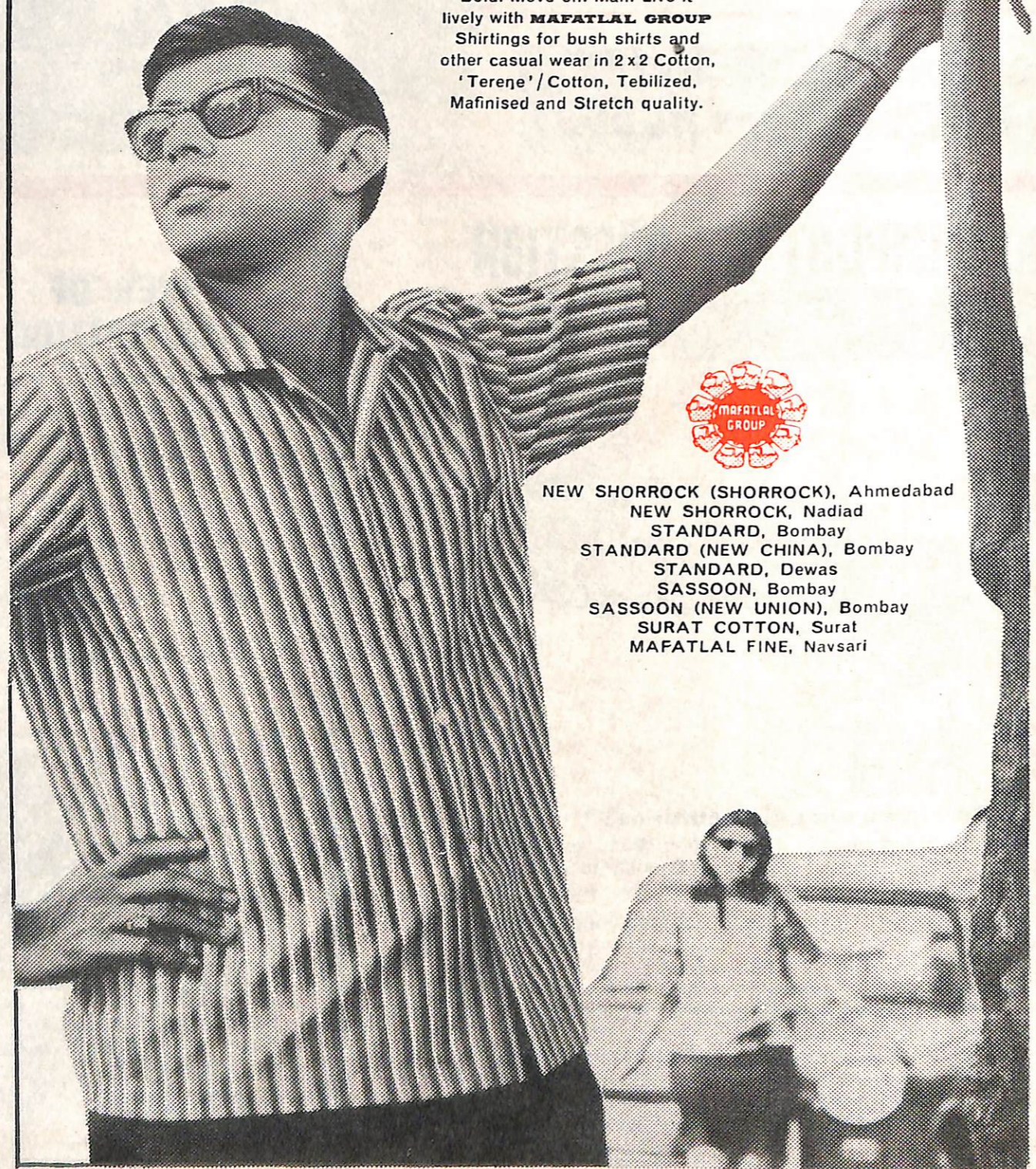


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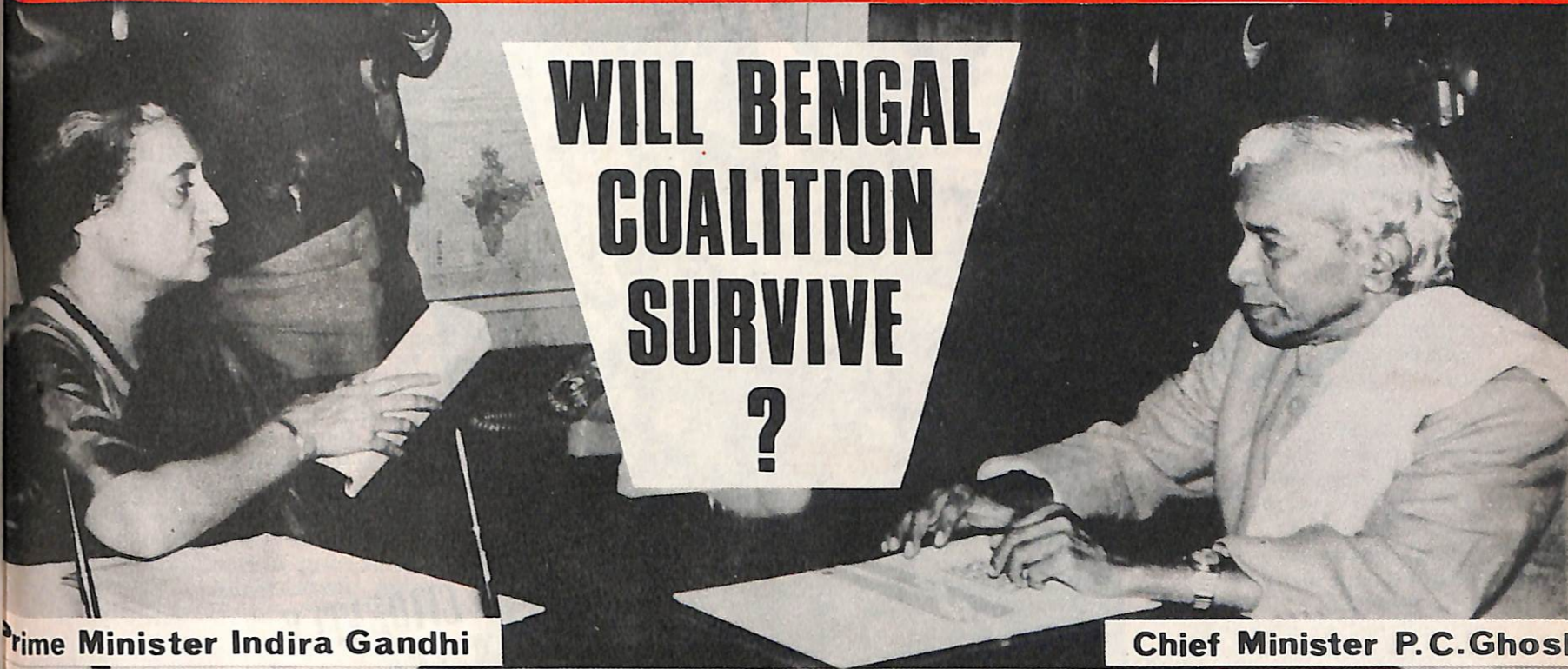
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HIMMAT

WEEKLY 30p.

ASIA'S VOICE

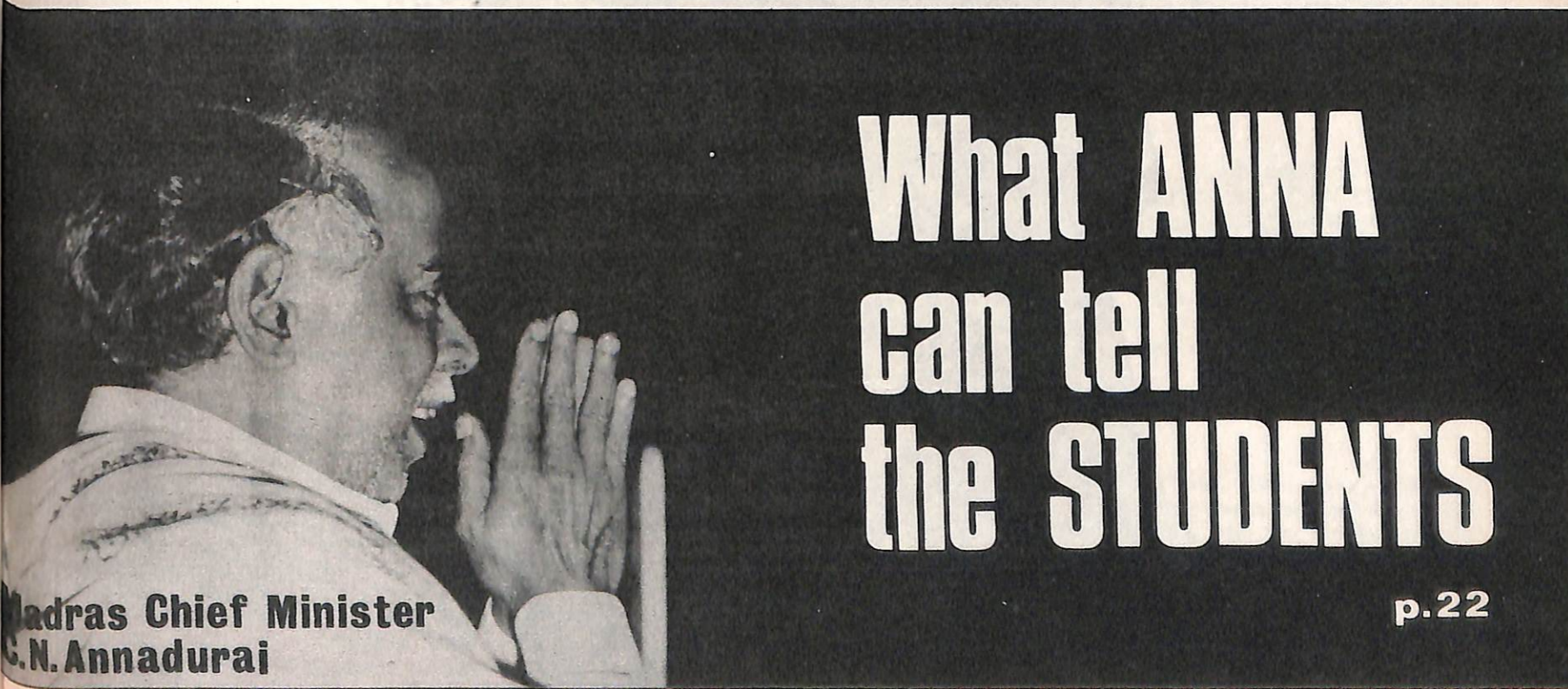
FRIDAY JANUARY 19 1968



WILL BENGAL COALITION SURVIVE ?

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi

Chief Minister P.C. Ghosh



Madras Chief Minister
C. N. Annadurai

What ANNA can tell the STUDENTS

p.22

MRA WORLD ASSEMBLY IN PANGHANI

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SISTA'S-KNS-401

Editorials

Unquenchable

THE THIRD TRIAL of Soviet writers was staged in Moscow last week. The main charges were that the accused writers published transcripts in the underground journal *Phoenix 66* of an earlier writers' trial and later smuggled it out to the West. The sentences ranged from one year's simple imprisonment to seven years' hard labour for the four writers and associates. In doing so, the Soviet Court sentenced itself before the bar of world opinion. Two prominent Russians in Moscow courageously denounced it as a "witch trial... no better than the celebrated trial of the 1930s which involved us in so much shame and so much blood that we still have not recovered".

The grandson of former Soviet Foreign Minister Maxim Litvinov added that he made bold to accuse the Soviet Court "because I want my country to be a just country".

Even correspondents favourably inclined to the Soviet Union admit that these trials alienate the intellectual and the technological classes in the Soviet Union.

There is something new stirring in Russia. Even after 50 years of dictatorial rule the flame of liberty cannot be smothered. When Soviet authorities respect and recognise this force in man's spirit, Russia will be on the doorstep of another great advance, perhaps more spectacular than all her space and technological advance.

New lease in Bengal

UNEASY lies the head that wears the crown and none lies more uneasy than that of UP Chief Minister Charan Singh. He crossed the floor one March morning and had himself crowned Chief Minister the same evening. Cronies who welcomed him with open arms from the Jan Sangh and the SSP are now thrusting his crown of thorns deeper. Both parties threaten that he must either bend to their will or get out. Seventeen UP MLAs are ready to abandon Charan Singh, swing to the Congress and give it a majority — at the modest price of a ministership apiece! So far the Congress has rightly declined to pay the price.

In Bihar the non-Congress coalition is tottering.

In Bengal the Congress has another chance. Its Party boss Atulya has shrewdly put up for ministership new faces instead of the discredited old ones. In case

the Congress fails this time in Bengal, there is a danger that the people of Bengal will think, "If this is democracy, let us have Communist rule. It cannot be any worse."

Bengal's Chief Minister P. C. Ghosh may be a strong man but it will need more than one strong man to rule Bengal. It will need a team of men who, knowing the price Bengal had to pay last year, will say: "We'll bury our personal ambitions. We will be incorruptible and just so that every sincere Communist who wants Bengal to be great will come and say, 'This is the correct way to rule. I want to work with you.'" Winning the sincere Communists is the real challenge to the Bengal Coalition. If the Coalition keeps that as its main aim, it has a good chance of giving Bengal a just and clean administration.

Singapore's Prime Minister

SINGAPORE'S PRIME MINISTER, Lee Kuan Yew, is a tough Socialist politician; but so is Britain's Harold Wilson. When the two met in London last weekend, Lee is unlikely to have convinced Wilson that he should change his mind about speeding Britain's withdrawal from the Far East.

Reports that Wilson's Labour Government had decided to quit Britain's Far East bases by 1971 instead

of 1975, as previously planned, had brought Lee hastening to London. Singapore, largest of these bases, has nearly 30,000 British servicemen and their dependents.

Cut-and-run smells more of expediency than either principle or sound policy. Britain should phase out her withdrawal in consultation with her allies. It may cost Britain \$300 million a year to stay in Singapore. It costs the US that much a week to hold Vietnam.

Jumping jumbos

HANNIBAL, arch-foe of ancient Rome, pulled a fast one by transporting elephants across the Alps. His secret weapon caused consternation in the Roman ranks. They took to guerrilla warfare rather than face Hannibal and his "mechanised" auxiliaries in the open field.

Now the Americans have gone one better. The US Army plans to parachute pachyderms into a jungle village north of Saigon. They will help civic programmes to boost the economy and foil subversion.

The three-ton GI recruits will be drugged into peaceful slumber, cushioned with rubber life rafts, and

floated down to grateful — and, one may suppose, startled — villagers who will use them to haul logs. The US Army proudly claims this is the first time an elephant has made a parachute jump. One sincerely hopes the "Jumping Jumbos" will be awarded their wings.

Elephants are incorrigible limelight grabbers. While Annamese tuskers were getting into the Vietnam war, their Indian cousins, true to type, were getting into politics. Two jungle giants, caught in the Mysore Khedda, made news by being named after Congress "heavy weights" Nijalingappa and Kamaraj.

Briefly Speaking...

Rethinking postures

BRITAIN'S WITHDRAWAL from South-East Asia will create a dangerous vacuum over an area of vital interest to India. Malaysia, Singapore, Philippines, Indonesia, Australia and New Zealand have recognised the need to rethink their policies and postures with their neighbours. Australia and New Zealand are keen to assist Singapore and Malaysia to defend that vital part of Asia militarily.

Philippines President Marcos on a visit to Malaysia last week appears to have suspended his country's claim to the North Borneo state of Sabah now in Malaysia. In a joint communique Tunku Abdul Rahman and President Marcos say "no problem between the two countries is incapable of peaceful solution". They see their rival claims in a larger perspective.

Other seemingly intractable problems have been solved between nations, more recently between Somalia and Kenya. Hardened attitudes and hearts can be melted by inspired action. Surely it is time that the states of India and Pakistan broke with the old moulds and explored new ways of mending relations. History and security demand that a fresh move be made.

Earthquake

MANY THEORIES have been advanced for the recent earthquake in Koyna and the tremors. The latest is that it was related to the US underground atomic test explosion which took place six hours before the major tremor. *Birbal* heard on a visit not far from Koyna that in 1964 a German civil engineer and dam expert who had been called for consultations on Koyna told some Rotarians that it would take 10 to 15 years for the soil near Koyna to settle down and stated there would be slight tremors during this period. If the Government is interested, *Birbal* will supply the names.

Inspired initiative

HIMMAT'S HEADLINE of its interview with five labour leaders was, "Britain is not finished." Further proof of it comes from five young typists of a ventilation firm who have started a new fashion. To help their country overcome its economic difficulties they decided to put in an extra half hour without pay. 500 employees of other firms have already decided to follow their example. It shows what a few determined ordinary people can do.

New Moscow line

A FRIEND from Delhi writes: "Watch out for a significant shift in the strategy and tactics of the Communist Party of India at its national get-together in February. "Already the signs of change are evident, and consistent with the shift in the attitude of the Kremlin bosses to Mrs Gandhi's Government. The CPI's statement on the Hyderabad session of the Congress Party is a call for a struggle — by constitutional

No man undertakes a trade he has not learned, even the meanest; yet everyone thinks himself sufficiently qualified for the hardest of all trades — that of Government.

SOCRATES, 469-399 BC

means — for the overthrow of the Congress through the establishment of a united front of all leftist, democratic and liberal forces in the country. It appeals to the progressives in the Congress to get out and join the front.

"This is the thesis the party thinkers will place before the conference. Watch out also for a move to heal the breach with the Marxist Communists and form a single party. One pointer in this direction will be a bid to oust Mr S. A. Dange from the chairmanship of the CPI, as this is one of the preconditions set by the Marxists for discussing the question of reunification.

"Again, watch out for Mr Kosygin's long-deferred visit to India. Don't be surprised if he comes round about the time of the Red conference."

Wrong way

THE Government of UP, according to Deputy Chief Minister Ram Prakash, has made the peculiar decision to choose publishers of school textbooks by means of a lottery. Common sense dictates that the choice should be on the basis of which publisher can produce the best results, at the best price in the required time. Neither the choice of textbooks — which are usually badly-enough printed already — nor spending of public money, should be left to a gamble.

There is hope

DRAMATIC headlines on the state of the world may seek to depress some of us. Sickness by its very nature is dramatic. But cure and health steal in quietly and take over.

When men change and are gripped by the fire and passion, the purity and honesty of a moral ideology, miracles can happen. Three hundred men and women from 30 nations are meeting at a World Assembly for Moral Re-Armament in Panchgani (see pages 6 and 7) with the conviction and experience that when men change, nations change, and that problems can be resolved.

Birbal

HIMMAT, January 19, 1968

from the Capital

Syndicate back in business

by **ANTENNA**



NEW DELHI In her anxiety to have done with Mr Kamaraj, it now becomes clear that Mrs Gandhi has stepped from the frying pan into the fire. Mr Nijalingappa has demonstrated that he is a much tougher customer than the outgoing president, that he knows his own mind, can find his way around in the maze of Delhi politics without a guide.

Mrs Gandhi went over Mr Kamaraj's head in getting Mr Nijalingappa elected unanimously to the presidency in Delhi last month. She had calculated on having his unstinted support as a reward, and she had apparently calculated that through him she would be able to gain effective control of the party machine, thus combining in herself the overlordship of the executive and organisational wings of the Congress. But at Hyderabad everything came unstuck because Mr Nijalingappa refused to play ball with his new patron. Mrs Gandhi and her strategists were undoubtedly aware when they embarked on this adventure that Mr Nijalingappa was a Kamaraj man and that he had supported the Syndicate when that body was something to reckon with in Congress policies.



Mr Nijalingappa

The net result of the Hyderabad Congress is that the Syndicate is back in business and Mr Kamaraj, who had to bite the dust in Delhi a few weeks earlier, is again a power to be reckoned with by the Indira Gandhi group.



Mr Kamaraj

The extent of the reverse Mrs Gandhi has suffered may be measured by the outcome of the elections to the Working Committee. Of the seven successful candidates, Mrs Gandhi picked only one winner, Mr C. Subramaniam. Of the rest, Dr

Ram Subhag Singh, who came out at the top of the poll, is considered Mr S. K. Patil's man. Similarly Mr C. B. Gupta and Mr Hitendra Desai are followers of Mr Morarji Desai. Mr V. P. Naik belongs to Mr Y. B. Chavan's camp, Mr Sukhadia leans towards the Syndicate and Mr Sadiq Ali pulls no political weight in the party at all.

When Mr Nijalingappa nominates 13 new members to the Working Committee in a few days, the opposition to Mrs Gandhi will gain further strength, for at the most not more

than two or three of her people will be among them.

Even Mr Subramaniam's loyalties cannot be taken for granted any longer, though Mrs Gandhi has exerted herself greatly on his behalf and even thought of him as a possible party president when it was clear that her first choice, Mr G. L. Nanda, has little chance of success. Mr S u b r a maniam's political base is Madras, and if he plans



Mr Subramaniam

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

On your toes

MODERN LEXICON—II

THIS WEEK we continue to compile the new "Freebooter Political Dictionary" which will without doubt become an essential handbook for all students of the Indian scene.

SOCIAL CONTROL: Government regulations which so constrict all private industry and business that nationalisation becomes no longer necessary.

LANGUAGE FORMULA: An unworkable scheme designed to resolve the language conflict largely created in the first place by Government announcing their language formula.

YES: Polite form of "No".

PARLIAMENTARY PRIVILEGE: The right of MPs to make libellous attacks on other members in a legislature which they would not dare to make outside.

ON THE SPOT INQUIRY: Handy reason given by ministers and other officials for periodic trips to pleasant places.

POLITICAL STRINGS: Any conditions attached to foreign loans and grants

designed to prevent the recipient government wasting or misusing the funds.

UNITED FRONT: Mixed bag of politically antagonistic parties who swallow their principles for a quick taste of power.

One reader who has sent some definitions is S. Chandrashekara from the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore;

INTEGRATION: An aim our leaders attain by first disintegrating the people and then expecting the people to integrate.

PUBLIC OPINION: A gulf of opinion that separates the "far-sightedness" of the politicians from the current thought of the modern man.

MODERN CITIZEN: A man in 1947.

CIVILISATION: An advanced state of knowledge wherein anyone can test the strength of stone, glass, bricks, bats, and tar, not in the laboratories, but on the streets.

Any more? Send them to Freebooter's Dictionary, HIMMAT Weekly, 294 Bazargate Street, Bombay-1.

Freebooter

HIMMAT, January 19, 1968

CHALTA HAI..



"For how long is he going to speak?"

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CONTESSA

VERDICT!

This week HIMMAT...

WHISTLES "foul" to the blundering pride and prestige of India and Pakistan's Hockey Federations which has led to refusal of invitations by the two premier hockey nations to exchange visits.

COMPLIMENTS workers and management of Hindustan Housing on declaring a dividend for the second year and being one of the few public sector companies to do so.

SHEDS few tears over the landslide fall in Congress Party membership since the last election, from over 17 million to 11 million, and **OBSERVES** that defections are not confined to MPs.

WARNS Congress leaders that resolutions condemning opposing parties, like that passed at the recent AICC Congress, are no substitute for a dynamic national policy.

REJOICES at the ending of the Emergency and release of 740 detainees held under it, but **QUESTIONS** the necessity, for so-called "technical reasons", of DIR continuing to operate for the next six months.

BOWS to Soviet expertise in setting up Hypnopaedia Laboratories where Russian students learn English in their sleep, and **PROPOSES** immediate introduction of such laboratories (adapted to three-language formula) in every school and parliament in India to solve the language problem.

CALLS all hands to support Fleet Commander Kholi's plea to strengthen the Indian Navy, at a time when the British forces withdraw from South-East Asia.

CONCURS with SSP leader S.M. Joshi that a revolution is needed to solve the peoples' problems, but **REMINDS** him of the saying that while expecting a change in human nature may be an act of faith, expecting a change in society without one is an act of lunacy.

SYNDICATE—FROM PAGE 5

to return to national politics in Delhi he must do so through the Tamil Nad Congress, in which Mr Kamaraj is still the dominant figure. If Mr Subramaniam is head of the Tamil Nad Congress, he owes this elevation to Mr Kamaraj, and if he is a shrewd politician he must surely know on which side his bread is buttered.

Stable factor

Mr Subramaniam, as well as other aspirants for positions of honour and power in the party and in government must by now have realised that Mrs Gandhi is a passing phenomenon and that the party bosses, as exemplified by the Syndicate, are the only stable factor in the organisation, despite its temporary eclipse after setbacks it had in the general elections.

After Hyderabad, Mr Morarji Desai will have a still bigger say in party affairs, just as today he is the real power in the Government. All this does not mean that Mrs Gandhi's days as head of the administration are numbered, but merely that she will not have the dominant role she had dreamt up for herself.

One indirect result of Mrs Gandhi's discomfiture at Hyderabad is that Sheikh Abdullah's plans to visit Rawalpindi as peacemaker between India and Pakistan may be nullified. Contrarily, if he does not watch his step, he may find his activities restricted for the fourth time in 15 years.

Another result may be that the move to divest the princes of their purses and privileges may be quietly put in cold storage, to be brought out some time before the next general election.

Long way to go

Hyderabad had its amusing side too. This was provided by these brash gentlemen who are flattered at being called Young Turks in the Delhi press. The call for revolt that publicists of these people boasted about turned out to be a figment of their fevered imaginations. These progressive-minded lions failed to produce even the feeble bray. After their miserable performance, the best they can do is to hold their tongues. From the ease with which their revolt was squelched, it is evident that they have no backing in the party, and whether they have any outside it is a moot point.

But what of the Congress Party as

a whole? Seasoned political observers came back from Hyderabad convinced that as a serious political factor the Congress is still alive, but just. If the Congress is to survive as a serious force in Indian politics, it will have to travel a long way from the circuses and games put on at Hyderabad and at its other periodic jamborees.

"A WAY OUT"

On Saturday, a world assembly opens at the new Moral Re-Armament Centre in Panchgani, Maharashtra. (See also page 7).

The invitation to the opening Assembly of Nations states:

Across the world human relations are breaking down in families, factories, offices, colleges, even Cabinets. Classes, language groups, races, nations and continents want to go it alone.

Is there a way out of the bloodshed of Vietnam, the convulsions of China, the frustrations of India and the insecurity of the Middle East?

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The Assembly will hear evidence of this change at work on every continent and plan how to increase the speed and depth of its outreach.

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MRA Centre to open

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

BOMBAY Panchgani, in the hills of Maharashtra, becomes home this week to a World Assembly for Moral Re-Armament. It will begin with the inauguration of the new Centre. Among the first travellers to step off Indian Airlines' service from Bombay to Poona will be delegates from Europe, Australia, and other Asian countries to the 10-day inaugural conference. Those from 24 nations attending the opening include parliamentarians from India, Ceylon, Britain and Australia.

Panchgani, site of the MRA Centre, is a hill resort famed for its schools, sanatoria and healthy climate. The centre's three-storey main building stands amid 22 acres of terraced fields commanding the Krishna Valley. A seven-room guest lodge overlooks the steep and sinuous road to Poona, 60 miles away.

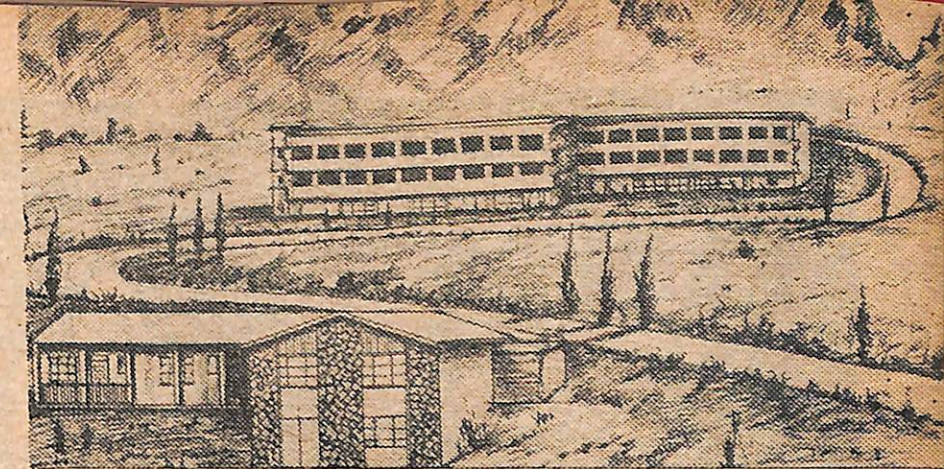
Completion to deadline, despite water shortages and monsoon hazards, surprised local residents. Work has begun on the next phase of construction, which when fully completed will house 600 and include an open-air theatre.

From India, politics and industry will be well represented. Those likely to attend include Mrs Vijaya Lakshmi Pandit, MP; N. G. Goray, Praja Socialist Party Chairman and Mayor of Poona; General Cariappa, former Commander-in-Chief; and S. L. Kirlloskar, industrialist and past president of the Federation of the Chambers of Commerce and Industry. Mr

Stanley Nichols Roy, Hill Peoples' leader from Assam will come with a delegation of 32 from the North-East.

The Centre will be opened on Saturday, January 20, at 11 a m, by Mr Roland Wilson, Secretary for Moral Re-Armament in Britain and close associate for 30 years of the initiator of MRA, Dr Frank N. D. Buchman.

The Hindi industrial drama *Jo Bhoole Gaye Hain* (Forgotten Factor), seen recently by thousands in industrial areas of Delhi, Bombay and Poona, will be presented during the conference. Factory workers, trade union officials and Harijans are coming from cities where the play has been shown. Workers' leaders from Australia, Sweden, France and Bri-



First stage of the new centre, to be opened on January 20

tain will join their Indian colleagues.

Senator Ratnayake, President of the Ceylon Senate, is expected to head a delegation of 15 from Ceylon. Other international personalities include Australian Labour MP and foreign affairs expert Kim Beazley; Mr Patrick Wolrige-Gordon, British Conservative MP; Philippines industrialist and university head Dr Araneta, who was a member of the late President Magsaysay's Cabinet, and former French Deputy Mme Irene Laure, who was head of the three million Socialist Women of France.

WEST BENGAL

Congress joins in coalition

FROM S. K. MUKHOPADHYAY IN CALCUTTA

THE DECISION of the Congress Party, however belated, to form a Coalition Government with the PDF will undoubtedly strengthen the hands of Dr Prafulla C. Ghosh, who up till now has given ample evidence of what the State badly needs — firmness in decision and toughness in administration. He has stood and weathered the assaults from the contingents of the United Front although the Congress was not prepared to lend him any support besides encouraging him from the side-lines to face the combined attacks of the UF. He is made of sterner stuff than his opponents expected. His main two achievements so far have been the restoration of law and order and fulfilment of his promise to supply more food, especially rice.

Dr Ghosh has also succeeded largely in creating a better atmosphere in industrial and business circles. He has expressed satisfaction that Congress has finally decided to join him.

Dr P. C. Ghosh is a man with strong likes and dislikes and the

Congress will do well to lend him a firm hand without trying to interfere much in his work. Nor should Congress give him the impression that he exists only because of them. On the other hand, Dr Ghosh should also be ready to listen to others as well as to make concessions conducive to the welfare of the State.

Already the Chief Minister has succeeded in building an image of himself despite mischievous propaganda against him launched by the Communists. That he is a strong man is conceded by his arch enemies. Recently, on his tours of *mofussil* districts, he was accorded a rousing welcome which possibly he did not visualise. If there is anything that this country needs it is a strong and good administration and the people of this State, who have suffered much, pray that they get it quickly and abundantly. A coalition government poses a new challenge. It behoves both parties in it to rise to the occasion, especially as the record of coali-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 17



Indian textiles and world trade - Venice

"In sooth these Indian muslins look like tissue of spider's web. There is no king or queen in the world but might be glad to wear them."

MARCO POLO (13th Century)

TWO CENTURIES after Marco Polo's voyage, Europe began clamouring for Indian textiles. Exquisitely woven cottons and sumptuous silks were ferried over from Alexandria by Venetian merchants. Venice soon became a thriving emporium as these fabrics fetched higher and higher prices in the markets of Europe.

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the world more closely with the East.

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FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

When "rich" and "poor" nations meet

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

NEW DELHI A world event takes place here next month — the second meeting of the United Nations Conference on Trade and Development.

At its first meeting in 1964 at Geneva, for the first time in history officials representing the rich nations of the world sat down with Government delegates of the poorer nations to discuss how the growing gap could be closed. It also demonstrated the capacity of the world's poorer nations to combine. Seventy-seven countries, identified as the less-developed nations, got together. Known as "the 77", they said that the injustice of the rich nations getting richer while the poor were getting poorer could not go on.

The conscience of the world was aroused. There was agreement in principle that the rich nations should set themselves a target of the aid they would give — 1 per cent of the gross national product of each should, before the end of the United Nations Development Decade, 1970, be given annually.

There was also general agreement that the industrial nations should give preferential treatment to the exports of the 77.

Since then a great deal of hard work has been done by Mr Raoul Prebisch, a brilliant Argentinian, the Secretary-General of UNCTAD, but little of practical moment has been achieved.

In October last year the 77 held their own conference of the poorer nations in Algiers, to prepare for the second world conference in Delhi in February. They drew up a document, signed by 64 countries, which is known as the Charter of Algiers. The fact that they have met successfully and agreed on a document of some detail setting out their objectives for the first time may one day be seen as a turning point in the history of the developing world's relations with the rich countries.

The document calls on the industrialised world to give all their exports preferential treatment on a non-discriminatory and non-reciprocal basis for at least 20 years. This might take the form of world commodity agreements, such as a pact to fix the price of cocoa. But the Charter also asks for preferences for their manufactured and semi-manufactured products. This, if it were accepted, would mean revolutionary changes in the industrial structure of the rich nations.

The 77 also demanded that the donor countries should meet their target of 1 per cent of their GNP given in aid by 1970 — or else they should give 3 per cent of the value of their military budgets. In fact they are a long way from giving aid on this scale as yet and the truth is that they are in no mood to increase aid. But the poorer nations are sending a delegation of 16 round the capitals of the richer nations to drum up support for the Algiers Charter.

There is much else in the Charter, but under the surface there are big disagreements developing within the 77. The Africans want to preserve the special preferences given to them by their former colonial masters — Britain and notably France; the rest

The week in ASIA

RAWALPINDI — President Tito of Yugoslavia paid four days' visit to Pakistan, his first to that country.

COLOMBO — Ceylon's army and security forces were on alert following reports of a coup plot. Certain persons involved in the 1962 coup plot were stated to be organising another.

SINGAPORE — Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew appealed to the new Australian Prime Minister, John Gorton, for support in his opposition to Britain's move to pull her military forces out of the Far East. He later flew to London for talks with UK Premier Wilson.

TAIPEH — Bloody fighting was reported in the Tibetan capital, Lhasa, between forces led by logistics commander Yu I-hsin and pro-Mao forces.

SAIGON — 2,968 Viet Cong were killed last week — more than in the previous worst week of the war for the Viet Cong in June last year.

TOKYO — China and Asian security figured prominently in talks between British Foreign Secretary George Brown and Japanese Foreign Minister Takeo Miki.

CAIRO — The Arab Summit, due to open in Rabat on January 17, was postponed. Syria's refusal to attend and Saudi Arabia's lack of enthusiasm were among the reasons.

JAKARTA — Military authorities uncovered a plot to topple the Indonesian Government and assassinate acting President General Suharto.

PNOM PENH — Cambodian Head of State Norodom Sihanouk said he and President Johnson's special envoy, US Ambassador to India Chester Bowles, had agreed to seek a strengthening of the International Control Commission to prevent Viet Cong infiltrations.

SINGAPORE — Chinese agents are reported as trying to stir the anti-Government struggle in Burma by the Kachins, Karens, Shans, Mons and Chins into a major revolt. Western diplomats are worried over the deteriorating security situation.

BEIRUT — Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Libya signed a charter forming an Arab Petroleum Organisation to co-ordinate oil policies.

KUALA LUMPUR — Malaysian Premier Tunku Abdul Rahman welcomed UK Commonwealth Secretary Thomson's proposal for a five-power conference (UK, Singapore, Malaysia, Australia, New Zealand) on South-East Asian defence.

Ek-minit!



CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

want no exclusive economic agreements. The South Americans have special interest in getting their manufactures accepted; and so on.

The fact is that the 77 are at all stages of development and the needs of many of them are quite different.

Winter plight of Arab refugees

FROM HARRY ALMOND

BEIRUT Here in sunny Lebanon, winter has brought snow on the upper slopes for skiers and rain at lower altitudes for grateful farmers, but a 45-minute flight to the south-east takes one over the camps of most of the 350,000 who fled from their war-struck homes last June. To them winter means more suffering. Celebrations for Christian Christmas and Muslim Bairam have been curtailed in sympathy for their silent presence.

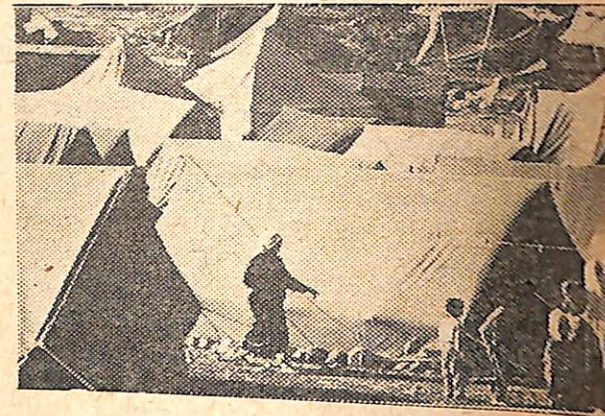
Jordan, the country which lost most from the June war, has received two-thirds of the 350,000 who fled from the advance of Israeli troops into Jordan territory on the West Bank of the Jordan River and from the Gaza Strip on what was the UAR-Israel border. A thousand a week continue to flee. In spite of freezing weather in Amman, most of the 50,000 still in tents choose to stay there rather than to face the flash floods and squalls of the Jordan River. Every winter storm sweeps away tents and belongings in spite of the heroic work of UNRWA (United Nations Relief and Work Agency) and other volunteer refugee agencies.

Apart from Jordan, Syria has received 116,000 refugees since the war. 40,000 have fled to the UAR from the Sinai Peninsula and the Gaza Strip.

If the rich countries decide to give away little at Delhi and to divert accusations against themselves, they will have little difficulty in getting the 77 divided against each other.

The Delhi conference is therefore a great opportunity and a great danger. Will there be demands, stonewalling and a breakdown? If so, it could signal the beginning of the new age of declared class war between

nations. Or will there be unexpected generosity and understanding from some of the rich nations and from the poorer nations a new note, not of demand but of common purpose on objectives affecting the whole of humanity? If so, this conference could reach constructive and practical agreements that will mark a major advance in mankind's painful progress on this planet.



A typical refugee camp on the East Bank of the Jordan River.

certainly the humanitarian needs for 1968."

Britain: Who will pay the price?

FROM GORDON WISE

LONDON Social Democracy's classic dilemma is once again confronting the British Labour Government: when money is short, which do you cut — free medicine or F III fighters?

Seven hours of Cabinet meetings were not sufficient to resolve the divergent views. Miss Jenny Lee, Minister of State for the Arts, per-

sonifies the views of those Ministers who are rumoured to be ready to resign if prescription charges for medicines come back, or social services are seriously cut. Miss Lee's late husband, Bevan, resigned from the Labour Government of the day rather than agree to similar amendments to his cherished Health Service, of which he himself was the architect. Mr Harold Wilson, the present Prime Minister, resigned at the same time as Mr Bevan. So the decision is necessarily a painful one.

At the other side of the Cabinet table, so to speak, is Defence Minister Denis Healey, who is just as passionate about the need to maintain an adequate defence establishment as Miss Lee and her friends are to reduce it, if the alternative is to make people pay for their medicine or do without long-fought-for benefits.

One strange feature, in the reports of high policy deliberations on what and what not to cut, is the seeming absence of considered thought about the effect on the British economy of

cuts and reprisal by countries whose interests would be damaged by Britain's retrenchment.

For example, take Singapore and Malaysia. Mr George Thomson, the Commonwealth Secretary, is visiting Britain's Commonwealth allies East of Suez to explain what his Government has decided to do about defence expenditure, and why it has to be done. In the case of Malaysia and Singapore, there will be offers of certain economic assistance to ameliorate the effect of Britain withdrawing from those countries in 1971 instead of 1965 as planned at present. Mr Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister of Singapore, has threatened to withdraw the £200,000,000 sterling which Singapore holds in London. This would be his country's retaliation for a British saving of approximately £70,000,000 in foreign exchange by abandoning her bases early. It is also felt that Britain can be made to pay for her "desertion" by denying her earnings through Singapore worth some £75,000,000 every year. Some pugnacious and prominent policy advisors in Singapore are saying, in effect, "If the British write off South-East Asia, Singapore will write off the British."

Yet with the British economy the way it is, something, and someone, will have to give way.

One economic intangible, only neglected at the Government's peril, is the value of foreign governments' confidence in Britain and the British.

The week elsewhere

BOWLES IN CAMBODIA

PNOM PENH—Highlight of a week of feverish diplomatic activity involving Washington, Hanoi and other capitals, was a flying visit by President Johnson's special envoy, Ambassador to India Chester Bowles, to Cambodia.

While Bowles held talks with Cambodian Head of State Prince Sihanouk, the Cambodian Foreign Minister had meetings in Hanoi with North Vietnamese leaders. Back in Delhi, Bowles said that Sihanouk wanted the International Control Commission



Mr Bowles

Any further devaluation of this precious commodity will be ultimately far more serious and damaging than the devaluation of the pound.

If the Cabinet does decide to prune social services, it would show the world that this country means business about living within its means. This could mean a valuable restoration of confidence in British intentions. It would not be difficult to ensure that those who cannot afford such curtailments to their social security could be exempted from them. A resignation or two on a point of principle, though doubtless a loss of Ministerial talent, will underline the lesson. This may seem a severe price to pay but a price will have to be paid and the question is — by whom? In this present instance, by the British people, by some Ministers, or by the countries who for so long have depended on and looked to Britain.

The self-imposed hardship exemplified by a tightening of British belts would probably mean more to humanity at large than defence cuts, which expose other nation's economies and security.

A barely discussed alternative is nevertheless still possible: that an increase in productivity would make it possible for this country to be able to afford both the mine-sweepers and the margarine. After all the gap in national output between debt and solvency is only two per cent.

strengthened and had affirmed his determination to have Cambodian territory respected by all countries engaged in the Vietnam war. The US had no desire to resort to "hot pursuit" of Viet Cong forces into Cambodia, Mr Bowles was understood to have told Sihanouk.

WRITERS SENTENCED

MOSCOW — Following a trial from which foreign reporters were barred, a Soviet court gave four young Russian sentences ranging from one to seven years hard labour. Their crime was distributing "underground" publications allegedly part of a conspiracy against the Government. Three of the accused pleaded not guilty. One gave evidence against the others. They had been held pending trial for a year.

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

The week in INDIA

HYDERABAD — The 71st plenary session of the Indian National Congress virtually declared war on the United Front Governments by holding some of them responsible for aggravating lawlessness, regionalism, and divisive tendencies.

LUCKNOW — The UP Jan Sangh gave an ultimatum to Chief Minister Charan Singh to refrain from acting in an arbitrary manner or allow the ruling Samyukta Vidhayak Dal to find another leader.

MADRAS — The eight-day World Conference on Tamil ended amidst touching scenes. Representatives of over 20 countries declared that they had developed a close and intimate contact with the Tamil people.

BHOPAL — An epidemic of caterpillars has threatened standing rabi crops in six lakh acres of Madhya Pradesh.

BOMBAY — Union Information Minister K. K. Shah said a students' forum would be created to allow the younger generation to voice their opinions on All India Radio.

HYDERABAD — The Congress Party decided to let its West Bengal members join the State Government.

SRINAGAR — Chief Minister Sadiq, in an obvious reference to Sheikh Abdullah, said it was futile for anyone to pursue an imaginary goal. Kashmir was not a negotiable entity and could not be offered as price for friendship with Pakistan.

BANGALORE — Union Minister for Defence Production L. N. Mishra said that by 1975 India's overall electronics production would go up to Rs 500 crores a year.

TRIVANDRUM — 8000 Kerala school teachers staged a massive demonstration in front of the Government secretariat to back their demands for restoration of the retirement age to 58 and extension of rights to take part in politics.

COIMBATORE — The Tamilnad students' anti-Hindi Agitation Council decided to continue the agitation against Hindi. The Government closed all educational institutions throughout the State indefinitely.

VARANASI — Sarnath, famous Buddhist shrine where Lord Buddha delivered his first sermon, is to be made into a training centre for Bhikkus.

NEW DELHI — The All-India Prohibition Council proposed to open 500 cells in colleges and industrial undertakings in the country to propagate against the "evil of liquor drinking".

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SINGAPORE'S THREAT

LONDON — A row flared between Britain and South-East Asian Commonwealth countries following reports that the Labour Government had decided to pull British military forces out of the Far East by 1971. Singapore threatened economic reprisals if Britain quit its base on the

island, where it is a major factor in the economy.

AID CUTS

WASHINGTON — President Johnson directed US foreign aid administrator William Gaud to cut foreign exchange expenditure in aid programmes by at least 100 million dollars this year. Among other steps, Johnson demanded increased use of US-owned local currencies in countries like India and Pakistan. These

measures are part of the President's campaign to reduce America's balance of payments deficit.

CONGO CABINET

BRAZZAVILLE — The Congo (Brazzaville) Premier, Ambroise Noumazaly was ousted from office in sweeping Cabinet changes. President Alphonse Massamba-Debat took personal control of the Government. Observers said the change was a reverse to the Peking-Communists.

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On the road to Independence

BY K. SANTHANAM



an official inquiry on corruption.

Mr K. Santhanam was a Minister in Mr Nehru's Cabinet. He took a leading role in the drafting of India's Constitution and was later appointed as Chairman of

spiritual meditation. The liberals under the leadership of Gokhale were able to achieve some progress and obtained the Minto-Morley Reforms of 1909, though at this time Muslim communalism fostered by British imperialism as a check to the Indian nationalist movement raised its head with the slogan of communal representation.

The World War of 1914 to 1918 brought about the unity of all political elements and they were able to present a united demand to the British Parliament. That the Muslim League joined in this demand indicated a high watermark of national unity. The Liberal Government in Britain, which had been subscribing to the formula of self-determination for all people, felt itself bound to make a generous gesture. The far-sighted liberal politician Montague, who was then the Secretary of State for India, made the statement in 1917 in Parliament of progressive realisation of responsible Government. He came to India and toured the country with the then Viceroy Lord Chelmsford and the two produced the scheme of reforms which in a modified form was adopted by Parliament.

End of liberalism

It appeared that liberalism had almost succeeded in India but between the British reactionary civilians and the scattered terrorists this development was suddenly brought to an end. On the eve of implementing the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms, the British Government enacted the Rowlatt Acts which sought to endow the executive with large powers of restricting personal liberty and the freedom of the Press, ostensibly to check terrorism. There was universal protest against these measures on the part of educated India. The political evolution might have proceeded on liberal lines in spite of these protests but for the fact that Gandhiji had completed his work in South Africa, returned to India in 1914 and was slowly building up his influence through limited experiments in *satyagraha* in Khaira and Ahmedabad, and finally against the Rowlatt Acts.

TO BE CONTINUED

NEXT WEEK: Gandhi arrives
on the scene

THE first session of the Indian National Congress was held in Bombay at the end of December 1885 under the Presidentship of W. C. Bannerjee, an eminent lawyer of Calcutta. Mr Tarachand in his *History of the Freedom Movement in India*, says: "The birth of the Indian National Congress was an unprecedented phenomenon in the political history of India. It proclaimed the advent of a new era, the era of political unity not from above but the expression of the deliberate will of the people. The Congress was the Central organ of the new society which had evolved as a result of the economic, social and cultural changes taking shape during the 100 years since Plassey."

With the failure of the Indian Mutiny, political leadership passed from the hereditary ruling classes of Indian Princes and big landholders to the new English educated middle class created by British imperialism which needed it to deal with the problem of ruling a vast alien population. This class consisted of lawyers, teachers, Indian industrialists and other professional classes.

At first local associations were established in Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. But Lord Lytton's arrogant regime brought about a sharp cleavage between the British ruling class in India and the Indian educated classes. The fierce outburst against the Ilbert Bill of Lord Ripon, who tried to reduce the gap, made it necessary for the new middle classes to unite and set up an all-India organisation if the voice of the people was to obtain any hearing from the Indian Government and its political masters in London. That Mr A. O. Hume, a civilian who had served the Government of India for 36 years, should have been the foremost mover in this matter is as creditable to British imperialism as the transfer of power by Mr Attlee in 1947. That the Indian people have no bitterness towards Britain in spite of Lord Curzon, Jallianwala Bagh and the barbarous manner in which the struggle for freedom under Mahatma Gandhi was sought to be suppressed is due to the grateful recognition of the contribution of Britishers towards Indian freedom.

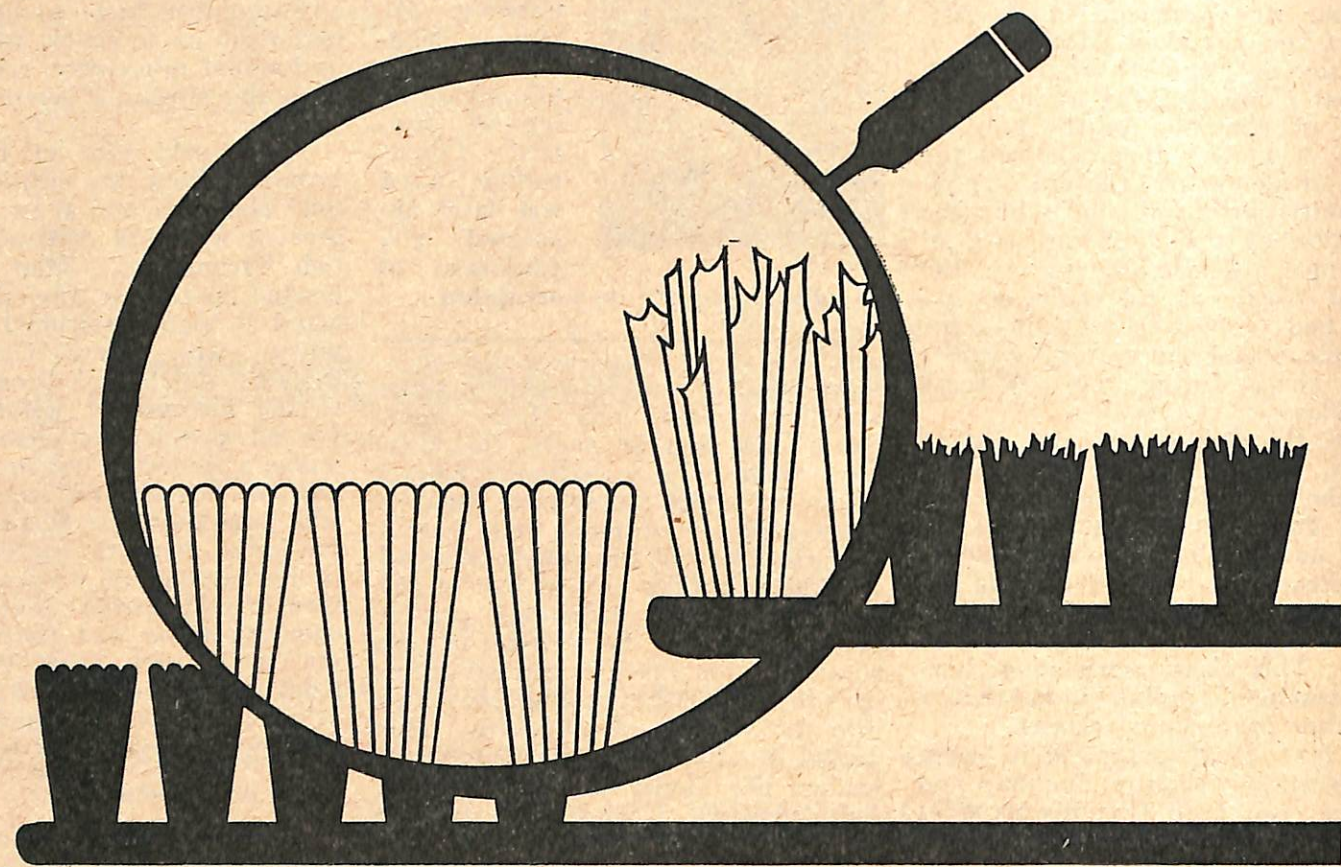
The history of the Indian National Congress from its birth in 1885 to its

assumption of power in 1947 may be broadly divided into three parts. During the first 20 years, the Congress was only a national annual forum at which prominent Indians from all parts of India met, voiced the grievances of the people, pointed out the injustices and errors of the Government and demanded greater participation of the people in the administration through elected members in the legislature and free entry into the services at all levels. This period produced the great national leaders like Gopal Krishna Gokhale, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Pherozeshah Mehta, Surendranath Bannerjee, Srinivasa Sastri and others who continued to dominate the political scene till Gandhiji took charge in 1920.

The policy of the Congress was constitutional agitation but this agitation was confined to the small class of English educated intelligentsia. The proceedings were in English not only at the annual sessions of the Indian National Congress but even in the Provincial gatherings. In the latter half of this period leaders like Tilak and Aravinda Ghosh, dissatisfied with the constitutional agitation of the liberals, wanted a more active policy. Though they did not actually advocate terrorism, it cannot be doubted that a group of terrorists sprang up at this time mainly in Bengal and they derived their inspiration from them.

In the year 1906, the Congress broke into two sections but the liberals continued to be in possession of the organisation, while the extremists were leaderless with the imprisonment of Tilak and the retirement of Aravinda Ghosh to Pondicherry for

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C I B A

General without arms

A GENERAL WITHOUT GUNS OR TANKS, but with two million dedicated soldiers — that is General Frederick Coutts CBE, international leader of the Salvation Army, who visited Bombay last week at the start of a 30-day visit to India.

At a press conference, the Salvation Army leader quoted the late

Council elected him as their eighth General since William Booth founded the movement in 1865. He will hold this post till September, 1969, when he reaches the retiring age of 70.

Clad in Army uniform (khaki with red tabs and brass insignia) the General, a tall figure with the deep voice of one used to addressing crowds, answered questions courteously and directly.

What is the Salvation Army's main job in the world today?

"We are primarily a Christian body that seeks to propagate the Christian faith. But we also see physical needs and can't pass them by. It's an attempt to implement Christ's commands both to love God and love your neighbour."

What is the Army's work in India?

"We are a Christian movement with a strong social conscience." The General outlined some of the Army's social services in India including schools and hospitals. "But we do not use our social services as a means of proselytising," he added.

Can anyone join the Salvation Army?

"The Army is a company of people who by recognising Christ as Saviour pledge themselves to be a member. It's not a secret or closed society. We are not out to take people from other churches."

Do you have any activities behind the Iron Curtain?

"Not now. We've had no official work there since the end of World War II because we're not allowed to. The Salvation Army is willing to work in any country granted two liberties; first, of preaching the gospel, and second, of helping our fellow men wherever needed."

How much aid do you get from abroad?

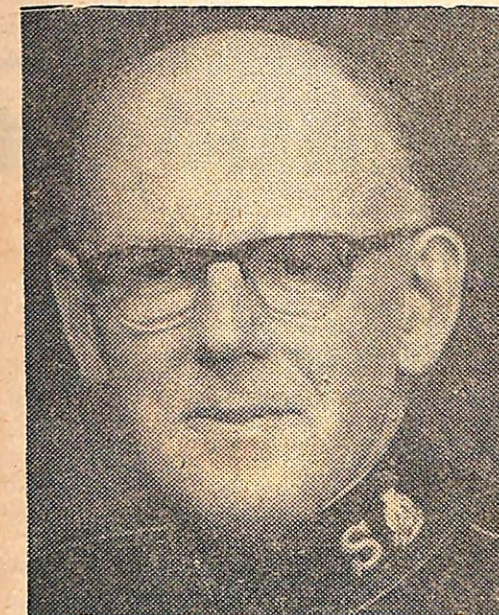
"We annually pour into India nearly £200,000 — plus occasional special expenses."

Is the Army still a working man's church?

"We are still very near the grass roots. But we have members from varied backgrounds. This is the Christian idea — a society in which all can feel at home."

What do you think of ecumenism, (the movement for bringing different Christian churches together)?

"The Salvation Army is very happy to co-operate with all churches. It's a rule with us not to criticise other



General Coutts — "social conscience"

Prime Minister Nehru's words to one of his predecessors as General: "You are welcome here so long as you work sincerely for the good of the Indian people." The purpose of his present visit, said General Coutts, was to see how the Army could work better in the interests of the people of India.

Son of Salvation Army parents, Frederick Coutts was educated at Leith Academy in Scotland. He inherited his parents' faith, but in his late teens decided to accept it as a matter of his own conviction. "It's like a lad brought up on one political creed," he says. "If he's to make any significant contribution he has to make its ideas his own."

During World War I, Coutts served in the Royal Flying Corps, then worked in a Leeds office. In 1919 he enrolled for training as a full-time Salvation Army officer. His skill as a writer led to his appointment as editor of Salvation Army publications, and ultimately the head of the Literary Department.

Next he was appointed Principal of the Army's International Training College. He then took command of the Salvation Army in Eastern Australia. In 1963 the Army's High

ON THE Spot

HIMMAT meets people

churches. But personally I feel we've a long way to go."

What has been the greatest experience in your life?

"I've been a Salvation Army officer 47 years. The whole time has been one long experience with men and women. Each year I've learned — or I hope I've learned — how to serve them better."

Can anyone stay in Salvation Army hostels?

"These services are for all. They are dictated by need, that's all."

Can Army members take part in politics?

"As individuals they are free to vote as they wish and to take an active part in politics. The Chairman of the British Labour Party last year was a Salvationist. But the Salvation Army as a whole doesn't support any political party."

What is your attitude to family planning?

"If it's undertaken seriously, and wisely, we're in favour of it, in the present world population situation. But not if it's made an excuse for a more permissive society."

It is said that Britain is on the skids. Any comment?

"It's just not true. Britain is going through a difficult time because she has to adjust from being an imperial power to being a country of 50 million who must live through their own hard labour. The people of Britain want to make an honest effort to bring their spending in line with their earning. Even if I wasn't British I wouldn't despair of it!"

A. de L. F.

VIEWPOINT COMPETITION

* Congress, Jan Sangh, Swatantra and PSP should now work together.

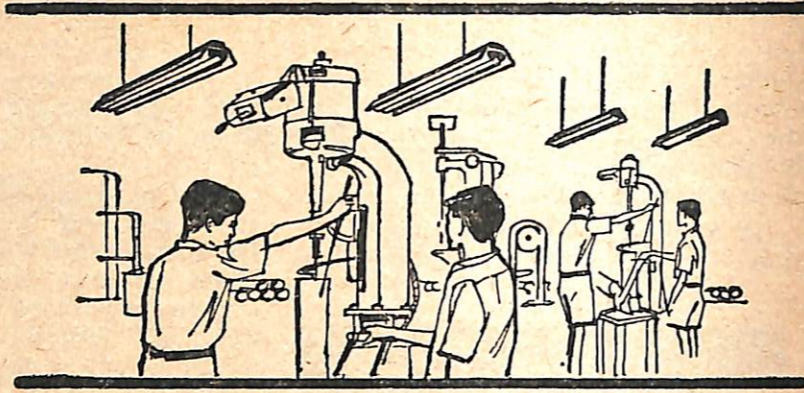
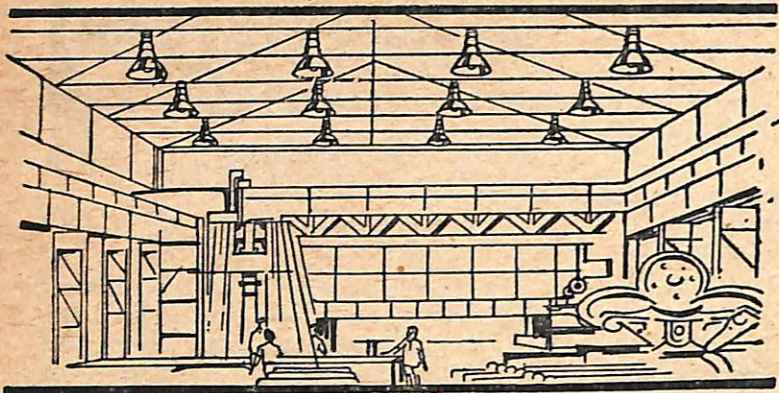
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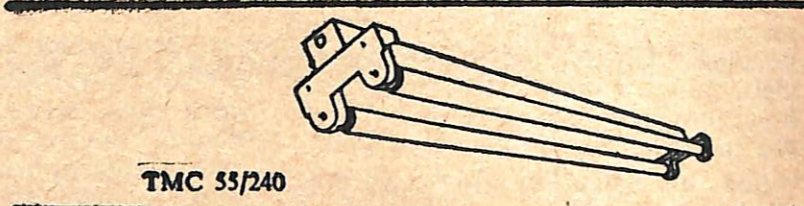
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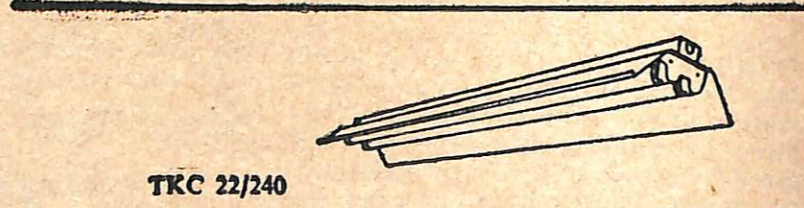


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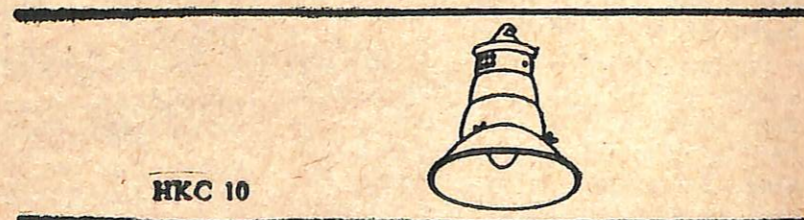
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tion governments in this country has not been all that good.

Meanwhile, the United Front which had decided earlier to start the third phase of their agitation from January 18, switched the day to January 26, Republic Day. On this day, the sponsors argued, the Constitution of India was finally adopted, and they have chosen this particular day to voice their protest against the flagrant violation of the Constitution by dismissing the Mukherjee regime — what they call "a legal Ministry". The people, too, they said, should be made conscious of the significance of this day.

The decision of the Congress to form a coalition has posed new problems to the Front and one yet does not know what shape the movement will take. A number of arrested Front leaders (including some former Ministers) who earlier refused to be freed by executing personal bonds, were directed recently by the Front to execute the bonds and come out of jails, to confer on future plans.

The Front leaders wanted to shift their movement into the rural areas and so a number of leaders like Ajoy Mukherjee and Jyoti Basu went touring to villages and towns where, despite good attendance, the overall response to join the agitation seems to be rather lukewarm.

The only main danger as apprehended in these columns before lies in the field of education. "Education can wait and that won't affect the country's future and progress. The main thing is to achieve the political goal," Mr Basu ruled. Obviously, Mr Basu is not prepared to note that education has never been tampered with even in Vietnam. With industrial workers disgusted and rural masses cold and indifferent, the only alternative for the Communists and their henchmen is to tap their last source, the students, who because of their immaturity fall an easy prey.

However, the other constituents in the United Front are reported to be having second thoughts as regards the impending movement. Even Mr Ajoy Mukherjee is understood to have said that it would be better to weigh the pros and cons and feel the pulse of the people before finally jumping into any decision. Some other Front leaders too have strongly condemned the violent attitude of the Communists and a number of them reportedly accused the Communists of creating conditions detrimental to the general interest of the movement.

95% of students want to study

FROM G. S. KARTHA IN TRIVANDRUM

STUDENTS in Kerala have begun to take an honest look at themselves. A survey recently conducted by the Trivandrum Junior Chamber revealed that 95 per cent of students were eager to continue their studies in peace. Only five per cent were out for "creating trouble". In fact, this minority is able to hold the majority to ransom and dictate the way the latter should behave. This group includes Congress, Communist, and Marxist sympathisers.

"Most of the students are afraid of what their friends would think of them," observed a post-graduate student.

The Junior Chamber's survey disclosed that students went on agitating on such issues as the dismissal of the West Bengal Ministry in which the Kerala students were not normally expected to be interested. Vietnam was another instance. No student likes to be called an "American stooge" or a "Congress reactionary".

Some students are critical about the failure of the authorities to provide adequate protection to the majority that wants to continue their studies. But they also admitted to HIMMAT that it would be too much to expect such protection when the agitating student organisation happened to be remote-controlled by the ruling party itself.

"It is one thing to train students

for the future as politicians if they so want, but an entirely different thing to use them as tools to draw chestnuts out of the fire," remarked a college professor.

According to this survey, contributing factors to student unrest were lack of proper understanding between the teacher and the student, indifference of parents, general disinterest shown by teachers because of their own dissatisfaction about service conditions, and students' anxiety about the future.

Meddlesome politicians were also blamed at a recent conference of student representatives from 45 colleges called by the Vice Chancellor of Kerala University, Prof. Samuel Mathai. Student leaders expressed themselves against conducting college union elections on a party basis, as much bitterness was being caused by it.

The consensus among students appears to be that once the cause of political unrest is eliminated, other legitimate demands and grievances of students could be solved peacefully between the authorities and the students. It is pointed out that politicians keeping their hands off the student community would be more practical and effective than asking the students not to enter party politics.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 19

I DIDN'T CATCH THE NAME

I SAID TAKE KESARI JEEVAN

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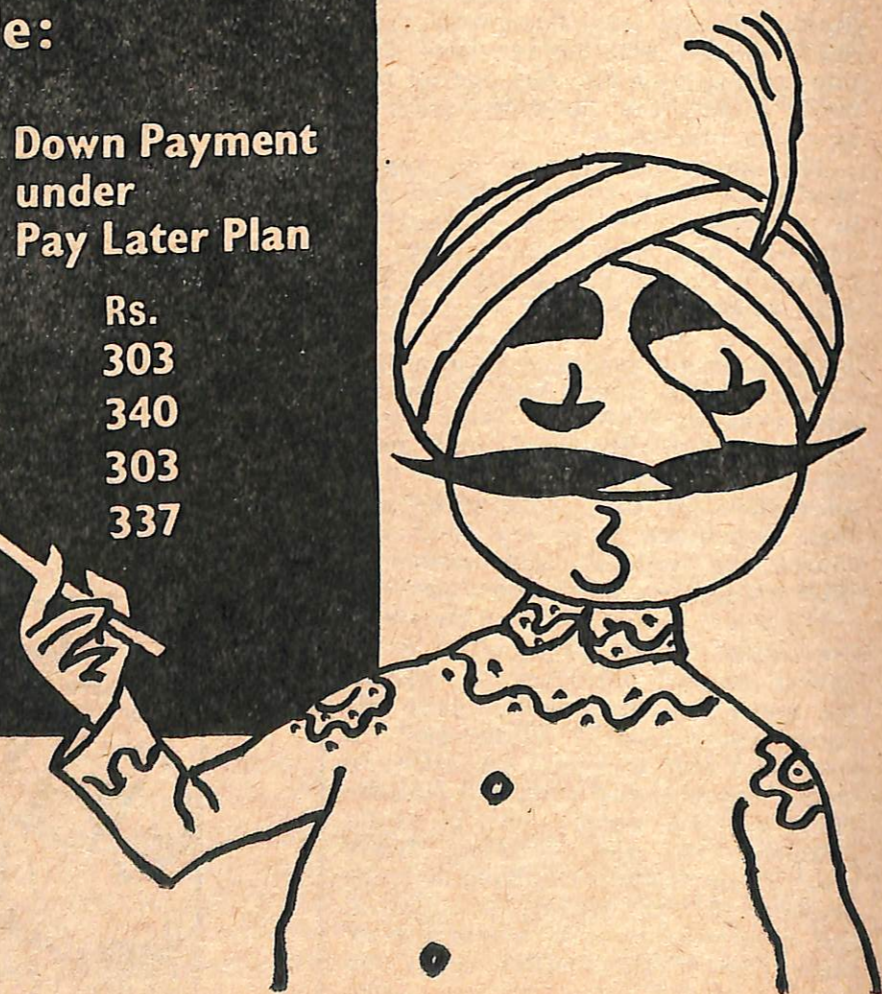
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FRONTIERS OF science

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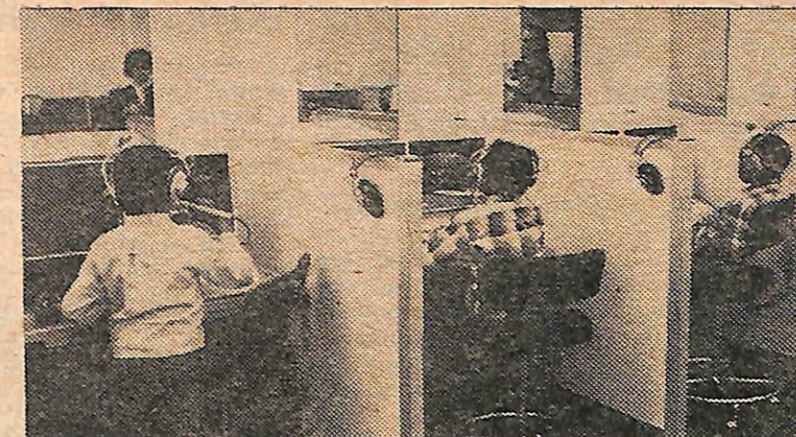
CHILDREN in these booths at East Palo Alto junior school, California, are getting education in a futuristic manner. They have earphones and a microphone and their teacher is a computer. (A human teacher — seen through the window — and a lesson-writer are on hand.) The computer talks to them, calls them by name and can respond to their reactions.

In the second booth a little Negro boy is adding up symbols for a rocket, railway engine and a key. He touches one of three possible answers with a cathode-ray light pencil. In his earphones he hears the computer-teacher's voice say "That's right".

The computer flashes the correct equation on the screen, so that the pupil gets it imprinted by eye, and reads it aloud to penetrate the brain by ear. As the child gets on, he learns to use the keyboard.

At this state school, philosopher-mathematician Dr Patrick Suppes says, "Not since the Greek philosopher Aristotle taught Alexander the Great has a child had so well-informed and responsive a tutor." The computer that teaches reading and mathematics is a highly sophisticated one. Dr Suppes, on the faculty of Stanford University, teaches in the Institute of Mathematical Studies in the Social Sciences. He and psychologist Dr Richard C. Atkinson developed this programme.

In most present day schools



instruction must be aimed at the average of the class. With computerised exercises designed for individual aptitudes, the top and bottom pupils are kept alert and learning.

But the classes are not soulless and mechanical. When a child has difficulty, a human face flashes on the screen. This means "Wait for teacher" and teacher appears. She may just have to put in a new tape. So far the human teachers are pleased with the results of their experiments.

REGINALD HOLME

BOOKS

"Thoughts about our future"

GEDANKEN UBER UNSERE ZUKUNFT by Prof. C. E. von Weizsacker (Verlag Vandenhoeck & Ruprecht, Gottingen)

WHEN a large number of German students was recently asked which personalities they considered to be their example or their guiding light, 42 per cent mentioned the Professor of Philosophy of the University of Hamburg, Professor von Weizsacker. After him came former Chancellor Adenauer, Krupp director Beitz and others. Of the foreign personalities Charles de Gaulle was first and Prince Philip second (in fifth and sixth place).

What makes von Weizsacker such a respected and controversial personality in the Germany of today?

Prof. von Weizsacker started as a theoretical physicist engaged in atomic research. After World War II he moved on to philosophy, dealing with all aspects of our scientific, political and social future.

In his work, "Thoughts About Our Future", he starts with the evolution of transport. He leads on to the production of energy, then to cybernetics, space science and the science of war. Finally he speaks about the "evolution of sociological-psychological techniques" and reaches some startling conclusions.

He writes, "Man, who (in contrast to the animal) is conscious of what he wants, can with this knowledge change his surroundings and his own life; and he wins through it freedom from his own instincts. He has even the freedom against his own instincts to change the world and change himself."

The most interesting parts of von Weizsacker's book concern the questions of war and peace. The Professor mentions in this connection a conversation with Edward Teller, "father of the H-bomb", who said to Weizsacker that he estimated that it would take less than 10 years for the scientists to understand the origin of the major weather formations which determine the crops of the world, and that in another 10 years they will be able to produce such weather formations by technical means.

Teller added that in less than 10 years after that date, by war or by agreement, a sovereign world organisation would have to be created, as two or three sovereign powers all able

to produce different weather for their whole hemisphere could hardly co-exist in a stable political equilibrium.

Not only will the scientific and technical evolution demand a totally new thinking, if peace is to be maintained; the same is true for the political field. Von Weizsacker speaks here in very clear terms about the division of Germany: "The reunification of Germany will only be possible as a step in the reunification of Europe."

P. S.

KERALA — FROM PAGE 17

Significantly, student leaders at the University meeting pressed for a ban on pornographic literature. There are complaints that the present Government is doing nothing to curb the circulation of such literature, and a spokesman of the University said that only the Government could do anything in this direction. "All that we could do is to prohibit the entry of such literature into our institutions."

What is needed is a resolute minority of dedicated students committed to the task of turning the tide in the right direction, instead of blaming the politically-influenced minority who are devoted to their own political purposes. But nowhere in the present deliberations was this point highlighted.

Lessons from failures

THE OLYMPIC YEAR has not dawned too brightly for Indian sport. Abroad our cricket team has been outclassed by Australia. At home our badminton champions have been subdued by Japan's Kojima and Akiyama. With Krishnan having retired from big tennis, our remaining stars have been eclipsed by Rumania's Tiriac and Russia's Metriveli. The limitations of our women's sport have been exposed by visiting Japanese and Uganda hockey teams, and tennis ace Ivanova of Russia.

We can expect further failures as more foreign stars visit us, for our sport has been stagnant while it has advanced in other countries. But it would be folly to allow these results to depress us or to blame our sportsmen and women. It is just as well that these reverses occur at a time when the nation is becoming conscious of our moderate standards in most of the international games and there is a perceptible desire to seek ways for improvement.

Let us, therefore, welcome more and more topnotchers from other nations, not merely to expose the mediocrity of our best but also to educate budding talent at home by displaying their skills to eager and willing students of the game. The defeats of our champions and teams can be so many lessons, so that our gains in realisation and experience will far outweigh what little we may lose in failures.

Ceylon athletes stay back

AT A TIME when it is in Indian sport's interest to welcome as many outside sportsmen as possible to participate in our games it is unfortunate that a whole athletic squad from Ceylon had to stay back through misunderstanding or mismanagement. Ceylon sportsmen have been taking part in our national athletics in the past, and had prepared to do so in the National Games athletics in Madras. The engagement was important to both nations this Olympic year. But on the eve of the Games, Ceylon called off the trip, claiming that their athletes would not be included in the Games proper and only a duel athletic match between the two nations after the National had been arranged for them.

If it is true, as the Ceylonese claim, that the Federation had originally limited their participation to the duel meet, then the AAFI has much to explain, particularly after its chief has pleaded ignorance of the exclusion from the Games. If on the other hand Ceylon had misread the invitation to the Games and a duel meet, then it is not too late to negotiate for an athletic meeting between the two countries on an agreed date, preferably during the proposed training camp at Ootacamund.

Welcome addition

CONSIDERING the continued poor form shown by some of our highly rated cricketers in Australia, the decision to fly out all-rounder Jaisimha is welcome. The Hyderabad skipper has a heavy responsibility. To bolster up a sagging team in the midst of a long tour should be an incentive to bring out the best in him. His presence, as much as his prowess, should boost the morale of his team-mates and provide solid support to the brave feats of skipper Pataudi and a few others who have been holding up the team from utter collapse against superior forces.



Jaisimha

Whom Jaisimha will displace in the team is a problem — not because there is no obvious out-of-form misfit but because there are so many of them. Jaisimha, who had shown good form in pre-tour performances, is an ideal choice for reinforcement since he can open the batting as well as bowling, strengthen the middle order in both departments and also lead the side should the need occur. Cricket enthusiasts both in India and in Australia and New Zealand will wish Jaisimha every success.

Olympics and us

RAJA BHALINDER SINGH, president of the Indian Olympic Association, has stated recently that the Indian contingent to the Olympic Games in Mexico next October would not exceed 50 in number, including the champion hockey team and officials.

The IOA's decision on Indian participation in Mexico will be final so far as the Olympic Games Organisation Committee is concerned.

While the IOA has the power to send a team the Government has the key to the exit, as the Finance Ministry has to sanction the foreign exchange.

Bearing all this in mind, the IOA would do well to maintain good relations with the concerned ministries before committing itself to the Olympic organisers abroad over the size of the national contingent. Both the Sports Council and the ministries have been always sympathetic to deserving sportsmen going out for inter-national competition. In fact, they have been over-generous. The IOA should appreciate the situation and give up its policy of sending a large number of participants and officials "in keeping with the size and importance of the country" and confine its final selection to the really deserving.

● **topscorer**

This India

STIR AMONG WORKERS

IN THE PORT of Calcutta lives a young lad 22 years old whose family has worked there for many generations. His name is Jayamangal Prasad. He is unemployed at the moment.

Two months earlier he decided to change his life, as a result of meeting Moral Re-Armament. He stopped gambling and drinking. Then he decided to tackle a rough-tough gangster of the area. Wagon-breaking had been his trade, livelihood and pastime for years. In Calcutta the police have instructions to shoot any wagon-breaker on sight. This one prided himself on his skill and expertise.

Jayamangal went to him one morning, and with great enthusiasm told of his new-found change. The gangster's enthusiasm did not quite match up to Jayamangal's, who was soundly beaten up. This was followed up by threats to Jayamangal's life if he continued to talk about his change and Moral Re-Armament.

Two days later a community wedding took place. The gangster arrived there dead drunk and demanded the bride. The bride and groom's relatives displayed their disapproval by killing him on the spot.

Disciples of the gangster tried to implicate Jayamangal, who stuck to his guns and convictions.

In that very area which is the industrial heart of Calcutta, and a stronghold of Communism, Jayamangal arranged a meeting. In spite of Section 144 enforced on the city, whereby not more than five people are allowed to meet, special permission was obtained from the Commissioner of Police. Jayamangal went from home to home telling people about the miracle in his own life, door to door knocking for money to arrange for the meeting. The result was that over 6000 people turned up — men, women and children — to find out about Moral Re-Armament. They were eager to find out what they could do, how to start.

They heard people say that any idea that blamed another person, class or nation was childish. It might have been all right 250 years ago; but today if change was to be lasting it had to begin with oneself.

Many of these port workers are coming to the new Moral Re-Armament centre at Panchgani, to receive further training in how to be revolutionaries.

If God can change people like these workers, He can change those in the Parliament House.

Neerja Chowdhury

This was a Life

NUR JEHAN 1577-1645

THE turning point in the life of Jehangir, fourth Moghul Emperor, came in March 1611 when he married Mehrunisa, popularly known as Nur Jehan.

Mehrunisa was the daughter of a Persian immigrant who rose to high position in the court of the Moghul ruler Akbar. She was already married to Sher Afghan, a Jagirdar (big land-holder) in Bengal. Sher Afghan's rebellious behaviour caused Jehangir to send his half-brother to punish him. Both Sher Afghan and the half-brother were killed in the resulting fight, and Mehrunisa and her daughter were brought to Jehangir's court. The Emperor, who had long been in love with Mehrunisa, made her his chief queen, and gave her the title of "Nur Jehan" (light of the world).

Nur Jehan, who was extremely beautiful, had a sharp intellect and even sharper temper. As an ambitious lady she strengthened her position by having her daughter married to Sheriyar, Jehangir's youngest son.

By the sovereign's decree she became "Empress Regnant," which meant that she ruled jointly with her husband. It was she who actually ruled for her husband who was a drunkard and left everything to her, though Nur Jehan did, for a time, succeed in reforming him. She sat in court, administered justice and issued Firmans (legal decrees). Officers looked to her for promotion. Coins were stamped in her name. She was charitable, just and fair towards her subjects.

Her ambition led to her downfall. Her constant support for her daughter's husband, Sheriyar, made her stepsons jealous. During her husband's lifetime, jealous nobles once kidnapped the Emperor in a bid to curb her power. But Nur Jehan's courage and resource defeated them. When Jehangir died in 1627, she lost no time in proclaiming Sheriyar as king, for she realised that in this way she herself could indirectly rule the Moghul Empire.

Her triumph was shortlived; Sheriyar was murdered and Shah Jahan became Emperor. Nur Jehan was forced to retire from politics. She led a quiet life on a large pension till her death in 1645.

N. D.

GIFT OF SPECTACLES

You were quite right in denouncing the blindness of the Indian Government regarding the 200,000 pairs of spectacles given as a gift to Indian people.

When I was recently in Germany and read about this scandal in German papers I went to my shipping agent friends to ascertain the truth. I had read a few months back in the German papers that the First Secretary of the Embassy in Bonn and the Consul General of India in Hamburg had ceremoniously taken charge of these gifts and sent them to India and I congratulated the Consul then.

But when I read that the said consignment was still lying in the harbour of Hamburg and neither the Embassy in Bonn nor the Consulate in Hamburg were doing anything in that direction, I made enquiries and after I was convinced of it I sent the cuttings of the German papers with a covering letter to the President of India. The President did not only "take note" of it, as happens in Government Departments, but acted promptly with a result that the said consignment is already sailing to India on a Navy supply ship.

There are many such things happening in our country today which should be broadcast for the benefit of the public.

N. GANPULEY, Bangalore

FRIENDSHIP NOT POLITICS

IT IS REALLY surprising that though most of the people in India and Pakistan sincerely desire cordial friendship, yet they have not done anything practically in the past 20 long years to achieve their above cherished goal. What will it cost, except goodwill, for Indians and Pakistanis to form an Indo-Pakistan Friendship Association in India or a Pak-India Friendship Association in Rawalpindi? It is tragic that the cricketers in India and Pakistan who used to exchange tours frequently too are barred.

K. RAMASWAMY, Bombay 25

REDUCE OFFICE HOURS

IN a recent issue of HIMMAT, you criticised the restoration of the pre-emergency working hours in public offices. After 37 years' experience in government service beginning as petty clerk and ending as Class I Officer, I entirely disagree with you. Excepting public counters, where the people must be served throughout the allotted hours of work, the indolent and irresponsible staff of today cannot be forced to get on with the work on their desks in the same way as a mule cannot be forced to drink the water placed before it.

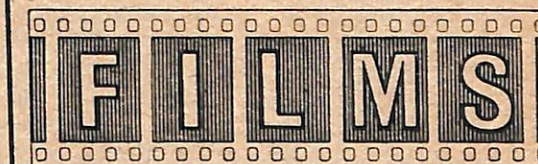
An American expert on Office Management truly said that if you give two people the work of one, they will take longer to do it and in today's India, whether it is the Central Council of Ministers or a Municipal Office, it would hardly be an exaggeration to say that two persons are doing, or rather trying to do, the work of one. Quite apart from the inborn tendency among the great major-

Letters

ity of our people to avoid working unless there is somebody to watch and prod them, the low output and poor quality of work is primarily due to the demoralisation and confusion caused by reckless recruitment of Officers and Staff by those who talk of hard work but in practice teach the workers to do exactly the opposite.

If I had the authority, I would summon the heads of trade unions of Government servants and tell them that the office hours would be reduced by another half an hour if the staff worked honestly and sincerely and cleared the arrears of work which seem to increase rather than decrease with every addition to the strength of the staff. But can our Administrators be expected to possess imagination of this kind?

ALEX FRANCIS, Poona



"Cosa Nostra"

EROS, BOMBAY

"COSA NOSTRA: An Arch Enemy of the FBI" is fiction but the facts upon which it is based are real enough. Four years ago the televised hearings of a US Federal probe into the activities of the Cosa Nostra made millions of Americans aware of this most secretly organised group of the American Mafia (the gangster ring originating in Sicily).

If you like to see the FBI get their man, you won't be disappointed. But, under Don Medford's skilful direction, this crime thriller, played out against the background of hearings by a Federal Grand Jury, goes deeper. What happens when a top underworld boss has had enough and wants "out"? This is the story of Ed Clementi, brilliantly portrayed by Telly Savalas.

Clementi's dilemma transforms "Cosa Nostra" into a human, as well as a crime, drama, revealing as nothing else could the terrible predicament of men bound by semi-religious oaths into the perverted brotherhood of big-time crime.

Walter Pidgeon as Leo Roland, Clementi's ruthless colleague on the Cosa Nostra's ruling "Commission", gives convincing support.

SCREENER

Annadurai's chance

by Rajmohan Gandhi



OBSERVERS SAY that this age's children are nimbler-witted than their predecessors. We have the opportunity to prepare millions of resourceful, questing, well-informed and objective people for the future.

Yet we are likely to lose this opportunity and instead bequeath to the future millions of defeatist, conceited, irresponsible men and women, largely ignorant of knowledge and skills possessed by their counterparts in other nations.

The sharpness of our children is not matched by the wisdom of older generations.

Headlines matter-of-factly announce that all schools, colleges and educational institutions, Government or private, in Madras State have been closed indefinitely. This step follows the revival of the anti-Hindi agitation in the State. A large number of colleges and universities in the North were closed down for days or weeks because of anti-English riots. In Calcutta, schools and colleges make news when they are open.

Tomorrow's elite

The cost to India and the world of the millions of school and college days lost is going to be prodigious. The affected students of today will be the ill-qualified elite of tomorrow, and it is scaring to think of the coaching in life and learning they will give the nation.

Bengal and Madras used to furnish our ablest scientists, educators and philosophers. In the absence of a swift and adequate change in the atmosphere of student life, they are not likely to do so in the coming crops.

It would be reasonless to whip the politicians for this. They have played their messy part. But the rest of us have not been models of farsightedness. We are confronted today with the inevitable problems of a nation where most of us are convinced of, and devoted to, other people's duties and our rights.

Mr Annadurai, Madras Chief Minister, is in a dilemma. Should he oppose the anti-Hindi agitation and impose law and order by stern force? Should he praise the objective of the students and criticise

their means? Should he attempt to justify the demonstrations as a natural reaction to anti-English agitation in the North?

Mr Annadurai's political future is clearly involved. His Party won the last elections at least partly because of its uninhibited opposition to what it called the enforced spreading of Hindi. There are bound to be a number of people eager for the chance to dub Mr Annadurai as an appeaser of Hindi and the North, and to ease him out of leadership.

Way out

Mr Annadurai is not a hard-liner. Yet it will not be unnatural if he is tempted to avoid facing the forces of greed that use hate. However, I do not believe he will yield to the temptation.

There is a way out for him. He can say to the extremist anti-Hindi students of Madras something like this:

"I have not been unaware of the rights and needs of the Tamil people. If you want to fight for those rights and needs, I congratulate you. But you are not giving the impression that you are as intelligent as I thought you were! Men like me expect you to educate and reform the North, not to destroy Tamil property or throw away working hours. The Northerners need us. They need you. Their colleges, factories and offices are hardly functioning. Even their cabinets and legislatures are not much different.

"I was counting on you to show them something better. You didn't seize your chance. Can't you hear their chuckles at the spectacle of Madras cutting its own nose?"

"Your job is to be in the front line in the exciting battle for a new India and a new Asia. The Northerners, too, have potentialities for greatness, but I don't see any answers coming from them yet to the problems of India and Asia. Must you insist on your right to commit economic, social and political suicide? Must you throw away a rare opportunity to become leaders of a new type?"

"With men like me at the helm, Madras will fight for its rights. But it will be even more interested in carrying out its obligation to arrest the drift all over India and Asia, and to prevent a total collapse of

freedom and democracy in the country.

"You can be run-of-the-mill reactionaries or revolutionary pace-setters. Have your preference."

I am no psychologist, and in any case the above lines are far from ideal. But can there be any serious doubt that Madras students will hail a lead given in these terms? The effects, of course, would be felt in every corner of India, and in Delhi. Mr Annadurai and his team will find themselves in a position of immense national influence. Men of all regions and different parties, and those disappointed by all of them, will say, "This is the kind of man we have been waiting for."

Someone must supply the people of Madras and of India with a vision of what they can be and do for the world, apart from painting a grimly accurate picture of the injustices they have to bear. Will Mr Annadurai be the man?

The reputation of the people of Madras is certainly involved. Can it be honestly maintained, despite the big World Tamil Conference, that the events of the last days have enhanced it? The racial and linguistic links Madras possesses with Malaysia, Singapore and Ceylon can be very greatly used for the right purposes. One of Malaysia's leading Cabinet Ministers, Mr Sambanthan, Tamilian by race and a close colleague of Premier Tunku Abdul Rahman, was to have come to Madras but didn't. The Tunku foresaw what happened.

Both take initiative

Mr C. Subramaniam, new head of the Madras Congress, says that Chief Minister Annadurai should take the initiative in working out a consensus on the language issue among the southern states. Mr Annadurai says, "I sincerely feel that if Mr Subramaniam takes the initiative, this problem can be solved."

Is it impossible that they take this initiative together? Will there be a danger to peace or prosperity if DMK and Congress leaders work shoulder to shoulder to present to India a pattern of statesmanship?

FIND THE BALL Competition No 55



2nd Prize: **Swish** Shaving foam in AEROSOL CAN

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

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

HOW TO PLAY

The ball in this cricket action picture has been painted out. All you have to do is mark a cross (not circle, arrow, etc) where you think the ball is. Then cut out the picture and coupon and send it to "Find the Ball", c/o HIMMAT, 294 Bazargate Street, Bombay 1 before noon on Monday, January 29.

The winner will be announced in the following issue. There is no limit to the number of entries you can make, but only one cross may be marked on each picture. The Editor's decision is final.

Address _____

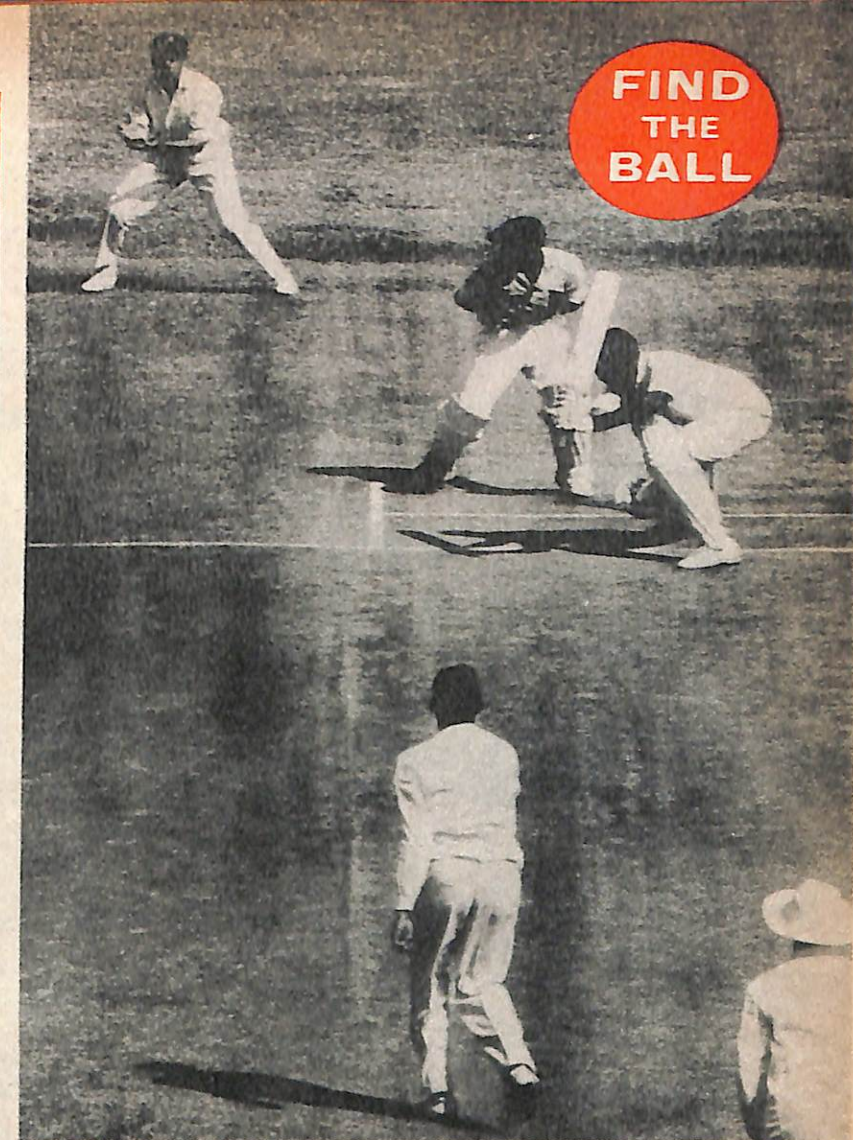
I agree to the rules of the competition as outlined above.

WINNER OF COMPETITION 53

Jackpot prize of Rs. 225 to Anup R. Sachdev, 8, Dhanastra "B", Cuffe Parade, Colaba, Bombay 5. (On the ball).

2nd Prize (Swish Shaving Foam in Aerosol Can) also goes to Anup R. Sachdev, Bombay 5. (1mm from ball).

Next Weeks Jackpot: Rs. 50



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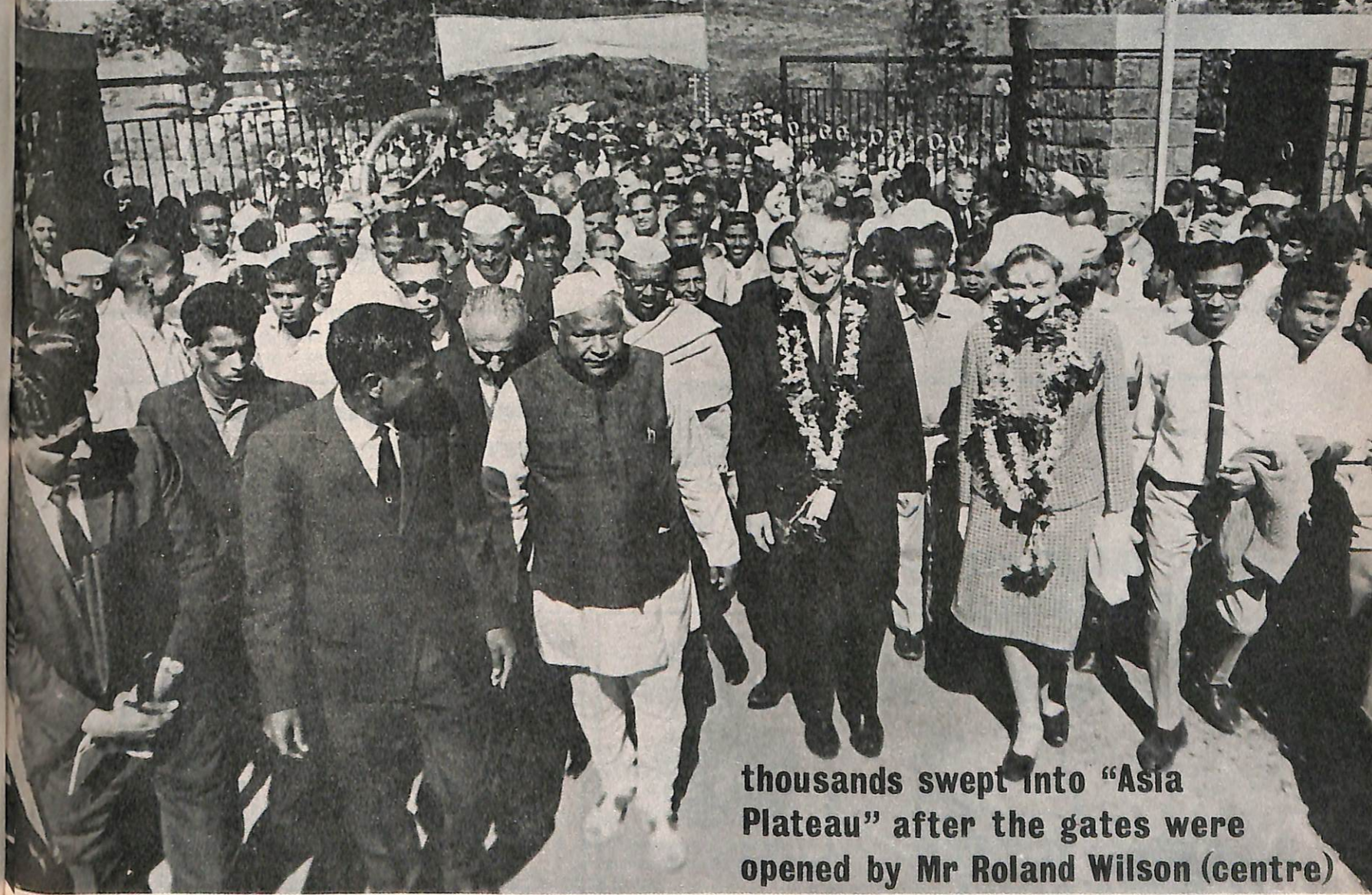


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PANCHGANI 24 NATIONS AT
OPENING OF NEW
MRA ASIAN CENTRE

...minting men to God's design" PAGES 2,7,9



thousands swept into "Asia Plateau" after the gates were opened by Mr Roland Wilson (centre)

REASON BEHIND KOSYGIN'S VISIT