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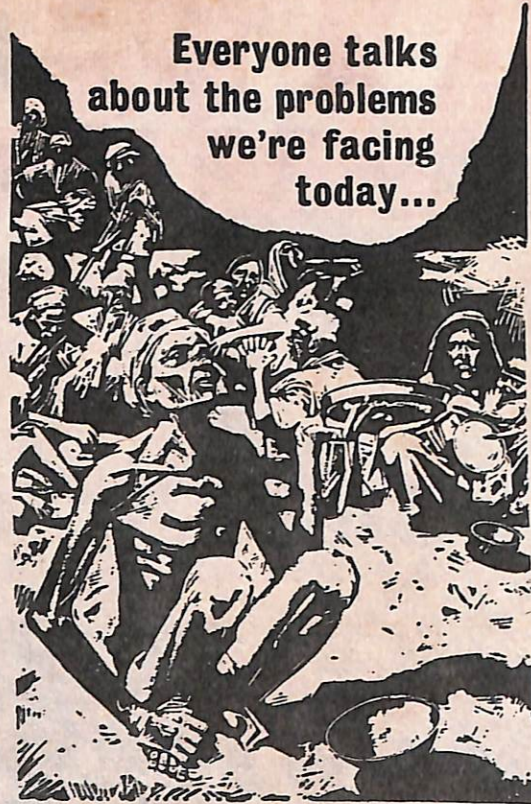
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INDIA-JAPAN Deputy Prime Minister Morarji Desai
"Democratic coalition" for Asia
Foreign Minister Takeo Miki **page 3**

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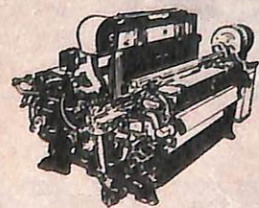
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HIMMAT

Asia's new voice

WEEKLY

BOMBAY FRIDAY AUGUST 25, 1967

Design for Asians

THE VISIT OF FINANCE MINISTER Morarji Desai to Japan, and the forthcoming visit of Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi, are moves in the right direction. For too long India has lacked a policy towards the 1000 million Asians east of Calcutta and the Bay of Bengal. Mr Desai even found it necessary to reassure his hosts that "India is very much a part of Asia".

The Japanese visits, and Mrs Gandhi's visit next month to Ceylon, mark a breakout from the External Affairs Department's crusted preoccupation with Cairo and Belgrade. It could become a breakthrough in our diplomatic relations with Asian nations.

Last week in Tokyo, Mr Desai urged the formation by Japan and India of a "democratic coalition" to resist Chinese ambitions. Japan's Foreign Secretary, Takeo Miki, said his country (which has already given India over Rs 300 crores of aid) would give "any assistance needed" for India's economic development. Japanese experts are likely to come to India soon to plan further economic co-operation.

Japan's economic aid is important, and gratefully received. Defensive alliance among Asian nations is essential. But India and Japan must develop a positive programme in which their neighbours also can take part. Their own progress will not be assured unless the 12 smaller South-East Asian nations make progress too. In this wider programme Australia and New Zealand are also needed.

India and Japan, Asia's two biggest democracies, are natural partners in working for a stable and prosperous continent. India needs Japan's economic and technical aid. Japan needs India's natural resources and friendship as a counter to her powerful neighbours. Together they could fashion a "Grand Design" to banish fear and poverty from Asia. In this design China might one day also be interested.

More than troops and dollars

It is an oversimplification to say that America's racial explosion is only an expression of a community's fight against injustice. It is equally erroneous to claim that merely speeding up the process of civil rights, urgent as it is, will provide the full answer, for in many of the riot-torn cities like Detroit, legislation dealing with race issues was among the country's most advanced, and four-fifths of the areas affected have been in other than Southern states.

In the wake of the disturbances which have rocked America, there has been a rash of arguments and counter arguments: Did the police act too quickly here or too slowly there? Would a greater Negro participation in civic administration have avoided the outburst of arson, looting and violence? Most of these discussions failed to get beyond the technical details. They did not come to grips with the real crisis, a crisis that will not be solved by more hand-outs of cash or legislation from Capitol Hill.

It may need a reappraisal of what America as a nation is living for. It is a crisis of character in a whole nation, revealed in racial storms, drug proliferation and escalating crime. More dollars, more troops and more computers are no more a solvent for America's race dilemma than they are for Vietnam.

No nation today is free from such traumas within her frontiers. It is hypocritical to finger-point. On the other hand, America's greatest strength may lie in admitting she needs the help of others, powerful and affluent though she is.

As James Reston, the Washington columnist writes, "The people are looking for new concepts now, and, if they do not get them, they are likely to be looking for a new leadership later on."

Only fools gloat

NEWS FROM CHINA, like a Chinese puzzle, continues to tease and tantalise. What can be said with certainty is:—

1 Only fools will gloat over China's convulsions. Violence involving thousands today may mean hunger, unemployment and bloodshed for millions tomorrow. The fate of one quarter of the world's people cannot be a matter of indifference to their neighbours.

2 Press reports, scanty, seldom impartial, incomplete, must be viewed with caution. Indications are that news-starved journalists overplay the violence in China.

What seems to have happened is that in outlying provinces, like Sinkiang, Tibet and Inner Mongolia, Peking has lost full control. The Cultural Revolution has been abandoned. In industrial regions of south and eastern China Red Guards and their opponents, often factory workers, are now battling for power. This struggle, if reports are correct, verges on civil war with army units, hitherto neutral, taking sides.

Latest reports said the Peking leadership were confident of restoring the situation. Chairman Mao's comment was said to be: "Let the youngsters get experience in struggle. They are showing their revolutionary spirit."

The connection between those opposing Mao's policies in the provinces and his opponents in the struggle for power and succession in Peking, is unclear. But whoever succeeds Mao will face the problem of restoring Peking's authority in a land that has experienced revolution and civil upheaval for over 50 years.

Briefly speaking...

Mixed-up statistics

A WRY COMMENT on the oft-quoted statement that two-thirds of the world suffers from hunger has been made by Colin Clark, Director of the Institute for Research into Agricultural Economics at Oxford and a Fellow of the Econometric Society of Great Britain. Writing in *The Sign*, he says:

"It has been round the world so often that everyone believes it. The Food Research Institute of Stanford University did an interesting bit of intellectual detective work to check up on it. They traced it back to the Food and Agriculture Organisation, which quoted Lord Boyd-Orr, Chancellor of the University of Glasgow. I have known him for a

long time. He is rather rash in his judgements. His figure about two-thirds of the race suffering from hunger and undernourishment is nothing more than an error which resulted when he inadvertently mixed up two columns of his statistical tables... It is only fair to say that a large part of the world is on a very dull diet—mainly cereals."

Clark estimates that without taking into account synthetic food and food grown in the sea, and keeping in mind present means of production and available resources, the earth could produce enough food for 28 billion people—exactly NINE times the present population.

"THIS LITTLE GLOBE of ours is not a toy of yesterday. It has not suffered from the weight of over-population through its age of countless millions. How can it be that the truth has suddenly dawned upon people that it is in danger of perishing of food unless the birth-rate is checked through the use of contraceptives?"

—Mahatma Gandhi

"Jolly old hands off!"

IT IS WELL KNOWN that there is no one quite so polite as a well bred Englishman. It would seem proved in the "retaliation" by angry Englishmen last week outside the Chinese Legation in London, against Red Guard activities in Hong Kong.

Eleven demonstrators bearing a Union Jack and banners picketed the building for 30 minutes. After politely ringing the bell and getting no reply they gently coughed into their sleeves and "chanted" for a few minutes, "Hands off Hong Kong." With that they posted their protest in the letter box and left.

Anyway, it makes more sense than burning cars and smashing windows.

Black and white power

"A MASS MEETING of multi-racial Black and White Muslims was held at the Roy Jenkins Memorial Hall,

I would much rather have men ask why no statue has been erected in my honour, than why one has.

MARCUS CATO, 234-149 BC

Nederley, last night. The speakers included Fred X, Ron X, Jock X, Pat X, Mac X, Dafydd ab Ifan X, Hall Caine X, Trelawney X, Israel ben Cohen X, and the Hon. Ranulph Plunkett - Wykeham - Mowbray-FitzStephen X, all recent converts to the movement."

—PETER SIMPLE in *The Telegraph*, London

"More transistors"

THE HEALTH MINISTER, Dr S. Chandrasekhar, complains that over 800 primary health centres in the rural areas of the country are without doctors. The Government had been unable to persuade doctors to go to these districts because of a lack of facilities.

Might we suggest he offers each one a transistor radio?

He might also get in touch with the Health Minister of Madras, Mr S. Sadiq Pasha, who told the Indian Medical Association in Coimbatore last week that already 400 doctors with MB BS degrees and some 500 nurses were without jobs in his State.

Would not more concentration on the health of the living and less on the abortion of the unborn be more in line with a health minister's responsibilities?

Birbal

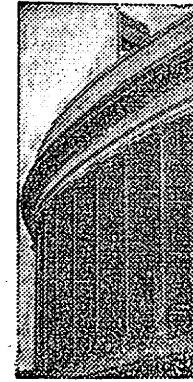
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from the Capital

Congress: Shifting loyalties and balances

by **ANTENNA**

NEW DELHI It is a truism that the Congress Party is not today what it was before the general election. It is also a truism that the Government in New Delhi is no longer the same as before February. But these patent facts bear repetition in making a study of the radical shift in the alignment of forces at the apex of the Congress Party in the last six months.

This shift was clearly manifested in the shadow-boxing among its members in Parliament in the long and wearisome session which ended last Friday. And the most significant fact that has emerged from this inner-party drama acted in the parliamentary forum is that Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, who seemed to be groping in the dark at the start of her present term of office, now seems to have regained the initiative—thanks mainly to fortuitous circumstances not of her own choosing.

To place these developments in their proper perspective, we must go back all the way to Jawaharlal Nehru's death in May 1964, after which the Syndicate crystallised with the aim of providing the Party with a collective leadership and played the deciding role in the choice of the next two Prime Ministers.

But even as a Minister in Mr Shastri's Cabinet, Mrs Gandhi had formed a counterbalancing centre of power comprising younger and seemingly left-oriented leaders like Mr Y. B. Chavan, Mr Asoka Mehta and Mr C. Subramaniam. In her one year of office before the elections, Mrs Gandhi leaned heavily, too heavily in the opinion of many of her critics in the Party, on this triumvirate.

February brought about a complete transformation of the power relationship within the Congress. The Syndicate was virtually liquidated as a serious political factor, though Mr Kamaraj, vanquished at the polls, continued to maintain a shadowy sway as Party President.

Mrs Gandhi's group also suffered a major reverse in the unseating of Mr Subramaniam, but immediately

after her re-election as Prime Minister she gathered around her a new set of eager young people—but, alas, political nonentities—who became known as the Kitchen Cabinet.

Informed observers here say that around this time the process of disenchantment with Mr Mehta, who until then had done much of her economic thinking, came to a head, and that the induction of Mr Morarji Desai into the new Government as Deputy Prime Minister and Finance Minister stemmed from this.

To repeat another truism, the political map of India changed after the February polls. Spiralling prices and the general economic difficulties smudged Mrs Gandhi's public image. The Congress rout in certain States did not bring the warring party factions together, as one might have expected them to do in the interests of self-preservation. On the contrary, the factional feuding reached a new intensity and resulted in defections of legislators in three States which brought non-Congress governments to power in them and reduced the number of Congress-administered States to eight out of 17.

According to observers here, this was the hour Mr Chavan, who has

continued on next page

On your toes

POISON GAS

AUGUST 17 for me started as most other days do: with a steaming brew of tea and the morning paper.

I read the Prime Minister's Independence Day speech given from the ramparts of the Red Fort two days earlier.

"Violence has no place in India," Mrs Gandhi declared.

I turned the page. The following headlines, grouped together, seemed to dispute her claim:

TERROR WAVE LET LOOSE IN ANDHRA TRIBAL AREAS

MOUNTING LAWLESSNESS IN KERALA

41 HURT AS RIVAL GROUPS CLASH NEAR UJJAIN

SEVERAL HURT IN N-BOMBAY CLASHES

CLASHES IN BIHAR VILLAGES

And to these headlines can be added daily repetitions including violent accidents which, while listed as "acts of God", are more often acts of human carelessness.

It has been shrewdly pointed out that Gandhiji so firmly stressed the

policy of non-violence, not because Indians are not violent, but because they are.

There are men abroad today who believe that anarchy is not only desirable but in fact essential if their crowd are to taste the power they so jealously resent in others' hands.

Hate is a poison gas that can billow back upon its authors as much as upon their intended victims. And yet its use has become the recognised stock in trade of political parties, regional movements and linguistic causes.

We are entering a period in our Independent history when those who stride the public platform have to face the inflammatory effect of their policies and their politics on an increasingly frustrated, disillusioned and harassed population.

Exhortations from the Red Fort ramparts may tranquillise the nation for a brief period as they certainly tranquillise the dozing listeners. In the long run Mrs Gandhi will only be able to say with truth, "Violence has no place in India" when men and women relinquish their revenge and hate whether within the family, in the streets or in the legislatures.

Freebooter

CHALTA HAI...

"I know Sir! The air is free, but your engine runs on petrol and we charge for that!"

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VERDICT!

This week HIMMAT...

SUPPORTS the suggestion that other Commonwealth countries of Africa or Asia offer to mediate in the Nigerian conflict.

★
ENDORSES Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi's Independence Day statement that "States can only progress when the country progresses".

★
NOTES that Ceylon expects a record rice harvest this year following the lifting of price controls and mobilisation of nearly a million schoolchildren to weed paddy fields one day a month.

★
PROPOSES a course in "Knowing your own mind" for the Uttar Pradesh MLA who changed parties three times in 24 hours.

★
CHUCKLES at the Geneva Disarmament Conference ending its 332nd session after only one minute.

★
REJECTS as stone-age philosophy the Left Communist Party's assertion that war is the inevitable path to progress—even in the atomic age.

★
WISHES a happy sit to the six West Bengal Cabinet Ministers who propose to perform "dharna" on the (absent) Prime Minister's doorstep, but **WONDERS** whether they might not achieve more for the people of their State by saving their fares to Delhi and sitting in their own offices.

★
OBSERVES that the Kerala Muslim League has joined Hindu and Christian leaders in opposing the Central Government's forcible sterilisation proposal.

★
PRESENTS a coconut to the district treasury staff of Raichur, Mysore, who worked a full day on Independence Day.

★
URGES Government to heed the Indian Jute Mills Association's warning that unless action is taken immediately, the "already disastrous" situation in the industry will worsen.

CONGRESS—from page 5

a Marxist past and is credited with much political acumen, was waiting for to further his claims to the prime ministership. He had already built up his reputation as a competent parliamentarian and a firm Home Minister, and his popularity rating was high among the armed forces.

More recently, Mr Chavan's handling of the Left Communist-inspired peasant upsurge in Naxalbari, which has become the symbol of Peking-oriented subversion, earned him the praise of all enemies of Communism.

Observers say Mr Chavan's strategy was three-pronged: first, to topple those party bosses who provided the underpinnings for Mrs Gandhi; secondly, to establish direct accord with some democratic opposition leaders; and thirdly, to outrival Mrs Gandhi in projecting a Socialist image of himself.

Mr Chavan is accused of being the motive force behind the decision of the All-India Congress Committee to lop off the privy purses and other special privileges of the princes which has raised a hornet's nest for the Government.

A further charge levelled against Mr Chavan is that he leaked out to Govind Narain Singh before he became Chief Minister of Madhya Pradesh that the Congress leaders here

had taken a top-secret decision not to hold a mid-term election in the State if Mr D. P. Mishra was defeated in the legislature.

Now, however, a sequence of circumstances are believed to have conspired to checkmate Mr Chavan. One of them is the privilege motion raised against him recently in Parliament. He first agreed to its reference to the Privileges Committee, but then changed his mind when his own party men objected to this action. This was followed by the report in the Bombay newspaper *Maratha* that Mr Chavan was planning to defect with 50 of his followers in Parliament to the Opposition, and despite his spirited contradiction some of the mud has stuck.

On the heels of this came his withdrawal, under heavy opposition fire, of the bill to arm the Government with additional powers to curb subversive activities although he had declared he would see it through the day he introduced it. These events are said to have so upset him that he called on Mrs Gandhi three times to assure her of his unswerving loyalty.

Mrs Gandhi is said to have taken advantage of Mr Chavan's embarrassment to present a posture of greater radicalism than his.

In the Cabinet, she is said to have

continued on page 25

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Twentieth century slavery

BY PROFESSOR JOEL BONNAL
Professor of Neurosurgery at Liege University, Belgium

FROM OUR BIRTH, and even before through our heredity, our personality is being formed. Every conflict at home, at school or in our surroundings leaves a deep mark on the personality of the child and influences his behaviour as a grown-up. It is a rough shock for the child to pass from the stage of absolute dependence on his parents to the stage of knowing and judging his parents and society. It is statistically proved that juvenile delinquents all come from divided homes.

We must know our own personality. We are three people. The person we think we are. The person whom others think we are. And the person whom we really are.

We must accept our self, our "ego". We must know how to use it to the full. How to make it develop. Don't listen to those who say that everything is predetermined by our heredity. It is a good explanation to prevent us doing anything.

We prove in Moral Re-Armament that our motives can change: this changes our personality. And if each one of us can change, every other man on earth can change, too. But building and developing one's personality demands great energy and in particular nervous energy. All nervous energy comes from the brain. And the brain needs the necessary elements to feed this energy, without any poison.

Drugs and the brain

Let us now examine the effects of drugs.

1 *Opium and the opiates (heroin)*: They calm pain, anxiety, fear and all the sensations. They act therefore on our sensory powers, but they have two important effects. You always need bigger and bigger doses. The morphine addict gets to a point where he takes a dose five hundred times as big as when he started it. He can no longer do without the drug without becoming ill.

2 *Cannabis or marijuana (cigarette), Indian Hemp, Kie, Dagga, Hashish*: Its principal effect is to rob the individual of his self-control, which may bring on violence, crime, accidents.

3 *Coca* is a stimulant. It develops all the faculties but at the same time it makes you believe that your surroundings are hostile and you must therefore counter-attack.

4 The hallucinatory drugs are the most recent. *LSD* gives extraordinary sensations of beauty, colours and illusions. It gives the individual the impression of being no longer himself.

It is an extremely painful process and the return to normal is very difficult. There is a danger of never fully recovering one's own personality.

5 The *amphetamines* are much more common. They are a stimulant. They mobilise energy for a short time, but exhaust the organism, and in strong doses increase the aggressiveness of individuals.

6 *Alcohol* in all its forms is also a stimulant. It produces either euphoria or depression, the loss of self-control, hence motor accidents. It leads to the disintegration of the will and nervous exhaustion. There are, in addition, toxic effects, delirium tremens or cirrhosis of the liver.

7 Heavy doses of *barbiturates* and *tranquilisers* are used in a constant search to achieve peace and banish anxiety, to avoid dealing with the root of problems, the cause of depression, of anxiety, of worry.

Coffee is also a stimulant. Many people "run" on coffee and drink one or two litres of strong coffee per day. Then they have nervous depressions.

Tobacco is a stimulant, often a compensation.

8 *Sex*. The search for sexual enjoyment leads automatically to the

search for new sexual sensations, and as with a drug it demands ever bigger and bigger doses. That is how sexual perversions are reached. You always need more. No one constitutionally, necessarily, is a homosexual. It is very often conflicts in early childhood which determine homosexuality.

The English sociologist, Unwin, studied eighty different civilisations from antiquity to the present day. He noticed that these civilisations all passed through three stages. First, the creation and formation of the civilisation which demanded a great output of energy. It always had extremely strict moral rules; virginity of the woman before marriage, very severe punishment for adultery.

Energy of society

Then the second stage in which the society flourished. This led on to the search for every form of comfort and pleasure, hence the relaxation of the sexual rules. This led to sexual debauchery which in turn led to the decadence of the society, because the whole energy of the society had been used up in sex. This is the third stage.

The sociologist had carried out this study scientifically and he was so astonished at his own conclusions, which showed that the mastery of sex was the necessary condition for the individual's energy and for the building of a society, that he was forced to rethink his own life.

The excessive use of sex, whatever the means, alone or with one partner or more, is a waste of energy and leads to nervous exhaustion. People

continued on page 24

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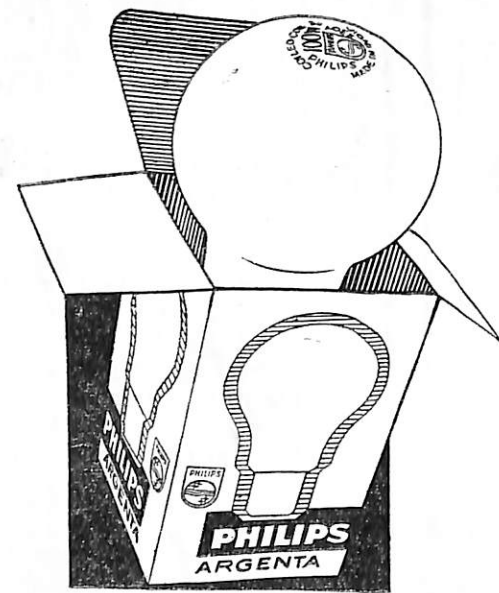
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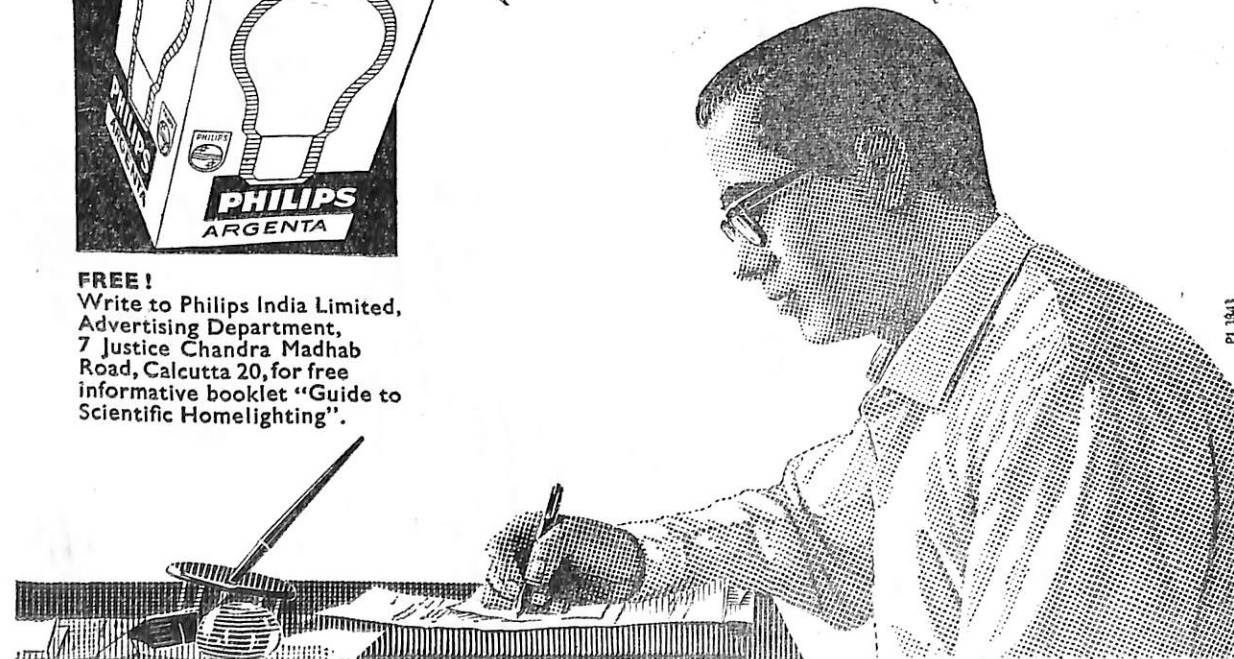
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FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

Japan hopes for return of Okinawa

FROM FUJIKO HARA

TOKYO "Peace on Okinawa will only be guaranteed when the Americans pull out their nuclear base," a Red Chinese leader told a visiting Japanese Member of Parliament. After 22 years since World War II, the Okinawa problem is now very much in focus.

The return to Japan of several island groups lost to America and Russia as a consequence of the war has long been the hope of the Japanese people. Moves to regain the Kurile Islands from the Soviet Union and the Bonins and the Ryukyus from the USA have been long-standing aims of Japanese diplomacy. As the

is becoming more and more complicated.

Committees studying the question have suggested that if the withdrawal of 100,000 troops and the complete return of the island is a long way off, should the administrative rights or even educational jurisdiction be returned separately. The American High Commissioner in Okinawa was reported to have ruled out such proposals as ineffective. Prime Minister Sato seems to share this view.

According to a poll, 40 per cent of the people seemed ready for a compromise. 24.6 per cent were not happy unless the American troops were immediately withdrawn.

The problem will not be solved overnight. Yet there are things that can be improved. Building a self-sufficient economy is one. At present over 50 per cent of the island's income depends on the American base and aid. Opening up tourism may be one solution; making sugar, the island's only product, competitive with Cuba and Taiwan may be another.

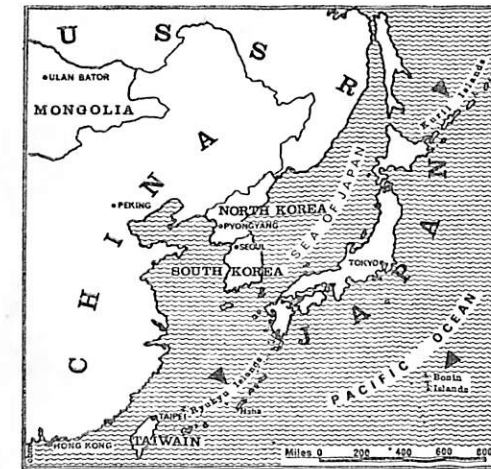
A plan for the future is needed. Otherwise the flow of young and intelligent minds to other lands will continue—leaving the island without a future. Then there is the question of who will fill the vacuum America would leave in South East Asia. Perhaps this is the most challenging of all.

Lessons of Aberfan

FROM GORDON WISE

LONDON Like Hiroshima, Dresden and Little Rock, the Welsh mining village of Aberfan is for Britain a symbol of suffering. In one horrible disaster last October, 144 souls, mostly

continued on next page



most important issue confronting Japan and America, it is hoped that Okinawa will be on the agenda if Prime Minister Sato makes his scheduled trip to the US this autumn.

Situated off the Eurasian continent, the military significance of Okinawa is enormous as a result of the war escalation in Vietnam, and Red China's possession of the H-Bomb. A vast amount of trucks and equipment crowd the little island, while 100,000 American troops mingle with the one million population. Compared with Vietnam, where there is one American to thirty Vietnamese, the ratio in Okinawa is one to ten.

While a recent opinion poll in Okinawa revealed that 76.7 per cent of the population wished to "return to Japan" (and the Americans are not saying they won't), the problem

The week in ASIA

TOKYO — India and Japan should form a "democratic coalition" to check Peking's ambitions, stated Indian Finance Minister Morarji Desai, here for nine-day talks on Indo-Japanese relations. Japanese Foreign Minister Takeo Miki said his country was willing to give India any help it wanted for economic development.

RAWALPINDI — President Ayub warned over TV that the country might have to extend its current Plan by another year to meet its targets. Securing foreign aid on which the Third Plan relied was becoming more difficult, he said.

HONG KONG — A full-sale revolt is reported going on in Canton. Wall posters said war had broken out in Yunnan province and thousands of refugees had fled to the Burma border.

MANILA — Prince Sithiporn Kradakara of Thailand has been selected to receive the 1967 Ramon Magsasay award for public service.

RANGOON — Eighteen rice looters were killed in Akyab as police fired to disperse a 3000-strong mob. Captured rebel papers showed that the people had been told to destroy rice whenever possible.

MOSCOW — The Soviet ship, "Svirsk", limped towards its home port mending the damage it had suffered in riots by Red Guards at Dairen. It was escorted out of Dairen, plastered over with anti-Soviet slogans.

SAIGON — US bombers pounded Hanoi's rail supply links to the north in the closest-ever raids near the Chinese border. Fighter-bombers also smashed a railway bypass bridge on the main Lang Son railway.

CANBERRA — Australia's defence budget rose to a record \$A1118 million (Rs 931 crores) — 18 per cent more than last year.

AMMAN — King Hussein of Jordan is to visit Moscow next month. He is expected to discuss Soviet arms supplies and diplomatic aid in securing the return of Jordan's Israeli-occupied territory.

SAIGON — Former Premier Tran Van Huong, leading civilian candidate in South Vietnam's Presidential election, accused the Military Government of interference and intimidation.

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

young, were overwhelmed and died beneath a moving mass of slime and slag, when the "tip" spilled over and entombed them. These tips are the waste from coal-mining operations over the years, unsightly dumps which heavy rain loosens and makes dangerous.

The Government-appointed Tribunal placed the blame squarely on the National Coal Board to whom is entrusted all coal-mining operations in Britain. The Tribunal's report was free from white-wash. It made no excuses. Neither did the NCB, to their credit. After five and a quarter hours the Coal Board said to the press, "We accept that blame rests on the National Coal Board for failing to provide a clear tipping policy. The Board do not contest their legal liabilities."



Lord Robens :
honourable
resignation.

Honourably, the Chairman of the National Coal Board, Lord Robens, has offered his resignation. In a moving exchange he said that his mind had never been free from the tragedy. "I am deeply conscious that the deficiencies... occurred

under my stewardship", he wrote to the Minister of Power. The Minister has asked him to delay his resignation, for urgent reasons to do with the speediest possible implementation of the Tribunal's safety recommendations.

Lord Robens had been urged to

stay on at his post in 150 letters and telegrams which poured in on him within hours of the report's publication. Miners' Union leaders say the industry needs him. But Robens said that though the doctrine of

continued on page 19

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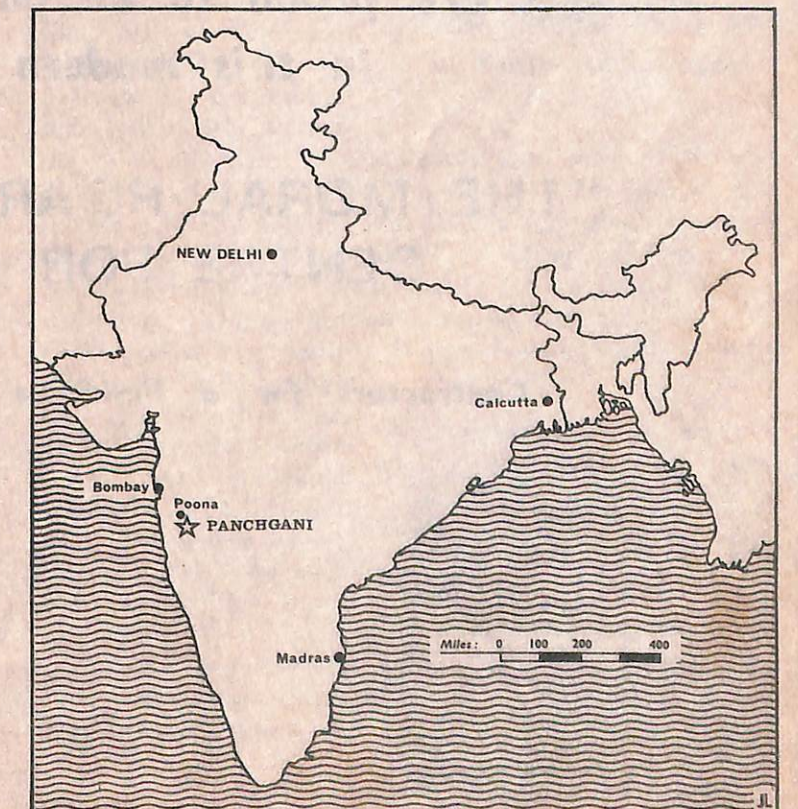
Construction of the Rs 60-lakh Moral Re-Armament Centre at Panchgani nears completion of its first stage. In monsoon rains the first crops are planted, and concrete is poured.

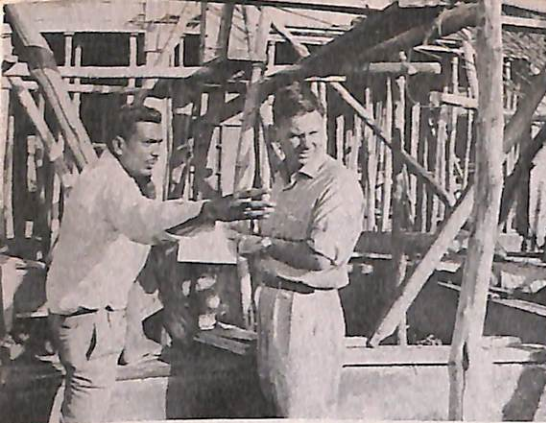
**MODERN
INDIA'S
BEACON
of HOPE**

by
**David
Young**

THREE HUNDRED young Chinese under training in Moscow 40 years ago set a new course for one third of the human race. The impact of their training and dedication is being felt all over the world, not least in India.

Will India produce the men and women who will demonstrate the pattern of change every nation needs? The impact of this on the world will last longer than the best of Mao's thoughts. To create the leadership





Supervising engineer Ramesh Shah, and Major David Young on a site inspection (left).

for this change is the aim and purpose of the Moral Re-Armament Training Centre at Panchgani.

In three years we have seen the deaths of Mr Nehru and Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri, a major political upheaval in the general election, very serious financial and food difficulties. Leaders, regardless of party, are losing the confidence of the man in the city street and village square.

In the same period at Panchgani a 22-acre site has been acquired, plans designed and construction pushed forward on the MRA Centre. An Australian architect and his staff have prepared and shipped 25 kilos of plans without charging a rupee. A firm of Bombay engineering consultants (M/s Sushil M. Bilaney & Co. Pvt. Ltd.) have similarly given their professional services free of charge. A Poona engineer has been supervising the construction on the site without salary as his contribution.

The builders, engineers, fitters, carpenters, masons and labourers have all entered into the spirit of it. In summer heat and monsoon wet they have been working to set a standard for the nation to follow.

Side by side with the construction a cadre of young men and women have been gaining training and experience in India and abroad to fit them for the job of running the country—and teaching others the secret of doing the same thing.

Their show "India Arise" has created a sensation abroad. In training during their summer vacation some of these young people drew from a seasoned newspaperman the comment "You give me hope." The *Sunday Standard* in a major feature article described the Centre as "modern India's beacon of hope, destined to change the hearts and minds of people". From it, the article continues, "will come out trained men and women, their ambitious task to remould a nation currently steeped in poverty and despair with its image distorted beyond recognition".

No one is too rich or too poor to have a part. The teacher who gives a monthly donation of Rs 5 is as important as the industrialist who gave Rs 5000. The Harijans of Calcutta sending Rs 71.25 is as much valued as the ladies of one city who have taken on to raise Rs 70,000 for the dining room.

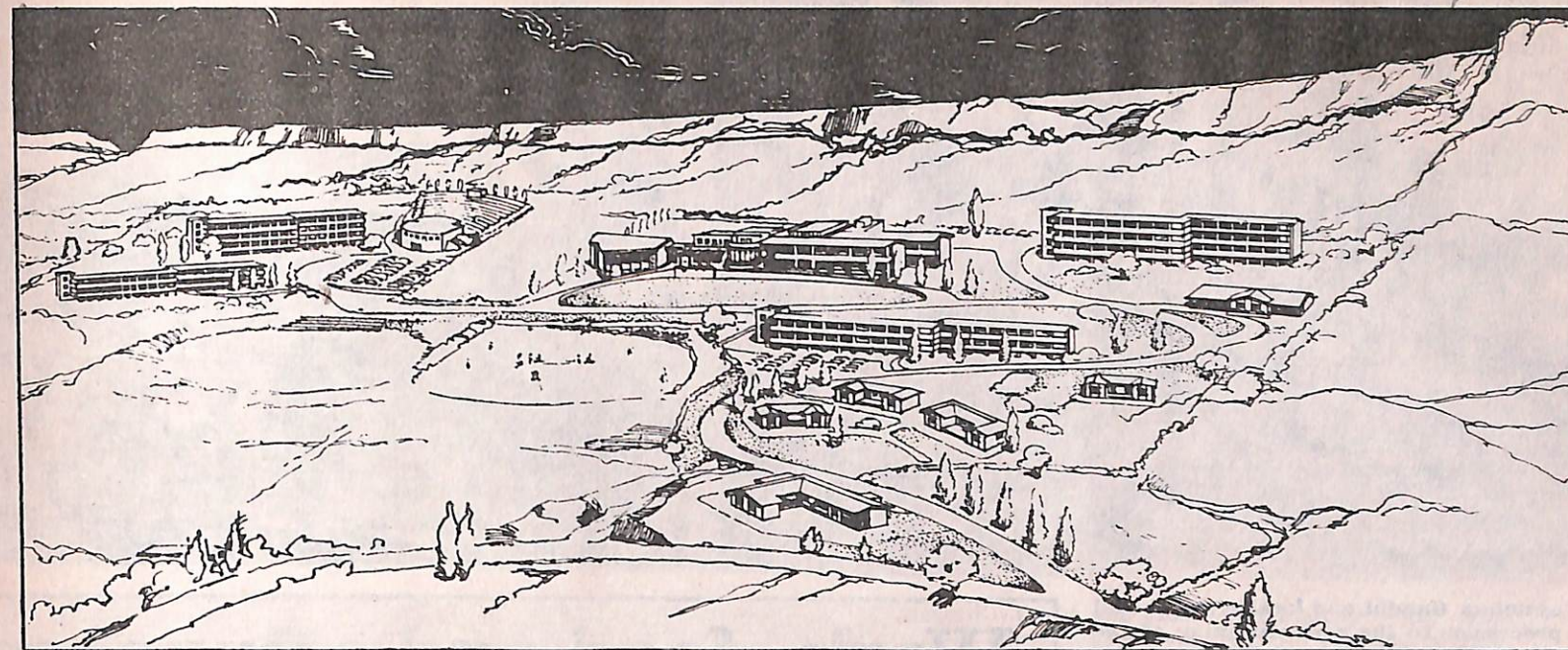
Major Young, in charge of the Panchgani construction, is a Cambridge qualified engineer and Military Cross winner who served with the Indian Army in Burma.

**We are proud to be participants
in this modern India's beacon of hope**

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KARAD.**



Ringed by majestic cliffs of the Panchgani Tableland, 160 miles from Bombay, 4300 feet above sea level and overlooking the Krishna River Valley, the Panchgani Centre will eventually accommodate 650

people with meeting hall, auditorium for plays and productions, open-air theatre, playing fields, indeed all the facilities needed to train people to be mentally alert, physically fit and morally straight.

Men and women on the job

THERE IS an air of determination and hard work over the site of the MRA Training Centre at Panchgani. The first two buildings being constructed are a residence block for 150 and a guest house. Ramesh Shah, the supervising engineer, says "I try to put my whole heart into the work. Then it becomes a pleasure."

Ramesh Shah was a partner of a construction firm until deciding to work with MRA without salary. His experience had told him that "if the bosses took more interest in their workers' welfare, the result in spirit and production would be enormous".

Tanubai, with her husband Jadav, is in charge of the work gang brought from Satara. She is friendly with the workers and there no fights. Her smile is infectious and her gaiety abundant. The stamp of her authority is seen, however, in the brisk way her women bring con-

"There is an air of hard work and activity at Panchgani"

crete for her to pour for the reinforced columns.

Tanubai's and Jadav's gang do the excavations, concrete mixing and pouring. The contractors supply a few of their permanent skilled employees. The rest of the 100 workers are local people.

Jadav is a dignified man, not nearly so exuberant as his wife. He solemnly said on being introduced, "Call me Master." On a salary of, for him Rs 150 to 200 a month, and for her, Rs 2 a day, they managed to save Rs 1600 for their niece's wedding and have married two daughters. Their family is two sons and four daughters. This enterprising couple want their children to do service or agriculture, but are happy "for them to do this work, if it is their destiny". She has only worked on construction since her marriage. "Nobody sat and taught us. We learnt as we went." She looks as if she thoroughly enjoys her work.

Maruti has a fine face and strong arms. He breaks stones all

Continued on page 16



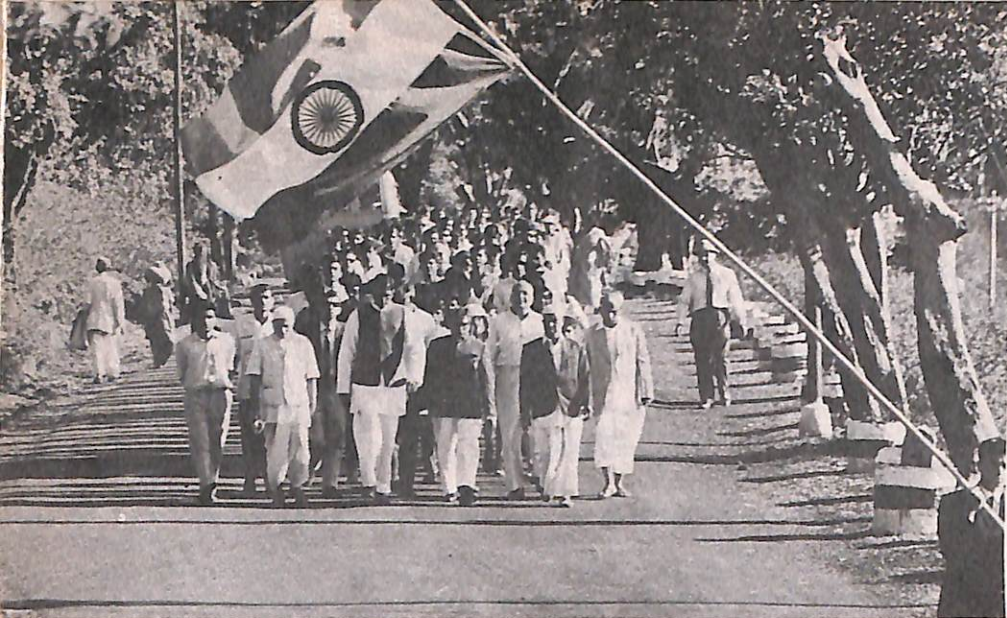
Mr Moghe takes a sight



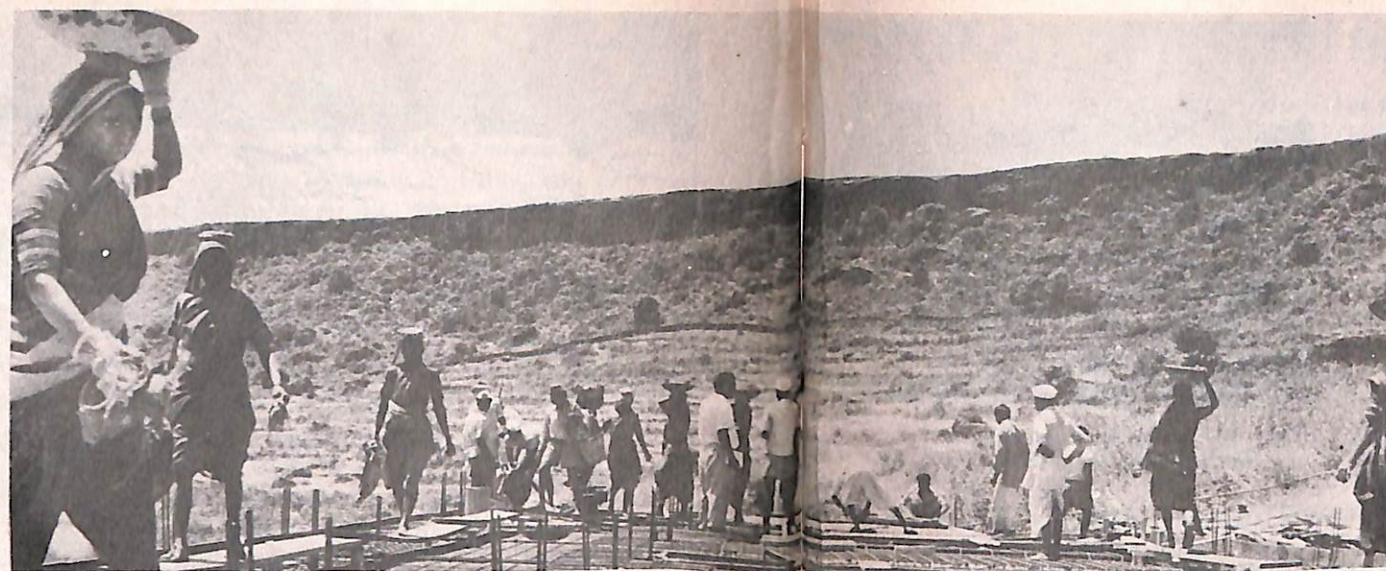
HIMMAT, August 25, 1967

Tanubai enjoys her work.





Rajmohan Gandhi and local citizens lead a procession to the commissioning of the site on the outskirts of Panchgani (above).



Racing against time to pour the first floor slab before the monsoon (above right).



Light and shade constantly vary the magnificent view of the Krishna Valley and surrounding hills (above).

Work, food and a purpose

THIS Centre will train thousands of men and women, young and old, in the skills needed to provide work, food and a satisfying purpose for millions in Asia.

It will train men in the secret of how to galvanise the apathetic and provide a healing, uniting alternative for the struggle-weary millions of China.

* Youth will find a selflessness which will equip them to lead Asia and the world of the future.

* Peasants will find a concern for the food needs of their whole nation as well as a passion to overcome all obstacles.

* Labour and management from the industrial cities will forge together a new motive for industry where each has a full part in serving the nation's needs.

* Politicians will decide to live for their nation and the next generation, leading the people along the path of unity instead of exploiting the divisions between man and man.

* Teachers will learn how to produce in their schools and colleges unselfish and responsible young men and women.

* Government servants will rediscover the meaning of service to the people and an aim larger than career and security.

* The professionals — doctors, nurses, lawyers, engineers and others — will find a great national use for their talents and training.

Leaders in India's neighbouring countries have already expressed the hope that the best of their young men and women could be trained for leadership at Panchgani. Indeed India will be the host to people from many parts of the world.

Food for a hungry nation is also on the agenda at Panchgani (below and below right).



Students regularly give their voluntary help in the construction and farming (left).

President Zakir Husain tells Panchgani's head sweeper, Hiralal Jedhiya, three of his children who met him in the cast of "India Arise" in Delhi, "now the work you are doing of putting right what is wrong in the world is your every success." (below)

PANCHGANI HILL STATION MUNICIPAL COUNCIL
Panchgani (Dist. Satara)

No. 232 of 1967-68

Dated 12-8-1967.

To Major D.S. Young,
MRA Centre, Panchgani.

Sir,

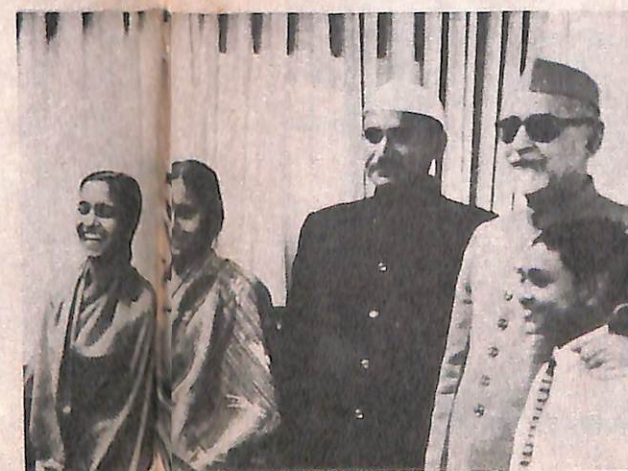
I am very happy that the MRA Centre is established at Panchgani as I was the first person to approach Shri Rajmohan Gandhi in the matter. Its impact on residents morally is tremendous. It has imbued the spirit of self help and self reliance for improvement of one's own lot and this spirit alone will help the development of Panchgani and surrounding villages. For this alone I thank inspirers of MRA and wish them prosperity.

Thanking you,

Yours faithfully,

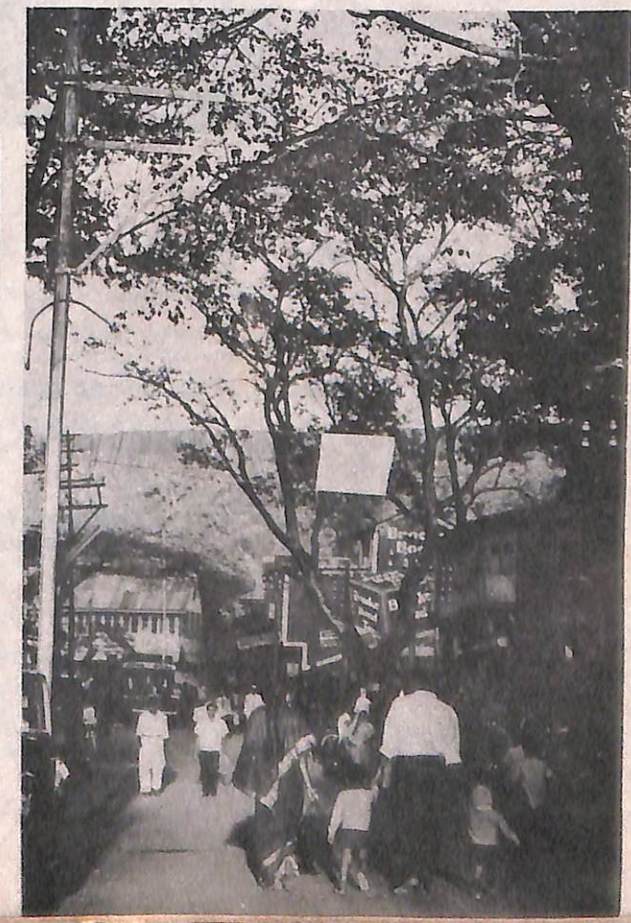
B.D. Sawant

DR. B.D. SAWANT
President,
Panchgani Hill Station
Municipal Council



HIMMAT, August 25, 1967

Panchgani's main street is a popular thoroughfare for the many tourists who seek escape from the hot plains (below).



day with a heavy hammer. "It is very hard work," he says "for which I am paid Rs 5 a day." He is a local man, from the other side of the tableland. His wife stays at home with their two-year-old son. "I have never been to school, but I will send my son to school."



Not all his charges explode

The workers start young. One small boy on the site is too poor to go to school. He had left after fourth standard. Shankar Dinkar had no ambitions. His father owns a small plot of land down the hill. The son is happy to earn on the site, in the care of an older relative.

Gandat Sadashie has a big walrus moustache and after 19 years on the job is "an expert" at rock blasting. With a government permit for this work he is an important figure. Not even the failure of one of his charges to go off ruffled him. It seems to be quite a common

occurrence! His job is to blast apart the submerged boulders which are unsafe to build foundations upon. The rock is red laterite. Its porous quality lets out part of the compressed gas of an internal explosion, making blasting an uncertain task. All the rock removed for the foundations is used again as a layer nine inches thick beneath the cement and tiles of the flooring.

Teamwork is the secret



We met Anasabai carrying earth taken out for foundations. A widow with two small children, she is happy to work here. Continually going back and forth, she doesn't seem to count the journeys. In fact she does not know how to count, nor does she know her children's ages.

The resident engineer for the contractors, New Trio Builders, is Mr Moghe. I met him in his bamboo ("chattai") site office. Now in charge of 100 workers, of whom 40 are women, he will eventually have 175 working under him. 25 are permanently with the firm, the remainder recruited locally. The main difficulty is that the local workers are not skilled. "Yes," he says "they work hard."

He greatly enjoys his work, and long after the others stop at 6 pm he does the paper work or receives the brick lorries which sometimes arrive at 10 or 11 pm. A Bachelor of Civil Engineering, Moghe has been in the construction business seven years. His ambition is to start his own construction firm with his brother, an architect in Bombay. His family lives with him on the site.

Mr Moghe feels the workers could catch the spirit of Moral Re-Armament. It appears they already have a good sense of teamwork, however. One senses that the men and women whose brawn and skill are building Panchgani agree that hard work can be fun. Mr Moghe and his crew are working at top speed throughout the monsoon. "If the rock pleases and the rain co-operates" he hopes to have the roof on before long.

D.B.



They seem to lose count of the number of loads

Paying for the steel and concrete

People from other countries as well as Indians are already helping on the construction, finance and agricultural programme. An Australian architectural firm and a Bombay consulting engineer are planning and supervising the construction free of charge.

Industrial firms are making contributions; two widows have given funds to build two bedrooms (a bedroom costs Rs 6000); a school teacher makes a monthly contribution; a sales executive also gives monthly from his salary; students are raising money from friends and relations. Canadians are giving generously in memory of a compatriot who died working for MRA in India; an Australian lady sold a valued family heirloom, a pendant of gold and diamonds, and sent the proceeds.

Some of these men and women say below why they are doing it:

Mr S. L. KIRLOSKAR, Poona

Mr S. L. Kirloskar, President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry for 1965-1966 and a pioneer of the Indian export industry, speaking to his fellow industrialists about the importance of this Centre said, "We must help with finance, so that this Centre can spread Moral Re-Armament all over Asia."

Mr GORDON C. BROWN, Australia

"The most important aid that any country can receive is that which helps her to answer her own needs. From knowledge of similar Centres of Moral Re-Armament in Caux, Switzerland, and Mackinac, United States, I knew that Panchgani could do that.

"The firm of Brown & Davies and staff have contributed their skill and time in planning the Centre in the belief that India is meant to develop her God-given resources for the benefit of all and the exploitation of none.

"A cross section of Australians are giving financially, among them teachers, farmers, artisans, professional men, a Federal Government Cabinet Minister, a doctor serving in New Guinea and building contractors."

Miss KERSTIN RÄÄF, Sweden

"I have an acquarelle of Le Corbusier and am selling it to give the

money to Panchgani. Le Corbusier, who was my uncle, gave it to me the last time I was in his home. He loved building Chandigarh. He told me how he had wanted to know the people of India to be able to build according to their needs. He often said that he wanted to build so that every one on earth would have a home worthy of human dignity and a chance of happiness.

"It is just right that money from his art goes to the creation of Panchgani. He would have agreed with that. As a Swede I am also glad to have a part in this."

Mr RAMESH SHAH, Poona

"I started experimenting to hear and act according to the inner voice because the people who spoke to me

about listening to God had some quality that I had never met before; a radiance of life, a certainty that they were on the right track, the inner peace that was clear in their faces, a freedom from fear that was shown in their actions and above all, a relationship with each other, a quality of teamwork that was unique in my experience.

"I realised that if a man applies the ideology of change to his own life, he develops a new and surprising creative power which is available for tackling the practical problems around him. To bring change in people, families, society and the nation according to God's plan is Moral Re-Armament and that is why I have been working for the last nine months to help in creating this new Training Centre in Panchgani.

Mrs INDUMATI KIRTANE, Poona

"After my husband's death I wanted to invest my capital where I would get the biggest dividends. I gave money for the MRA Centre at Panchgani because I know this to be the only worthwhile investment I could make and that in this way I could play my part in rebuilding the world. I know that in this beautiful place, people from all walks of life, from all corners of the world will come together to solve all their problems on the basis of what is right."

A pattern town for India

From a Special Correspondent

CITIZENS of the town of Panchgani, where the MRA centre is being built, discussed frankly at a meeting this month the radical changes needed in their town. Their theme was how to make it a pattern for the rest of India. The meeting was proposed by Hiralal Jedhiya, the town's head sweeper, who had recently toured Europe with "India Arise", and convened by the President of the Municipal Council, Dr B. D. Sawant.

The President outlined the newly elected Council's proposal for improvements in the town. He expected the MRA Centre to play an important part in the life of the town and said Rajmohan Gandhi was giving a valuable lead in the country. He welcomed further proposals. A Citizen's Development Committee was proposed to carry through the necessary changes in the three years, with Gandhi as chairman.

However, as he would be so little in Panchgani, Major David Young, in charge of the construction of the MRA centre, was nominated. Representatives of the school teachers, doctors, hotelkeepers, and the professions were asked to join the committee. Jedhiya was selected to represent the workers.

"Poona Herald," August 9, 1967

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* This does not include recent promises made during the recent tour of "India Arise" through Europe, amounting to a further Rs 4,32,000.

Mme FRANCINE ODIER, Switzerland

"The coming of 'India Arise' to Europe has revealed to me the potential represented by the youth trained by Mr Rajmohan Gandhi. That is why, as a Swiss banker's widow, I am proud to contribute to the Panchgani Centre which I consider of priceless value for the future of Asia and the world."



Mr ALFRED NIELSEN, Denmark

"When I met 'India Arise' in Europe and heard from Rajmohan Gandhi about the situation in India, I felt how his faith in God gives him the courage to say, 'I will take on to remake India under the guidance of God.' I feel this task is one of the most important in the world today."

"I understand that Rajmohan now needs manpower and money. I hope one day to come and take part in the task myself. Because I have given all the money I had for the work of MRA I cannot help with money. But the thought came: 'What about your sailing boat?'"

"It was very dear to me. Since I was a boy it has been my greatest

joy to go sailing. So I am selling it and sending the money to the Centre in Panchgani."

Mr MATHEW MANSON, Scotland

"Margaret Manson, my late wife, longed to see the Panchgani Centre established quickly and equipped efficiently. "On her last visit to Canada and Europe, she enlisted by her zeal and conviction the active and practical support of housewives, teachers, diplomats and businessmen."



Margaret Manson

"Since her death last year, many of her friends have sent gifts of money to Panchgani in her memory. Our 14-year-old daughter, Marion, plans to serve on the staff at Panchgani when she has completed her education in London."

Mr M. M. BILANEY, Bombay

"What the world needs today is moral rearmament which is nothing but training people how to live together, respect each other's feelings and learn the art of giving without expecting returns for themselves."

"The efforts of the MRA Training Centre will be to solve some of the problems the world is facing in a practical manner. Right thinking men throughout the world are coming forward to understand its efforts in bringing about a better and happier world of the future."

"Because of these laudable objects,

M/s. Sushil M. Bilaney & Co. P. Ltd., and staff take great pleasure in contributing their Consulting Engineering services for the construction of the Training Centre at Panchgani."

Miss ANJU CHINAL, Bombay

"India can speak to the world with a new vitality if her men and women decide to be different. Panchgani will be the place where the world will meet and will go out with an answer which no degree or bank account can give."



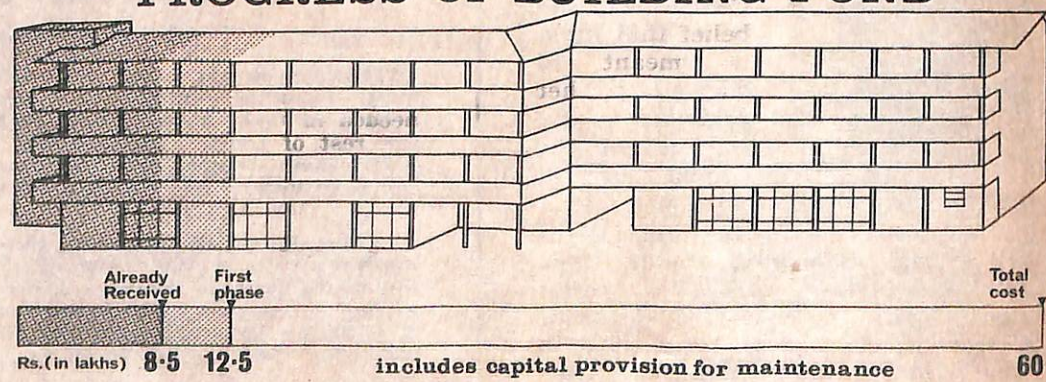
Mrs JINI ZAL F. TALEYARKHAN, Bombay

"To witness the progress of the Centre at Panchgani is like a tonic."

Everyone agrees that India needs a new spirit, a spirit of hard work, dedication and above all honesty and I do believe that from Panchgani this new spirit will reach every last corner of our land and beyond it."

"It has been my proud privilege to help raise finance for the Centre and I ask all who care to see India different to make their maximum contribution in cash or kind. It will be your solid investment in the future of India."

PROGRESS OF BUILDING FUND



For foreign readers, Rs. one lakh (Rs 1,00,00) = £4,760

Contributions, in cash or kind, towards the construction of the Panchgani Centre may be made to "Friends of Moral Re-Armament (India)", 294 Bazar-gate Street, Bombay 1. The Income Tax authorities have certified donations exempt from tax.

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

ministerial responsibility may not strictly apply to him, as Chairman of the NCB, he had spent a lifetime in public service and felt bound to abide by its rules.

This honourable action is the most hopeful solvent for the aftermath of blame and bitterness in the village

Dwindling support for de Gaulle

FROM PETER HINTZEN

THE HAGUE President de Gaulle seems to be one of the few Europeans still alive who are made of the timber of Churchill and Adenauer. In spite of the August holiday exodus which turns Paris into a city void of French and filled with map-reading foreigners, the President addressed the nation through radio and television. He wanted to justify recent acts which have been universally criticised.

Public opinion is almost solidly against the General's call for a free Quebec during his recent visit to Canada. Also his anti-Israel stand has lost him many friends. On TV De Gaulle accused his critics of wanting to renounce his country's greatness. He said he was all for friendship with the Anglo-Saxon nations, but he wanted to break with the docile conformity with these countries' policies which had reduced France to smallness. He feels his leadership is not isolating, but freeing his country from the wrong ties. Many people, he says, are absorbed by their day-to-day pre-occupations.

Even though one has to make

allowances for de Gaulle's towering stature and his global perspective which is often so much lacking in other statesmen, most feel that he is on the wrong track. France's 77-year-old President is becoming more and more isolated. It is the tragedy of a great man who has been able to block the plans of other statesmen, but who has largely failed to realise his own. Gallup polls show that de Gaulle enjoys the support of only 18 per cent of the French for his recent moves, whereas 45 per cent are against him.

De Gaulle feels that the West Asian crisis has proved that America is crushingly powerful and no nation, not even Russia, can resist her. He feels he has to rescue peace by restoring the world balance of power. Hence his recent pro-Russian line. But Russia is, according to some, still a tiger, even if her growls seem less militant. Whoever tries to ride a tiger may end up in the animal's belly.



De Gaulle: "riding the tiger"

Insurance Corporation misused—Chairman

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

COLOMBO The extent to which nationalised corporations are used for government patronage has been startlingly revealed here by the resignation of the Chairman of the Insurance Corporation, Mr M. Rafeek. Mr Rafeek states in his letter of resignation that he is resigning at the request of the Minister of Commerce, Dr M. V. P. Peiris, "because of complaints of Government MPs that they were unable to get things done at the Corporation".

In substance this meant, Mr Rafeek said, "that MPs were complaining that they could not get their nominees appointed into the Insurance Corporation as in other Corporations

and that they could not get certain garages which had been blacklisted for dishonesty or trying to defraud the Corporation, restored".

continued on next page

The week in INDIA

NEW DELHI — The national income will rise 12-13 per cent if the monsoon proves normal in 1967-68, stated Planning Minister Ashok Mehta. The increase in agriculture might be as high as 24 per cent.

MADRAS — Chief Minister Annadurai inaugurated the State's first "prosperity brigade" with 1300 members including college students and women volunteers. They pledged to serve the people without reward through adult education, public health and other activities.

NEW DELHI — Unemployed graduate engineers — said to number over 75,000 throughout the country — have formed an "unemployed engineers' society" to voice their grievances.

ERNAKULAM — Children of the Central School, Cochin, raised Rs 544.23 from among themselves as a mark of sympathy towards three of their classmates. Petty Officer R. K. Singh, a diver in the Navy, had lost his life while on duty and his three children were in deep distress.

NEW DELHI — The Government is studying a plan by the Super Bazar to instal an "Electronic Snooper" to check shoplifting. The cost of installing the gadget will be Rs 31,500 and the monthly rent Rs 2250.

BOMBAY — Over 41 per cent of domestic burn accidents in Greater Bombay are due to pressure stoves. A survey by the Tata Department of Plastic Surgery of the J. J. Group of Hospitals shows the annual loss in work output due to these accidents is Rs 14,76,000.

LUCKNOW — Fifteen hundred rowdies from neighbouring districts got off at Charbagh Station without tickets, marched to Lucknow and looted sweet shops, cold drink stalls and roadside vendors in an Independence Day orgy.

CALCUTTA — Out of 35,000 villages in West Bengal only 1600 have so far been provided with electricity. Financial difficulties have come in the way of the State Electricity Board's schemes.

DHANBAD — Three policemen who demanded a car lift to the police station at a level crossing found themselves suspended from service at the end of the trip. The driver at the wheel was Mr T. Nath, Bihar's Deputy Inspector-General, CID Crime branch.

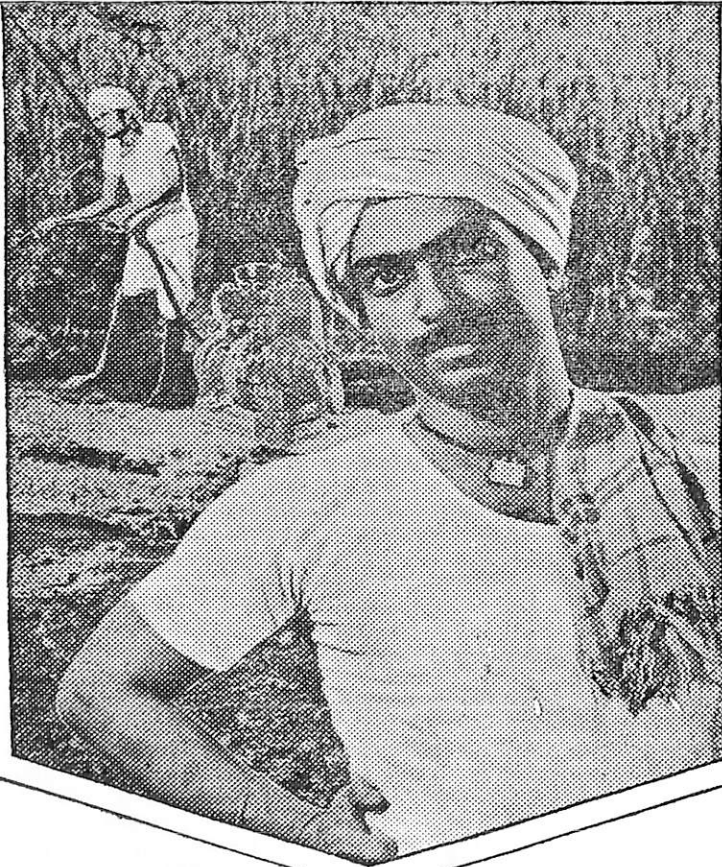
The week elsewhere

"DEVELOPMENT DEBACLE"

GENEVA—"Development Decade" may end in economic setback for developing countries, stated Mr Raoul Prebisch, Argentinian Secretary General of the UN Conference on Trade and Development. He was

addressing UNCTAD's council meeting to prepare next year's World Trade and Development Conference in New Delhi. Prebisch said the main problem was to direct all development aid measures in a unified way, and proposed that UNCTAD and other agencies should pool resources.

KRISHNA takes to modern aids in farming



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HEAD OFFICE: CALCUTTA

ASP/UCO-25/67

AID BILL CUT

WASHINGTON—The US Senate voted 60-26 to cut the 1967-8 Foreign Aid Bill to \$2600—over \$800 million less than President Johnson had asked for. The Senate amended the Bill to prevent the President from adding to the list of aid-receiving countries without Congress approval, and to deny aid to countries which severed relations with the US or fell one year behind in payments to the UN.

REFORM IN ROME

ROME—Pope Paul announced reforms of the Curia, the central government of the Roman Catholic Church, making it more efficient and broader-based. He streamlined the Sacred Congregations dealing with main branches of Church affairs, ordering that their members should be more international and should serve for five years instead of indefinitely.

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

continued from page 19

In some cases, through the Minister's interference, the letter states, the Insurance Corporation had been compelled to appoint candidates whom they had previously rejected when interviewed. In one instance 54 candidates were selected for clerical appointments but the Minister interfered, selecting 18 of the candidates himself and another 18 from among those rejected by the interview panel.

"I would venture to suggest," said Mr Rafeek, "that the Insurance Corporation should not be utilised for the purpose of enabling Parliamentarians to nurse their constituents by influencing appointments."

For the real news read
HIMMAT Weekly

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from Himmat Weekly, 294, Bazargate Street, Bombay-1

Education is the art of "leading from behind"

"I ENJOY TEACHING," says David Hawkey, senior science master at Cathedral School, one of Bombay's leading schools with 1350 pupils.

With his wife, Frances, and daughter, Rachel, now four, David came from Britain two-and-a-half years ago. Their daughters Karen, two, and Teresa, eight months, were born in Bombay. They live in a roomy but old-fashioned flat on top of the school, which celebrated its centenary last month.

Headmaster at 27

Next June, Hawkey is taking on the headmastership of a government-aided technical high school in Bombay. The 800 boys speak and are taught in Marathi. By June, he must learn to speak it too.

"It's very challenging," Hawkey said when I asked him about his work. "One gets responsibility thrust on one much younger here. I'd never become a senior science master at my age in England. (He is 27.) Nor have a chance to become a principal."

When I met David Hawkey in his physics laboratory he was tinkering with a gadget consisting of a coil of wire, a spindle made out of a glass tube and an umbrella spoke, two magnets and electrical contacts made of strips from a butter tin.

"All home-made," he affirmed as he demonstrated this elementary electric motor. "Equipment has to be simple—as long as it works—so you can copy it 30 times for each of the class."

"The emphasis in science teaching is changing from stating a law and saying, 'Now verify it'—which is dull as ditchwater and very unscientific. Instead you give the class the equipment and tell them to experiment and find out what happens. They have a whale of time doing it, and out of it comes what you want—the answers in the book—and much more to keep a teacher hopping. It's leading from behind."

Hawkey also displayed a "camera", made of a cardboard box with holes cut either side, one sealed with kit-

chen greaseproof paper. "We even take pictures with these," he said. "I enjoy making gadgets like this and springing surprises on a class of young people."

Why did you become a teacher?

"It was very sudden. I'd intended to be a consulting engineer like my father. While studying engineering at Cambridge, I became a convinced Christian. Also work at a boys' club took a lot of my interest. I wanted to go on working with young people but didn't want to waste my engineering training, so I decided to become a teacher."

On graduation, Hawkey took a Certificate of Education at London University. After finishing this



Bombay teacher David Hawkey adjusts electrical apparatus.

course, he married Frances, a biology teacher.

What made you come to India?

"Frances was going to Rhodesia to teach. After we married we decided to offer our services through a missionary society to go wherever needed—to give God a free hand where we should work. We felt it was the right thing to come here.

"That's the altruistic side," he added, "but also I enjoy travelling."

Do you find much difference between teaching here and in Britain?

"Not in this school, where the

ON THE Spot

HIMMAT meets people

pupils all speak English. But they take education less for granted. They all come for extra classes on Saturday morning if you offer them, whereas in London it's a great drag. They're keen to get good results—though as in any country the odd percentage couldn't care less." How do you see your task as a teacher?

"As a physics teacher my main task is to make sure my pupils enjoy it and take from it some skill with their hands as well as theoretical knowledge.

"Also, as in all science teaching, one is trying to put over the wonder and surprisingness of the universe—to kill dead the idea prevalent 30 years ago that science answers all the questions. In fact it raises many more. Actually, science points more to the presence of a Creator than it takes away from Him."

Do you meet any difficulties?

"My first point, for anyone thinking of coming to work out here is, it's important to have a wife who feels the same way about it. If you are agreed you're both meant to be here you can support each other."

Last summer holidays, Hawkey took a party of students to the Cheshire Homes for incurables near Bombay. They planted vegetables, painted servants' quarters and repaired a chicken run. The year before he and other teachers took 25 senior boys to Indore, to help a well-digging and famine relief programme organised by the United Church of Canada. Stirred by this experience the boys made a slide programme and commentary to bring home to townspeople the needs of the villages.

"Many students of this school will become leaders," Hawkey says. "I've been impressed with the sincerity of many of them. They are concerned about the problems of the country and want to do something about it."

"If that spirit prevails—even in a few—from a school like this, they will set an example to India."

A. de L. F.

Should privy purses be abolished?

It will sound Government's death knell

First prize to Shafi N. Thanawalla

CERTAINLY NOT!

Any attempt by the Government of India to abolish the privy purses is going to straightaway abolish their right to govern the country. After all what is a Government if not a body that upholds the promises that it gives to its people? The former princes all are an integral part of the country and form the people today as much the landlord, the peasant, the trader, the politician, the white-collar worker, and the rest of us.

What moral or political right has the Government of India to think in the direction of this measure, which will antagonise all the former rulers, who number over 550? When the Sardar had the plan of the integration of all the princely states into the Union of India on the anvil, it was his solemn promise to the rulers that their interests would be safeguarded that even made it possible for him to formulate his plans.

A visit to any of these former states will convince any knowledgeable and intelligent person that it is the former ruler that is given a place of reverence even today and not a minister of the State or the Centre. Talk to any of the former subjects and you will be told stories of present miseries and past joys.

There is an argument that is conveniently put forward that when the vast mass of the country is poor,

how long can the Government continue giving these purses? Government should do so as long as they hold their own word sacred. The promise should be made the touchstone of the continuance or abolishment of this system, and this promise was made not at any political rally; or at election time. It was made in all solemnity, in exchange for huge chunks of land and kingdoms, and people.

This resolution passed by the AICC only reflects the personal ambitions of certain individuals to get

popular fast and in that anxiety they have acted in haste and hurry. They will not have time enough even to repent at leisure once there is a revolt as a result of this indiscretion. They will not have their pedestals, they will not have their crowns, if having taken the crowns away from the rulers, they now aim at taking away their bread too.

The Government have no case to abolish the purses. If they do so it will shake the confidence of the entire world. Will any foreign country trust a Government to adhere to its pledge, if the promises and assurances given to its own people are broken? It will sound their own death knell.

Government must fulfil promises

Second prize to M. M. Talwar, Bombay 3

WHAT is more important—a nation's self-respect and the promises of its government or an amount of Rs 4.82 crores? What is more advantageous to the country's government—maintenance of its self-esteem and faith of the people or the amount of Rs 4.82 crores that is being paid by way of privy purses?

And what is this amount of Rs 4.82 crores before the annual expenditure of Rs 2700 crores of the Central Government? And what, again, is this amount of Rs 4.82 crores before the loss of Rs 500 crores that is being suffered by our Public Sector undertakings every year?

And if the government shamelessly goes back on its solemn promises, where is it going to end? On a place worse than the rocks!

It should not be forgotten that privy purses promised to be paid to the princes and the erstwhile rajas, originally aggregated to Rs 5.70 crores. This amount has been reduced to Rs 4.82 crores and is further reducible with every generation. Again, it should not be forgotten that out of the 554 states in 1948, only 284 are entitled to privy purses, since the rest had settled for zamindari rights.

Now, if the legitimate dues of

these former rulers are denied to them just because of the whims and fancies of the present rulers, what is the guarantee that the loans taken from foreign governments would be refunded? What again is the guarantee that the defence bonds and the national Savings Certificates that we have purchased will be encashed in our favour when the time comes? What will the foreign investors in India think?

At present, foreign investments in India are to the tune of Rs 700 crores. Will this entire amount continue to be invested in our country once these investors know for certain that our rulers do not know how to keep their promises? And what will the people in other countries think of us—Indians—the Sons of the Noble Soil? If our government can be so ruthless to our own people, what confidence would it inspire in others?

With one of the highest number of entries since our competition began, competitors were strongly against abolition of privy purses as the following analysis shows.—Ed.

Abolish	16%
Retain	82%
Undecided	2%

UTTAR PRADESH

Hindi-English tussle in U.P.

FROM S. K. RAU IN LUCKNOW

UTTAR PRADESH, the heartland of Hindi in India, has officially outlawed English, but the rising generation of students has not shown any inclination to give it up.

With the exception of a handful of English-medium schools, Hindi has been the medium of instruction in all high schools and Intermediate colleges right from Independence 20 years ago. Even the universities switched over to Hindi, although provision was made for English-medium students.

The Government of Dr Sampurnanand made even the study of English at high school optional and the present Samyukta Vidhayak Dal Government has made English optional even at the university level. Thus a student in UP today can take his BA degree without knowing a smattering of the English language.

Curiously enough even educationalists were not aware of the fact that English had been made optional as early as 1955! As per the syllabus the students had to study an additional Indian or foreign language. It was open to students to study either Sanskrit, Urdu, Bengali or Marathi, but every one preferred English and they all believed that

English was compulsory! This myth continued for over a decade.

After the present Government made it perfectly clear that it is not at all necessary for a boy to study English, nobody has given up English. On the other hand more and more students are opting for this language which the State Government considers as "untouchable".

In the Lucknow University, out of 800 candidates admitted to BA first year, 95 per cent of them have chosen General English as optional subject. Three hundred students have applied for 200 seats in the Special English group in BA first year. Two hundred applications were received for 60 seats in MA English.

The students are threatening to launch an agitation if seats are not increased in BA Special English and MA English.

The Lucknow University abolished General English as a compulsory subject because of high percentage of failure in this language. Both Allahabad and Lucknow University students presented a demand to the Education Minister that failure in General English should be no bar for a student taking BA degree.

Fearing an agitation engineered by

politicians, Lucknow and Allahabad Universities abolished General English post haste as a compulsory subject. The head of the English department in Lucknow University took a firm stand that it was waste of energy and money to teach English to students who have no aptitude for the subject.

But surprisingly abolition of English as a compulsory subject has not brought about a fall in the number of candidates.

Deteriorating standard

The real tragedy is that in the last 15 years the standard of English teaching in high schools and Intermediate colleges has deteriorated so much that students find it difficult to cope with General English in BA. This problem of failures in BA General English will continue so long as the standard of English teaching is not improved at the school level.

Paradoxically the more the politician tries to eject English lock, stock and barrel from the State, the more is the enthusiasm of students to study it. The question is who will win ultimately, the politician or the rising generation of students?

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VIEWPOINT COMPETITION

* Defecting legislators should stand for re-election before resuming their seat.

Closing date : September 1

** Should all banks be nationalised?

Closing date : September 15

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Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was right and rational, therefore, when, at the beginning of the battle to remove from the Princes their privileges, she urged her Party men to heed its international implications. If the Indian Government is to go back on a promise solemnly given to the Princes, not only in letters and Government statements but written into our Constitution, the nations and their governments would be perfectly justified in distrusting our Government's every word and oath.

Already the world trusts more the word over the telephone of a private citizen of many lands than written statements backed by the seal of India's authorities.

In Japan Mr Morarji Desai, our Deputy Prime Minister, has urged his hosts not to regard our unpaid debt amounting to Rs 200 crores as money lost forever, and has asked for fresh loans. The public display of glee by some of our politicians while attempting to break the pledge to the Princes is not going to ease Mr Desai's task.

"We deliberately tricked you. We could not have got you to sign away your rights in your States without enshrining these promises in the Constitution. Now we shall strip you of these perquisites."

Double-cross

This seems to be the drift in the threat held out against the Princes. The latter cannot be blamed if they regard this as double-crossing, plain and simple. Millions in this country and throughout the world will agree with them. Among them are creditors, socialist and capitalist, and governments whose financial, political and military aid we shall need for decades to come.

The Princes are not necessarily examples of unselfishness. The assertion that they need to learn to serve our country in a better, more constant and sacrificial manner is doubtless accurate. Yet it is difficult to see how forcibly and mercilessly depriving them of their

constitutionally guaranteed facilities will prod them towards that kind of selfless behaviour.

It is obvious, even at this stage, that the threat's only effect has been a new-found unity among the rulers and a strengthening of their will to do battle. Those who would like to see greater dedication among our Princes ought to devise more intelligent means.

Furthermore, neither the Indian people nor the international community are convinced that the Princes are exhibiting a unique and uncommon degree of selfishness, unshared by, say, the leaders of the Congress Party. They, rightly or wrongly, view the threat as something motivated out of pique and bitterness.

No one can deny that the erstwhile rulers, their wives, widows and progeny, have certain advantages in elections. Our people, a fair number of them, still have for a raja, a rani and a rajkumar a respect they do not hold towards others. Results in four general elections have proved this.

Elimination

But if we are to prevent all those with inherent advantages from contesting elections, there is going to be massive elimination. A relative of a well-known national leader, say the son or daughter of an eminent freedom fighter, should then be among the first to be debarred.

The man with money would of course, disqualify. Likewise every trade union leader. Also all those who are either editors or have a friendship with journalists.

Film stars would definitely be out. The rest of us commoners have not had the opportunity they have had of presenting ourselves to scores of millions.

Those belonging to the majority caste in any constituency would then have to be automatically struck off the roll of candidates.

It is unnecessary to go further. Clear it is that the effort to kill the influence of the Princes is discriminatory. It is unconstitutional and unjust. It is a selective mistreatment that smacks of bias and prejudice. Casteism, untouch-

ability and apartheid are the words that describe the basis of the anti-Prince philosophy.

I hope that the Government will now sheath its sword and concentrate on measures that unite our people and draw national and worldwide response. It must be tempting, in an atmosphere of caste war, class war, hate and frustrated ambition, to seek popularity by appeasing the hatemongers. It is to be hoped that the Government will show more wisdom than to succumb to this temptation and will be alive to the political and economic dangers of appeasement.

Revolutionary element

The equality of the rubble heap is not socialism. The poison of hate is not going to build a healthy brotherhood. By setting Indian against Indian, we are not going to bring liberty or prosperity to the common man. We are only preparing for him a life of greater poverty, terror and tyranny. And the titles of liars and cheats are not the ones I crave for Indians.

Yesterday's enemies must become today's comrades and friends. And they can. Those we hate may be just the ones with whom we need to work closely for our country's sake and the world's.

The former rulers could, in fact, become a truly revolutionary element in Indian life. Gifts and talents they have in plenty. Courage and a battling spirit, too. Will they now show the real bravery of unbounded unselfishness? Will some of them dare to demonstrate themselves as the most self-sacrificing, the most dynamically patriotic people in the country?

A new type of Prince, wholly and unreservedly committed to absolute moral standards and the changing of men and nations, will have the power to melt the hate of those who believe in revenge and liquidation. There are quite a few of the latter, very few of the former.

If confiscating the Princes' privileges will not change the Princes, a lobby of Princes is not going to suffice to roll back the tide of hate.

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The ball in this cricket action picture has been painted out. All you have to do is to mark a cross where you think the ball is. Then cut out the picture and send it to "Find the Ball" c/o HIMMAT, 294 Bazargate Street, Bombay 1, by noon Monday September 4. The winner will be published in September 8 issue.

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

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



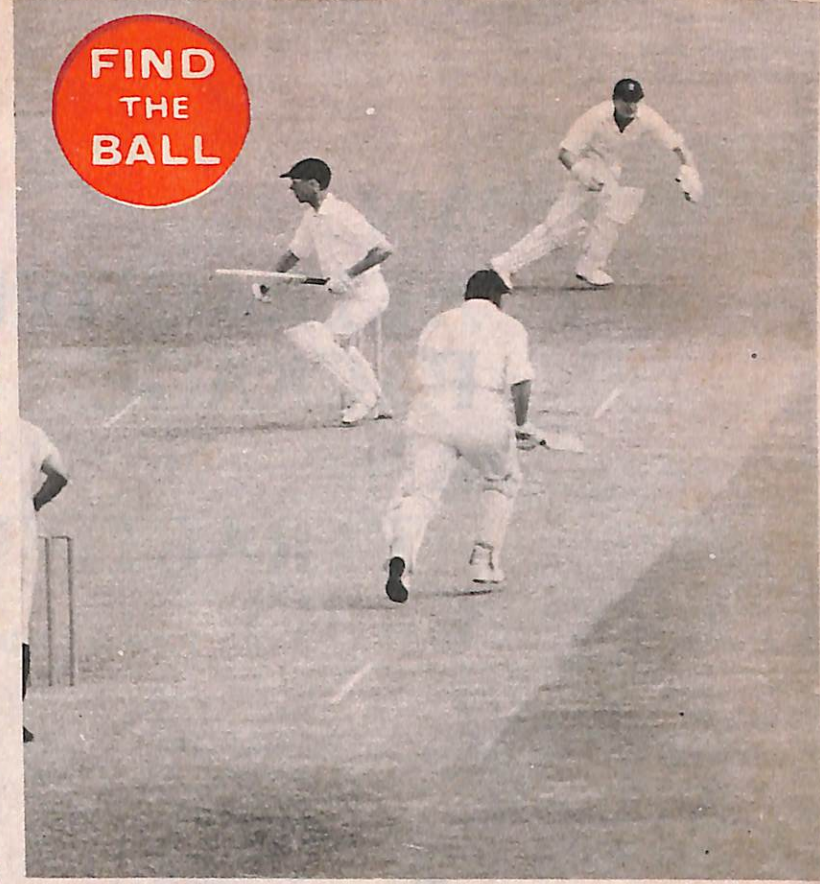
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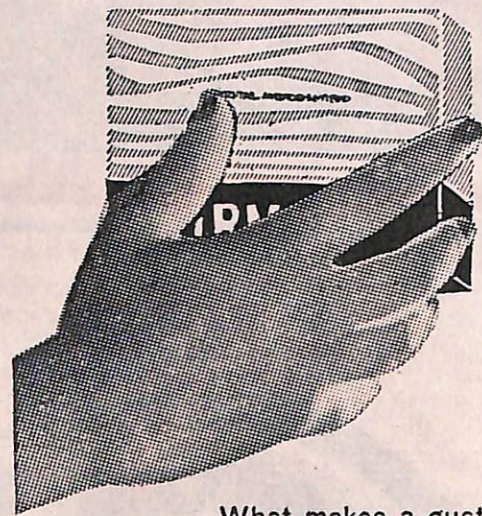
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Rajmohan Gandhi:
NEW LIFE for CONGRESS?

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SOBERING THOUGHTS ON FOOD by ANTENNA