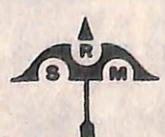




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Editorials

To right the wrongs

THE ASSASSINATION of a decent man anywhere inflicts a wound on mankind everywhere — especially so in India, where, 20 years ago, one of the noblest of men fell victim to an assassin's bullet.

The tragedy of Robert Kennedy is made more poignant by the fact that he leaves behind him 10 children and a gracious wife. The man shot in Los Angeles last week was not just a prospective US President, but a husband, father, brother and the third son of the Kennedy family, to be killed.

One wonders why even after this assassination the US Senate still needs to be urged by President Johnson "to pass an effective gun-control law". The law they passed two days after Robert Kennedy's assassination was, said the President, a watered-down version and a half-way measure.

Behind the talk of the Americans wanting to carry guns as a "long cherished right" is the powerful influence of the gun lobby. The glorification of violence, in films and on TV, is no help to a nation ridden with tensions.

When President Johnson began his term he gave his people the captivating thought of building "the Great Society". As he comes to the end of his term, two great Americans within 60 days of each other have fallen to the hail of killers' bullets.

Grief, unless it brings about a permanent change in the motives of people, is but a passing phenomena. In this hour of pain, suffering and humiliation, could a decision be born in millions of Americans to pursue what Edward Kennedy said was his brother's aim — to see wrong and try to right it?

Sweep away the webs

INDIA watched the South-East Asia defence talks in Kuala Lumpur this week with keen interest. There was little more she could do. She is not a party to defence agreements that bind Malaysia, Singapore, Australia, New Zealand and Britain.

Britain assured her friends of a continuing commitment to their security after her 30,000 troops leave. But, in a gesture many now consider to be characteristic of the Labour Government, Mr Healey declined to spell out what this would be.

Britain possesses in the area a sophisticated early-warning radar system which, when supported by sufficiently strong air power, is a formidable deterrent. But the system, to be effective, would have to be operated jointly by Malaysia and Singapore. Britain's willingness to hand it over, and to supply the training and equipment needed to keep it up-to-date, will also depend upon Malaysia and Singapore's determination to stand together.

Australia is the new pace-setter among these powers. New Zealand can be counted on to undergird any Australian commitment, but for her to do much on her own would be unthinkable. Australia's new Prime Minister, Mr Gorton, is still finding his feet in regard to

Asian policies. In this field he is neither as sure of himself nor of his allies, the Americans, as his predecessor Mr Holt was.

The defence conference has hardly come up with a long-term solution to the security needs of this area. But it has marked the start of deliberations which, if India chose to do so, she could decisively help.

There is real danger in India refusing to take a shaping part in security arrangements as well as economic development of South-East Asia. Her refusal might confirm in the minds of Washington and Moscow that India has no intention in the future of playing a role commensurate with her size and potential. Present or future leaders in these capitals, in order to encourage Peking towards the participation in a stabilised order, might then recognise her as Asia's only big power and relegate India to the wings.

The policy makers in New Delhi must sweep away the webs of inhibition in regard to South-East Asia that the years have spun. This is no longer the world of Dulles and of monolithic power blocs. It is an era of initiative by nations large and small. Mrs Gandhi's visit must have opened her eyes to the rich opportunities for such initiative that await India in this region.

Jockeying for polling day

JOCKEYING for the November mid-term elections has begun in West Bengal. Politicians who thump their chests on the question of "principle" find convenient excuses to change their colours and alignment to suit electoral purposes. It suited ex-Chief Minister Ajoy Mukherjee at one point to join the Bharatiya Kranti Dal.

When the National Party refused permission to its State units to associate with the United Fronts organised by Communists, Mr Mukherjee promptly left the BKD and started again his own Bangla Congress. He suddenly discovered that this organisation, which was put in cold storage, was "still a living organisation" representing the "hopes and aspirations" of the Bengali

people.

Dr P. C. Ghosh, the last Chief Minister, was in the Lok Dal, which was supposed to be both anti-Congress and anti-Communist, has now carried 13 former MLAs into the Congress. He has discovered that salvation lies in that direction. Left in between is Mr Humayan Kabir who was the architect of the break-up of the United Front Ministry. He would like a third front which is anti-Congress and anti-Communist. He has with him the residue of the Lok Dal after Dr P. C. Ghosh has carried more than half of it away. Whilst change is a natural part of growth, it is amazing how much of it is stimulated as the polling day approaches nearer.

Begin with the duties of man and the rights will follow as spring follows winter.

MAHATMA GANDHI, 1869-1948

What's In a name?

GAULLIST Deputies in the French Parliament have seen the name of their party change three times in the last 10 years. Each name reflects the psychology of the party at a given time. At the beginning of the present de Gaulle era, the party was called "The Union for the New Republic". As his Republic lost some of its newness, the party's name changed to "The Union of Democrats of the Fifth Republic". Now, with its back to the wall, the General has renamed it "The Union for the Defence of the Republic".

End to carnivals

ROBERT KENNEDY's assassination may change the whole tenor of American political campaigning. Up to now, the "high jinks" and "hoopla", the rallies carried off in a carnival spirit,

the mass contact of shaking thousands of hands a day, is all in a style reminiscent of the small town and the frontier, the birth-place of American democracy. But America today is largely concentrated in her cities. There the clash of social change has created severe tensions. Any individual for whom the pressures of American society are too great can readily select some campaigning public figure against whom to vent his anger. Realising this, President Johnson nowadays travels almost furtively, trusting in television to project his personal image. These measures, though obviously now necessary, are a sad comment on the health of the free society.

Roses all the way

SO DELIGHTED with British workmanship was the managing director of an American electronics firm that he sent the wives of foremen, carpenters and labourers dozens of red roses. The men had built a £500,000 factory extension well within the 12-month time limit. A card that accompanied each bouquet read, "We were so impressed by the efforts made by your husband and his colleagues that we would like you to accept these flowers as a tribute to the British workman."

Lost in father's footsteps

RANDOLPH CHURCHILL, son of Sir Winston, who died in London last week, though a first-class journalist never made much of an impact in politics, reports *The Daily Telegraph*. One of his few interventions from the back benches of the House of Commons as an MP brought the cry of, "Sit down" from his father, who by this time was a little deaf and could not see the man speaking behind him.

Limit this madness

THE right to bear arms freely, guaranteed by the American Constitution, is now being severely challenged. Senator Kennedy's violent death brings immense public pressure to bear on this provision which in the past was fiercely defended as an essential freedom. Official US figures for the year ending August 1967 state that guns were involved in more than 6500 murders, 10,000 suicides, 2600 accidental deaths, 43,500 aggravated

assaults and 50,000 robberies. Britain in the same period had 30 gun murders and West Germany 68. Two million weapons were sold to US citizens in 1966 alone.

The American Senate has passed a bill restricting pistol sales. Senators are now calling for the compulsory registration of all guns, a major step towards the attempt to control a violent society.

Language no barrier

"AN INNOVATION in 'the theatre' is how the Swiss press describes a technique that enables an international audience to follow the Moral Re-Armament musical review, "Anything to Declare?" being staged this month in Geneva in Russian, Spanish, French and English. The multinational cast use French on the stage in this French-speaking part of Switzerland. However, above the stage are projected Russian, Spanish and English translations of the songs and script. On tour in Germany, Sweden and Britain, the cast had to learn the score in the languages of those countries. Geneva citizens and delegates to the international conferences being held there asked the cast to give a five-week series of performances during the heavy conference schedule this summer.

Birbal

The good old days again

NEW DELHI It was just like the good old days again when the All-India Congress Committee had its four-day gabfest here over the weekend. There was, for instance, the confusion and the shouting on the opening day that had been absent from some recent sessions, and all over the fact that some 100 members could not find seats in Mavalankar Auditorium, at Vithalbhai Patel House, where the meeting was held.

It turned out that their seats had been occupied earlier by non-members belonging to the citizenry of Delhi who, when asked to shift, dug their toes in and challenged the AICC officials to throw them out if they dared.

Ultimately they got their way. So the unseated members had to be accommodated in the overcrowded platform reserved for members of the Working Committee, with bolsters to lean their weary backs on. Seeing the jumble on the stage, one member said to another, "It is a Noah's Ark."

After that, the proceedings got under way creakingly, and there was a familiar thunder on the "Left", which turned out as usual to be nothing more than a stage effect which ended with a whimper when the Old Guard showed no signs of fright. Through all this, some members from the provinces were seen stretched out on chairs and snoring loudly. After a hearty meal of *dal-baath*, the air-conditioning must have had a narcotic effect.

Mrs Sinha's couplets

One other feature of recent Congress sessions that was evident here was Mrs Tarakeshwari Sinha's Urdu couplets. These are greatly appreciated by the entertainment-seekers among the audience as well as by news reporters in search of box items. An enterprising publisher could bring out a collection of such couplets and be sure of making a profit on it.

Perhaps there was some symbolism in the fact that the picture of Mahatma Gandhi at the rear of the platform showed him with his back to the goings on in the hall. This fact did not pass unnoticed, and a delegate has been reported as remarking: "The Mahatma has turned his back on the organisation he created and built."

Once it was customary among enthusiastic reporters to describe every Congress session as "historic". But if any recent session deserves this epithet, it was the one that ended here recently. For at it the Old Guard, a term coined for the revital-

ised Syndicate — Party "Warlords" — established its dominance of the key organisations in the party.

What actually happened was that Mr Mishra's performance, which was to have been the main item on the programme, was converted into a sideshow, while the chief place went to the choice of a new Central Election Committee. This was a matter which was far removed from the calculations of the requisitionists, but it was introduced in the Working Committee by the Old Guard.

After the Congress constitution had been amended to permit the appointment of a new Election Committee the party bosses went on to capture all five elective seats.

Mr Mishra is reported to have ex-

pressed pleasure at the fact that his resolution was discussed for more than the 15 hours he had demanded for it. The fact that the motion, as amended by Mr C. Subramaniam and approved by the AICC, is an endorsement of the present party leadership, the very opposite of what he intended, does not seem to have bothered him.

Prohibition meeting

Spurred by Mr Mishra, the prohibitionists in the party have now requisitioned a meeting of the AICC to discuss the enforcement throughout the country of a total ban on drinking to mark the Mahatma's birth centenary.

It is in the fitness of things that the Congress headquarters here are, according to reports, considering the feasibility of holding the session in Goa. I cannot think of a better atmosphere in which to discuss prohibition. Can you?

on your toes

POLITICS IN THE AIR

HAS the squeeze already begun?

It is reliably reported from New Delhi that Russia is pressing for Indian Airlines to buy the TU-134 jet. IA are in the market for six medium-range jets to replace their ten Viscounts.

A high-level study team from IA went aboard two months ago to survey the suitability of American, British and Russian aircraft. Senior officials of the Union Ministry of Civil Aviation are due to consider the IA team's report this week. Will engineering and economic factors outweigh the political?

After a long, bumpy flight, Indian Airlines is gaining speed, altitude and respect under its new chief executive. A recent article in the British magazine *Aviation Week* complimented General Manager Satarawalla on providing the airline with not only new livery but new standards. Will he have the push to insist that IA buy the best and not the most expedient?

It was generally assumed when Mr Kosygin announced his country's readiness to buy India's excess steel production, as well as 10,000 rail wagons a year, that he would exact some compensation such as the air-

craft deal. In fact, this very question of gearing Soviet sales to Soviet purchases is one that Mr Dinesh Singh, Union Commerce Minister, will have to settle during his trade talks in Moscow this month.

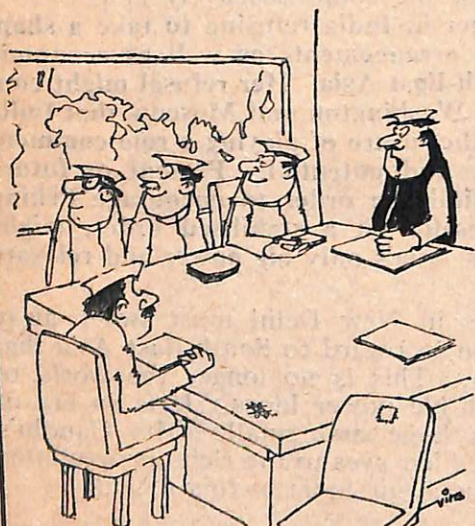
There are already on Mr Dinesh Singh's desk complaints from Indian importers that equipment supplied against rupee payment by Russia and East European countries is more expensive than similar, though higher quality goods from Western Europe. The Commerce Minister will be able to cite this in his Moscow bargaining.

Steel plants are one thing; but when it comes to aircraft which must carry large numbers of passengers over one of the world's most extensive and heavily loaded domestic airline networks, with safety and economy, we cannot let ideological inclinations decide.

In the tough business of equipping airlines the surest test is the experience of other successful operators. Which of these, apart from monopoly airlines in Communist countries, have ventured to buy Russian? This must surely weigh with the Indian Government, no matter how tempting might be the credit and service facilities offered by Moscow.

Freebooter

CHALTA HAI..



"...no need to look at the map. When I said we should broaden our horizons, I was referring to our approach to departmental duties."

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VERDICT!

This week HIMMAT...

WAS STUNNED to learn that in the name of Czechoslovakia's working class, some 27,000 cases of suspected illegalities were committed by the State Security Authority under former President Novotny and his predecessors.

CONGRATULATES the Chairman of Hindustan Machine Tools for winning major contracts to supply bulk orders to Lockheed Aircraft and the North American market.

NOTES that Rajaji believes Mrs Gandhi could provide a new leadership "if she listens to her own inner voice instead of repeating meaningless old slogans and bowing to the voices of drift and careerism".

WANTS TO KNOW why the Soviet Union, which prides itself as a benefactor of developing countries, should demand preferential treatment for her aircraft from India in exchange for having given "preferential" treatment in purchases from India's engineering industry.

CHARGES that the Government committee set up in April 1965 to study and report within six months on untouchability, and economic uplift of scheduled castes, and has still not submitted its report, needs some sort of uplift itself.

BOWS LOW to Air India's Maharaja on the twentieth anniversary of the company's first flight to Europe, and **NOTES** that "75 per cent of its passengers are from countries with great national airlines of their own who yet prefer to fly Air India."

SYMPATHISES with the West Bengal electorate as their "leaders," under the shadow of an impending election, split with friends and allies, and make deals with enemies.

SALUTES the memory of Mysore Speaker B. Vaikunta Baliga described by Congress President Nijalingappa as "the most efficient Speaker in the country" who died last week.

Best World Press

Student unrest

At a time when universities make news by the extent of their riots, it is well to remember the hundreds of thousands of students who do not demonstrate.

They are the ones who quietly go about their studies, are happily relaxed and get on well with their parents. Such students regard their period at university as a preparation for life. And they are the ones who will succeed in life.

DAILY EXPRESS, London

Nigerian talks

The Nigerian Federal Government's 12-point proposals for a ceasefire involved the prior declaration by Biafra that it was giving up its claims to independence. This was, as the Biafrans claimed, virtual surrender and, as was to be expected when put so baldly, they turned it down.

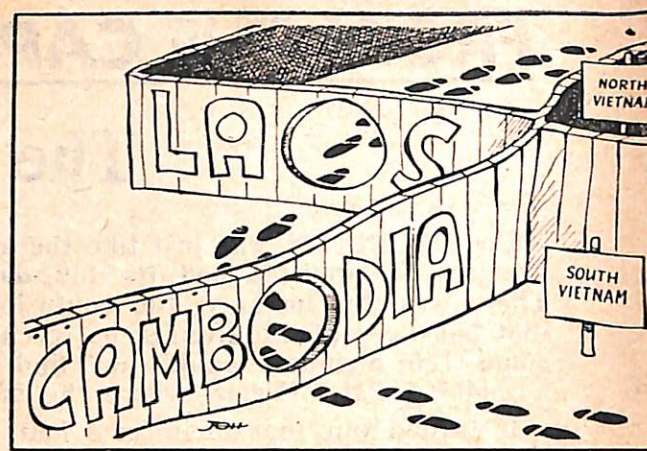
Saving a human life is a worthy end in itself, and a ceasefire would have been hailed throughout Africa as an act of statesmanship and courage, not a concession or a victory by one side of the other, but a merciful act of grace to the people.

At this hour, one can only pray for the miracle.

UGANDA ARGUS, Kampala

Hellen Keller's example

There is another reason why her life should leave us all rather humbled. It has demonstrated, more powerfully than logic ever could, the fallibility of ever trying to predict the capacity of any human being to lead a life worth living. Under the new Abortion Act a pregnancy may be terminated if "there is a substantial risk that if the child were born it would suffer from such physical or mental abnormalities as to be considered handi-



While the Paris talks continue...

capped"...

Helen Keller's example... must make the most assured doctor pause before deciding that any person has no further chance of fruitful existence

THE TIMES, London

Adieu de Gaulle

President de Gaulle did not say: *Apres moi le deluge*. But clearly he believes it.

It is strange that a man who has spent years flirting with Communist regimes in Asia and in Europe should be attempting to rally support at home by raising the spectre of totalitarian Communism. As an alternative he appears to offer totalitarian Gaullism.

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Triumphant farewell to political warrior

BY SURESH CHANDRA

"ROBERT KENNEDY was a man who loved life completely and lived it intensely." These words of Edward Kennedy aptly sum up the life of his older brother.

In the midst of political brilliance, Robert Francis Kennedy was cut down by an assassin's bullet, on June 5, at the moment of victory in the important California presidential primary.

Born in Brookline Massachusetts on November 20, 1925, Robert Kennedy graduated from Harvard University and received a law degree from the University of Virginia.

From 1944 to 1946, he served as seaman on the US Destroyer Joseph P. Kennedy Jr., named after his eldest brother, a US Navy pilot killed earlier in World War II.

At the age of 27 he managed brother John F. Kennedy's successful campaign for the US Senate in 1952. And in 1960 he again marshalled his brother's Presidential campaign.

He was appointed US Attorney General in 1961 but resigned from this position in 1964 after the killing of President Kennedy. However, he was elected a Senator the same year.

Valuable Asian tour

During this time, having being chief counsel for a number of Senate Committees, Robert Kennedy gained valuable experience in the legislative and investigative functions of government.

In 1962 he made a winning tour of Japan, Indonesia and Germany. Realising that only limited gains resulted from formal diplomatic receptions and dinners, he kept emphasis on informal contacts. He found greatest personal satisfaction in meeting common people — workers, labour leaders, professors and students. In order to find out a nation's problems, he believed in getting the views of people in the streets.

In Japan, although President Eisenhower's visit in 1960 had to be cancelled due to student agitation, Robert Kennedy gradually won youth by his courage and challenge. Speaking at Nihon University he said, "This generation has grown up in an age of instability and flux. From one viewpoint, this is the worst of times in which we live — a time of anxiety and doubt and danger. But from another viewpoint, it is a time of great stimulation and challenge."

To critics of America, he was insistent that they looked at the positive side too. He himself made a calculated effort to present the side of progress in the various fields.

On America's struggle against Communism, Robert Kennedy realised during this time that the US was merely on the defensive. He said, "If we do not meet the problem head on, if we are not ourselves imaginative, tough, dedicated, willing and self-sacrificing, the struggle with the enemy will not be won by them but lost by us."

Won esteem of Negroes

During President Kennedy's administration Robert Kennedy played a vital role in all the major problems that faced the government, notably the Civil Rights issue, which was his special concern as Attorney General. Till 1962 there were 16 counties where, although the Negro population was far greater than the white, not one Negro was registered to vote. Robert Kennedy fought determinedly for registration and took measures to facilitate the handling of disputed cases. For this he won the esteem of the Negro people. He also saw that to put her own house right on this issue was essential if America was to fulfil her destiny as leader of the free world.

On Vietnam, he felt the US Government should have stopped bombing North Vietnam long ago in order to create a climate more favourable to peace negotiations. In a recent speech he also said, "We have misconceived the nature of the war. We have sought to resolve by military might a conflict whose issue depends upon the will and the conviction of the South Vietnamese people. It is like sending a lion to halt an epidemic of jungle rot."

He believed that the Viet Cong were nationalists and that they looked to Ho Chi Minh as their leader and symbol. Theirs was a disciplined organisation built around the grievances and dreams of the people.

In March this year, after announcing his decision to gamble for the Presidency, he launched into a massive electoral campaign. His intensive canvassing brought him success in head-on competitions with Senator Eugene McCarthy in 3 out of 4 vital state primaries. One notable fact in Robert Kennedy's campaign

was his 51 per cent victory in Nebraska. It showed that his appeal was not only to the Negroes and poor, as Nebraska is only two per cent Negro.

Had he not been assassinated, he may well have been in the White House next January.

Robert Kennedy was a happy father of ten children. And like others of the Kennedy family, he had a keen interest in sports and a well-developed competitive spirit. Undergirding all his qualities was the rock of faith and moral values. This was what excited him to challenge the wrong he saw.

In a postscript to his book "To Seek A New World" he wrote, "Few men are willing to brave the disapproval of their fellows, the censure of their colleagues, the wrath of their society. Moral courage is a rarer commodity than bravery in battle or great intelligence. Yet it is the essential, vital quality for those who seek to change a world that yields most painfully to change." He believed that only those who dare to fail greatly can ever achieve greatly.

The final request by his widow, Ethel Kennedy, for the requiem mass to be "triumphant with the joy of spiritual rebirth" was appropriate to the life of this political warrior.

SO THEY SAY

The defence of the parliamentary system is in the interests of the working people.

E. M. S. NAMBOODIRIPAD, Kerala Chief Minister

If the war in Vietnam is to go on for another year, the sum spent on this war by all the parties involved in it will be equivalent to the operational expenses of the United Nations for 365 years.

U THANT, UN Secretary-General

In the state, there is a President and Prime Minister. In every enterprise there must be a president and a director, even when they are sometimes the same person.

PRESIDENT CHARLES DE GAULLE

Lots of people who are seen with me, who are said to be hippies, are really the national Press.

SENATOR EUGENE MCCARTHY

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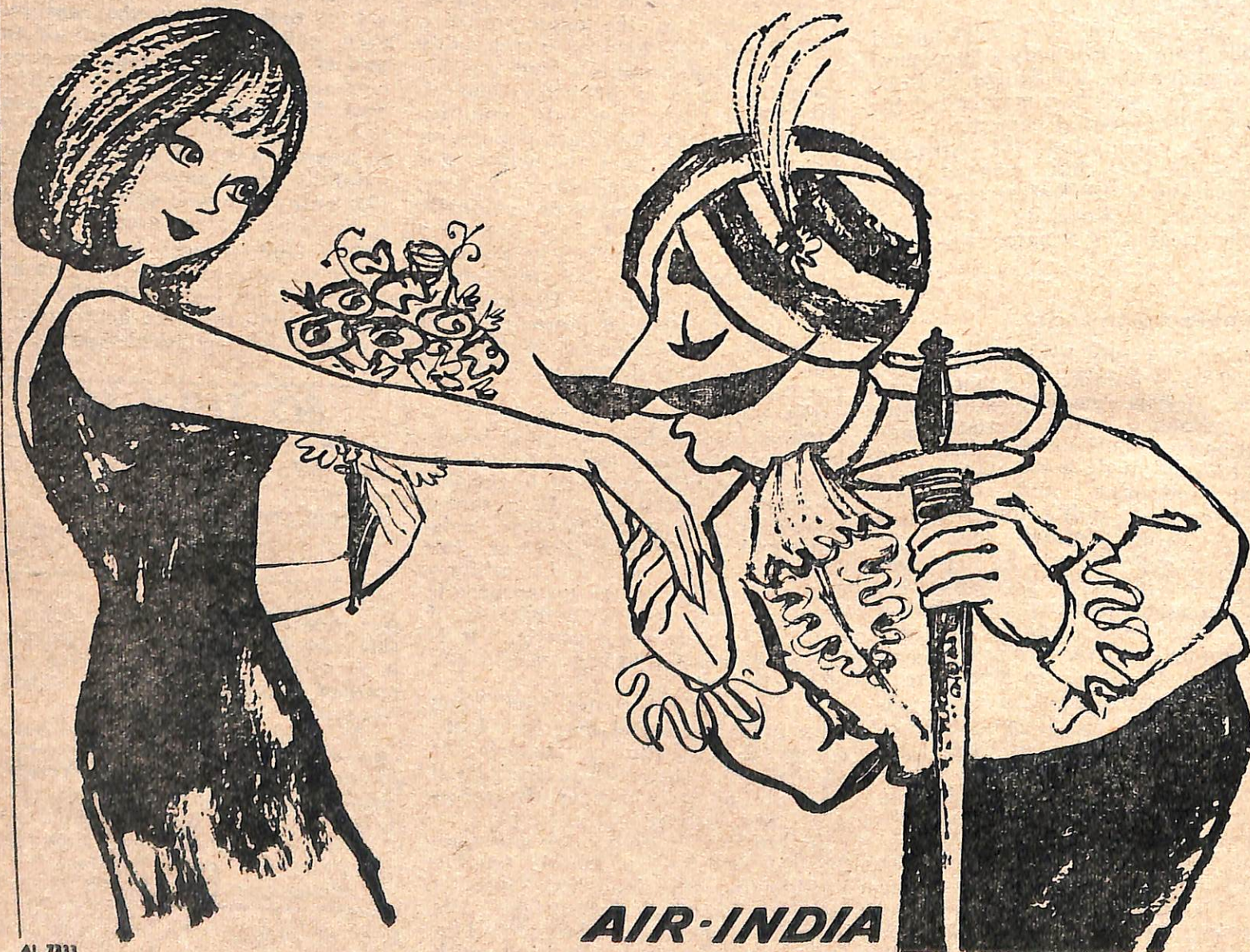
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FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS



"From India with love"

FROM BROR JONZON

STOCKHOLM While the Swedish Parliament discusses aid to developing countries, the general public is much more interested in events in the square outside the Parliament building.

Twenty-seven students are hunger-striking for increased development aid. The temperature here is not much above zero, and a four-day hunger-strike has turned out to be a tougher proposition than some of the students bargained for. One of their placards carries a photo of a starving Indian child with the caption, "From India with love". The placard also quotes UNCTAD General Secretary Raoul Prebisch, "There was complete lack of statesmanship, no perspective, only short-term interests."

Underneath the quotation is the question, "What perspective has the Swedish Parliament?"

Swedish Prime Minister Tage Erlander expresses sympathy with the demonstrators, but he does not think their action will alter the Parliament's decision. A hunger-striking girl agrees: "We shall not win

immediately, but in the long run."

Another group of students barricaded themselves in the Students' Club of Stockholm University, raising the red flag over the club and shouting Mao slogans in sympathy with the students and workers of France. But there is no question that public sympathy is with the hunger-strikers outside Parliament who try to dramatise this wealthy country's responsibility for less fortunate parts of the world.



Prime Minister
Tage Erlander

More Ceylon rice

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

RICE imports this year will be 100,000 tons less than last year. This encouraging news for Ceylon's hard-hit economy is the fruit of the Government's "Grow More Food" campaign, and of expected bumper harvests.

Before 1967, rice imports were running at about 550,000 tons; last year they were 350,000, and this year they are expected to be 250,000 tons.

This means a substantial saving in short-supply foreign exchange. It also promises fair for achieving the target of complete self-sufficiency in food.

Meanwhile, in the crucial tea industry there has been steady cross-fire between the banks and the planters on the question of credit. There have been demands to nationalise all the foreign banks. But Mr Bertie Warusavitarne, Chairman of the Planters' Association, told the Banking Commission that foreign banks advanced credit against produce without interest. He and his colleagues wanted to know why the Government Bank of Ceylon did not offer similar help.

The Government are pushing through an act to remove the discriminatory legislation against foreign banks preventing them from accepting any new Ceylonese account-holders. These are complaints that these banks have not encouraged Ceylonisation of staff as fast as they

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Ek-minit!



"No dear — of course I'm not still angry with you."

The week in ASIA

SAIGON — Australian Prime Minister John Gorton began a three-day visit of the Vietnam war zone. He was taken hurriedly out of Saigon as his arrival was preceded by a heavy Viet Cong bombardment of the city in which the guest house in which he was to stay was damaged. At least 30 civilians were killed and 23 others injured in the attack.

RANGOON — Communist rebels mined the Rangoon-Mandalay train, killing 14 passengers and injuring 17, according to press reports. Another train was ambushed in Central Burma by rebels, who killed two policemen and a passenger.

KARACHI — About 30 people alleged to have conspired to bring about the secession of East Pakistan late last year will go on trial soon, it was announced in Rawalpindi.

COLOMBO — Bottled tea is being developed by the Ceylon Institute of Scientific and Industrial Research in an attempt to find a bottled drink which could compete among the younger generation with existing non-alcoholic beverages.

HONG KONG — Radio Peking announced that an attempt was made recently to topple the Maoist leadership in Shanghai's Tung Chi University, but that pro-Maoists had smashed the plot and exposed those involved.

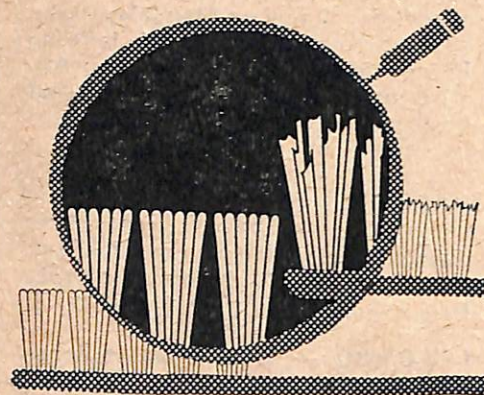
KARACHI — Pakistan Foreign Minister Arshad Husain told the National Assembly that his country was gradually withdrawing from the Central Treaty Organisation and the South-East Asian Treaty Organisation because both pacts had lost their military importance.

KUALA LUMPUR — Malaysian Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman dismissed any idea of his country federating again with Singapore. However, he told newsmen that although Malaysia was having trouble with Singapore, it was still possible for the two to co-operate economically.

TOKYO — Japanese Chief Cabinet Secretary Kimura said at a press conference that the proposed visit of Mrs Indira Gandhi to Japan will most likely take place next October.

TEL AVIV — Israeli jet planes swooping across the River Jordan attacked artillery gun-sites in the northern sector of the Jordan Valley on the eve of the first anniversary of the outbreak of the Middle East war. There were also exchanges of heavy artillery fire across the river.

Compare these tips under a lens



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FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

might. The Government will not

Chinese aim in Nepal

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

KATHMANDU All-out efforts by Chinese diplomats to establish a pro-Peking regime in Nepal, by dethroning King Mahendra, are mounting. An interesting news story, confirmed by East European sources, has been published in a recent issue of the magazine Orbis, published by the University of Pennsylvania.

It is revealed that, following the signing of the Treaty of Peace and Friendship between Nepal and China in 1960, the Military Attache of the Chinese Embassy at Kathmandu had boasted to a responsible Russian diplomat: "We have taken over Tibet and it will take us another ten years to subvert the Nepali regime." This means that by 1970 Peking hopes to be in a position to plant a pro-Peking regime in Nepal.

Not long ago some Russian writers declared that with the completion of the much-talked-about Lhasa-Kathmandu highway the Chinese threat to Nepal will increase. Certain Russian publications such as the *Literariya Gazetta* came out with scathing comment on this. According to the *Orbis* article entitled "Peking out to topple King Mahendra", diplomatic sources in East Europe reveal that the Chinese have linked up this highway with two strategic Chinese military centres along the border, namely Kyerong Doong and Dzongga which are located only 100 miles from the Nepal border. The Chinese army camp at Kuti (Tibet), connected with the army camp at Tingri, is only 50 miles from Nepal and is now linked with Kathmandu.

It may be recalled that Peking has obtained a "concession" from the Nepal Government for establishing camps along the 72-mile Kathmandu-

easily forget, however, the large advance these banks made to help stabilise the economy when Dudley Senanayake was elected.

Kodari road and to "maintain" it. *Orbis* says that Peking has already stepped up its propaganda by distributing Mao literature to the unsophisticated Nepalis residing along the Nepal-Tibet border.

Whether or not China will be in a position to "take over" Nepal by



Chinese staging a demonstration at Kathmandu airport

1970, as suggested by the *Orbis* article, only future events will show. But one thing is certain: China is leading in the struggle. While wooing Nepal, China also seems to be in a "good position to take control if King Mahendra's regime falls", to quote *The Los Angeles Times*.

Conference for French industry

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

GENEVA Frenchmen of industry have initiated a special conference in Caux from July 12 to 22. The announcement was made by Mr Maurice Nosley, who was awarded the Croix de Guerre for his work in the wartime Resistance movement and was recently decorated with the Knighthood of the National Order of Merit for his "tenacity in breaking down the barriers between men".

Nosley said, "In recent weeks many workers have found themselves in the middle of conflicting currents without knowing where to turn. We want to train here fearless men who will make violence unnecessary. Every dispute can be solved as workers and management accept a larger aim of fight-

ing for the rights of everyone in the world."

Responding to this French initiative, a German coalminer, Hubert Eggemann from Gladbeck in the Ruhr, told the forty-seven nation MRA Assembly, "We have been challenged by militant students to

join their demonstrations. I challenge them to join us in a greater revolution that will demonstrate the answer to the problems of Germany and the world."

Students from different German universities joined the coal miner on the platform. Heinz Eberhard Jansen from Gottingen University said, "The basic question is not whether we have solidarity with the workers or with the employers, but whether we can find a common aim for which to fight." Michael Herwig, also from Gottingen, said, "Caux has shown me that we need an aim greater than our University, Germany or Europe."

Rajmohan Gandhi said that Asians had the greatest respect for the deter-

mination of workers and students to bring about a radical change in society. They were sometimes puzzled however that European workers could demand a minimum wage of 1000 francs a month and still call themselves revolutionaries. Many workers in Asia and Africa only earn 15 to 20 francs a month.

"They see workers and students tearing down property and attacking the very affluence they would give their lives to attain," said Gandhi. "We in Asia and Africa look forward in the coming years to the great nations of Europe giving a fundamental answer to a bewildered, needy, frequently hungry, definitely sick humanity."

The week elsewhere

CYPRUS LEADERS MEET

NICOSIA—Leaders of the island's Greek and Turkish communities will meet for the first time in five years on Cypriot soil on June 24 in an attempt to solve the issues that stand between their peoples.

NUCLEAR SUB LOST

WASHINGTON—The nuclear submarine *Scorpion* and its crew of 99 were presumed lost after all efforts to trace the missing vessel failed. The last message received from the *Scorpion* was on May 21 when the ship was south of the Azores, 2400 miles from home.

PAPUAN HOME RULE

PORT MORESBY, Papua—A political party seeking immediate home rule for Papua and New Guinea became the opposition party in the House of Assembly. New Guinea, a United Nations trust territory, and Papua, an Australian possession, are both administered by Australia. Australia's policy is to give the island self-government as soon as it asks for it.

RUSSIAN ASSURANCES

PRAGUE—Premier Kosygin is expected back in the Czechoslovak capital again later this month along with Communist Party Chairman Brezhnev. The Russians are believed to have agreed not to interfere in Czechoslovakia's internal affairs and to offer substantial economic aid provided Prague consults them before any major move to seek closer relations with the West. Other concessions extracted by the Russians in-

clude the strengthening of Czech troops on her western borders and regular Warsaw Pact inspection; that only Communists will be allowed to fill key Government posts; and that no opposition parties will be tolerated. All references in press, radio or television which could be interpreted as against the Soviet Union or her East European allies have ceased.

YUGOSLAV WAGE RISE

BELGRADE—As a result of student agitation the Yugoslav Executive Council announced that the state's highest salaries were being "frozen" and the guaranteed minimum wage would be doubled. Students occupied all faculties in Belgrade University and were supported by student demonstrations in several major universities across the country.

STUDENTS QUESTIONED

LONDON—Vice-Chancellors of 44 British Universities recommended that foreign students being admitted to post-graduate courses be subjected to a personal interview in view of the large role played by foreign students, particularly Americans, in recent student unrest.

PACT MANOEUVRES BEGIN

PRAGUE—Russian tanks rumbled across the Czech border to take part in Warsaw Pact manoeuvres. Far more troops seemed to be involved in these manoeuvres than first reported. When Prague leaders agreed under Moscow pressure for such manoeuvres it was thought that only staff and command units would participate and not the combat troops who have now moved into the country.

The week in INDIA

NEW DELHI — A decision on the proposed reorganisation of Assam was delayed further after a Cabinet meeting on the issue. It was agreed that senior members of the Cabinet should have a fresh look at the factors involved and work out an agreed formula, as a decision taken now would not satisfy all sections of the people.

CALCUTTA — Oil has been struck at a depth of 4000 metres at Bothra village, about 35 miles from here, the Oil and Natural Gas Commission on reported. The Commission started experimental drilling in the area with Soviet collaboration in 1966.

NEW DELHI — India and Pakistan reached agreement on the use by military aircraft of air space over each other's countries. Following this, the Pakistani Air Force began using Indian air space, each flight being made with the permission of the Indian Government.

KOHIMA — In the first clash between security forces and Naga hostiles since the Dimapur peace conference — when underground Nagas reaffirmed their faith in the ceasefire agreement — one person was killed and security forces seized some arms of Chinese origin in the village of Zetsoma, nine miles from here.

BOMBAY — Surgeons here took a great leap forward in heart surgery when they transplanted the aortic valve of an animal into a 22-year-old patient for whom the operation was the only chance of survival. The patient's condition was reported to be satisfactory.

NEW DELHI — The Union Cabinet announced that a National Service Corps Programme will be introduced in the next academic year as a pilot programme in selected universities and institutions.

SHILLONG — As the Union Cabinet met in Delhi on the issue of the reorganisation of Assam, security forces all over the State were alerted and six battalions of armed central police were moved in to assist in the maintenance of law and order. Speculation was rife that Assam Chief Minister B. P. Chaliha and his Cabinet colleagues might resign.

BOMBAY — Mazagaon Dock Ltd., India's leading ship-builders, have earned Rs 22.5 lakhs worth of foreign exchange by converting an unpowered oil-drilling rig into a self-propelled ocean-going drilling vessel.

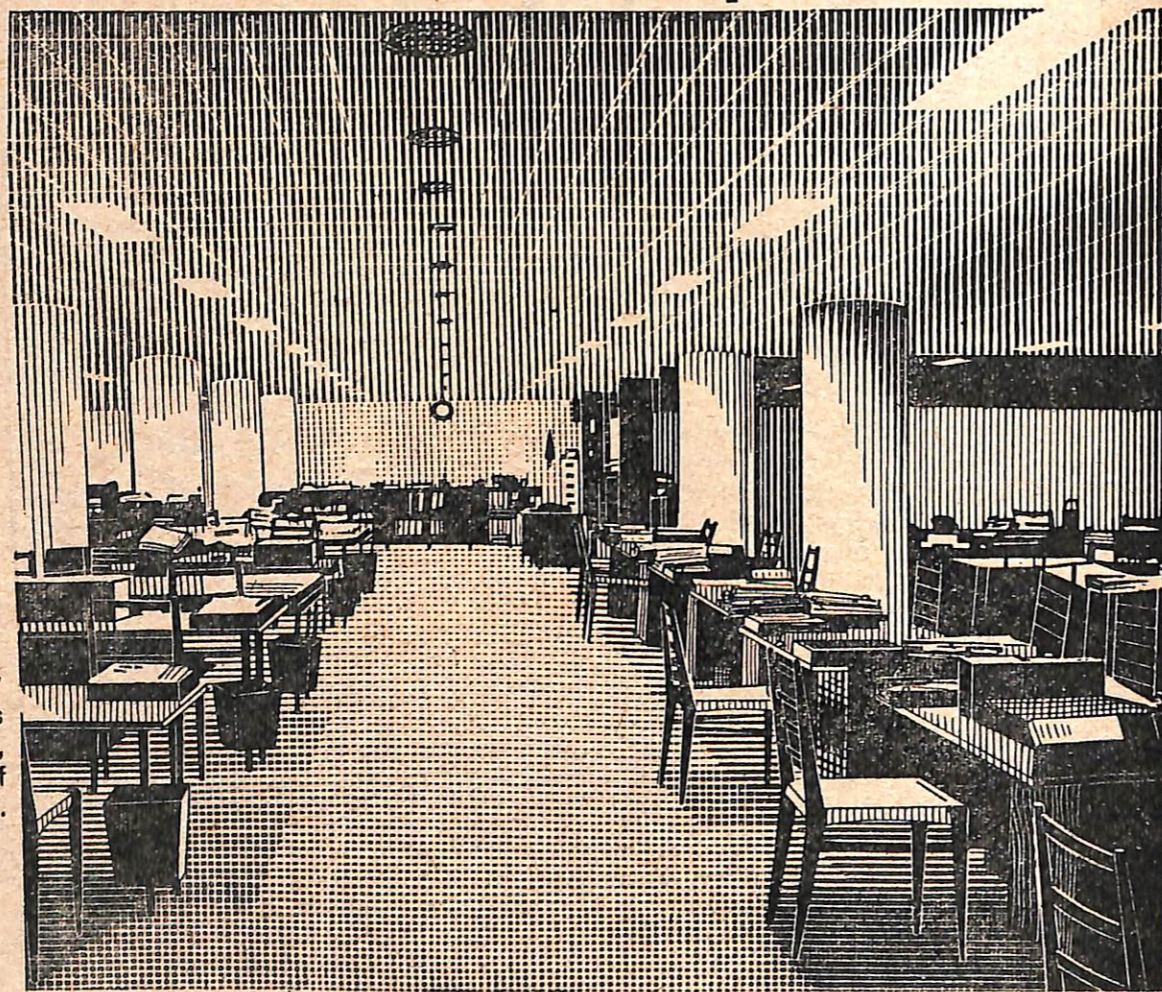
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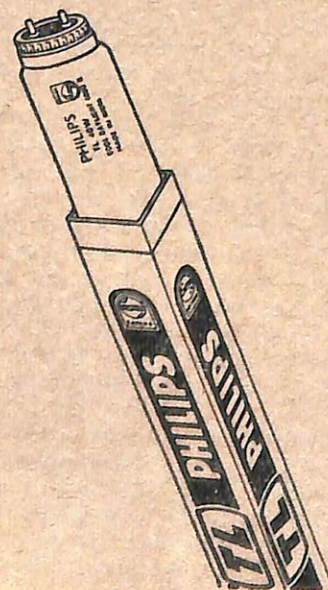
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Corporation employees "create work to fill time," says Mayor

"THE MAYOR of a city like Bombay is not a mere dignitary who receives visiting dignitaries and makes speeches at social functions; he is a liaison between the people and the Administration. Hundreds of persons come to me with their grievances and I spare no effort in getting the grievances redressed through the Administration," said Bombay's new Mayor, Dr Ravindra Kulkarni.

Perhaps no other Mayor has attained such quick popularity with the Press and people as Dr Ravindra N. Kulkarni has — in just two months. The Shiv Sena Corporators, unschooled in the rudiments of parliamentary procedure and practice, brought into the City Hall the talk and mannerisms of the soap-box, expressed resentment at the use of English (in the Corporation) by table-thumping and slogans. Outside, at a public meeting, the Shiv Sena men gheraoed the Mayor, snatched away his loudspeaker and stoned his car. It is the way he stood up to this rowdiness and controlled the warring factions in the City Hall that has won the applause of all.

A Shiv Sena leader complains that you translate Marathi speeches into English for the benefit of one Corporator, but you have obstinately refused to translate English into Marathi for those who do not understand English?

"English continues to be the official language of the proceedings and I am not bound to provide Marathi translations to anyone. The very purpose of a language is to communicate; the man who speaks in a language which others do not understand is at a disadvantage. In a city like Bombay, where one lives with others, one must know English. Even the official publication of the Shiv Sena demands that 'the English language must be made the medium of instruction at all stages of education'. It is impossible to understand, therefore, the opposition of the Shiv Sena to the use of English in the City Hall."

Qualified men needed

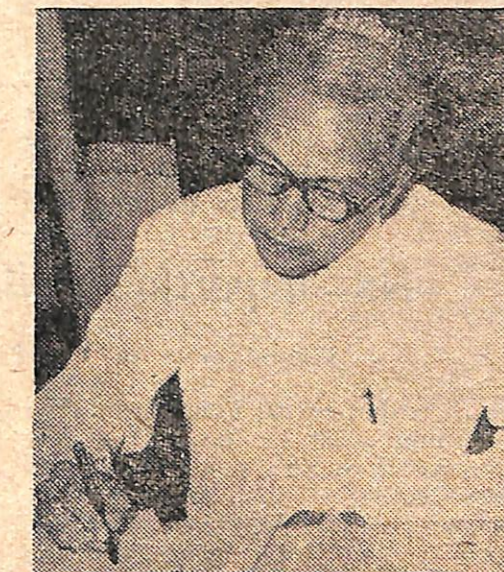
What do you think is wanting in our Corporators?

"There must be prescribed for our Corporators, as also our MPs and MLAs, a minimum standard of education. Especially in a city like Bombay, the citizens are very alert to their rights. Unless the elected re-

presentatives have the requisite knowledge, they will never be able to meet the diverse and difficult demands made upon them by their electorates. An unqualified adult franchise, thus, can be and has been an enemy of healthy democracy."

Why has the Corporation failed to stop the construction of unauthorised hutments and other constructions?

The real cause is the unchecked influx into the city from all over



Dr Ravindra Kulkarni

India. Nobody should be allowed to step into the city unless he is able to show that he has an authorised roof over his head.

Even when we get the orders from the Courts, after years of litigation, when the time for demolition comes, the leaders of political parties bring pressure upon the Municipal Commissioner to stop eviction.

"Whilst tackling the problem of the hutment dwellers, the tax-payer is not taken into consideration at all. The hutment dwellers derive all the benefits, but pay no taxes whatsoever. Charity should not be misplaced. I endorse the view that stern action must be against the unauthorised constructions in the city."

Recently, the Corporation has passed a resolution that only civic issues can be discussed. Does this mean that the Corporation has bid goodbye to discussing political issues?

"That is so. Whilst I agree that civic issues should take precedence, I certainly disagree with the view that the Corporation must concern itself



exclusively with civic issues. The Corporation represents the entire city; the resolutions passed in the Hall are the views of the entire city. It is therefore necessary that on issues which vitally affect the State and the nation, the voice of the Corporation is heard by the rest of India. On the contrary, I venture to submit that there should be at least one meeting in a month that will take up issues which you deem 'political'."

Why is the administration of the Corporation so sluggish?

"We have nearly a lakh of employees and they create work to fill their time. That is the genesis of 'red-tape' in the Municipal administration, and the remedy is to rationalise the staff structure."

What should be done about the hawker nuisance?

"The problem has become serious. The Municipality should take immediate steps to eliminate obstruction to the pedestrians. Fixed space should be allotted the hawkers and licences should be issued only when hawkers do not cause any obstruction."

In the past, the meetings of the Corporation have been postponed and the work in the offices stopped on the death of any Tom, Dick or Harry. Do you think this criticism is justified?

"Unfortunately, this is true. The Corporation or its offices should never remain closed on any account except when the nation or the State is itself in mourning. Other deaths should not call for a closure of more than 15 minutes."

Dr Ravindra Kulkarni revives the tradition of "scholars in public life". He bagged the Gold Medal in Chemistry whilst graduating from Bombay University in 1938. His research in anaesthesia brought him D Sc in 1942. He gave unlimited study to Ayurved, the ancient Indian system of medicine, graduated, and set up his Ayurved practice and laboratory at Worli and Byculla. He is a father of five sons and three daughters.

Sitting in his beautifully furnished and comfortably air-conditioned Chamber, he looked a picture of confidence and determination. Behind him, the motto of the Corporation read in Sanskrit: *Yato Dharmastata Jayaha*: Whenever there is righteousness, victory will follow."

S. V. B.

No—national unity could suffer

First prize to A. V. R. Rao, Bangalore 3

THERE is no political wisdom in having an elected governor. Elections in India are costly, both for the candidates and the Government. Considering the powers given to the governors, such expenditure is unjustified.

The convention in the appointment of governors is that most of them are eminent in some field of knowledge. Such people are not likely to risk their money and reputation in a tedious gamble called election. By having appointed governors, we can make use of great educationists, philosophers, etc., who would otherwise not have been available to us.

Unhealthy rivalry

If the governor were to be elected by direct adult franchise, he would naturally feel superior to the ministers who command support from only a section of the state. This could create unhealthy rivalry between the governor and the ministers and throw the administrative machinery of the state into chaos. The ruling party would support its own candidate and thus involve the governor in filthy politics, denying justice and impartiality to the other parties. It is, therefore, the purpose of the Constitution writers that a governor should be appointed and thus kept away from political prejudice. People should become accustomed to treating the governor as an impartial personality working for the benefit of the common man.

Yet another disadvantage of having

VIEWPOINT COMPETITION

* Should communal parties be banned?

Closing date: June 21

** Roots of factionalism in politics and its cure.

Closing date: July 5

Prizes: Rs 25, Rs 15

Send entries of not more than 300 words to Viewpoint, HIMMAT, First Floor, 294, Bazargate St., Bombay-1.

an elected governor is that in times of emergencies, the President can look to the governor to administer the state under the former's directions. This would frustrate any move towards independence by the state. The appointed governor would naturally be faithful to the source of his appointment and follow the directions given by the President from time to time.

There has developed in our country a healthy convention of appointing persons belonging to other states as governors. This has gone a long way towards achieving national solidarity. This would not be possible if

No—impartial political referees needed

Second prize to Vinod Chowdhury, New Delhi 7

THE Fourth General Election marked a turning point in the role of the governor in India's political life. A mere decorative post became a key position, and a controversial one. When it came to be realised that the unseen hand of Raj Bhavan was behind many a political changeover in the states, powerful voices were raised for curbing the powers of the governor and making him more responsive to public opinion. One idea was that he be elected — but this is, at best, a far-fetched suggestion. Let us see why.

Non-party man needed

A common sentiment underlying all suggestions for reform in the role of the governor is that he be made a non-party man capable of taking independent decisions when the need arises. An elected governor will, however, be very much a partisan — chosen on a particular political ticket and liable to be influenced by changing political events which affect his own position. A partisan governor is surely not the need of the hour — a fact which the protagonists of elected governors should realise. Some posts need to be non-political, and the governor's chair is one. Election to it will rapidly make it a political playground. This is a fundamental objection.

the governor were elected, since only a local man commanding the popularity of the electorate would win the elections.

Worthy of respect

Last, but not least, India is a land of Rajas and Maharajas who were worshipped as gods by the common man. Governors, being in the nature of their successors, should be worthy of that respect and dignity. The sanctity of the post would certainly be polluted if a third-rate politician is allowed to command from that high position.

It is for these reasons that the framers of our Constitution decided in favour of an elected governor and we cannot but appreciate their forethought.

Our best hope lies in following the Constitution in both its letter and spirit insofar as the governors are concerned. We must ensure that they are truly representatives of the President in their respective states and impartial referees of the political scene. For this it needs to be ensured, by law or convention, that the governors are free to make their own choice in critical situations — instead of acting as agents of the Centre as they often appear to do. Herein lies the crux of the problem. Demands for elected governors are, viewed in this light, largely irrelevant and certainly not very useful.

There was no doubt as to the opinion of readers on this issue. Ninety-one per cent rejected the suggestion that Governors be elected. Among other arguments presented were:

"If the Governor and members of the Cabinet of the state were affiliated to the same political party and the party at the Centre was different, it is possible that the state might declare itself independent of the Union."

JOHN C. KOIKARA, SJ, Ranchi 1

"The President who is elected by the highest law-making bodies, namely Parliament and the State Assemblies, should be relied upon as the proper judge in the appointment of state governors."

ETEMADUDDIN SIDDIQUI, Hyderabad

Praveen Kumar makes Olympic grade

Though about twenty different games are included in the Olympic Games summer programme, athletics (track and field) is considered the backbone. India has been sending athletes to the Olympics since 1920. In all these Olympics an Indian has yet to win a medal.

The closest we came was in 1960 in Rome, when Milkha Singh (Services and Punjab) just missed a bronze medal, placing fourth in the 400 metres final. Another narrow failure was that of Henry Rebello (Mysore) who easily got into the 1948 (London) Games hop, step and jump final but had to withdraw due to cramps. Even on his home performances he could not have failed to be among the first three.

With such a moderate record, it is natural that the claims of our present-day athletes for inclusion in the Olympic contingent come in for close scrutiny and suspicion.

Olympic trials

The Amateur Athletic Federation of India expects to send about half a dozen men, provided that it can convince the Indian Olympic Association and the Government that they are worthy of the nation's colours.

To provide training facilities for the probables, camps have been organised and a qualifying target has been set for each event. By our standards, the qualifying marks are high; but in the international arena they rate about tenth.

The first of these Olympic Selection Trials has just been completed in Bangalore; and only one athlete has succeeded in beating the qualifying mark. He is twenty-year-old Praveen Kumar,



Praveen Kumar (left) a foot above the rest of Border Security Force (Punjab), record-breaking winner of the discus and the hammer throws at the National Games last January.

Kumar won the discus title at the last Asian Games, in Bangkok, 1966, while still in his teens. He has improved steadily in that event since, but his tour-winning feats have been in the hammer throw. Towering over his fellow athletes by almost a foot and powerfully built, the young giant has been having difficulty to contain himself within the throwing circle; but he has been hurling the hammer over the qualifying 64-metre mark consistently.

Our other Asian (1966) gold medallists, Ajmer Singh (400 metres), Barua (800 metres), Bhim Singh (high jump) and Joginder Singh (shot put) are yet to find their best form and so are later finds Kirpal Singh (middle distance), Labh Singh (long and triple jumps) and Baby Thomas (sprints).

Nadkarni Final

The Nadkarni Cup Tournament, harbinger of the Bombay soccer season, was completed last week-end, when a strong Mafatlal Mills team narrowly beat Mahindra and Mahindra by three goals to two. What the final lacked in class was made up by the even balance of play; and on that day's showing Mahindras did not deserve to lose.

Mafatlal, who won this tournament in 1962 and 1963 and were runners-up to Tata last year, have strengthened their side considerably and will be a force to reckon with in the major competitions of the country.

Holders Tata were surprisingly eliminated by Mahindras in the semi-finals after being held to a draw in their first essay. Tata, who had gone through the last season without being beaten by a local side in any of their 18 senior league games (17 wins and one draw was their proud record) and the Nadkarni Cup, have begun this season rather shakily.

In spite of the strong teams getting stronger, there seems to be improving talent among the lesser sides. Proof of this was given by the State Police team. Battered 0-6, 1-6 and 0-7 in their previous three outings, against Central Railway, Navy (both league) and Mafatlal (Nadkarni), they shocked Western Railway 5-4 in a rousing league game of fluctuating fortunes. The soccer season promises interesting fare this year.

Walking feat

Whether subjecting the human body to feats of extreme endurance — like long hours of floating in water, submerged in sand or ice, pole-sitting and non-stop cycling for days — is sport is a moot point.

Last Sunday Sardar Harbans Singh, a 30-year-old walker, performed in Bombay's Shivaji Park the gruelling feat of literally going round in circles for 155 hours non-stop.

Harbans started this unusual hobby seven years back, with a 66-hour stint in Simla. He passed the century mark in 1965 at Amritsar, and the 150-hour barrier last year in Jhaira. He was then told that a Frenchman, Piere Lobbe, had walked non-stop for about 151 hours to claim a world record. On Sunday he achieved his best of 155 hours, 45 minutes.

Going round a 200-metre circuit all that time, living on fruit juice and nuts, takes some will-power. Torture, we would say; but not Harbans, who seems to thrive on these jaunts from nowhere to nowhere.

FREE TO BE WRONG

IN INDIA we specialise in telling each other what to do: what to eat, what clothes to wear, where to go, which language to speak, what accent to speak in.

I was interviewing a man the other day for an article in a newspaper. Five others joined us and told this man exactly what to say in answer to the questions. At a play rehearsal recently everyone was telling everyone else how to act, what moves to make on the stage. No one was listening to what the other person was saying, but of course that did not matter too much to them. There were ten directors on the stage and the real director was standing there rather helpless and resigned.

If you ask for direction on the road, six people will come to your aid and tell you where to go. The contradictory nature of their directions need not be taken too much to heart. In the family, father tells mother what to do (vice versa arrangement is not infrequent), mother tells children what to do, children tell dogs or dolls what to do. They all tell the servants what to do, so no one need feel left out.

The other side of this picture is that we like being told what to do. It saves us thinking for ourselves and making our own decisions. We look to someone in or with authority. That is how dictators are enthroned.

Is there any connection between telling people what to do and not giving those around us freedom to make mistakes, learn from them and grow? A Calcutta housewife was saying that she could not bear to see her children or the servants make mistakes — she always lost her temper if they did.

Fear of making mistakes is a strong force that runs many of our lives and our nation's too. That is one of the reasons for the red tape in our country and the absence of swift decision making. In the office the file is pushed up to the senior official higher in authority who will either tell them what to do or make the necessary decision.

A country like Britain has given much to the world and done a great deal for India in the past. Many mistakes have been made, but it is sad to see her withdrawing into herself, blackmailed by the past mistakes she has made.

As someone said, "It is my privilege to be wrong." It is our birthright to make mistakes and learn from them. If you are on the right course it does not matter how many times you fall. What matters is how quickly you get up and keep going again.

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This was a Life

ROGER BACON circa 1214—1292

AGAINST the dark background of thirteenth century English society shines the brilliant personality of Roger Bacon. Many of his anachronistic predictions about the scientific future of man are now accomplished realities. His versatility and vision caused frequent encounters with his contemporaries. At a time when science was considered contradictory to religion, Bacon taught that it could be complementary to faith.

He envisaged flying machines, wagons that ran at high speed and vessels which navigated without rowers. He is also said to have known the explosive properties of gunpowder, the possibility of sailing around the world and of utilising lenses to improve human sight.

Bacon influenced Columbus to embark on his voyage of discovery 200 years later. Columbus, in one of his letters to Ferdinand and Isabella, who later financed his voyage quoted "*Opus majus*", Bacon's most famous work, wherein he had hinted at the possibility of reaching the Indies by sailing westward.

Born in Ilchester in Somerset, England, Bacon entered Oxford at the age of 13. Later he taught at Oxford and continued his studies.

In 1245 he went to Paris and delivered a series of lectures on Aristotle in the Paris University.

On his return to England sometime before 1250, Bacon spent an enormous amount of money on books and other accessories that would help him pursue his search for truth. He blamed contemporary scientists for inaccurate experiments leading to false conclusions.

When he later became a monk in the Franciscan Order his progressive ideas annoyed its members. In 1257 he was sent by his superiors to Paris where he continued his investigations under stricter conditions. Bacon pleaded with Pope Clement VI for his experimentation and observation to be given its due significance in Christian schools.

He wrote books on Alchemy and predicted contributions it could make to medicine. He is credited with suggestions that led to the invention of the telescope in 1571.

In 1277, after his return to Oxford, he was imprisoned and charged with teaching "suspected novelties". Though records are not clear he probably spent the rest of his life in prison.

T. P. A.

ROBERT KENNEDY

SENATOR ROBERT KENNEDY accepted the challenge, fought bravely and died like a hero. The only way to avenge the deaths of John and Robert Kennedy is for Senator Edward Kennedy now to step in and continue the fight for the US Presidency.

Rs 5 to: K. RAMASWAMY, Bombay 22

A LESSON

BILL LAWRY'S Australian touring team in England should be a great example to our cricket team.

Australians may or may not win the rubber, and that is not everything for a touring side, but the most important thing is to play the game in a very hard way. To date they have showed, in spite of many newcomers, a solid determination.

SHARAD PANCHOLI, Bombay 19

BEYOND FINGER-POINTING

HIMMAT has been a welcome weekly visitor to my home. Your fight and your vision for a strong united India is a refreshing change from the many defeated and negative stories we get from your country.

I just finished reading Harry Almond's "Facing the Facts on Palestine" (HIMMAT, April 19). And I wonder what he really wants to accomplish with it.

It's a sure bet it won't change Israelis. And I doubt very much any Arab will get a new vision for himself or his country from it. Much of the legality of the Palestine question is probably right. But, when are we going to get beyond finger pointing? Where is the vision for the Arab to make of his land what the Israelis have made of theirs? Where is the aware-

As no letter was adjudged worthy of first prize, the prize money of Rs 10 will be added to next week's first prize.

—Ed.

Letters

ness of Soviet intentions in the Middle East and the need to keep the old hates alive? And where the stories of Arab and Jew who are working together?


SHEILAGH HICKIE, Montreal, Canada

Harry Almond replies from Beirut:


THE particular purpose of the article was, as the lead suggests, to set forth the facts on Palestine. Both Israel and the Arab states need a colossal dose of Moral Re-Armament. Until that begins to happen on both sides of the wall that now separates Zionists and Arabs, no amount of Arab-and-Jew-working-together stories will do the slightest bit of good. To promote that is like prescribing aspirin for a cancer. We must go back to the painful roots of the problem and face them.

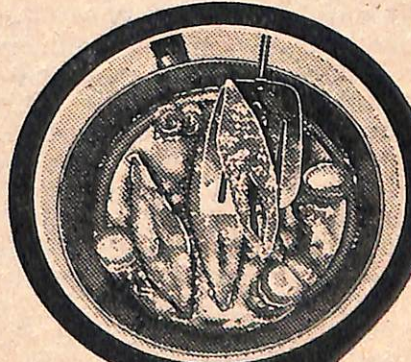
I do not for one minute propose the elimination of the State of Israel. That would be to add crime upon crime. But I am quite clear that the new world we all want cannot be built by glossing over the errors of the past, but rather by recognising them realistically. Nor can a new world be built by the United Nations year after year piously passing resolutions which neither side intends to implement. If Arab Muslims begin to live the submission to God which is it at the heart of their faith, if Arab Christians begin to live the central experience of the Cross where God's will cuts across their own, and if Jews begin to live the faith of Moses and the Prophets, if they hew to the moral granite of the decalogue, then we can begin to have a dialogue between the exponents of those three monotheistic faiths which could lead to something permanent.

Our battle is not to manipulate men to come together, but to change men so they live what they talk about, are guided by God and do what He tells them.



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Behind Europe's crisis

by Rajmohan Gandhi



Geneva

FRANCE represents its most extreme form, but the crisis here is European, and not exclusive to one country.

At the moment of writing, students have seized the University of Rome and announced that they would "step up their fight against the established system in Italy" and against de Gaulle.

West Germany, in a sense, pioneered this recent wave, and the French Government believes that funds were sent from Germany to finance insurgency in France. Britain, too, has not been totally free from manifestations of student "power".

In Belgrade, students have occupied the office of the Rector of the Philosophical Faculty. Their demands in this Communist capital are that "social inequality should be abolished" and "bureaucracy should be democratised".

What do anarchists want?

Communists, pro-Communist anarchists and anti-Communist anarchists have all had their part in organising Europe's student revolt. There is no doubt that a section of the anarchist demonstrators in France was directed by trained and experienced Communists, and not only by French Communists.

But it seems equally clear that a considerable section of anarchists has as much contempt for bureaucratic Communism as for the affluent society of West Europe. Violent clashes in some universities in France between anarchists and orthodox Marxists prove this, as does the Yugoslav development.

Anarchists and Communists share the aim of making West Europe morally bankrupt. The Establishments of the different European countries do not all seem to realise this. They still try to explain the violence and the attempted French insurrection in terms of overcrowded schools and colleges, or inadequate systems of education, or outmoded relations between professors and students, between management and workers.

There doubtless is room for improvement in the way schools and factories are run. But even if all the required technical and organi-

sational changes are swiftly introduced, the anarchists' and Communists' passion for revolution will remain. They will not be satisfied until European society repudiates its Christian beliefs and openly, and at all levels, accepts free sex and homosexuality as normal and necessary — or until they are changed and mastered by a superior passion.

It seems that on many campuses the immediate issue on which revolt was organised was some men students' demand for right of entry into women's dormitories. The turning down of this demand was attacked as a symptom of reactionary, capitalist narrow-mindedness.

That affluent society has failed to satisfy its citizens is obvious. Broken homes, suicide rates and LSD testify to that. But the situation needs drastic honesty and courage, and not a superficial and emotional anger against wealth, peace and order.

I have asked a number of European students to describe the kind of society the vocal anarchists want. There has not been a single coherent account. However, it appears that they wish to develop and bring out the critical faculties of European young men and women.

This should be wholly welcome. The world can only benefit from having more people who question, search, and analyse. Yet, what is conspicuous and disturbing about the self-styled revolutionary is his utter failure, in fact his stubborn refusal, to criticise and question himself.

Everybody is wrong, except him. It is not a posture that is convincing or winning. It also conceals a core of ruthless selfishness. Neither the affluent nations nor the world's poor can with safety trust their future to men like him.

Those in Europe who have wanted to destroy concepts of morality and service have worked hard and achieved results. Many who once believed in moral values, even though they did not wholly practise them, have given up their convictions. Where they have not done so their children often have.

It is an alarming development. No one can deny his role in letting

things come to this pass. Parents who have urged straight living on their children but have reserved the right themselves to be crooked and lustful are responsible. Youth who have seen through the hypocrisy of parents and seniors, but have used it as an excuse for their own greed and impurity instead of curing it, are responsible.

The Christian clergy of Europe will certainly be held accountable by posterity. Many of them have been and are convinced of their faith and of the standards of honesty and purity it enjoins, but have gradually given up talking about them. This they have done partly because of compromise in their own lives and partly because they have been afraid of "losing" youth who want kicks.

Others in the clergy, for reasons best known to them, have attacked the goals of honesty and purity and questioned the existence of God. Too few have attempted so to live their faith that others catch the contagion of clean, frank, selfless and daring living.

Any prejudice-free student of European history and society knows that it is Christianity that has provided the foundation for its astonishing achievements in science, industry, medicine, education, social welfare and care of the needy.

Strength of ten

A Europe that turns its back on its Christian tradition will not only decay socially, culturally and economically; it will become a continent unhelpful to the rest of the world.

Just over a year ago I asked a French Cabinet Minister if he thought France was going to be de-Christianised. "No, I don't think so," he said. Then he paused, and added, "Well, I hope not."

Many here, as everywhere, would like a God who forgives, preferably a God who forgets. What they don't want is a God who also cures. And they are angry at the thought that a man can have the strength of ten if his heart is pure.

They should not be surprised if their societies are reduced to a tenth or a hundredth of their strength because of the worship of impurity.

FIND THE BALL
Competition No 76



2nd Prize: NEW 2HIRA LUXURY TOOTHBRUSHES WITH DELUXE CONTAINERS

HOW TO PLAY

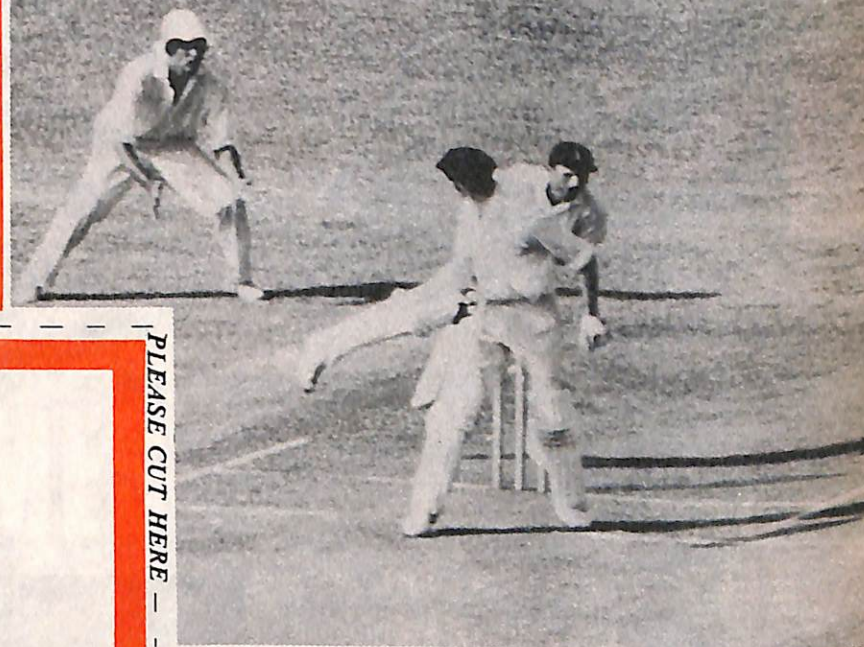
The ball in this cricket action picture has been painted out. All you have to do is mark a cross (not circle, arrow, etc) where you think the ball is. Then cut out the picture and coupon and send it to "Find the Ball", c/o HIMMAT, 294 Bazargate Street, Bombay 1 before noon on Monday, June 24

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

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

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

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



PLEASE CUT HERE

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is Miss Kamla Mirchumal, 51, Free School St, First Floor. Calcutta 16. Rs. 25 for nearest entry (2.8mm from ball).

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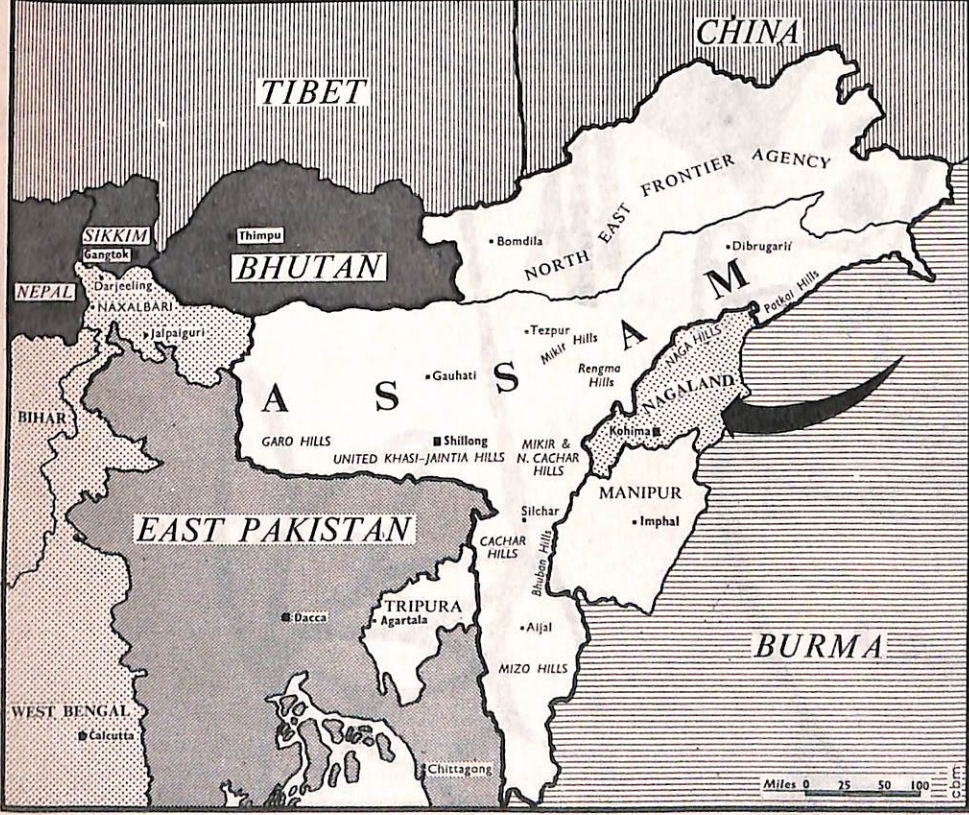
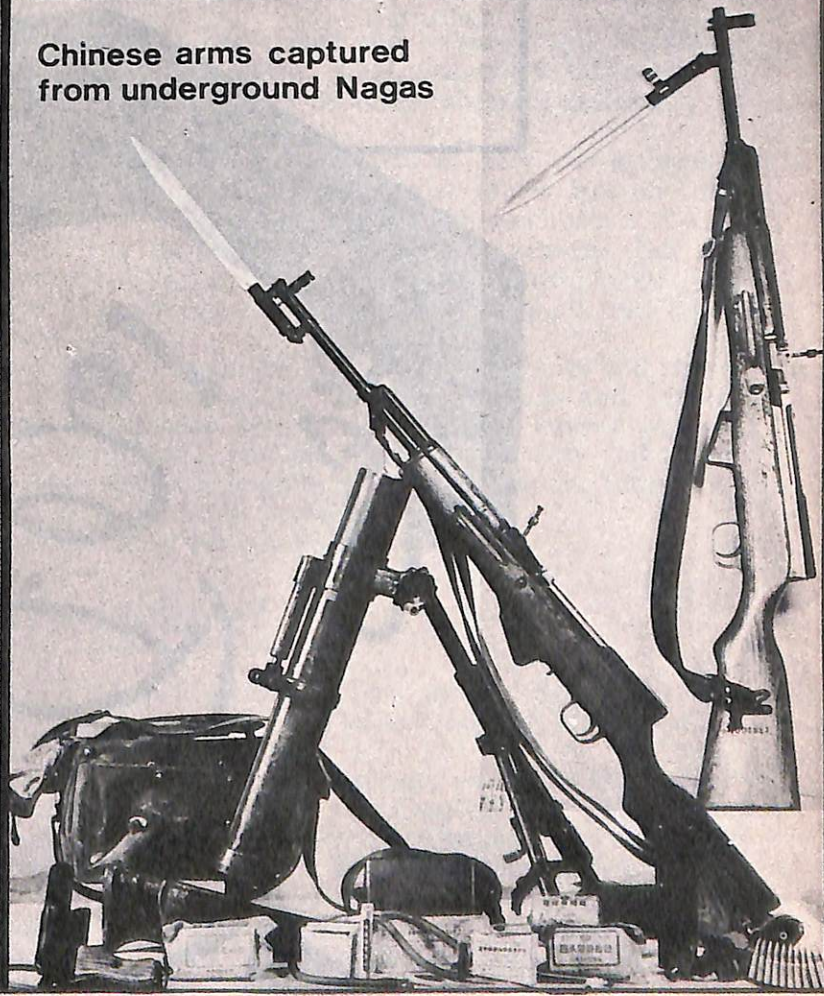
CS. 94D



'VIET CONG' COMES TO INDIA

- WILL NAGA CEASE-FIRE END?
- MAO'S HAND ACROSS THE BORDER

Chinese arms captured from underground Nagas



What will Assam leaders do now? P. 3, 18