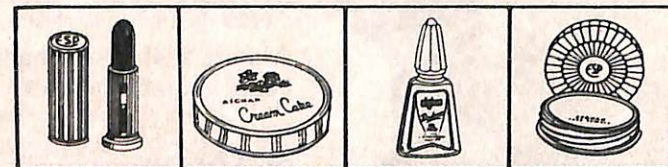


*Afghan snow beauty aids  
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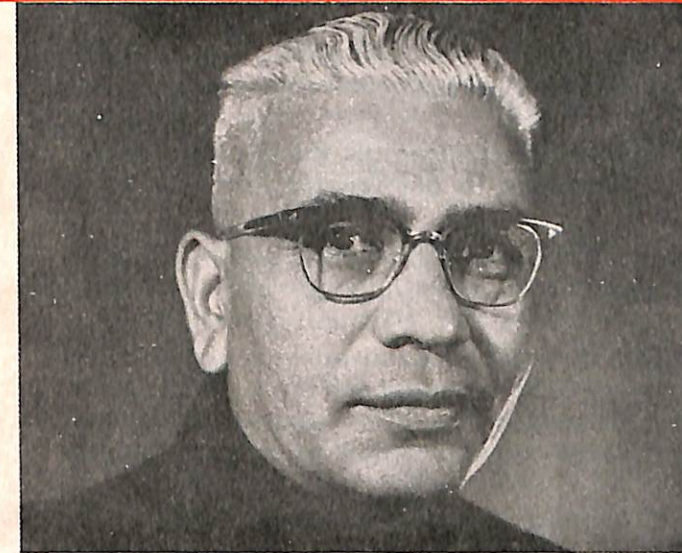
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AFGHAN: face powder, cream cake and lipstick, in matching colours with Afghan Nail polish to give your hands a dainty long look.

**AFGHAN SNOW** BEAUTY AIDS



E. S. PATANWALA, BOMBAY-77 (INDIA)

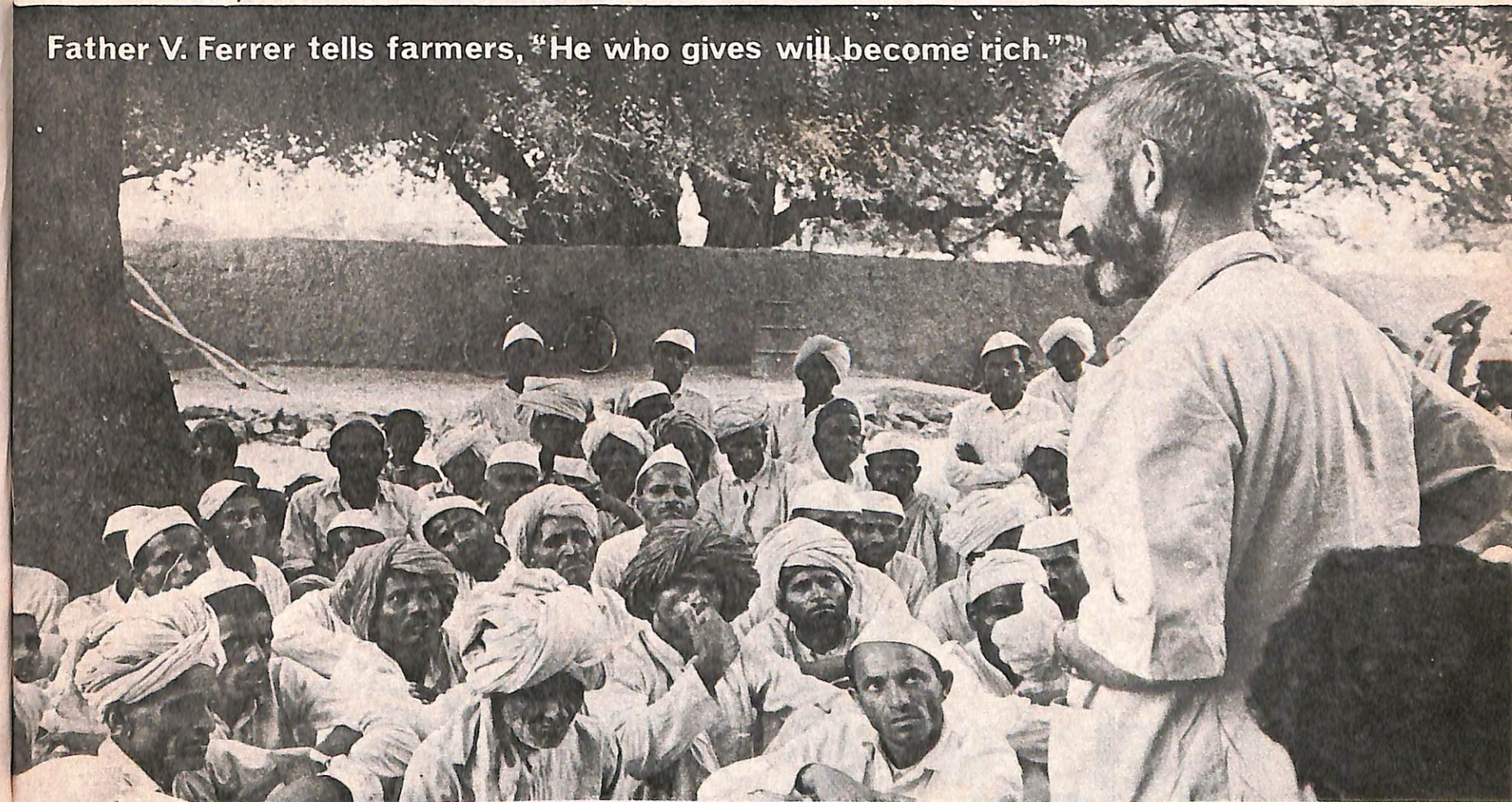


V.P.Naik, Chief Minister of Maharashtra

## You are misled, Mr. Naik

p.19

Father V. Ferrer tells farmers, "He who gives will become rich."



## Madhya Pradesh defies Delhi

BY ANTENNA

# HUNGER!!!

India's poverty is paradoxical. Here, too many people toil to wrest a living from the earth, but the earth yields far too little. Embarrassed by the richness of resources and the poverty of means to exploit them, India produces not enough food to feed all of its population.

Only large-scale mechanized farming coupled with intensive rural electrification can get the country permanently out of this rut. Rural electrification on a wide scale can bring power to our farmers and help them grow more food, and attain a new prosperity.

GEC have been playing a key role in making the country's rural electrification programme a success. GEC's vast reservoir of technical know-how and resources are directed to improve continually all GEC equipment that are essential to cope with the increasing problems of power distribution and utilisation in rural areas.

During these years, GEC have been called, many times, to participate in the vital nation-building projects that are helping to change the face of rural India—projects that include the Bhakra Nangal and the Hirakud Dams. GEC have also played a leading role in successfully implementing the programme of village electrification. GEC have supplied a large number of transformers, motors, switchgear and pumpsets to help make the 'Grow More Food' campaign a success.

In all these developments one factor remains unchanged—the GEC quality. Installed at India's farms, GEC quality products are helping to bring the country closer to agricultural self-sufficiency and farm prosperity. No wonder, they have become the most trusted weapons in the country's fight against hunger.

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## Editorials

### “Mockery of democracy”

ON MONDAY NIGHT Uttar Pradesh, the largest State of India with a population of 80 million, came under President's rule. Democratic functioning of the State has broken down.

The imposition of President's rule has been called by an SSP leader “a mockery of democracy”. In fact, it was because politicians of the State made a mockery of democracy that President's rule had to be proclaimed. The ship of India's democracy is breaking on the rocks of dishonesty and the selfishness of our politicians—dishonesty of men who, elected on one ticket, merrily cross the floor for the benefit of office or other gains.

The self devotion of our politicians has resulted in the fragmentation of our political life. There is no discipline left in any political party now. Congress Whips

have been defied by Congress legislators who have defected. Other partymen have been as indisciplined.

Now, when the BKD National Executive directs its State units not to join united fronts with Communists, the Party's unit in West Bengal (for whom it is specially meant) revolts. Recently, the SSP national executive passed a fiat for its Kerala State unit, which the State Party flouted. If this trend continues, in five years' time there may not be any all-India party in this country and when that day comes the division of India will be inevitable.

Politicians who for so long have put party before country are now putting self before party. Anyone of them who chooses to reverse this trend would be a statesman.

### West German students' stir

IT HAS BEEN a strange and tragic week in Germany. The Communists imposed a new constitution in East Germany legalising one-party State control, where before some semblance of democratic freedom had been granted by the 1949 Constitution. Even the theoretical right to strike or to emigrate has been abolished. Press censorship is now complete and fully legalised.

Yet while the clock spun backwards in the East, the sons and daughters of West Germany took to the streets in the worst outbreak of violence since the end of the war. Following the attempted assassination of their leader Rudi Dutschke, thousands of students rioted in a dozen major cities, some carrying the Red Flag and portraits of German Communist heroes Rosa Luxemburg and Karl Liebknecht. Others broke up Easter Church services by fiercely chanting the Internationale.

Anyone interpreting the revolt of the West German

students as a call for the kind of regime that Czechoslovakia is cautiously crawling out of, misses the meaning of the turbulence.

The students' heroes are Ho Chi Minh, Mao Tse-tung and Fidel Castro. But they worship not so much at the altar of Marxism, as before the mystical god of Violence, of whom these three men have been successful High Priests.

The students plan to provoke police brutality. Somehow along the way, this is meant to “purify” German society and rid it of the dross of “soulless” materialism.

Society, world-wide, needs a more radical cure than “Red Rudi” and his friends advocate. They are themselves addicts of the materialism they condemn in the Establishment. The roots of the disease lie in man, and it is these roots that must be cut if society is to be liberated.

### Famine's spectre lifts

A NOTE OF CHEER has come from a Conference of economists and AID officials in Cambridge.

The spectre of famine, which loomed over the world has been lifted, they said, “There are signs, even in over-peopled South Asia, that the small farmers are on the verge of a technological break-through in producing crops for food and export.” They are taking to improved seeds, fertilisers, pesticides, in a big way. They are breaking out of the prison of age-old methods of agriculture.

The apostles of artificial population control who used

the threat of famine must now find other arguments like unemployment for millions.

It is not beyond the wit of man to find work for empty hands. The pattern of industry may need to be shifted from a few towns to the villages. Gandhiji started an economic revolution by introducing spinning and handicrafts in the villages. If fresh blood and ideas can be injected into our Village Handicrafts Board, hope can come to our village unemployed. India's villages with their tradition of handicraft, can be a pattern for Asia's other nations.

### Mr Johnson's allies

PRESIDENT JOHNSON's meeting in Hawaii with South Korean President Park this week points up the need for the world's most powerful nation to move in concert with its allies whatever their size and colour.

In a society where wealth and efficiency have become indices of a person's worth, it is tempting to brush aside those who may be less talented or angular of temperament. But Mr Johnson's road will become rougher

and lonelier if he yields to this temptation, feeling, after all, that he knows best.

Reports indicate that South Korea, Thailand, the Philippines, Australia, New Zealand and also the Saigon Government were not fully consulted on the momentous matters at stake in Vietnam. These nations are still Johnson's best allies and he would be prudent to seek their counsel.

# Briefly Speaking...

## Trade and aid

A PRIVATE Japanese delegation, which included two Government Party members of the Diet, returned with a one-year trade agreement after a month of hard-pressed negotiations in Peking. To get it, however, they had to agree to three political principles that were first pushed by Chou En-lai in 1960 and have been persistently fought for by the Chinese ever since. They are that: 1 Japan would not take a hostile attitude towards China; 2 Japan would not participate in "the plot to form two Chinas"; and 3 it would not obstruct normalisation of relations between the two countries.

Though the trade mission was private, the Japanese Government officially welcomed the agreement. It announced that the almost total ban on Government credit to finance exports to China would be lifted.

## CHALTA HAI..



"Lost? No, he has just won the elections!"

THIS WEEKLY FEATURE comes to you through the courtesy of the EAGLE VACUUM BOTTLE MFG CO (PVT) LTD

manufacturers of the Eagle range of vacuum flasks, jugs and insulated ware.



VALENTINE

It was while these developments were taking place that Indonesia's President Suharto, on a visit to Tokyo, failed to get the financial support from Japan he was counting on. The Chinese state that politics and economics are inseparable. This principle the Japanese have stoutly refused. Other Asian nations hope they will hold to this position. But their treatment of President Suharto raises ominous doubts.

## Codes or change?

THE SUCCESS of the Fair Trade Practices Association (FTPA) which draws up guidelines for business conduct is an unmeasurable quantity. Recently the Federation of All-India Automobile Spare Parts Dealers' Associations supplemented the FTPA's code of conduct with a few items which put more teeth in a fairly blunt saw. They now ask their dealers: to ban the sale of spurious or adulterated parts under false name brands; not to make any purchases or sales without the use of proper cash bills; and to see that no stocks are withheld in times of emergency with a view to hoarding or profiteering.

These are down-to-earth principles and *Birbal* wishes the Dealers' Associations success in getting them practised.

## The grip tightens

THANKS to the agreement K. K. Shah, the Minister of Information and Broadcasting, drew up with the Soviet News Agency, *Novosti*, Indian papers now get an unsolicited daily stream of press releases from the Soviet Union. These occasionally give one a more candid glance at the state of Soviet thinking than perhaps *Novosti* really intends.

A recent report of a speech by Party Secretary Leonid Brezhnev to the Moscow Committee of the CPSU makes grim reading against the background of Czechoslovakia.

"There can be no peaceful co-existence in the field of ideology," *Novosti* reports Brezhnev as saying. "Unable to stop the onward march of history, imperialism is trying to weaken the ideological and political unity of the working people of Socialist countries. In doing so it

"The road to success is filled with women pushing their husbands along."

LORD THOMAS ROBERT DEWAR, 1894-1930

stakes chiefly on nationalist and revisionist elements." He warns that "manifestations of ideological immaturity and vascillation among certain representatives of the intelligentsia" will not be tolerated.

Soviet poet Sergei Mikhalov regretted to the Moscow Committee "that sentiments of forgiveness and liberalism have not yet been fully overcome in the Writers' Party Organisation". He accuses stage directors of interpreting classical works in such a way as to provoke "unhealthy excitement among a certain part of the public".

## Shy Swiss

IN RESPONSE to an inquiry, HIMMAT received the following letter from Mr Paul A. Ramseyer on behalf of the Swiss Ambassador in New Delhi:

"With regard to your request for photographs of the members of our Government, some of the leading Cabinet Ministers as well as Swiss important personalities, I have to inform you that the Embassy does not have any photographs at its disposal. I am very sorry indeed to be unable to assist you."

Is Switzerland so neutral that even its leading Government figures are shy of publicity? Or has its Information Department fallen down on the job?

*Birbal*

## GOING UP

Last week HIMMAT received an average of 20 new subscriptions each day!

Have you sent yours?

One year Rs 12\* Three years Rs 30

HIMMAT, April 19, 1968

# FROM THE CAPITAL

BY ANTENNA

## Trouble on the Narmada

NEW DELHI A few years ago, the possibility of a diplomatic rupture between a state government and New Delhi would have been unthinkable. Anybody who suggested such a thing would have been considered a fit case for a mental institution. Now the Special Representative of the highly respected newspaper, *The Statesman*, says that Chief Minister Govind Narain Singh of Madhya Pradesh took action last Friday "which amounted to breaking off diplomatic relations with Dr K. L. Rao, Union Irrigation and Power Minister".

Last year Mr G. N. Singh, a Congressman, defected and received the Chief Ministership of the State as a reward for his defection. He has written a letter to the Prime Minister doubting Dr Rao's impartiality in the dispute between Madhya Pradesh on one hand and Gujarat, Maharashtra and Rajasthan on the other over sharing waters of the Narmada, India's largest westward flowing river.

Things have come to such a pass that, when officials of the Madhya Pradesh Government met their counterparts in the Union Irrigation Ministry on Thursday, the State representatives insisted that the details of the talks be fully recorded. When the Union officials refused, apparently on Dr Rao's instructions, the men from Madhya Pradesh stalked out of the meeting and Mr Singh's letter to Mrs Gandhi accusing Dr Rao of partisanship followed.

Now Dr Rao wants the dispute, which has been dragging on for five years and as a result of which major multi-purpose development projects have been held up in the states concerned, to be referred to a tribunal. It is learnt that Madhya Pradesh is unlikely to accept this proposal.

## Many issues in dispute

This augurs ill for future relations between the Centre and the states and between one state and another. Politicians deplore the tough attitude the non-Congress coalition in Bhopal has taken, but at the same time they blame New Delhi for letting matters drift to the point where an open rupture is imminent. Narmada is only one issue in dispute. There are so many others, among them:

- 1 The division of the Krishna-Godavari waters among Maharashtra, Andhra Pradesh and Madras.
- 2 The riverine dispute between Madras and Kerala.
- 3 The territorial (euphemistically called border) dispute between Maharashtra and Mysore, and Mysore and Kerala.
- 4 The dispute between Madhya

Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan over their respective shares of the waters of the Chambal and of the power generated by it.

5 The rival claims of Haryana and Punjab to Chandigarh.

6 The Naga claim to certain districts of Manipur.

The attempts to solve the territorial disputes between Maharashtra and Mysore, and Mysore and Kerala, and that over Chandigarh have proved abortive, because the parties who have lost as a result of the awards of the commissions which looked into these matters have refused to accept them.

If this continues, none of these disputes is going to be solved, and

you may be sure they are going to be exploited by both the Congress and the Opposition parties in the next general election. If solutions were not easy when the Congress was in power at the Centre and in all the states, these are still less likely to be attained as the Congress grip on the administration progressively weakens and new and powerful regional interests supplant it. Congress as well as Opposition politicians who put national interests first — there are still some in Parliament — feel that these and other interstate problems must be finally settled before the next elections.

Some of them told me that the best way to settle these disputes was to establish a fearless and independent commission of retired Supreme Court judges as a standing body to adjudicate on these issues and others that might crop up, and hand down decisions which should be binding on

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

## on your toes

### ON WITH THE JOB

SOME WEEKS AGO I commented on the plight of unemployed engineers and on instances in Kerala where students preferred academic degrees to working with their hands. I hope that latest reports may prove me wrong.

With a share capital of Rs 50 lakhs, some unemployed Kerala graduate engineers and diploma holders are planning to set up a co-operative to start small industries. The State Government promises support.

The degree holders will take on the planning and management required while the diploma holders will attend to supervisory needs. There are 7709 unemployed engineers in Kerala, from the level of graduate to ITI Certificate holders. Many of these stand to gain.

The small industries would take up civil and electrical contracts and the manufacture of prefabricated materials and farming machinery.

This would certainly seem a better solution than the Education Minister's announcement that the further output of engineers will be reduced by limiting admissions to engineering institutions. The Minister's plan will have no effect for some years and does nothing to

utilise the talents of engineers already trained.

On another front, the President of the Kerala Students' Union, Mr Oommen Chandy, has outlined a programme for enlisting students in spare time in an effort to boost food production in this chronically deficient State.

He hopes to put 300,000 pairs of hands to work. The students will use the latest IR-8 high-yielding seeds and will utilise kitchen gardens and vacant terraces. The Managing Director of FACT has promised 300,000 free packets of fertiliser mix. Chandy hopes the State Government will provide free seed.

In Ceylon some years ago a minor rural revolution was sparked off by thousands of students taking part in weeding campaigns. In their spare hours teams of students would descend on a farm and offer their services in return for their food. Behad it was a lively sense of working for the nation to become self-sufficient in food. (Further comment in VERDICT, page 6.)

If this Kerala attempt is as successful as Ceylon's it will be an important contribution from a section of society that comes in for more criticism than it sometimes deserves.

Freebooster

HIMMAT, April 19, 1968

# VERDICT!

## This week HIMMAT...

**NOTES** with interest that the Gandhi Smarak Nidhi of Kashmir urges the Centre "to prepare the ground for free and fair elections in the State".

**CHEERS** Ceylon farmers and school children who hit an all-time record in paddy production with a harvest that was 1.7 million bushels higher than the Government's target. 12,000 acres of paddy were weeded by the school children of Colombo alone, while in the provinces the figures were much higher.

**BEWAILS** the self-importance in the coverage by some Indian correspondents of India's role in the Vietnam talks, as evidenced in *The Times of India's* Washington correspondent who begins one story with, "Hanoi has not yet accepted New Delhi as the venue for talks with Washington. That is where the difficulty lies."

**WISHES** it were in Hardwar where local authorities with immense confidence in their sanitation arrangements have offered to pay Rs 5 for each fly spotted in the area where close to one million people gathered for a holy dip in the Ganges.

**SUGGESTS** to sincere men in the Marxist wing of the Communist Party, which is threatened with a further split, that they ponder whether an ideology that fails to resolve such divisions does not need a new development in its dialectic.

**QUESTIONS** the validity of Defence Minister Swaran Singh's denial that any vacuum will exist in the Indian Ocean after Britain's withdrawal and **FEARS** that the military vacuum will be accompanied by a policy vacuum in New Delhi.

**REMINDS** Washington of the statement issued by South Vietnam's National Assembly that, "Any decision concerning the destiny of South Vietnam and reached without the approval of the elected Government will be considered null."

the parties concerned after Parliament has ratified them.

The idea seems excellent in the absence of any other feasible proposal. For the Centre's intervention is now suspect, particularly where one of the disputant states is under Congress rule and the other non-Congress.

One veteran of many political battles to whom I put forward this proposal had a serious objection. How, he asked me, do you have the teme-

rity to insist on the state governments, particularly non-Congress ones, accepting the decisions of such a commission as binding when the Centre does not set them an example? By way of explanation, he pointed out that after accepting the award of the international Kutch Tribunal with ill grace the Centre had decided never to seek a similar remedy in other disputes with foreign powers.

"You can't expect any state to adopt a higher standard of conduct in its relations with other states, can you?" he asked. This question did not call for an answer.

## Art and ethics

**NEW DELHI** The cultural dovescotes of New Delhi are all aflutter. The culture boys are sharpening their pens and preparing to fight with ink a battle in which Mrs Gandhi promises to be the central figure.

It all began when, presenting awards to painters and sculptors who participated in the First Triennale of World Contemporary Art last week, she questioned the propriety of giving a first prize to one of the Indian "commissioners" who selected the exhibits on behalf of the Lalit Kala Akademi, the sponsor.

Two days later, the artist concerned, Mr Krishen Khanna, returned the gold medal he had won, remarking to a newspaperman at the same time that he had not committed a "misdemeanour" to justify the Prime Minister's remarks.

Mr Khanna explained that he had nothing to do with the selection of his two exhibits. This had been done independently by his fellow "commissioners" and okayed later by the executive board of the Akademi, of

which Dr Mulk Raj Anand is chairman.

Mr Khanna conceded, however, that there was a "technical flaw" in the selection of his works for hanging, but this had been removed later.

This is probably the first time that somebody connected in an official capacity with an international cultural event has been allowed to participate in it and take away a prize.

There is talk of an official inquiry into the running of the Akademi, but this may be just gossip woven out of Mrs Gandhi's remarks. If reports one hears are true, this Akademi is not the only one of the numerous bodies the Government has brought into existence to stimulate culture and on which it is spending annually large sums of public money which requires investigation.

### Best World Press

#### Left Communist session

Communism is usually the most international in its concern where it is the least successful in national practice. So India's leading Left Communists, who confabulated at Burdwan for more than a week, spent most of their time discussing how far the Russians and Yugoslavs had erred, what prevented the Chinese from joining the Russians in taking united action over Vietnam, or whether there was still a Socialist camp playing a decisive role in the world.

...the Party remains at least formally pledged to trying to establish Socialism by peaceful means, though it does not rule out the possibility of violence as a result of resistance by the ruling classes.

The CPI (M) leadership deserves to be commended for this refusal to yield to extremist pressure.

THE STATESMAN, Calcutta

#### New Canadian Premier

The choice of (French-Canadian) Mr Pierre Trudeau as the new Canadian Prime Minister and leader of the Liberal Party shows an awareness of the need for unity in Canada that is driven home by external warnings as well as by internal pressures. General de Gaulle's disruptive cries from the distance are not the most pressing danger to which Canada feels it necessary to respond; indeed, they have been partly forgotten. But across her long border are the tensions and riots in the United States which Canadians must take as warnings of what can come if disunity is not countered and cured in time

THE TIMES, London

# The Kennedys' second coming

BY T. WILLARD HUNTER

ROBERT F. KENNEDY, and his family and friends, have decided that destiny calls for the Kennedy family to return to the White House and to restore Camelot to the shores of the Potomac River.

It was an agonising decision. Yet it was probably inevitable. And all the postures assumed by the junior Senator from New York, other than that of an active candidate for the presidency itself, were quite unreal and patently based only on decisions of strategy and timing. The life of this remarkable family has made the White House its inevitable focus, and because of its biological, as well as its political, success, will probably do so for a long time to come.

There are two reasons why Bobby's decision to jump in was so long delayed. First, as he said in his St. Patrick's Day announcement, he feared the public's interpretation of the move as an expression of a personal vendetta against Lyndon Johnson. It is widely known that Bobby opposed his brother's choice of the Texan as the Democrats' vice presidential nominee in 1960, a choice which determined the succession on that tragic day in Dallas in November 1963. And the widening rift has only been papered over by the expedencies of politics.

#### McCarthy's stand

Secondly, in 84 years no incumbent president seeking it has been denied his party's nomination for re-election. And this would mean that a Kennedy challenge in 1968 could only result in a bruising, party-splitting, and probably a party-defeating, brawl.

A quiet school teacher from the upper Midwest and the people of the tiny north-eastern state of New Hampshire changed all that. For Senator Eugene McCarthy, the former college professor with nothing to lose, decided to do the impossible — to challenge the system and give the Democratic Party a choice.

The strong McCarthy showing in New Hampshire against the President enabled Bobby to come out swinging with answers to both his restraining problems: 1 the Democrats of New Hampshire demonstrated that the party was already deeply divided — over Johnson and the Vietnam war, not over the presence of Kennedy in the wings; 2 the ordinary New

Hampshire citizens demonstrated what the unofficial polls had indicated, that Johnson might well be defeated in November.

So Kennedy jumped in, and a whirlwind campaign burst forth upon the nation. It was interrupted only by the national period of mourning over the martyrdom of civil rights leader Martin Luther King. The drive has the hallmarks of the smooth Kennedy organisation, which had obviously been oiled and made ready to recreate the "President Kennedy" image.

Much press comment is negative. While admiring the smooth professionalism of the effort, there is some reaction to the obvious opportunism which underlies it. The public appearances have been carefully arranged for maximum frenzy — heavily featuring college campuses where youthful enthusiasm could be counted on for television impact.

**Yet in spite of Mr Johnson's withdrawal making Bobby the obvious front runner, the professional politicians who control the party have been slow to endorse him. And this may be an omen of some significance, as it is in the strong self interest of any political leader to back the ultimate winner as early as possible. The rewards go to those who gave early help when it was most needed.**

Yet despite the criticisms there is also recognition of the ability, leadership, and unequalled experience at the centre of world power this candidate offers. Besides the great wealth evident — both from the family and raisable from other sources — there is organisational ability, charm, enthusiasm, and the ability to motivate and channel the idealism of the young for public service and good government.

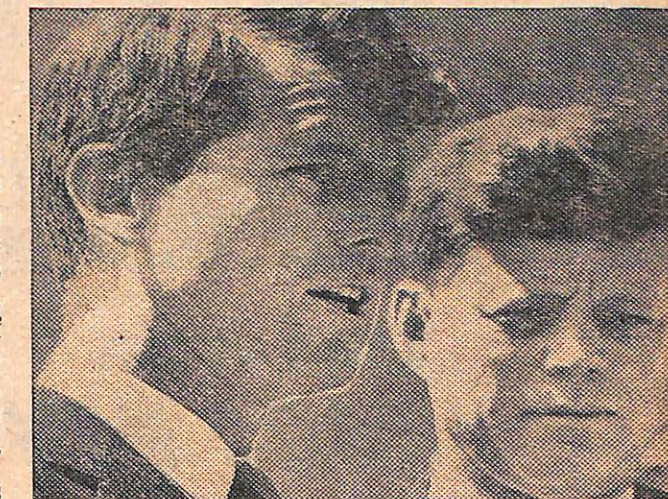
Bobby is a mixture of many phases. He may be the most religious of this Catholic family. His strong sense of justice for the underprivileged may be good politics, but it is also born out of an almost fiercely puritanical concept of right and wrong. He lives a rich and happy family life with Ethel and their 10 children and tries to block off at least one day a week to give himself completely to them.

Graduating from Harvard in 1948 and the University of Virginia Law School in 1951, young Robert went to work in the Justice Department,

resigning in 1952 to manage brother John's successful campaign for the US Senate from Massachusetts. Back in Washington, Bobby achieved considerable fame as a Senate staff investigator, particularly the probing of labour rackets. He is generally credited with responsibility for jailing James Hoffa, the convicted national leader of the Teamsters' Union. Robert resigned from his staff position in the Senate to manage John's successful campaign for the presidency in 1960. He later became Attorney General in JFK's Cabinet.

In calling up the image of his slain brother, the Senator has many things going for him. He is much shorter

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE



Senator Robert Kennedy (left) with his brother JFK.

## SO THEY SAY

*Kashmir is not negotiable. We are not going to budge from this position.*

MORARJI DESAI  
Deputy Prime Minister

*This is the only thing on which I am in full agreement with Indian leaders and Mr Morarji. Kashmir is nobody's property and only 50 lakh Kashmiris can decide its destiny.*

SHEIKH ABDULLAH

*What this country suffers from is universal suffrage and universal ignorance.*

ACHARYA J. B. KRIPALANI, MP

but more athletic than the late President. And although the difference in stance and stature is marked, if one closes one's eyes, the voice is startlingly the same. He uses the successful tricks of his brother — the self-deprecating humour, the jabbing finger for emphasis, the flashing, charming smile, and the appeal that "we can do better", can "get the na-

tion moving again", if you "give me your hand and your help".  
 Descended from Irish immigrants who came to the US in the 1850's to escape Ireland's potato famine, Robert's father, Joseph P. Kennedy, was a hard-driving Boston businessman who started in banking after graduation from Harvard in 1912 and made a fortune in motion pictures, real estate, and other activities in the 1920's. His wife, Rose, was the

daughter of one of Boston's most famous mayors. Becoming active in politics through heavy campaign contributions to Democrats, the senior Kennedy backed Franklin Delano Roosevelt before the latter's first election to the presidency in 1932 and was later appointed first chairman of the Securities Exchange Commission, to ride herd on Wall Street in the post depression days of the 1930's.

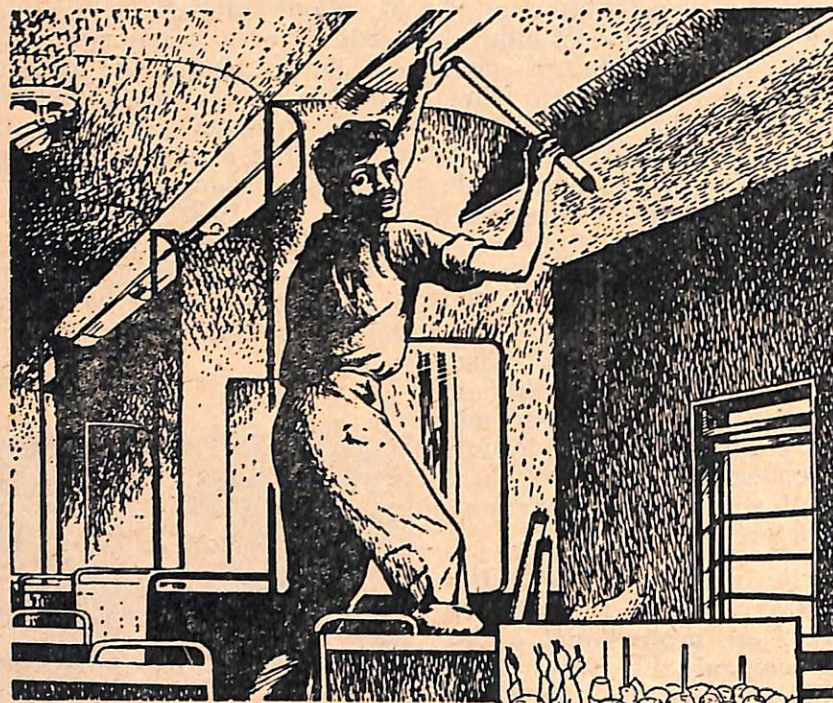
In 1937 Mr Roosevelt named the Bostonian as Ambassador to the Court of St. James. "The great thing about sending Joe to London," FDR commented at the time, referring to the Kennedy family of nine children, "is that we get eleven ambassadors for the price of one."

The charm and handsomeness of the family was already apparent, and they indeed captured hearts wherever they went. The London experience gave the boys their first taste of world affairs, and enabled the second eldest, John F., later to become President, to write a best selling book "While England Slept". It was inevitable that the combined ambition of the father for his sons and of the sons for themselves, backed by an impressive fortune, should turn them to politics.

The oldest son, Joseph Jr., was killed in Europe as a naval pilot in World War II. This made Jack the designee to shoot for the big stakes. His success is history, and much of it was engineered by his younger brother. When the assassin's bullet felled the young President in Dallas in 1963, the family mantle then descended on the next eldest, Robert. It then remained only a question of timing when the move would be made. It has now been made.

Whatever negative reaction there may be in the country appears to move only a minority of the voters. At this writing there seems to be little standing in the way of Robert F. Kennedy entering the White House in January 1969. And with his younger brother, Senator Edward Kennedy, 35, next in line, and after that a fine stable of male Kennedys in the next generation, we may have witnessed the launching of a family dynasty the likes of which the world has never seen.

Lord Acton's dictum that power corrupts may catch up with the Kennedys some day. If it does, the American people will surely look elsewhere for leadership. But there is no evidence yet that disenchantment has set in among the masses. And this means that the opportunity before the present heir apparent is enormous.



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#### What the Railways are doing

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- Introducing thief-proof fittings wherever possible.

By reporting beggars, hawkers and suspicious-looking characters, you are directly helping to stop theft. Remember — you own the Railways!

# FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

## Have a cuppa and live longer

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

**COLOMBO** Tea, rubber and coconut — Ceylon's largest exports and vital to her economy — have been in the news again.

The Tea Commission, appointed last year to inquire into the tea industry, has several suggestions on how exports can be boosted. In the report it has submitted to the Government, probably the most important recommendation is that a tea growers' corporation with the right to bid and purchase tea at the Colombo auctions should be established by the Government. The Commission suggests that the home market be reserved entirely for this corporation, while retaining the right to export tea to overseas buyers. This recommendation gains value when one views the fact revealed by the report that only twelve buyers account for nearly three-quarters of all tea sold.

### Changes approved

The appeal by the Tea Propaganda Board that it be allowed to gradually increase the cess for purposes of tea promotion from four to ten cents has been approved, while the number of members of the board has been asked to be reduced from 15 to nine. The Commission has taken a dislike

to the word "propaganda" and has suggested "promotion" instead.

The Tea "Promotion" Board may make capital of the announcement by scientists at the Bio-Chemical Division of the University of California that, after 14 years of research, they have found that tea drinking will actually reduce the incidence of cerebral coronary thrombosis.

### Largest tea exporter

In 1967, for the third year in succession, Ceylon remained the world's largest exporter of tea with 476 million lbs, an increase of nearly 35 million lbs over 1966 figures. The wide disparity between home prices and London prices has again brought a spate of suggestions to national newspapers. One scheme mentioned calls for the blending and packing to be done in Ceylon with her low labour costs. Quality tea may go down in price but it will mean a massive advertising campaign to woo British housewives from traditional brands. The price war in Britain has resulted in quality suffering, although tea firms deny it. A more practical method may be for Ceylon and India, which accounts for 82 per cent of the international tea trade, to "merge" with a common marketing policy.

### China buys Ceylon's rubber

In the field of rubber, China has agreed to purchase nearly all that is produced in Ceylon, while at the same time paying more for handling charges and incentive payments. Ceylon will thus benefit by over Rs 2.8 million extra. At a time when UNCTAD seems to have failed to get preferential agreements from the richer countries, this development has won new friends for China.

Dr L. C. Bateman, Controller of Rubber Research of Malaysia, on a visit here appealed to rubber producers to shed their complacency on

# The week in ASIA

**SAIGON** — The biggest combined operations of the Vietnam war by 70,000 troops from the US, South Vietnam, Australia, New Zealand and Thailand was launched to clear the Viet Cong from all provinces around the South Vietnamese capital. President Thieu announced plans to mobilise another 135,000 men.

**MANILA** — The Philippines deployed additional naval units along its southern islands bordering Malaysia following Malaysia's seizure of the Filipino motorboat "Born Free" with 15 men aboard.

**KUALA LUMPUR** — Visitors to Malaysia will not be allowed to make political speeches without permission of the Home Affairs Minister under a special order signed by the Deputy Premier, Tun Abdul Razak.

**CAIRO** — Britain had threatened to occupy by force Iraq's oil installations if the latter concluded an oil agreement with a French consortium, the Iraqi Premier, Mr Tahir Yedia, disclosed in an interview with the Baghdad weekly Al Manar.

**HONG KONG** — Posters appeared in a South China city describing the Chinese Premier Chou En-lai as a "counter-reactionary double dealer", according to the Hong Kong newspaper *Sing Tao Jih Pao*.

**KATHMANDU** — With the enforcement of a constitutional provision by King Mahendra, seven members of Nepal's Ministry will retire, reducing its strength to 15.

**TEL AVIV** — Work on the laying of a 42-inch pipeline to carry Persian Gulf oil via Israel, by-passing the Suez Canal, will begin next week, according to the Managing Director of the Eilat-Ashkelon Pipeline Company. It is expected to carry up to 60 million tons a year.

**DACCA** — 200 people died, 1000 were injured and thousands were rendered homeless when a cyclone ripped into three townships in the most populous Faridpur district of East Pakistan.

**CAIRO** — A quadron of nine Tu-16 long-range bombers of the Soviet Air Force arrived here on a goodwill visit.

**COLOMBO** — The Ceylon Government will call for applications on May 1 for Ceylon citizenship from stateless persons of Indian origin resident here, under the Indo-Ceylonese Agreement Act, according to official sources.



CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

the future of rubber. While rubber consumption by 1970 is expected to be six million tons, the world's production of natural rubber is expected to be only 2,800,000 tons. The gap, he said, will be bridged by synthetic rubber.

Dessicated coconut has shot up in price as America has now turned

to Ceylon to supply her needs. The Minister of Commerce and Trade acted swiftly and announced precautionary measures to ensure that the coconut conformed to America's strict food import regulations.

The 20 per cent devaluation of Ceylon's currency has hurt the island which depends on imports, but with new initiatives and a vigorous export drive she could put right her economic ills.

## Canal closure helps Libya's oil boom

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

**RABAT** Yet another Arab Prime Minister has been on a State visit to France. He is Libya's Abdel Hamid el Baecouche.

A few years ago this would have been quite unthinkable. Both Britain and America immediately after the Second World War had been chosen by Libya's King Idriss to fill the vacuum left by Italy. But the evolution of the Middle East situation has wrought many changes in international relationships.

Libya is as big in territory as Britain, France and Spain put together, but it has only a population of one and a half million inhabitants. Within a space of seven years it has

become one of the richest countries on the planet. It has become the biggest supplier of petrol to Europe since the closure of the Suez Canal. In 1967 it produced more than one million tons of petrol. This is well over double the amount Algeria is producing per year.

The per capita revenue has leapt in a few years from \$35 to \$800 a year. The State Budget is now £400 million as against £3 million ten years ago. This prosperity has permitted the Government to set up a system

of social security which is reckoned among the most advanced in the world. Medical care and public education are both free of charge.

The Libyan Government has initiated a number of ambitious projects of development, and foreign participation is invited. Notably French industry has been chosen to build a network of new roads and tens of thousands of houses to accommodate permanently certain nomadic tribes.

To fill the large gap of administrators, Libya is keen to establish a Franco-Libyan Lycee or High School.

France has imported nine million francs. She has exported only 155 million francs worth of products. In order to make up the balance she is furnishing Libya with modern oil-boring machinery and military equipment.

### Mediterranean community

The emergence of Libya as a major supplier of petrol to Europe, together with Algeria and, to a smaller extent, Tunisia, puts North Africa in the forefront of the queue of petrol suppliers to neighbours across the sea. This development of a Mediterranean community could be worth encouraging.

## Wilson plays his last card

FROM GORDON WISE

**LONDON** The British Prime Minister has such a reputation for government by gimmick that his recent Cabinet changes have attracted more brickbats than bouquets, more ennui than enthusiasm. The changes are, however, quite far-reaching.

The elevation of Mrs Barbara Castle to First Secretary and Minister of the restyled Department of Employment and Productivity, makes her probably the most powerful woman in British political history.



Mrs Barbara Castle

She will be responsible for the exacting job of piloting through Parliament the Government's prices and incomes policy. Mr Edward Milne, a Vice-Chairman of the Parliamentary Labour Party, commented, "The whole future of the Government and indeed the Labour Movement depends on her success."

Mrs Castle's predecessor, Mr Ray Gunter, described the job of Labour Minister as "a bed of nails". Mrs Castle says that she would prefer to regard it as "a spring board... a stimulus to finding ways of producing real productivity increases".

This First Lady in the Government showed a shrewd combination of toughness and feminine guile as Transport Minister. She will need it all and more to placate the Left-wing trade unions' hostility towards the legislation designed to hold down inflationary wage increases.

Another big leap forward in the reshuffle was made by Richard Crossman, who is to co-ordinate Health, Social Security, Housing and Education. It is said that the promotion of these two disciples of the late

Aneurin Bevan, leader of the Left, will counter-balance the present predominance of the Gaitskellites in the Cabinet — those who were loyal to the late "Right-wing" Hugh Gaitskell — Jenkins, Callaghan, Healey and Crosland.

In fact, the terms "Right" and "Left" have little meaning nowadays. Harold Wilson used to be a "Bevanite" but is now considered well to the Right. Roy Jenkins, said to be "Right" was strongly supported by "the Left" when he advocated an early withdrawal east of Suez.

### Changes hit civil servants

One should spare a thought for the luckless civil servants in all these changes. Hardly have they become used to the temperament of a particular Minister — barely learnt how to spell his name — when there is a change at the top. And what is more, whole Ministries are set up and scrapped to suit the political requirements of the Prime Minister. Nowadays, departments seem to be restyled to match the Minister.

The first move of this kind was made three years ago when the Department of Economic Affairs was set up to give scope to the prodigious energies of Mr George Brown. Mr Brown says that this department was conceived in a taxi ride which he took with Mr Wilson before the 1964 General Election. Mrs Castle's political inheritance includes most of what remains of that Ministry.

Seasoned observers say that these changes have been made by the Prime Minister to balance the newly-established power base of Mr Roy Jenkins, the currently credible alternative as a Labour Prime Minister. Others say that at last Mr Wilson has a Cabinet of his own choosing, rather than the Front Bench which he took over when he succeeded Hugh Gaitskell.

Whatever the merits or otherwise of this latest reshuffle, the PM has pretty well played his last card.

## The week in INDIA

**NEW DELHI** — The production of food grains in the country this year would exceed 95 million tonnes due to good weather conditions, according to Mr A. P. Shinde, Minister of State for Food and Agriculture. India will press on with the use of atomic energy to step up food output and a nuclear research laboratory will be established at the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, he announced.

**BHUBANESWAR** — The Orissa Government directed the use of Oriya as the language in all offices of the heads of departments and in offices subordinate to them except the offices of registrar, High Court and offices of the district judges.

**INDORE** — The Madhya Pradesh Communist Party decided to raise a land army of 10,000 Adivasis and other landless people to occupy forcibly fallow land under Forest and Revenue departments, according to the Party Secretary Homi Daji.

**AHMEDABAD** — 213 legislators defected from one party to another, some of them more than once and 116 of them became Ministers, since the last general elections, according to Mr Mahavir Tyagi, a veteran Congressman. "The Congress set the ball of defections rolling," he said.

**KOHIMA** — A State-wide campaign against the "growing menace of Communism" was formally launched by the Finance Minister of Nagaland, Mr Hokishe Sema, at a big public meeting at Tuensang.

**PATNA** — Mr Mahamaya Prasad Sinha, former Chief Minister of Bihar and President of the Bharatiya Kranti Dal, resigned from the Chairmanship of the Co-ordination committee of the United Front of Bihar because the committee took decisions without consulting him.

**CHANDIGARH** — Punjab switched over to the Punjabi language at all levels. The State Government has procured about 15,000 Punjabi typewriters and 100 classes are being held in the Secretariat to train the officials in noting and drafting in Punjabi.

**PATNA** — The State-wide strike by 150,000 teachers of Bihar was called off following an assurance by the Chief Minister, Mr Bholu Paswan Shastri, to implement the Kothari Commission's recommendations on teachers' pay scales.

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# The week elsewhere

## NEW CIVIL RIGHTS BILL

WASHINGTON—Within six days of Martin Luther King's assassination the US Congress passed a Civil Rights Bill preventing discrimination in the sale or rental of most of America's housing. Attorney-General Ramsey Clark said that the Bill "will free us from forced segregation that has limited the lives of our people".

## WEST GERMAN PROPOSAL

BONN—The West German Government has proposed to the Soviet Union that agreements to remove the use of arms as a means of settling differences be drawn up between Bonn and the East European states. In addition it asked to reopen the negotiations with Czechoslovakia

that resulted in the Munich agreement which Hitler used to open Czechoslovakia to Nazi armies.

## CIVIL WAR IN S. YEMEN?

ADEN—Extremists of the National Liberation Front who control eastern regions of the People's Republic of South Yemen are defying the Republic's central government. Civil war may erupt in the newly independent nation if the government does not succeed in persuading the extremists to heed its orders.

## RACE RELATIONS IN UK

LONDON—The Labour Government has proposed a Race Relations Bill aimed at making discrimination in the sale or rental of housing, in em-

ployment and insurance illegal. The Home Secretary stated that the Bill would go a long way towards preventing the growth of the type of coloured ghettos in Britain that pose such a problem now in the United States.

## PRESSURE ON LAGOS

LAGOS—With Federal troops poised to attack breakaway Biafra's forces around Nigeria's second port, Port Harcourt, pressure to accept Biafra's offer of a cease-fire is mounting on Lagos. Tanzania has announced she is recognising the Government of Biafra, the first country to do so. American and British business firms with heavy investments in Port Harcourt fear the destruction of the city which the Biafrans will not allow to fall into the hands of the Federal troops intact. General Gowon, head of the Lagos military regime, clearly wants to negotiate with the break-away state only after the capture of the city, if then.

## SIGNS OF CHANGE

NEW YORK—As American cities still smouldered from waves of rioting and arson, signs of some change were unmistakable. In Newark, site of vicious rioting last summer, a Negro playwright, Leroi Jones, who is at present appealing a severe prison sentence for carrying arms in last summer's riots, toured the city with its white mayor calling for peace. Five thousand people, white and black, signed up this month for a slum-clearance drive in New York. A similar campaign last month enlisted only 200 volunteers. Civil rights organisations have launched massive poster campaigns with slogans such as "Hot head, hot lead, cold dead".

## JOHNSON RISES IN POLL

WASHINGTON — President Johnson's popularity with the American public has risen dramatically since the announcement of his withdrawal from the presidential campaign. A poll last week showed 57 per cent of the people supported his policies against the record low of 38 per cent of only one month ago.

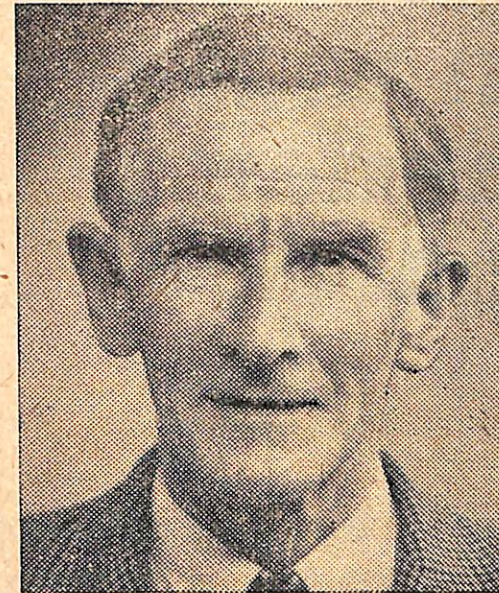
## WELCOME IN PAKISTAN

RAWALPINDI—Pakistan will grant permanent residence to Asians with British passports who are deported from Kenya. This will be limited to Asians who "originated from this area". Some 6000 come under this category. They are mostly businessmen. Pakistan welcomes their know-how and foreign exchange.

# Britain's dairy revolution and a pennyworth of milk

ONE OF the most successful advertisements in Britain in recent years has been "DRINKA PINTA MILKA DAY". Sixty years ago this could have been an open invitation to tuberculosis.

In the early years of this century a boy who had started work at a commercial research laboratory was sent out to buy a pennyworth of milk from six different London milk shops.



Mr Will Hoy

Under analysis two of them proved to contain tubercular germs.

In 1964 something happened which made history for British agriculture. In that year the Ministry of Agriculture with the aid of the Press quietly announced the removal of the regulations governing the sale of T.T. milk, ie. milk from herds of cows known to be free from tuberculosis. The regulations were no longer necessary, for what many had thought impossible had happened. Every dairy farmer in the country had now taken the necessary steps to keep his herds free from the devastating scourge of TB.

One of the heroes of this achievement is 76-year old Mr Will Hoy, the "boy" who bought the pennyworth of milk 60 years ago. In 1951 he was decorated by the King for his work. I visited him in his home in Reading, 40 miles west of London. White-haired but steady-eyed, he retired only a few years ago from the post of Senior Experimental Officer in the National Institute for Research in Dairying. This is now a vast

complex of laboratories set in a large research farm and staffed by 450 scientists and technicians.

*How did it all begin?*

"We started off on the top floor of an old house in 1913, just five of us. The night I arrived in my lodgings in Reading, I asked God to show me what to do. The answer to that prayer was 45 years of hard work, seldom in the limelight and not highly paid, but led on by the belief that we were meant to ensure clean milk for every man, woman and child in Britain."

*How did you go about it?*

"Our Director refused to remain seated on an office chair or a laboratory stool all the time. Increasing our staff, we went out to the farmers of Britain with the evidence of diseased cows and diseased children, and with the evidence of herd control measures and the hygienic techniques of milking we had worked out. We offered to help and we took off our coats to show practically what we meant."

## Light, water, steam

On the milking side we worked on a simple three-point programme of Light, Water, and Steam: light to see the dirt in the cowshed, water to wash it away, and steam to sterilise the utensils. Over the years we also gave countless lectures and demonstrations around the country, illustrated by simple methods in practice, diagrams and manuals of sterilising procedure which the ordinary cowman could grasp. I myself gave over two hundred such demonstrations, most of them at agricultural shows."

*Were you always welcomed by the farmers?*

"Usually. And I want to say that the main credit for the present high standards goes to the farmers of Britain, who in the main responded to these measures voluntarily. Yet we had to learn to go to them with the honest admission that we did not know all the answers, but were willing to help if they would let us."

"I remember how one farmer whose milk was very poor said he would shoot the next adviser who came to his farm. He described his cowman as a dirty old man who was beyond improvement."

"Eventually I was allowed to go into the dairy. After I had given



several practical demonstration the old man burst out: 'I came here as a tractor driver. I've had all sorts of orders, but you're the first man who has ever shown me how to clean a milking machine.'

"That farmer's milk improved wonderfully, and the cowman himself later invented a new kind of cleaner for the machine which was taken up by the manufacturers and widely adopted. It was also written up in a Ministry of Agriculture journal."

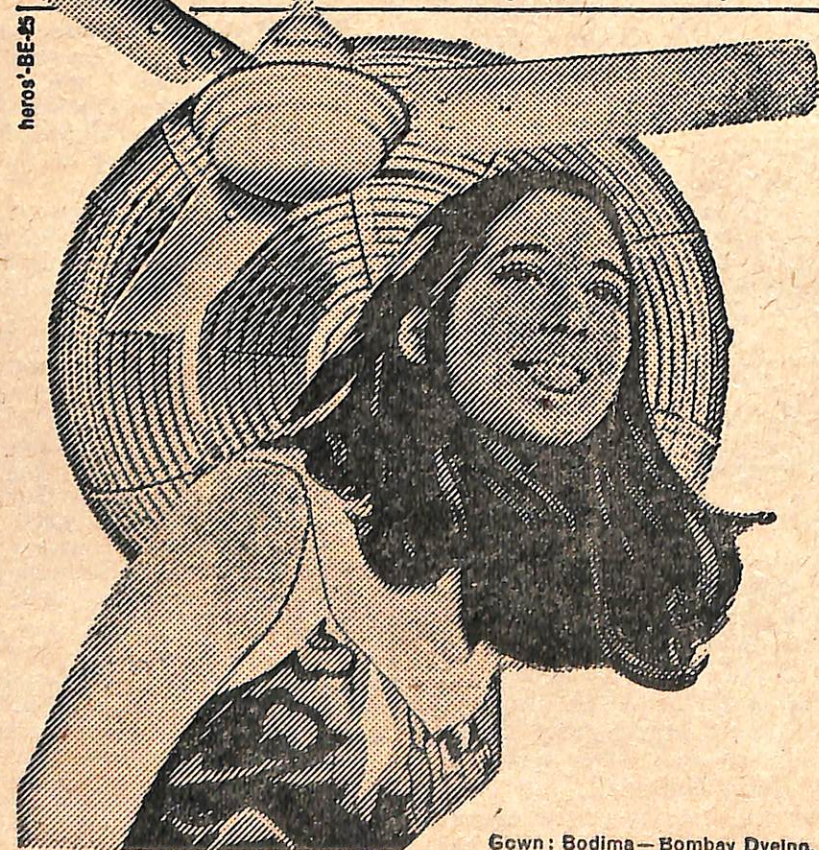
## Pasteurisation

*What about pasteurisation?*

"This was already coming in during the first years of the century. We were in no way against it, but we believed that the permanent revolution in milk quality must come from individuals being trained in basic standards of cleanliness in the cowshed and dairy. We were sometimes attacked for refusing to say that pasteurisation was the answer to all ills. But as late as 1935 a Government report on pasteurising plants stated: 'However well equipped a plant may be, the final efficiency of pasteurisation is largely dependent on the human factor.'"

P.J.E.

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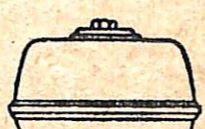
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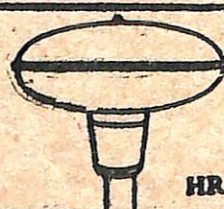
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# PHILIPS

## viewpoint

### Should company contributions to political parties be banned?

**NO—ban will be worse than disease:**

First prize to Vinod Chowdhury, Delhi 7

THE MINISTER for Industrial Development, Mr Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed, has categorically committed himself on the floor of Parliament to ban company contributions to political parties and so, in a sense, the issue is closed. But in a wider context — in the forum of public opinion — the matter is still open. In any case my own view is that banning company contributions to political parties is no solution at all. Let us see why.

Proponents of the ban—and they include a wide spectrum of opinion embracing the Left-wing Congressmen, the SSP and the Marxist Communists — argue that this legislative step will end the growth of unwanted industrial “lobbies” in our Legislatures and will end political favouritism towards the contributors, which is a great source of nepotism and corruption.

Perhaps it is not being cynical to point out that all the advocates of the ban are those who have benefited least from company contributions. Even apart from this “sour grapes” aspect there are other reasons why the whole idea seems unappealing to common sense.

Surely it is the privilege of the private sector to bolster up financially its own candidates just as other sections of society — like industrial labour — give support to their particular nominees. If the Swatantra Party's platform appeals to the private sector, why should the Party be deprived of financial backing in

the shape of company contributions?

It is no doubt true that Big Business can influence our political life through company contributions. But then a legal ban can only lead to illegal “under the counter” contributions which open up the scope for even greater business influence. The Representation of the Peoples Act, and subsequent amending measures have laid down elaborate guidelines for conducting poll campaigns and all these provisions have been largely ignored. Will a ban on company contributions have a happier fate?

Of course, the need to regulate contributions by private companies

to political parties exists. The shareholders of the company must be allowed to decide this matter and contributions should be voluntary and without any strings, either way. The limits within which companies of different sizes can make contributions should be laid down. Direct individual assistance should be banned. Many other measures can be thought of in this direction to reduce the scope for shady deals.

Ultimately the solution lies in some agreement among the political parties themselves. Until such a happy consensus can be reached the problem should be tackled by regulating company contributions to political parties rather than banning them outright. A ban will only invite violation and be a cure worse than the disease.

**YES—let each party stand on its merit**

Second prize to Carlyle G. Berkeley, Calcutta 16

MONEY is indeed the root of all evils. This sentiment is made abundantly clear in the Russian proverb: “When money speaks, the truth is silent”, supported stoutly by Voltaire: “When it is a question of money, everybody is of the same religion.”

Money placed in the wrong hands could and usually does become a lethal weapon against all that is good, grand and excellent. Take a political party that is apathetically inclined to the problems of the common weal, but has the happy capacity for raising any amount of money from companies.

With such vast sums of money at their disposal, these people are in the enviable position to hire and even buy off any number of workers, demonstrators, field workers, speakers, etc. They display their posters more often, more variedly and more vividly — thus spreading their ideals and principles into almost every nook and cranny of a state.

The masses are poor, starving, and living in squalid surroundings. Their lot could not be worse. They would surely like to escape from such wretched conditions. Filthy lucre — enough of it tantalisingly flashed, with the expectation of more to follow — would definitely induce the people to take a firm stand for the cause of their “benefactors.” But

take away the lure of money and you would undoubtedly witness the largest defection ever known.

Companies have vast funds at their disposal. For obvious reasons they offer their handsome contributions to the party which does not have the interest of the country, and the poor and needy, at heart. For its contribution the company rises in repute and flourishes.

But what happens to the country? By then it is too late to retrieve the situation — and the country deteriorates.

**Better use of money**

Company contributions are therefore evil in this respect. Had the same contribution been given for improving living conditions, for creating more employment, for growing more food, for giving more education, etc. it would certainly have rendered yeoman service to its country and people.

Yes, company contributions to political parties should be banned — whether it is for the right or wrong party. No chances can be taken, since it is difficult to differentiate at the outset between the right and the wrong party. Let each party stand and fight on its own merit — without a weapon as strong and influential as money.

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## Facing the facts on Palestine

BY HARRY ALMOND

**RECURRING VIOLENCE** and continuing tension in the Middle East are on the minds of most people today. At the same time few issues in modern history have been so obscured by sentiment, emotion and misinformation as that of Palestine. No major UN resolution on the subject has been implemented or adhered to by either side. The facts, unvarnished by sentiment or emotion, are eloquent.

When British and Arab armies liberated Palestine from Ottoman rule in 1917, about 700,000 people lived there. Of these, 644,000 (92.5 per cent) were Arab Palestinians and 56,000 (7.5 per cent) were Jewish. Palestine had been overwhelmingly Arab for at least 18 centuries. The Arab majority owned 97.5 per cent of the over 27,000 square kilometres of land in the territory. The Jewish minority of 7.5 per cent actually owned only 2.5 per cent of the land.\*

The next thirty years saw great efforts exerted by the world Zionist movement to persuade Jews to emigrate to Palestine. By 1947, when Britain turned the problem over to the United Nations, the Arabs numbered 1,300,000 or 67 per cent and the Jews 700,000 or 33 per cent of the population. In spite of this increase in numbers of the Jewish community, 94 per cent of the land was still in Arab hands.

### Partition resolution

Then, on November 29, 1947, the United Nations General Assembly passed, by a narrow margin and without a single Afro-Asian or Arab vote, a Resolution which partitioned Palestine, against the will of the people. This resolution awarded to the new Jewish state it had created (representing 33 per cent of the population) 56.5 per cent of the land, although the Jewish minority only owned 6 per cent. The two-thirds of the Palestinians who were Arab and owned 94 per cent of the land were given a state which now included only 42 per cent of the land. Just over one per cent was allocated to

an International Zone around Jerusalem and Bethlehem.

Thus, over half the Arab lands were awarded to recent European Jewish immigrants. This is the heart of the Palestine problem. It should not be obscured by either human sympathy for persecuted Jewish communities or by impatience with Arab divisions and emotionalism. The fact that a people have been cruelly persecuted by one nation does not offer grounds for other nations to offer them land already belonging to still other people who have occupied their homes for 18 centuries.

### Fundamental injustice

The British withdrew, and Zionist armed groups seized further lands, especially in Galilee. The Arab states came to the defence of the Palestinian Arabs. When armistice agreements were finally signed the new state of Israel held over 80 per cent of Palestine.

Here is a fundamental injustice. While the clock cannot be turned back 20 years, the facts can still be recognised. The UN Resolution offering repatriation or compensation to the Arab refugees is repeated annually and is as often ignored.

World opinion waxed indignant over President Nasser's threat last year to deny access to the port of Eilat by closing the Tiran Straits.

But there was hardly a murmur of disapproval when on March 10, 1949, 20 days after signing an armistice agreement, Israel unilaterally seized what is now Eilat by military action in open defiance of the armistice. The question is not of access to Eilat, but of who is its legal owner.

Moderate Arab opinion is expressed in an editorial in the *Egyptian Gazette*, a Cairo English language daily, of September 10, 1964: "Perhaps it is too much to hope that the Arab determination will spur the world to recognise Arab rights. But it is not too much to repeat to the world the obligation it owes the Arabs in this connection. That obligation is merely to abide by the UN resolution on Palestine to see that the Arabs are allowed to return to their homes in Palestine from which they were expelled by the Israelis, and to receive back their property. As long as this obligation is not carried out the Arabs cannot be prevented from taking what action they can themselves to rectify the wrongs inflicted on them and to prevent further spoilation at Israel's hands..."

### Ultimate settlement

The General Assembly Resolution referred to would offer to the Arab refugees the choice either of repatriation or compensation for their lost lands. The implementation of this resolution, for which America has offered financial backing, would open the way to a solution of the whole thorny problem.

Arab intransigence would give way to possible negotiations and ultimate settlement would become a possibility.



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\* See Report of Sub-Committee Two to the Ad Hoc Committee on the Palestine Question, Document A/AC. 14/32 November 11, 1947.

# Tough job faces Calcutta Mayor

FROM S. K. MUKHOPADHYAY IN CALCUTTA

LIKE many another Indian city, Calcutta, too, faces an acute water scarcity. With an ever-bulging population, an inadequate rainfall over the past years and an inefficient Corporation, the problem has become a serious one. To complicate matters, the tube wells sunk in and around the metropolis do not work. Each year, the same story is repeated and the plight of the citizens increases.

The Mayor, Mr Govind Dey, has admitted that Calcuttans are entitled to a daily supply of 25 gallons of filtered water a head as per the provisions of the Calcutta Municipal Act. Instead, they get now 12 to 15 gallons. The position at Palta from where Calcutta receives its supply is equally grim. The underground pipes have developed leakages. Citizens often find snakes and insects coming through the taps. To be immune from dysentery, gastro-enteritis and other disorders is more an exception than the rule.

## Cholera

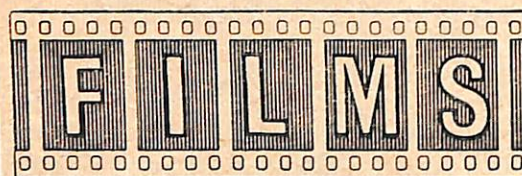
The situation is even worse in *bustee* areas. Long queues form from early morning. In the mad scramble to get water, tempers are lost and a free fight amongst the poor *bustee*-dwellers is a familiar sight. With the mercury rising higher many in the *bustees* take to wayside hydrants. Result: Calcutta falls easy prey to cholera every year.

## Hope for future

However, hope seems to be visible to thirsty Calcuttans. The Governor, Mr Dharma Vira, inaugurated the Corporation's new purification plant at Palta on Wednesday, April 10. A daily increase of 20 million gallons is now expected from the new 60-million-gallon water plant. The city is expected to get an additional daily supply of 40 million gallons soon when the ancillary work of the entire plant will be completed. It is further hoped that the daily supply of filtered water to the city will rise in future to 150 million gallons a day as against the present supply of 84 million gallons.

The Governor assured the Corporation that the State Government would try to render financial assistance to help the Corporation carry out its expanding schemes. However, the function was boycotted by opposition Councillors in protest against the presence of the Governor, whose removal from the State they had demanded in an earlier resolution.

Meanwhile, brisk activity is under



## "How to Steal a Million"

REGAL, BOMBAY

AFTER SEVERAL WEEKS of unreviewable film fare it was a delight to watch Audrey Hepburn (Nicole Bonnet) and Peter O'Toole (Simon Dermott) in their hilarious demonstration of how to steal a million.

Charles Bonnet (Hugh Griffith) is a well-established if eccentric Paris art collector. What is not known, however, except by daughter Nicole, is that his priceless collection is all his own work.

Bonnet's near undoing is his agreement to offer for public view his famed "Cellini Venus", a piece of sculpture in fact carved by his grandfather! In the course of the Museum arranging insurance for this million dollar masterpiece an expert valuer is called in. Bonnet realises that the appraiser will surely detect the forgery, rendering his reputation and collection worthless. And here the glorious romp begins. Nicole persuades Simon Dermott, a private detective whom she mistakes for a society burglar, to help her "steal" her own "Cellini" — the non-crime of the year.

O'Toole, so often cast in the role of a twisted character, shows here a more wholesome side of his obvious talent. He and Hepburn manage to extract rich comedy from Harry Kurnitz's script.

Hepburn excels as the helpless but loving daughter who pleads with her father



way in connection with the Mayoral election on April 19. Some Congress Councillors favour the retention of the present Mayor, a Congress candidate, while others feel that some other Congressman should step in. Mr Ganapati Sur, a veteran Congress Councillor, insists that it is his turn this year, as he stepped down last year in favour of Mr Dey. The Congress Party is split over the issue and a ballot in all probability will decide ultimately who will contest on the Congress ticket.

At the time of going to press, no name had been announced from the Opposition block either. Whoever is elected, it will be a tough job. The more so as the Corporation is very much in the red and a grave threat to the city's sanitation exists.

to retire from painting his "Van Goghs" and "Cezannes".

Hugh Griffith music-halls his role, whose real humour lies in its evincing sympathy rather than in producing laughter. "Are you suggesting that my Van Gogh is less a work of art than the original?" Bonnet asks with serious puzzlement.

Dialogue, settings and direction are superb.

## "Cool Hand Luke"

EROS, BOMBAY

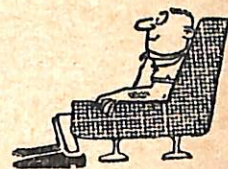
WITH some people the more society insists on their conformity the more they resist. As the prison Captain says of Cool Hand Luke, "What we have here is a failure to communicate."

Luke (Paul Newman) is the real anarchist — not by intention but simply because of what he is. After his third escape from the Correction Centre a fellow prisoner admires the cool way in which he planned the operation. Luke grunts, "I never planned anything in my life."

It is this fatal spontaneity that lands Luke in goal in the first place. He is caught, drunk shearing the tops off car-parking meters with metal cutters, as if he was cropping flowers from the garden.

But Luke is more than a symbol of resistance to authority. He has relentless will-power which, combined with his spontaneity, is almost fatal. For it forces him on to complete whatever course a reckless moment commits him to, including fighting Dragline (George Kennedy), the self-appointed leader of the prisoners, and a man twice Luke's size.

And with it all there is Luke's quiet inner sense of humour that gives him his reflective, almost rakish, smile. His stubborn will cannot let men control him — and he knows that if they shoot him in the attempt they will at the same moment



# "You are misled, Mr Naik"

BY R. M. LALA

"I APPEAL to the conscience of India to stand for justice and truth," said Father Vincent Ferrer, a few hours after he heard the decision of Maharashtra's Chief Minister Naik, that the deportation order against him stands. Father Ferrer has been asked to leave India before April 26. No reasons have been assigned officially. Unofficially from some quarters the charge of "anti-national" activities has been levelled against him.

The Spanish priest and social worker, who has been in India for the last 16 years, was speaking to HIMMAT on Tuesday. For over 10 of these years he has worked in the rural areas of Manmad. He has helped the villagers to dig a thousand wells, provided them with pumps, built a small hospital and a school for 1500. He has helped to bring more than 5000 acres under the plough through tractors and distributed 500,000 kilograms of improved seeds and 2500 tonnes of fertiliser without any favouritism. He has raised money for his social activities both in India and abroad.

## Speedy service

Fr. Ferrer's social service was more speedy than the Government's cumbersome and often corrupt machinery. And the farmers turned to him. Instead of reflecting and working better, some local political interests and officials wrote letters and reports to the Government. Where they could have learnt from the light that was lit in Manmad by this man, they decided to snuff it out. But hundreds of farmers who benefitted from his services came to Bombay last weekend at their own expense and joined a dignified demonstration against the deportation order.

In April 1966 an expulsion order was first served against Fr. Ferrer and extended five times.

"I am not worked up over the ex-

throw away their last chance of ever controlling him.

Newman's Luke is tough and sensitive. Frank Rosenberg's direction is sure and clear. A story which could be repetitious is never allowed to become so.

More a man's film — about a man's world.

SCREENER

pulsion order as a personal matter, but over the principle involved. Humanity is one and therefore the word foreigner is not in my dictionary. If mankind is one then every person has the freedom to do good to anyone, anywhere. This order served on me goes against these values."

## India defends cause

When I said, "I am sorry that after all you have done, India has treated you like this," Father Ferrer replied, "India has not treated me like that. India is defending my cause."

Ferrer added, "This is a chance to purify the political powers and make them realise that the ideals of dignity and justice have a place, even in their own decisions. The leaders are responsible to the people. When the people stand in front of the Government and say, 'This is an injustice,' the Government has to listen."

"All I have asked for is that the Government makes an impartial inquiry into the charges against me."

The Maharashtra Government's Chief Minister said on Monday that the official investigations into Ferrer's activities are confidential and it would not be correct to divulge them to the public. If the Government has a case, why doesn't it trust its own people to judge?

I went to see Father Ferrer because I wanted to size up the man. He looks you straight in the eye, speaks fearlessly and with passion. He is no guilty man. He is a man of God. He genuinely loves and has served this land and her people. A grave injustice has been done in a country known for its tolerance and its respect for men of all faiths.

You have been misled, Mr Naik. Please think again.

## HIMMAT

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# SPORT

## Superb final round by Japanese golfer

The aristocratic game of golf is making steady headway in India, both in the standard of play and spectator interest. Once looked upon as a foible of the idle rich, the game is now accepted as a highly skilled sport well within the reach of many. Still, golf has a long way to go before it can claim to be a pastime of the masses, with its needed qualities of self-discipline, controlled force and concentration.

The Delhi Golf Club's 6960-yard course was the scene of some splendid feats last week. An international field of 67, comprising the top professionals and amateurs of the country and 11 visitors from Japan, Australia and Britain, took out cards for the four-day, 4 x 18 hole Open Golf Championship of India — fifth of the steadily growing series. Prominent were holder Kenji Hosoishi of Japan, and former champion Peter Thompson of Australia who rates high on golf links anywhere in the world. Our own amateur internationals Rajkumar Pitamber (National Champion), P. G. Sethi and A. S. Malik were there.

## Australian led

But it was Stan Peach, of Australia, who held the stage for the first three days of play, beating the par 73 each round with fluent driving and accurate putting, to lead the field all the way. Holder Hosoishi was not far behind, touching par on the first day and beating it on the next two; but with Peach four strokes ahead (71, 70 and 71) at 212 to the defender's 216 (73, 71 and 72), the Australian appeared well set to wrest the title and the winner's prize of £600.

The final day, however, found the Japanese champion at his best. Playing with iron will and remarkable accuracy he shot a four-under-par 69 while Peach's concentration and stroke-control let up a bit and for the first time he went two over par for 75. Hosoishi thus retained the Championship in a blaze of glory with a two-stroke lead over the Australian, their final scores reading 285 — 287 for the 72 holes. Barry Coxon of Australia, who lost considerable ground with an atrocious 80 on the second day, rallied to catch Britain's Guy Wolstenholme on the last day to tie for third place with 298 each.

## Top amateur

India's national champion Pitambar earned the distinction of finishing top amateur with a total of 302 for fifth position in the international field. His performance is the best by an Indian in the India Open series. Former champion Peter Thompson of Australia, who played

with bandaged wrists, was sixth with 303. The well-run championship brought to light a promising Delhi amateur, Surjit Chaudhri, holder of the Services Championship. In the third round he shot an amazing 69, four under par, which was only equalled by Hosoishi. But Chaudhri was too erratic to finish high in this international set.

## Koyna Fund cricket

Two cricket matches, in Bombay and Margao, in aid of the Koyna Earthquake Relief Fund, held the stage in the past, fortnight. In addition to Indian Test players, past and current international stars from England, New Zealand and Australia were in action for the worthy cause.

Spectator support was lukewarm in the four-day Bombay match despite the presence of Fred Trueman, Brian Statham, Johnny Wardle and Raman Subba Row (England); Norman O'Neill (Australia) and Geoff Dowling and M. Burgess (New Zealand). But the Margao three-day game was well-patronised and brought in a rich purse for the Fund.

Centuries by Jaisimha, Burgess and skipper Hardikar for the Prime Minister's XI were eclipsed by the hectic sixties hit by President's skipper Pataudi in the Bombay match, won by the Prime Minister's XI by a bare nine runs. The Margao match, in which the Goa Chief Minister's XI beat the Maharashtra Finance Minister's XI by 146 runs was highlighted by a century by Sardesai for the losers.

## Davis Cup approach

In spite of the tremendous filip given to Indian tennis by the challenge-round appearance of the 1966 Davis Cup team under Ramanathan Krishnan, our approach to this emblem of world amateur team supremacy continues to be casual. Otherwise it is difficult to appreciate the absence of seasoned top-liner Jaideep Mukherjea being "rested" for the East Zone match with Ceylon being hosted by India in Gauhati (Assam) April 26 to 28.

Krishnan having retired, and Shiv Prakash Misra apparently still under official displeasure, neither Premjit Lall who now leads the team nor Mukherjea can afford to miss competitive practice in the season just starting.

Remembering that it was in the doubles that India (Krishnan and Mukherjea) shook the tennis world by downing the top Australian pair of John Newcombe and Tony Roche in the 1966 Davis Cup final, it is imperative that Lall and Mukherjea avail of every opportunity to play together.

Youngsters Shyam Minotra, Gaurav Misra and Anand Amirtharaj have to be encouraged, of course; but the Lall-Mukherjea combination should remain the sheet-anchor while the build-up for the youngsters can be in the singles.

● **topscorer**

# This India

## ONE HUNDRED MILLION HARIJANS

ONE HUNDRED MILLION Harijans live in India. Their scars and squalor bewail a tale of suffering of centuries. Since Independence they have had 16 per cent Parliamentary representation, yet Bills have not changed the contempt and superiority that many have towards them.

**We treat them in the same way as we complain the British treated us. Their prominence is increasing because they are a political force to reckon with in the country.**

Recently a Harijan boy who stole was consequently burned to death by villagers in Andhra. For weeks no action was taken by the State Government until the issue was raised in Parliament and the Home Minister gave instructions for an investigation.

**People either damn them or are sentimental over them. Neither helps. No one challenges them to scour out the dirt from our national and individual lives.**

Through Moral Re-Armament Harijans are changing. They're learning to forgive and be forgiven. One such man is a member of a Socialist party. He lives in a Harijan colony in Delhi. One day he was beaten up by twenty goondas sent by his rival. At the police station this man had the idea to forgive these twenty characters and to forgive them, "I hate your methods but say to them, "I don't hate you!" Then he proceeded to apologise to his opponent for his fury and bitterness and for having written pamphlets against him.

"Are you trying to be a saint? If so you'd better leave politics," said this hard-headed rival.

"No, I'm trying to be a man," came the reply.

**He also returned a bribe of Rs 300 to two men who wanted him to procure jobs for them. "We are going to end caste war and race war," say these Harijans.**

One of our national leaders hearing of these remarkable developments in the Harijan colony asked to meet these men. While planning what to say and do for this leader, one suggested, "Let's ask him to build a school for our colony." "No", declared another firmly. "Let's ask him to listen to his inner voice. God may tell him to do that and more."

Known as "People of God", their normal role could be to teach heads of state and whole nations to listen to Him.

*Neeraja Chowdhury*

# This was a Life

## THAMI EL GLAOUI

1870 — 1957

HE WAS known as "The Lord of the Atlas". His power was vast. He was overlord of the Glaoui tribes which bestraddle the High Atlas Mountains in South Morocco, and beyond. He was Pasha of Marrakesh, where his rule was absolute and word was law.

When the French occupied Morocco in 1912 the Glaoui pledged his support to their "Protectorate". He was naturally regarded as a puppet of the French by the growing number of nationalists who through the Istaqlal movement were fighting for independence.

In 1953 the French, at the Glaoui's instigation, exiled the Sultan of Morocco, Mohammed V, to Madagascar. He was regarded as too near the Istaqlal. Bloodshed and violence resulted and the whole country was on the verge of civil war, and a bloody one at that. The particular Sultan who was put in his place was not a success, and he was replaced by a Council of the Throne.

**On the day the Glaoui was due to swear allegiance to this Council a miracle happened. A young Istaqlal leader who had just returned from the Moral Re-Armament Centre in Caux, Switzerland, called on him in the morning. "I have come to apologise to you for my hatred, though not for my political convictions," he said.**

The Glaoui recognised this man as his bitterest opponent and he was stunned. He invited him to stay to lunch. Over lunch he talked and talked. At the end of lunch he said that he was going to summon the press to announce his intention of asking the French to bring back Mohammed V and restore him to his throne, admitting he had been wrong.

Within days the Sultan was back and the 86-year-old Glaoui prostrated himself before the ruler, asking to be pardoned for the wrong he had caused him. "Arise, el Glaoui," said the Sultan, "the past is forgotten. We are all children of the future."

Within two weeks King Mohammed V mounted the throne of an independent Morocco.

M.M.

## ANNA DISAPPOINTS

I WAS surprised as well as disappointed to read the article "DMK's one year in office" (HIMMAT, April 5).

I do not understand the praise you have given to the DMK. You appear to approve its policy of enforcing Tamil and English and doing away with Hindi.

Has the DMK forgotten that Madras is part of a big country called India? Maybe it does not want Hindi to replace Tamil or English, and its demands may be justified. But the way Anna and his colleagues have been carrying out the anti-Hindi campaign smacks of nothing but fanaticism. Not having correspondence with the Centre and other states in any language but Tamil or English, closing down Hindi films in the State and their various other acts all amount to carving out a separate nation for themselves. They are breaking the last links with the rest of India.

What if other states refuse to correspond with Madras in anything but Hindi? By closing down Hindi films they are cutting the chains that bind different cultures, different races, different linguistic groups together. They are massacring the secular nature of Indian democracy.

PRAKASH ASWANI, Bombay 50

## "FIND THE BALL"

I HAVE been reading your magazine regularly and it is very stimulating and praiseworthy. But I find it difficult to send the "Find the Ball" entry as it entails cutting the back page and thus ruins the cover. Therefore, I request you to print the entry form on any other page.

G. HODA, Hazaribagh

**Why not buy a second copy? To print it on an inside page at the back of editorial matter would surely raise objections from other readers. —Ed.**

Terror is written in the face of this young Vietnamese mother as she comforts her child. They were evacuated from the village of Tay-Loc after a Viet Cong attack.



# Letters

## HELP CIVILIAN VICTIMS IN SOUTH VIETNAM

WE ARE all moved by the reports and pictures in the newspapers of the deaths and sufferings of the people of South Vietnam as a result of the recent attacks on the populated areas and the ensuing fighting.

Thousands of women have been widowed, many thousands of children have been orphaned. Destruction of homes and properties has been on a large scale. In the capital of Saigon alone, there are now as many as 200,000 people homeless. For the whole of South Vietnam, the figure may well be over half a million. The civilian victims need medicines, food, milk, cloth and light construction materials to help them out in this hour of need. In particular vaccines against cholera, typhoid and plague are urgently required as there is a grave risk of epidemics in the affected areas.

The conflict in Vietnam with its heavy toll of human lives has been going on for several years. Every day we read about it in the newspapers. But this time we cannot but be shocked by the violence and the magnitude of the killing and destruction. And our feelings have been deeply affected by the tragic fact that the Lunar New Year, which is the most sacred Family Festival in Vietnam, has been turned into a period of mourning and of suffering for so many families.

We are not concerned here with the political aspect of the very grave and complicated problem of Vietnam. We appeal to you to help the civilian victims in South Vietnam in the name of human solidarity and as a mark of sympathy to fellow-Asians.

MR C. RAJAGOPALCHARI  
ACHARYA AND MRS J. B. KRIPALANI  
MR HANSRAJ GUPTA  
MR B. SHIVA RAO  
PANDIT H. N. KUNZRU  
DR AND MRS C. D. DESHMUKH  
MRS KAMALA DEVI  
CHATOPADHYAYA  
MR S. MULGAOKAR  
MR FRANK MORAES  
MR AND MRS PURSHOTTAM  
TRIKAMDAS

MR MAHAVIR TYAGI  
MRS LAKSHMI N. MENON

and others,  
plus a large number of Members of Parliament of various parties including:  
MR K. HANUMANTHAIYA  
MR M. R. MASANI  
MR M. C. SETALVAD  
MR A. B. VAJPAYEE  
MR DAHYABHAI V. PATEL  
PROF BALRAJ MADHOK

Contributions in cash or in kind may be sent to The Mayor of Delhi, Mr Hansraj Gupta, who has kindly agreed to be the Honorary Treasurer of the Fund.

# Keeping India united

by Rajmohan Gandhi



SOME intelligent men are predicting democracy's death in India. They fear that the country may break up. They are indignant that many people don't feel Indian any more.

The solution of some is a swift and smashing military hand. "Teach them a lesson they and others will remember" is their remedy for the Nagas and the Mizos, the Kashmiris, the DMK men and all who hesitate to express a deep love and longing for Delhi rule.

These men have no idea of the limited capacity of military forces. It is impossible for our Army and armed police to take on many more Nagalands and Mizo Hills, even if all soldiers were to be withdrawn from the border with China and Pakistan. Our Army has neither the numbers nor the cohesion for it. Vietnam shows the inadequacy of the world's best-equipped army to deal with widespread revolt.

## Family life relevant

The military unrealism of these men is matched by their failure to understand how human beings act and react. There is I think a connection here with the way we live in our families.

"Come on, touch my feet," a relative of mine once pressed me when I was considering the act. Though a child I was aware that while it might have been my duty to touch his feet, there was something wrong in his claiming it as his right. I didn't, and he was furious.

Kingly roles come effortlessly to us. And we are angry when we don't get the allegiance and veneration we desire.

Allegiance is the reward of strength. It is also the fruit of service. If the rest of India were united and strong, the Nagas might want to be part of it. "We don't want to be inside a sinking boat," a Naga once told me.

And if we from other parts of India had served the Nagas, cared for them and helped them see their unique role in Asian and world affairs, so many of them would not have wanted to leave us.

A display of temper proves

neither strength nor a wish to serve. It confirms, really, the lack of either.

Studying our national character, its good and bad points, can only pay. We may then understand why Africa wishes to rid herself of us. Why Asian countries do not always ask for our leadership. And why South-East Asian lands don't want us in their economic community.

The British were here for 150 years. We have written and talked for long about their failures.

But we failed too. We did not change them. We did not send back to Britain and other lands Britons who were more unselfish, abler and greater than on arrival in India. After all, there were only a handful of them compared to our millions. It was possibly easier for us to remould them than vice versa.

But the truth is that the idea that we were responsible for the British never even entered our self-centred brains. We were only interested in what they did to us or did not do for us.

Is it this that the Muslims reacted against? Did this self-emphasis in us induce the Muslims to fight for a separate homeland?

If the mistake is simple and fundamental, it is reasonable to expect the answer to be equally straightforward and basic.

We have to learn again, or learn for the first time, how to win the difficult persons. And this art is a must for Cabinet Ministers, businessmen, labour leaders, professors, civil servants, soldiers — for everyone, in fact.

Some say we need the Gandhian element again in our politics and national life. Actually, we may need a super-Gandhian technique, adequate for the size and nature of our problems.

We need more than integrity and a fearless, all-risk-disregarding battle for what we believe is right. Our requirement is more than to convince others of the justness of our cause and struggle.

"I will go to jail and die for my beliefs" is a necessary conviction for a true revolutionary. But it is not enough, if our aim is to win the comradeship of people of differing viewpoints. Another conviction

is needed: "I will so live that my enemies and opponents change."

Turning enemies into allies is the super-Gandhian secret, the way of Moral Re-Armament, that the hour calls for. A key aspect of this approach is the willingness to admit our mistakes in place of the desire to emphasise how right we are.

Men are experimenting with this untried factor, and finding that it works.

A young Harijan leader of 21 told me, "MRA is an amazing thing. It asks you to forgive those who want to chop off your head. Then it asks you to change them and make them your allies. And the incredible thing is that they do change."

We all know of parents who demand obedience from their children, parents who never admit where they were or are wrong, who do not help the children find the role God has in mind for them — and whose home, authority and company the children finally reject and leave.

"Mother" India — God bless and keep her for ever — may be in a similar predicament. She will not be free from it without a revolution in our national character.

By assuming that others must be on the give, and that we have nothing to give, we accept an inferiority which is in fact an affront to our face.

## "Your brother's keeper"

What happens, or does not happen, in the North East of India is every Indian's concern. Equally, what happens in Delhi is the North East's responsibility.

And what becomes of Asia is something for which India will be accountable, not just Mao or Ayub or the British, the Americans or the Russians.

"You are your brother's keeper" is not an injunction meant only for the spiritual benefit of Americans and the material benefit of Indians. It is a practical command and remedy for every Indian, and the "brother" for us is the man in need — material or spiritual — in India, Asia or anywhere in the world.

## FIND THE BALL Competition No 68



2nd Prize:

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

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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.

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Next Week's Jackpot: Rs. 175

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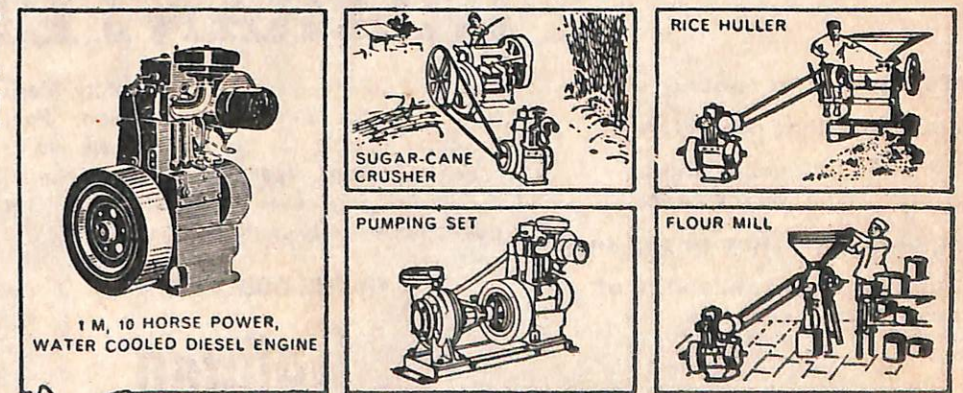


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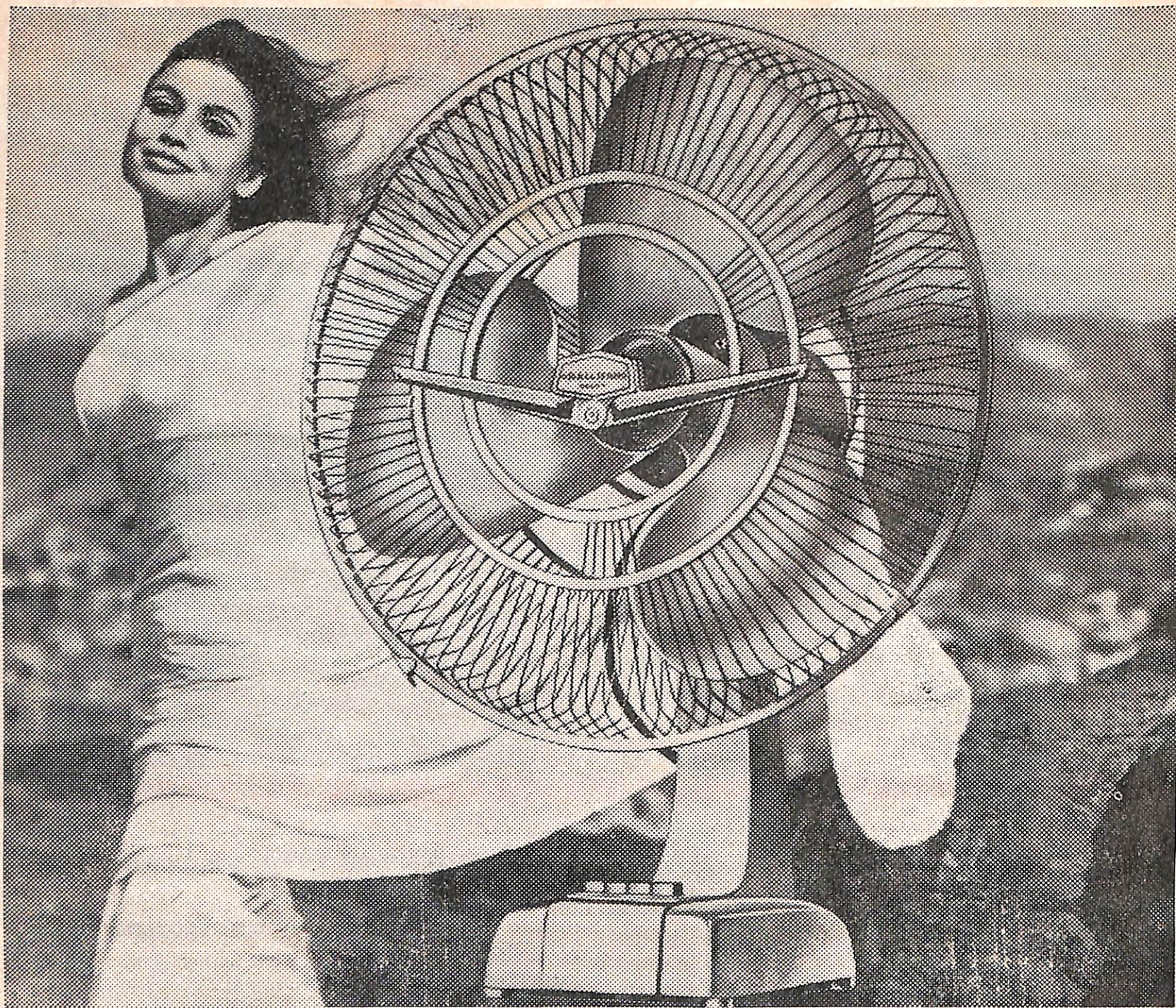


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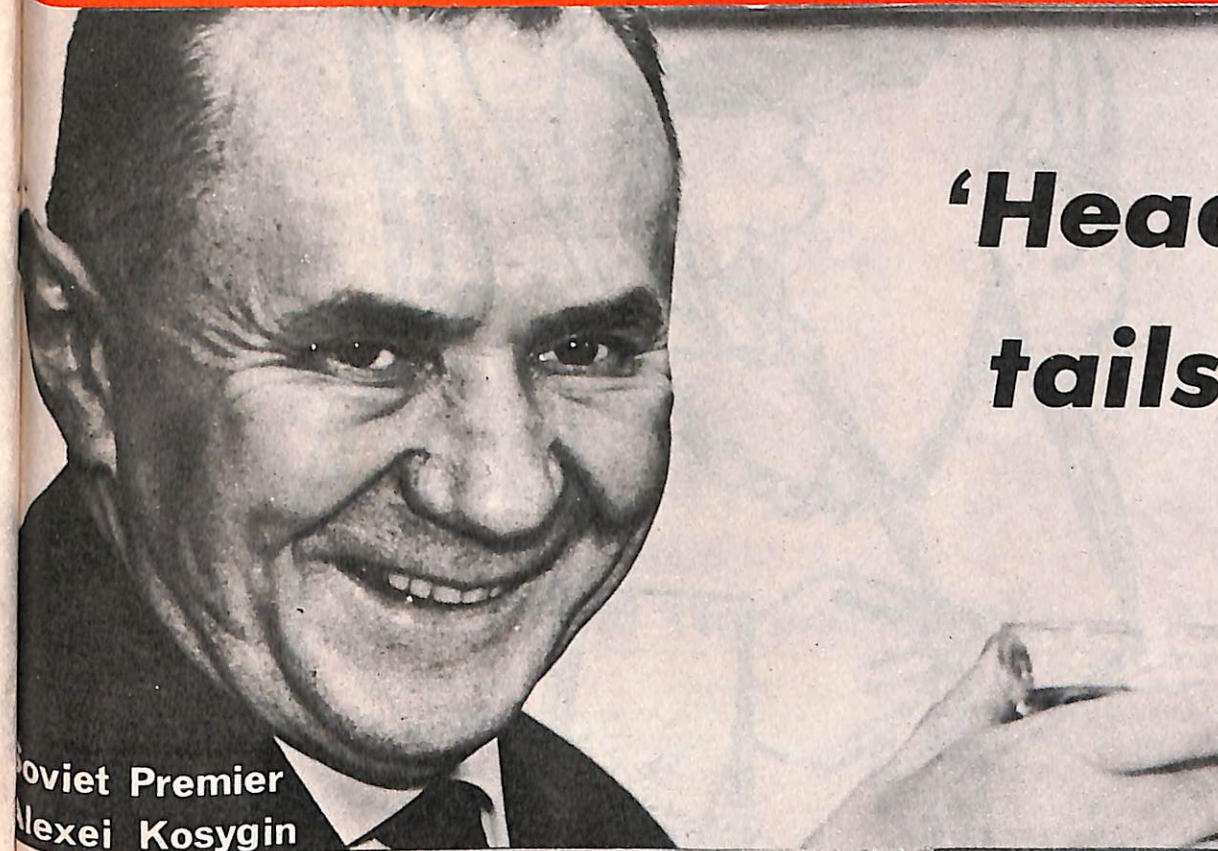
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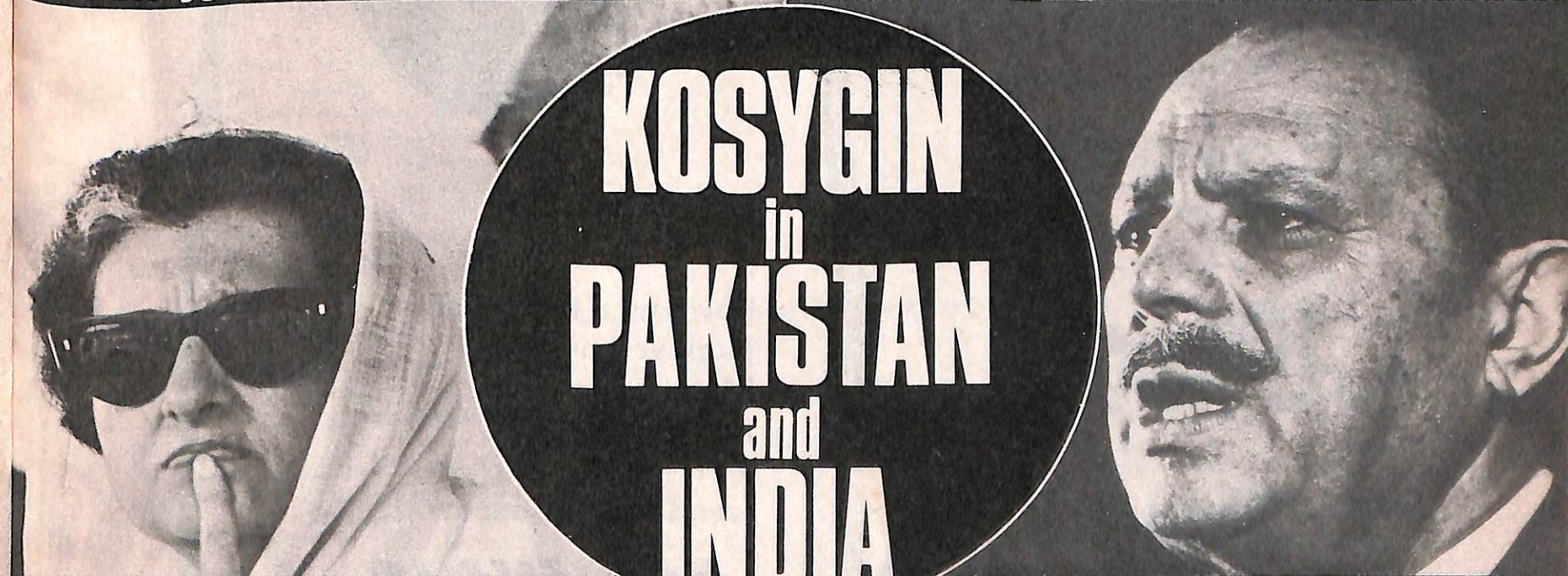
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Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin

**'Heads I win, tails you lose'**

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Indian Premier Indira Gandhi

Pakistan President Ayub Khan

**Light from the North East** *Rajmohan Gandhi*