be repeated over the rest of India we will be able to export as well.

But one should be aware of the prospect of such an increase threatening a collapse in prices. The farmer needs incentive for future production and it is for the Government to take effective steps to make certain that profitable prices are maintained. Also, to prevent the estimated destruction of 9 million tonnes of grain by rats and other pests every year, storage facilities should be given.

I. S. MENON, Newcastle Upon Tyne,

## NATION OF DEMONSTRATORS

IT SEEMS we are becoming a nation of demonstrators. We demonstrate against the Kutch Tribunal Award. We demonstrate against computers and automation. We demonstrate against "foreigners" from another state of India itself. We demonstrate against difficult exam papers. We demonstrate against the Vietnam war. Isn't it about time we demonstrated for a few improvements to our administration and national integrity?

How about a demonstration of no delays in government offices; or no mess and rubbish in the streets; or no giving and taking bribes; or no communal and caste discrimination.

When all the banner-waving, slogan-shouting political demonstrators demonstrate a few improvements themselves, things will no doubt pull on better.

Y. T. SHETTY, Bombay 4



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# Communist search

by Rajmohan Gandhi



*Calcutta*  
"SHOW ME a changed capitalist," said one of India's top Communists, "then I will be interested."

The Communist was speaking to a group of British trade union men who told him of their experiencing a revolution that went beyond Communism.

By a changed capitalist the red leader did not mean a boss who paid his workers well, looked after them and their families in illness, sent them to holiday resorts, shook their hands or visited their homes. He meant an employer whose whole aim in life was the changing of men, conditions and nations.

## Marxists are in need

Are there Indian capitalists of this type? There can be. As and when they stand up to be counted they will begin to change our country's Marxists.

The Marxists are clearly in need of something new. From Latin America, Europe and Asia the sound of Communist questing is going out. It is accompanied by the noise of dissension and the clang of failure.

Fidel Castro rebukes Moscow. *Pravda* says that Maoism will destroy Communism and is feudal. The Czechs defy the Kremlin and give their people an initial breath of liberty of opinion, although the "permanent leading part" of the Communist Party is not to be challenged.

Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia and Rumania, in addition to China, North Korea, North Vietnam and Albania indicate their coolness towards the global Communist meeting that Russia is so keen on.

Master diplomats Kosygin and Brezhnev will need more than diplomacy to bring cohesion to the red bloc.

The fog over China thickens. Wise are they who know exactly what is happening in the Middle Kingdom. But if after two years

of the great cultural revolution and Maoist purges, Madame Mao says that wherever she or her husband or Lin Piao go, spy holes are set up and listening devices installed, it can be asserted that something has gone wrong somewhere.

In Kerala, the Communists have been surprised by the voters in the civic elections. In a number of key towns, including Calicut, they have been put out of local power by the Congress and its allies.

The United Front strategy in Bengal is running into serious trouble, with PSP and the BKD announcing their wish to opt out of an alliance with the Marxists.

Looked at in perspective, this world picture of Communist inadequacy seems to cry out for an answer. Now would appear to be the ideal moment for the democratic world to say to the Marxist bloc, "We can offer you a way that works." But can it, does it?

Just when cracks in the red structure are appearing and are being acknowledged, the non-Communist Western world seems to have decided to intensify its own troubles. The size and immediacy of some of these troubles tends to shift the focus away from the possibility of enabling the Communist nations to find a more effective ideology.

## No country has the answer

America's division over Vietnam and her racial crisis damage America. They also disillusion and disappoint those numerous men, rulers and ruled, in Marxist lands who suddenly find themselves caught in a dilemma. They see the weaknesses in Lenin's theories but observe that Lincoln's ideas are not being fully implemented in America.

Neither Wilson's Britain nor de Gaulle's France nor Kiesinger's Germany offers the red world the example of a satisfying national life. A permissive society, one man's ascendancy and student vio-

lence are not the solution it is looking for.

What is India's role in all this? Could it not be that the moment has come for us to attempt answers relevant for Communist and non-Communist lands?

We do not have much virtue or wealth or strength to spare just now, but ideological leadership does not depend on any of these. It can be based on the decision of some people in the country, not necessarily the majority, to live hate-free, fear-free, greed-free, God-guided lives.

"There are very few sincere Communists in Calcutta," remarked a capitalist. "Those who join Communist processions are paid five rupees a time," he added. This may be a mixture of truth and wishful thinking, but the need to answer Communism and its causes remains.

## Revolutionary Calcutta

How many will launch out into a passionate pursuit of a Calcutta that has revolutionary, unselfish capitalists, daring, honest workers, decisive, productive civil servants and students who exhibit in their lives the honesty and unselfishness they want in the Government?

In the coming months, and on India's soil, the future of Asia may be decided. We may see the spread of chaos, the start of India's breakup or the imposition of an inefficient dictatorship. We may witness a repetition here of Vietnam. Or indeed of what happened in China. That is one set of possibilities.

Another set contains hope of a transformation which is basic and which many lands are feeling for. It implies the creation of politicians, capitalists, workers and peasants with new motives.

It will enable India to say to Peking, "You may have a plan for us, we have a more interesting one for you."

Which shall it be?

## FIND THE BALL Competition No 70



### HOW TO PLAY

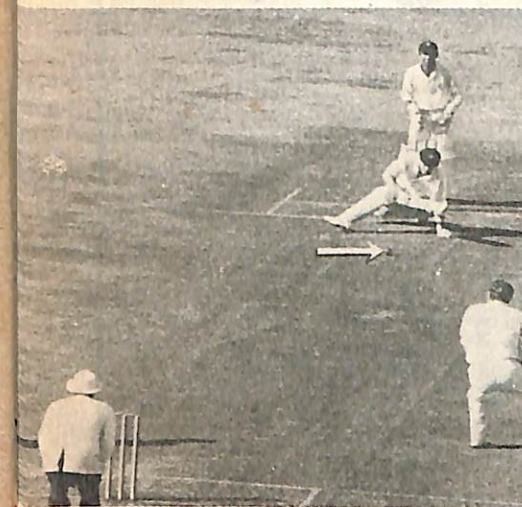
The ball in this cricket action picture has been painted out. All you have to do is to mark a cross (not circle, arrow, etc) where you think the ball is. Then cut out the picture and coupon and send it to "Find the Ball", c/o HIMMAT, 294 Bazargate Street, Bombay 1 before noon on Monday, May 13

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

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

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

Name \_\_\_\_\_ BLOCK LETTERS  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
I agree to the rules of the competition as outlined above.

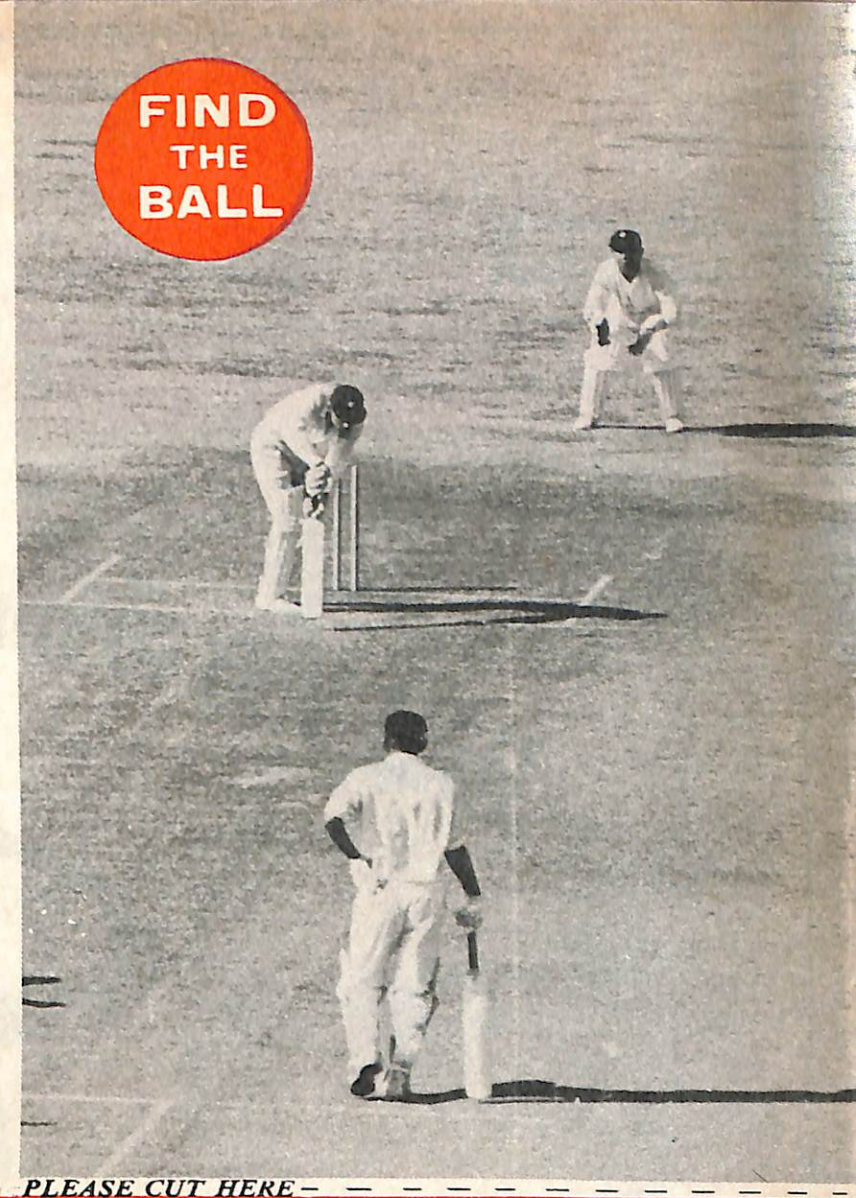


## WINNER OF COMPETITION 68

Jackpot Prize of Rs 50, goes to V. V. Sanzgiri, 64D Girgoan, Bombay 4. Who marked the ball exactly.

2nd Prize (Swan Pen and Ball Pen Set) goes to Gajanan S. Sawant, 25, Borbhat Lane, Girgaon, Bombay 4. (1.5 mms from ball).

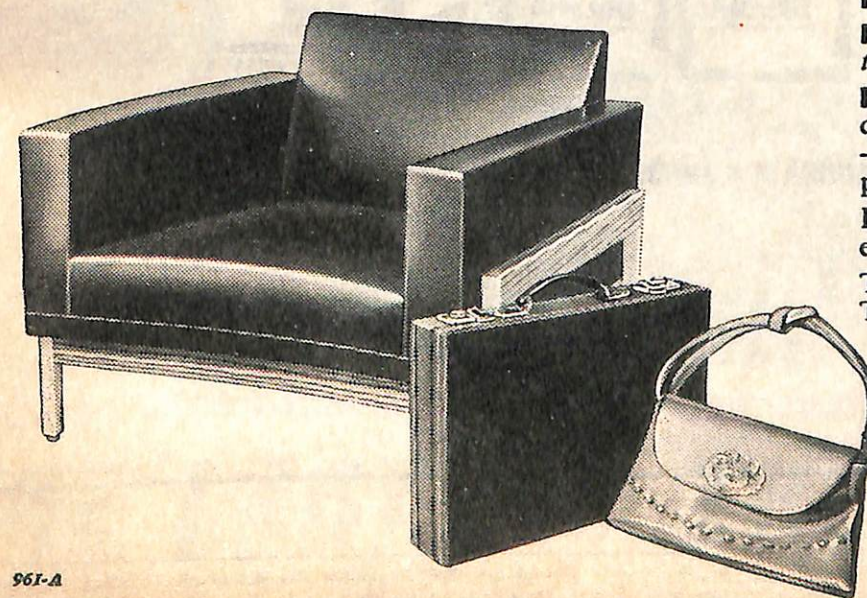
Next Week's Jackpot: Rs. 50



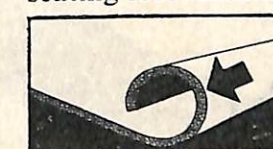
FIND THE BALL

PLEASE CUT HERE

It looks like leather.  
It feels like leather.  
Bhor's Feather Touch  
is better than leather...



...because FEATHERTOUCH Foam Leather offers extra softness, uniform thickness, greater resilience. Purses, handbags, baggage take on an exclusive quality...chairs and seating feel luxuriously comfortable.



Feathertouch is 'Expanded Vinyl'—the vinyl layer is blown up for extra cushioning by a special process, perfected abroad. 'Expanded Vinyl' is currently in vogue in the U.S.A., Japan and other countries, where it has replaced conventional materials.

FEATHERTOUCH comes in 3 strong and flexible varieties... designed for specific uses—

**FEATHERTOUCH SPECIAL** for baggage. Extra thick and tough.  
**FEATHERTOUCH STANDARD** for upholstery. High grade textile cloth backing gives added strength.

**FEATHERTOUCH IMPERIAL** also for upholstery. Superior quality—reinforced with hosiery knitback. Has stretchability—moulds snugly around corners, won't crack at pressure points even after long use.

FEATHERTOUCH comes in a range of exciting colours... exquisite designs in keeping with the latest trends abroad.

The finest foam leather cloth in the market, FEATHERTOUCH is widely used today. And the demand keeps going up!

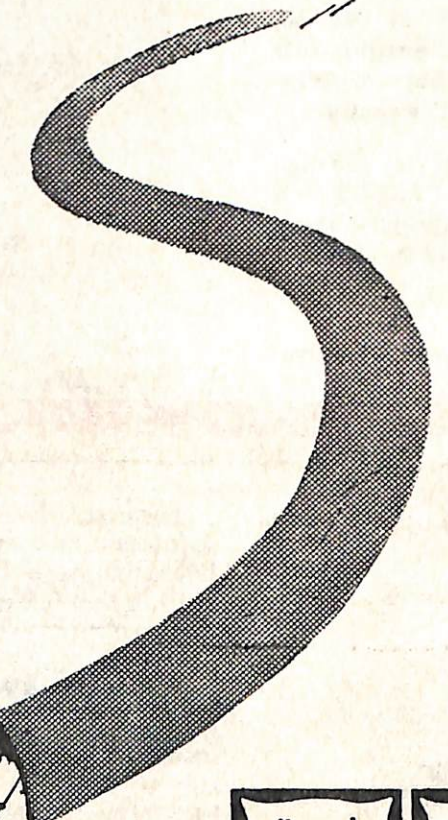
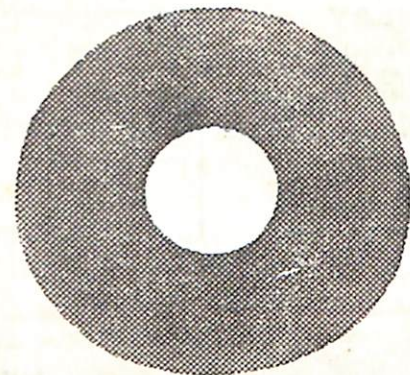
Principal Stockists:  
**BHOR TRADING COMPANY LTD.**,  
402 Veer Savarkar Marg, Bombay 25 DD.

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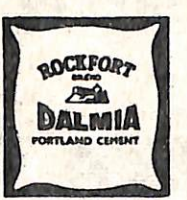


REGD No. MH. 948

HALF WAY TO THE MOON  
BY ROAD!



We have produced  
enough of *Konark* and  
**ROCKFORT** Brand Dalmia  
Portland and Pozzolana  
Cement for such a road  
- if only the space  
scientists could lay a  
road to the Moon!



H.O.: 4, SCINDIA HOUSE, NEW DELHI-1

DALMIA CEMENT (BHARAT) LTD., DALMIAPURAM ■ ORISSA CEMENT LTD., RAJGANGPUR

# HIMMAT

WEEKLY 30

VOL 4 NO.28

ASIA'S VOICE

FRIDAY MAY 10 1968

## WILL IT BE PEACE



Ho Chi Minh



Johnson

# AT

# PARIS



p. 3

## THE LADY and THE BOMB BY ANTENNA