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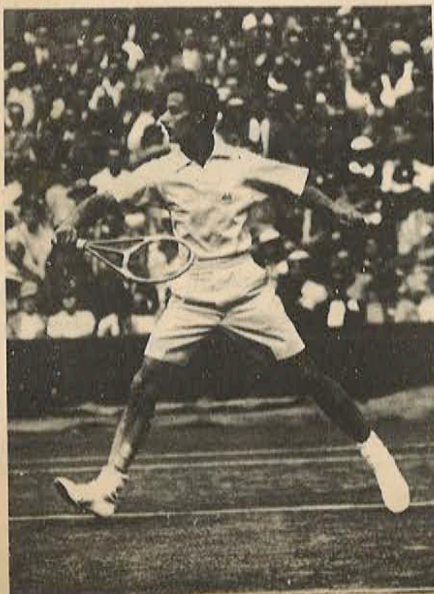
ASIA'S VOICE

FRIDAY JUNE 29 1973

WIMBLEDON —



— What went wrong ?



***H.W. 'Bunny' Austin
writes on:
The all-time tennis greats***

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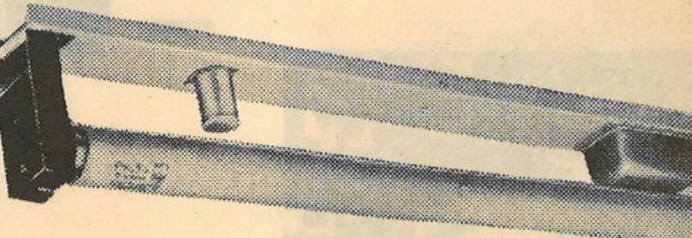


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Time for new norms

MRS GANDHI'S tour through Yugoslavia and Canada has been a success. One of her most significant statements on this tour was that "new norms of satisfaction" needed to be found.

She talked of the vague discontent and groping in the world today towards something new. "But to me this debate seems to be a mere churning of old concepts," said Mrs Gandhi. Both Communist and capitalist societies were based on the same premises — that of the accumulation of goods. Both systems assumed that fulfilment came from such acquisition. "But man has long known that it does not," said the Prime Minister.

Mrs Gandhi may have hit on something when she talked of finding new norms of satisfaction — something that the super powers will need.

The India of today is a long way from being a pattern for the world. In trying to avoid being capitalist or Communist we have fallen into a crevice with steep sides. One could not agree more with the statement about new concepts. But to begin with we may need new attitudes towards people and nations around us. We may also need to learn the art of dealing with diffi-

French nuclear tests

The French see these tests as essential to their national defence and so far have ignored the authority of the International Court of Justice and its ruling.

This cannot however help French longterm policy. A decline in the authority of international bodies puts the world increasingly at the mercy of super power bullying — a state of affairs France has determinedly set its face against.

The Australians and New Zealanders are to be praised for their battle to draw the world's attention to the dangers in the Pacific and for their attempt to convince the French that they should stop. It is doubtful whether they will succeed, yet the effort has been worth it.

Australia and New Zealand, in terms of world poli-

O for a kiss from Uncle B!

THE greatest thing that happened during the Nixon-Brezhnev summit is that the latter managed to plant a kiss on the former's cheek. However this application of pressure on the President, according to some on the spot reports, resembled more a bear-hug than the real thing.

The historic Brezhnev kiss had its immediate impact. Handshakes fell out of fashion in the higher echelons of diplomacy. Or in Nixonian phraseology they became "inoperative". And the Kremlin is said to be busy preparing a list of "kissables" and "shakables" to guide the conduct of its missions abroad.

But what greeted Brezhnev on returning home was a bunch of cables from different parts of the world. Here are a few:

"Dear Uncle B. If anyone deserves to be kissed by you, it is me" — Comrade Delski.

"To hell with you old man! You have become an

cult people. And most important learn to face ourselves as we really are and drop the curtain of false pretence and bluff.

Is it possible also that we need to rethink the now old and much-abused concept of non-alignment, which we say we adhere to? In an age when the two super powers have drawn closer together what is the role of non-aligned nations like India? In the days of the Cold War it was to prevent a confrontation between the super powers. Now our desire will be to stop these powers from deciding issues over our heads. But mere protests and using time-worn cliches will not do that.

If India can start articulating and demonstrating new concepts for man, it would bring her respect and notice from the most powerful of nations. The testing ground for what Mrs Gandhi has said is at home.

THE French nuclear tests in the Pacific, if they take place this weekend, are an example of the deteriorating world situation where the rule of law is increasingly being swept aside. The French are not the sole examples of this downward slide but their heedlessness on the highly sensitive issue of atomic tests has caught the world's attention.

tics, are new nations and today they have new Governments which have been in office less than a year. Both nations plan to take an increasing and independent responsibility in the affairs of the Pacific, Asia and the world. They are not giant nations but unlike other countries who wish to affect the direction of the world's affairs, neither Australia nor New Zealand are encumbered with colonial or ideological hangovers from the past. They therefore could be well equipped to give a new impulse — with boldness — into the affairs of the world.

Perhaps their protest against the French nuclear tests could be the first step in a joint foreign policy which will intelligently and systematically try to restore some sense of moral and legal order in the affairs of nations.

apologist for the stinking bourgeois establishment" — student revolutionary.

"It has been brought to our notice that on your recent visit to Washington you went to an extreme expression of cordiality with Nixon which we regard as highly deplorable. We were prepared to forget all about it when you did it with Willy Brandt. This really is too much" — Prime Minister of Yololu.

"I never thought you were a honky racist, Brezhnev. When I visited your country you hardly even shook hands with me" — black African head of state.

"Power flows not through the barrel of a gun but through — You have proved that one can kiss capitalists and still be a commie" — an old admirer.

Having read thus far an exhausted Brezhnev got into the new Lincoln Continental limousine given to him by Nixon and drove off to his dacha (country villa) to celebrate the victory over capitalism.

Briefly Speaking.....

I believe in getting into hot water, it keeps you clean.

GILBERT KEITH CHESTERTON,
1874-1936

Always room for one more

THE former Chief Justice of India, Mr Hidayatullah, has suggested some slogans to help make a reality of the catchiest slogan of them all: Garibi Hatao. While delivering the Convocation address at the Osmania University in Hyderabad, Andhra Pradesh, Mr Hidayatullah called for "abadi ghatao (reduce population), "paise mut lutao" (do not fritter away resources), "corruption mitao" (eradicate corruption), "tax burden uthao" (lift tax burden) and "experts bithao" (instal experts).

How about one more: "nare bhool jao. Kam mein lag jao" (Forget slogans, start working)?

Policemen's plight

AN official survey has revealed that out of 450,000 policemen in the

country 200,000 are yet to be provided with residential accommodation.

In the light of the PAC revolt in Uttar Pradesh the Central Government is anxious to improve the living and working conditions of policemen, and has offered loans to the state Governments to provide better housing facilities. But it appears that many states have been unenthusiastic. Housing is not the only area in which there is room for improvement. Increased emoluments are long overdue. Many state Governments have dismissed these on the grounds of their financial difficulties.

It is typical of our way of doing things that while refusing to part with money on preventive measures on the grounds that our finances do not permit them, we somehow find the money to combat the disease when it gets serious. Ignoring the needs of our policemen is tantamount to dealing a hefty blow to internal stability. If the states do not have the funds, they can surely approach the Central Government, which is alive to the gravity of the situation, for assistance.

Bustling beaches, bread and butter

"LONELY beaches do not make money": these words indicate that President Marcos has begun to take tourism, or rather the lack of it, seriously. He has removed all doubts on the score by appointing a Secretary for Tourism.

We in India have a saying, "Tourists are our bread and butter." President Marcos obviously thinks in the same metaphor. The Chinese have been particularly unwelcome in the Philippines for fear they may stay behind and swell the small but thriving Chinese community in the country. But even their coming is now being facilitated by the issue of special permits. Ten or more permit holders can stay for a maximum of ten days. The responsibility for the departure of each member of every group rests with the group leader.

If any member is missing, the group leader is invited to stay on — as a solicitously-guarded Government guest no doubt — until the tourist is found.

General who defied Hitler

TRIALS for war crimes, although necessary, often arouse again hatred and anger in the hearts of millions of people. Recently, however, a German field marshal died whose

trial in 1949 stimulated not hate but generosity, not revenge but magnanimity.

Field Marshal Erich von Manstein, who fought on the Russian front, was a strong opponent of Hitler and his methods. He often criticised the Fuhrer to his face in a way that staggered other generals present at the staff meetings.

When von Manstein was put on trial in Hamburg on the insistence of the Russians, Winston Churchill was among a group of distinguished Britishers who gave money for his defence and Mr R. T. Paget, QC (Queen's Counsel), offered to lead the defence without fee. Von Manstein was eventually sentenced to 18 years imprisonment but was released after four.

What's in a word?

A friend contemplating a trip to Iran was pardonably startled to receive the following cable, "Abadan serious come immediately," signed "Sister". Rightly interpreting it as "Abajan serious" he forthwith returned home. Fortunately his father is now recovered and the family can appreciate the joke!

Birbal

UPON MY WORD!

Find as many words as you can from the TEN letters given below. The words must have four letters or more and must use the letters in larger type. At least one word must use ALL TEN letters. No proper nouns, plurals, or non-English words allowed, nor variations of same verb (eg. tame, tames).

UPON MY WORD C P O
PUZZLE NO. 34

You should find 12 words this week.
(Answer next week) P T R U
O R R

ANSWER TO PUZZLE NO. 33

Aboil, aril, assoil, aurous, bail, basil, basis, bass, bias, bolas, brail, brass, burial, bursa, isobar, labis, labour, lair, lass, lasso, liar, oasis, oral, rail, rosula, sabulous, sail, sial, sisal, slab, soar, sola, solar, usual, SALUBRIOUS — Healthful, health-giving.

The face of Britain-II

From R. M. Lala in London

THE MAN who heads the Conservative Government, Mr Edward Heath, is the son of a master builder (carpenter). He does not belong to the establishment that produces conservative Prime Ministers. On merit he captured the presidency of the Oxford Union and became a colonel at the end of World War II. A friend of his told me that one of his outstanding characteristics is his determinations "almost to the point of obstinacy". He is respected by his colleagues and leads a united Cabinet. Men like Sir Alec Douglas-Home and Hailsham give him the support he needs.

Like Mrs Gandhi, Mr Heath keeps his cards close to his chest and can claim no real friends. He has a shrewd political sense and courage, but he lacks that communication with people, that intangible link between the leader of a nation and the people he leads. Perhaps as he grows in confidence and if perchance he has an experience that moves his heart (he is still a bachelor at 54) this missing quality could become a part of his life.

Britain has had an interesting number of Prime Ministers in recent years, and I took the occasion of meeting Sir Robin Turton, father of the House of Commons to get his impressions of successive British Prime Ministers since 1929, when he entered the House. "Great Prime Ministers have been those who could identify themselves in some ways with the nation," he said. "Baldwin could chew a straw and was at home with pigs. The ordinary man could identify himself with Baldwin. Chamberlain was a good Chancellor of the Exchequer, but was remote as a Prime Minister. Winston Churchill was great fun to work with. I saw quite a bit of him during his second

term as Prime Minister and was occasionally at his Cabinet meetings. Of course, in the war time administration Winston epitomised the spirit of the British people."

Sir Robin, a staunch Conservative, turned to Labour's post-war Premier. "Attlee had very, very great qualities. He was 'the little man' with a pipe, but millions of other little men felt they could trust him. He was very fair-minded and respected Parliament. But he was completely different in his Cabinet where he ruled like a tyrant.

leader Harold Wilson was profusely complimenting Mr. Whitelaw on the "White Paper on Northern Ireland". Mr Heath throughout the proceedings was stretched out with his eyes glued to the ceiling of the House. It appears there is not much love lost between the British Prime Minister and the Leader of the Opposition.

In spite of the onslaught of permissiveness and a breakdown of some standards there is an amazing amount that is still right about Britain. Its legal system is incorruptible and but for one or two



THE BRITISH PUBLIC

"considerable steadiness" and dogged determination

"I served Anthony Eden as his Minister of Health. He showed great promise but the Suez war and ill health cut him down." Sir Robin's comment on Macmillan was brief: "He was not interested in home affairs."

Sir Robin is a great upholder of the Commonwealth and uses his influence to make sure that Commonwealth countries, e.g. those from the West Indies who supply sugar to Britain, are not pushed out by Britain entering the Common Market.

It is in the British Parliament that one sees the democratic temper, which makes Westminster what it is. After watching the Indian Parliament at question hour, the House of Commons at question hour looks like a Trappist Monastery. Silence reigns. Everyone who is present is interested in what goes on. The others are in the tea-room or in the lobbies. On the one occasion when I visited the House, Opposition

incidents so is its police force. When I questioned a London University student on copying during exams, he looked surprised. "It is not a problem," he said. I urged him to recall any incident during his school days of any young man caught and he could not recall a single incident.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Next Week

Special Issue on Germany

* "I have no illusion" — Chancellor Brandt speaks on the Ostpolitik in an interview by R. M. Lala.

* How strong is Indo-German collaboration?

* Features on Germany's industrial expansion, her culture and modern life.

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VERDICT!

THIS WEEK HIMMAT ...

BIDS FAREWELL to Bihar Chief Minister Pandey who has been ousted from his office and **CONSOLES** him with the philosophic thought that after all in this country "the paths of chief ministership lead but to disgrace"!

FEELS PROUD to hear from the PM that she is not at all bothered by demonstrations against her and **FINDS** that her political training on the Indian soil has stood her in good stead during her visit to Canada.

SIGHS DOLEFULLY to learn from Mr Harold Wilson, British Labour Party leader, that his wife came home from shopping "almost in tears" because of the increase in food prices suffered by the people.

IS AGITATED to read that General Idi Amin has threatened to send troops to fight alongside Egypt in the event of a war against Israel and **WARNS** him that the price of such bravado may be heavier than he thinks.

WINKS at Dr H. V. Hande, leader of the Swatantra group in the Tamilnadu Assembly who has quit his party and joined the Anna DMK, and **PROCLAIMS** that this man knows which side of his bread is buttered.

FAVOURS the proposal by Union Minister of State Sarojini Mahishi to have stricter tests to qualify for a driving licence but **BRINGS TO HER NOTICE** the conclusive evidence given by Dr Terence Willett in his recently published book that motoring offences and character defects are closely linked.

PRICKS UP ITS EARS at the UNESCO report that budding young scientists are more likely to be boys than girls and **ASKS** whether the cause of it might be the proverbial "woman's reason" which is not always scientific!

BRITAIN — from page 5

Although crime is on the increase, the strength of the police force is that the average citizen is law-abiding. When the I. R. A. planted some bombs outside the Old Bailey, the police intervened so promptly that that was the last attempt to date. "There is an awful lot of good in this country," says Mrs. Hilda Spooner, a Sheffield housewife. "The British respond to danger or challenge, but the question facing us is: Can we build character in an affluent society?"

"What are the distinctive qualities of the British people?" I put this question to a number of Britishers, and to some on the Continent later. Mr Patrick Wolrige Gordon, MP for East Aberdeenshire, says: "I put a sense of humour very high." He recalled that when Britain was going through hardships like the coal strike, the electricity strike, the gas strike, both cartoonists and citizens cracked scores of jokes on their hardships, where another people would have grumbled. The ability of the British to laugh at themselves helps and sometimes even diffuses tense situations. The second quality mentioned by the MP was "considerable steadiness". Dogged determination to complete a job or to stick at it distinguishes the Britisher. The third quality, according to the MP, was "love for personal freedom".

There are two qualities that struck me most about Britain. One is an inbuilt counter-balance that they have. When things reach a certain point the public wakes up and a balance is restored. It has happened recently on the issue of strikes, which people were fed up with, and even the most militant unions realised and backpeddled. The other, almost related, quality is of "back-to-the-wallism". The British people are slow to arouse, Churchill failed to arouse them in the thirties. It took a world war to shake them, but once they were shaken, it brought out certain qualities in their nature that the world marvelled at. These qualities were seen not on Victory Day, but at the darkest hour at Dunkirk. A recent book* best expresses what happened at the withdrawal of British allied forces from France, when Hitler's army had overrun Europe in 1940:

"So long as the English tongue survives, the word Dunkirk will be spoken with reverence. For in that harbour, in such a hell as never

* "More Readings for the Senior Assembly — Meaning in Life" Edited by D. M. Prescott, Blandford Press, April 1973.

blazed on earth before, at the end of a lost battle, the rags and blemishes that have hidden the soul of democracy fell away. There, beaten but unconquered, in shining splendour, she faced the enemy.

"They sent away the wounded first. Men died so that others could escape. It was not so simple a thing as courage, which the Nazis had in plenty. It was not so simple a thing as discipline, which can be hammered into men by a drill sergeant. It was not the result of careful planning, for there could have been little. It was the common man of the free countries, rising in all his glory out of mill, office, factory, mine, farm and ship, applying to war the lessons learned when he went down the shaft to bring out trapped miners, when he hurled the lifeboat through the surf, when he endured poverty and hard work for his children's sake.

"This shining thing in the hearts of free men Hitler could not command, or attain, or conquer... It is the great tradition of democracy. It is the future. It is victory."

Answering permissiveness

One can still glimpse some of these qualities in the British people but they have been under severe attack from permissive forces for too long.

In the name of "Art", the Arts Council of Britain financed by the Government has for many years subsidised dirty plays that have undermined national character. Is it any surprise that British Ministers take this support of the Government to its logical conclusion and practise what is portrayed on the stage?

Writing on the Lambton-Jellicoe scandal with call-girls, British writer R. W. Wilson says:

"The main issue is not the practice of sex. It is the worship of sex. We have created a sex-goddess in Britain, and we export her cult to the world... Queen Victoria is almost credited with having invented moral standards to torment us."

Mr Wilson, who has spent a lifetime in giving the sense of adventure of clean living to the British people concludes:

"Impurity is never answered by pillorying it. It requires a fresh passion to cure it. It requires an inflow not only of new aims but of a new and adventurous love for the ordinary men and women of the world, and for the statesmen. It means standing firmly and daily for what is right, and being clear on what is wrong."

There are people in Britain who have set out to make this possible.

WIMBLEDON—

What went wrong?

by Kalpana Sharma

IT will all be there this year — the gay crowds, the marquees and refreshment stalls, the excitement, the TV cameras — the Wimbledon magic will be on till July 7. Yet something will be missing.

What has gone out of tennis? What was all the fuss about this year? Why have tennis fans, who bought tickets well in advance for the matches, been deprived of the chance to watch the world's best players?

The world of sport seems to be afflicted by the same malaise as the world in general. Power, money, position have become imperative and not just the pleasure and fun of the game.

Since the growth in the numbers of professional tennis players the battle has been on as to who will control the tennis world. The central figures in the battle of the courts now are 51 years-old Jack Kramer (see pages 12 and 13) who is executive director of the Association of Tennis Professionals (ATP). This was formed in September last year when many pros felt the need to club together to protect their rights. It is not the first such association and many are sceptical whether it will work for any length of time. South African Cliff Drysdale, ATP President, says of the Association, "Our objectives are to guide the sport in the direction that will make it bigger and healthier for the player and the spectator alike."

In the other court is another 51 year-old — Allan Heyman. Born in Denmark, living in England, Heyman is practising law at the British Bar and is representing the International Lawn Tennis Federation (ILTF) in the current dispute. The ILTF has 96 representatives of 96 nations in it but all the nations do not have equal status. France, Australia, Britain and the United States have a bigger influence.

The spark to the present battle has been Yugoslavia's Nikki Pilic. According to the Yugoslav Lawn Tennis Association (YLTA) an official was sent to meet Pilic in his home town of Split and the latter agreed to play for his country in the Davis Cup match. Pilic maintains that he made no such promise. When Pilic did not turn up at the match,

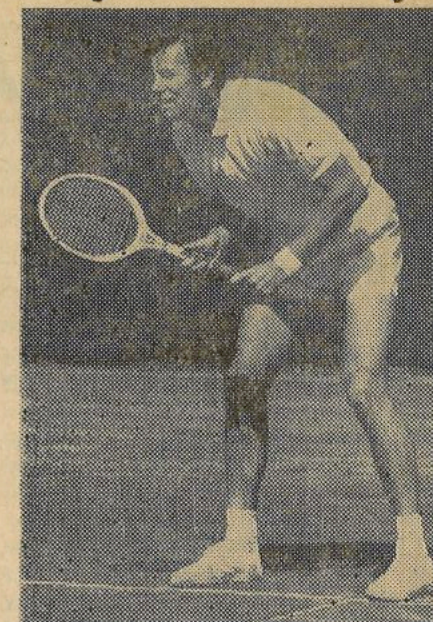
where Yugoslavia lost 2-3 to New Zealand, the YLTA suspended Pilic for 9 months.

Later Kramer intervened, as Pilic is a member of the ATP, and the ILTF reduced the sentence to one month — till the end of June. This meant Pilic could not play at Wimbledon.

The ATP demanded that an independent tribunal should look into the charges against Pilic and either justify or dismiss the suspension. But the ILTF would not agree as this would undercut their authority. Therefore, as is common knowledge now, 70 of the world's top players boycotted Wimbledon.

This is the third time the ATP has used the threat of a boycott in less than a year of its existence. This time it did not work. A few weeks earlier, in the pre-Wimbledon tournaments to Queen's Court, London, the ATP demanded that the prize money should average £40,000 a week. They backed down when they were assured that this demand would be met for next year's tournament. Unless a tournament puts up the agreed minimum amount in prize money the ATP does not give its stamp of approval and then no ATP member can participate in that tournament.

The world's most rapidly expanding professional sport has undergone a great transformation in the last 40 years. Facilities, rules, courts, scoring system, style, apparel are some of the changes. These changes have



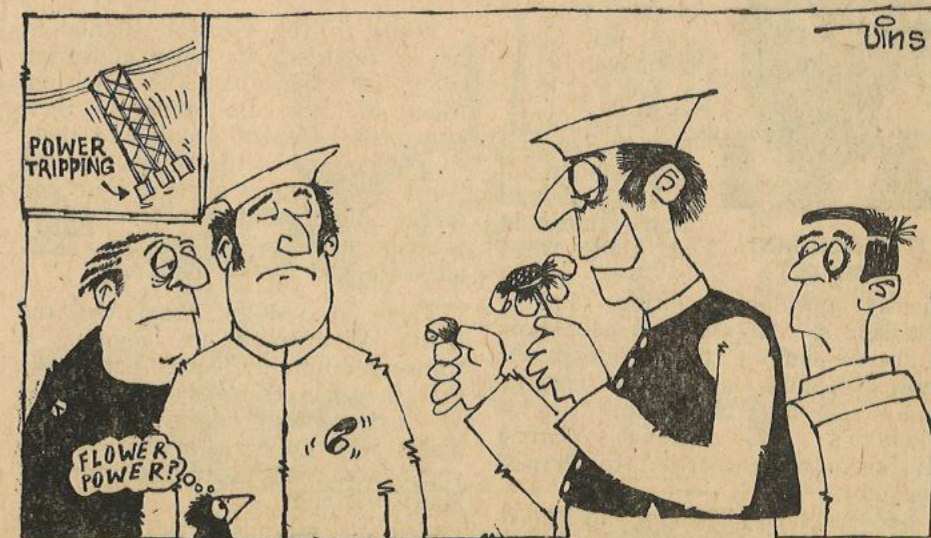
YUGOSLAVIA'S NIKKI PILIC: made no promise

not affected the game adversely. Tennis crowds still go to matches. I can still remember the thrill of watching John Newcombe at Wimbledon in 1967 and 1971, the two years that he won the title. The atmosphere in the Centre Court was electric. Though not as expressive as Indian crowds the basic spirit of the gathering was essentially the same.

Bunny Austin writes in his book "A Mixed Double",* "The vast attendance, the excitement of the crowd, the perfection of the conditions, the efficiency of the management, all combine to lift it (Wimbledon) above any other tournament or championship in the world." Therefore the

CONTINUED ON PAGE 18

* A MIXED DOUBLE by H. W. 'Bunny' Austin and Phyllis Konstam. Published by Chatto and Windus, London. Price £ 2. 10p.



"There is power. There is not. There is power..."

PERSIAN GULF:

US welcome— with arms

First it was Iran, with arms purchases of \$3000 million. Then came Saudi Arabia, with purchases of Phantom fighters. Now the latest Persian Gulf nation to join the arms race is Kuwait. Her purchases are expected to be in the region of \$1000 million.

The Kuwait decision to arm herself with modern equipment comes hot on the heels of an attack by Iraq earlier this year. After fighting in the border areas, Iraq even occupied a border post but later withdrew. According to Mr Rashmed Al-Rashed, under secretary of the foreign ministry, the arms were "like an insurance policy" rather than to be used against anybody. "Our purpose," he adds, "is not to add fuel to the fire but to put down the fire."

Why is the US supplying arms to these Persian Gulf nations? The three nations concerned have of course been friendly to the US and

have maintained close links. The answer may lie in the vast reservoirs of oil that lie in this region. Arab talk of closing the oil taps and using it as a political weapon so that industrialised nations will put pressure on Israel to come to a settlement is now being taken seriously. The Americans want to strengthen links with nations who are disposed favourably towards them.

But one other reason may be that the Americans want to warn Israel that the time has come to seek a settlement. The arms sales to Iran did not worry the Israelis — the Shah has been quite friendly towards them. But Saudi Arabia and Kuwait is another matter. These two nations are closely aligned with Arab nations who would annihilate Israel if given the chance to.

Already Israelis are beginning to query how dependable America is as an ally, with all these arms sales. With elections due in Israel in October, it is difficult to envisage a dramatic shift in policy. But it is clear that before the end of the year, some new initiatives on the Middle East crisis will be taken.

THAILAND:

Another extension for Thanom

THE Thailand Cabinet's decision to extend Field Marshal Thanom Kittikachorn's term as Prime Minister for another year has scotched rumours that this time General Prapas



KITTIKACHORN:
stays on

Charusathira will take over. Now the rumour-mongers are wondering whether he will ever take over.

Kittikachorn's extension as Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces came at a time when he was conveniently opening a bridge linking Thailand to Malaysia at Sugei Golok. Prapas knows that Thanom is more acceptable as a leader. Thanom and Prapas have close family ties, as Thanom's son, Colonel Narong Kittikachorn, is married to Prapas' daughter.

Between them, Thanom and Prapas hold the reins of power and seem to be firmly in the saddle.

VIETNAM:

Advice to Hanoi's boy soldiers

HANOI may sign peace agreements but the attempt to communise South Vietnam goes on. According to intelligence reports, North Vietnam's Army Chief of Staff, General Van Tien Dung made a secret visit to South Vietnam in early June. He is reported to have briefed his senior commanders about the strategy to follow in the future.

While in the Central Highlands, he is reported to have addressed troops of Hanoi's 320th Division. Many of them are youth in their late teens. General Dung told them to marry and settle down in the South — a major change from the earlier directive to observe "three postponements": falling in love, marriage and having children.

There are also indications that the North Vietnamese are planning a trans-migration of loyal people so that they can consolidate their hold on territory they occupy. This explains why the new agreement was vague about the political future of South Vietnam.

President Thieu wants areas occupied by the Provisional Revolution-

ary Government (PRG) to be considered temporary areas of purely military occupation. The Vietcong want the areas to be considered zones of military, political and administrative control. The new diplomatic offensive launched by the PRG seems to be an attempt to strengthen their hand.

In a recent directive to their organisation of Communist youth, Hanoi appealed for North Vietnam's international role to be developed. Hanoi sees the nation as "an impregnable outpost of the socialist camp in South-East Asia and a stable rear base for the revolutionary struggle of the entire country." In this plan, a communist South Vietnam is considered essential, so that a united Vietnam can emerge.

SRI LANKA:

The Russians are coming

"If God has granted oil to Sri Lanka, it will be struck." When such words come from the mouth of the Economic Counsellor of the Soviet Embassy in Colombo, V. Kalinin, the determination of the Soviet Union to gain a foothold in Sri Lanka can be clearly understood.

Mr Kalinin spoke these words when announcing that 40 Soviet experts will soon be arriving in Sri Lanka to drill for off shore oil in the northern region of the island. Facing a severe economic crisis, the Sri Lanka Government is hoping that oil deposits may help to save the nation from virtual bankruptcy.

But discovery of oil may create further problems. The minority Tamil political parties, dissatisfied with the one year-old constitution, have been making statements about secession. The Northern and Eastern provinces of Sri Lanka are not economically viable units, but the discovery of oil may increase the agitation unless the Government does all it can to establish a rapprochement with the Tamil leaders now.

The Russian Communist Party is a partner in Mrs Sirimavo Bandaranaike's United Front Government but is virtually ineffective due to rifts in the leadership. China has been the benefactor and the Russians have watched this with great unease. The offer to drill for oil has much deeper significance than a mere love to help the people of Sri Lanka obtain greater economic freedom.

The prohibition of atomic war

THE people of the world naturally rejoice that the two nuclear giants have forsworn the use of atomic weapons. The drama of President Nixon and General Secretary Brezhnev signing a no-nuclear war treaty last week symbolised for millions what has been hailed as the ending of the cold war.



BREZHNEV:
"historic"

The parties will act in such a manner "as to prevent the development of situations capable of causing a dangerous exacerbation of their relations, as to avoid military confrontations and as to exclude the outbreak of nuclear war between them and between either of the parties and other countries."

Mr Brezhnev said through a spokesman, "A big step forward has been made". He termed the agreement "historic".

No doubt it was a step forward in man's long quest for peace on earth. But the majestic sweep of the occasion and the rhetoric of the statements may inflate the reality of what was achieved in the signing of the treaty.

Since the 1963 Cuba missile crisis and since the Soviet Union achieved more or less nuclear and rocket parity with the United States the danger of atomic war has receded.

Why? It does not pay to start an atomic war if the enemy can retaliate with devastating power. And so rather than pour the resources of their respective nations into bigger weapons and rockets and more of them, both the Soviet Government and the American Government have sought to stabilise and limit the nuclear and rocket arms race. Hence the continuing Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT).

The signing of the no-nuclear war treaty, although excellent in itself, does not lessen the danger of war in

the world. In fact the Soviet Union indicated that the new pact to avert nuclear war does not rule out military shipments to belligerents in the Middle East, Indo-China and other parts of the world. The threat of war today is from the clash of conventional arms, whether in Europe, Indo-China, the Middle East or on the Chinese frontier and that the Washington treaty has not touched.

Mr Nixon and Mr Brezhnev have merely put into writing that there will not be a nuclear war between the United States and the Soviet Union or their allies — an event which has been extremely unlikely for the last 10 years.

To understand this point it is worth looking at the present situation between the two giants in the field of atomic weapons. The SALT discussions opened once the Americans realised that parity had been reached by the Russians or almost reached, and once the Russians had become anxious about the growing power of the Chinese in the east. The SALT agreements would not have been possible but for the Russian fear of China, and the need for stability on what the Russians term their "western" front. These agreements marked the beginning of triangular world politics between the Soviet Union, the United States and China.

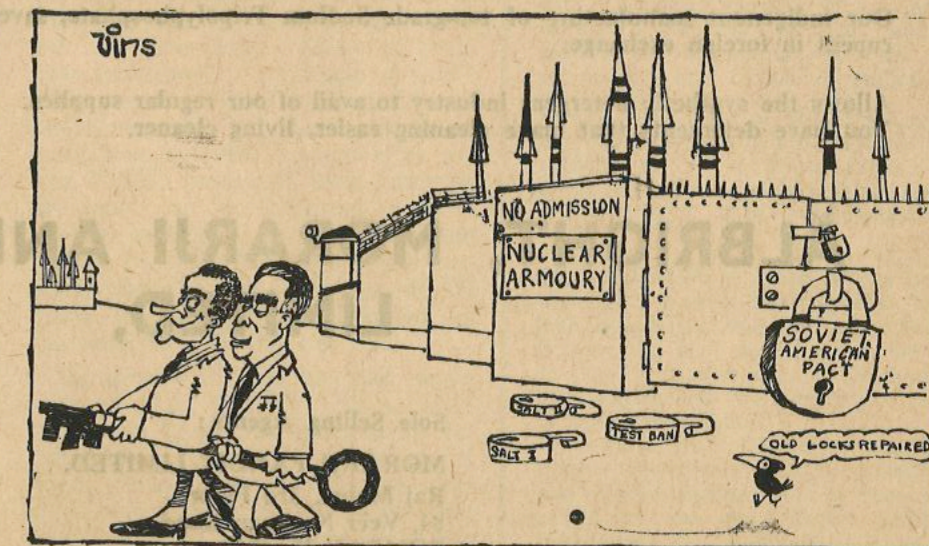
The key SALT agreements were

signed in Moscow last year by Mr Nixon and Mr Brezhnev. The first allowed each side only two anti-ballistic missile systems (ABM), one around the capital, the other around part of its missile force. The other was an interim agreement which froze the number of missiles, both land and sea, for the next five years. The understanding is that there will be a further agreement on offensive weapons and the Washington summit has laid down guidelines for such an agreement.

The most bizarre conclusion, apparently accepted by both sides, is that cities have to be left completely undefended against nuclear attack. Any attempt to defend them by ABMs for instance is considered to be a destabilising element in the balance of nuclear power. It would deprive the other side of the certainty of being able to strike back where it hurts and therefore would entice him, to gain surprise, to strike first. This would, therefore, increase the possibility of nuclear war.

The dominant principle of the SALT agreement is that neither side must achieve a situation in which it is able to wipe out the other in a single "first strike". Both sides must retain the capacity for hitting back in a "second strike" and so deter the "first strike".

The fact that the Russians and the Americans managed to achieve agreement on such a complex issue of national defence shows the pressures of the new world situation in which they found themselves. The no-nuclear war treaty is merely a reflection of this but has no shaping part in it.



"We are doing better than our predecessors. All it needed was a better, stronger, and bigger lock."

OIL AS A WEAPON

Even the conservative Arab producing states have felt obliged to say that the supply of their crude oil cannot be divorced from the Middle East conflict. The Kuwait National Assembly has decreed that there should be a halt to shipments to the West in the event of another Arab-Israeli war. Abu Dhabi's Oil Minister has said that the state will employ all its resources in the struggle against Israel. Most seriously, Saudi Arabia with its immense reserves has told Washington that it can only increase production to the levels required by future American demand if the US creates "the right political atmosphere".

The cumulative force of Arab talk about the oil "weapon" should not be underestimated and the threat about its use, though undefined as yet should be taken seriously. The intrusion of political considerations into the supply of the world's most vital commodity must be deplored. Surprisingly neither the US nor Israel — at the political level at least — appear to have appreciated fully its significance. But the effect is already discernible. While the Administration has indicated that it has no intention of being blackmailed, in the face of inevitable Israeli protest it has agreed to sell Phantom aircraft to Saudi Arabia and other sophisticated weapons to Kuwait

which could eventually find their way to the front in a Middle East war. Without doubt oil is already a factor in the Middle East imbroglio.

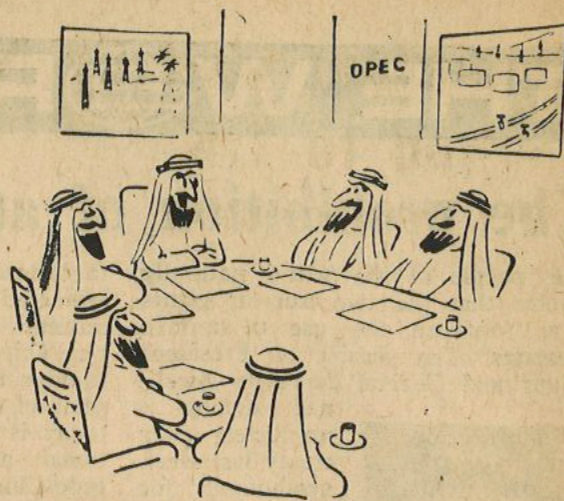
THE FINANCIAL TIMES, London

At the same time, there is emerging now in Israel a tendency to describe any call for Israeli compromise on settlement terms as an unacceptable exercise in oil blackmail. The United States is being told that its own interests will suffer if it takes steps touching Israel at a time when it is coming under pressure real or imagined on oil. This attitude is wrong. An Arab-Israeli settlement is no less desirable in its own right simply because some Arabs say it is necessary for reasons of American oil.

THE WASHINGTON POST

INDO-AUSTRALIAN RELATIONS

The view from Canberra is of an India which is now the dominant power in the sub-continent, which has remained a British-type parliamentary democracy against fearful odds, which retains the world's fourth largest army and whose



"Hate to admit it, but I don't think we've a better expression in Arabic than having 'em over a barrel."

Courtesy: Punch

very power, despite its weaknesses, makes it a country to be reckoned with increasingly in the western reaches of South-East Asia. Not the least development predisposing Australia to closer relations with India is that Delhi has by no means succumbed to the embrace of the bear despite its indebtedness to Russia during the Indo-Pakistan war. Moreover, Canberra and Delhi both agree that great power involvement in the Indian Ocean should be limited.

SYDNEY MORNING HERALD

Important visit by Nigeria's Gowon to UK

From a Special Correspondent

GENERAL GOWON'S state visit seems to have done something for Britain and it is significant for a number of reasons. It is a recognition by the UK of the importance of Nigeria, which, with its population of 60 million, its enormous oil wealth and its vast potential is now becoming the giant of Africa.

It is the first state visit ever made to London by any Commonwealth African leader. As Head of State he was received at Victoria Station by the Queen and the Duke of Edinburgh, driven in State to Buckingham Palace where he and his wife were guests for three days.

By a happy chance General Gowon's visit has taken place just after he had been unanimously elected Chairman of the Organisation of African Unity for this year. Though he has made many visits to other states in Africa, it is the first visit the General has made as Head of State outside the African continent — and he has chosen to make it to Britain in spite of pressure from some of his advisers that, if he came to Britain first, it would threaten Nigeria's non-aligned status.

Finally, although Britain has many reasons springing from trade and investment to pay special attention to Nigeria, this state visit and royal welcome are intended as a tribute by Britain to Nigeria's unique achievement of reconciliation after the nightmare of the civil war.

General Gowon has been through a great deal since the day when he was unexpectedly catapulted into power in July 1966, but he still looks refreshingly young and athletic; and he has maintained his simple, soldierly directness. He comes from the Angas people of the Plateau in Northern Nigeria — a minority tribe — and went to a mission school at Wusasa outside the walls of the Muslim city of Zaria.

In January 1966 a group of army majors staged the first coup in Nigeria and attempted to murder all their senior officers. Gowon, as Adjutant-General, would undoubtedly have been among those killed, but by a stroke of providence he had just returned from a course in Pakistan and was out of Lagos, and escaped. He became Chief of Staff under the new Head of State, General Ironsi.

When the army erupted again and General Ironsi was killed in the counter-coup of July 1966, it was to Yakubu Gowon, aged 32, that the Northern soldiers turned to and demanded that he, a Christian (they were mostly Muslims) should take over power.

He faced momentous difficulties restoring discipline in the army and order in the country after the killings of Ibos in the North, in the secession of the Eastern Region from the Federation and the tragic war that followed.

One of his heroes is Abraham Lincoln, and throughout the agony of the war he never lost Lincoln's vision. He was criticised by some for "going slow" in the military campaign, in order to protect civilians, but he held to his purpose. Both during and after the war, he spoke passionately of his desire to welcome Ibos back into the Federation. He would not allow the rebel soldiers, much less the civilians, to be referred to as the enemy. "They are fellow-countrymen, misled by a clique."

The facts are that the massacres universally expected by the Ibos when the war ended in January 1970 did not take place. Many of them have described it "a miracle of God". There were military trials and some imprisonments, but no shooting or executions of rebel leaders after the war. Nigeria today still faces immense problems, but no Nigerian is more popular among the Ibos than General Gowon himself. The pilot of his personal plane is said to be one of the pilots who fought and bombed on the rebel side during the war.

He is now 39. He has had seven onerous years of office. His achievement has been this remarkable reconciliation and the division of Nigeria into 12 states, with considerable local powers, so arranged that none of them could dominate the Federation.



GOWON: reconciler

CONTINUED ON PAGE 18

LUDHIANA — The staple fibre industry in the state, which produces Rs 60 million worth of the poor man's cloth a year, is facing a crisis arising from huge accumulations of stocks remaining unsold because of their high prices, which in turn are ascribed to the high prices of raw materials following their man-made shortage.

NEW DELHI — An all-time record quantity of 1,225,900 tonnes of food-grains were moved by the railways in May from the producing centres to the deficit areas and from ports to the hinterland.

DEHRA DUN — A survey by the Defence Ministry discloses an "alarming" fall in the applications for admissions to the National Defence Academy and the Indian Military Academy because of lack of incentives to the country's youth to take up a military career.

LUCKNOW — The UP Cane Development Department plans to license private entrepreneurs to set up eight mini sugar plants in the backward areas of the state.

SHILLONG — Over 70,000 people have been affected by the first floods of the season in the two upper Assam districts of Dibrugarh and Lakhimpur.

BARODA — The Textile and Allied Research Organisation, in collaboration with the University of Baroda, has achieved a "notable breakthrough" by developing an indigenous web-stripper for textile mill machinery, thereby greatly improving its efficiency.

BOMBAY — The city will have a filtered drinking water supply — one of the last of the major cities to do so — in about five years time when a modern treatment-cum-filtration plant having a capacity of 420 million gallons, the biggest in Asia, will be set up at a cost of Rs 300 million.

COCHIN — Work at the Cochin port has come to a complete standstill on account of an indefinite strike by about 2000 Dock Labour Board workers demanding 20 per cent bonus for 1972.

TRIVANDRUM — Many houses built under the Kerala Government's "one lakh houses" scheme are lying vacant because the poor people are reluctant to occupy them as over a 100 houses have collapsed in the monsoon because of poor construction.

— More than 1.2 million applications — including those from graduates and post-graduates — have been received by the state Public Service Commission for 14,000 posts of matriculate apprentice trainees advertised under the special employment programme of the Kerala Government.

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Perry, Cochet, Kramer, Borotra— Tennis heroes of all time



by H. W. 'Bunny' Austin, Member of Victorious British Davis Cup Team (1933-36)

The Wimbledon season is on. But almost every year the internal politics of the tennis world throws up controversies resulting in boycotts and angry statements. This year it is no different. The top seeded men players have threatened to boycott Wimbledon because Yugoslavia's Nikki Pilic has been banned from the match.

The real issue is however, the battle between the International Lawn Tennis Federation and the Association of Tennis Professionals, led by Jack Kramer, for control of international tennis. "The Guardian", commenting on the current boycott, writes, "the dispute has only incidentally to do with sport. It is largely about power and money. Professional players want more of both."

The following series of personality sketches are of four all-time greats of tennis, Fred Perry, Henri Cochet, Jack Kramer and Jean Borotra. They were all contemporaries of H. W. "Bunny" Austin, himself considered one of the greatest tennis players who never won Wimbledon. Through the sketches Mr Austin captures the spirit on the courts in his day, one that was sporting and even carefree compared to the almost machine-like precision and ruthlessness of the game today.

"Bunny" Austin was a member of the victorious British team which won the Davis Cup for four years running (1933-36). In 1932 he was the first Englishman in many years to reach the finals of Wimbledon where he was beaten by the American, Ellsworth Vines. The next year during the challenge round of the Davis Cup in Paris Austin beat Vines. Another memorable "first" by Austin was when he became the first Englishman to beat the unbeatable French player Jean Borotra on his own covered courts.

In 1938 Austin again reached the finals at Wimbledon but lost to Don Budge. At that time, however, he was ranked as the number one player in the world.

Fred Perry: Wimbledon champion from 1934-36

FRED PERRY was a born tennis player. It is doubtful if he had a tennis lesson in his life. He was not strong as a boy and played games for the sake of his health. This therapy worked. He grew into a young man of great physical strength, fitness and endurance, a fitness which was to be a great ally in his future tennis career.

His first success in the international arena came in table tennis. When I was first introduced to him in 1929, his very first remark was, "Hello, I'm the table tennis champion of London, Middlesex and the world." Nineteen twenty-nine was the first year I saw him play. He was wild; but he bore the indefinable stamp of a coming champion. His father had been a miner and rose to become a Member of Parliament. But money was scarce in the Perry household and Mr Perry gave his son, Fred, a year in which to make good.

This year was 1930. Fred took his

opportunity with both hands. He improved in skill with unprecedented rapidity. By the end of 1930 he had made his mark. In 1931 he was chosen to represent Great Britain in the Davis Cup and Britain won the Cup, and in September Fred went on to win the American Championship. In 1934 he won Wimbledon and held the title for the next two years, after which, in helping Britain win the Davis Cup four years running, he turned pro.

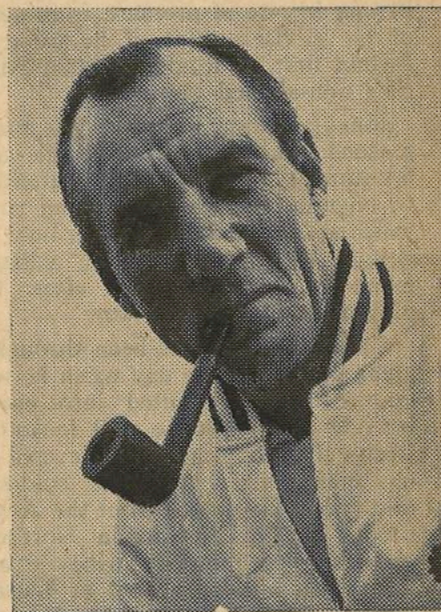
His game was unorthodox. His strokes were exactly similar to those he had used in table tennis — a flicked forearm and a cup backhand, both played with a backhand grip. He added to his native skill and physical strength and endurance remarkable reflexes and speed of foot. He was a great champion.

Fred Perry is an American citizen by adoption but has a home in England and has spent the winter months in Jamaica as Sports Director

Henri Cochet: won the Davis Cup for France six years running

AMONG the four great French players of the 1920s and early 'thirties, known as the four "Musketees", was a little genius called Henri Cochet. He stood only about five feet six inches. He had a serve which was no more than a means of putting the ball in play. Yet so great was the wizardry of the rest of his game that he was in 1931 the undisputed master of the tennis world.

The 'thirties were perhaps the greatest years of tennis, not because the general standard was high — it was far lower than it is today; not because the champions were finer players than they are today, but be-



FRED PERRY:
an unorthodox game

of the Runaway Bay Country Club. During the summer months in England he reports on tennis for the BBC Radio.

Fred has been less fortunate in his marriages than in his tennis career, but has at last found happiness with his fourth wife, Bobby, by whom he has a teenage daughter called Penny.

cause it was an era of outstanding personalities, players each one unique in his method of play and his approach to the game. One of these was Cochet.

I played against Cochet only twice. But neither occasion could have been more important. They were both in the challenge round of the Davis Cup — in 1931 when Britain was beaten by France and in 1933 when Britain were the victors. I had on both occasions a chance of becoming intimately acquainted with Cochet's genius.

The amazing thing about playing Cochet was that you always felt you ought to be winning easily. His service seemed innocuous, but in spite of the fact that I prided myself on my service returns, I never seemed able to treat it in as devastating a way as it seemed to deserve. And if I felt that I had, and advanced to the net behind my stroke, Cochet would pass me with a seemingly casual drive or half volley.

One of the facets of Cochet's genius was his ability to make miraculous shots at the crisis point of a match. In 1927 he saved seven match points in his final against his fellow "Musketee", Jean Borotra, and went on to win. Earlier in the championship he had been two sets to one down against the great Tilden, and 1-5 in the third set, and then won 16 points in a row to level the score at five-all and eventually to win the match in the fifth set.

But his genius lay in more than this ability to produce the miraculous shot at the crucial moment. The foundation of his game was soundness rather than brilliance. Cochet seldom presented his opponent with a point. All that you gained against him you had to earn yourself. For the most part Cochet stayed on the base line making shots with effortless ease, running his opponent from side to side, and woe betide anyone who advanced to the net except behind the finest stroke — Cochet would pass him in a flash. And woe betide the opponent who, thinking he saw Cochet, himself advance apparently casually to the net, imagined he could pass him with ease. Here another facet of Cochet's genius came into play — elusiveness.



JACK KRAMER:
popularised the Big Game

When he appeared to be advancing to the net he was still often on the base line, and when one felt certain he was on the base line one would find he was at the net. Often he seemed to be out of position in mid-court. But here again woe betide the opponent who thought the point was his. Cochet could half volley a winner with ease, and woe betide too, the player who thought he would take advantage of Cochet's lack of inches and assay a lob. The little man would leap and produce one of the most devastating smashes in the game.

Cochet came from humble origins. He started his career as a ball boy in the town of Lyon, France. But one day he took up a racquet and his wizardry was immediately apparent. Later in his career he told an Austrian player called Artens that he could beat him with any racquet Artens would like to produce. Artens found him an old racquet strung partly with gut and partly with string. Cochet beat him with it.

With the other three musketees, Borotra, Lacoste and Brugnon, Cochet helped to lift France to the lawn tennis heights. Together they not only won Wimbledon twice each in six successive years, but also won the Davis Cup for France six years in succession. They were all great personalities, each unique in his way, and their likes will never be seen again.

Jack Kramer: greatly influenced professional tennis

JACK KRAMER, one of the all-time greats of the tennis world, has had an effect upon the game far surpassing his skill as a player. He has in many ways been an innovator. It may be said that he popularised the Big Game — forceful serve followed by a net attack. Others had played this way before; it had been the practice of many Americans before Kramer. But none had played it so well or with such devastating success. Today it is the style of game universally adopted by every player of class.

Jack's influence is mainly felt in the realm of professional tennis. There had been professionals before him: Bill Tilden, Ellsworth Vines, Fred Perry, Don Budge, who left the ranks of the amateurs to make their fortune as professionals. But when Kramer in 1948, after winning Wimbledon in 1947, turned pro, he took charge of the professionals and began to skim off the cream of the amateurs and develop what became known as Kramer's Circus. Year after year the best amateurs joined Kramer for substantial contracts, and the professionals for the first time surpassed the amateur in skill. It was a revolution in the game and the beginning of the total professionalism we see in tennis today.

Kramer set the pattern for other professional promoters. Eventually Lamarr Hunt, Texas millionaire, came upon the scene. He bought up players right and left until he had 30 in his stable. He paid his contract players well, and in order to re-coup his money he was forced to demand substantial entrance fees from any tournament in which his players appeared. At last he came into collision with the old established authority of the game, the International Lawn Tennis Federation. The ILTF banned his players from all tournaments under their jurisdiction, including Wimbledon. Jack Kramer, previously the main force in the promotion of contract tennis, feeling the game was over-balancing on the side of the promoters, now threw his weight on the side of the ILTF. Through sanity prevailing on both camps, an agreement was reached. Jack Kramer, former apostle of contract professionalism, today stands as the supporter of unattached professionalism, the nearest approach to the old-time amateur

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Tennis heroes of all time—continued

who has completely faded from the ranks of championship players.

Jack Kramer is a married man with five boys and a wife, Gloria, who is as great a personality in her own right as Jack himself. Besides his activity in the promotion of the financial well-being of championship tennis players across the world, he is the owner in California of two sport clubs, a tennis club and a golf club with two courses.

Among his many talents is not least a gift for lucid and intelligent tennis commentary, providing for the television viewers interesting insights into the game and its players.

Jack, whose father worked on the railways, has risen from humble beginnings both to fame and fortune. But today he still maintains a youthful appearance and boyish enthusiasm for the game, for its well-being and for involvement in its intricate politics.

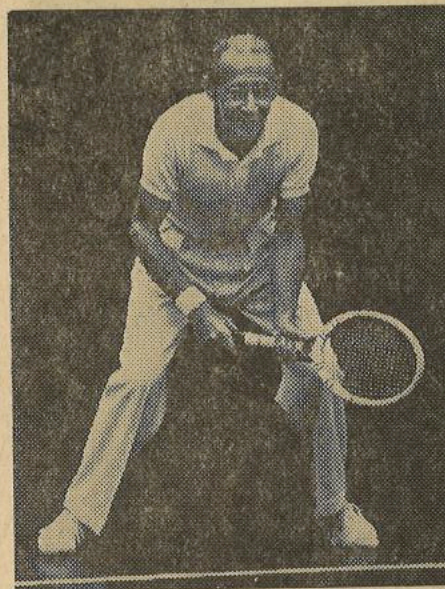
Jean Borotra : 1972 was his 50th year at Wimbledon ?

JEAN BOROTRA, one of the four French "Musketeers" and the most electric of them all, was born in the Basque country on the borders of France and Spain but was first introduced to lawn tennis in England. Staying with friends to learn the language, he found a lawn tennis court in the garden of their home and here he started to learn the game.

It was obvious that there were no text books on tennis in the house because his game was unorthodox and sprang entirely from his own genius.

For reasons unknown, he based his whole game on the volley attack, his ground strokes being a mere excuse to get the ball into play. But once at the net, his volley was unbeatable. Never before or since has a young man been seen in the tennis world who moved with greater speed of foot. He appeared to be everywhere at once. It did not seem to his opponent that there was one Borotra. There seemed to be at least seven, and wherever you hit the ball one of these seven would be there to punch home a winning volley. And however closely he crowded the net, it was almost impossible to lob him. He was back in a flash, killing your lob from any part of the court.

I first saw Jean Borotra play in Paris in 1923. The four "Musketeers" were playing a double. I cannot re-



JEAN BOROTRA.
no one with greater speed

member their combination — whether it was Borotra and Lacoste against Cochet and Brugnon or Cochet and Lacoste against Borotra and Brugnon. It does not matter. I remember being awestruck by their skill. It was the first great lawn tennis that I had seen. I remember its speed, the skill of their returns of service, their devastating smashes. But above all I remember the speed of Borotra, his impossible "gets". For the first time I had seen the man who was to become world famous as "The Bounding Basque".

He brought to the Centre Court at Wimbledon a French joie de vivre and charm that had not been seen before and may never be seen again. With his lithe body perfectly trained, with his beret cocked saucily on his head he presented a unique figure. He was, moreover, a born showman. He knew how to sway the crowds and win them to his wholehearted support. He knew the power of his smile, the intoxicating quality of his charm, the laughter-creating power of his saucy beret and his incomparable bound. Never a match would go by without Borotra over-topping the side barriers of the Centre Court, ending up on some lady's lap and then with Gallic courtesy, kissing her hand before returning to play

amid the laughter, joy and applause of the whole Centre Court.

It must be admitted that Borotra's antics did not make it easy for his opponents. You had to know and understand his tricks and hold fast to your concentration. But he brought to the game a spirit of buoyancy and joy which enriched the game and added fresh lustre to the already bright glitter of Wimbledon. With Borotra on court the sun broke through the grey clouds and all who watched him play were enchanted. He won Wimbledon twice in 1924 and 1926. Another year he was beaten by the imperturbable Cochet after holding four points in the final set.

As he grew more mature he developed his ground strokes — it was impossible to rely forever on sheer speed of foot and dazzling ability at the net, and eventually he learned to sustain a rally from the back of the court. In this way he maintained his prominence for many years and was still holding his own with the best well into the 1930s.

His favourite surface was wood and for many years he remained unbeatable on his home court in Paris, and many times he won the coveted Covered Court Championship at Queen's Club in London.

Today Borotra is still playing at Wimbledon — 1972 was the 50th anniversary of the year he first played there in 1922. He has kept in shape through strict physical discipline and his figure is as trim and lithe as ever. His charm still remains. Crowds still flock to see him play on the outside courts, but alas, he is no longer "The Bounding Basque". Stiff in his joints, he is but a shadow of the gay d'Artagnan of the courts of 50 years ago. Off the courts he is the same as ever, gallantly kissing the hands of all the ladies he meets, always eager, always in a hurry, delighted to see you but alas having to bustle on to some important appointment.

A highly successful businessman, Borotra over the last 50 years has combined work and play in a manner unknown to the tennis world of today. He was not only a great player, but one of the last of the real amateurs of the game.

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A farm that thinks for the world

by R. L. Pattison

The Food and Agricultural Organisation has announced that the shortage of grain this year will reach famine proportions and every grain that can be grown will be needed. The drought in the Southern hemisphere has cut back production in South America, Africa and Australia and it has also nullified the effects of the "Green revolution" in India. The late snows in the northern hemisphere of the last two winters have allowed the winter wheat, barley and rye to be frozen in the ground and estimates are that some 23 million acres will be unproductive in Russia this season. The Government of the United States has released 15 million acres more for wheat this season and the Government of Australia has accepted the recommendation of the Wheat Growers' Federation to considerably increase the national wheat quota with additional incentives to encourage as much wheat as possible to be grown, to alleviate the world situation.

This week HIMMAT presents the story of the Richardsons, a farming family in Western Australia, who are doing their bit in easing the growing shortage of grain in the world.

IN February 1910, Aubrey Richardson set off from Perth, Western Australia, with his newly purchased horse and cart, a few tools and a tent. He was to take possession of an area of land to the north-east of what is now the town of Miling, 136 miles north of Perth. The journey took five days.

When he arrived, he pitched his tent and immediately started looking for possible water supplies. Then he began clearing some land for his first crop. He was the fourth resident in the area and later gave the town of Miling its name. From the bush he created the 6000 acre wheat and sheep farm of "Mindalla". Aubrey, now 84, lives in Perth and the farm has been run by his son Spencer and his grandsons Frank and Howard.

There have been tough years and the last few some of the toughest. With poor wool prices and drought some farmers in new land area have walked off the land. Many sons and daughters of farmers and their employees have left the land to find employment elsewhere. There have been times when the Richardsons have felt like leaving farming themselves. But the steady and strengthening belief that their job is to farm and produce the food that people need, has kept them going. They were amongst the first to use new wheat varieties and techniques in the area.

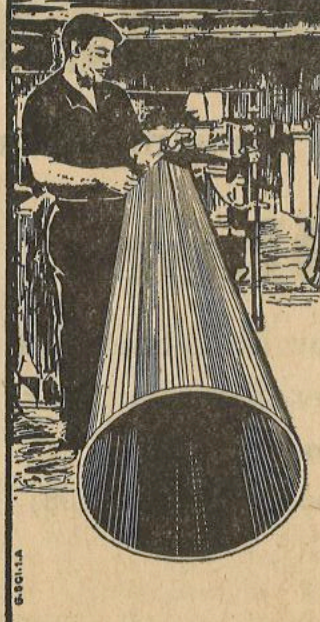
At the family breakfast table daily decisions are made as together they try to find and follow God's plan for their farm. In 1966-67 Frank spent 15 months in India setting up the farm at Asia Plateau, Panchgani, and his sister Margaret returned a year ago after spending two years in India. Therefore it is not surprising that the Richardsons look at their own farming in terms of the needs of Asia.

By coincidence, 63 years to the

very day that Aubrey arrived at "Mindalla", Spencer and his family moved out. Talking with him as he prepared for the clearance sale, I asked why they were moving.

"In order to cover increasing annual costs we have had to develop and expand," Spencer replied. "Three years ago the choice facing us was more cereal land close by, or land 70 miles to the west — which has a much higher rainfall and hence a much higher potential for carrying stock and growing alternative crops to wheat. Alternative crops were unproved and we have a lot of experience of wheat growing, but we chose the former as for some years we have realised there is a chronic shortage of protein in the world which is likely to continue for some time. This new land to the west had shown promise for the production of high protein grains like sweet lupin, rape seed and safflower. A lack of protein means that children in particular cannot grow into the mentally and physically healthy men and women that they should be. Given good planning, distribution and adequate storage for lean years, the farmers of the world should be able to produce enough carbohydrate from cereal grains, but the protein is just as essential.

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THIS INDIA

DOSA, DHOKLA AND PURE GHEE

In the Indian version of how to win friends and influence people a chapter should be devoted to how to satisfy regional hungers. Give a Bengali freshwater fish and he will be your friend for life. Sambar and rasam will add the necessary spice to life for a South Indian "Karam ka saag" will keep the Kashmiri wretched in smiles. The combination of pure ghee and a Punjabi will produce a green revolution.

After the 1965 war, two soldiers in hospital were given Rs 10 per month for their personal needs. One Sikh asked the social workers to get him a tin of pure ghee with it. The lady enquired how he would manage for his soap and hair oil if he spent his pocket money in one go. "But Bibiji," replied the wise Sikh, "If I don't get pure ghee how am I going to get well again?"

When I was in Kerala seven years ago, I stayed in various college hostels. It was the time of the Bihar famine and rice shortage in the country. On certain days of the week the students were given wheat preparations. Those breakfasts were invariably boycotted by the majority of

students. "We're having a famine in Kerala," a student's comment summed up the prevalent sentiment.

In recent days I have been living in a South Indian home. The family have two children aged nine and seven. They insist on eating chapatis every night. "If we want to be really strong we must eat chapatis," they tell their mother. The mother does not know what to say. Her mother and grandmother had taught her that a meal is not complete without rice foods. But because of the children the parents are forced to consume wheat. Winds of change are blowing. Eating habits are altering.

Dosa and idli are becoming the hot favourites in the North (even though places like the Madras cafe in Delhi are run by Sikhs). In the Maharashtra state bus depot restaurants the rustic peasants tuck into a masala dosa. It is competing with chat in the North and bhel-puri in the West. Special shops in Delhi selling dhokla and other Gujarati dishes mint money. The biryani of North India is sold, bought and consumed with gusto at Arkonam station near Madras.

To experiment with and appreciate other people's food is a welcome development.

Keerja Chowdhury

FARMING FOR THE WORLD from page 15

"The new property, much of which was uncleared and not very fertile, and the new high protein crops, have meant a tremendous amount of work for all our family. Indications are that these new crops will come up to their promise and next season we propose seeding 2000 acres with sweet lupin. However many difficulties and uncertainties remain despite the work done by various government departments in breeding and testing new crops and varieties.

"Sweet lupins were only introduced very recently in Western Australia. At present these show most promise. As well as producing high protein grain the stubble and plants which remain after harvesting provide grazing for stock which is many times better than the remains of cereal crops.

"We in Australia live closest to the part of the world where protein deficiency is worst and I feel that our nation and our Government need to think in human terms as well as economic, and set out to help our Asian neighbours, particularly with such a vital need as protein deficiency."

FRONTIERS OF SCIENCE

First Skylab crew comes home

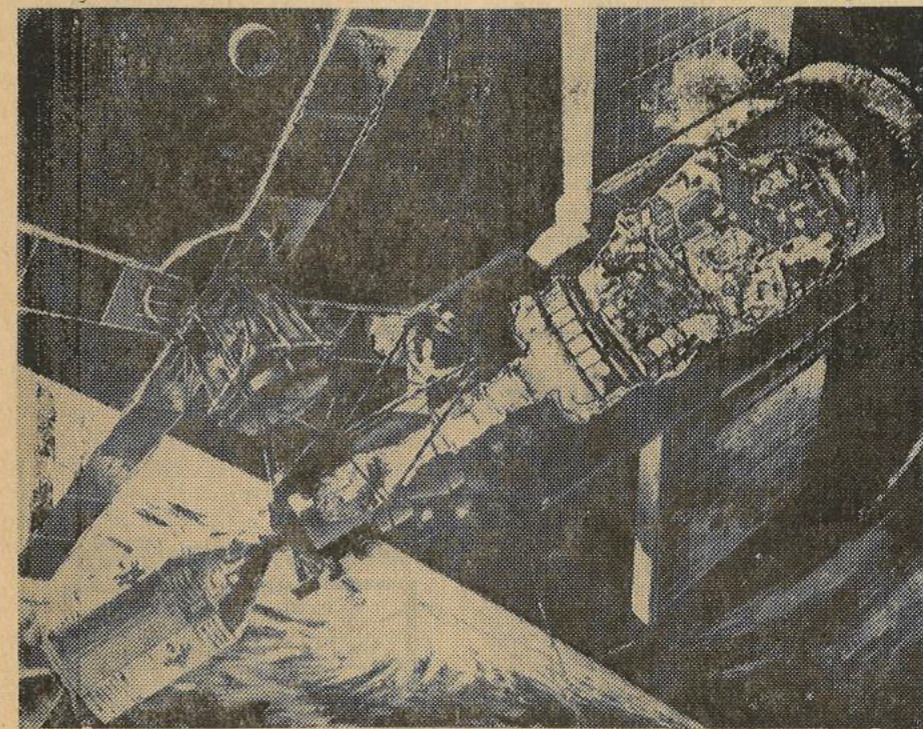
SKYLAB's first crew of three astronauts, Charles Conrad, Paul Witz and Dr Joseph Kerwin, had a successful homecoming when they splashed down in the Pacific on June 22. The all-navy crew had circled the Earth 395 times during their 28 days in space — man's longest space flight to date.

Skylab, the first US orbital space station, continues to circle the Earth, awaiting its next team which will

served, to a lesser degree, on the other two men. The tests were, therefore, abruptly terminated by the mission's flight surgeon, Dr Royce Hawkins.

These effects are caused by prolonged weightlessness in space and the body's efforts to re-adapt itself to Earth's gravity, which throw man's physiological systems, and especially his circulatory system, out of gear. To study such effects is in fact one of the major purposes of the Skylab project.

It will be recalled that all three Soviet cosmonauts, after their similar 24 day "Soyuz 11" mission, were inexplicably found dead on their return to Earth on June 30, 1971. They were in radio contact before their spacecraft re-entered the Earth's atmosphere. The inquiry commission



CUTAWAY DRAWING OF SKYLAB IN ORBIT: interior space comparable to a medium-sized house

take off sometime next month and spend 56 days in space.

All the three astronauts were dizzy on their return to Earth and had considerable trouble in adapting to its gravity. Dr Kerwin, a physician, was described to be feeling sicker than any previous US astronaut. He was unable to walk without help. His blood pressure and heartbeats fell dangerously during the physical exertion tests which are normally carried out on the astronauts' return to Earth to see whether they can withstand physical stress after as well as before the flight. He also suffered from nausea and vomiting. Similar effects were ob-

came to the conclusion that the deaths were the result of a drop of pressure inside the cabin because of the loss of the ship's sealing mechanism.

President Nixon and the visiting Soviet leader, Mr Brezhnev, jointly greeted the American astronauts in San Clemente, California, the next day.

Joint space flights by the US astronauts and the Soviet cosmonauts — as they are known in Russia — are scheduled sometime around 1975. This is a far cry from the time when the flamboyant Mr Khrushchev tossed in the air a replica of an object dropped on the Moon by the

On the library table of the Australian Parliament

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Russians — the first man-made object to land there — during his meeting with President Eisenhower, as a symbol of the then Soviet supremacy in space!

The intense space rivalry, however, persists; and both the superpowers still maintain a tight-lipped silence when questioned about the military significance of their respective space efforts.

It will take months before scientists analyse the data, transmitted as well as personally brought back by the astronauts, and make known to the world the results of man's latest step across the frontier of space.

Sudhir Chandra

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Gowon himself, whatever may be said of some of those around him, has never stopped being a modest man, who reads his Bible every day. He has frequently declared that he has no political ambitions. He has announced that Nigeria will return to civilian rule in 1976, and he repeated the other day his own desire simply "to return to barracks". What will happen, nobody knows. What is certain is that Gowon has gained a reputation on the international stage as a conciliator, and he may be needed.

On all sides he is reported to have made a good chairman at the recent meeting of the OAU and with his able Foreign Minister, Dr Arikpo, played an important part in bringing something of a reconciliation between Somalia and Ethiopia. He keeps his soldier's language. Bored diplomats and weary Heads of State would wake up when he would declare briskly, amid laughter, "We meet again at 1700 hours."

What his state visit to London has achieved is hard to define, but it is something deeper than an improvement in relations between Nigeria and Britain. He lunched with Mr Heath and, according to "The Times",

had friendly talks lasting several hours, which included such sensitive issues as Rhodesia and South Africa. It seems that he drew the best out of Mr Heath; a certain bond was formed between them.

He revisited his old stamping ground, Sandhurst, and had a warm welcome at the Staff College, Camberley. He spoke at a Guildhall banquet on the part played by foreign investment in his country's reconstruction, which "thanks to God" was going well. Something of his belief in what Britain and the Commonwealth could do for the world communicated itself to those City of London businessmen in such a way that they rose to their feet in a standing ovation — a rare happening.

Perhaps this is the moment when Nigeria could help Britain. If British pride does not prevent it, could its leaders play a part in bringing a settlement in Rhodesia, in bringing a solution to Northern Ireland? Some momentous issues will be discussed at the conference in Ottawa of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers and Heads of State. General Gowon plans to attend — and perhaps he will bring in a much-needed element.

disappointment is greater that for this great tournament the best players are unable to participate.

It is rather a paradox but the dispute this year has been over an East European and because of it another East European, Illie Nastase of Rumania, the number one seed now, is a likely contender for the title.

There are many complexities to tennis politics. As in all sport when big money and the desire for control enter the arena part of the spirit of the game goes. However because of pros we do see some very high quality tennis and teaching pros are passing their skill on to many younger people. The ill feelings caused by the current dispute between the ATP and the ILTF seem far removed from the spirit of the game.

Judging from reports of the first match at Wimbledon and the standing ovation that Nastase got, the crowds are still as enthusiastic as ever in spite of their initial disappointment. If one set of stars leaves the scene the world of Wimbledon will not be thrown into darkness. In fact it will help us to be aware of other stars who can also shine!

Viewpoint

No, most certainly

Rs 25 to R. Srinivasan, Sion (West), Bombay 22

IN our family, three love marriages have taken place, while the rest have been "arranged". Speaking, therefore, from personal experience, I am of the firm opinion that arranged marriages are much better than love marriages.

"Love at first sight" is quite common and so are the unpleasant consequences. Love comes at an impressionable age when nothing else seems to matter, when impulsive youth shuts its eyes to the harsh realities of life. Surface attractions seem to matter much more and it is seldom realised "beauty is but skin deep". Deceptive arguments win the day and the "lovers" are not receptive to appeals to rhyme and reason. Very often, bitterness results, more so, when the honeymoon wanes. Has it not been said that when a young man opens the door of his car for his wife, either the car is new or the wife is!

One can never be totally against love marriages as such, for there have been quite a few notable examples — the Windsors, to name one — where love has triumphed over everything else.

However, arranged marriages are more successful for the simple reason that all relevant factors are taken into consideration before an alliance is fixed. By and large, stress is laid on overall interests and no single factor is allowed predominance.

"This, my daughter Sita, whom I give to thee in holy wedlock shall follow you through thick and thin, lend a helping hand in time of stress and strain and shall share in your joys and sorrows," said Rajarishi Janaka to Sri Rama.

This is the essence of a successful marriage — that the lawfully wedded couple shall remain united in body, mind and spirit till "death do us part".

Love shall transcend everything else, but let us search our hearts and ask ourselves the question: Is there such love today? Is it not better to learn and love rather than love and learn?

Love marriages are better than arranged marriages

This week's Viewpoint subject drew a substantial number of entries. Sixty-nine per cent were for love marriages while thirty-one per cent considered that arranged marriages were better. A number of entries were well written. We present below extracts from three of them.

My own marriage has been an arranged one and there are few more husbands than I am.

Yes-no third party needed

Rs 15 to Kurien Mannookuzby, Manipur

ONE can always bring in any number of arguments to support love marriages or arranged marriages depending on which proposition one supports. And there are an equal number of arguments available on both sides.

A love marriage has a distinct advantage over the other of not having a third party enter into the picture as far as the decision to get married is concerned. Moreover during the period, the couple are in love with each other they get a fair chance to get to know each other and can decide whether they are made for each other. To do this, one has to be sure of what one wants out of life and what one expects one's life partner to be. In some cultural contexts love marriages are better than arranged ones.

But there are some who have always allowed themselves to be led by the hand in everything. They have never found out for themselves what is good for them. They have never enjoyed that anxiety one feels when one choses something. That has been avoided by having someone else do the choosing. They would prefer an arranged marriage to a hunt for a partner.

With such types often the partners come to know each other only after they are married. In many cases it is possible that no great love develops between the two. There are thousands of marriages that go on with neither love nor hatred between the partners. The wife and husband go on tolerating each other, because someone has put them together and to go apart would not be socially desirable.

Each kind of marriage has its advantage and its disadvantage. But in a love marriage the wife and husband can try to keep alive that love which made them both decide to come together.

EXTRACTS FROM OTHER ENTRIES:

Etemaduddin Siddiqui, Hyderabad 1
RESTLESS days. Sleepless nights. Aching hearts. Overwhelming passion. A common destiny. Love unites them! Marriage binds them

A few days of lustful merry-making. Then? Bickerings, hot discussions, maladjustment. Ideals crumble. Images shatter. Promises pass into oblivion.

An abrupt fall from the heights of emotional insanity into the depths of crude reality. A painful realisation that their marriage was a "mirage".

Outcome? A humiliating separation. Such is the story of a "love marriage". It starts with poetry, plods like prose and ends in elegy.

In the arranged marriage, you have nothing to lament over. No expectation. No disappointment. No triumph. No humiliation. No sighs. No sorrows. No high sounding ideals. No image of a dazzling future.

K. R. Daver, Bombay 1

AN amateur boxer is stepping down from the ring in what used to be the Petit Gymnasium behind St Xavier's College in Bombay. He is bleeding from the nose. A young girl from amongst the spectators impulsively darts towards him, wipes his nose gently with her scarf and vanishes in the crowd. A total stranger to him, they ultimately marry. And then? We shall see.

... Life is an adventure; love is a greater adventure. But arranged marriages are tailor-made, with all the ingredients of cold, mercenary calculation.

So, go ahead, fall in love and ... marry. But what happened to the boxer and the impulsive girl?

They are now grand-parents. They will shortly celebrate their Pearl Wedding — myself and my wife!

Your views are worth something:

Send them to:
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HIMMAT Weekly,
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Closing date July 13

** The age of ideology is not over

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Caption

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Send your entries to Mosquito Moments, c/o HIMMAT Weekly, 501, Arun Chambers, Tardeo Road, Bombay 34.

Name:

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This was a Life

SIR FAZL-I-HUSAIN
1877-1936

HE was a quiet but far-sighted educationist and social reformer who took the unusual course of serving his country by working under its colonial rulers.

Graduating from the University of Punjab, and later Cambridge, Fazl-i-Husain was called to the Bar and subsequently set up a good practice in his home province of Punjab.

Fazl-i-Husain firmly believed that he could serve his nation better by working within the Government than without. He accepted office as Education Minister in the Punjab Assembly and later also served as its Revenue Member. During the last five years of his life he was Education Member in the Government of India.

His acceptance of Government office estranged him from his colleagues, and he had to face a bitterly hostile legislative council throughout.

It was his understanding nature and political sagacity that enabled him to tide over a difficult period of transition in the history of British India and lay down the foundation of the future agricultural and educational policies of the nation.

The then bane of education in the Punjab was its communal bias. It speaks much for the moral courage of Fazl-i-Husain that he strove to encourage members of his own Muslim community to attend secular government schools.

He firmly maintained the efficacy of purely vernacular schools and opposed the British plan of merging them with the city-oriented Anglo-vernacular ones. The number of such schools were rapidly increased, farms and gardens were attached to them, teachers in agriculture were trained and the whole system was brought into harmony with rural requirements.

He was quick to realise that the strength of India lay in her countryside. He insisted that the rural population be aided and encouraged to free themselves from the limitations of their own ignorance and past neglect by the authorities.

This distinguished son of India persevered until his death in meticulously planning for the future of his nation, and especially of the province which he served so well.

S. C.

ASIANS IN UK SCHOOLS

I am a head of department in a very large English school. I also visit other schools in the course of my duties. We have had over the years children from other countries and more recently many Ugandan Asians.

The most striking facts are these: they are courteous and polite in the most natural way. They are well dressed, clean and smart and have a quiet dignity all their own. They are intelligent and have the power of concentration on the subject in hand, and this means that in spite of language difficulties they learn quickly.

Watching them on the playground and in the dining room, I have noticed how easily they mix with others. They have many features in common with all boys and girls and are no angels, but I have come to the conclusion that these children from other lands have much to offer and can raise the standard of education and behaviour in our schools.

LESTER BETTS, Longfield High School, Kent, England

Letters

PARADOX OF INFLATION

THE American economy is now passing through a peculiar phase. Inflation, unemployment and stagnation are going hand in hand.

In practice, inflation generates more production, which in turn generates more employment, more income, more saving, more investment and again more production.

Can any reader satisfactorily explain this paradox through this column?

SUBRATO SEN GUPTA, Tezpur 1

QUERIES ON VINS

WOULD pleasure-giving cartoonist Vins care to explain why in "Chalta Hai" (HIMMAT June 22) the journalist listening to the Minister has a necktie on his bushshirt?

Perhaps he could also throw light on the shiny bald head of the American child listening to bedtime stories in the cartoon on page 9 of the same issue. Is this the latest American hairstyle, or rather no-hair style?

P. SRINIVASAN, Madras

Vins has noted your comment and since then has stopped wearing a tie with a bushshirt himself.

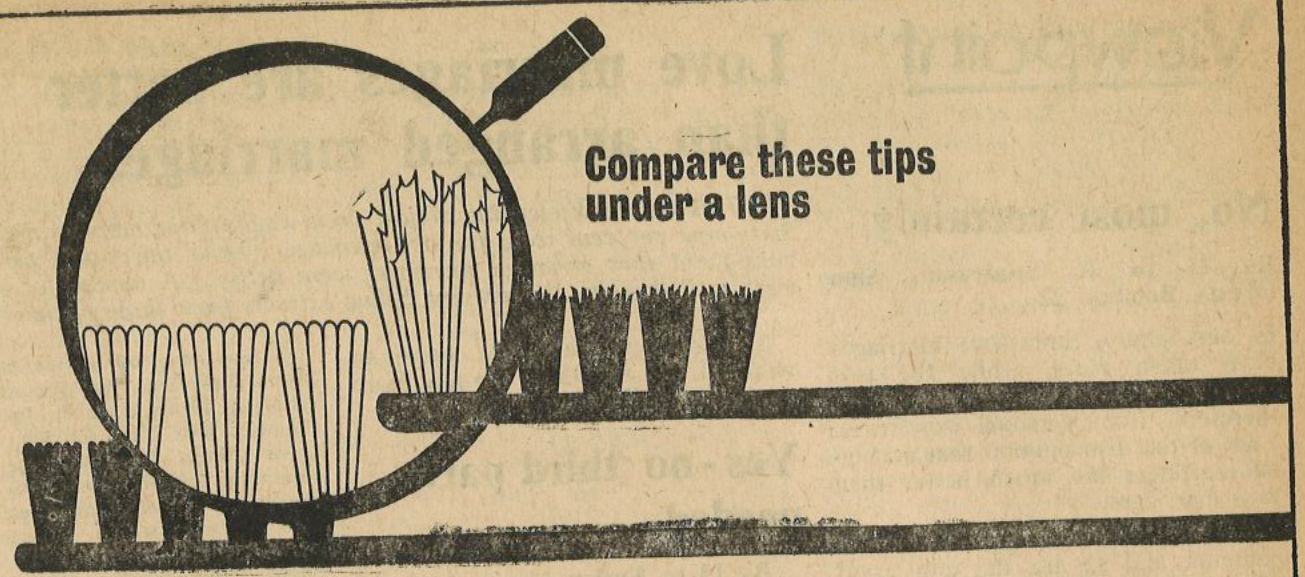
As regarding the American child, he says it is an exceptional one — in fact an egghead!

— ED

TO OUR READERS

HIMMAT welcomes your opinions. Letters to the Editor, short and well-written, with your name and address, will be considered for publication.

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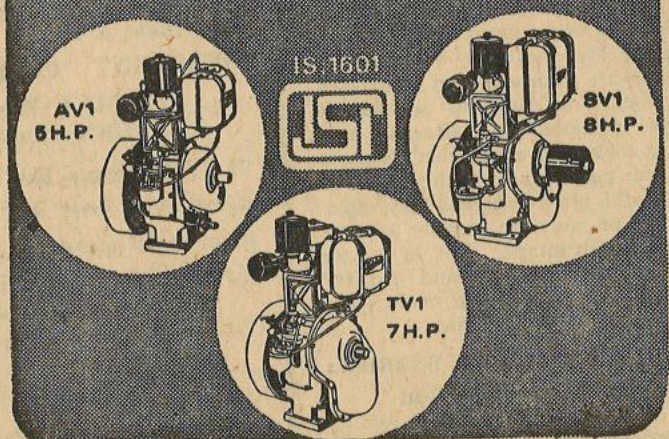
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HIMMAT, June 29, 1973

HIMMAT, June 29, 1973



Thinking of Lincoln

by Rajmohan Gandhi

For anyone to be tested against Abraham Lincoln is unfair. Ordinary mortals cannot hope to succeed in an examination of this kind.

Yet when great declarations are made by men presiding over the two mightiest accumulations of wealth known to man, it is natural to think of Lincoln.

The Nixon-Brezhnev accords form a major historical event. For the two of them to sign an agreement to prevent nuclear war and the use of force anywhere in the world is plainly a triumph of diplomacy and sanity. When one remembers the fear and suspicion that made Washington and Moscow enemies, this triumph is, to say the least, remarkable.

But did humanity this last week inhale the air of greatness? Were we uplifted by a heroic performance of the human spirit? The answer has to be in the negative. Mr Brezhnev and Mr Nixon have achieved much, but they have not stirred us. When wealthy contractors and experienced architects build a huge modern hotel we are impressed; but it takes a St Peter's or a St Paul's or a Taj Mahal to move us to our depths.

We must not, of course, expect a thing of genuine nobility to rise every decade, yet one hankers after true worth as distinct from mere size or splash. One hears the words, words of length, volume and weight, but seeks nonetheless the music that could satisfy.

Lincoln, authentic American, had both. His Gettysburg and second inaugural address are a treasure into which all of us can dip our hands.

When on November 19, 1863 soldiers killed in the war for America's unity were to be honoured at Gettysburg, the "orator of the day" was Edward Everest. He had been Senator, Governor of Massachusetts and Secretary of State. In the art of speaking powerfully and flowerfully he was an

acknowledged master. This is how he began, with over 20,000 in front of him and President Lincoln, Secretary of State Seward and various governors and generals on the platform:

"Overlooking these broad fields now reposing from the labours of the waning year, the mighty Alleghenies dimly towering before us, the graves of our brethren beneath our feet, it is with hesitation that I raise my poor voice to break the eloquent silence of God and nature."

After speaking for one hour and 57 minutes in this strain Everest finished. Then Lincoln was asked to make "a few appropriate remarks". What followed is in many books and can be recited by large numbers. The speech was of 10 sentences, some of them admittedly long. Lincoln sat down again before the photographer, making preparations to record a great historic moment, was ready.

Immediately after making the speech Lincoln told a friend, "It is a flat failure and the people are disappointed." Next day, the "Patriot and Union" wrote, "We pass over the silly remarks of the President; for the credit of the nation we are willing that the veil of oblivion shall be dropped over them." "The Chicago Times" said, "The cheek of every American must tingle with shame as he reads the silly, flat, and dish-watery utterances of...the President of the United States." The American correspondent of the London "Times" wrote, "The ceremony was rendered ludicrous by some of the sallies of that poor President Lincoln." But "The Chicago Tribune" predicted, "The dedicatory remarks of President Lincoln will live among the annals of man," and another paper, "The Springfield Republican" said, "Surpassingly fine as Mr Everest's oration was, the rhetorical honours of the occasion were won by President Lincoln."

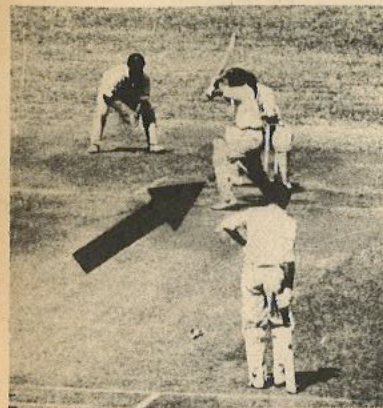
Everest's feelings can be imagined. But he had the grace to write Lincoln: "I should be glad if I could flatter myself that I came as near to the central idea of the occasion in two hours as you did in two minutes." Lincoln's reply was characteristic: "In our respective parts yesterday, you could not have been excused to make a short address, nor I a long one. I am pleased to know that, in your judgement, the little I did say was not entirely a failure."

The objectivity and humanity of Lincoln's second inaugural address, considering the passions roused by the Civil War, were extraordinary. Referring to the two sides of the war Lincoln said:

"Both read the same Bible, and pray to the same God; and each invokes His aid against the other. The prayers of both could not be answered; that of neither has been answered fully. The Almighty has His own purposes... If we shall suppose that American slavery is one of those offences which, in the providence of God, must needs come, but which He now wills to remove, and that He gives to both North and South this terrible war, as the woe due to those by whom the offence came, shall we discern therein any departure from those divine attributes which the believers in the living God always ascribe to Him? ... Yet if God wills that it (this mighty scourge of war) continue, until all the wealth piled by the bondmen's 250 years of unrequited toil shall be sunk, and until every drop of blood drawn with the lash shall be paid by another drawn with the sword, as was said 3000 years ago, so still it must be said, 'The judgements of the Lord are true and righteous altogether'."

The last phrase of that speech was achieving and cherishing "a just and lasting peace, among ourselves, and with all nations" — the agenda before Nixon and Brezhnev.

COMPETITION No. 336
SOLUTION



WINNERS

JACKPOT of Rs 50 is shared by N.S. Kannan, 126, V Cross Cambridge Road, Layout, Ulsoor, Bangalore-8; Gajanan S. Sawant, Sanmitra Sadan, 25 Borbhat Lane, Girgaum, Bombay-4; Mark Viegas, St Joseph Seminary, Mangalore-2. (marked the ball exactly).

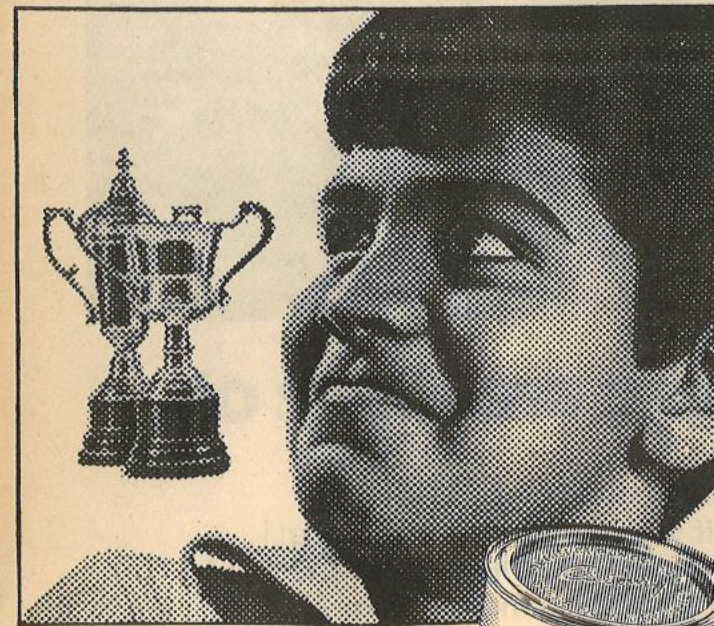
Second Prize (Eagle Vacuum Flask) goes to Vinay A. Isloorkar, Hostel 6, IIT, Bombay-76. (5 mm from the ball).

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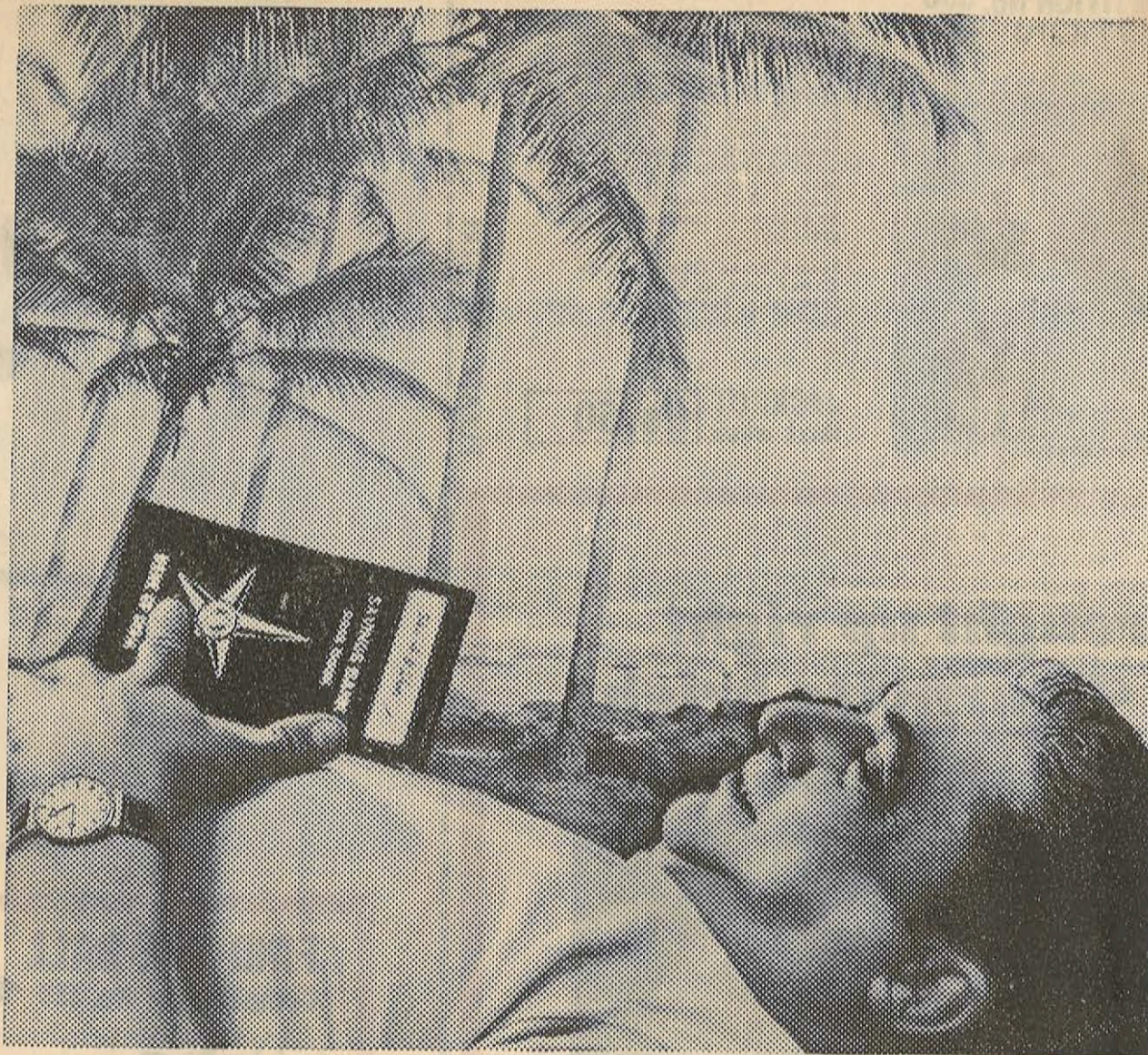
The winner will be announced in the following issue. You may not send more than Six Entries in any competition. N.B. only one cross may be marked on each picture. The Editor's decision is final.

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