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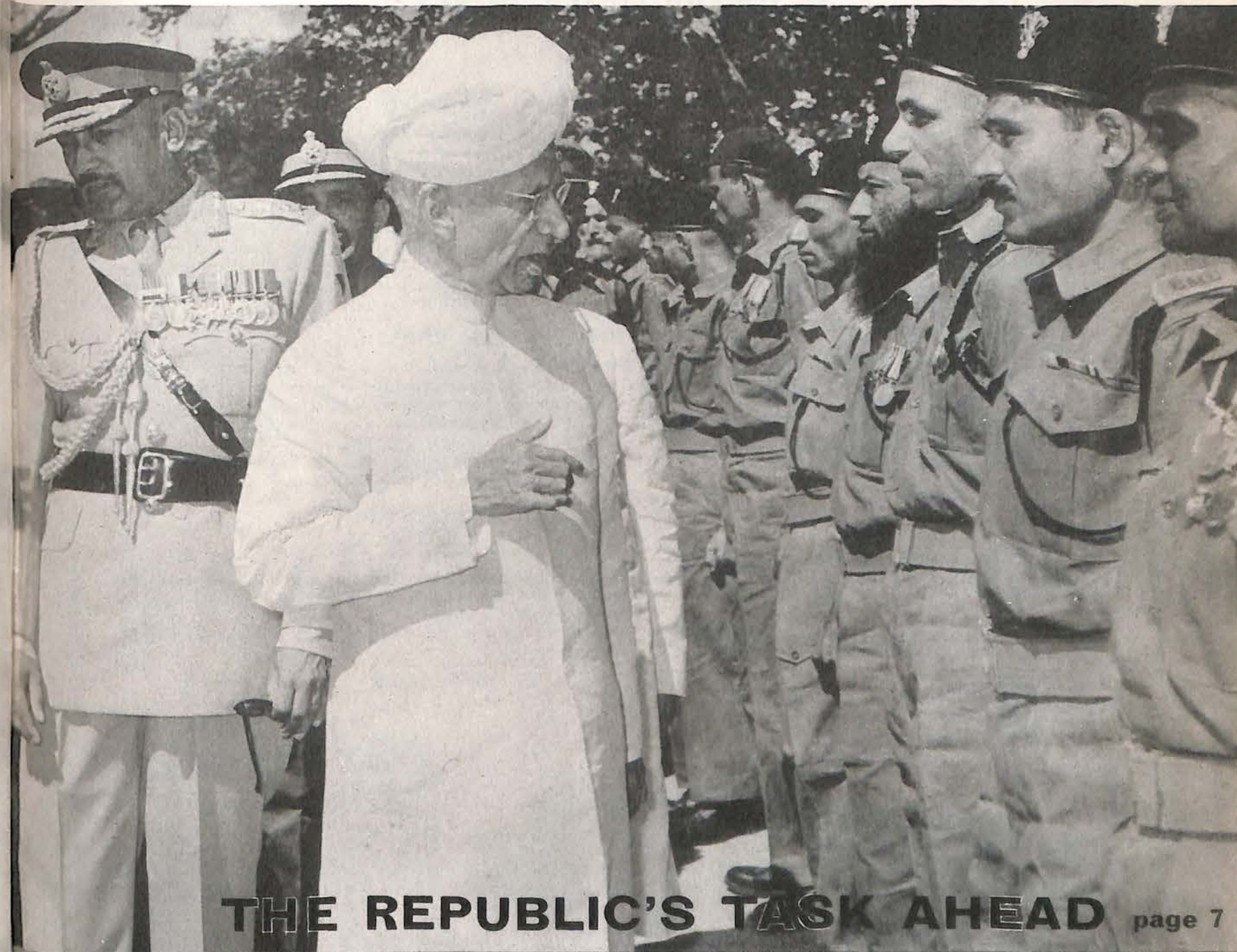
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HIMMAT

25p

Asia's new voice

WEEKLY



THE REPUBLIC'S TASK AHEAD page 7

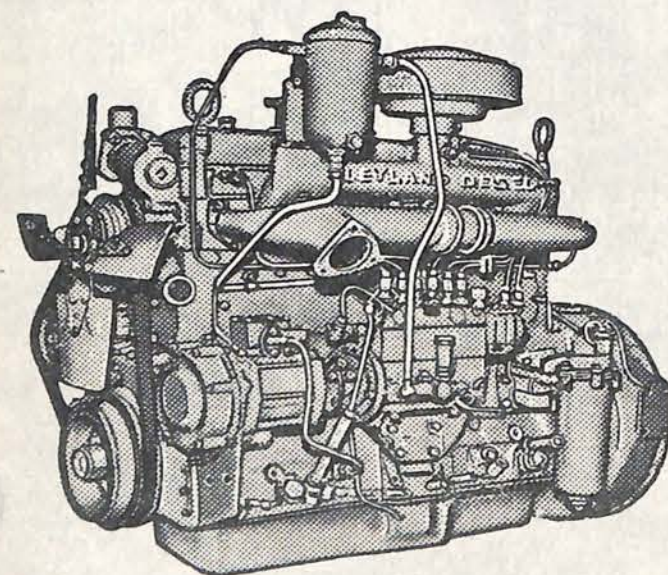
President Radhakrishnan, accompanied by General Chaudhuri, Chief of Staff, reviews men of the E.M.E.

Friday
January 29
1965

General K. M. Cariappa
OUR ARMY

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Reginald Holme

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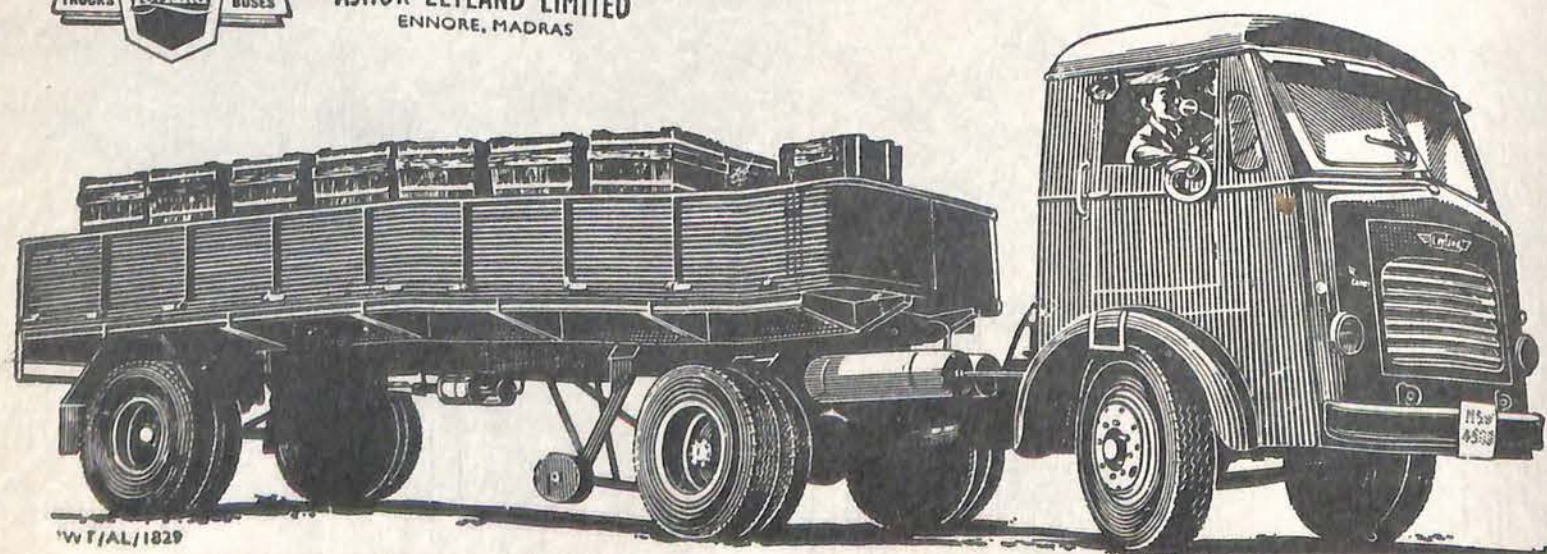
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HIMMAT

Asia's new voice

WEEKLY

Bombay

Friday, January 29, 1965

Vol. I No. 13

Salute Them

AS INDIA enters her sixteenth year as a Republic she faces enormous pressures: not only multiplying shortages of food and deepening divisions, but also a determined opponent to the north who presses hard with conventional armies and the boast of nuclear capacity.

Much has been said about the Army's "reverses" during the Chinese invasion, but as India's former Chief of Staff points out elsewhere in this issue, every army has had its "NEFAs" and its "DUNKIRKS".

The Defence Minister, Mr. Chavan, recently announced a Five Year Plan for defence to cost Rs. 5,000 crores (£ 3,900 million).

Since the Emergency was declared in October, 1962, more than a million and a half volunteers have come forward to join the Army. Over 300,000 men and 10,000 officers have been selected and trained. The Army is approaching its target of 825,000 men.

Army training is being re-oriented in the light of lessons learned in NEFA and Ladakh. High altitude combat is given more importance. Ten special mountain divisions are to be raised, but it is small comfort that so far only three have been readied for action to face the 14 Chinese mountain divisions which face our patrols across the Himalayan cease-fire line.

Expansion and re-equipment is also moving ahead in the Air Force and Navy.

HIMMAT salutes India's fighting men and the realism which it believes lies behind much of Mr. Chavan's planning. But is this enough? Essential and urgent though they be, are more men, bigger warships and faster planes the full answer?

Why are more than 400,000 well-armed Vietnamese troops and 20,000 highly-trained U.S. advisers pinned down by 40,000 Viet Cong guerillas who live and fight on little more than the supplies and arms they can scrounge from the countryside?

The Viet Cong, and today's Chinese Armies, know what they are fighting *for*. Their opponents know what they are fighting *against* and it is not enough.

The fighting men need a gun in the hand. They need good food. They need good commanders. But above all they need an idea. They need to know what they are fighting *for*. They need an ideology that will make them more than a match for Mao's apostles. They need massive and continuing military rearmament. But without moral rearmament and the *himmata* to win, guns alone won't do the job.

The Navy, the Army and the Air Force are saluted by the nation, especially on Republic Day. But to be victors in the clash with Peking, our fighting men must know that the politicians, businessmen, workers and wives back home are also fighting—fighting to unite the nation, cure hate and division, produce more food and wealth. In short, to build a society they *know* is better than any their enemies can shout about.

"Summitry"

"SUMMIT DIPLOMACY is to be approached with the warning with which our modern physician prescribes a habit-forming drug—a technique to be employed rarely but under the most exceptional circumstances."

This warning was given by Mr. Dean Rusk before his appointment as U.S. Secretary of State. He finds himself this year planning one of the most extensive trips ever undertaken by a President of the United States. President Johnson is planning to visit Britain, France, Western Germany and possibly Italy; Brazil, Chile, Peru and perhaps Argentina.

Ever since the Big Three or Big Four met during the war years, summitry has gained more ground, and the ambassadors have lost some of their former importance. In this year alone we shall have General Ne Win in India, Shastri in Moscow, Kosygin in the U.K. and Sato is going to launch on his "re-orientation policy" tour in Asia. The reason given for summitry is that new men are in office and they want to know each other, but summitry if it is to do the job in the modern world needs to be more than getting to know each other.

Diplomacy that heals the hates, and answers the fears of people is far more effective than diplomacy aimed at obtaining concessions from other nations.

Fresh in power as Mr. Shastri may be, if he takes on this task of the new diplomacy he will give India an honoured place among the nations. Our immediate neighbours pose us the greatest challenge.

To His Credit

PRESIDENT NASSER has been unanimously elected by the National Assembly to a third term of office. In the present circumstances this was to be expected. Egypt has a one-party rule. Six and a half million out of a 30 million population enjoy a franchise, and recently there have been powerful pressures to make him President for life.

Undoubtedly, under his leadership Egypt has developed economically. He has pledged himself repeatedly to continue his efforts to raise the living standard of the desperately poor peasant class.

His road has not been easy. Early in the life of the young Republic the West forfeited their opportunity of collaboration by withdrawing aid from the Aswan Dam and by the disastrous Anglo-French action over Suez. Despite these setbacks it is to President Nasser's credit that he has maintained a certain independence towards Russia and China.

Egypt, standing as she does at the joining point of three continents, obtains a strategic position of considerable influence. President Nasser is aware of this. His renewed term of office with the backing that it has placed him in a strong position to give a statesmanship which can rise above the intrigues which have been such a part of Middle East politics.

Briefly Speaking...

Welcome, Malaysia

UNDER THE prevailing circumstances, Mr. Swaran Singh, the Foreign Minister, has been wise in cancelling his visit to Indonesia and instead writing to the Indonesian Government suggesting that they reconsider their decision to withdraw from the United Nations. It is, however, a pity that our Foreign Minister has missed out going to Malaysia and re-assuring the Malaysian Government of the solid support of the Indian people. India welcomes the Malaysian Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Mr. Senu bin Abdul Rahman. Malaysia will do well to send its senior emissaries to India more frequently.

Ceylon, Wake Up!

THE SUN, an English daily newspaper of Colombo, in an editorial entitled "Yellow Peril" states that high-powered Chinese seem to be pestering and following Mr. Dudley Senanayake, leader of the combined opposition parties. The paper asks, "Do the people of Ceylon realise what the implications are of the increasing number of Chinese that are coming into the island? Who is responsible for letting loose hordes of Chinese on the country, be they here on diplomatic passports or as just traders or visitors?"

Another report states that a lot of anti-Indian literature has been seized by the Ceylon Customs. Furthermore, authorities in Ceylon recently reported an extraordinary rise in purchases of postage stamps of the denomination used for book post.

News that the authorities blamed bulk purchases of these stamps on a certain Communist Asian Embassy, co-incided with a significant report from Kerala. Evidently a large quantity of propaganda mail has been reaching Kerala. Though posted in Ceylon the material is from China and China is the only Communist Asian country with an Embassy in Colombo.

I wonder whether the Government has investigated these reports. If true, it is a blatant attack by China on India's soft and rather tender underbelly coming as it does on the eve of the crucial election.

Wanted: Zip

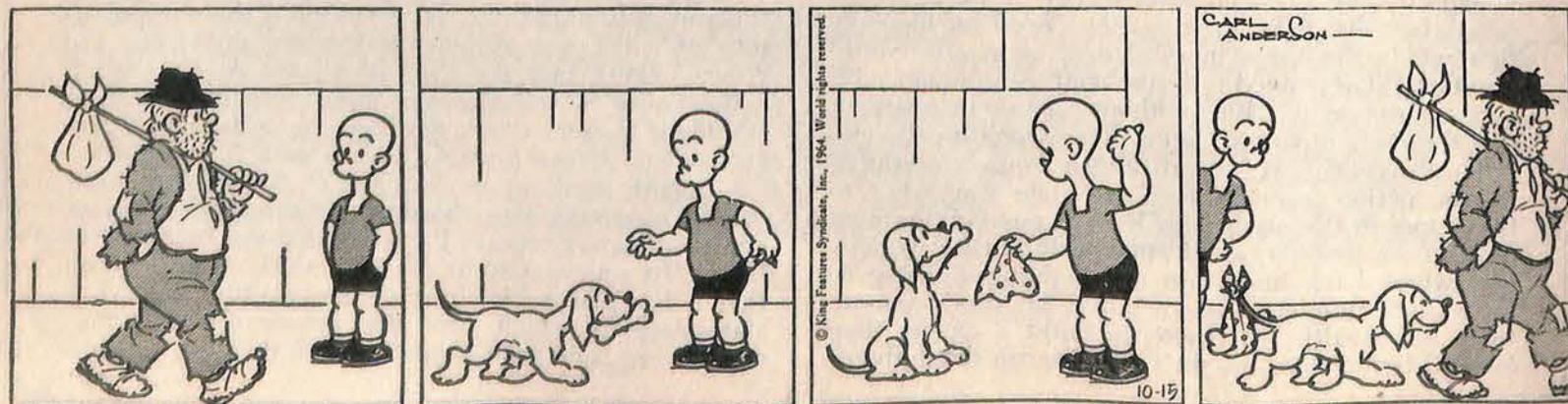
THE TINY ISLAND of Mauritius in the middle of the Indian Ocean has close connections with India. Of a population of 700,000 about 450,000 are of Indian origin. Its 40,000 Chinese are vocal, and are believed to look to Peking for political guidance.

Here are our own countrymen placed strategically in the Indian Ocean. Earlier this month Mauritius Chief Minister Mr. S. Ramgoolam, was in India. What do we do when a man like him comes to India? Did we during his stay make him feel that the Indian nation is solidly behind him?

When India's leaders and its administrators begin to think for the world India will begin to find her true destiny.

R. M. L.

Henry by Carl Anderson



The week in India

NEW DELHI—The Burmese President, General Ne Win, accompanied by Madame Ne Win and members of his Cabinet, will pay an eight-day official visit to India from February 5. General Ne Win will also visit Pakistan from February 12 to 18.

TRIVANDRUM—The leader of the Left Communist Party, Mr. E. M. S. Namboodiripad, said that the refusal of the Right-wing group, led by S. A. Dange, to join the Left C.P. would pave the way for victory of either the Kerala Congress-Muslim League alliance or the Congress Party itself, in the forthcoming elections in Kerala.

NEW DELHI—Prime Minister Shastri told the press that he had communicated to the Orissa Chief Minister, Mr. Biren Mitra, the findings of the Cabinet Committee on charges of impropriety against him and "left it to him to decide as to what is the best course for him." Mr. Shastri said that Mr. Bijoy Patnaik, former Chief Minister, "did not agree" with the findings of the Committee against himself. Meanwhile demands for the resignation of Mr. Mitra mounted in the state.

CALCUTTA—The leader of a 36-member Japanese Finance Study Team, Mr. Takayuki Oneo, said here, "With a little care and intensive use of modern scientific methods, there was no reason why India should not be able to meet not only her requirements (of food) but also export to other countries." He said that India, which is 15 times the size of Japan, should be able to supply rice to Japan where only 18 per cent of the land was under cultivation.

NEW DELHI—Total aid provided by Colombo Plan donor nations to countries in South East Asia since the plan started amount to \$14,900 million (approximately Rs. 7,077 crores).

First Republic Within the Commonwealth

by R. M. Lala

AT THE LAHORE CONGRESS in December, 1929, the Indian National Congress decided that its aim was not dominion status within the British Empire but complete Independence. On the banks of the Ravi, the main resolution was declared carried at the stroke of midnight December 31, as the old year yielded to the new. From that moment India's struggle for freedom gathered fresh momentum. It was decided to fix January 26 as Independence Day.

"Independence Day came, January 26, 1930," records Nehru. "It revealed to us, as in a flash, the earnest and enthusiastic mood of the country. There was something vastly impressive about the great gatherings everywhere, peacefully and solemnly taking the pledge of independence without any speeches or exhortation. This celebration gave the necessary impetus to Gandhiji. The time was ripe for action."

The pledge taken on Independence Day said, "We believe that it is the inalienable right of the Indian people as of any other people, to have freedom to enjoy the fruits of their toil and have the necessities of life, so that they may have full opportunities of growth.... We believe that India must sever the British connection and obtain *Purna Swaraj* or complete independence." Also on that January 26 people took the pledge of non-payment of taxes to the ruling Government.

Lahore Congress

At the Lahore Congress and thereafter almost till independence, Mr. Nehru was for complete severance of a free India from the British Commonwealth. Dominion status, he once declared, "envisages the same old structure, with many bonds even the invisible tying us to the British system. Independence, he explained, "gives us freedom to erect a new structure to suit our circumstances."

When independence came, the Constituent Assembly decided that India should be a republic with an elected President.

Mr. Nehru put his case before Prime Minister Attlee. The proposal

is known to have received the sympathy of King George VI. Having been unofficially informed that a republic could be recognized as a member of the British Commonwealth, Mr. Nehru put the issue before his Cabinet colleagues and the Congress Party. The Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in 1949, recorded the acceptance by other members of the Commonwealth of India's desire "as a sovereign Indian republic to retain full membership."

As a Republic, the President of India would be our head of state but we decided to recognize the sovereignty of Great Britain as the head of the Commonwealth.

Back at home, Mr. Nehru had to face his Left Wing critics. In a defence before the Constituent Assembly Mr. Nehru stated,

"We join the Commonwealth obviously because we think it is beneficial to us and to certain causes in the world that we wish to advance. The other countries of the Commonwealth want us to remain because they think it is beneficial to them."

Flexible Opinion

Mr. Nehru was wise enough to be flexible in his opinions. He doubtless saw the economic advantage of remaining in the Commonwealth even as a republic. No doubt he had in mind millions of Indians scattered throughout the Commonwealth of Nations from East Africa and Malaysia to British Guiana. Political commentators say that this decision on the part of India was an act of high statesmanship, for it thwarted the danger of isolation in foreign affairs.

In the years to come, although India spoke out clearly on where she stood, with regard to issues like the Suez crisis, she remained within the Commonwealth. The survival of the British Commonwealth of today is due not a little to the decision of the Attlee Government to find a way of accommodating India as a republic within the Commonwealth. For had India not been accepted as a republic, it is highly unlikely that other nations of Asia and Africa would to-

day have been in the British Commonwealth, and the entire pattern of the Commonwealth may have been different. In fact, many of the younger members of the Commonwealth have chosen to follow India's path to become republics—Pakistan, Ghana, Nigeria, and Kenya. Had Burma waited a while longer, she probably would have accepted a similar position to India and have remained within the Commonwealth.

An important landmark in the evolution of the British Commonwealth was the passing of the famous Statute of Westminster in 1931. It granted the power of the dominions to disassociate themselves from the Commonwealth if they so wished. It became "a group of free peoples united under one crown."

Some Left

Eire passed an act in 1936 "whereby the King is King outside Ireland but not in it", and remained neutral during World War II. After the war she decided to leave the Commonwealth. Burma followed her course a couple of years later. At a crucial Prime Ministers' Conference it was made clear by the Asian and African nations that South Africa was not wanted in the Commonwealth. South Africa left.

One of the great champions of the British Empire, Field Marshal Smuts, who once fought against the British, said, "You cannot make a republic of the British Commonwealth of Nations." He lived to see a republic inside the British Commonwealth.

Prime Ministers find the informal discussions they hold at the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference very useful. No votes are taken and controversial matters are normally kept out. After the war, senior Commonwealth partners like Australia, Canada and New Zealand have given extensive economic aid to the less developed areas of the Commonwealth, but if the Commonwealth is to survive, it will have to be more than a Commonwealth club or an economic help. The Commonwealth will need to find a greater aim than it has today.

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The Republic's Task Ahead

ALL ARE AGREED that the situation in the country is more serious than at any time since independence. Congressmen, Swatantrites and Socialists list the same unresolved problems—food scarcity, high prices and growing division. Opposition parties declare vehemently that the Government can never resolve them. Even Congressmen express doubts about the efficacy of their own Government. They did so publicly at Durgapur. They are far more critical in private.

A Bombay commentator said, "We get the government we deserve. If we want to keep the democratic framework, we should accept its terrible failings and imperfections."

A Delhi newspaperman, known to be close to the Government, had given up hope that anything might be done. "Our consolation," he said, "is that our people will put up with any amount of privation and there will be no revolution."

Any Government whatever its political colour, would find the situation formidable. We want everything in weaponry and yet demand all we need in consumption goods. We ask for all the benefits of economic development in personal comfort for ourselves and yet expect the Government to have a large, modern, mechanized army adequate to meet any military threat.

Shortage Not Marginal

Our requirements of food grains, for example, are 102 million tons. Our production has never exceeded 80 million tons. Our imports have been in the neighbourhood of five million tons. This is a shortage which is not marginal, as is often assumed. We need to raise our food grains supply by 25 per cent, either by increased food production or imports. The capacity for handling food grains in ports is limited to six or seven million tons a year. (The strategic position of the dock workers has sometimes tragically been used to hold the Government and the nation to ransom. A newspaper report says that we paid Rs. 50 lakhs as demurrage last year for food grains at the ports). The only way of filling the gap between what we have and what we need is by increased production. Until then the entire nation has to cut consump-

tion by at least 20 per cent.

This is the truth that our leaders have failed to tell the Indian people. Instead they have made scapegoats of traders, hoarders and black marketeers.

An obvious priority for the Government is to help the nation in every way to increase production. An inescapable responsibility of the people is to accept a measure of austerity in consumption as well as to work harder without expectation of immediate reward.

Food and agriculture policy is made at the Centre. The states have never quite carried it out. The surplus states hold out for better terms like any black-marketing trader. While the deficit states expect the Centre to supply all their needs. The tendency for the political centre of gravity to shift from the Central to the State

Under the Lens

leaders has made the task of Central Food Minister, Mr. Subramaniam far more difficult. Instead of public opinion being diverted against traders, it might very well be used to pressurize the states and the Centre to agree on a common policy which they will then wholeheartedly carry out. At this time of dire need, it would be suicidal and stupid to subordinate the necessity for increased production to ideological considerations.

It is a fact that only the well-to-do, middle and rich peasants are in a position to absorb Governmental financial aid and respond to programmes such as the "package plan."

At the risk of offending our socialist susceptibilities, it is right to strengthen the middle and richer farmer and give him incentives to produce more.

The Indian people will accept austerity for themselves if they see their leaders dedicated to the good of the nation. The economic problem cannot be divorced from the moral downside. Unless the national leadership effectively deal with the latter, they cannot inspire the patriotism of the nation.

One editor said to me, "We need a moral revolution. But who will

bring it about?" The answer is, all who love their country.

The price of selfishness is slavery. The reward of uncompromising patriotism is liberty.

The greatest tragedy of present day India is her isolation. So desperately alone are we that we have to be sensitive to every Russian nod or whisper. Russia's veto on Kashmir gives her a veto on India. We are almost pathetically happy if we get a nod of approval from our neighbours like Ceylon and Burma. It is a far cry from the pre-Republic India of 1950.

Third Force

We then considered ourselves the fortunate first in colonial Asia. We played our part in the transfer of power in Indonesia. We championed the right to freedom of the nations of Asia and Africa. We were proud and popular leaders of what some people called the third force. We had our prejudices, inherited from a century of British rule. We had our illusions about those who championed the slogans we liked; we had our share of mistakes in resolving the conflicts of the time, but we were a forward-looking, out-going, dynamic nation in the main stream of world events.

Today our interest in the world is confined to what other nations can do to help our economic development or defence. Our passion for the world is reduced to self-justification. Our aim has degenerated to survival. Our greatest task in 1965 will be to teach our leaders and our people to think of and for the world.

R. VAITHESWARAN

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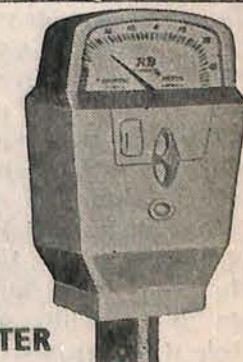
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A New Type of Commonwealth

by Peter Howard

ONLY the extremely aged or the extremely wealthy want everything to go on precisely as it is in the world. I am committed to revolution. I don't mean that I am going to spring upon people with a knife and try and chop off their heads. That is poor revolution. It is often the hallmark of frustrated reactionaries. I mean a revolution where social, economic and political circumstances of this world change and change rapidly.

I am not one of those people who cheapen history by pretending that all who went forth from Britain into Africa and Asia were mean-spirited, hard-hearted devils. Some went with good intent. Many laid down their lives without great personal gain and at great personal sacrifice. If anybody wants to get me on the platform sneering at such men, leaping on their graves and shouting, "Down with Imperialism", I am not playing that game.

Colour of Imperialism

At the same time, if Imperialism is taken to mean that one lot of people for their own benefit enter into the life of another lot of people and exploit them, grind them down and grow rich on their miseries and depravations, I am frontally opposed to Imperialism, past, present and future. I am opposed to it whatever colour of the coat it wears. I am opposed to it if it is white, yellow, red or black.

No colour has the prerogative of virtue, wisdom or iniquity. I have just come from the United States. There is a certain section who publish abroad their view that everybody with a black skin was some kind of black devil and everybody with a white skin was some kind of white saint. Now the wheel has swung full circle. There are vast areas in the United States which seem to hold that everybody with a black skin is a black saint and everybody with a white skin is a white devil. Frankly, I think it is equally untrue. Men are men. We inherit an earth which is in a considerable mess. The issue is whether or not together we are going to try and build a world that works or whether we are going to hate each

other, divide against each other, and finally hand on to our children a world that may have disintegrated or even destroyed itself.

We face big problems when we consider what kind of new Commonwealth we are going to build. It must be a new concept with a new



Mr. Peter Howard

aim and with new motives for all partners of the Commonwealth.

There is a new word come into my vocabulary, the word "proliferation." It just means an increase. People talk about the proliferation of the bomb. They say that China has now built a bomb and that it is all right as it is only an unsophisticated bomb. What difference there is when you are hit by a sophisticated bomb or an unsophisticated bomb, I do not know. But China has a bomb, America has a bomb, Russia has a bomb, Britain has some kind of a bomb, the French have, Nasser in Egypt is certainly completing a bomb, Israel says they are going to have a bomb, Sukarno boasts he will have a bomb next year—because the United States gave him reactors from which bombs can be made—Japan says that she will probably build a bomb because China has one.

How do we answer the proliferation of the bombs? The answer we give at the moment is proliferation of division. We insist on the class war. We insist on a colour war. We insist on wars in the home—family life has

never been so divided throughout the world. We even insist on a war between youth and age. The proliferation of division is an ignorant and poor reply to the proliferation of the bomb.

Then we have a proliferation of population. It just means that families are getting bigger. In order to feed them all, even at the present standard of life, we have to double the present output of world food. Technically it could be done quite quickly. But, how do we answer the proliferation of population? In the West, we have the insolence to point fingers at nations in Asia and Africa, where the population is growing, to criticise them. We even send them pills, which they don't much want and which they don't much use. In our own society in the West we proliferate impurity. We create a philosophy which says that pre-marital adultery is all right, that you can do what you like when you like and that anybody who feels guilty about any act of impurity or fornication is out of date. It is a poor answer from the West to the proliferation of population if we say it is impossible for man to control the body God gave him.

Proliferation of Evil

Then you have the proliferation of evil. I do not believe that Communism is the big devil in the world. Some people do. Millions and millions of hungry, hopeless people go to Communism by default. They are determined to revolutionise the world and the world ought to be revolutionised. They see in Communism the one force which seems determined to revolutionise humanity, so to Communism they turn. I don't feel too critical of them. But I say this. If you have an idea backed by the total resource of great states which says that their revolution can never succeed till the myth of God is removed from the mind of man (that is Lenin) and that their morality is wholly subordinate to the interests of the class struggle (that is Lenin) you do have a proliferation of what was once called evil. I do not believe that is right. Nor do I believe in the

long run it will succeed in building a world that works. Nor, if you accept that philosophy, can you rightly point a finger of scorn or criticism at any Hitler, or any Stalin, or any Imperialist. We need a very definitely new kind of Commonwealth and it has got to be new in three ways:

Firstly, it has got to be a commonwealth. That it never has been. People talk about the Commonwealth but what is common with the wealth of an association of men and women, where for example, the total income in black Africa averages about 5/- a day per head? That is my criticism of people who talk glibly about Commonwealth but mean, "We are fat and you are thin." If we are going to have a Commonwealth it ought to be a commonwealth where everybody cares enough and shares enough and there is enough productivity, wealth, food, facilities for housing, education, for everybody in the Commonwealth of nations to be properly looked after within ten years if we decide to make it our main aim. The Commonwealth will disintegrate if the main aim is self interest.

Secondly, it has got to be united and expansive, not divided and contracting. We are not united. I do not mean just disagreements on how a thing should be done, how an aim should be achieved, but about basic concepts of the future of man, about the kind of society we want, revolution or anti-revolution.

Keeping People Out

People talk a lot about South Africa. Many disapprove of the policy of *apartheid*. I don't believe the answer is to throw a country like South Africa out because you disagree with her. It is an admission of failure if you do so. It is not revolutionary. It is reactionary.

If you adopt the policy of keeping people out because you disagree with them, you cannot object to the Americans keeping Red China out of the U.N. because they disagree with her. South Africa ought to have stayed in the Commonwealth and been changed by the Commonwealth.

If you force the point that we are going to expel them, segregate them, ostracize them, you are running headlong into war. At this stage of the game war might suit Verwoerd best.

He still happens to have the armed strength to put down any attempt to overthrow him. It is a weakness in our present Commonwealth association to have so reactionary and so weak a concept that we cannot take those whose policies we hate and despise and scorn, sit them down and deal with them in such a way that the sheer impetus of our opinion alters their policies, their motives and their aims. It could have been done. Nobody tried it. There was no alternative offered except: "Change or get out." Which of us in charge of our countries at any international conference being told, "Change or get out," would humbly say, "We change and stay?"

Common Wealth

It has got to be a commonwealth, it has got to be united and expansive and, *thirdly*, it has got to be revolutionary. By revolutionary I mean it has got to see the whole world order changed. I do not accept any more the view that we of the West, having created two world wars in my lifetime, having created the economic situation that has built Fascism, Hitlerism and gave Karl Marx his thesis, having seen in our own midst colossal social injustice and misery and tolerated it, can now turn to other people and say, "You are free of course, but you make a great mistake if you don't do as we do."

I would like to offer humanity an alternative to Communism. I am not now attacking Communism. Communism is a revolutionary programme for the world. But it is too small to unite the Communists themselves and too dangerous to keep peace in the world. Any idea based on hatred and violence and keeping another class or colour or race out is too small for our times. I would like a revolutionary concept big enough to offer everybody a fair and equal part in it as partners, and powerful enough to change the materialistic motives that have created the present situation.

The Commonwealth is a society in existence which offers the best hope of doing that if we choose to do it. It is the most revolutionary solution that could be proposed before the councils of men.

CONTINUED NEXT WEEK

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FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

Stand Firm, America!

FROM STEWART LANCASTER
Our U. S. Correspondent

Los Angeles

SOUTH VIET-NAM's young generals, who hold the real power, blame the U.S. for the recent Communist gains. The U.S., they say, is too much concerned with creating a *facade* of civilian government in Saigon. With no comparable leader to Diem to govern, South Viet-Nam can no longer afford civilian rule, they insist, until the Reds are beaten back.

Diem's ghost continues to haunt the American administration. The situation in Viet-Nam has steadily deteriorated from the tragic moment when this man was murdered.

American foreign policy is undergoing a clinical introspection. The assassination of Diem, first by press dispatch and news commentary, and then by fact has exposed the fallacy of our policy in Asia.

The same pundits in Washington who prompted the removal of Diem now promote aid to a Peking-aligned Sukarno who is bent on destroying a democratic Malaysia. It does not make sense.

Democracy, which took 100 years to develop in America, has had to be created in Viet-Nam in 24 hours, or else!

While the attack against Diem, the former democratic-leaning South Viet-Namean President, raged in the world press and through the marble corridors of Washington, no similar

attacks were launched against the Communist ruler of North Viet-Nam, Ho Chi Minh. Who then, the American people are asking, was the real enemy and aggressor: Ngo Dinh Diem or Ho Chi Minh, Tunku Abdul Rahman or President Sukarno?

In Africa, it was American policy to support the U.N. "defenders of peace" in the war they waged in Katanga against the only stable element in the Congo.

Pushed Around

Tshombe, a man of firmer character than most and of unquestioned ability, and Diem, a man of impeccable character, were attacked as much for their moral straightness as for their refusal to be pushed around by Washington "progressives".

Castro is another case in point. The political colour-conscious pundits judge a man by his political colouring rather than by his character.

When our "progressive" policy

makers were wooing Castro, the romantic rebel leader in the Sierra Maestra mountains before the revolution, it was even then clear that Castro's character was black with crime and not the pale pink the policy pundits find so attractive.

In America, sick novels, dramas, films and professors have been propagating the theme, "There is nothing worth fighting for." "To stand firm is to risk war and the end of civilization," they say. It has become too dangerous to fight to preserve freedom for fear it will end in "escalation".

A policy of accommodation with a Hitler, a Stalin, a Mao Tse-tung, a Ho Chi Minh, has replaced a patriotism and manhood which stood firm before aggression from the right or the left.

At issue is not just Viet-Nam and the Congo but the whole gamut of U.S. foreign policy, of American motives and American values.

American compromise with Communism and corruption smacks of cowardice before the eyes of the world. It is not!—Not yet. As in the past, so now America will stand firm for freedom. There are places like Viet-Nam, the Alamo and Bataan where there is no easy way out.

It is believed that the Texan in the White House is made of the same stern stuff that has made Americans and America a bastion of freedom for half a century. This is again a time for Americans to stand firm and 10 feet tall in the saddle.

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS—cont'd.

Brazil Welcomes Invasion

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Rio de Janeiro

ONE CAN SPEED in a Boeing over Brazil for five hours and one will still be flying in Brazil. This giant among Latin American countries, the third largest nation in the world, could use her potentiality to give a new lead to the whole of Latin America.

"Brazil is not meant to be like the U.S.A. Brazil is not meant to be like Russia or China. Brazil is Brazil. From this nation could spring a final revolution that will eliminate hunger, hatred and fear and bring social justice and longed-for peace to a suffering earth." With these words Mr. Peter Howard, noted British playwright and author and world leader of Moral Re-Armament, entered Brazil last week.

Press and TV photographers swarmed around Howard and his party as they were welcomed by the representative of the President of Brazil, and senior Cabinet Ministers. Waiting crowds held aloft banners proclaiming, "Favelados March Beside Howard for Revolution of Character." Favelados are citizens of the shanty towns where one million of Brazil's inhabitants live.

An airport official said, "In 13 years at this airport I have never seen anyone from abroad received by the people of Brazil the way Howard was received today." Air Marshal Muniz said, "It is an immense honour to open the doorways of Brazil and our hearts to this invasion."

Foreign Ministry

At a meeting organized at the Itamaraty Palace, Brazil's Foreign Office, the host, Foreign Minister Dr. Vasco Leitao da Cunha said: "We shall get from Mr. Howard stimulating ideas which will encourage us to seek out solutions to the problems of our imperfect society and of its integration in the modern world."

Mr. Howard said, "Communists regard man as nothing more than an animal wearing clothes, lipstick and shoeleather, and that the state can use the slaughter-house, the torture chamber, lash and whip to control the zoo over which it presides.

"I don't regard this attitude as more wrong than the attitude of nations which proclaim faith and call themselves Christian, but who tolerate gross corruption in matters of tax and industry, who allow the rich to grow

fat from the leanness of the poor, and who, while crying the name of God aloud, abandon moral standards and live in impurity and indulgence exactly as if they were the animals that Communists declare they are."

Mr. Howard and his party are visiting Brazil at the invitation of a Committee of national leaders including Dr. Assis Chateaubriand, head of the largest newspaper, TV and radio network in the nation. Dr. Chateaubriand announced that his entire network would be used for Mr. Howard to reach the millions of Brazil.

Britain's Air Policy

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

London

THE ROYAL NAVY which is patrolling Malaysia's shores has neither supersonic aircraft nor missiles. Indonesia has both. The crisis in British defence policy and aviation has blown up into a major row here.

The cancellation, and then re-activation, by the Labour Government of the Anglo-French Concord agreement, a joint project to construct a new supersonic jet-airliner, is typical of the see-saw changes that have brought confusion to Britain's aircraft industry. Ten thousand aircraft workers have just staged a protest march to Whitehall.

Truth to tell, the Government and the aircraft industry have not faced the drastic requirements of a streamlined, competitive age. Over £300 million have been wasted on aviation plans that were discarded.

One need is to move faster. The successor to the Canberra bomber, the TSR2, now likely to be jettisoned, could have been started five years earlier and been in production long since. But even then it had little hope of overseas sale because our allies were not adequately consulted.

As the signposts point to an imminent American withdrawal in Viet-Nam, more eyes are on Britain's actions.

The week in Asia

CHINA—A 42-member delegation from Indonesia led by the Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, Dr. Subandrio, arrived here on a visit. The visitors, who were welcomed by the Chinese Premier, Foreign Minister and Chief of the Army General Staff, include a team of senior officers of the Indonesian armed forces.

MALAYSIA—Defence Minister Tun Abdul Razak welcomed a suggestion by India's senior statesman Mr. C. Rajagopalachari that India should raise a voluntary "suicide squad" of 1,000 men to serve in Malaysia and Viet-Nam.

SIKKIM—The Chinese political representative in Tibet, General Chang Ching-wu, is believed to be in disfavour with Peking. General Chang, who has wielded supreme power, is likely to be replaced for his failure to prevent "unpatriotic" activities by the Panchen Lama. The Panchen Lama, installed by the Chinese in place of the Dalai Lama when he fled to India, has been accused of encouraging Tibetans to rebel against the Peking authorities.

CEYLON—The Government has decided upon a far-reaching scheme of Ceylonisation of trade. It intends to transfer the import trade to Ceylon traders in stages. The term "Ceylonese trader" will be more clearly defined, a Government communique states, in order to prevent non-national firms from "masquerading" as Ceylonese traders.

PAKISTAN—The leader of the India Trade team, Mr. Y. T. Shah, said that the rice deal negotiated by his delegation with Pakistan would go a long way towards bringing about good relations between Pakistan and India. "The friendly gestures to help overcome the food shortage," were greatly appreciated in India he said.

AUSTRALIA—The Government is considering an urgent request from India for the supply of one million tons of wheat, officials of the Wheat Board announced. The grain, worth some Rs. 270 million (£A25 million), is required by India to build up buffer stocks.

JAPAN—The press quoted Prime Minister Sato in Honolulu as saying that Japan may have to "reconsider" her participation in the Afro-Asian Conference at Algiers. He was reported to have felt that following Indonesia's withdrawal from the U.N. other nations may also decide not to send delegates to Algiers.



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Army Needs a Bigger Aim than Defence

by a Special Correspondent

The writer served in the Indian Army against the Japanese in Burma in the Second World War. These are his views after talking with a man who spent seven months in Tibet and China recently.—Ed.

CAN YOU IMAGINE towns and cities with no private petrol pumps? Can you imagine everyone, men and women, all wearing the same dark blue uniform? Can you imagine never travelling on a bus unless you have a permit, even if you have the fare?

These are the kind of sacrifices that China and her people are prepared to make for the sake of their idea and their world aim.

By comparison it is hard to imagine an emergency exists in India, or to imagine that the country faces a life-and-death threat from her borders.

The Chinese soldier in Tibet is probably the hardest living soldier today. He is supplied with less than any soldier in any army in the world. He comes to Tibet for a minimum of two years. If during that period he loses or tears his uniform, he gets no replacement. His toothpaste, cigarettes, letters home, everything is rationed in the severest manner. And yet he does not complain.

When Mao Tse-tung or some other Chinese leader makes a statement in Peking, within two days every soldier in Tibet is fully indoctrinated

with the content and meaning of the pronouncement. Every soldier knows what he is fighting for. Their aim is world domination for their idea.

Millions and millions of the younger generation of China have, of course, known nothing else but a Communist world. Hate is inbred day after day from the moment a child can walk. The Museum of the Chinese Army in Peking is a show-place. Daily, hundreds of youth from schools and colleges file through this museum. Not only are the glories of the Red Army shown, but also the qualities of greed, murder and hate of China's enemies. Hate is poured into the hearts of these young people in every activity of their lives. They naturally only get the Communist view of history.

Army Deserves Better

In India we must wake up to reality before it is too late. A business man asked a senior serving officer why he continued serving for such a meagre remuneration when this business man had offered him a job to make him comfortable and well off. The officer replied, "I am serving to

prevent you working one of these days for a Chinese master."

How long can an army maintain morale when serving a nation with no aim?

The Army deserves something better. It deserves a country that works with one heart, one aim and one goal. The cost of our selfishness today will be slavery for our children tomorrow. Do we not care enough to work and to change our lives sufficiently to prevent that?

The Army needs a bigger aim and purpose than merely policing the nation's borders. The Army will quickly find this when the nation has it. Then the Army will inspire courage and determination. It will inject discipline into the whole country. It will provide a demonstration of national integration that is a fact not a half-hearted boast. It will win the respect of India's neighbours, not only through strength of arms, but through strength of character and integrity.

In the years to come India's people will then thank God for her fighting sons, not merely for the defence of the Motherland but for the defence of the nation's faith and character.

Our Army and NEFA

by General K. M. Cariappa

Former Army Chief of Staff

EVER SINCE the unfortunate "reverse" in the North Eastern Frontier in Oct.-Nov. 1962, resulting in part of our Army on the Western sector of NEFA having found it operationally necessary to withdraw into Assam, I have heard no mention of any places in that area made by our people, I have met in my two months of trek around some eight States in our country, other than Sela Pass and Bomdilla. These two names seem to be on the brains of practically every one I have met so far and indeed on the brains of quite a few in some foreign countries too. Many have been most unkindly charging our Army as a whole, of having lost all its "fighting stuff".

This "reverse" suffered by our troops which is not unusual in wars, seems to have made some "arm-chair critics" wipe out almost overnight the great and indisputable high qualities of our Officers and men as gallant and brave fighters—known for centuries as some of the finest soldiers ever. Mention is made by hardly any, of the gallant show put up by our troops on the Ladakh and Walong fronts.

Sinister Reasons

There is nothing wrong with the soldierly and fighting qualities of our fine Officers and men at all. They are as gallant, as brave and as soldierly as ever. There are of course some misfits in it, but this is no exception to the Indian Army alone. Armies of other countries have also had them and must now have them too. I just cannot understand why our fine Army is being given such a bad name merely because of the failure of a part of it to hold its front in NEFA. I have not written this to hold any brief for this failure. There must be some unknown and sinister reasons for this unfortunate happening.

As I have often said, the foreign policy of a country determines the strength, the organisation, the equipment and the training of an Army. In a democracy, such as India is and for ever will be, the soldier can only and does advise the Government on military matters. Nevertheless the

foreign policy and military strategy will have to be always properly "married" for success: Military operations should not be forced upon an Army merely for political expedients. If this happens, some disastrous and tragic results will inevitably follow. Future historians will record to what extent politics influenced our recent military operations.

Our brave Officers and Jawans were up against not only overwhelming numbers of an enemy who had been training hard and feverishly ever since Tibet became a closed door to India from 1950 onwards—but also

the present operational areas backwards were allowed to go on their normal retirement from the Army whilst the aggression was still on. This "changing of horses in mid-stream" was perhaps partially responsible for this "reverse." I am afraid a certain amount of "politics" was allowed to get into the Army.

Comparisons are odious but because of the series of serious reverses in the early years of world War II in Europe—in North Africa, in Burma and since then in Korea—should those magnificent Allied Armies commanded by some of the greatest Generals



The Air Force flew Jawans close to the battle front.

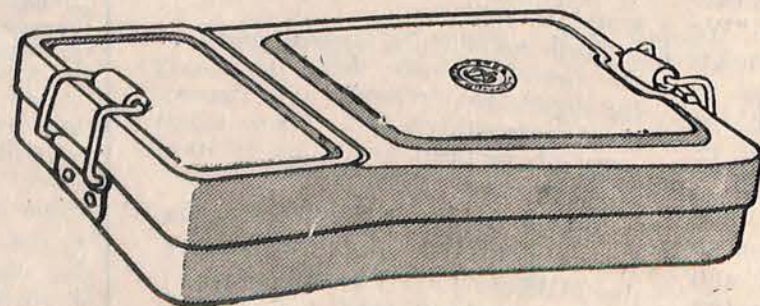
against the treacherous fifth columnists in our own country who were continuously serving the enemy, very faithfully, by giving them full information of our strength, dispositions and so on throughout the operations. The enemy is reported to have fought on occasions disguised as "Mumpas"—the local inhabitants—so deceiving our troops of their identity. We were "thin" on the ground because our small Army was deployed all over with many more international and national commitments than any other Army in the world. Unfortunately, too, some of our very fine and able and experienced Generals who knew

of the time, also have been branded as "unsoldierly"? There have been some "NEFAs"—like "Dunkirks"—in the history of not only our Indian Army, one of the finest still and will always be so, but also in many other armies too.

I can with all confidence, and conviction say that one Jawan of our Army is equal to at least twenty Chinese soldiers, in his fighting qualities, bravery and so on. But when he had to fight against an enemy whose leaders just did not seem to have any value of human lives at all and wave after wave of such soldiers advanced

Continued on page 16

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Food from the Deserts

by Reginald Holme

FOOD FOR MILLIONS can be grown on deserts. These deserts cover one seventh of the earth's land surface.

Even now, one third of the 3000 million human beings live on the borders of starvation. The problem will increase, since 3000 million more people will arrive on the planet in the next thirty-five years.

Reclaiming the world's deserts has started only just in time. It will be a neck-and-neck race with time every year. Work is being done on the Rajasthan desert, in the Sahara, in Argentina and other regions.

First of all, trees have to be established. Some do well in desert conditions. Tamarisks, that grow as

built model sand dunes. They found the sand began to shift even in a 17 mile-an-hour breeze. But if they sprayed a thin layer of petroleum emulsion on it, the sand would stay firm in gales of 70 mph or more.

They tried out their experiment in Libya on water-bearing dunes first. They planted seedlings of acacia and eucalyptus. They then sprayed the dunes with oil film.

A year later the seedlings, instead of being torn up by wind or buried in sand, were healthy trees six feet tall.

The Director of the Sahara Reclamation Programme, Mr. Richard St. Barbe Baker, one of the world's ex-

for two reasons:

1. The Sahara was once fertile and covered with forests. But invasions in Mohammed's day by a million nomadic Arabs with 100 million goats cleared the forests. Only temporary crops were planted in the high forests before the nomads moved on. The water cycle was broken, rainfall reduced. Cotton farms for cash crops are reducing remaining high forest and advancing Sahara sands are overwhelming border regions. But the fertility was there, and could be restored.

2. An underground lake 500 miles long and 150 wide, the Continental Aquafa, has recently been discovered. This opens up the possibility of a successful "Green Front" in the brown wilderness.

Twenty Million Trees

Even before this discovery results show what enterprise can do. Tunisia produced 35 million seedlings last year and has built a 250-mile shelter belt against the Sahara sands.

Algeria planted 20 million trees in 1964. Libya with a desert area as big as Algeria has a five-year plan for six million seedlings.

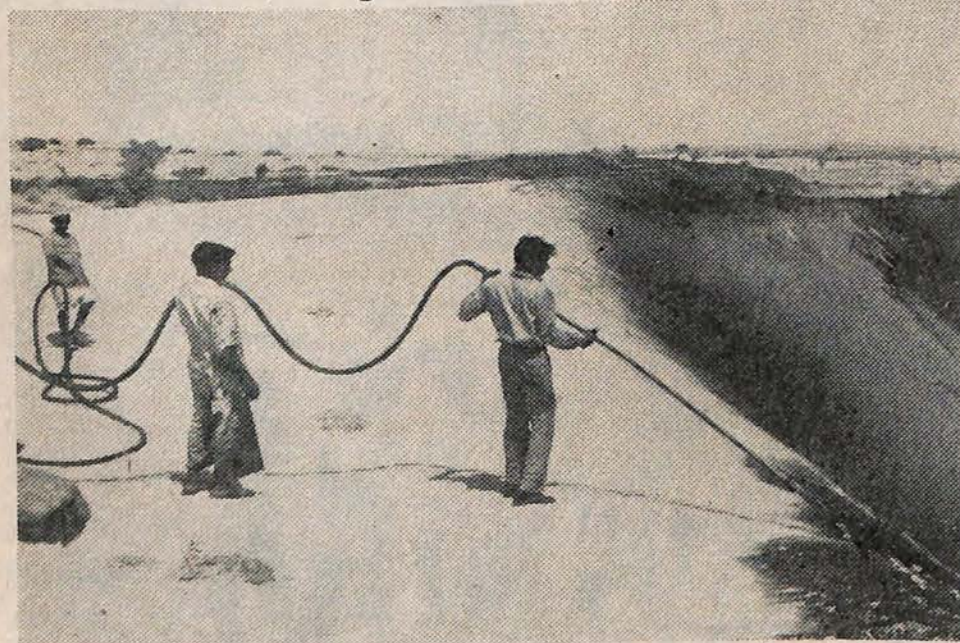
Once the trees are established to give moisture, shelter and shade, figs and apricots can be planted. Date palms with luscious fruit can be grown. In the new forests groundnuts can be cultivated and if properly shaded, as they were not in the earlier schemes in East Africa, they give good cash crops and protein. Nigeria has proved this.

From then on barley and wheat can be grown and fodder for animals. Once the water cycle is set up again, the food growing cycle is on its way.

Desert reclamation, its pioneers believe, can also lead to a reclamation of human spirit.

Volunteer effort is a beginning. In Algeria the head of an agricultural college spends many a Sunday supervising 1000 volunteers who are planting olives on reclaimed land.

Desert reclaimers believe that these great projects of food growing can use up some of man's warring energies in valuable ways and get rival factions and countries cooperating.



Spraying sand dunes with oil in the Rameswaram Desert, India

bushes at the seaside, grow into large trees at the Sahara's centre. India's neame tree flourishes along the southern Sahara perimeter, and in Nigeria, eucalyptus trees from Algeria and Australia have proved their worth. So have acacia trees.

But getting the trees started on a large scale has been till now a laborious process. Marram grass had to be planted, or a thatch made with branches of trees held in place with thousands of pegs.

Now Esso research workers in their laboratories near Oxford in England have found a new, quicker and less costly way.

In a miniature wind tunnel they

perts on desert reclamation, admits he was at first sceptical of this method. But he says he witnessed a "miracle of growth" and saw "a new forest in the making". Eucalyptus camaldunensis trees at Hascian in Libya were 30 feet high. They had been planted only three years before in blown sand. A nearby area using old methods had produced a poor crop whose best tree was eight feet high.

The largest desert of all, the Sahara, is the size of two Indias. Ninety-three countries are supporting the Sahara Reclamation Programme. Its success could add the equivalent of a new continent to the world.

The giant task is not impossible

FOR WOMEN

Modern Mother and Son

by Our Staff Correspondent

MRS. PRABHA MATHUR is a merry Delhi housewife with a twinkle in her eye and a son of two years whose greatest joy is "talking" on the telephone!

"He was born a few months after the Chinese invasion of Indian territory," she says. "His uncle is a soldier on the border. I myself was a refugee, coming from Lahore to Simla at partition time.

"Most parents have the attitude, 'I will do what I want but my child must not do what he wants.' For example, many parents try and stop their children seeing the movies they want to. But I know there are some movies I shouldn't see myself. If children realise that parents have definite standards on things that they do and do not do, the children will have the same."

Sometimes at bed time, Mrs. Mathur tells her son a story. "As he grows older," she said, "I will tell him stories of the real patriots. Stories of people who sacrificed for the sake of their principles, for what was right for their country rather than what was convenient and easy. I long to see the sort of books in the market which will give the children love for the family, for the country,

that make them stand strongly on their own feet."

On the subject of books, Mrs. Mathur recounted one incident which is typical. Appalled at the dirty books being sold she went to the manager of a leading bookshop and told him her convictions on the matter; he removed the pornographic books from his window.

Looking ahead to the day when her son will be going to school, Mrs. Mathur went on, "I long for the schools to put emphasis on character rather than cleverness."

No Black Market

Like most housewives, Mrs. Mathur has to consider the budget carefully in running her home. "We decided," she said, "that we would never buy anything on the black market. So instead of buying 'black' sugar we serve saccharin at tea-time now. When I first handed saccharin tablets with the tea my guests nearly had a fit. But now they have decided to do the same thing."

Mrs. Mathur gave an interesting recipe for a happy home when she said, "My husband and I have decided on no secrets, no fights and no bluffing. Ours was an arranged marriage and the day after our wedding

my husband said, 'Now we are married, let's start getting to know each other.' He told me all about his life, the pleasant and the unpleasant things. It was not the picture I had, and yet it was not unexpected. I had wanted to live in a dream world. But I was mighty grateful that he had the courage to say these things. It gave me courage to be honest with him myself. I thought he was a man who would understand—not high and mighty. They were painful things, but once we got them out it was such a freedom, we had nothing to hide or protect and could enjoy life."

It is clear on her face that she does enjoy life. "And I have decided to live openly with no pretending," she added. "Then I don't affect people round me with moods, which is cruelty to them for no fault of theirs."

We spoke about the country and the 15 years which have passed since the first Republic Day.

"My husband and I have decided we are going to give our lives for what God wants us to do and for our country, and to make a new sort of world for our son to live in.

"In the next 15 years I would like to see India become a land where people say: 'This is my country.' Say it and feel it boldly and do something instead of blaming other people. We must do what deep down in our hearts we feel is right, irrespective of what people say or think of us."

COOK WITH RATH—RATH IS BEST

RATH

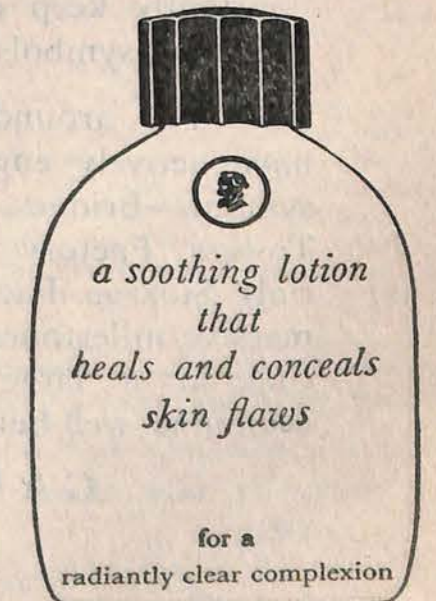
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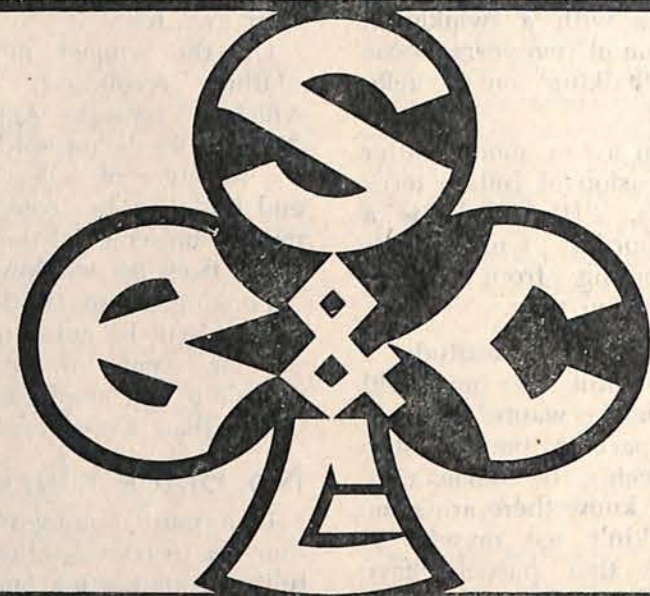
Our Army—Contd. from page 13

over walls of the dead bodies of their comrades, our soldiers had to withdraw from their forward areas because they ran out of ammunition killing the enemy in hundreds.

Our Officers and Jawans are splendid. Give them firm directives and aims, give them good leaders and give them proper tools. Given these, they will add more glory to the already glorious heritage from pre-independence days. They have been showing their "mettle" all over the world in recent years. In Korea—Indo China—Gaza and so on. Let not the choice of leaders be guided by any reason other than absolute efficiency and suitability.

This Army of ours has had five Chiefs of Staff in the brief period of twelve years. These frequent changes did not give the various Commanders long enough time to really get down to serious planning and training hard. Such quick changes have been most unfair on the Officers concerned, and indeed on the Army too. Give the Commander his job and let him have a full run of his Command. Trust him. Do not interfere with his Command. If he makes a mess of it, sack him.

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This was a life
DAVID LIVINGSTONE
1813 — 1873

"I AM READY to go anywhere," wrote the young David Livingstone from South Africa to the London Missionary Society, "provided it be forward."

The request typified the life of the missionary-explorer from Scotland. Once, nearly brought to a standstill by swamps, fever and human treachery during his famous trek from Central Africa through to the Atlantic sea-coast, he wrote, "Fever or no fever...I shall open up a path into the interior or perish." He broke through.

Throughout his life Livingstone never shunned the hard way. Working in his native Blantyre at the age of ten in a factory, he struggled to master a Latin text-book in the intervals between attending his loom. Later he worked his way through evening classes and university.

The unknown and uncharted ways held a fascination for Livingstone which lasted to the end of his life. He was the first white man to stand on the shores of Lake Ngami and later of Lake Nyasa. He was the first to see the spectacular Victoria Falls on the river Zambesi—a sweep of water 1,800 yards broad, dropping a sheer 320 feet. He named them in honour of his Queen at home. For six whole years he was lost to the world in his lone and unsuccessful attempt to trace the sources of the river Nile. He was eventually found, in the historic meeting at Ujiji, by Stanley—sent to find the now legendary "White Doctor," by his paper "The New York Herald".

No other man did as much to open "Darkest Africa" to commerce and Christianity in which he put his faith. But besides his roles as explorer, geographer, missionary and doctor, Livingstone will be remembered as one of the most effective voices of the conscience of humanity raised against the evil of slavery.

Engraved on his tomb in Westminster Abbey, London, are the last words which he wrote in his meticulously kept journal: "All I can say in my solitude is, may Heaven's rich blessing come down on everyone—American, English, Turk—who will help to heal this open sore of the world."

Q and A

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

Q — What would happen if all the countries of the U.N. withdrew their membership?

T.P. SATHYANARAYANA,
Hyderabad.

A — They are quarrelling in the U.N. now, and certainly will continue to quarrel outside the U.N., unless they find a bigger aim than protection of national interests.

The U.N.'s success or failure will depend on what the governments and individuals who represent them want out of it. It can play a great part and it will be a sad day for the world, if it breaks up. With the spirit of finding "what is right" on each issue and a rejection of the stupid attitude, "I am right because I represent country X," the U.N. could be a body that answers the conflict of vested interests and ideologies and secures peace.

The late Carl Hambro, President of the League of Nations, said to Frank Buchman, the founder of Moral Re-Armament, "Where we have failed to change politics, you have succeeded in changing people."

Q — Discussion and criticism is futile. It will never change the opinion of a person. Comment.

HARINAKSHI, Hyderabad.

A — The observation is shrewd and often true. If people weren't so full of the importance of what they were saying, they could see it sooner. They would waste less breath and words.

The reason people sometimes like to discuss and criticise is because it inflates their own importance.

Someone once said, "You may win the argument, but lose the man." Discussion in order to learn from each other is important and essential. If the purpose of criticism is to bring a solution to the problem, it is necessary. But frequently the endless criticism and discussion of many people hides unsaid feelings and motives.

It is not what these people say that is important. It is why they say it. If we see this, we can go behind the words to the real man and help him with his problems.

Q — What is the explanation you give for "Godless Democracy"?

HARINAKSHI, Hyderabad.

A — There are many people in the modern world who not only disbelieve in God, they hate Him; they want to remove Him from our constitutions, our schools, our text-books, even from religion.

They dislike the word "morality." They believe in man doing what he pleases, indulging in all his passions. They object to absolute moral standards, for they would like to have their own, as it suits their comfort and convenience.

These men are influential educationists, philosophers, intellectuals. They are in politics and in governments.

For them, democracy is not the responsible government of free, discriminating conscientious men who believe in right and wrong, but the anarchic society of "rationalists" who worship the twin gods of sex and intellect. The "jungle" of brilliant, but indulgent, "free" wills they create is the "godless democracy" we must not allow.

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Watch Brazil!

by Rajmohan Gandhi

I WRITE THIS in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Brazil is an amazing giant of a land. Her vast area is three times that of India. Scientists say that if her resources are fully developed, Brazil can feed a thousand million people. With the technological revolution that will unfailingly come, Brazil may one day be capable of feeding all the world's population.

Long years ago Europeans left Portugal and Africans left Africa to settle in the huge spaces of the new world now called Brazil. There they mingled with the American Indians. The three races have created modern Brazil.

Eighty per cent of Brazil's 75 million people live along the eastern and northern coast. The enormous areas of the interior are virtually untouched and undeveloped.

Brazil is important not merely because of her geography and her economic potential. On Brazil depends the future of all Latin America, of the United States and of the world.

Considerable poverty and misery affect the lives of millions of Brazilians. There is hate, division and corruption. Some people talk of dictatorship as a solution. There are forces that want a right wing dictatorship and others that want Communist dictatorship. Either would damage Latin America severely and possibly mortally.

Interest in India

If Brazil goes Communist she will take the rest of Latin America with her. If that happens not all the United States' dollars and bombs will be able to save Uncle Sam. Yet there are signs that Brazil may massively turn to, and accept, Moral Re-Armament as her ideology and as her answer for Cuba, U.S.A., Russia and China.

India has an Embassy in Rio de Janeiro. We have been represented here, in fact, ever since independence. The Brazilians have a real interest in India's past, pre-

sent and future. There is much that can be done between India and Brazil and by the two lands jointly for the world.

The Chinese do not have an embassy or even an office here. No Latin American country recognises the Peking regime. Yet, the hard fact is that Peking's influence on the minds of Latin Americans is far greater than New Delhi's. Dissatisfied workers, students in revolt and intellectuals talk of Chinese Communism as the way to rebuild Latin America. They are, of course, in a minority, but they make themselves heard and felt.

Nobody, frankly, not one person, talks of emulating the Indian example. Our country is not even in the race.

Yielded to Peking

It is simply extraordinary and incredible the way we have yielded to Peking in the affairs of the world. It is not true that Indians are less able or intelligent than the Chinese. And it would be foolish to pretend that it is only China's dictatorial government that gives her the power and ability to influence other lands.

The central difference is that the rulers, and many of the people, of China have committed their lives, wills, minds, hearts and bodies to revolutionize the world. Their idea is wrong. It is inadequate. It has not cured China's problems. It will never end the hunger and hate of the world. Yet they sweat and toil and fight for that idea.

And what does India do? We urge toleration and moderation. We pooh-pooh China's methods but offer nothing dynamic as the alternative. And basically we seem to accept China's Marxist thesis that the division in the world is between the haves and have-nots, between white and coloured, rich and poor, between Europe and America on one side and Africa, Asia and Latin America on the other.

Ours, in truth, is a timid, tepid, slow-motion, diluted version of

China's philosophy and programme. It is not a compelling, challenging alternative.

This disastrous situation must end. India can and must proclaim a more revolutionary, more modern, swifter way of ending the world's wrongs than Communism. India can and must tell mankind that the surest and fastest way of changing the social and economic environment is a revolution in the nature of man. That without such a revolution all socialist, capitalist and communist programmes will inevitably fail.

That without such a revolution atomic war is inevitable. That Communist and non-Communist, left and right, Washington and Peking all need to move a step forward. That there is a revolution of the common man which can give food, clothing, shelter and a satisfying faith to every family of every race and nation on God's earth.

India Must Shift

Without such an aim, not all our Embassies and public relations men can even hope to compete with China in the world. We shall lose hands down, as we are losing, in Latin America, Africa, Asia and Europe. With such an aim, backed by dedicated and honest living by our leaders, we can make Peking's rulers look thoroughly out-of-date. All nations will then talk of India's story as the most stirring story of modern Asia.

Today no one says, "Do you know how India is being transformed?" They do say, "The Chinese idea may be wrong but they sure fight for it."

For mankind's sake India must shift. And when that happens countries like Brazil will help India to take a cure and a hope to the hundreds of millions of Chinese people who today suffer under a false sway but who tomorrow will have a great part in rebuilding the world.

15 YEARS ON Building the Republic

The world's largest masonry dam is being built at Nagarjunasagar, Andhra State. With their own hands and sweat 30,000 men, women and children carry the rocks and concrete to the site. Spanning the mighty Krishna River the dam will rise 410 feet high and trap a reservoir of 110 square miles.



Pictures by David Channer





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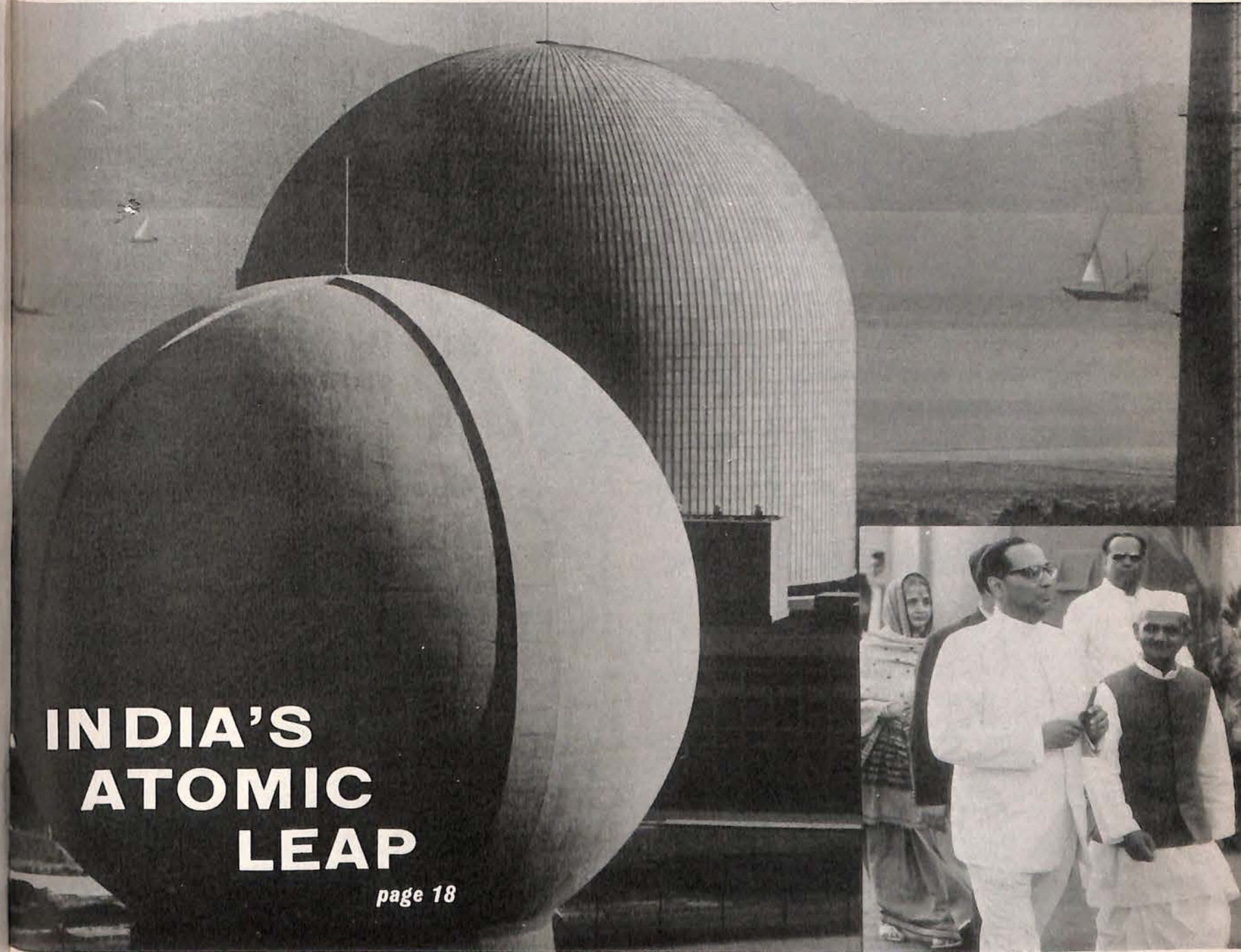
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Prime Minister and Mrs. Shastri being shown the new plutonium plant by Atomic Energy Commission Chairman Dr. H. J. Bhabha.

Friday
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1965

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