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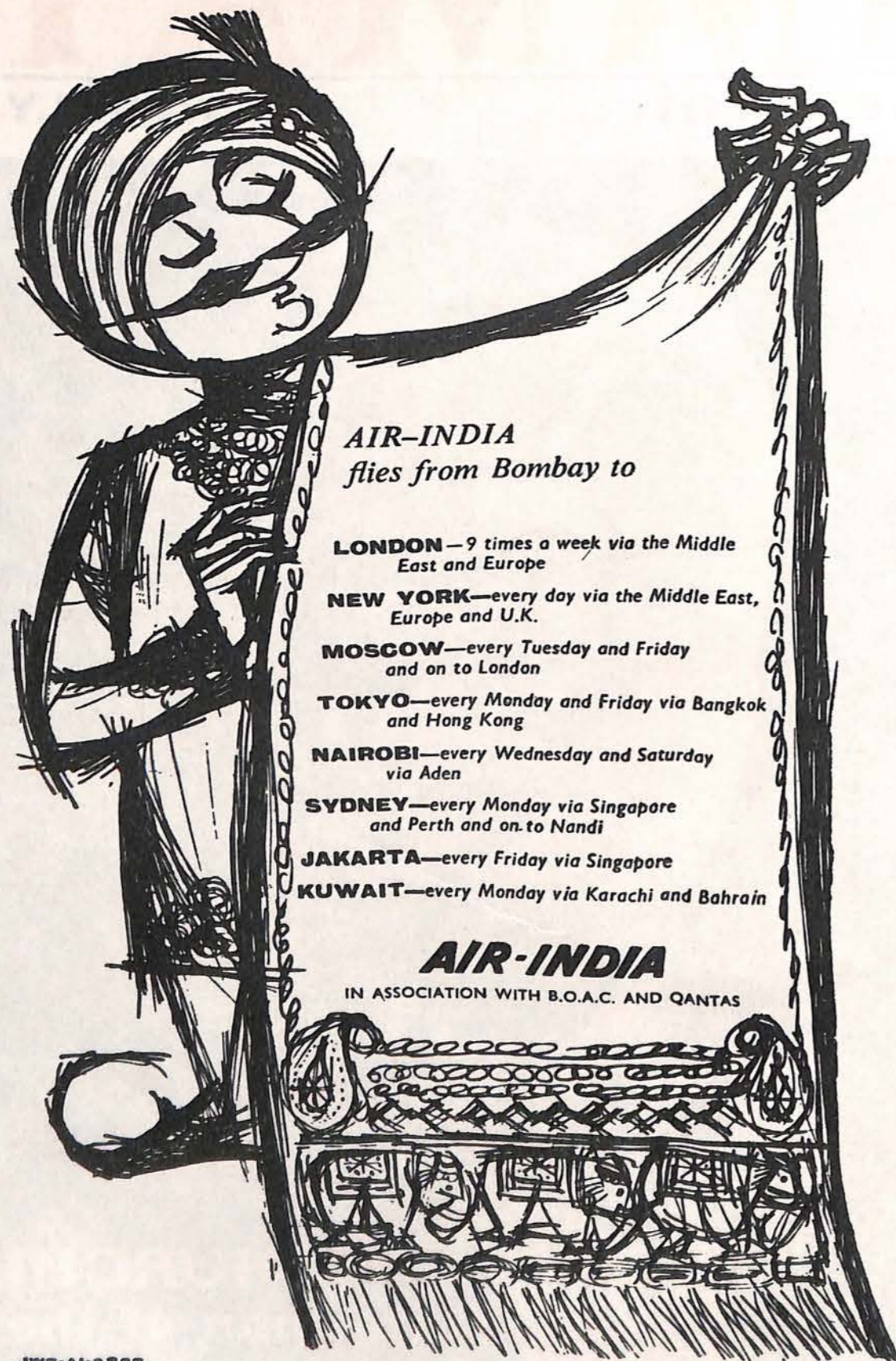


CHURCHILL
Statesman of the Century

page 5

Friday
January 22
1965

DELHI MUST UNITE | **OUR ATTITUDE TO CHINA**
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AIR-INDIA
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IN ASSOCIATION WITH B.O.A.C. AND QANTAS

JWT-AI-2200

HIMMAT

Asia's new voice

WEEKLY

Bombay

Friday, January 22, 1965

Vol. I No. 12

Administrators' Task

THE ADMINISTRATORS of India will welcome with relief the call of the Prime Minister to dispose of cases speedily. His assurance that as long as mistakes were not due to dishonesty, the Government would not penalise them, is a tribute to his practical sense.

As Mr. Shastri has himself said, at present officials pass notes from one to another because of fear of making decisions. Numerous are the inconveniences and delay to the common man and those dealing with the Government due to this tendency to "pass the buck." The Administrator cannot blame the Government any more for his fears. Mr. Shastri's statement should enable quick decisions and disposal of cases.

It is essential that the Administration in India should delegate specific powers to particular officers. Officers should be held accountable not only for the decision they make, but also for the time they take to decide. Pin-pointing of responsibility, accountability and rapid disposal of cases are the three legs of the administrative tripod. Mr. Shastri has fought hard in these last six months to put it firmly on its feet. It is the duty of the Government servant to respond with action and efficiency.

By their courage and hard work, they will not only eliminate the colossal waste of time in our administration. They will strike at the sources of corruption. They will win the respect of the common man, which is the first step to winning his confidence.

A Lot Is Expected

JAPAN is being pressed by events into a major responsibility in Asia. She shows every sign of accepting it.

Many, without and within Japan, have long tried to keep Japan cowed, blackmailed by the wrongs of the past. It is to the greatest advantage of the whole region that this thriving, diligent and inventive people play their biggest role.

In his first months in office, Prime Minister Eisaku Sato has shown a certain conviction in hastening this. He is to be commended for his initiative in offering Taiwan a Yen loan of \$150 million recently.

Mr. Sato is keen to establish normal relations with neighbouring South Korea, a reconciliation which has hung fire for twenty years.

HIMMAT has already commented on Mr. Sato's attempt to have President Sukarno reconsider his policies in the light of Japan's own war experience.

In his talks with President Johnson last week in Washington, Mr. Sato carried his policy a stage further. He was bold enough to urge the U.S. to maintain her presence in Vietnam. He also offered non-military support from Japan to help "stabilise civilian life".

Japan is more and more propelled towards increased trade with Communist China. Clearly, mainland China is Japan's logical market.

Mr. Sato told Mr. Johnson unequivocally that though Japan would maintain friendly diplomatic relations

with Taiwan, she would "continue to promote private contact... with the Chinese mainland in such matters as trade" separating political from economic matters.

Mr. Sato is eager to lift Japan's China trade by half from two to three per cent. The political pressure upon him from Japan's trade-hungry industrial empires is immense. What he must be sure of is that his goods are not paid for in Communist ideology.

His only guarantee against this is for his Government to export goods and ideas—an ideology which, accompanying Japan's products and spurring its salesmen, could prove immensely more popular and satisfying to the people of China than their present one.

Mr. Sato was right when he warned Johnson that mere "containment was insufficient to check the growing stature and prestige of China in Asia." He knows that the nuclear guarantee implied in the U.S.—Japan Defence Treaty, though vital, is not enough. He knows the efficacy of Moral Re-Armament in changing the selfishness of the Right and winning the sincere revolutionaries of the Left.

The millions of Asia expect from Mr. Sato a great deal. HIMMAT hopes he will not disappoint them.

Congratulations

THE CABINET COMMITTEE findings on Mr. B. Patnaik and Mr. Biren Mitra, former and present Chief Ministers of Orissa, holding them guilty of impropriety on major charges of corruption, were long overdue. HIMMAT congratulates the Central Government and Shri Nandaji on their report, and hopes that they will follow it up with speedy dismissal of the people concerned from all responsible positions in the Government and in the party.

The Orissa Ministry will be the second government to fall as a result of proved charges of corruption. The first was the Kairon Ministry in the Punjab. The prestige of the Congress, and of her present leadership, can only be enhanced as a result of these actions.

The Congress High Command cannot be afraid of the exposure of the wrongs done by some leaders of the party. By firmly purging the party of dishonest and corrupt elements, however high their position, the Congress Party can set a standard of integrity that the whole world can emulate.

There are powerful forces in the High Command who would prevent the repetition of enquiries such as those against Kairon and Patnaik and Mitra in the name of party prestige.

The Prime Minister and the Congress President will have the overwhelming support of the people of the country in building a clean, united ruling party.

The Orissa legislators will have to choose a new leader. HIMMAT trusts that they will not be bought or bribed or bullied and that they will elect a new leader who will blot out the sad history of blackmail, corruption and violence of the past months. The Congress High Command has the duty to ensure that this is so.

Briefly Speaking...

Strange Preference

CONGRESS PRESIDENT Mr. Kamaraj declared in Kerala that he would welcome into the fold of the Congress even the former Communist Chief Minister, Mr. Namboodiripad, but would not welcome the fifteen Congress M.L.A.s who brought about the downfall of the last Ministry.

Whilst one can understand Mr. Kamaraj's strong feelings on the behaviour of the 15 M.L.A.s, one must question the wisdom of this attitude. It may be a matter of faith in politics to believe that human nature can change. But it is suicidal to believe it cannot change.

God in His Heaven forgives people. Can't we, Mr. Kamaraj?

Bonus for Atheists

THE DAILY TELEGRAPH, London reports that Bulgarian Communist authorities are now distributing financial bonuses to people who refuse to baptise their children, marry through a priest, and give their relatives an atheist funeral. Bonuses vary from £16 for a civil marriage to £6 for avoiding the baptism of a child. The bonus scheme, it is reported, is part of the authorities' drive against religion.

In some progressive circles it is fashionable to say, "Wasn't Christ a Communist?" In fact, Lenin said, "Our struggle will never succeed until we remove the myth of God from the

mind of man." The Bulgarian Communist Party is doing that.

The early objection to Communism in the 1920's was that it was anti-God and anti-religious; but the free nations of the world have become so materialistic now that all they do is to compare the economic doctrine of Communism with the free world, and ignore this basic objection.

Fortunately for the world, and especially for the Communist countries, even after 45 years they have not been able to obliterate God, and the day may come when the Communist world will acknowledge Him. When the free nations who call themselves believers in God begin to live differently, that may be the turning point in history.

New Landlords

A LOT HAS BEEN said about the exploitation by the white man of the brown and the black. Here is a news-report from Britain:

Dr. E.M.L. Miller, Health Officer of Birmingham, in his report for 1963 issued last week, said that Pakistanis and Indians are becoming landlords and exploiting the housing shortage. 98 per cent of all proceedings taken for any contravention of legislation governing houses has had to be taken against Pakistanis and Indians.

Their tenants?

Irish and West Indians.

R. M. L.

The week in India

NEW DELHI—The French Prime Minister and Foreign Minister will arrive here on February 8 for an 8-day state visit. Talks with the Government are expected to range over the China issue and fresh French initiatives in an Indo-China settlement.

TRIVANDRUM — Defence Minister Y. B. Chavan said that China still claimed 90,000 square miles of Indian territory. The Chinese were still on the borders in great numbers, he added, and the country's freedom struggle was not over.

MADRAS—Chairman T. A. Pai of the newly inaugurated State Food Corporation of India said the Corporation would be able to buy 20 million tons of food grain over the next five years. He promised to guarantee producers a fair price for increased production and consumers a steady supply at fair prices.

NEW DELHI—India will be forced to pay freight in dollars for half of all food grain imports from the United States under Public Law 480 which permits payment for the grain in rupees. Food imports from the U.S. amount to 6 million tonnes annually which means India's extra foreign exchange bill will be Rs. 15 to 20 crores (\$30 to \$40 million).

MADRAS—Union Food Minister C. Subramaniam predicted an increased availability of four million tonnes of food grains during 1965. Total rice production was expected to reach 40 million tonnes.

NEW DELHI—By June last year there were 253,824 cases pending before High Courts in various parts of India. Of these, 83,614 cases were more than two years old. Mounting arrears will be discussed by the Chief Justices at their meeting here on January 23.

Churchill—Statesman of the Century

by R. M. Lala

"DESTINY is the womb from which he sprang and history will be the shrine wherein he rests." In these Churchillian words Peter Howard summed up Winston Churchill twenty years ago.

Some say that had Winston Churchill been in power after the war freedom would not have come to India.

The truth is that had Churchill not saved the free world during the war, India would not be free today.

It is given to few men to shape the history of their times. When Hitler's hordes over-ran Europe, in 1940 the deep, firm and clear voice of Churchill rang out: "We shall defend our island whatever the cost may be. We shall fight on the beaches and we shall fight on the landing grounds. We shall fight in the fields and in the streets. We shall fight in the hills. We shall never surrender."

Churchill passionately loved Britain. His determined jaw, his resolute voice, his speeches which he wrote out in his own hand and recited by heart before his bedroom mirror, were worth a hundred divisions of soldiers and ten thousand planes to Britain.

Dared to Stand Alone

Statesman, soldier, author, orator, parliamentarian, he was above all a leader of men, and as a leader he was never afraid to stand alone.

When Chamberlain returned from Munich bringing, as he said, "peace in our time," Churchill pointed out to him in the House of Commons, "You were given the choice between war and dishonour. You chose dishonour and you will have war." He was not popular for his words. It is said that when Winston Churchill walked into the smoking room of the House of Commons in those days M.P.s would leave the room. He dared to stand alone.

Winston Spencer Churchill was born to the descendants of the Duke of Marlborough. His mother was an American; his father a Chancellor of the Exchequer.

The young red-haired boy was a constant source of trouble to his masters at Harrow. He had the distinction of spending three full terms

to rise from the lowest grade at school. His father hoped to make him a barrister, but seeing his results thought that the Army was the best place. It took three attempts to enter Sandhurst. Churchill passed out of Sandhurst 8th in a class of 150.

In 1896 he joined the 4th Hussars and came out to India. In his book, "My Early Life," he relates how he almost lost his life landing in Bombay, when he slipped and fell into the sea.

one leave fighting for the Spanish army against insurgents in Cuba.

In 1899 he left the Army for politics, failed to get elected and went off as a war correspondent in the Boer war. His honest criticism angered the top brass. Captured by the Boers he made a spectacular escape to become a national hero. He was 25.

In 1900 he was elected to Parliament. A few years later at the age of 32, he held his first office and at 36 he became Home Secretary. He



Britain's wartime Premier is greeted by General Montgomery (left) as he lands from an amphibious vehicle on the Normandy beaches. Other pictures—Page 19.

The Army life in Bangalore meant polo and many free hours of leisure. Churchill studied vigorously. Dryden's prose and Macaulay's writings shaped his style. His average output in one decade was a million printed words a year.

In 1897 he joined the punitive expedition against the Pathans at Malakand Pass, which resulted in his first military history, "The Story of the Malakand Field Force." Later he joined Lord Kitchener in the famous cavalry charge at Omdurman. Out of that expedition came his book "The River War," and his one and only novel, "Savrola". In fact, he got so fond of shell fire that he spent

soon moved to the Admiralty, saw the danger from the Kaiser and revamped the neglected British Navy.

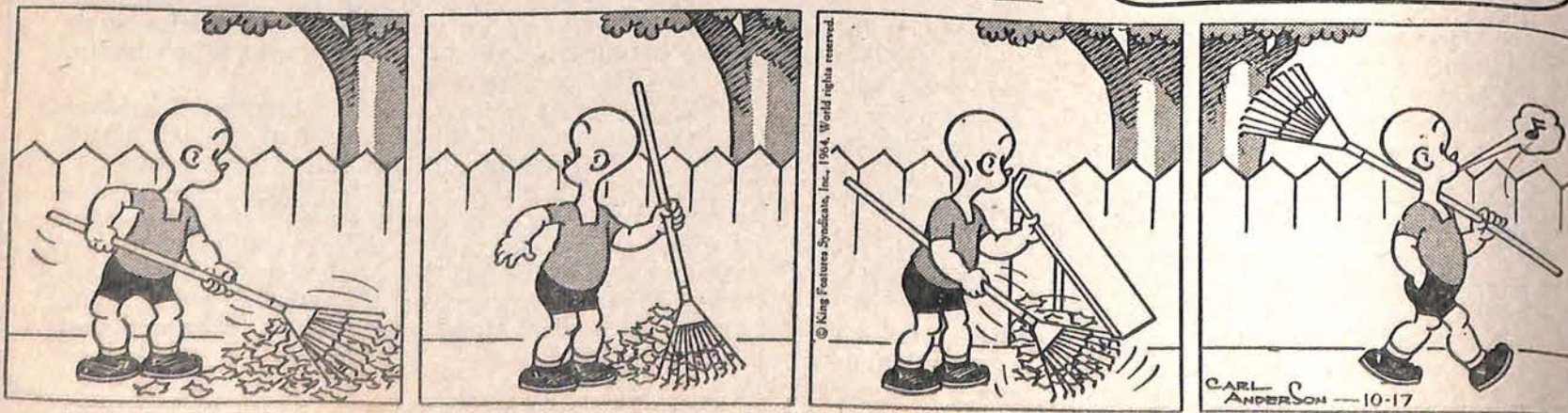
On the outbreak of war he planned the Gallipoli campaign. This amphibious attack misfired. Churchill resigned. He fought at the front, to return as Minister of Munitions.

Soon after the war he held office for most of the time until 1929. After his performance as Chancellor of the Exchequer, most Conservatives agreed that he should be kept out of office at all costs. They used to say in London in those days, "Churchill is a young man with a brilliant career behind him."

Continued on page 13

Henry

by Carl Anderson



The Chinese in Africa

From Vere James in Nairobi

INCREDULOUS EYEBROWS were raised in the Court of the Chinese Emperor when 15th century voyagers to Africa returned with a Giraffe. There was a similar reaction in Nairobi recently when the Ambassador of the Chinese People's Republic took delivery of his latest model American Cadillac.

The Cadillac is such a contrast to the drab building he rents from an Indian businessman for his Embassy. Passers-by often speculate on what goes on behind its white-washed windows. A few weeks ago large wooden crates blocked the garage entrance as eager young Chinese surrounded them in beaver-like activity. Soon the news-stands of Nairobi were flooded with pictorial magazines extolling the Chinese People's Revolution—in Swahili as well as English.

It is believed that the Chinese first came to the east coast of Africa between 1417 and 1419. Traders penetrated across the Indian Ocean in search of African ivory and to sell stoneware to the wealthy Arab settlements already established there.

Unwittingly perhaps it was Jawaharlal Nehru who was responsible for their latest entry into African affairs. The current Peking breakthrough into this continent began at the Afro-Asian People's Conference held at Bandung in 1955.

Firm Base in Cairo

Invitations to the conference, which was initiated by the Colombo Powers, were secured for Communist China and North Viet-Nam by the then Indian Prime Minister who had signed the "five articles for peaceful co-existence" with Chou En-lai in 1954.

At Bandung the dominant figures were Nasser, Nehru and Chou. The Chinese Prime Minister met the new Egyptian leader for the first time. As a result Nasser became the first head of state on the African continent to establish official relations with Communist China. A cultural agreement in May 1955 led to a trade agreement in the same year.

With a firm base in Cairo the Chinese began their activities on African soil. Peking gained such

immediate influence that the following year it was able successfully to exclude Russia from the Afro-Asian People's Solidarity Conference which took place there in December 1957. Russia, it was claimed, was neither Afro or Asian.

The New China News Agency, often reputed to be a more effective intelligence agency than the Chinese diplomatic missions themselves, began its operations in Cairo in 1958.

From then on the Chinese fanned out. They supported the FLN in Algeria in the struggle against the French; aided the insurrection in the Cameroons and since the independence of the Congo have helped the various rebel causes in that strife-torn country.

Embassy Activities

In ten years the Chinese diplomatic front has extended to include representation in 17 African states—over one third of its total overseas representation. This is more than likely to increase in 1965.

An indication of the activities of these Embassies was publicly revealed at the height of the Sino-Soviet dispute when, according to *Tass*, an article reprinted in *Pravda* accused the Chinese diplomats of resorting to "all kinds of unsavoury tricks—slander, bribery and blackmail—in an attempt to gain control."

During an 18-month period, at the invitation of their Embassies throughout Africa, 87 delegations and an unknown number of students made expense-paid visits to Communist China. The centre for routing people to Peking is Cairo.

Men like the Congo rebel leader Pierre Mulele, other insurgent leaders and cadres of the "liberation armies", received guerilla training at a military academy outside Peking. They learn about the manufacture of explosives, use of mines and grenades, destruction of bridges, sabotage of airfields, radio stations and telephone links. Judging from their activities in the Congo the rebel leaders were also shown the use of torture, terror and drugs. . . . "arts" long practised by Chinese in their secret societies.

Students at this "university" have come from Nigeria, Uganda, Malawi, Tanzania, Zambia, the Portuguese territories of Angola and Mozambique, Algeria and the former French West African territories. At least 18 Kenyans, it has been reported, are receiving training in the Wuhan military academy.

Dr. Hastings Banda, Prime Minister of newly independent Malawi, punctured the paper dragon of Chinese aid to the new countries of Africa. He described an £18 million "bribe" for his country to recognise Red China as part of "the second struggle for Africa," saying: "How can they offer Malawi £18 million when, so I am told, they cannot feed their own people?"

An example of the ideological use of aid took place last week when the Tanzania Government announced that Britain would give a further £6½ million for 217 urgently needed smaller projects. This in addition to the annual £2 million for technical assistance. President Nyerere thanked the British Government for not insisting that this money was used for "prestige" purposes.

During the same week the Chinese announced they would build two high powered radio transmitters in Tanzania for less than one twentieth of the British investment.

New Style Invasion

Further Chinese aid to Africa includes £15 million for Tanzania; £7 million to Kenya (including a £1 million gift); Algeria has received £18 million; Somalia £8 million, in addition to arms which no doubt are being used against Kenya in the northern border dispute.

As reported in *HIMMAT*, December 11, China's trade with South Africa has trebled in the last three years.

With a population now estimated at 730 millions, the Chinese leaders are looking for expansion.

A continent systematically ravaged in the past by Arabs and Europeans in search of slaves and ivory, copper and gold, is in deadly danger of yet another invasion—from the new-style colonialists of Communist China.

Delhi Must Unite

"THE REAL TEST for the country is not now, but in six month's time, when the shock has worn off," observed a shrewd commentator when we were discussing the future of India soon after Pandit Nehru's passing.

The whole country was happy that the crisis had been tided over by the happy and unanimous election of Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri as the leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party. But everyone knew that old rivalries and fresh ambitions would test this unity shortly.

The trial has come too soon, not only as ambitious and disappointed men fan criticism and discontent in the party, but as the price of past mistakes is now required to be paid in inflation, high prices and food scarcity. Cross currents of ideological opinions and regional interest, which were reconciled by Nehru's powerful personality, have reasserted themselves in a free-for-all between sections of the Congress High Command, rival political groups, and feuding states.

Most important is the division revealed between the two viewpoints on our economic future expressed by the Prime Minister and the Congress President at the Durgapur Congress. In a way they represent the conflict between the expert and the pragmatist, the administrator and the politician, the economist and the practitioner of political science.

What is "Unanimous"?

Mr. Shastri said quite clearly that even the present sum of Rs. 21,500 crores earmarked for the Fourth Plan was not sufficient to meet the needs of the country. The resolution on economic policy emphasises the need for a higher rate of growth and presumably longer investment. Yet Mr. Kamaraj was equally emphatic about the inability of the centre and states to raise the money needed, Rs. 3,000 crores. "It appears to me," he said, "that this is a commitment too heavy for both the centre and the states."

Thus the Congress President questioned the basis of the "unanimous" resolution of his own party and the publicly declared decisions of the Planning Commission, National Deve-

lopment Council and the Government of India. Obviously, the so-called "unanimity" hides deep divisions. How influential is the view of Mr. Kamaraj? How influential is the view of Nandaji, who presumably had the consent of his colleagues to the draft of his economic policy resolution? Those who care deeply for the country can only pray that these divisions do not represent deeper group rivalries in the High Command. For a struggle for power at this stage in India's history can only harm India and help our enemies.

The experts of the Planning Commission and the socialist ideologues of the Congress Party do not mind the additional burdens that their

Under the Lens

large Fourth Plan would impose on an already harassed people. It is strange indeed that the policies of the Socialists in Congress, supported ideologically by their friends outside, should lead to the very situation of high prices and scarcity that enables the non-Congress Socialists and Communists to agitate and demonstrate against the Congress.

An interesting aspect of the situation is the comparative silence of the Finance Minister and the Food Minister who should have had more to say on the subject than most others. Mr. Subramaniam waited till he returned to Madras to contradict the promise of Shastriji at Durgapur to remove the zonal restrictions.

"Lifting of the present inter-state restrictions on movement of food grains, coupled with the cordoning off of principal cities would be aimed at in the new food policy that the Government frames in March," said the Prime Minister. "The controls and cordoning off for the purpose of purchasing a buffer stock" will not be discontinued in April but continued at least for another two or three years, emphasised the Food Minister. Which statement represents the actual food policy of the Government?

The differences between the Prime Minister and the Congress President and the Food Minister and some others come on top of the publicly

aired differences between the Finance Minister and the Planning Commission, Defence Minister Chavan and Railway Minister Patil over Goa, and the open conflict over Kerala policy between Mr. S. K. Patil and Mr. Kamaraj.

This is the state of affairs in what may be called the "ruling group" itself. If we take into account the underlying bitterness between those in power and those who were left out, it is a sad picture of dangerous differences that can destroy the Congress Party. If the pattern of group rivalries such as in Uttar Pradesh or Mysore is repeated even in the High Command at Delhi, the outlook for the country is surely one of anarchy.

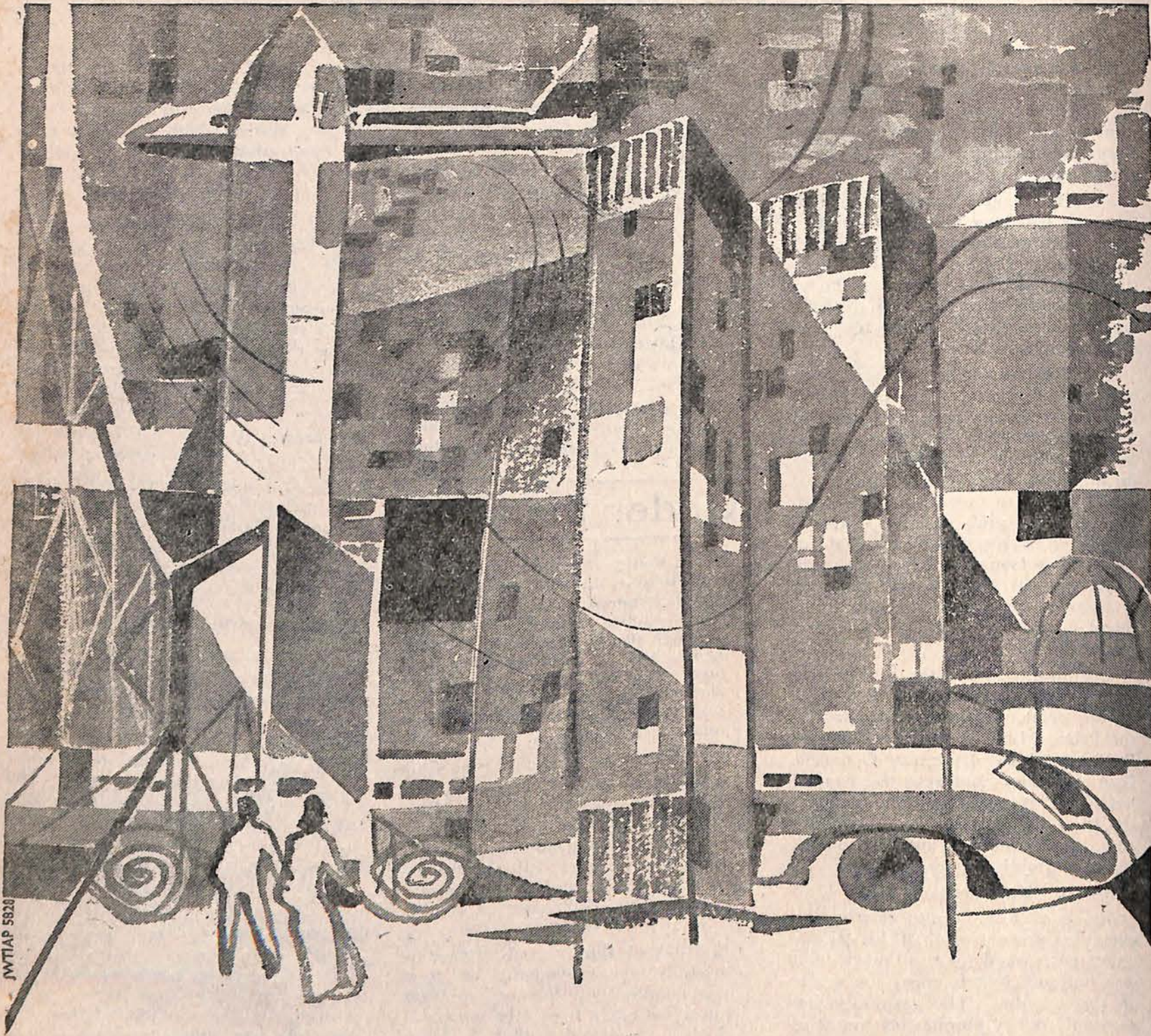
Shastriji and Kamaraj must know that unless they are able to unite the Congress Party and give it firm and decisive leadership, the Congress will disintegrate and hasten the breakdown of our constitutional machinery.

Opportunism the Danger

Opportunism is the greatest danger inside the Congress. Mr. Krishna Menon and Mr. K. D. Malaviya, the so-called Left group in the Congress, are said to have aligned themselves with Mr. Morarji Desai during the post-Nehru struggle for power. The Left-wingers seemed to have been supported by the so-called Right-wing groups of Gujarat and Bihar in the electoral contest between Darbara Singh and K. D. Malaviya for Working Committee membership.

Similar to the tendency in the Parliamentary Opposition to unite on an anti-Congress basis, there is the danger inside the Congress of a purely opportunistic alliance between the disgruntled outsiders and the political left against the ruling group. It is the task of leaders of the calibre of Mr. Shastri and Mr. Kamaraj to win over the best elements of their opposition as well as to establish in their own ranks an unshakeable unity—not an alliance of sharers of power. The result can be a dedicated effort with one heart, mind and goal to resolve our pressing problems and present to our friends and enemies abroad the reality of a purposeful, new India.

B. VAITHESWARAN



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Australia's Role in Asia

by Sir Raphael Cilento

Australian Radio Commentator and Former Director of UNRRA in West Germany

LET US LOOK at South East Asia. Dominating the world from this corner is Australia. To the North is the whole coast-line of Asia and to the West the Eastern coast-line of Africa. A generation ago there was no part of this whole vast area, with the exception of Japan and Siam, that was not directly or indirectly controlled by Europeans. Today the European has been expelled under the slogan "Asia for the Asians."

Hong Kong simply exists as a point for legal and illegal trade between the West and China. At any moment Hong Kong could be wiped off in an instant.

The nearest point to Asia in America is San Francisco—over 6,000 miles. But Australia is so close to mainland Asia and so close to Indonesia that an Australian who was rather bored took four kerosene drums and four planks, a little while ago, and paddled across to Timor.

You have seen the excitement that was caused by the Communist establishment in Cuba, or by Fidel Castro's tendencies in that direction. We have the same feeling about our northern station of Thursday Island and the more-or-less leftistly inclined Maroke, which is as close to us as Cuba is to Florida.

Northern Frontier

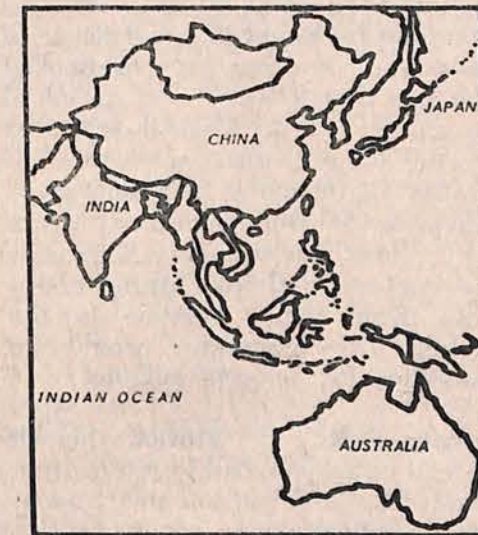
Our northern frontier is blocked by Amboine, by Timor, by Natu Basar and by the fact that Western New Guinea was handed over to Indonesia. It was not because the Papuans were a matter of consideration to Indonesia that Western New Guinea went to Indonesia. It was because the perimeter of the Amboine submarine base could not be permitted to be held by a power not friendly to the Soviet.

For two generations Australia looked to England, then looked to America, then looked to both and occasionally, when it had a surplus, looked over its shoulder to Asia.

British trade with Australia, which once accounted for 85 per cent of our imports is now 28 per cent. We are attempting now to establish relationships in Asia. These relationships, like all relationships, are political, strategic and economic.

Let us see what the situation is with regard to China. It is a huge and important country containing one quarter of the whole human race, 730,000,000 with an annual population increase which they are trying to get down to 14 million only a year. But for a long time China was regarded as an inert mass of people whose future was that of passive cultivators whom nobody need worry about.

It was not for nothing that Mr. Khrushchev was dismissed. It was not for nothing that China exploded a nuclear device. These were triumphant demonstrations by China that



she feels that in the immediate future she can fill a more peremptory role. China has expanded until she now dominates policy in a great number of countries: Viet-Nam, Cambodia, Laos, Burma, Siam, Malaya and of course Indonesia. Then there is the Philippines, India, Pakistan divided into East and West, and the disputed territory of Ladakh on the top of Kashmir. What is Chinese policy with regard to all these? War? No. It is collapse through fragmentation, the giving of economic assistance and then political overlordship.

Western New Guinea collapsed when Mao Tse-tung said, "Put your pressure on the West and it will go soft." China jumped the border in Ladakh and demonstrated to the rest of the world that it was not safe to be neutral, that even the biggest

neutral in the world could not stand up against pressure and that it could not be supported in time by its friends. After China had gained a dominance in Burma, after she had put Ceylon under some suspicion with the rest of the world, after the murder of Ngo Dinh Diem in Viet-Nam, and when none of these things produced more than a ripple on the current of Western politics, and no effective rejoinder, every nation in Asia got goose flesh.

Mao's Scheme

What is the idea of China? Mao Tse-tung has put out a book in which he says what he intends to do. And the burden of it is that China, with her massive population of 730,000,000, with the 95,000,000 people of Japan, highly skilled in technology, and with the riches of Indonesia, potentially the richest country in the world as yet only 5 per cent developed, can in 25 years be the dominant power not in the East but in the world—the leader, the holder of a Communist umbrella over the rest of the earth.

Mao Tse-tung himself said in an interview a little while ago that there will never be a nuclear war in Asia and that is what he is relying upon.

What is China's plan for India? Her plan is that India should be fragmented in the same way as Indo-China, and by being fragmented be powerless, becoming merely a series of satellite states on the outside of a magnified China.

What is the job of young people in this connection? In 20 years' time when this problem will have reached its peak, the 16-year-olds will be 36, the 25 year-olds will be 45. They will be the nation.

The Moral Re-Armament work that is being done by the students of Japan and the Moral Re-Armament work that is being done in India is the most hopeful of all the portents in these countries at the present time.

We are all in the same boat. We are all tied together by the same fate. In Australia, which has perhaps the biggest opportunity in the world, the

Continued on page 12

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

Arab Storms in the Air

FROM OUR MIDDLE EAST CORRESPONDENT

Beirut

ARAB ISSUES continue to hang fire. In Iraq, Kurdish nationalists carry on their cry for autonomy, while President Aref pleads for cooperation, and moves toward union with the U.A.R. Opposition from either anti-merger forces or Kurds could flare up at any moment.

As Israel's 3-metre pipeline continues to suck Jordan water out of the Sea of Galilee to irrigate the Negev desert south of the Dead Sea, Arab counter measures appear to go ahead. Mr. Subhi Kahale, Director of the Exploitation Board for Jordan Waters under the Arab League, stated that contracts have been awarded and orders issued to begin on projects in Jordan, Syria and Lebanon designed to divert Jordan water before it reaches Galilee.

President Nasser, told the U.S.A. last week, in effect, "to go jump in the lake." This followed accusations that pressure had been applied, by threatened curtailment of U.S. food aid, in an effort to stop Egyptian support for the "Simba" rebels in Congo.

Editorials referred to "the socialist nations who stood by us in 1956" as standing by Egypt in her defiance of America today, but they overlooked the fact that it was American initiative in the Security Council—seconded by the U.S.S.R.—that ended the Tri-Partite aggression at Suez and saved Egypt from further bloodshed. Meanwhile, large American food shipments are continuing despite strong objections from many quarters in the States. The alternative would be starvation for innocent millions.

The Ruler, of Kuwait, Sheikh Ahmad el-Sabbah, had to return from Bombay to deal with a cabinet resignation following the walkout of a majority of the National Assembly. While suggestions of conflict of in-

terest and constitutional irregularity were aired, the crisis in truth was symptomatic of the basic struggle in the Arab world between traditional governments and the Nasser-Aref-Ben Bella type of Arab Socialism. The Emirate of Kuwait, whose Ruler has 120,000 subjects and an annual income of over \$400,000,000, presents an attractive target for revolutionary activity which no amount of princely largesse can satisfy.

Have a Go

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

London

NEAR PICCADILLY a man pursued by a policeman jumps on a passing bus. It stops and the man jumps off—with conductor, driver and passengers joining the pursuit. This is the sort of action, even in the face of violence, that members of the public have taken in the last fortnight. It is their response to an appeal by the head of the Metropolitan Police to "have a go" instead of bystanding at the scene of crime. And the popularity poll of the police has shot up overnight.

This growth of public responsibility is needed urgently in other sectors of the national life. The acid of apathy and "it's none of my business" has burnt holes in the national conscience. It permits a supposedly modern and progressive nation to tolerate nineteenth century dock conditions, which are now in the news, and nineteenth century slums, which at the moment are not, but should be.

Faceless Men

"We are all to blame," said a docker this week. A simple word. But vital if any kind of solution is to be brought to a situation where the desire to apportion blame seems sometimes to be more apparent than the passion to apply a cure. The Minister of Labour, Ray Gunter, points out that the dockers, like their critics, are entitled to a five-day week, the public to a seven-day service. Continued bickering benefits neither dock labourer nor employer, neither haulier nor exporter. All suffer. It benefits only the faceless men who would use grievances as a stepping stone to a national stoppage that will further endanger the country's economy.

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS—cont'd.

Europe in the New Year

FROM PIERRE SPOERRI

Our European Correspondent

Zurich

IN HIS TRADITIONAL Christmas-message, Pope Paul VI spoke about "the dramatic and fearful aspects of the present moment of history." He described his journey to Bombay and how it had helped to explode narrow and limited conceptions. "We could have stayed by our co-religionists. Instead of that, we met a people, a great people, a festive and effusive people." He added: "We are for the youth who want to build out of the world a house which is available for all."

The whole of Europe is bursting at its seams. Each nation is conscious that the old continent cannot be satisfied with its own prosperity. It has to have an offensive concept if it wants to meet the American and the Russian—and now the Chinese—inroads especially on the African, Asian and Latin American continents.

How this should be done, is still everybody's guess. Economically, the continent is still "at sixes and sevens": the six-nation Common Market has taken a new lease on life after the recent agreement on a common wheat-price, while the seven-nation EFTA has been shaken by the unilateral decision of the British Government to raise by 15 per cent the tariff-barrier on most imports.

Politically, Britain and France especially are outbidding each other, throwing out diplomatic feelers in all directions. The Germans, too, would like to manoeuvre more freely on the world diplomatic scene.

The de Gaulle Round

De Gaulle throws out his net in two main directions. One is to Eastern Europe. Within a few weeks, the Foreign Ministers of Hungary, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia and Czechoslovakia, and the Vice-Prime Minister of Rumania were dined and wined in Paris. During the first weeks of 1965 the Poles will also visit the French capital. And this round of talks could be crowned in the spring by a likely visit to Eastern Europe by President de Gaulle in person.

But the French President is also trying to win friends in another, more unexpected, region of the world—the Middle East. His favourite negotiator, former Premier Edgar Faure, who was responsible for arranging the

accommodation between France and Communist China, spent two weeks recently in Egypt. He was received with open arms by President Nasser. At the same time, de Gaulle received the King of Jordan and King Hassan of Morocco with pomp in Paris.

Similar diplomatic offensives are planned by Harold Wilson. The Eastern European nations and especially Soviet Russia itself seem the partners with whom he would most like to negotiate new agreements.

Moved into Action

Nobody can deny that there is plenty of movement in all directions, but whether this movement will bring about fundamental changes in the balance of power between East and West, is doubtful.

Five hundred young Europeans have just met with representatives from Africa, Asia, North and South America at the MRA assembly centre in Caux, Switzerland. Their theme: the type of man needed to create a new European society by the year 2000. In a cable addressed to the heads of state of France, Germany and other European nations, the delegates stated that they wanted to see "the unity of Europe achieved not on a basis of materialism or dictatorship, but on sure moral foundations" and that they had decided "to pay the price of change and sacrifice in their own lives."

The one outstanding impression from this conference was that the younger generation of Europe has grown beyond the cynicism and indifference which marked the first decade after the war. They accepted with alacrity the idea of Moral Re-Armament which was presented at this conference. They moved very quickly from discussion to action.

This is the real question of 1965: Will Europe produce a new and fundamental concept for the whole world? The younger generation may have the only answer.

The week in Asia

MALAYSIA—Speaking in Sabah the British Minister of Defence, Mr. F. Mulley, assured that more British reinforcements would be sent to Malaysia if necessary.

CHINA—Marshal Chen Yi, Foreign Minister, said that China and Indonesia would step forward together against "imperialism and colonialism."

AUSTRALIA—Britain will station a force of giant V-bombers in Darwin from early February. They will remain there for an indefinite period and will practise mobility exercises with the Australian Air Force. Darwin is half an hour's flight from the nearest Indonesian territory.

MALAYSIA—Defence Minister Tun Abdul Razak announced that a unified Commonwealth Air Command for all high-speed strike aircraft has been set up in Singapore.

JAPAN—In 1964, Japan replaced Germany as the third largest steel-producing country in the world after the United States and Russia. While the U.S. production rose 16.2 per cent to 115,210,000 tons and Russia's rose 5.2 per cent to 84,370,000 tons, Japan lifted hers 26.3 per cent to 39,780,000 tons. West Germany produced 37 million tons and Britain 26 million.

HONG KONG—Hong Kong raised her exports last year by 15.6 per cent setting an all time trade record. Exports were worth £276,750,000.

SOUTH KOREA—The announcement that South Korea would send a 2000-strong engineer and transport force to South Viet-Nam produced sharp objections from Peking.

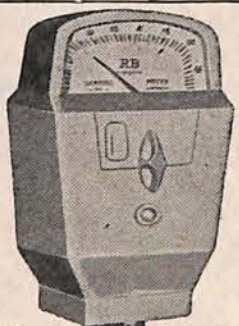
NORTH KOREA—Diplomatic relations between North Korea and Tanzania are shortly to be established.

CHINA—China and Tanzania have signed an aid agreement in which China will pay out £16 million to help set up a 5,000-acre State farm near Dar es Salaam.

CEYLON—Prime Minister Sirimavo Bandaranaike claimed that the main issue facing electors on March 22 was Socialism versus capitalism. Mr. Dudley Senanayake, former leader of the Opposition, said the election is a straight fight between democracy and totalitarianism.

TAIWAN—A cheque for £1,780,000 from Nationalist China helped U Thant stave off an immediate budget crisis in the U.N. The payment removed Nationalist China from the group of 20 debtor members.

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Australia's Role—Continued from page 9

realisation of this problem is least. We have such a high standard of living with so little effort, that we live in a world of self-complacency from which it is almost inevitable we will be very rudely jolted. We are perhaps the most self-complacent, self-satisfied and isolated race in the world. Isolated by geography, isolated now politically to a large extent, strategically surrounded by fleets that cannot perhaps support us.

I believe that the Chinese are partly activated by resentment, partly by a belief in themselves and partly by fear. If their fears were resolved, careful cooperation with them could result in the elimination of this threat. The Chinese are as anxious as we are to provide a new type of man, and they would react, I believe, to an approach from rightminded men in the West.

I believe that Australia's role here is to act as a bridge between East and West, between Japan, India and all these Asian countries.

We are at a turning point in history for the young nations. Nations have youth just as individuals have.

Just as you can look to young individuals for life and verve and ideas and inspiration and force, so you can look to young nations.

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YOUTH

Thinking for the World

by Masahiko Watanabe, Keio University, Tokyo

WE YOUTH of Japan are determined to be responsible for the world. We want to lead, not along the hateful road of Communism nor the corrupted road of the West, but along the straight and peaceful road.

Japan refused to take responsibility for Asia and the world after World War II. We Japanese youth have grown up under the shadow of defeat and total destruction. Everybody was frightened by the memory of the past. We were told that everything old is bad, that patriotism is dangerous because it leads to militarism, and that morals are out of date.

But things have begun to change. The economic development of Japan in recent years and the success of the Tokyo Olympic Games has helped free Japanese from the past.

Today the situation of Asia is getting worse and desperate.

Red China is determined to exploit the hate of Asians and Africans against the whites. They promise revenge and to obtain control.

Peking has a plan for Tokyo, but Tokyo has no plan for Peking.

Japan is a trading nation. One third of our trade is with South East Asia. So Peking could control Japan through taking over South East Asia.

Red China needs a more revolutionary idea than Communism, an idea that can free men from hate, bitterness, greed and fear.

Demonstrations

Today in Japan youth are on the march to give direction to the nation, with mass meetings, street demonstrations, plays, books and films.

In the past year the musical drama *Beyond Communism to Revolution* was presented in 45 cities, in the

campus of nine Divisions of the Self Defence Force, for miners and factory workers, on the campuses of five universities and in countless schools.

We have published our strongest convictions as a full page in *The Japan Times*, the largest English daily. It was addressed to 7,000 athletes from 90 nations who gathered at Tokyo for the Olympic Games. We were hosts to 283 athletes from 19 nations, including the Indian hockey team, at the MRA Centre.

The choice that Japan, India and Asia face today is clear. It is whether the Communism of Red China takes over Asia, Japan and India or whether the greater idea of Moral Re-Armament takes over Peking.

The only answer for the Chinese atomic blast is an explosion of youth who courageously say, "For the sake of our country we will sacrifice our selfishness, comfort and impure life."

If we do so, the Chinese will look at us and say, "This is the way we want to follow."

CHURCHILL—Continued from page 5

From 1929-1939 he was almost in the wilderness, but he kept fighting and in the later 1930s cautioned Britain against Hitler's danger. At that stage he warned:

"If you will not fight for the right when you can easily win without bloodshed, if you will not fight when your victory can be sure and not too costly, you may come to a moment when you have to fight with all the odds against you, and only a precarious chance to survive. There may even be a worse case. You may have to fight when there is no hope of victory, and it will be better to perish than to live in slavery."

On May 10, 1940, as Prime Minister he told the British people, "I have nothing to offer but blood and toil, tears and sweat."

As Prime Minister he loved power. He was quick-tempered, except in supreme crisis when he was an island of calm in a sea of troubles. He would be polite to dustmen and rude to Duchesses.

Churchill enjoyed life. When he lunched with Montgomery in the

Western Desert, the spartan soldier said, "I don't smoke, I don't drink, I don't eat meat and I keep 100 per cent fit."

Churchill retorted, "I smoke, I drink, I eat meat and I keep 200 per cent fit."

Much to the dislike of his Generals he used to confer till late into the night. The Generals had to report to work much earlier than the Prime Minister who worked on in bed every morning.

He was Britain's hero. He gave Britain "her finest hour". Yet towards the end of the war it was a rude shock to him to be voted out of office. Even in the midst of the war he was eager that a Europe saved from the Fascism of Hitler should not fall a prey to the Communism of Stalin. A year after the war he made his famous Fulton speech when he warned the Western world of the danger of Soviet expansion into the free world and coined the phrase "iron curtain".

Though an anti-Communist he had a bold vision of the future and said

at one time, "In the true unity of Europe, Russia must have a part."

Chancellor Adenauer awarded him the Charlemagne prize for his work in the uniting of Europe. For Churchill is one of the architects of a United Europe.

In 1951 at the age of 77, he was returned to office as Prime Minister. He later gave place to Anthony Eden. The great Commoner did not want to be elevated to the House of Lords.

No man of our generation spanned the stage of history as he did for more than half a century. Many are the stories of his wit, valour and humour.

It is said that Bernard Shaw once sent him two tickets with a little note to say, "Here are two tickets for the opening night of my new play. The second is for a friend—if you have one."

Churchill replied, "I regret I cannot come to the first night, but I shall come to the second night—if there is one."

Shaw's play no doubt had its second night. Churchill had his many friends, but will the world see a second Churchill?

VIEWPOINT

Don't Blame Others

by P. K. Chaudhuri, Pondicherry

THE Agricultural Minister at the Centre says that there is no shortage of foodstuff and hides behind the fact of faulty distribution. It is no use blaming the newspapers and merchants in India for such disruption.

The mistake is with the administration and not with anyone else. So long as all the official obstacles are not removed the difficulties will mount up at the sources of supply. Tall talk will not help. Security of transport must also be assured to the private traders. It is the only way the bulk demand of the people can be met. Let the authorities ask their conscience and they will find a way out. Any statement by the opposition must not be construed as a political affair since it concerns humanitarian problems. The present calamity can be averted if there is honest intention.

Middle Class Sufferers

Surely one can easily see the near-famine condition throughout the country which is attributable to red-tapism. The untold suffering of the people for want of sufficient food and high prices is driving people to despair. It is the middle class who are the worst sufferers.

It is very easy for Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri to talk about foodgrains control and rationing to be introduced

very soon. But men have their work to attend to and women-folk are not expected to go through the strain of standing in queues for hours together, in fact, leaving behind infants at home helpless. Only the high and the mighty are attended to, while the timid and the God-fearing, who respect law and order, are being contemptuously ignored. This is the experience of the past. In spite of all the sweat, even a couple of litres of rice may be hardly available.

Futile Regulations

The situation can improve if the Government is in a position to procure, store and distribute grain or let not the Government interfere with the private traders following their traditional democratic methods.

It is not always correct to assume that private traders are black marketeers. Even the Government itself has committed various crimes which cannot be condoned.

It is altogether futile imposing multifarious rules and regulations at the very root of foodgrain supply that have driven to despair far too many private traders who were faithfully serving the people and the country.

The recent Chinese atomic blast confirms our fear still further that

we are in the wrong hands ruling the country. Our hobnobbing with Russia will not help us. I ask my countrymen to read the prognostications of Shri Aurobindo as far back as 1950 in his book called *The Ideal of Human Unity* on the impending danger of invasion of India by Russia and China and it may still awaken the people to the dreadful realities which confront us.

Think of Tomorrow

Our folly of neutralism stares us in the face. We have to forget the gold past, hopeful present and think of tomorrow. Unless we also reshape our foreign policies and line up with the United States of America we shall have to surrender helplessly to China one of these days, for we are the least prepared nation. Our only allies are Britain and America.

A resurgent India without loss of time is an immediate necessity. There is a tense feeling in India, mostly among people of mature understanding, that slogans are losing their edge. So far as I understand, nothing has been done that can be construed as enough defence against China that would save the country and the people.

Contributions to the Viewpoint Column representing the personal views of readers on important topics should not exceed 500 word.—Ed.

FOR WOMEN

Bringing Up Parents

by Christine Channer

"MUMMY, I need to be honest every night or else there is too much to remember." My 7 year-old said this to me one evening when I tucked her into bed. Life is black and white for children, right and wrong. For us parents, with our advanced intellect, life has become complicated and grey. There is a neutral zone between right and wrong where we like to live and that is what most of us foist onto our children when, in truth, they want to live straight, clean and disciplined lives.

One evening she found it very hard to get to sleep. Finally, after she had come out of her room three times, I asked, "Now, what is the real problem?" "Well," she said, "you know when you told me I could have one grape? Well, I took three. I'm sorry." A small thing, you might say, but to her it wasn't. It was enough to stop her sleeping.

We long for the best for our children but often do not give it to them because we have long since chosen the wrong things for ourselves—compromise, dishonesty, indulgence. We obey the voice of indulgence, but we expect our children to obey us.

Our daughter has two voices that guide her life, a good one she calls *Mr. Give* and a selfish one she calls *Mr. Gimme*. One morning she came downstairs to breakfast in a bad temper, rude and disobedient. I said to her, "Alison, this must stop." It did not. So I said, "I am sorry, but I cannot take you on the treat that we planned this afternoon." When the moment came for me to leave, she threw a tantrum, screaming at me till the bus disappeared down the road. When I returned I told her what the treat had been. Her eyes widened in astonishment at what she had

missed. She said, "I am sorry the way I behaved, Mummy." I said, "That's all right, but why did you do it?" As she was going to bed that night, I suggested that we might listen together and see if she had any idea. After a moment she said, "It was because that man said I was a sweet girl." A couple of days earlier a family friend had said this to her. It made her feel that because she was a sweet girl what she wanted was right for her to have.

I have noticed that young trees along the pavements of city streets have a fence built around them to protect them and to help them grow up straight and strong. Children are the same. They need from a very young age, the fence of absolute moral standards.

The greatest gift that parents can give their children is the security of absolute moral standards—a "yes" that means yes and a "no" that definitely means no. They need the secret of how to listen to that voice which they recognise very clearly in their hearts, the voice of conscience or of God. Obedience to that voice builds the character upon which the future depends.

COOKING FOR EAST AND WEST

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK

Here are more recipes of Iran and Canada from "Cooking Round The World" by Mrs. Kate Cross (Blandford Press, London, 30 sh.)

IRAN

Ash Mast (A soup)
5 tablespoons cooking fat
4 large onions, salt and pepper
2 tablespoons lentils or dried yellow peas
2 lbs. spinach, coriander, chive and parsley, chopped
2 lbs. mast (yoghurt) or 1 cup lemon juice
1 teaspoon dried mint
1 cup rice
Add 1 chopped onion to the melted fat, and stir till well browned, then add the seasoning lentils, rice and water. Cover tightly and bring slowly to the boil stirring occasionally. When it is nearly done add the chopped greens and cook 30 minutes longer.
Let cool.
Beat the mast till smooth, then mix thoroughly with greens, and pour into tureen.
Melt 1 tablespoon of fat and fry 3 sliced onions and the mint in it until crisp.

*Pour this over the top of the mixture in the tureen and serve.

CANADA

Lemon Fluff
3 tablespoons cornstarch
1 cup sugar
1 tablespoon flour
¼ teaspoon salt
¼ cup cold milk
1½ cups hot milk
2 egg yolks
½ cup lemon juice
Grated rind of 2 lemons
2 egg whites
Mix dry ingredients with cold milk, add to hot milk in double boiler, Cool until thickened and cornstarch taste is gone. Add egg yolks beaten and grated rind. Cook 5 minutes. Remove from heat and add lemon juice. Beat into stiffly beaten egg whites.

Chocolate Souffle

Blend: 2 tablespoons flour with 3 tablespoons butter in a saucepan.
Add 1 cup of milk gradually, stirring constantly.
Add: 1 teaspoon salt
½ cup sugar
½ teaspoon vanilla essence

When cooked and of a smooth consistency, take off the fire and cool. Before cooling add 2 squares of baking chocolate and stir until the chocolate is melted. Then add 4 egg yolks slightly beaten and beat well into the sauce. Fold in 5 egg whites beaten stiff. Butter a souffle dish and sprinkle with sugar. Pour in the mixture and set in a pan of hot water and bake in a hot oven 400°F for 15 minutes, then reduce it to moderate temperature 350°F and cook for 20 to 25 minutes. Serve with cream.

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This was a life JOAN OF ARC 1412-1431

IN 1428 the might of the English armies gripped France. The Dauphin, heir to the French throne, was preparing to flee the country.

Yet one 17 year-old girl was sure that France would be great and free again. "I know," she said, "that by God's command and in His protection and strength, I am to lead His armies and win back France and set the crown upon the head of His servant that is Dauphin and shall be king. I am enlisted. I will not turn back." It all came to pass as she foretold.

Her name was Joan. She was born in 1412, the fourth child of a poor farming couple. When she was 12, as she recounted, "a voice from God came to help and guide me". From that day, she was single-hearted in her obedience to God. She had the spirit of attack and the passion given to those who live purity, and when God told her to do something, even when it seemed impossible, she obeyed. Thus, she went to the Dauphin and offered to him her services for France. He appointed her General of the Armies.

Dressed in armour, she fought at the head of her soldiers and her militancy put fresh courage into them. Friend and foe called her The Maid and looked upon her as holy and apart; it was felt that had it not been for this she could not have accomplished her work. Bernard de Poulengy, one of her lieutenants, speaking of the way she lived day and night among her soldiers, said, "I would not have dared to approach her because of her great goodness."

The siege of Orleans was raised, the Dauphin was crowned and the English power began to crumble. Joan continued to fight, and in a skirmish in May 1430 was taken prisoner. Through a three-month trial, clever men sought to shake her faith with weighty arguments; she answered with firmness and a wisdom that came from God. Finally a court of 50 judges condemned her to be burned at the stake. In 1456 her trial was declared "valueless" and in 1920 she was canonised.

St. Joan, who was only 19 when she died, lived for a great aim. With faith and purity she stood alone with God and obeyed Him. She esteemed the Wisdom of God above the wisdom of men, and she saved her nation.

Q and A

Readers are invited to send questions about our land or the world.

Q — How far is India's foreign policy of non-alignment justified in the present circumstances?

M. S. PRAKASA RAO, Hyderabad

A — It depends on what you mean by non-alignment. If it means independence of judgement on all international affairs, without previous commitment to any bloc, it is a good thing. (It does not, however, preclude our asking for economic or military aid). We have never been non-aligned in this sense. Our policies have often been dictated by pressures from Moscow or Washington. The unspoken fear underlying our foreign policy is the proximity of Russia and China and the withdrawal of support the U.S.S.R. gives us on Kashmir.

In the face of the military threat of Communist China and the explosion of the Chinese atom bomb, India must reconsider her previous policy. China is armed with ideology on the one hand and the bomb and a vast army on the other. We do not have any ideology nor do we have the bomb. Both our hands are tied. The least we can do is to ask for nuclear protection from a great power that will give it to us. Since present Soviet leaders have presumably made it clear that they cannot be embarrassed by an Indian request for such help, India must perforce ask the U.S.A. to grant such protection.

Q — How does HIMMAT propose to answer the evil of untouchability?

M. RAVI KUMAR, Secunderabad

A — HIMMAT believes that the discrimination practised against the Harijans and between caste and caste in our villages is evil. It is as wrong as the Apartheid in South Africa.

Laws are necessary against untouch-

ability and we have them. Special educational concessions need to be granted to help the Harijans progress rapidly and we must fight for more. But neither of these will answer the superiority or inferiority and arrogance and bitterness between man and man.

The real problem is not caste, but character. The only force for unity is for Harijans and non-Harijans to join in a passionate patriotism that will burn out the evil and injustice in this land.

Q — In the emergency that we face, what are the responsibilities of the younger generation?

JAYANT NADGOUDA, Poona

A — The younger generation can and must equip themselves to lead the world of tomorrow. In a godless age, theirs is the task of restoring God to leadership. In a relativist age, they must restore absolute moral standards of honesty, purity, unselfishness and love to the nation. In a hypocritical nation, the younger generation can demonstrate these standards in their own life. In a narrowing world, they can restore India's sense of destiny for all other nations. It will demand guts, discipline, character. Humbly but firmly, the younger generation may even teach the old how to live.

Q — Had any other country than Britain ruled India, we would have been still more backward. Comment.

C. V. RAMA RAO, Vizianagaram

A — It is not easy to compare the benefits and defects of different imperialisms. The British did aim to prepare us for self-government. They gave us law and order and created a good administration and an independent judiciary. Our political movement was allowed to grow reasonably unfettered, compared to the restrictions against the Indochinese or Indonesians imposed by the French and the Dutch.

The British could have done more, but so can Indians who are now masters of their own destiny.

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Our Attitude to China

by Rajmohan Gandhi

WHAT SHOULD BE India's attitude to China?

There are some who prefer comfort to honour and who campaign today for India to acknowledge China's authority. They want India to cede to Peking the Indian areas her armies occupy today. They also plead for India to grant Peking's rulers control over all of Asia.

There are others who have made it their mission in life to preach hatred of the Chinese people. They seem to think that the way to protect India is to pour vitriol on the Chinese race.

Heaven save us from both attitudes. Ours is a mighty land. We have had a great history. India has been and is destined to do something distinctive for mankind. To crumple before China's physical strength would be an indignity for which posterity will not forgive us.

India can and must stand fearless and upright before Peking's armies and bombs. Our 450 millions have enough guts and patriotism in them—if these qualities can be brought out and mobilised—to prevent the victory over us of any tyranny.

And surrender will not bring the peace and security which foolish people expect from it. The alien—or alien-directed—rule that will inevitably follow surrender will throw millions of our families into fears, hates and violence of a magnitude never before seen in our land.

Hate is Cowardice

But it is insane to believe that the alternative to surrender is a hate-China campaign. Hating the Chinese people, in fact, is a sign of our cowardice. We can and must find a relationship with China that is altogether fresh.

The Chinese, like us, have had a stupendous history. Theirs, perhaps, goes back further than ours. Their people have gifts and talents which are unique among all nations. In God's plan for the next chapter of humanity China and her people must have a significant role to play.

Nor can we say with justice that everything in China's society today

is bad or that everything in Indian society today is good. China's Communism is definitely wrong. It is wrong because it assumes that man is an animal, that man does not have God's spark in him. It therefore plans to erect a network of clever and militant men to control in every detail the lives of all the animalised men, women and children of the world.

China's hatred of the West is wrong. Her ambition to dominate the world is also wrong.

Yet the Chinese passion to put right the world's injustice is dead right. The desire of Chinese rulers to produce an army of revolutionaries is healthy and necessary. The discipline and dedication of many in China is worthy of praise and emulation. And not all of it has been achieved by the whip and the bayonet. Sincere belief that Communism is the way to remove this planet's misery motivates many people in China.

Bogus Denunciation

It was tragic to see Chinese children marching in a celebration parade when John Kennedy was assassinated in America. Hate takes humanity out of man. Yet we in India, too, are callous to the suffering, hunger and disease of people in other lands and of our own land.

Our denunciation of China's system has a bogus ring because we tolerate so much selfishness, hate and injustice in our own system.

We must change India. We must revolutionize India! We must make India Asia's most dynamic land.

We want the West to help us lest China invades us again. Some of us foolishly think that the West, and America in particular, will come automatically to our aid. Heaven help India and Asia and heaven help America if America decides to abandon Asia to China.

But with what face can we ask America to be responsible for our defence and economy if we ourselves are not? We must make a gigantic effort to end the corruption, hating and feuding inside our ranks.

Frankly, it is cheap and selfish on the part of some of our leaders to blame a section of our people or "circumstances" for our deteriorating position. Yet it is equally cheap on the part of the rest of us, and just as selfish, to hold the politicians responsible for our ills.

Our leaders can change. They are not as united as they used to be. Some of them have crossed floors and formed or joined other parties. They have probably been right in doing this. Yet can they not think back to the days of the Freedom Struggle? Can they not recall the spirit of patriotism, of dare, of selfless giving, of making the other man great? Can they not think and plan for a titanic rebirth of those values?

India knows you love her, Mr. Shastri. She waits for you to invite her people to their greatest task in history. She wants you to challenge them, inspire them and demand courage, sacrifice and unity from them. India will not disappoint you, Mr. Shastri.

India will be with you and behind you as you plan to hold high her dignity and stand firmly before China's threats. And India's heart will leap with joy if you decide to revolutionize our society and to take a superior revolution to China.

"Peking Chalo"

"Peking Chalo" could be our new national slogan. On to Peking! Not with guns and bombs, although we must defend, with guns and bombs, our land if it is invaded.

India must march towards Peking with a revolutionary concept of society. India's young and old need to prepare themselves with their daily living to show China that man is more than an animal, that man has a soul and a spirit which can rise to undreamt of heights and which can produce a society that is hate-free, fear-free and greed-free.

It could be the plan of God for India and China to march shoulder to shoulder together to teach all the new nations and continents of this earth how men, women and children are meant to live.



Winston Leonard Spencer Churchill, born 1874.



Major Churchill with General Fayolla in France, 1915, where he commanded a regiment on the Western Front.



With his King and friend, George VI.

"OUR AIM: VICTORY" Churchill



At the Yalta Conference in 1945 with President Roosevelt and Stalin. Churchill saw beyond the war against Nazism to the threat of Stalin's ideology.



With his people (left) in Woodford constituency during the 1945 election.



Mr. Assis Chateaubriand (right), outstanding Brazilian TV and newspaper magnate, buys one of Churchill's famous oil paintings.



Signalling "V for Victory" with his wife on board the Queen Mary.

Churchill (below) visits his old school at Harrow. "Forty Years on" sing the students for "the most famous Harrovian of all."

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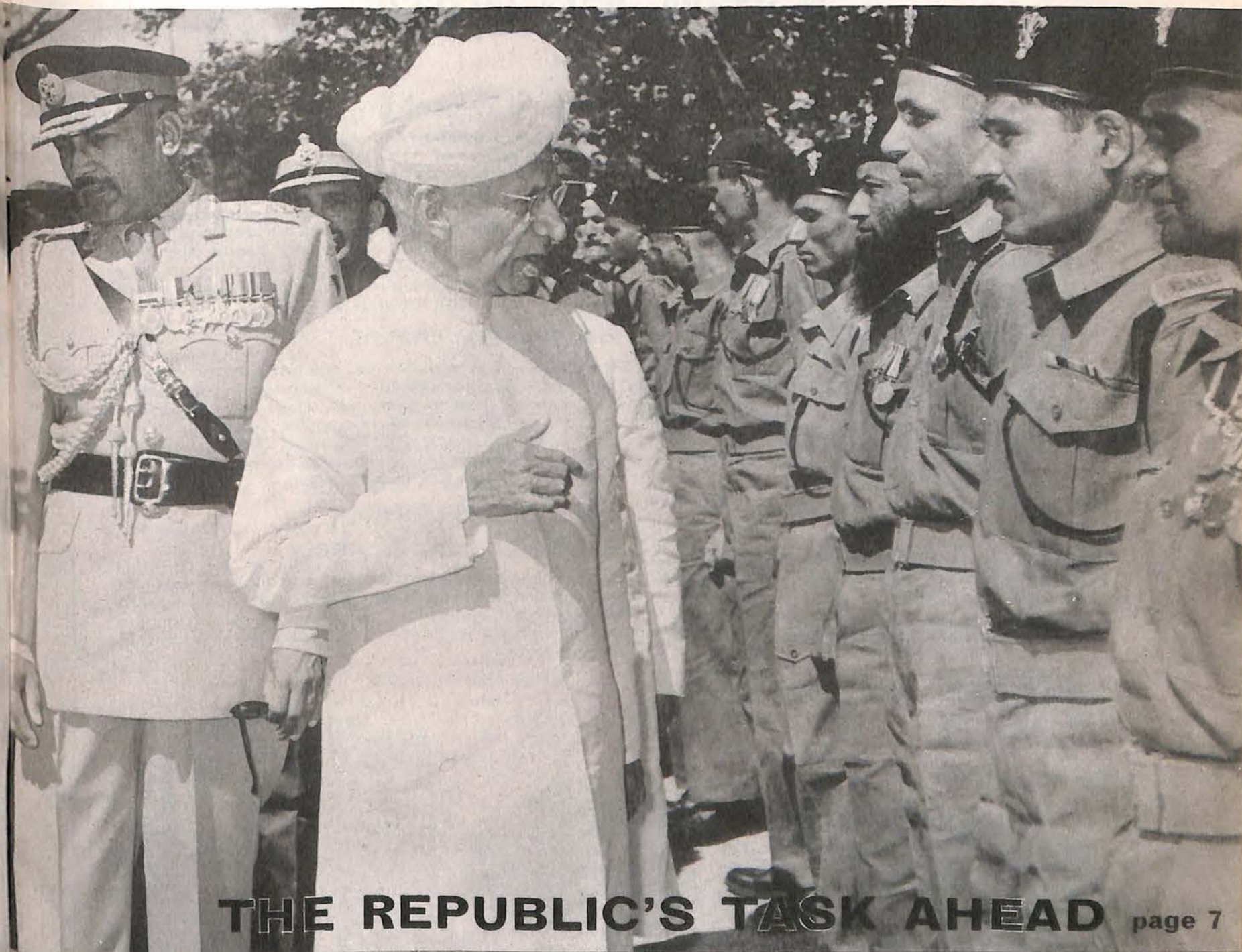
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President Radhakrishnan, accompanied by General Chaudhuri, Chief of Staff, reviews men of the E.M.E.

Friday
January 29
1965

General K. M. Cariappa OUR ARMY	FOOD FROM THE DESERTS Reginald Holme
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