

B.B.MAMA : India's triumph p17

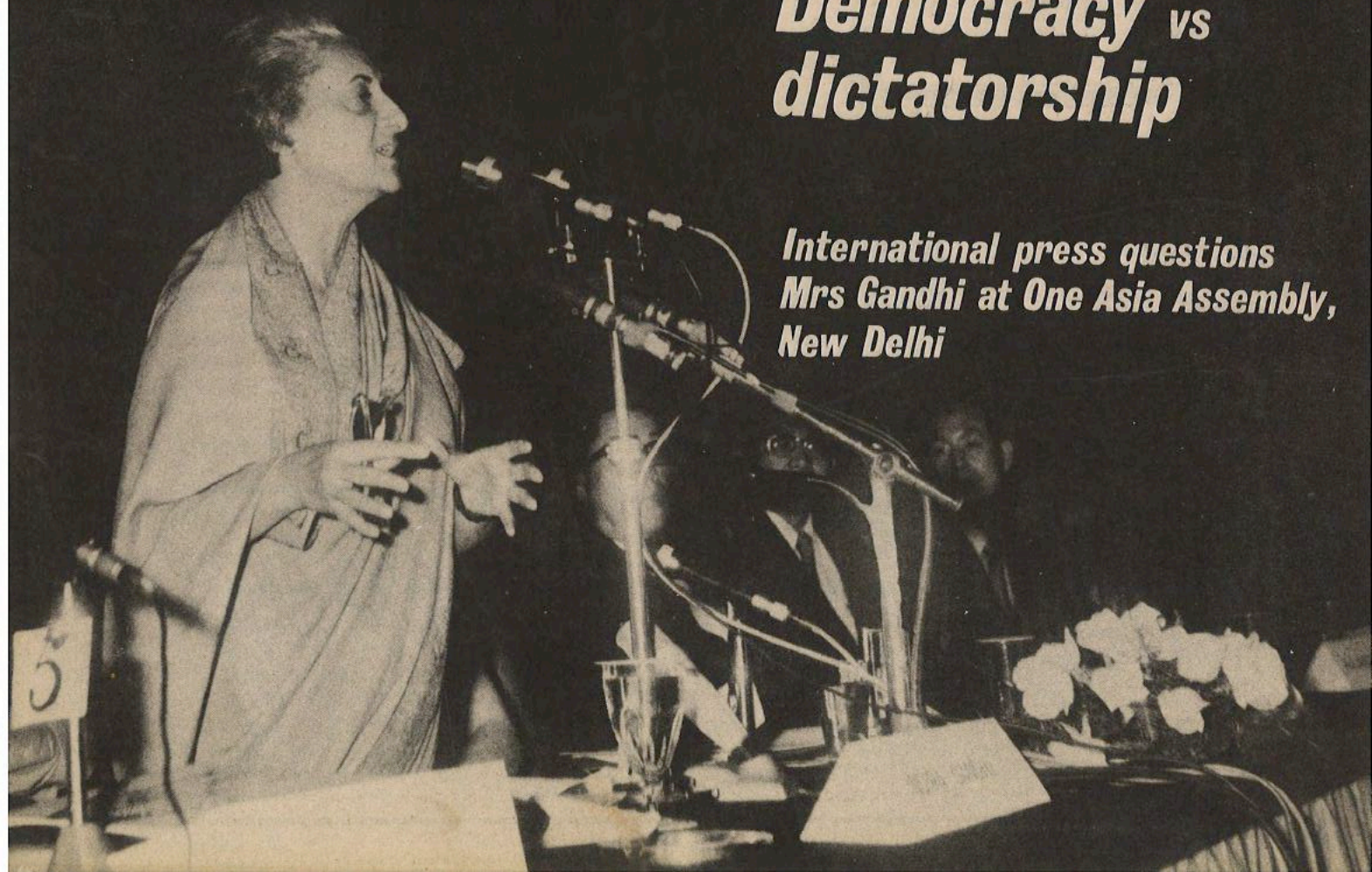
INDIRA GANDHI on

POWs

Indian women

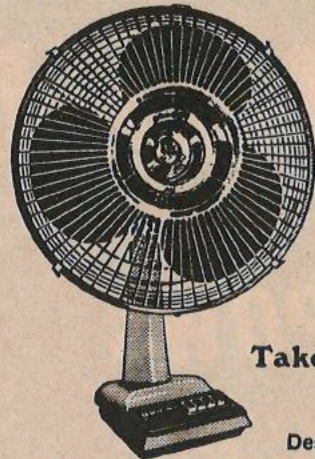
**Democracy vs
dictatorship**

*International press questions
Mrs Gandhi at One Asia Assembly,
New Delhi*



Beautiful and dependable

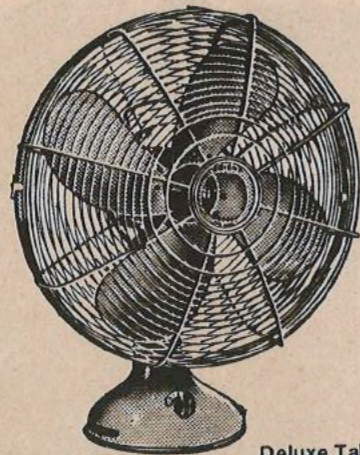
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EDITORIALS

Well done, Dr Waldheim

AS the first American prisoners of war leave Hanoi the attention of the world has focussed once again on the 93,000 Pakistani POWs in India. The 14-day war was over 14 months ago but this issue remains unresolved.

The UN Secretary-General, Dr Kurt Waldheim, recently visited all three countries in the subcontinent. In New Delhi he had talks with Mrs Gandhi and left for Islamabad with the feeling that the problems of the subcontinent were not intractable.

In Islamabad he was greeted with placards and demonstrations demanding the immediate release of the Pakistani POWs in India. The families of the prisoners personally appealed to Dr Waldheim to intervene. There were also indications that Pakistan would raise this issue at the UN Security Council.

When he landed in Dacca Dr Waldheim met appeals for the release of Bengalis detained in Pakistan. He stated, however, that in his talks with the Bangladesh leaders he found an atmosphere of "great frankness and sincerity."

Dr Waldheim's visit has been useful. Though it may not have established immediate results, he has been a channel of communication between the three nations. On a personal level he appears to have gained the confidence of all the three leaders of Pakistan, India and Bangladesh.

Whether he succeeds in bringing about a physical meeting between the three leaders remains to be seen. Mrs Gandhi has publicly maintained her stand that bilateral talks are best and that the intervention of an outside party does not always help. Dr Waldheim, through his talks, has concluded that Mrs Gandhi would not be averse to some genuine assistance from

the UN in settling the problems of the subcontinent.

It is clear that world pressure is mounting on India to settle the POW issue. The International Commission of Jurists recently came out with a statement protesting India's continued detention of the Pakistani prisoners. It also protested against the 42,000 persons held by Bangladesh and the Bengalis held in Pakistan. It stated "Pakistan's failure to recognise Bangladesh cannot justify the continued detention of the Pakistani POWs" and that only those against whom there was evidence that they had committed war crimes could be lawfully detained. These persons ought to be tried by a neutral international tribunal.

Meanwhile Pakistan has been sending emissaries to various countries to enlist help on the issue. Mr Abdul Hafez Pirzada, President Bhutto's personal emissary, has recently concluded talks with Soviet Premier Kosygin on the subject. Pakistan has also enlisted Sri Lanka. The Pakistani community in Britain is creating public opinion on the issue.

It is now clear that all three countries want to settle this dispute. In certain circles it is believed that things may well be sorted out after the Bangladesh elections in early March. Pakistan's recognition of Bangladesh and the release of the POWs not accused of war crimes may well be timed to take place simultaneously.

During the first days of his visit to these parts Dr Waldheim had stated: "I think the important thing is to create the right climate for the solution of the political questions. I don't think we have the atmosphere for the time being." In his own way Dr Waldheim has succeeded in generating an atmosphere for a solution to come about.

Gracious response to Mrs Gandhi

THE United States was very agitated last week about Mrs Gandhi's words at the One Asia Assembly when she asked, "Would this sort of war in Vietnam or the savage bombing which has taken place in Vietnam have been tolerated for long had the people been European?" Neither the American press nor the Indian press has reported what British Shadow Minister for Home Affairs Mrs Shirley Williams said in that connection in her vote of thanks to Mrs Gandhi.

In a most courteous address telling Mrs Gandhi

how she was much admired in the world for her determined stand for democracy and her compassionate reaching out to the poor, Mrs Williams respectfully submitted that equally cruel events to those in Vietnam had taken place in the Nigerian civil war, in Bangladesh and in Northern Ireland where race certainly played no part. Vietnam was simply another sign of "Man's inhumanity to man", she said. One cannot but congratulate Mrs Williams for her gracious and courageous reply.

Where from here?

CONCERN is mounting among the friends and enemies of Dr Henry A. Kissinger, the Harvard Professor who took leave of absence to become the National Security Adviser of President Nixon. The Department of Government of Harvard University has decided that it will not keep open any longer his professorship although it is believed that a chair could be established for him if and when he wants to return.

However, the wandering professor seems in no hurry to come home to Harvard. In fact he has said publicly that he has no desire to do so but some Harvard faculty members say that he could not possibly mean it. He probably feels that 12 out of 49 years spent at Harvard (as undergraduate, graduate student and faculty member) are quite enough.

Henry Kissinger is on the crest of a wave but he

may also be on the horns of a dilemma. He may be as fed up of his recent activities as he seems to be of academic life, and may long for a change.

HIMMAT readers will remember all that talk of Henry Kissinger being asked to prop up the leaning Tower of Pisa (Briefly Speaking, February 2). But would it not be better for him to come over here for a course in cricket so that he could popularise it in America and also launch a campaign to promote baseball in India; and so contribute to improving Indo-American relations?

And if in the meanwhile President Nixon finds that he cannot hold for him his Special Advisership, Dr Kissinger can always get going on a post cold war thriller entitled "When I was the President's Special Adviser".

Briefly Speaking.....

Neither current events nor history show that the majority rules, or ever did rule. JEFFERSON DAVIS, 1808-1889

Oppulent callousness

No one has dared to defy the regulations on illuminations and the number of guests to be fed at a wedding as has Mr H. M. Chennabasappa, the Mysore Public Works Department Minister.

At his daughter's wedding a few days ago, 6000 guests were alleged to have been fed a five-course vegetarian meal climaxed by two dessert dishes, even though the Minister had secured permission to feed only 500 guests. What is more, Mr Chennabasappa is also alleged to have deployed departmental engineers to see to the wedding arrangements including the delivery of invitations to 10,000 people.

Mr Chennabasappa appears to have either forgotten the famine or been totally callous about it. He owes Mysore and the nation an explanation.

Teeth could last a lifetime

In the Middle Ages, dentists thought that worms in the teeth caused cavities and that the best way to get them out was to pull the teeth. Then came the invention of the dental drill to carve out the diseased part of the tooth and make room for fillings. Now, laser beams may make the drill as obsolete as the theory of the worms.

The action of the laser makes the enamel of the tooth look like the flow of lava, according to Dr Ralph H. Stern who, along with Dr Reidar P. Sognaes, of the University of California, developed the new technique. The enamel simply melts and then, after filling in vulnerable spots, hardens again.

"It seems to fuse the organic pathways through the enamel that are the roads for tooth decay," said Dr Stern. "One treatment should be enough for a lifetime."

Looks like more under-employment for the dentists!

Cat mothers rats

SUSIE pet cat in Sydney, Australia, had her first litter near a rat hole at the same time as mother rat had her litter. Two baby rats, more venturesome than the others wandered out of their hole. Susie, overflowing with mother love adopted them as her own and began to give them more attention than her own babies. Says Mrs Nagy, "She licks them all, and the rats, whom we call Snapper and Nipper, are very healthy. We will keep them together."

When her owner, Mrs Nagy, returned after a holiday, she found Susie and her unusual litter fast asleep. It will be a family worth watching!

To and from apartheid

Chinks are appearing in the policies of that bastion of apartheid — South Africa. Now significant experimental moves away from apartheid are: the decision of the Johannesburg Medical Association favouring equal pay for non-white doctors (along with moves to reduce disparities in salaries in other professions) and the decision of white trade unions to admit non-white members.

Praying to the Spirit

The following is the a prayer written by the Sioux Indian children of Red Cloud Indian School, Pine Ridge, South Dakota, U.S.A.:

An Indian Prayer
O' GREAT SPIRIT,
Whose voice I hear in the winds,
And whose breath gives life to all
the world,
bear me! I am small and weak, I
need your strength and wisdom.
LET ME WALK IN BEAUTY, and make
my eyes
ever behold the red and purple sun-
set.
MAKE MY HANDS respect the things
you have
made and my ears sharp to hear
your voice.
MAKE ME WISE so that I may under-
stand the
things you have taught my people.
LET ME LEARN the lessons you have
hidden
in every leaf and rock.
I SEEK STRENGTH, not to be greater
than my
brother, but to fight my greatest
enemy — myself.
MAKE ME ALWAYS READY to come to
you with
clean hands and straight eyes.
SO WHEN LIFE FADES, as the fading
sunset,
my spirit may come to you
without shame.

Birbal

UPON MY WORD!

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

UPON MY WORD
PUZZLE NO. 16

You must find 46
words this week.

(Answer next week)

ANSWER TO PUZZLE NO. 15

Emir, emit, impel, implore, import, impose, impost, imposter, imprest, isomer, item, lime, limp, limpet, loom, melt, meril, merit, mile, milt, mire, miser, mist, mite, mitre, moil, moist, mole, molest, moor, moose, mope, more, morel, morse, mortise, most, mote, motile, motor, omit, optime, pome, pomelo, porism, prim, prime, prism, remit, rime, romp, room, slim, slime, smelt, smile, smite, smolt, some, sperm, stem, storm, tempo, term, time, trim, METROPOLIS.

A L I
M E U I
L N T

The Prime Minister answers questions on:

POWs, Indian women, democracy vs. dictatorship

Transcript of questions to the Prime Minister and her answers after her address to the One Asia Assembly on February 6, 1973. Most of the questions were asked by foreign editors.

Supposing that recognition of Bangladesh is not forthcoming on the part of Pakistan, would the question of Pakistan prisoners-of-war remain unsolved?

Prime Minister: I am sure distinguished delegates and others present here will appreciate that one cannot set a date to such things...India certainly does not want to keep the prisoners-of-war here for a day longer than we must. I am sure you will appreciate that it is a big burden for us — financially and in other ways. But it is not a question which involves India alone. It does involve and concern another country which is now independent and, which is recognised by a large number of other countries. So it is a matter which can only be decided by all the three countries of the sub-continent.

In what way does India envisage to co-operate in the post-war reconstruction of Vietnam?

P.M.: Well, we do think that it is our duty to help Vietnam... We are seeing what we can give, whether in terms of things or people who can help. It is really for the Vietnamese to decide what sort of help they want and then only the

SO THEY SAY

I cannot discuss everything with the press.

KIRTI NIDHI BISTA
Prime Minister of Nepal

What we wish for is in a day, in a week, in a month, in a few months, anytime, as quickly as possible, to reach a state of peace.

MRS GOLDA MEIR,
Prime Minister of Israel

I dream of the time when Asian countries will be able to provide decent standards of living for their peoples without compromising those moral and spiritual values for which Asia is so wellknown.

C. V. NARASIMHAN
United Nations Chef de Cabinet

helping nations can see what they can give.

Do you think a developing country can progress fast without recourse to totalitarian methods?

P.M.: There is no system in the world which is perfect. Every system has some advantages and some disadvantages. Democracy is the most fragile of systems; but there is none which is stronger. Although it seems to be full of contradictions — it seems to generate obstacles and opposition which is a slowing process — simultaneously it strengthens the people and ultimately the destiny of any country or the strength of any country depends on the people. In a totalitarian system, it is different. You could have a person who is very good and who can go very fast and do very good things, but there is no guarantee that the next person will be a good person and he might act in the opposite direction. Whereas if the people are strengthened and they have political education and they have the power, then they can see that nothing is done which is against their interests.

What is the state of India's policy of neutrality and its adherence to the Third Nation approach in world affairs at the present moment?

P.M.: Before getting on to this question, if I may just say or add a word more to my reply to the last question, which is that in political affairs we are not dealing with numbers or machines. We are dealing with individuals and there always are differences of opinion, there is a desire to establish your identity and if this does not have full play, then there are tensions. In a democracy there is that flexibility where you can give vent to your feelings — you can oppose, you can agitate, and let out some of the steam. If this is not allowed, there is a tendency to explode in one form or another later.

Now, to come to the policy of non-alignment, India never had a policy of neutrality. We don't think that any living human being can be neutral about matters which affect his

country or other countries because what happens anywhere does affect everybody else in the world.

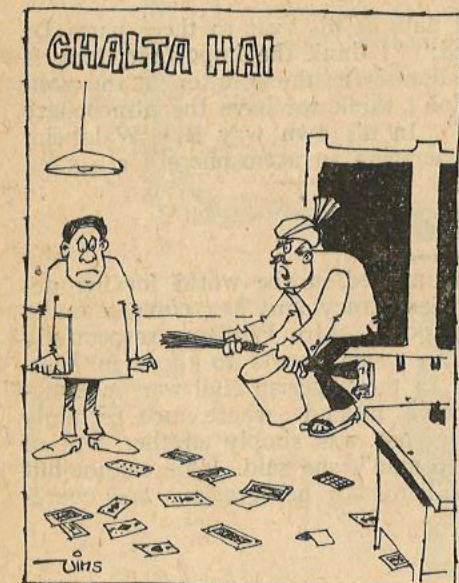
We have been non-aligned and what we meant by non-alignment is firstly, that we did not belong to any military bloc and secondly, that we reserve the right to judge an issue, and to take action according to our own interests and what we consider to be the interests of world peace. That is, we don't decide on any issue because one bloc says something or one Big Power or small country said one thing or another. India has also never used this phrase "The Third World" because that means that there is another third bloc whereas we are against such blocs. We think that we are all individual countries, but, for instance, countries of the developing nations have very many interests and problems in common and we should certainly co-operate on economic and other sides, but the formation of any kind of military thing creates a reaction leading to tension and then the whole purpose, which I suppose was to keep peace or to lessen tension, is nullified.

Can you please tell us why women in India have achieved such immense emancipation?

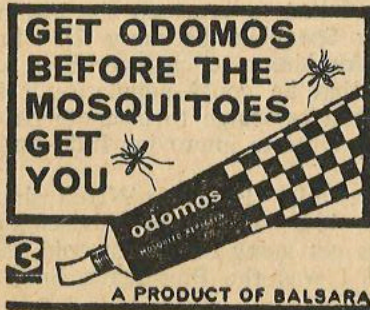
P.M.: I would say, thanks to England, because whereas in other countries, including Great Britain, women had to fight with their own menfolk to get certain rights...here the British gave us a cause in which the men and women struggled side by side. Therefore, there was no sense of competition with our menfolk but the question of co-operating in a common cause and this, as you know, is the greatest unifying or strengthening pattern.

Of course, equally important was the perceptiveness of our leaders. We did have some sort of women's emancipation movement before which was trying for educational institutions and things like that for women, but it was Mahatma Gandhi who realised that a non-violent struggle simply could not succeed if the womenfolk were ignored. In a way, a non-violent struggle asks much more of a person because it is a little cold-

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE.



"Cleaning up after cabinet reshuffles is quite a job."



VERDICT!

THIS WEEK HIMMAT ...

IS AMUSED by the statement of the Maharashtra Minister for Health that ENT specialists are the guardians of the vocal cords of our politicians and **WONDERS** whether the learned doctors are really doing a service to the nation!

LEARNS that foreign diplomats in Britain have used their diplomatic immunity to avoid paying parking fines totalling £266,234 in the last five years and **REGARDS** it a highly unfair practice while enjoying the hospitality of that country.

READS through the Chinese contention that Soviet agriculture has failed because of its "revisionist policies" and **POINTS OUT** that it is a case of the kettle calling the pot black when non-revisionists in Peking have done no better in the matter of food production.

IS AWARE of the hard times facing India's jute industry and **SUPPORTS** the suggestion to abolish export duty on jute to regain lost foreign markets.

PRAISES the initiative of nearly 2440 educated unemployed youths in Calcutta who have taken up self-employment by selling tiffin in offices and **HOPES** that it will serve as an inspiration for similar ventures.

IS SURPRISED that the Government has taken the extreme measure of invoking the Defence of India Act to ban the manufacture and sale of soda water in Andhra Pradesh on the ground that soda water-bottles are often used as "missiles" by angry agitators.

AGREES with the Chairman of the University Grants Commission that degrees should be delinked from the usual secretarial jobs and **CONSIDERS** it a necessary step towards reducing the existing pressure on higher education.

PRIME MINISTER ANSWERS QUESTIONS—*from page 5*

blooded. It is not as though you suddenly go and face a great danger and feel very brave and so on. But in a non-violent and non-co-operative movement, it is something that goes on and on and on.

If your family says: How are you going to manage the house, nobody is earning and so on, men might be discouraged. If on the other hand the womenfolk say: I am going to do this work and it is right you should do your part, then it gives that added strength. This is what happened here...

Women who were illiterate and who were in every manner suppressed, many who would never have gone out of their house except to fill water at the well, they all came out in large numbers in the political movement and when the menfolk were arrested, it was automatic that women should be elected as President of District Congress and Treasurer or Secretary of the province and all sorts of things like that.

What is the best kind of help the developed countries can give? Can conventional foreign aid really help?

P.M.: If by 'conventional foreign aid' is meant aid with strings...then it has not been a big help. Also the burden of repaying these credits is a very heavy one and a crushing one. So far as India is concerned to certain countries whatever we now get, we have to return straightaway. It is a rather ridiculous situation... The best way of course is to help the developing country to stand on its own feet. That is primarily through trade and other steps which would encourage production...and also perhaps in helping in certain sophisticated areas which we are not capable of

doing ourselves. India wanted help in certain regions. Today that picture has changed because we have more know-how...The situation after 10 years may be quite different.

Do you think peace in Asia is possible in any way without the participation of China?

P.M.: Obviously, all the countries of Asia should co-operate, but if one country is not co-operating, that does not mean that others should wait. They should go ahead with their co-operation and build up and strengthen their economies. Perhaps that itself would encourage China's co-operation.

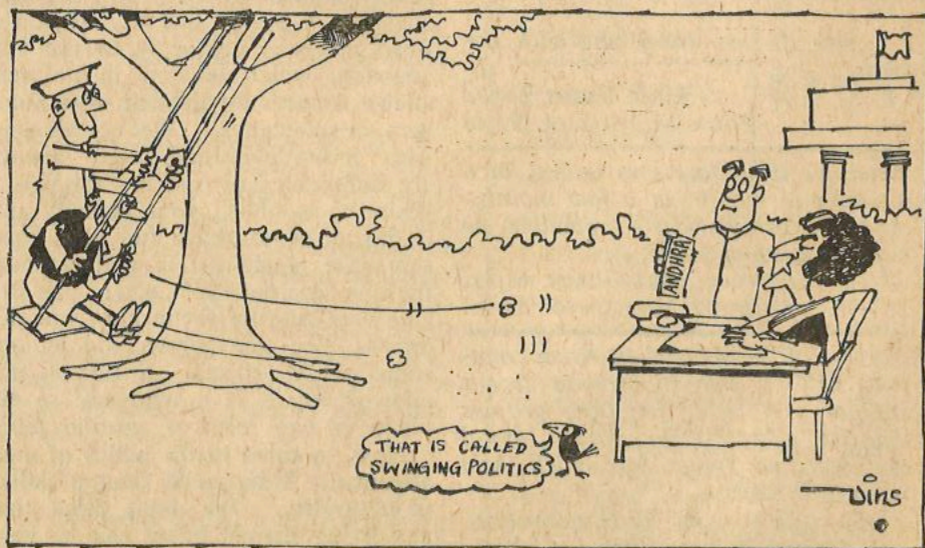
What can be done to assure the Vietnamese political prisoners are not exterminated?

P.M.: Well, I think that the international community should look into this. I don't think that...it is very difficult in such matters for outside countries to interfere.

Is India taking any initiative to form a close-knit alliance in the sub-continent severed by the Himalayas?

P.M.: I do not know what you mean by close-knit alliance, but we do believe that the friendship between the three countries of the subcontinent is very necessary to the growth and development and progress of the three countries.

All the initiatives we took with regard to Pakistan were for this reason, which was not a passing phase of generosity or anything like that. It is because we firmly believe that peace and friendship are a "must" for us and we have been trying to do everything possible to normalise relations.



"I am waiting for them to swing back this way before resuming the talks."

Watch Baluchistan

by a correspondent recently in Pakistan

THE seizure of arms in the Iraqi Embassy in Islamabad last weekend emphasises further the suspicion of foreign interference in troubled Pakistan.

Some 60 crates of arms and ammunition, bearing Iraqi Foreign Office seals, had been flown into the Pakistan capital, it was alleged. One of them was opened at Islamabad airport in the presence of foreign and local newspapermen and contained 100 magazines for 7.62 mm guns. A BBC correspondent, who witnessed the raid by 40 armed police on the embassy, said that 12 empty crates of similar design were found in the chancery garage, their lethal contents apparently already distributed.

Radio Pakistan said it was regretted that "an Islamic country has become a party to the conspiracy with elements within and outside the country who seek to subvert the stability of the country".

Though definition of the "elements within and outside" is not openly made by the Islamabad Government, these terms are commonly used in Pakistan for dissident forces in Baluchistan and North West Frontier Province which, it is suspected, are aided by pro-Soviet forces abroad.

While it may be in President Bhutto's interests to dramatise any unrest in Baluchistan, foreign correspondents who were alerted to attend the "arms unveiling" at the Iraqi Embassy appear to be satisfied that it was genuine.

It is in Mr Bhutto's interests, however, to point up this situation because his main opposition, the National Awami Party (NAP), has its strength and forms the provincial government in Baluchistan at the moment. Such exposure of "foreign interference" also provides Mr Bhutto with a gratuitous diversion for those who are critical of his policies.

President Bhutto may not be everyone's choice but then the choices at present are few and most agree that there is no better. It would seem clearly in the interests of stability on the subcontinent (and therefore greatly in India's interests) if he succeeds in forging some sense of national unity and identity for Pakistan.

If he fails, there could be further disintegration and these tendencies focus in the frontier regions which, even in British days, were largely untamed.

Pressures are mounting in Baluchistan for greater autonomy. In Lasbela district there are conflicting reports of a breakdown of law and order. While the Pakistan Government issued a press note saying that Baluchistan Governor Bizenjo had met President Bhutto in Lahore recently and requested the help of Federal military forces to deal with unrest, the Governor himself at once contradicted the report and said that the situation was under control. He had only requested the continuing help of militia forces who were aiding the Baluchistan police.

While the NAP chief, Khan Abdul Wali Khan, keeps up the pressure on Islamabad, Mr Bhutto finds some support from Wali Khan's rivals in Baluchistan. One of these, an erstwhile NAP supporter, is the Baluch leader Nawab Akbar Bugti. In a recent press conference, Mr Bugti alleged that the NAP was engaged in activities designed to break up the country further. It had the support of foreign powers, he said, which were supplying arms to the Baluchistan Government.

Separation from Pakistan

A series of secret meetings in 1971 had been held by the NAP, he alleged, to create the same situation in Baluchistan and North West Frontier Province which led to the Army action in East Pakistan in order to achieve their own aim of "separation from Pakistan". The first phase, he said, included the creation of Bangladesh and the second phase was the NAP's assumption of power in Baluchistan and the NWFP. The second phase would facilitate their aim of separating the two Provinces from the rest of Pakistan.

The "Pakistan Times", a pro-Bhutto Government paper, published a lengthy survey of the "lawlessness in Lasbela". It speaks of "large smuggling of arms into the Province" and of "suspicious activities along the Mekran coast".

Mr Bhutto's Government is also concerned about the utterances of Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the octogenarian frontier Gandhi, who has just returned to Pakistan after many years in exile in Afghanistan. Ghaffar Khan, the acknowledged leader of the Pakhtuns, is father of the NAP leader, Khan Abdul Wali Khan.

In an editorial, the "Pakistan

Times" writes:

"Once again, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan has held up the example of Sheikh Mujibur Rahman and his Awami League as worthy of emulation by the Pakhtuns. The Bengalis, he said, had added a 'glorious chapter' to their history by uniting behind the League

"Why is he referring to the Bengalis again and again? One can think of no other explanation except that he is inviting the Pakhtuns to chart out an independent course as the Bengalis have done. And who is this dreaded 'common enemy' against whom the Pakhtuns must unite? If Mujib's analogy is valid, the 'common enemy' is the rest of Pakistan..."

Whatever the facts may be, whatever one may believe out of all that is said by both sides, it is clear that there are strong forces at work — certainly internal and allegedly foreign — aimed at the creation of an independent Baluchistan. And one must note that a million Baluchs live across the border in Iran.

Nor is it difficult to see that the creation of such a new state under the influence of the Soviet Union would provide Moscow with the warm water port she lacks at Gwadar on the northern fringe of the Indian Ocean or, to be precise, the Arabian Sea. Pakistan is already developing this as a second port. The Americans are reported to have a presence in the area in connection with a major desalination plant being installed by them.

Is it perhaps to counter this Russian aim that China has maintained her support and presence in Pakistan? Is this why the Peking ideologists forewent the more immediate goal of gaining a foothold in Bengal by supporting a classic-style guerrilla independence struggle in East Pakistan in favour of the long term strategic goal of thwarting Russia by supporting a right-wing, military dictatorship in West Pakistan.

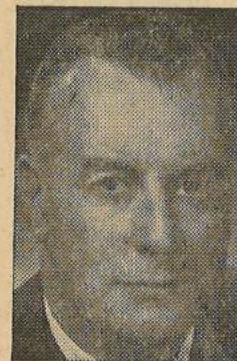
One thing is sure. Instability in Pakistan will be a honey pot to the big powers — Russia, China and America. And it is hard to believe that if such a situation develops, gun-running via diplomatic "bags", as Iraq has apparently been carrying on will be the limit of intervention we shall see.



GHAFFAR KHAN

Strengthening bonds

THE Prime Minister of Australia, Gough Whitlam, is visiting Indonesia on February 20. Announcing his proposed four day visit Mr Whitlam said, "The future of our two countries are indissolubly linked and our relationship will be a crucial factor in determining the future of our region for the rest of this century."



Mr Whitlam says he wants to withdraw Australia's forces from Malaysia and Singapore in the future. But he has placed the strengthening of bonds with Indonesia high on his priority list. Trade with Indonesia is increasing and Australia provides much needed aid to President Suharto's economic programme.

West Irian, which is administered by Indonesia, shares a border with Australian-administered Papua New Guinea (PNG). The latter will be independent by 1974, and is almost certain to have some type of defence agreement with Australia.

Compared to PNG, development has been slow in West Irian. Indonesia, saddled with her own economic problems, does not have much money to spare to invest in West Irian.

The people on either side of the border feel an affinity for one another. Some refugees have trickled into PNG. Although there isn't much political activity at present it could become a tense area in the future.

Seen in this light, Whitlam's visit to Indonesia assumes a much larger significance than a visit to a neighbour.

Asia short of rice

WITH drought threatening many parts of Asia harvests this year are expected to be very low. Rice growing nations, in particular, are the worst affected.

Burma will have rice available for export but a traditional supplier like Thailand has had to stop rice exports due to a 20 per cent fall in its output.

China last year experienced one of the worst droughts in its history and the agriculture harvest dropped to 240 million metric tons, 10 million tons less than last year's output. In Indonesia the price of rice has gone up three times in the last three months. It has been compelled to import 1.5 million tons of rice and judging by present indications the situation will get worse.

Rice production in the nations of Indo-China will probably help the situation in the future as villages are reconstructed and farmers go back to their lands. In Cambodia, however, rice production has fallen by half and food riots have broken out.

Bangladesh will also require large quantities of rice to feed her people. In the Philippines, a combination of excess rain and drought destroyed much of last year's crop.

One nation which will have some rice to spare will be Malaysia. Due to modern methods, it has been able to increase production. For the first time Malaysia is expected to produce a surplus for export. However, it may be only 700 tons. Japan too will have some surplus rice.

More than 30 per cent of Asia's scarce foodgrain is wasted mainly through bad storage.

Immigrants in Israel

MORE than 30,000 Soviet Jews entered Israel last year. Some of them came with just the clothes on their back. Others brought large quantities of goods.

Now tough new customs regulations have been drafted by the Israeli Government to combat black marketeering, specially amongst the Russian immigrants. It appears that many immigrants have been exploiting the tax-free benefits allowed them on entering the country.

The concessions allowed by the Government are substantial. Israelis have to otherwise pay 110 per cent purchase tax on a typewriter, more than 100 per cent on a refrigerator and as high as 225 per cent on a car.

The new rules may have a negative effect on those thinking of emigrating to Israel, and may lower the number of new arrivals. Last year, besides the Russian Jews, there were 6000 immigrants from North Ame-

rica, nearly 5000 from Europe and about 10,000 from the rest of the world.

Japan and Siberian oilfields

THE Japanese Government seems to be caught between improving relations with the Soviet Union on the one hand, and China on the other. Japanese businessmen, however, see clearly the need to forge ahead with closer Russo-Japanese ties. The points of immediate interest are the oilfields of Tyumen in West Siberia and the natural gas resources of Yakut.

Japan's share in the Tyumen project is expected to be \$1000 million, to extract 25 million tons of crude oil per year over a 20 year period. In the Yakut natural gas project Japan and the United States will share the development cost, estimated at \$5000 million. In return Japan will win the right to import 15,000 million crude metres of gas each year for a 20-year period. The project involves building a 4000 kilometre pipeline which at points will run close to the China border.

The Chinese fear that with the development of the oil resources in Siberia, Russian troops stationed there will gain greater mobility and therefore threaten China's security, hitherto strong behind natural frontiers.

Japanese business circles hope that the urgent need for new sources of oil and natural gas will help their Government to overcome any political obstacles and thus allow them to go ahead.

Crisis in Lebanese education

IN Lebanon 15,000 Government school teachers called off their strike. It was to press demands for a 40 per cent wage increase, and changes in the educational system.

Although the teachers have now returned to their classes the students supporting them continued to agitate. For more than a week armed riot police and students clashed in the streets of Beirut. The street fighting brought the whole stability of the Government into question.

Though the worst of Lebanon's educational crises appears to be now over it only became possible when President Suleiman Franjeh promised to look into the case himself.

Meanwhile 324 teachers have been dismissed on the grounds that they incited the agitation. They will be allowed to take up their cases in the courts.

Ceasefire due in Laos but not yet in Cambodia

WHILE preparations are being made for the Indo-China international conference on February 26 in Paris, the USA is straining every nerve to get the ceasefire effective in Laos and Cambodia. With this objective Kissinger is visiting Hanoi and Peking this week. A Laos ceasefire is due this week but the Cambodian situation is complicated by the fact that the Government of Lon Nol is in Phnom Penh and the other, the exile government of Prince Sihanouk, is in Peking.

Both Laos and Cambodia have suffered from the fallout of the Vietnam war. The Ho Chi Minh Trail passes through both these countries. It has been the route along which men and supplies from North Vietnam have been flowing into South Vietnam. The North Vietnamese used their presence along this trail to consolidate their hold on the surrounding area and to put pressure on the Governments both of Laos and Cambodia.

The leader of the Pathet Lao, Prince Souphanouvong, is the younger half-brother of the Laotian Premier, Prince Souvanna Phouma. Souvanna Phouma has had fruitful discussions with the Communist Pathet Lao. At a press conference he said that the North Vietnamese "have given their promise in Article 20 of the Paris Agreement" to withdraw from Laos. When asked if this meant

that he trusted the word of the North Vietnamese, Prince Souvanna Phouma shifted the cigar in his mouth and growled, "I do not trust anybody". Prince Souvanna Phouma is willing to go and meet his half-brother at the Pathet Lao headquarters. Premier Souvanna Phouma has for the last several years kept vacant in his cabinet posts for Pathet Lao leaders. On the personal level the two half brothers respect each other though politically they are at different ends of the spectrum.

The task of Premier Souvanna Phouma will not be a walkover. In any arrangement he arrives at with the Pathet Lao he has to carry with him the Royal Laotian Army and the National Assembly which has its own share of hawks. One encouraging sign in this situation is that the hawks are unlikely to get the help of the United States.

The only leader of substance

The 72-year-old Premier has been in a strong position because he was the only head of government acceptable to both sides. Some time back when he wanted to resign he had the unusual honour of being asked by the Pathet Lao, his opponents, to stay on because there was nobody else of substance they could negotiate with. Whether this is still the case

is not clear. The Pathet Lao are now insisting that Souvanna Phouma no longer be classified as a neutralist but as a rightist in any coalition of rightists, neutralists and Pathet Lao.

When asked the other day whether he would head the new coalition government including his half-brother, the Premier replied, "The negotiations have not reached that point yet.

When they do if I am asked to head the new government I will make my decision at that time."



The Cambodian situation will require all the ingenuity of Dr Kissinger and more. Prince Sihanouk was ousted by Marshal Lon Nol and the ouster was ratified by the National Assembly (under duress according to Prince Sihanouk). The Prince, then abroad, settled down in Peking as the head of the government in exile. The Communist guerrillas, the Red Khmers, till 1970 a band of only 3000, have in the last three years grown into a well-trained force of 50,000 and acknowledge Prince Sihanouk as their nominal leader. They seem to roam at will over 85 per cent of Cambodia and Lon Nol controls less than 15 per cent.

The North Vietnamese had as many as four divisions of troops in Cambodia. Three divisions have now left for South Vietnam and the remaining one division is stationed along the South Vietnamese border obviously to protect the Ho Chi Minh Trail — just in case!

Prince Sihanouk has moved swiftly to take advantage of the new situation. He has refused to recognise any peace arrangements made by the Lon Nol Government and wants to negotiate directly with the United States. The United States is in a difficult position because they have recognised and supported the Lon Nol Government. Moscow too is in a difficult situation because they have recognised the Lon Nol Government while Peking has recognised the Sihanouk Government. Thus the big powers are involved.

Sihanouk calls the Lon Nol Government "traitors" and claims his as the sole legitimate government. The latest reports state that Kissinger will make a bid to see Prince Sihanouk and also bring to bear through Chou En-lai all pressure possible on Sihanouk to arrive at a settlement.



"Recognising East Germany together can be fun, since coming together that's all we have done."

BEST WORLD PRESS

Hussein in Washington

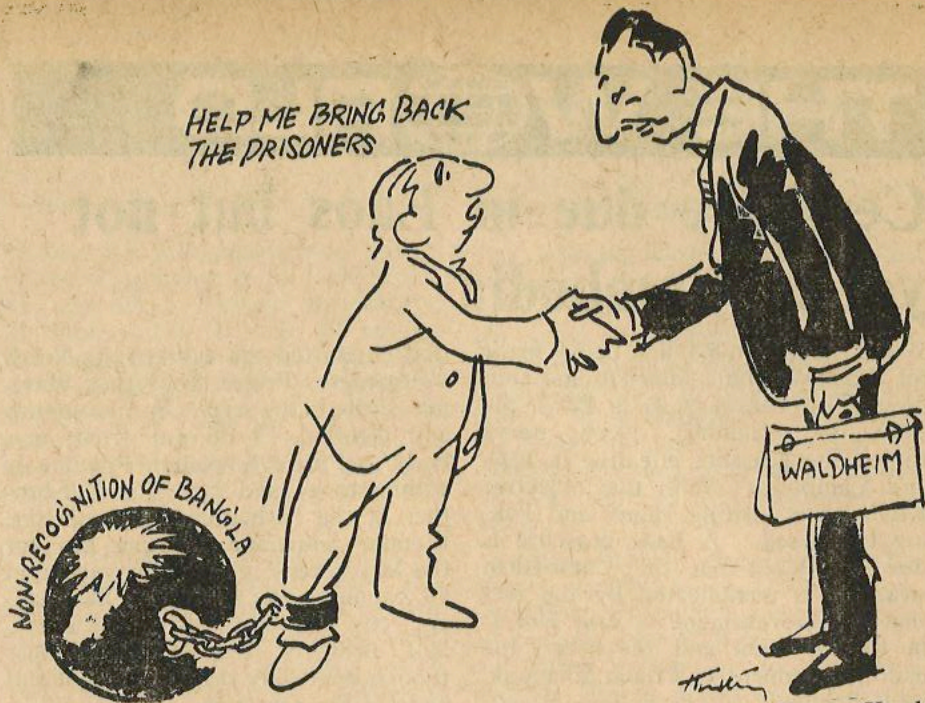
King Hussein's improved standing and Washington's increased readiness to give renewed serious attention to the Middle East, make the visits of the King and of Mrs. Golda Meir next month, extremely timely. The King's proposals last March for a United Kingdom of Jordan to include in one federation a Palestinian State on the West Bank and a Transjordan State on the East Bank, are the most serious and sensible plan for a solution of the Palestinian problem that anyone has yet put forward. They were spurned by Israel when he announced them, but there are reasons to think this may have been only a tactical reaction. The major problem would be Jerusalem, but even that need not be insoluble. However, it probably remains true that it is still out of the question for King Hussein to contemplate a separate peace agreement with Israel.

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, London

Indo-China

Perhaps the deepest scars of all are in the burning hatreds both for fellow Vietnamese and foreigners which have seared deep into Vietnamese flesh.

FAR EASTERN ECONOMIC REVIEW, Hong Kong



Courtesy: Deccan Herald

Rhodesian blunder

Mr Smith's defeat — this is the only way his reopening of the Zambian frontiers can be seen — is more at the hands of his friends than of his enemies. The disapproval of South Africa and Portugal of an action taken apparently without consultation with them has obliged him to invent a pretext for cancelling it. Both Rhodesia's allies have political and economic reasons, as well as psychological ones, for trying to keep open the frontiers with black Africa. In Portugal's case it distorts the economics of her two Southern African colonies if trade which was Mozambique's is suddenly channelled through Angola. In South Africa's case, apart from the wish to sustain a healthy export trade, the ultimate aim is to get on speaking terms, however informally, with Zambia. Such a success would unlock the door to relations with other black African States.

THE GUARDIAN, London

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Increasing hope in Britain

FROM ALAN FAUNCE IN LONDON

THE main fact about Britain today, as Himmatt has reported earlier is that she is a target of ideological attack by world Marxism. (See article by Gordon Wise in issue of October 6).

Headlines by no means underplay the mixture of material wealth, moral poverty and class war that form the background to this onslaught. Yet Britain's white and coloured citizens have underlying strengths often overlooked in daily news reports.

Welfare State and the giving of independence to India, has pioneered for the world the way to fight for social justice without bloodshed.

The one-and-a-half million immigrants, learning slowly but surely, with their hosts, to live together as a multi-racial society, are an ever-present reminder of Britain's worldwide responsibilities.

So is the Commonwealth, which, whatever economic or political changes may come, will remain a living



ASIAN IMMIGRANTS IN A BRITISH CITY:
Mayor lays foundation stone

Among these may be numbered:

— a lively social conscience prodded by a vigorous press;

— free institutions rooted not only in Parliament, but in the grass-roots democracy of parish, local government and trade union branches;

— and youth perhaps more concerned than any previous generation about world issues and more eager for a practical faith without piosity. (A poll showed that 67½ per cent of young people questioned believed in God and that 48 per cent had come to believe only recently.)

Major assets too are Britain's Labour Movement, immigrant communities and Commonwealth links.

The Labour Movement, cradled not in Marxist violence but in Christian faith, its record crowned with achievements like the creation of the

fabric of human relations between thousands of families, black, white and brown, on every continent.

There is less danger that Britons will go soft than that they might become callous. A people that grows hardened to the destruction each week of over 2000 unborn babies under the Abortion Act, and to a daily diet of strikes, violence and addiction, could easily become indifferent to suffering in far corners of the earth. But this has not happened yet.

Among politicians, pressmen, church and civic leaders, and ordinary people there is increasing outspokenness about the perils of moral anarchy. Some also voice the need for a factor that will rekindle enthusiasm and the will to sacrifice.

CONTINUED ON PAGE 15

The week in INDIA

CHANDIGARH — The Federation of the north zone Government school teachers unions announced that it will stand behind the agitating teachers in Haryana who plan to go on an indefinite strike and there are indications that teachers in Punjab, Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir will support the strike.

LUCKNOW — Due to a critical power shortage the UP Electricity Board has raised the power cut from 25 per cent to 40 per cent for industrial and domestic consumers.

BIKANER — As many as 659 out of 680 villages in Bikaner district are in the grip of severe famine and according to rough estimates members of about 70,000 farmers' families have been idle since October.

BHUBANESHWAR — Mr Biju Patnaik, a former Orissa Chief Minister, was elected leader of the new Orissa Pragati Legislature Party and his name was proposed by the Swatantra leader Mr R. N. Singh Deo and seconded by Mr Patnaik's former political opponent, Dr Harekrushna Mahtab.

ASANSOL — Following the take-over of the non-coking coal mines in India by the Coal Mines Authority, Mr J. G. Kumaramangalam, the Custodian-General announced that coal production had shot up by over 2000 tonnes.

BOMBAY — According to a survey of 192 villages in western and northern Maharashtra and the Vidarbha region conducted by the Harijan Sevak Sangh, most Harijans in the state are living in the same conditions as before independence.

BANGALORE — India has moved one step closer to achieving self-sufficiency in the electronic field with the manufacture of a gun-control system by Bharat Electronics Ltd for INS Himgiri.

— Mysore state faces the task of finding employment for people in 106 out of 176 taluks which are affected by drought and the relief projects alone will cost Rs 151 crores.

TRIVANDRUM — A new party, the Democratic Front, was formed in Kerala to fight corruption, black money, inefficiency and waste in the administration and it was born of the growing disenchantment of the middle-class in the industrial, political and social life of the state.

Charting a new course for the continent

A NEW thinking is coming in Asia.

This is not to deny the real tensions and dangers that exist on the continent. It does not sweep away the mountains of hate and prejudice but it is a signal of hope. This new thinking is centred on people and what they need and how they behave, rather than on political dogmas and narrow ideology.

Last week's One Asia Assembly in New Delhi brought together statesmen, editors and authorities in the fields of economics and sociology and provided the occasion for the expression of such views. Among the distinguished speakers were President Giri, Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim.



DR BUICHI OISHI:
"give us frank advice"

Speaking as the personal representative of the Japanese Prime Minister, Dr Buichi Oishi, leading figure of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and former Minister of the Environment, said:

"During the Second World War Japan, in spite of being an Asian country, caused much trouble to several neighbouring nations. I offer my apologies for the same. Today, after over two decades of sustained hard work, we find ourselves second among non-socialist countries in gross national product, after the United States.

"It is lamentable that the Japanese people in their pursuit of economic progress overlooked some important factors in life. These shortcomings are currently being criticised in many fore-

ign countries, including some neighbouring Asian countries. It is feared that the Japanese have lost their sense of considering how other people feel. They are even accused of having forgotten any warmth of feeling towards their fellow human beings. Today many Japanese have realised this situation and serious efforts are being made, both from the educational and political standpoint.

"It is imperative for Japan to make strenuous efforts to promote better understanding with her neighbouring Asian countries. I shall, indeed, be grateful if our friends understood the situation better and tendered us frank advice to remedy our shortcomings.

"In this connection I would also like to declare that the Japanese people do not wish for hegemony in Asia. We are anxious as an Asian nation, that Asian people should cherish and foster their own national characteristics and cultural heritage. We are also anxious to see that all Asians enjoy a satisfactory standard of life...Japan as a member nation of the Asian community would co-operate actively with the developing countries, avoiding the mistakes of the past. Japan, of course, will take special care not to fall in the trap of egoism into which big countries are tempted to fall."

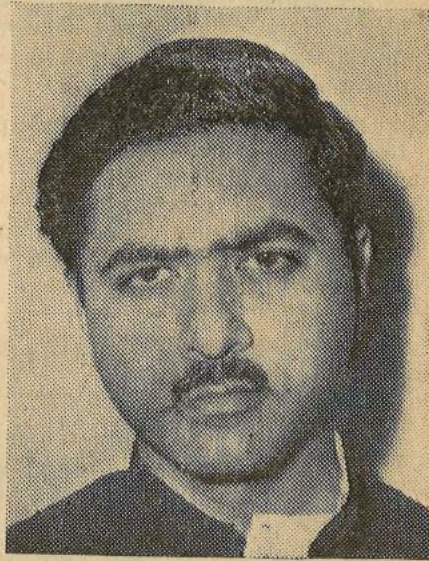
● **Dr Kamal Hossain**, Bangladesh Minister for Law and Parliamentary Affairs, warned that democracy could collapse if it failed to achieve social justice for the masses. The pressures from below would be so great it would be under "an almost intolerable strain, unable to obtain from its people the sacrifices necessary to attain the desired level of growth."

Dr Hossain continued:

"But all this is on the assumption of other things remaining the same. There is a crucial variable which can result in the attainment of what is seemingly unattainable. That variable is man. Evidence is not lacking of societies where a dedicated leadership, motivated by an ideology, has been able to inspire men to rise above their baser selves, to transcend their self interest and their acquisitive instinct, to strive together for a great cause.

"The great transformations in history, beneficial to man, whether they were inspired by the great prophets down the ages or the social revolutionaries of our own time, have evoked from ordinary men extraordinary levels of achievement.

"This is the human dimension of a social and economic transformation based on sacrifice without compulsion, whereby growth with social justice can be attained within a framework of freedom. It calls for leadership, it calls



DR KAMAL HOSSAIN:
change in man is real revolution

for commitment and the creation of a higher social consciousness.

"But then those concerned with development must eschew strategies based on the 'escalation of material desires' and aim for one which can involve the masses, draw out their latent energies and inspire them to play the 'heroic' role that awaits them. Political organisation, education, mass media, indeed any instrument which can affect the minds of men, can contribute towards this end. The point is succinctly made by Europe's young revolutionaries who write: 'The real meaning of revolution is not a change in management, but a change in man'."

● **Mr Mohan Kumaramangalam**, formerly a member of the Communist Party of India and now in Mrs Gandhi's cabinet as Minister for Steel, was in a searching mood. He frankly stated that nationalisation in India had often led to industry being run on civil service "procedure-oriented" lines rather than on the "result-oriented" lines practised by private industry.

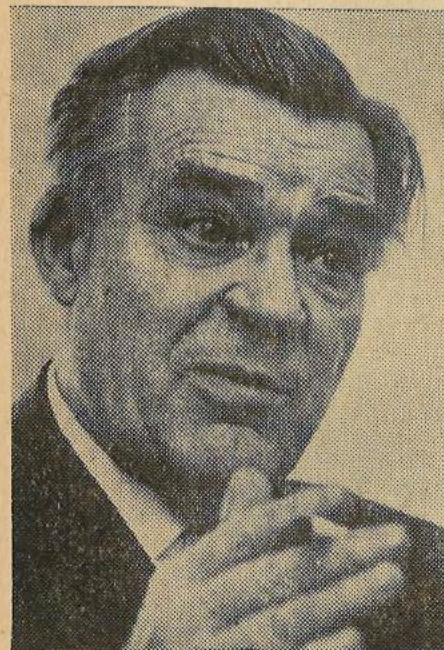
He called on the Assembly to find a solution to this problem which faced many countries. The Indian Government, he said, was experimenting with new modes of operation and administration under public ownership. The entire iron and steel industry was now under a holding company directly under the Minister, thereby avoiding the controlling interference of bureaucracy.

● **Gunnar Myrdal**, distinguished Swedish economist and author, said

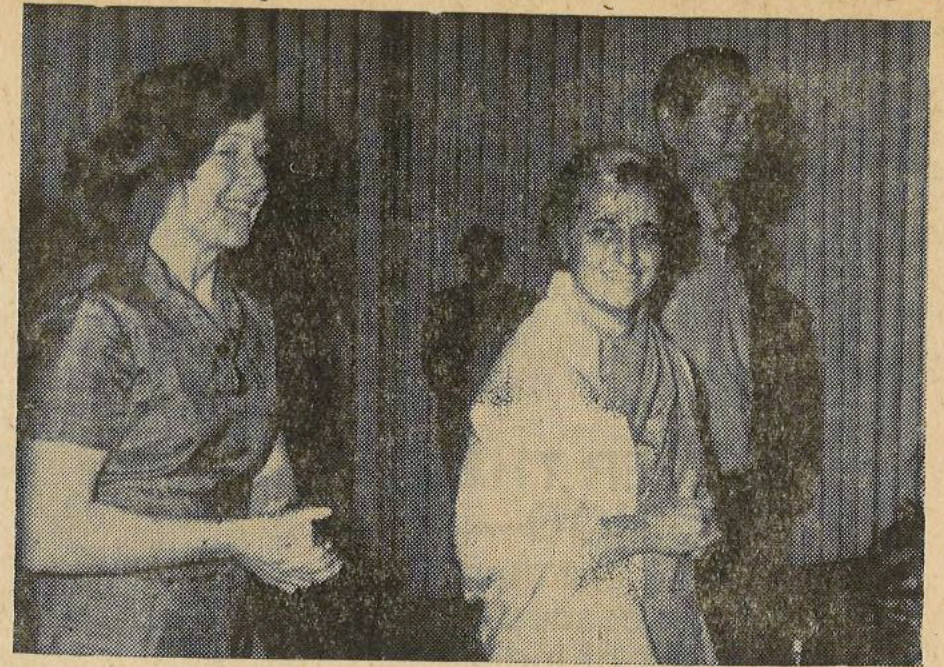
that economic planning had gone wrong in Asia because there had been no consideration given to the "human dimension of economic growth". There had been too great an emphasis on financial and fiscal appropriations, on the gross national product, and insufficient importance given to raising the level of the millions of poor people." He observed:

"Mahatma Gandhi was adamant in stressing the human factor in economic development. To him development meant that people everywhere in the country, and not least in the villages, where most of the people live, were brought to begin to act more rationally and effectively and that they then changed their society to make this more possible. Gandhi was certainly a planner, and a rationalistic planner, but his planning was all-embracing and laid a main stress on sanitation and health; the raising of nutritional levels by more intensive agriculture; a re-direction and not only an expansion of education so that it became 'basic' and not merely literary and 'academic'; and a redistribution of wealth and land to create greater equality.

"It is only in the latest years that we have more generally come back to Gandhi's ideas, when even some economists have been moved to press for an 'integrated planning', for a unified approach which is the modern term for what Gandhi was all the time teaching. My Indian friends will not be offended when I say, that if Indian



GUNNAR MYRDAL:
approach has been too materialistic



Entering the One Asia Assembly hall Mrs Indira Gandhi, escorted by Mrs Shirley Williams, British MP and Mr Mochta Lubis, leading Indonesian editor.

planning has not been more successful than it has actually been, the main explanation is that they have not kept so close as they should to the fundamentals of the teaching of the Father of the Nation.

"A main responsibility for this failure should squarely be laid on my own profession, the economists, and in this respect there is no difference between the Western economists, the Asian economists and, indeed, also the economists from the Communist countries. All were too narrow-minded in their approach, too 'materialistic'."

● Former British Minister of State for Education in the Labour Government Mrs Shirley Williams said that education was essential for the changing of society. "Education is a cause as well as a consequence of a change in society. The changes it causes cannot be wholly controlled. Our masters, the people, cannot be educated into becoming simply the useful instruments of technological revolution, because the very education that makes them useful also makes them critical, sceptical, unresigned. Perhaps what I am trying to say is that the educational system and society have to change together."

Mrs Williams hit out at the old-style Westernised education of what could be called the "international cultural elite". It was not relevant to Asia's need. What had to be done was to "marry education to the life and work of the ordinary people".

The issue in the year's ahead is whether this non-dogmatic style of thinking, with its emphasis on people, will be able to stand the tests of the future. China has already chosen another route. The Philippines have

forsworn the democratic path — at least temporarily — and is now under the authoritarian rule of President Marcos. Many believe that the Sri Lanka Government's attack on press freedom is indeed what R. L. Michael, Editor of the "Daily Mirror" in Colombo, has called, in an interview, "the deathknell of democracy".

Mrs Indira Gandhi, who addressed the Assembly, was firm in her convictions about democracy. She said that democracy meant "the ability to create conditions in our country where the weak and the small would not feel threatened by dominant economic and political forces or by the power of a mighty State.

"This is our inner conviction and the basis of our belief in democracy.

ONE ASIA ASSEMBLY AGENDA
Challenge of Growth and Stagnation
Future Pattern of a Welfare Society
The Challenge of Hunger
The Stewardship of the Mass Media

Totalitarian methods might give a higher rate of growth, but they cannot give new dimension to the human personality. Sooner or later reaction must set in and tensions arise."

She also said, "We have no intention whatever of abridging the freedom to gather and to publish news and express views. This freedom is an essential part of our entire way of functioning. In a free India a fettered press is unthinkable."

It may be significant that, as Asia enters the post-Vietnam era, the One Asia Assembly met in India. India with its emphasis on democracy may prove to be a bulwark in the years of stress ahead.

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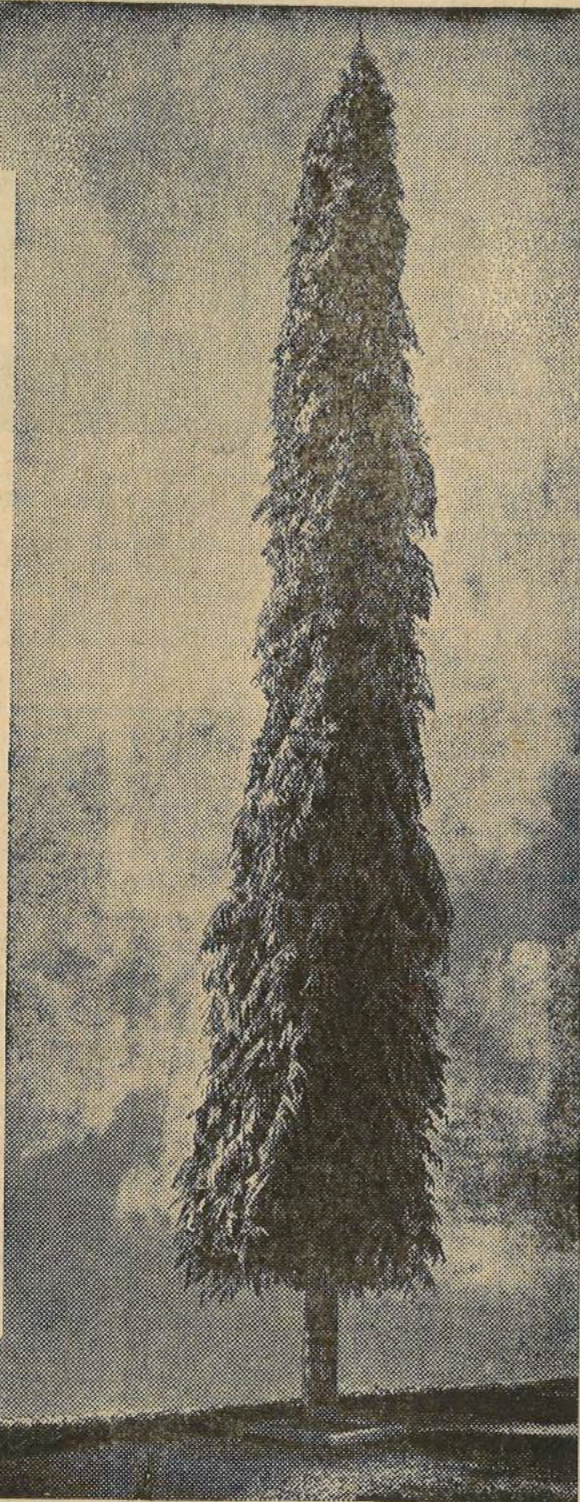
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Hyderabad will never be the same

by a Special Correspondent who recently visited Hyderabad

AS violence grips the Andhra region, fears mount in the Telengana areas and the capital city of Hyderabad about the possible impact of the agitation on the political, economic and social life of the state.

Despite confusion in their ranks, the Telengana leaders are maintaining their public postures. The masses are most unhappy and are surprised over the sudden tragic turn in the situation.

ANDHRA

People fear that with the bifurcation of the state, Hyderabad city will be the worst hit. Most of the industries in the city were set up by the Andhras after November 1956, when eight Telengana and 12 Andhra districts merged to form the bigger Andhra Pradesh. Now with the exodus of the Andhras many industries will be shifted either to Vijayawada or Vishakhapatnam. This might render thousands of people jobless.

The house rents and land value in the twin cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad have greatly increased in the last 16 years. Now the trend is reversing. Since the demand for

bifurcation, the Andhras have stopped purchasing land. There has been no appreciable construction work due to the uncertain political situation. Those who have started construction are worried about the possible returns. They fear the loss of their investment.

Business circles fear that the volume of their transactions will greatly shrink because if Hyderabad becomes the capital of a smaller State of only eight districts, it will never be the same again. With the exit of the Andhras its population may be reduced by about half and the city will have little attraction for businessmen.

The city's commercial importance

Hope in Britain—from page 11

"There are probably more people in Britain who will give total effort for reasons of idealism than for reasons of gain," stated "The Times" in an editorial on the country's future. The paper expressed the view that "going into Europe" would provide this ideal. But joining the Common Market, whatever the economic benefits, is not likely to redirect the energies of Britain's industrial militants, bring peace to Northern Ireland, undo the

will be decreased as Visakhapatnam, being a port, will attract more attention.

Poultry and grape cultivation is virtually the monopoly of the Andhras. With their departure these two industries will also suffer. Many of the hotel and restaurant owners are also worried that they will lose a substantial clientele.

Thousands of poor rickshaw pullers will probably be the worst victims of bifurcation. There was a rise in their daily earnings after 1956 when lakhs of Andhras came over to Hyderabad. The rickshaw pullers fear that it will now be hard for them to earn their bread.

These economic fears have created mass unrest. There are some indications of the public's disapproval of the Telengana leaders. Recently, a Telengana mob raided the house of Dr M. Chenna Reddy, a separatist leader.

It appears that ordinary people have to pay the price for the extremism of their leaders.

moral havoc wrought by the Permissive Society or capture the imagination of youth.

It is in the ideas and strategy of Moral Re-Armament that this writer sees the factor that will tip the scales. At work in industry, among immigrants, in Northern Ireland, in education and in the arts, through London's Westminster Theatre, it is the one force that meets the challenge before the country.

It is possible to make therefore some hopeful predictions on the course of events in the United Kingdom:

First, the Permissive Society (more accurately called the Inhuman Society) will be swept out of Britain and this has already begun;

Second, many British, forced by the materialist assault on their way of life to rethink their values, will be fired again by the faith and ideals that made them a nation;

Third, at the call of friends in the Commonwealth and elsewhere, the British will increasingly resume a global role — not by wealth or power but through character — of service to other nations in the reshaping of the world.

In such developments, not only the people of Britain, but those of the Commonwealth and the Common Market, could work together.

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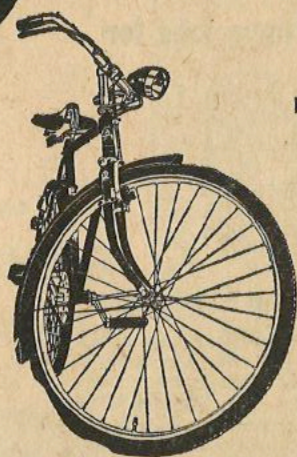
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India's triumph and Chandrasekhar's glory

by B B Mama

THE curtain was finally rung down on a grand series as the fifth and final test at the Brabourne Stadium, Bombay, wound its way to an inexorable draw on February 11. India won the rubber outright 2-1, thus registering a hat-trick of victories in three successive series in the West Indies and England in 1971 and now on our soil in 1972-73.

Though the Bombay Test ended on a tame and muted note, there was no lack of drama even in the final hour, fittingly climaxed by Chandrasekhar's dismissal of Alan Knott to bring his tally to a record haul of 35 wickets for 662 runs, averaging 18.91—the highest wicket-aggregate in any Test series by an Indian bowler.

Records, in fact, fell by the wayside as batsmen at long last came into their own in this match which, curiously, began with a no-ball, just

as the Madras Test had ended with a no-ball! Farokh Engineer batted on the opening day like the proverbial "engine" firing on all eight cylinders. His driving through the covers was packed with power and panache, and his 121 with 14 fours in a second wicket stand of 192 with Ajit Wadekar (87) laid the groundwork for a safe position from which to dictate terms.

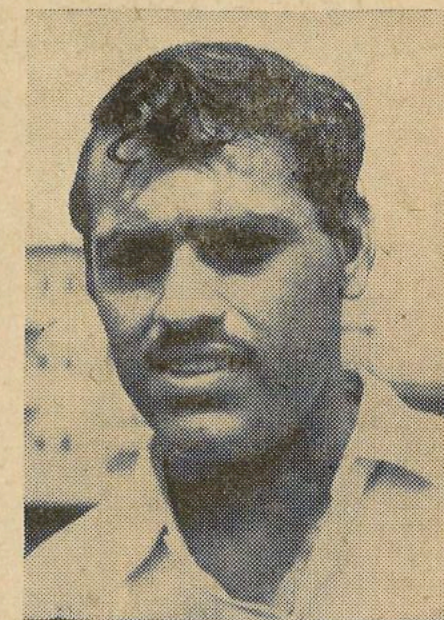
England, towards the fag-end of a frustrating first day, struck back to grab three wickets for four runs, and brought down the score to a fairly restrictive 250 for four at the close.

The second day saw the elegant Durrani and the equally stylish Vishwanath in a delightful partnership of 150 for the fifth wicket. Durrani hit two towering sixes "by special request" of a vocally enthusiastic crowd in addition to 10 fours in his score of 73, whilst Vishwanath obliged with a superbly hooked six and 18 fours in his 113. Any faint hope England may have entertained about squaring the series virtually disappeared.

Second first-ball wicket for Abid Ali

The English innings began sensationally with skipper Lewis (who opened in place of the injured Denness) bowled out by Abid Ali off the very first ball. This is the second time Abid Ali has performed this feat in a Test. Previously, he had done so in the Trinidad Test which we won in 1971 when he bowled Roy Fredericks with his first delivery.

At the end of the day's play, England were forced on the defensive with a score of 41 for 2 in reply to India's 448. The match had reached a crisis point. Within an hour on the third day, England's score read 79 for 4, and the danger of a follow-on was very much on the cards. At this juncture, "the Blond Bombshell" Tony Greig—the darling of the crowds — leisurely sauntered up to the middle to join Keith Fletcher, and these two played the finest innings of their cricketing lives in a record stand of 254 for the fifth wicket—the best by England in any Test against any country for this particular wicket-position. Hearts of oak, sinews of steel!

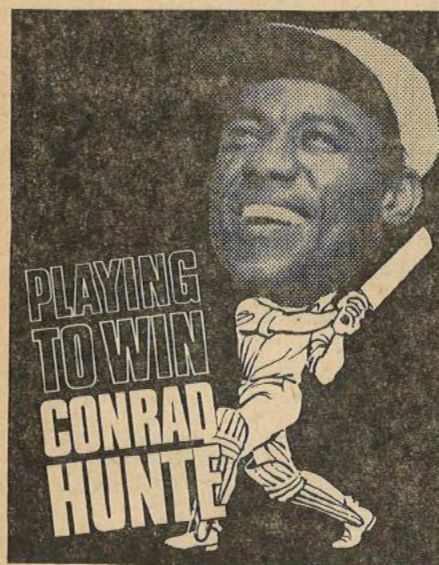


CHANDRASEKHAR:
35 wickets for 662

Greig was magnificent. So too was Fletcher. They thrust back the probing menace of Chandra and Bedi with powerful sweeping shots and majestic front-of-the-wicket drives, adding 62 runs in the first hour after lunch and 71 in the second — the brightest, most colourful batting of the entire series. Fletcher, after scoring 113, fell to the last ball of the day with the score reading 333 for 5.

The intervening rest day seemed to have taken the steam out of Greig and England as they struggled to 401 for 7, adding only 68 in the pre-lunch session on the fourth day. Greig's sterling knock of 148 contained 24 fours. By contrast, Birkenshaw, Old and Arnold swung their bats vigorously after the lunch break in adding 61 in an hour off 17 overs, and England gained a prestigious first innings lead of 32. At the close, Gavaskar and Engineer had things well under control in an unbroken century stand.

The final day's play is best forgotten as India potted about without plan or purpose, content with a placid draw. Win or lose, this MCC team has endeared itself to India's cricketing public. They gave India a jolly good fight, and they will not be easily forgotten.



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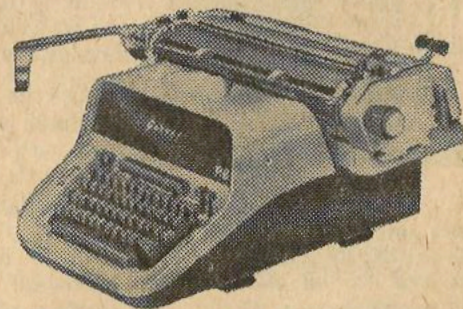
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ULKA-GBT-31

An afternoon with Farokh Engineer

Interview by Satish Shah and Gautam Das

CRICKET success before has flattered Padmashri Farokh Engineer. But not this time. Reflecting on the achievements of his cricketering career he said, "Look at it from whatever angle you may, I owe my career to my luck, working always for runs and my happy-go-lucky attitude."

This is no doubt true, but it was surprising to hear that he had never played cricket at school. His school never joined the inter-school tournaments. Only during his college career did he start playing cricket seriously and within three years claimed his place in the Test team.

We were at his felicitation gathering in Podar College where he had studied. We never knew he was such a darling of the crowd. He turned up almost an hour late due to some unavoidable circumstances but not a single person in that hall had left his or her chair. He was almost mobbed by the crowd as he entered the hall.

He was wearing most exquisitely tailored trousers and a gorgeous shirt but he never looked a man with hollow vanities. In a question-answer series with students of the college he delighted them with sharp and witty remarks. He answered all sorts of questions in an amazingly seasoned manner. Every notable incident in the Test series was at his finger tips.

The crowd was not satisfied by his answer on Pataudi's play in the last Test. They insisted for more and then all of a sudden he became

very serious and said, "Don't judge him by his one or two failures. There is not a cricketer in the world who did not go through the glorious uncertainties. I'll say it again and again that he is a great cricketer, and a tremendous asset to the Indian team."

After the felicitation he invited us to join him for an exclusive interview. But we found it very difficult to do it because of the autograph hunters. So, he drove us in his car back to his old place at Dadar. He was quite nostalgic. He looked as if he was sitting idle and indulging in reveries. The floodgate of recollections yawned wide and memories of all shades started flitting past him. He turned to us and said, "I enjoy living my past".

Then we settled down to some serious questions on cricket:

Why don't you do exercises in the morning as your counterpart Alan Knott always does?

A: I am very sorry to inform you that "little Knotty" is double-jointed. It is that physical defect that gets him stiff if he doesn't keep moving every five minutes. So he has to be on his feet all the time. He gets up early at five every morning, then his masseur massages him for two hours and then he takes a hot tub bath to be ready to go on the field. On the field he has to keep moving all the time and that's why he does little exercises with his hands and legs on the ground. In my case, I am pretty healthy and a bit lazy.

I like to stay in bed at least until seven in the morning.

What memories of this Test series will you be taking with you back to Lancashire?

A: This was the most exciting series I have ever played. I am a veteran of 38 Tests so far but the first three tests at Delhi, Calcutta and Madras were really memorable for me. Kanpur, I would like to forget about. In Bombay, I tell you if we had had one more day, you would have seen a fantastic finish.

Do you consider seriously your opening the Indian innings?

A: Well, I don't really bother at what number I go. I have opened the innings for India quite a lot of times and have also scored some nice runs. But after wicket-keeping for a score of about 350, to open the innings is really a hell of a job. I would say India should look for a regular opening pair. We badly need them.

What is your favourite hobby? Which other games apart from cricket interest you?

A: It's a bit difficult to single out any one in particular. But I specifically like to meet intelligent people, get into interesting conversations. The games which I really like to play are Squash, Tennis and Golf.

Whom do you consider the world's best batsman, and best spin bowler at the present stage?

A: Well, speaking about world's best batsmen, Barry Richards of South Africa would definitely top my list. He is a beautiful stroke-maker and the most versatile cricketer of our time.

Bishen Singh Bedi is, of course, the world's best slow left arm spinner. He is a class bowler on any wicket.

Fred Titmus of Middlesex is at present the best off-spinner in the world.

On the last two days at Bombay, the wicket did start helping spinners. Can you say something on that?

A: There was a little "dug out", a spot near the popping crease of which Bedi and Underwood made use of. It helped them lift the ball a little and turn it viciously. They were able to trouble the batsmen a lot and it might have proved dangerous for any side if it had been there a little earlier.

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AUG/71A

Tributes to the late Roger Hicks

A FINE MAN

I was very sad to learn that Roger Hicks had died in Sydney. He was a fine man indeed and the world would be a better place if there were more like him. I had not had the pleasure of seeing him for a long time, but hold happy memories of the days when our paths used to cross from time to time in India and abroad, and I consider it a privilege to have had his friendship.

J. R. D. TATA, Bombay

HICKS — A PIONEER

I was grateful for your account of the life of the late Roger Hicks in your issue of January 19. As I worked closely with him between 1940 and 1960, I would like to add some recollections of my own.

In 1940, after working for eight years with Dr Frank Buchman, Roger Hicks joined me in Peshawar, where I was serving in the Indian Civil Service. By the time Roger arrived, an MRA force had

Letters

grown up which enjoyed the support of Qazi Mir Ahmed, a High Court judge, Dr C. C. Ghosh, MLA leader of the Forward bloc, a British General and the leader of the Muslim League in the North West Frontier Province. It had also the blessing of Abdul Ghaffar Khan, the "Frontier Gandhi" and his brother Dr Khan Sahib. With all these contacts it was not difficult to introduce Roger to leaders like Sir Sikander Hayat Khan, Chief Minister of the Punjab, and through him to Mohamed Ali Jinnah.

Roger quickly became acceptable to all sections of the community. This proved to be true when after two or three months he left the north for Calcutta. There at the bedside of the dying C. F. Andrews, friend of Gandhiji, he became acquainted with Mahadeo Desai, who introduced Roger into Gandhiji's inner circle because he felt he was the kind of Englishman that Gandhi and his friends should know. At the same time he made friends with Subhash Chandra Bose. Meanwhile Bishop Westcott gave him an introduction to the Viceroy and soon he was playing tennis with the Viceregal Staff. This was how he quickly became an unofficial interpreter between Gandhi and Lord Linlithgow. This incidentally is a typical situation for people trained in Moral Re-Armament who find themselves bridging the gap between people of different backgrounds of class and colour and creed and creating unity.

Roger told the Viceroy of the talks he had had with various political leaders, how he had emphasised the need for a moral and spiritual approach and what a difference it would make if people were

honest in their motives and sometimes admitted that they had erred. The Viceroy said "You have interested me profoundly" and encouraged Roger to keep in touch with Subhash Chandra Bose and to try to bring Jinnah and Gandhi together.

Roger said of Subhash Chandra Bose that he led the student world. Bose thought Gandhi far too mild and feared that he and the Viceroy might come to terms.

On many matters, of course, Roger and I did not, at that time, see eye to eye. I remember his coming to see me in Simla straight from Gandhiji's Ashram. He spoke of the British "blinded by prestige, the joys of being the ruling race and plain selfishness, financial and otherwise." He quoted Bose to me as saying that "with any imagination agreement could easily be reached."

Roger went to the USA some time in 1940 and I did not meet him again till 1950 when we travelled extensively in India. We were preparing for the visit of Dr Buchman and a force of 200 which took place in 1952.

While we were in Bombay I began to realise the extent of the outreach of Roger's friendships. We had a stream of leaders in public life and industry coming to see him. Out of all this emerged the invitation of a distinguished committee to Buchman to bring his team to India.

I specially recall a "working" luncheon in Delhi with Mr Nehru and his hostess, Mrs Indira Gandhi, which lasted more than two hours while we discussed the application of the principles of MRA to India's problems.

Roger Hicks placed everything he had — money, talents, plans — under God's direction. He saw the possibilities in all of us rather than the defects. Above all he was a pioneer.

LIONEL JARDINE,
Formerly of the Indian Civil Service,
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** Should there be smaller states? What should be the yardstick of division?

Closing date March 9

This was a Life

REV DR JOHN FLYNN
1880-1951

EARLY this century, courageous men ventured forth to open up land in the vast two million square miles of the Australian continent. But they found themselves isolated from others, nearest neighbours sometimes being many hundreds of miles away. When a young missionary's dream of a "flying doctor service" finally materialised, distances became much smaller.

Young John Flynn longed to use his life for other people and decided to become a minister of the Presbyterian church. His first mission was for shearers in western Victoria in 1910; the same year that Louis Bleriot made history by flying across the English Channel.

In 1911, he was ordained and moved to the Dunesk Mission in South Australia. Twice a year he would set off for the remote settlements. He carried with him items ranging from an organ to hymn books and magazines, including his own publication, "The Outback Battler".

In 1912, the Victorian Home Mission Committee and the Australian Board of Missions asked Flynn to investigate religious conditions in the Northern Territory. His extensive report recommended travelling priests, nursing homes and correspondence courses and a railway line.

The Committee gave Flynn a free hand and made him the Superintendent of the Australian Inland Mission. During the next 33 years he founded 15 hospitals. But with no quick transportation and communication help often arrived too late.

He began to investigate the possibilities of using aeroplanes and transmitters but both were expensive. Then came a breakthrough; a colleague, Alfred Traeger, invented a cheap transmitter operated by bicycle pedals. On May 17, 1928, a chartered single engine plane set off from Cloncurry in Queensland to answer the first ever call of the now wellknown "flying doctor service". With no maps or navigation aids, pilots in those days had to use rivers and fences to steer a course. Within one year, over 20,000 miles had been covered, answering 50 calls.

Today, there are over 1500 radio outposts in Australia. The cheap transmitters help people in the outback to communicate with others, do business negotiations and also educate children.

V. Y.



Corn not porn by Rajmohan Gandhi

Food and water are scarce in several parts of the country, but India is being glutted with a poison through pornographic material. Straining to acquire the respectability attached to scientific inquiry pornography has also sought to give itself a new and fashionable name — porn.

Corn is scarce, porn plentiful. The situation calls for concern.

Pornography is a stale and smelly pill. But it is available in a variety of coatings.

Some, bless their brains and hearts, are addicted to it. Others, curse their trade, peddle it for unclean lucre.

Blue films have for long had secret viewers in India. Coarse anatomical pictures have for ages been passed around under cover. What is new is the display of the poison, its concealment in shiny packages and its certification by self-appointed doctors and guardians of the health of the public.

Movies pollute the air with the poison's scent. Those turning the pages of newspapers are prone to contagion, especially via the advertisements. And the youth of our land are tricked and lured into addiction through so-called journals and magazines.

"India is changing!", Mr and Mrs Gullible Indian are informed. "YOU are the force that motivates this change," they are further told. And "livelier, bolder" magazines are promised, presumably in innocent response to the wish of the man who counts in modern, democratic, socialist India — the simple citizen. What suckers we are! We are sold porn instead of corn, poison as if it were peda, and charcoal as if it were chocolate. Slick, monopolistic salesmanship shifts the goods. Saturation advertising confines the citizen within a single climate. Thrusts from all sides push him into a corner. Finally he is informed that nothing has happened except a meek compliance with his desires.

Aware that minds and consciences have a habit of coming alive, the porn pushers are also ready with some "arguments". By now these are fairly conventional and

old-fashioned, but it may be useful to deal with them.

The first is that the public wants it. The second is that it does not necessarily increase unfaithfulness, adultery, the birth of illegitimate children or sex crimes. The third is that it stimulates art; more porn, better literature; more porn, better paintings. This, it is alleged, is a cause-and-effect relationship.

As for the first, can anyone seriously maintain that the consumer of porn is a dictating sovereign? Are we not witnessing a deliberate campaign, internal and external, seeking to popularise porn? The increased intake of intoxicating drugs, "soft" and "hard", is not the result of a sudden voluntary wish on the part of ordinary men and women to use them. It is the outcome of a careful and greedy campaign. Is it not likely that porn stands on the same footing as drugs?

The second argument has seldom been sustained by facts and figures. What seems plain the world over is the increase of unhappiness in family life caused by a disregard of restraints and norms. And even if it can be shown that in a particular town during a particular month the increased sale of porn did not lead to a large growth in sex crime, so what? How does that prove that such an investment of money, time and energy in porn is of benefit to anyone?

The third argument is also, like the other two, specious. Porn-concentrated literature is acquiring a narrow-mindedness that is the very antithesis of true art. It has an obsessional quality, barring all else except a specific thought, image or instinct. All other thoughts or images or aspirations are left unexplored. Surely such restrictiveness spells art's paralysis.

Can literature be great when it refuses to capture chivalry or sacrifice or courage or romance? Is the story of Joan of Arc not noble literature? Sita and Draupadi and Mary Magdalene are stirring characters. Their purity refin-

ed the tales and deeds built around them. Beside them the caricatures of porn are dust. Dust in the mouth and dust in the eyes. They cannot feed; they can choke. They cannot clarify; they can blind and hurt.

A revolutionary handbook "The Black and White Book" published in Britain* has this to say on the subject:

"The Permissive Society is a new name for an old game.

"The ancient Greeks played it. The Romans too. It was one cause of their collapse.

"The Russians tried it in the early days of their revolution. Stable marriage and family life were 'out'. Trial marriage, instant divorce and easy abortion were 'in'.

"Within a few years — according to Sorokin, sociology head at Harvard University — millions of lives were wrecked. The total results were so appalling that the government was forced to reverse its policy."

"We are free to choose what we live for.

"To be in the grip of masturbation, pornography and the endless pursuit of sex in any and every form.

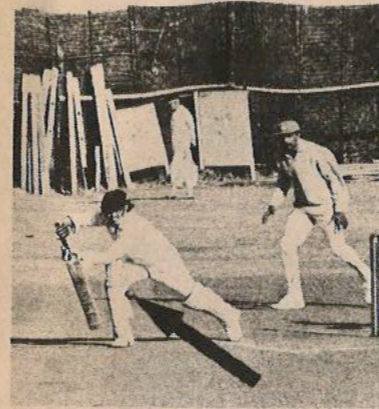
"Or to give our energy, talents and imagination to creating the new society.

"We cannot do both. Fortunately, the Power which made us, with all our instincts and desires, gives us the ability to control them."

In some ways India is less prepared than other nations to deal with the invasion of porn. Yet it is my belief that our men and women, especially our younger men and women, will show the world the heights which a literature of nobility can attain. Baseness is real. Its reality does not however convert it into generosity. A literature that recognises right and wrong, and the difference between graciousness and meanness needs to be revived, and India contains many who could help in the revival.

*BLACK AND WHITE BOOK by Sydney Cook and Garth Lean, published by Blandford Press, London.

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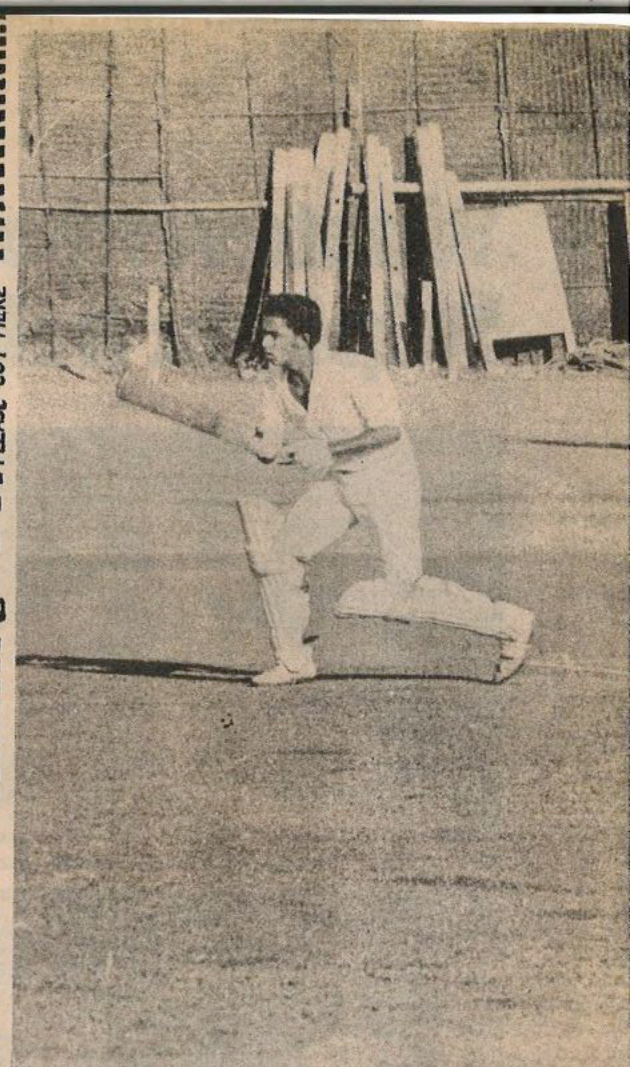
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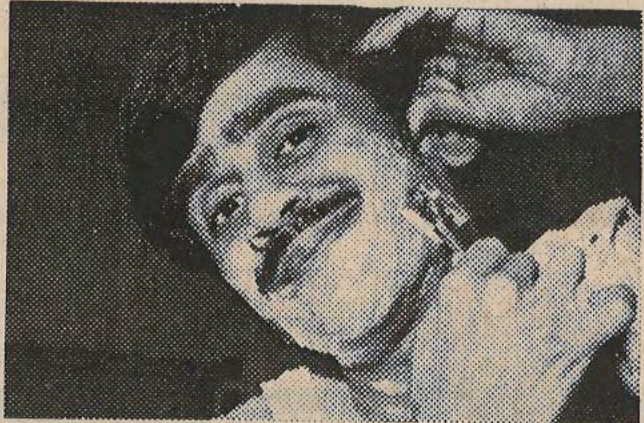
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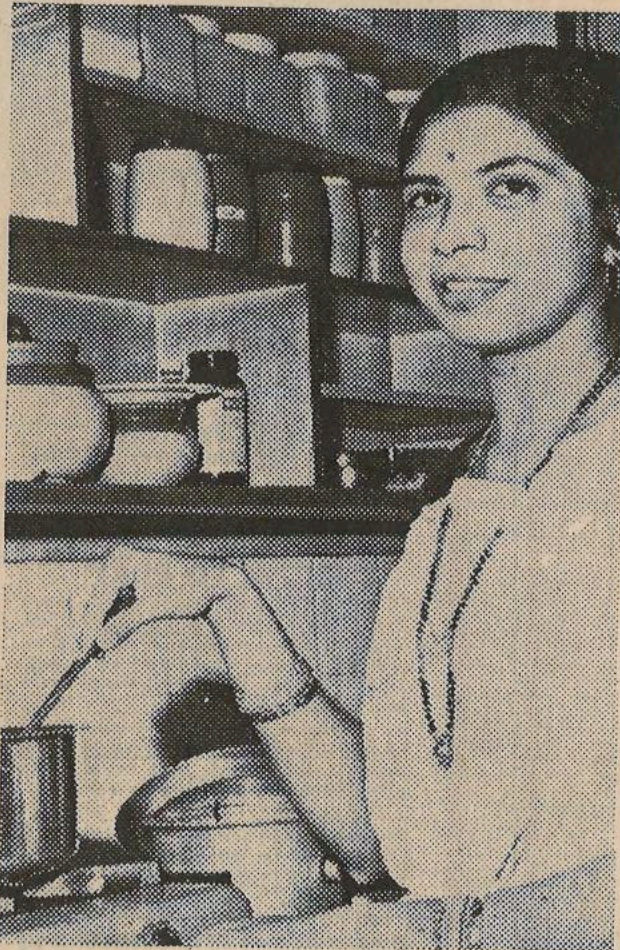
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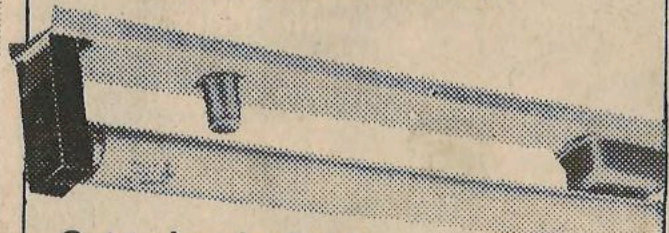


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