

# HIMMAT

25P.

Asia's new voice

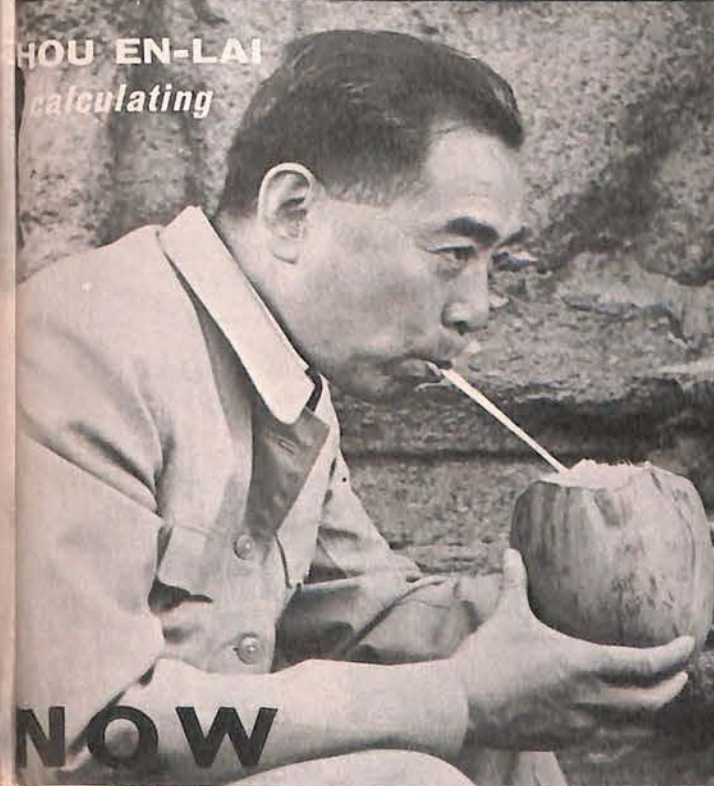
WEEKLY

## BANDUNG



THEN

President Sukarno welcomed Mr. Nehru to Djakarta



ZHOU EN-LAI calculating

NOW



SUKARNO belligerent

world-wide acceptance

*Orient*

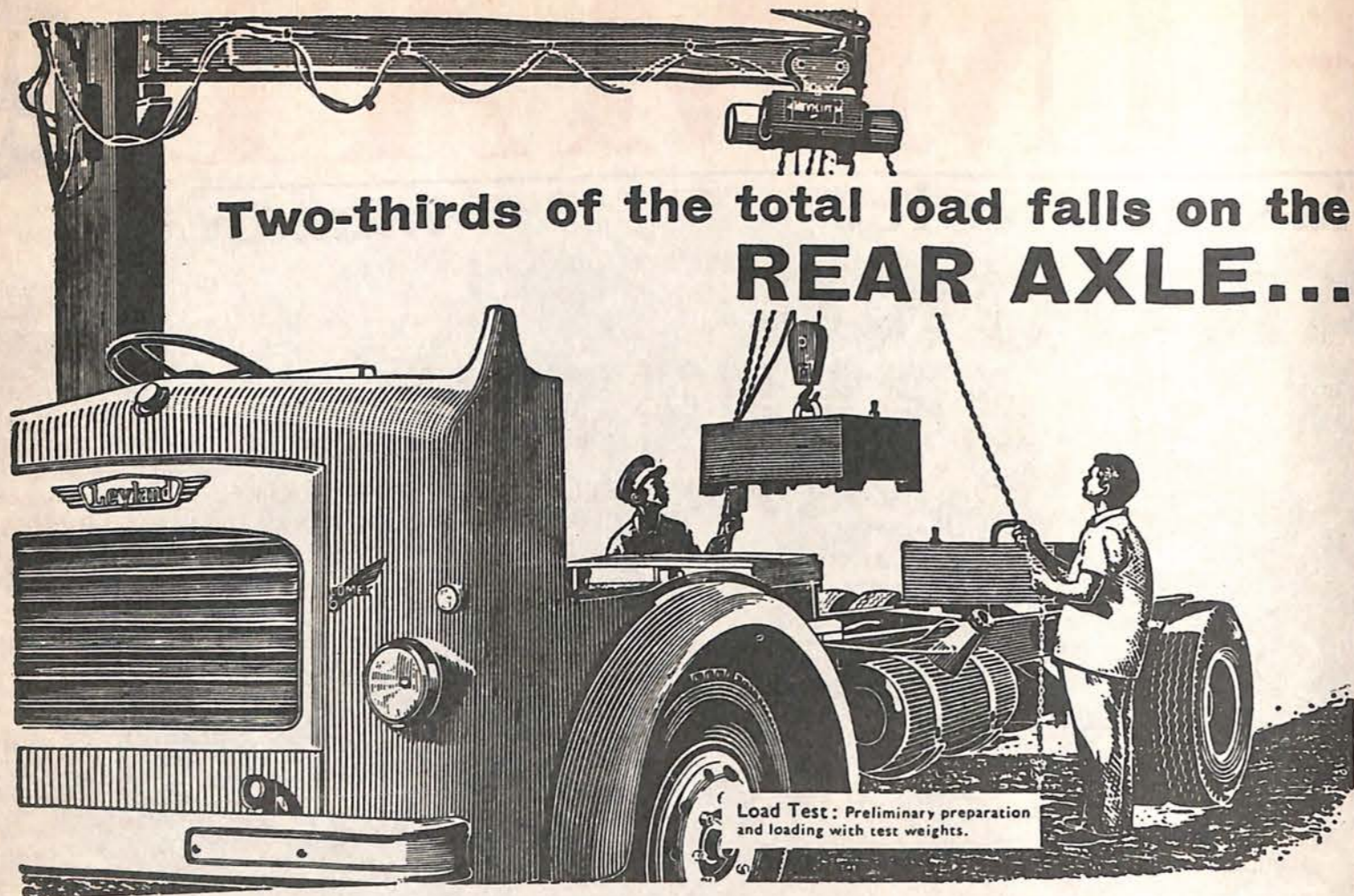
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Friday  
April 23  
1965

**REVOLUTION BREWS IN KERALA**  
Page 14



Two-thirds of the total load falls on the  
**REAR AXLE...**

Load Test: Preliminary preparation and loading with test weights.

**Bearing this brunt efficiently is the heavy-duty rear axle which is yet another outstanding feature of Ashok Leyland Comet chassis**

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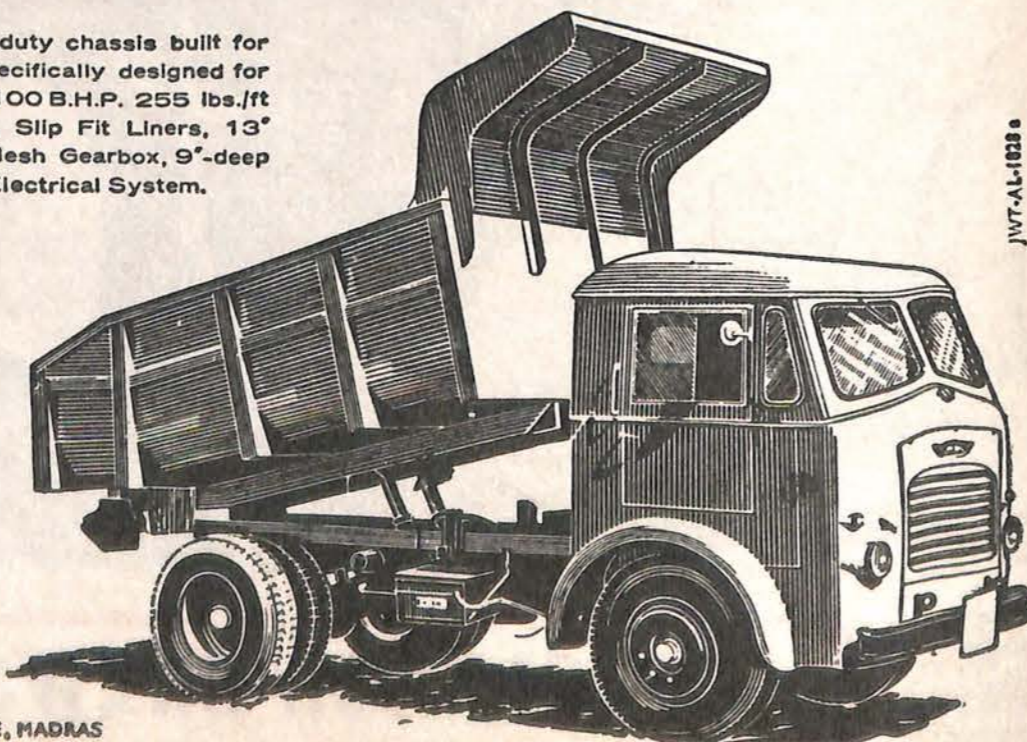
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**-precision-built to  
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# HIMMAT

Asia's new voice

WEEKLY

Bombay

Friday, April 23, 1965

Vol. I No. 25

## Vietnam Agony

HANOI HAS REJECTED President Johnson's offer for unconditional peace talks. Hanoi's present attitude means a prolongation of the agony to the innocent millions of Vietnam, peasant men and women in the fields and jungles, who have known no peace for 23 years.

It has also rejected any help in the form of a mission by Secretary General U Thant or by the former British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Patrick Gordon Walker.

*The New York Times*, in a dispatch from Saigon, said that any truce that Hanoi might accept will need the approval of the Viet Cong field commanders who control more than half of South Vietnam. The price President Johnson asks: an independent South Vietnam, securely guaranteed, is hardly one that field commanders of the Viet Cong will readily agree to. They now have almost a vested interest in continuing the war to its cruel conclusion. Could it be that the field commanders have also stiffened Hanoi's attitude?

President Johnson has bombed military targets but apparently has been solicitous of the lives of the people of North-Vietnam. He has been firm without being brutal and generous without being weak.

With Hanoi's present attitude, however, the President will have to consider what makes the Viet Cong tick.

The ordinary Viet Cong soldier is given a bag of rice and a rifle. No honours await him and no wealth. The two ideas that propel him are, first, that he is on the winning side. By the massive U.S. offensive, the President hopes to deflate this belief. Second, he is told he is fighting for the freedom of his country. This idea, right or wrong, is more difficult to fight.

The challenge to President Johnson is, can he now reach the thinking of the Viet Cong in the field?

## Dear Madam

THE ACTIONS OF MINISTERS in a democracy can be justifiably questioned. But this privilege is being stretched too far when M.P.s use it to question Ministers on seemingly irrelevant matters, and the Ministers, in turn, tend to get too defensive.

For example, Mrs. Renuka Ray, M.P. and four other M.P.s question Mr. Nanda on the propriety of his presence at the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Calcutta, where the Home Minister called for an end to the cold war between Government and industry.

Who is Mrs. Ray to question why Mr. Nanda addressed the Indian Chamber of Commerce? If, as she and her friends claim, the State Chief Minister was not in favour of it, it is a matter entirely between the State Chief Minister and the Home Minister. The

Home Minister has a right to address and express his views before anybody and not necessarily before those whose views coincide with his.

The Home Minister has graciously replied at length to Mrs. Ray and her colleagues. Instead of explaining, "I tried to project in broad terms the philosophy and approach of the Congress" to the Chamber, the Home Minister may well have replied, "The West Bengal Government is capable of looking after itself and I am free to address any gathering I choose."

## Get Things Done

INDIA is getting a bad name. Her tourist trade is impeded by the frustration experienced by visitors on arrival at the airports. Institutions out to help with gifts of books, milk and other commodities are harassed with bureaucratic bedevilment.

Take the instance of some powdered milk donated by citizens of Australia to a youth organization in India. Although the milk powder was in hermetically sealed tins, the Port Health Officer insisted on verifying that it was "fit for human consumption".

He took 14 days to issue the certificate. Then the milk commissioner had to give his "no objection" that the milk powder could come into his area: a further nine days.

What should have been a simple issue of transportation and goodwill became a monumental bureaucratic operation with much exasperation. Such treatment is costing India dear, for it is only understandable if people make their gifts where they will at least be allowed in.

Then there is the case of a registered charitable organization in India. They were donated two vehicles for their work, particularly necessary in view of the long delays, sometimes years, in the delivery of locally manufactured ones. They approached the authorities for an import licence. Fully expecting to pay duty, they budgeted for Rs. 25,000. The application was refused. The Government lost Rs. 25,000.

Are Government officers, victims of an inflexible machine, unable to use their discretion in interpreting the regulations?

The Prime Minister recently said that the Government would stand by any officer making an honest and sincere decision, even if it were proved later to have been wrong. It was hoped that this welcome assurance would free officials from the crippling fear of making mistakes.

The Administrative Service includes some of the ablest men in the country imbued with a sense of duty. But a spirit of cautious inaction prevails. What is needed is an enthusiasm to get things done. Without it the country can never prosper.

## Briefly Speaking...

He that is down needs fear no fall,  
He that is low, no pride.

JOHN BUNYAN, 1628-1688

### Good News

IN A COUNTRY where one can see shells of buildings left unfinished due to the cement shortage, the Industries Minister has a word of cheer. Mr. T. N. Singh is reported to have said that there was sometimes a surplus, as in 1958. But efforts would be made to overcome the present shortage.

I understand that the Cement Controller had made arrangements for importing cement in exchange for export of sugar. For some reason that deal has never come off. Could Mr. Singh look into the matter again, please?

Meanwhile, we see little sign of cement or sugar.

### Fly-over for Pedestrians?

BOMBAY'S first fly-over at Kemp's Corner is now open. The seven months of dust and detours have been well worth it and the Municipality is to be congratulated. Cars cruise over the crossing with ease.

Motorists, however, are not yet through the woods. The *Indian Express* pictured the "joyous pedestrians" lining both sides of the bridge on opening day, but assured drivers that pedestrians would be "barred in future from using the facility which is exclusively for automobiles".



No, I'm not back from the front.  
The chain slipped while I was  
laying a foundation stone.

R.M.L.

## The week in India

**NEW DELHI**—Planning Commission member Mr. Tarlok Singh revealed that, even after creating 21 million new jobs, the unemployed at the end of the Fourth Plan would number 15 million.

**NEW DELHI**—Prime Minister Shastri told the Executive Committee of the Parliamentary Congress Party that he was thinking in terms of establishing a panel of independent persons to investigate corruption complaints against Ministers or other senior politicians. The Committee, was considering the Santhanam Committee's report on how to combat corruption amongst politicians.

**BANGALORE**—One of the founders of the Mysore Congress Party, Mr. S. Chennaiah, has decided to leave Congress and form a new party. There will be a meeting of dissidents on April 28 to plan the organizing of a "truly Gandhian Party".

**NEW DELHI**—Assembly of MIG planes will commence in 1966 but it will be 1969 before the Russian planes will be fully manufactured at the three Indian plants at Nasik, Koraput and Hyderabad.

**NEW DELHI**—A Bharat Sevak Samaj spokesman denied the accuracy of the Lok Sabha's Public Accounts Committee report that "till today" the organization had not prepared consolidated accounts in respect of any year since it started receiving Government grants.

**CALCUTTA**—India's export target for 1965-66 has been fixed at Rs. 900 crores (£680m), the Board of Trade announced.

**IMPHAL**—A band of armed Nagas attacked a police post along the Upper Burma border. The Chief Minister of Manipur will consult with Prime Minister Shastri on increased activities of Naga rebels within the State.

**NEW DELHI**—Following a week-long session, the Right wing Communist Party called for a mass agitation of "all Left parties" beginning May 10 against the detention of the Left Communists, President's Rule in Kerala and for the cancellation of the Defence of India Rules.

**AHMEDABAD**—Independent forces within the victorious Janata Parishad that swept the Congress Party from power in the Municipal elections, scored a victory over the Right and Left wing Communists within the coalition when the Communist candidates for Mayor withdrew in favour of an independent.

## BANDUNG: Co-Existence or Aggression?

by R. M. Lala

THIS WEEK the tenth anniversary celebrations of the first Afro-Asian Conference were held at Bandung. Where India took a lead in 1955, today the host country, Indonesia, launches an anti-Indian tirade. Minister Co-ordinator of the Conference, Dr. Abdul Gani, accuses India of "playing tricks" in December 1954, at the Bogor Conference, preparatory to Bandung. Dr. Gani's attack was widely circulated among all the delegates.

Bandung marked the advent of Communist China in the comity of Asian and African nations. In 1955 she appeared isolated. Then, under Mr. Nehru's towering shadow, Chou En-lai was taken round and introduced to delegate after delegate.

In 1965 it is India who appears somewhat isolated.

Bandung, 10 years ago, is now a dream where delegates oozed with the spirit of *bonhomie*, embraced each other, swore imperialism would never return and demanded that nations under colonialism be free—a justified demand.

### Looking Back

But Bandung missed out on two major points:

1. While Bandung looked back on the colonialism of the past, it was not forward-looking enough to foresee that a new imperialism was casting its shadow over Asia. Sir John Kotelawala of Ceylon unsuccessfully raised the issue, whilst Dr. Jamali of Iraq called for an alternative ideology for Asia.

2. Bandung was "a concrete reflection of Nehru's whole philosophy of closer unity between the darker races of Asia and Africa," as George Padmore put it. To Mr. Nehru this unity was a noble aim, an end worthy in itself. To Mr. Chou En-lai it was a means and a weapon to ferment the race war to communize Asia.

Ever since 1955, behind every foreign policy decision taken by the Indian Government, lies the question, "What will Afro-Asian opinion be?"

In Delhi last month I asked a senior statesman why we failed to recognize that India's battle was being fought in Vietnam and instead permitted our

representative on the International Control Commission to accuse the U.S. of aggression. He replied, "We know that, but we are concerned with what Afro-Asian nations will think."

And what is Afro-Asian opinion today? Who represents the voice of Afro-Asia? Is it President Sukarno? Is it Mr. Chou En-lai? Is it President Nasser, or Dr. Nkrumah? Is it President Ben Bella or President Kenyatta? They certainly do not speak with the same voice.

### Shift in Africa

A new alignment is taking place in Africa and Asia. India must be quick to recognize this and adjust her policies accordingly. African nations are making up their own minds on various issues.

The OAU meeting last month in Nairobi was interesting. The *Liberian Star* reporting on it said: "Mr. Tshombe has come a long way for 15 OAU members to support him, as against two last year." This shift is a result of re-thinking by African opinion. African heads of state, thanks to the leadership of nations like Nigeria, have begun to realize that what is really at stake in Africa is encroachment on freedom from other coloured neighbours. The former French African territories now independent, like Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Senegal, Chad, Cameroun, Gabon and Morocco are making their presence felt on issues like the Congo.

Kenya is awakening to reality. In her Parliament recently extracts from the Peking sponsored *Revolution in Africa* were read out when an alleged plot to overthrow the Kenyatta Government was discussed. Dr. Hastings Banda in Malawi has openly accused China of subversion and bribery: Burundi has severed diplomatic relations with Peking.

Subtle inroads to take over the African continent have not gone unnoticed. The *Sunday Nation* of Nairobi on April 11 reports a speech of Mr. Tom Mboya, General Secretary of the ruling party, KANU, and one of her best-known statesmen. Mr. Mboya is reported to have warned Africa that colonialism could reap-

pear from either East or West in more subtle forms. "We must avoid any fixation or obsession about imperialism. The time has come," he said, "for those who go round using the phrase African socialism as a cloak to introduce some alien doctrine to cease their song."

In Asia, too, events have changed. The conflict between Malaysia and Indonesia has sharpened and focussed the conflict between nations out to control other nations and nations who live complacently.

Mao Tse-tung wrote in 1949, "Neutrality is a mere mirage and a third road does not exist." Prime Minister Chou En-lai in Bandung in 1955 stated, "We shall settle all questions that may arise among us on the basis of common peace and co-operation. We on our part do not want to do anything for the expansion of Communist activities outside our country."

### Record of Subversion

Now as Mr. Chou En-lai returned to Bandung for celebrations this week, he took with him a record of organized subversion and espionage in almost every country in Asia and Africa, including India.

Subversion in India has already been exposed, even though not totally, by the Home Minister, and 800 of the Communists are in detention.

Will India always be on the defensive diplomatically? There have been a couple of encouraging signs the last week. The first was Mr. Shastri's refusal to send the Indian Foreign Minister to Bandung and give it that much importance. The second was the appointment by the Prime Minister of a committee of experts in foreign policy to advise Government.

The committee, to be fully effective, should include authorities from outside the Civil Service.

The committee of experts needs to realize that the real struggle today is not between the independence of new nations and the return of old imperialism, but between nations who want to retain independence and others who for reasons of their own want to subvert them.

Imagine a world without colour—a light-and-shadow world instead of our multi-hued universe. Colour implies life, vigour, variety...

Primitive man realised the significance of colour and made it very much a part of his life. He incorporated it in ritual. He used it for adornment or to make himself fearsome in battle.

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# End Do-Nothing Defensiveness

FRUSTRATION has reached an all time high. Recurrent reverses on diplomatic fronts are fermenting despair. The apparent inability of the Government to prevent Sheikh Abdullah from meeting Chou En-lai in Algiers and our impotence over Phizo's projected visit to Peking, even as his men are sitting at the negotiating table, reinforce this mood.

"We need strong government," said a young businessman. "Any government whether of the Right or Left which will act forcefully against our national humiliation is welcome."

"Why are we appealing for negotiations at this stage. Is it not our duty to deal with those who attack our freedom?" said a Congressman and a leading trade unionist, referring to events on the Sind-Kutch border.

The most puzzling aspect of the situation is the seeming attitude of conciliation towards what is declared to be aggression. Even as the Home Minister reiterates his appeal for negotiations, the Prime Minister is categorical that no talks are possible without a withdrawal of Pakistani forces from the Kanjarkot post.

### Static Defensiveness

If it is Indian territory, why the laxity of defence that allowed illegal occupation in the first place? If not, what is the truth? Is there room for a genuine confusion over the border which calls for settlement over a round table?

The most urgent need of our foreign policy is this need for fresh initiative. The extent to which we have tied our own hands to a static, do-nothing defensiveness is an index of the gigantic failure of our policy. It will be useful to recapitulate:

1. Having accepted the unilateral cease-fire of the Chinese in November 1962, and committed ourselves to the Colombo Proposals, we have even rendered impossible the re-occupation of the 2000 square miles lost by the October-November 1962 aggression. By rejecting the Colombo Proposals, China has successfully legitimized the further fruits of their aggression. Inaction on our part secures their aims.

2. Since our decision not to make a bomb is tied to our policy of non-alignment, we can neither make the bomb nor accept the protection offered by any single nuclear power.
3. Our relationship with South East Asian countries is inhibited by our reluctance to antagonize

## Under the Lens



by R. VAITHESWARAN

the U.S.S.R. We cannot adopt a more positive policy towards Malaysia. We are forced into the anomalous position of condoning China's subversion of South Vietnam and Laos while putting our own Left Communists in jail. We are defensive about Sukarno.

4. We remain so unalterable on our Kashmir policy that any fresh approach to Pakistan is rendered extremely difficult.
5. Our attempt to find a more flexible policy for Nagaland is in danger of being reduced to periodical meetings which extend the truce period.

There is no alternative to our diplomatic isolation and even humiliation at conferences like the projected one at Algiers, unless we can break out of the present stalemated policy. This will need both a willingness to discard the dogmas we have been used to and a readiness to learn from the past.

The first lesson is that the relevant language of foreign policy is economic and military strength and a knowledge of what we stand for ideologically. Our foreign policy must secure the support, without loss of our freedom of decision, of foreign powers that will enable us to obtain enough economic aid and defence assistance.

India needs to gain the initiative in her relations with the Soviet Union that President Ayub Khan's policy

has obtained for his country in relation to the West and the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union's interest, in maintaining a strategic sphere of interest in the Indian ocean area, dates back to Tsarist times. It allows us a greater independence and manoeuvrability in our policy. This we have been too nervous to exploit.

Until our aim, professed and practical, in the border areas, becomes one of regaining illegally occupied territory, our hands are tied for as long as China wants.

Our China policy is anti-Chinese. It takes account of the nationalist and imperial ambitions of China but does not fully grasp her Communist and ideological motivations. The present habit of equating the Chinese with the devil is as stupid as the old policy of Hindi-Chini Bhai Bhai was unrealistic. Firmness with China must be coupled with a clear, offensive ideological aim to win her millions some day to a superior ideology.

### Prepare for Changes

A more positive China policy would not only cultivate better relations with the Nationalist Chinese on Taiwan, but also would prepare for eventual changes on the mainland. We could, for example, do better than the strictly formal relations at present maintained with His Holiness The Dalai Lama.

The assumption that Pakistan is our enemy is wrong. The natural and ideological interests of India and Pakistan are similar. The growing tendency to equate Pakistan with China is harmful to India. It removes all possibility of rapprochement.

The assumptions of our Pakistan policy must therefore shift to one of friendship and common interest. Foreign policy must begin to explore areas of co-operative action in economic development, cultural contact and ideological action such as the Moral Re-Armament of both countries.

India will win the respect of her neighbours by a firm policy of strength. She has nothing to lose by it. On the other hand, big powers like the U.S.A., U.S.S.R. and China will respect this independence of judgement and action.

## FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

### 2000 Pay Tribute to Peter Howard

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

London

"2000 PAY TRIBUTE TO PETER HOWARD" was the *Evening Standard* headline reporting the service held in memory of the late world leader of Moral Re-Armament at the Royal Parish Church of St.-Martin-in-the-Fields last week. The Rt. Hon. Quintin Hogg, Q.C., M.P. gave the address, "in gratitude and love for the life of a man by most standards remarkable, by any standards lovable, and by all human standards good."

The church in Trafalgar Square, one of the historic churches of the English-speaking world, was filled by diplomatic representatives of 39 countries including 21 heads of mission. Members of both Houses of Parliament, neighbours from Howard's farm in Suffolk, actors who had taken part in his plays, Rugby Football champions who had played alongside him for England, journalists who had worked with him in Fleet Street, and with them Mr. T. Blackburn, Chairman of the Beaverbrook Newspapers, and Lord Thomson of Fleet, Chairman of the Thomson Newspapers.

Fifty-eight members of the Pontypridd Welsh miners' choir sacrificed a day and a half's pay to come to London for the service.

The first lesson was read by Peter Howard's son Philip. Sir Max Aitken, Bart., son and successor to Howard's old boss Lord Beaverbrook,



Mr. Quintin Hogg

read from the sixth chapter of Ephesians beginning, "We wrestle not against flesh and blood but against principalities, against powers, against the rulers of darkness of this world, against spiritual wickedness in high places."

Mr. Hogg, formerly Lord Hailsham, who was Chairman of the Conservative Party and a member of Sir Alec Douglas-Home's Cabinet, is one of Britain's most colourful political personalities. He spoke of Howard's "courage, gaiety and unaffected

goodness", and continued, "It was a combination of this natural goodness with an acquired determination which gave him the moral power of his later years. He was determined that goodness should not perish from the earth, that light should conquer darkness.

"It does not need a philosopher to tell right from wrong, courage from cowardice, integrity from deviousness, kindness from cruelty, purity from its opposite. Most of us are inhibited by modesty or shame from becoming open advocates of goodness. Peter wasn't, and in this he was right. He answered the voice he heard and because Peter was good the world not merely heard but listened.

"The change which he underwent in his early years dominated the rest of his life and gave it a wholly new direction and sense of purpose, and brought him, though he didn't seek it, national and even international renown."

As Hogg ended his address, 2,000 voices joined in the lines, "Then it is the brave man chooses while the coward stands aside, till the multitude make virtue of the faith they had denied."

### Australia Seeks a Policy

FROM JOHN WILLIAMS

Melbourne

THE INDONESIA-MALAYSIA CLASH and the Vietnam war are breaking through the crust of complacency and self-satisfaction that has long characterized this country.

Australia is a nation in search of a foreign policy. Recently, the Minister for External Affairs, Mr. Paul Hasluck, made a major policy statement to the Federal Parliament. "I do not want to look on our neighbours in Asia as buffer states," he said. "I see them as part of a structure of hope of which Australia itself is only one of many pillars. The structure weakens if any one of us should fall.

"We have constructive aims, not merely a defensive interest in Asia. We want to see an Asia in which the free nations of that continent, whether newly independent or long established, will be able to develop their own way of life in a state of security from aggression."

Some Left wing politicians have been urging that Australia should dis-



Sir Robert Menzies

sociate itself from the Vietnam policy of the United States. But other more moderate leaders of the Labour Party, now in opposition, have sought a more realistic policy.

Last month, the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Party made a statement wholly supporting the right of South Vietnam and Malaysia to resist aggression. This statement was endorsed by the Federal Executive.

Mr. Kim Beazley, one of the Labour Party's most eloquent policy-makers, in a speech described in a national news magazine as his "best yet", struck out at those, both within and without his own Party, who were demanding negotiation from weakness by the United States in Vietnam.

"There is a perfect willingness on the part of China," he said, "to negotiate on how the U.S. gets out of South Vietnam, but not on whether it (China) gets out."

In all, there is a general consensus that Australia must at any cost stand firm beside those in Asia who will defend freedom. The Prime Minister, Sir Robert Menzies, this week called American intervention in Vietnam "the greatest act of moral courage since Britain stood alone in the last war".

### "Strike the Iron Hot"

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Wellington.

THE PRIME MINISTER of New Zealand, the Rt. Hon. K. J. Holyoake, received the cast of Peter Howard's play "We Are Tomorrow", fifteen hours after they had arrived in New Zealand.

A member of the cast reported the Prime Minister as saying, "You



Prime Minister Holyoake

bring a ray of hope and inspiration that eases the burdens and the complex job of a man like me. It is extremely impressive that young people like you should be so dedicated and give your lives to this task."

Advising them how to operate in New Zealand, Mr. Holyoake commented, "It is said that we must strike while the iron is hot but, as Oliver Cromwell said, 'Make the iron hot by striking.'"

The Moral Re-Armament force consisting largely of college students who have put aside their personal careers flew from Sydney, where special showings had been staged at the famous Catholic Genesian Theatre by courtesy of Cardinal Gilroy.

### Stability for Kenya

FROM VERE JAMES

Nairobi

THE KENYA Minister of Finance, Mr. James Gichuru, has announced in Nairobi, after a three-week tour of Europe and America, that an additional £ 41 million of aid has been pledged for development.

Stated *The Times* of London: "The keynote of this fund-raising tour was the reputation for stability which Kenya has won."

Mr. Gichuru declared at his press conference: "Money is available because of this stability."

Before Finance Minister Gichuru left Nairobi on his successful mission, he and seven other members of the Kenya Cabinet sent a message to Mrs. Peter Howard on the death of her husband which stated: "Moral Re-Armament applied on a national scale has contributed decisively to our stability and progress."

## The week in Asia

**SAIGON**—Premier Phan Huy Quat confirmed that Rear Admiral Chung Tan Cang, the Chief of the Navy, and General Phan Van Dong, Military Governor of Saigon, had been suspended. It is reported that a "quiet purge" of anti-Communist elements is under way prepared by Thich Tri Quang, leader of the Buddhist dissidents.

**KATHMANDU**—The Nepalese Government is believed to have asked for two prominent Rana rebels, now living in India, to be returned to Nepal in exchange for the extradition of Sucha Singh, chief suspect in the Kairon assassination case who fled to Nepal.

**COLOMBO**—China has stopped all purchases of tea and coconut oil since the change of Government here last month. China bought Rs. 2.08 crores (£1.6m) worth last year. China resold the oil to Cuba and Albania and the tea to African and West Asian countries.

**HANOI**—North Vietnam announced the appointment of a new Foreign Minister in a Cabinet reshuffle expected to foreshadow a more militant policy. He is Nguyen Dxuy Trinh, whose sympathies are believed to lie with China.

**KATHMANDU**—Indian Ambassador Sriman Narayan thanked Nepal for the latter's decision not to accept Chinese economic aid for projects in the Terai region bordering India. This followed the visit of Chinese Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Chen Yi and a party of 20 officials. Prime Minister Shastri is expected here for a three-day visit on April 23.

**DJAKARTA**—Communist Party representation on the executive board of the powerful "Generation 1945" Organization was increased from two to five when President Sukarno appointed 27 new members. The Chairman, Third Deputy Premier Chaerul Saleh, has been replaced by President Sukarno himself. New appointees include Communist Party Chairman D. N. Aidit and three other known Communist sympathizers.

**RANGOON**—Agitations launched by Buddhist monks in Mandalay have spread to other centres. Armed with swords and daggers, 30 monks raided the homes of Government supporters in Ontwa and ransacked them. Younger monks are being incited to "wake up" and defend Buddhism in the face of Government measures to "purify" Buddhism in Burma.

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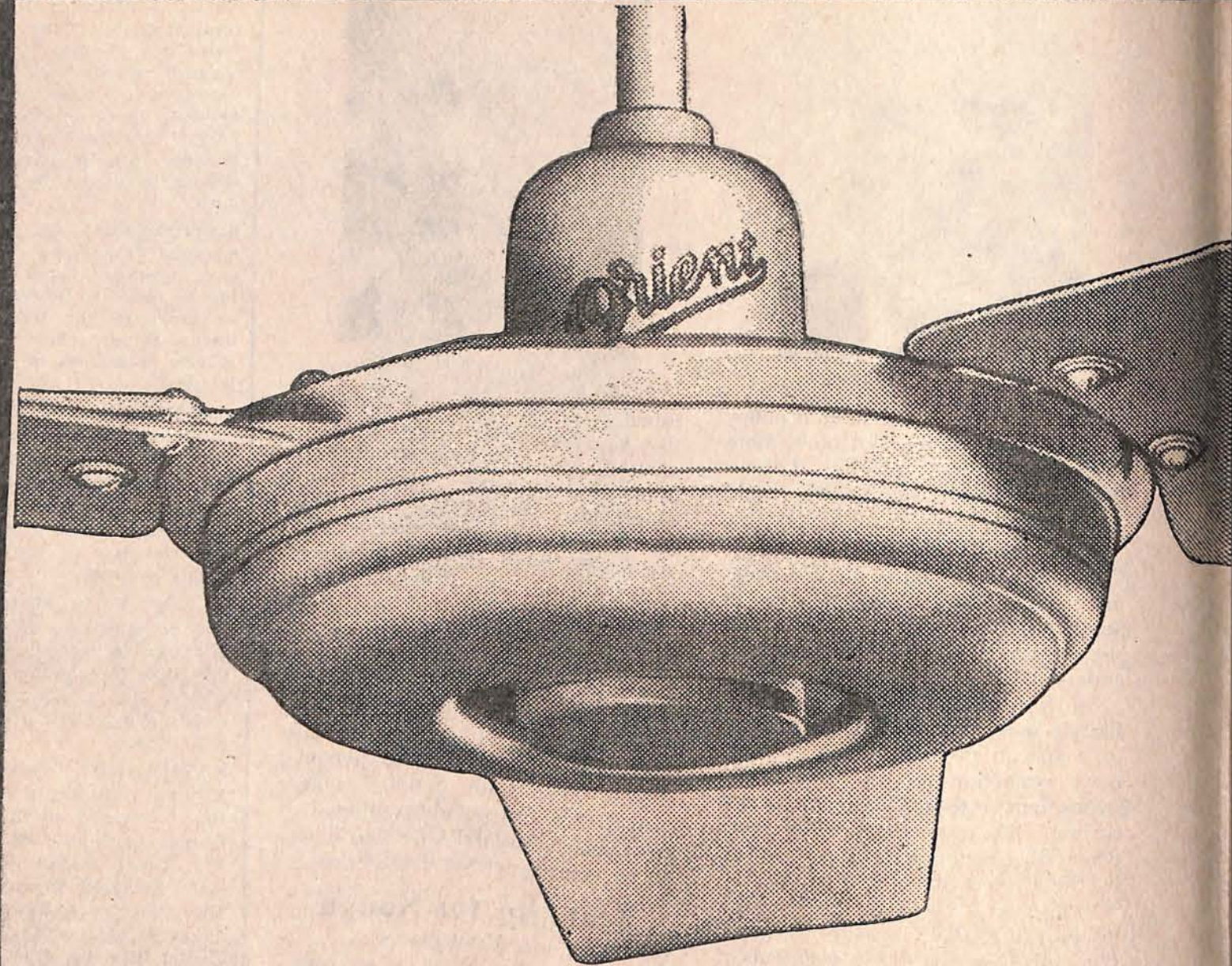
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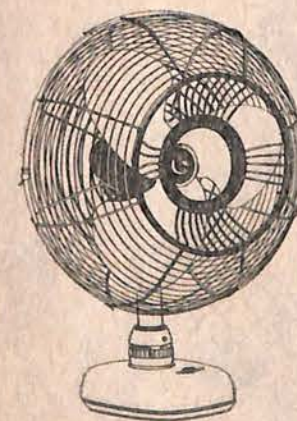


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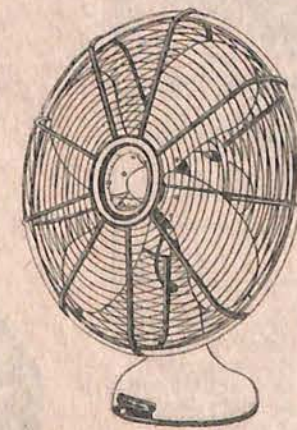


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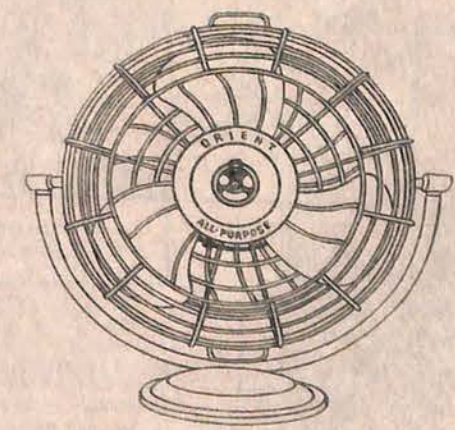
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## Kenyatta Warns Plotters

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Nairobi

PERSISTENT allegations in Parliament about a plot to overthrow the Government provoked a strong warning from President Jomo Kenyatta at a public rally that his Government was ready to meet any assault by subversive forces.

The President declared, "I fought the colonialists with all my strength, and if any African wants to fight me now, let him try!"

On the platform was Mr. Paul Ngei, Minister for Co-operatives and Marketing. Kenyatta pointed to Mr. Kaggia, M.P., who also sat on the platform and who recently was awarded a badge bearing portraits of Marx and Lenin for his "devotion to African Socialism". The award had been presented by Left-leaning Vice-President Oginga Odinga.

The President said he had learned that at a recent meeting presided over by Kaggia, it was suggested that people should get free land and cease using the slogan "Harambee" (Let's Pull Together).

"Kaggia," said Kenyatta, "you are advocating for free things, but we were together with Ngei in jail. If you go to his home you will see he has planted coffee and other crops. What have you done for yourself?"

"If you go to Kubai's home," con-



President Kenyatta

tinued Kenyatta, "he has a big house. What have you done for yourself?"

"We were together with Kungu Karumba in jail. Now he is running his own buses. What have you done for yourself?"

Kenyatta pointed out that he had also worked hard with his hands since

coming out of jail. He was growing his own cash crops.

Warning the audience to beware of men like Kaggia, Kenyatta added, "I gave Kaggia a good job in the Government but he did not want to work. He stayed idle, saying that the Government was bad. So I sacked him."

Kenyatta explained that he had spent some time studying at Moscow University. "There were no free things for everybody in Russia."

On the same day, Mr. Tom Mboya, General Secretary of the KANU Party and Minister of Justice, warned his party conference that colonialism could reappear in Africa from either West or East in more subtle forms. Marxist doctrines had no place in African Socialism.

"When certain things happen in the West," he said, some people organize demonstrations.

"Similar things happen in the East and the 'professional' organizers of demonstrations remain silent."

Kenya's reactions, he said, should be impartial if it was not to deviate from its declared non-alignment.

"It would be a repudiation of our independence to give the impression that Kenya is available to Communist countries for experimentation with their ideology and doctrines," he warned.

## U.S. Stung by India

FROM STEWART LANCASTER

Washington

AMERICAN ACTION in South East Asia in the "defence of freedom" is coming under sharp attack from some friendly nations.

Indian criticisms have surprised Washington which feels that the allegations are not in the unbiased tradition of India's policy of non-involvement. Washington finds it difficult to understand why India does not consider American action in Vietnam in the best interest of India's own security.

The American administration has been particularly stung by India's condemnation of the United States supplying nauseating gas to the Vietnamese Army, since the gas in question is considered similar to the tear gas used by Indian police in breaking up unruly mobs.

While President Johnson has confronted crisis in South East Asia, Vice-President Humphrey has been tackling domestic student demonstrations in California. He chided the students for demonstrating in support of Communist-inspired causes and not demonstrating against the bombing of the U.S. Embassy in Saigon.

Why don't people get excited by "the most outrageous barbarism of the Viet Cong," he asked, instead of getting so concerned about tear gas that only makes people ill?

## Keeping the Lid On

FROM HARRY ALMOND

Bahrain

NAILS SCATTERED in the streets stopped traffic. Men with faces masked by folds of their Arab "kafiyas" threatened businessmen who wanted to open shops and offices. Their families received anonymous telephone calls. Depots were burned, windows smashed and cars overturned. Only armoured cars and police rifles held the lid on. Bahrain was thus paralysed for a fortnight.

The 30-mile-long island is keystone in the arch of the Arab Gulf Sheikdoms of Kuwait, Qatar, Dubai and Abu Dhabi. These oil rich lands are in close treaty relationship with Britain. They are ruled by traditional Sheikhs and their councils whose wealth from oil royalties opens them to accusations of being "puppets of

imperialism". Certainly they represent a system of government which, although suitable for an earlier age, must now adjust if it is to survive reappraisal by an educated, politically active new generation.

The dismissal of 108 men from the Bahrain Petroleum Company was the excuse for the riots. The schools demonstrated in sympathy with the redundant workers. With remarkable co-ordination, families and friends from outlying villages joined those threatening the main town of Manama. The police used tear gas and riot guns. Five died and over 30 were wounded.

Statements by company and government minimized the threat to security as "a labour dispute", but nothing could disguise the influence of Cairo and Baghdad.

This violence is but the opening gun in a challenge to the traditional rulers to accept popular representation in government and to be more independent of oil concession-holding countries.

## Adenauer's Stocks Rise

FROM PIERRE SPOERRI

Dusseldorf

IN THE CAPITAL of Western Germany's industrial Ruhr, the Christian Democratic Union, Bonn's main Government Party, has just held its pre-election congress. The aim of the rally was to show to the country a forward-looking and united Party.

But the foreign policy defeats of the last weeks could not be ignored. Nor could the fact that Gallup polls indicate that the Socialists have a real

chance to win power for the first time since the war.

So, behind an outward show of confidence and unity, the worries of the Christian Democratic leaders showed up more than once during the congress. One obvious fact was that the positions of the two top men had been reversed. While at the last congress the then Chancellor, Dr. Adenauer, was treated with considerable coolness and his successor-to-be, Professor Erhard, was the hero of the day who would lead his party to untold victories, this time the 89-year-old Adenauer was received with waves and waves of applause and Professor Erhard had to be satisfied with loyal but unenthusiastic cheers.

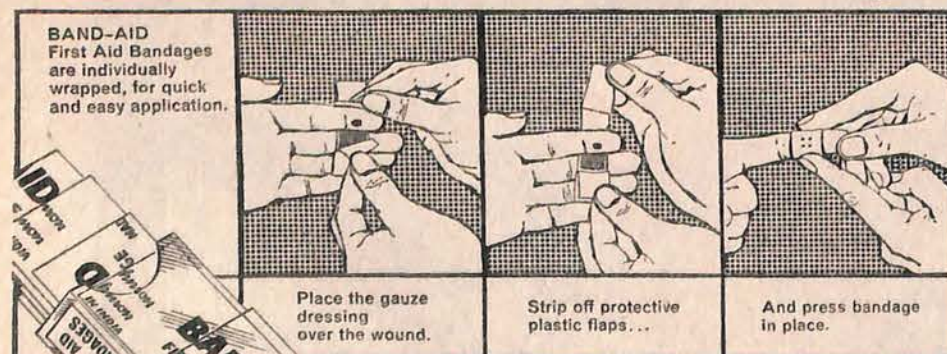
Similar distinctions could be made in the second rank of leadership. The chairman of the Christian Social Union, the Bavarian associate of the CDU, former Defence Minister Strauss, won great applause. Foreign Minister Schroeder, however, who has been made largely responsible for the foreign policy blunders of the past months, was already treated as a "has been".

Dr. Adenauer refused to follow the lead of some of the Party politicians who wanted to launch the old slogan: "You never had it so good." On the contrary, he spoke with great seriousness about the world situation and described its dangers. He warned of complacency both in internal and foreign matters and based his appeal on the need to consolidate French-German unity without which the whole of Europe would be in danger of disintegration.

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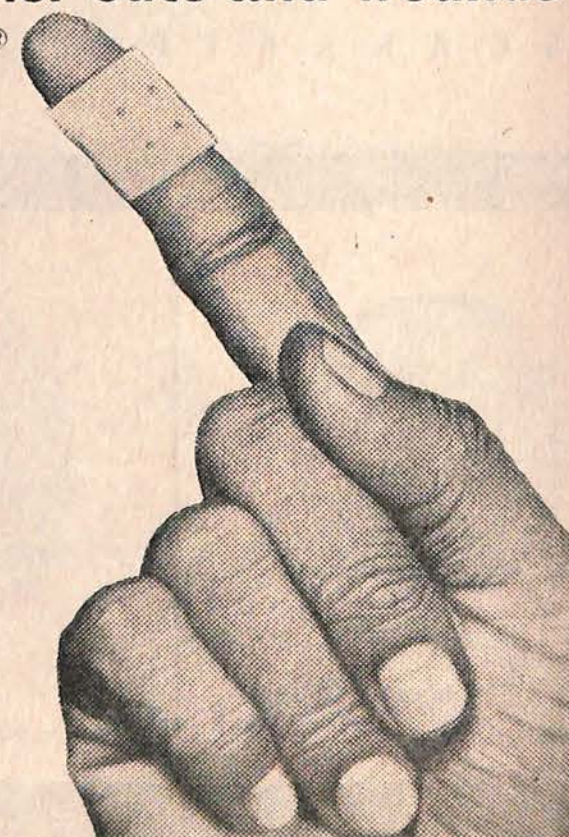
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# Revolution Brews in Kerala

By Arun Mundkur

"If you transported yourself to Mars and from there you looked at the Kerala elections, you would find no difference at all in the aims, the methods and the programme of the different political parties," said the Principal of a college in Trivandrum.

Said the student body President of the same college, "We youth are disgusted with politics in this state! It is so cheap, mean and vulgar. Kerala ought to be cut in two, half should be given to Madras and half to Mysore, if they will have us!"

These are perhaps rather extreme opinions. But it is an index of the black mood of frustration which grips many well-meaning people here.

In two months I have been to the major cities and colleges all over Kerala. Many times I have been told how Kerala has had 11 governments of every political complexion—Congress, Socialist, Communist, all kinds of coalitions.

Many people describe how every change has worsened the situation. "No political solution will give our 17 millions food, work and unity. We need a revolution and we shall have it even if blood must flow!"

## Callous Ambition

The resentment is not aimed just at politicians. It is directed at the leadership in education, administration, industry, agriculture, etc. If men tried honestly and failed, the common people would understand and keep faith. They know that sincere and devoted men will lead them through countless failures to victory.

What causes the hate and frustration is the "wanton selfishness, callousness and personal ambition which denies the State any sustained effort for progress", as one farmer said.

What Kerala needs is a generation of Mahatma Gandhis, who personally sacrifice, and live a daily discipline.

We met a doctor. He has qualified in America and is obviously very capable. He works without any holidays for a bare pittance in a mission hospital in a village. He is revered by the peasants from many villages.

He said, "There are plenty of farmers' sons who get educated. But, because they think manual labour is beneath them, they will not work on

their fathers' farms once they have a degree. They crave well-paid desk jobs in government departments. These jobs are few. So they sit at home, adding to the unemployment."

Kerala's problems are so typical of the problem of the entire Asian continent.

Two months ago Kerala leaders invited Moral Re-Armament to bring a special force to the State, in order to find and train an adequate leadership for the future. A task force came under the banner "Onward to a New Asia". The force was led by Indian youth, but included youth from Japan, Australasia, and Britain.

Since February they have spoken to over 25,000 students.

## Words or Deeds?

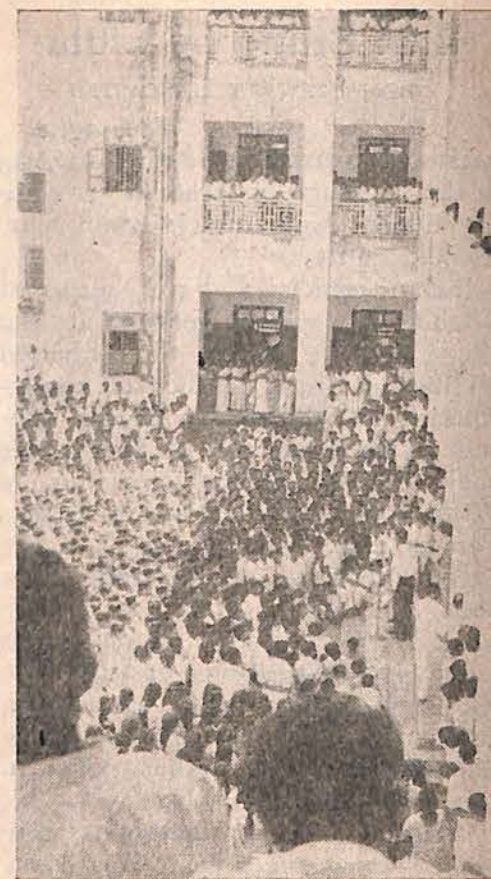
They have said, "Give Asia the new leadership it needs! Plan intelligently to solve crises like Vietnam and the food problem in South East Asia, etc. Live in a way that befits you for leadership—fill the gap between the way we talk and the way we live. Do all that you can today, as students, to serve India and save Asia. That is what we have decided to do, weak, ignorant and inexperienced as we are. But we shall learn and you can join us."

Everywhere Kerala youth, hungry for action, for hope and for change, have responded wholeheartedly.

At the S. N. college in Qui'on, 2,000 youth stood an hour in the hot sunshine at an open air meeting. Quilon has been the scene of student violence often in the past year. Radical students converged on the speakers after the meeting, to talk at length. They invited members of the team to stay in the hostel and carried on discussions past midnight.

At another college with 2,000 students, the Principal, welcoming the MRA force as old friends, stressed that "national leaders, with MRA, would do a far better job of administering world affairs".

At the oldest private college in the state the force addressed two jam-packed indoor meetings with over 1,500 students and staff. Students crowded forward. All said that leaders must be men of integrity, and agreed that students who stole lib-



The students packed the balconies

rary books would never be incorruptible ministers! The MRA youth challenged them to live absolute honesty, purity, unselfishness and love to become fit for leadership.

Students filled the famous Engineering College hall and overflowed into the corridors where they stood 15 deep for an hour-long meeting.

In one women's college, students packed the quadrangle and then packed the balconies of the college on all four sides—1st, 2nd, 3rd floor!

After every meeting in the State, students asked for prolonged, intensive training. They queued up in scores to buy application forms for a Training Camp to be organized at Peermade, Central Kerala, from May 18 to May 28, at which students from all over South India are welcome.\*

Journalists, educationists, politicians and industrialists, farmers and all the older generation of Kerala give their fullest support to this move.

His Grace the Bishop of Quilon said, "You must have 100 camps to train youth all over the country. Take it out courageously to the youth everywhere. You have my full support."

\* Applications from: Secretary, Training Camp for a New Asia, Ingledene, Kaudiar Road, TRIVANDRUM-3.

## FOR WOMEN

# Food for Starving Prisoners

by Charlotte van Beuningen

Madame Van Beuningen was decorated by the Netherlands and by Belgium for her work in saving the lives of war prisoners.—Ed.

DURING THE SECOND WORLD WAR my country, Holland, was one that suffered most. We were invaded by the Germans in 1940 and had a Nazi Government until we were liberated by the allied forces in 1945. My husband and I lived in a small place called Vught.

The Nazis began to build a huge concentration camp in the woods nearby. Thousands of my countrymen were imprisoned.

At the head of this camp was a very cruel man. He tortured his prisoners and gave them so little food that many died of starvation. Everyone knew about it but what could we do? I could not sleep any more for thinking of them.

One morning I thought: I am sure God can tell me what to do. Then I prayed and two thoughts came to me. One was to have no fear what-

ever, and to walk straight into the camp and ask to speak to the commandant. The second was that nobody is entirely bad, that even this man had something good in his heart.

Sure that God had inspired these thoughts, I went to the camp and asked to speak to the commandant. This man was so astonished that a Dutch lady of her own free will dared to walk into the camp, that he asked me to come to his office.

There I sat talking to him for two hours. At the end I had his permission to send in food.

At that time we had very little to eat ourselves. We were severely rationed. But I thought that if God had asked me to go to the camp, He would also help me to find the food. We could all begin by eating a little less and send every morsel we could spare to the camp. This we did.

## HUBERT



"I believe I need an additional drawer for 'Socks to be mended'."

Next day the neighbours joined in and in a fortnight everybody in Holland knew what I was doing and sent me every bit of food they could spare.

My house was transformed into a food market. In a few weeks we were sending one thousand to twelve hundred big parcels of food every day to the starving prisoners.

This went all right for several months, but all at once the commandant was dismissed and a second one came. He immediately sent back my parcels. I had to begin all over again. However, I won him over. Then he was dismissed and a third one came. He absolutely refused to see me because he had heard I had won over his two predecessors. It took me ten days. By bombarding him with letters and telephone calls, he got so exasperated that he sent word he would see me but in my own house!

## "No, No, No!"

He thought I would not like that, because he knew many Dutch people would be astonished that I would agree to receive a commandant of the camp in my own home. I asked for guidance and the thought came to me, "Does the good opinion of people mean more to you than the lives of those prisoners?"

On the appointed day I sat waiting for him. He came, bringing six of his officers with him all looking very fierce. At first my heart sank. I thought, "They are going to take me." But immediately it was as though a voice spoke to me, saying, "Have no fear and show no fear."

I asked them very kindly to sit down, and offered them tea or coffee. The commandant refused and kept on saying, "No, no, no," when I began about his giving me permission again to send food to the camp. So we sat for three solid hours.

I was absolutely at a loss. I prayed silently and fervently, "O God, give me a thought how I can win over this man." Suddenly I had a thought and straight out I said to him: "Well now, we have been fighting the whole afternoon, and you keep saying, 'No, no, no.' But I know that deep in your heart, you want to give me the permission I seek."

He got very nervous, fidgeted in his chair, looked around him, looked back at me, then burst out laughing and said, "All right, you have won!" And he kept his word till the end.



## VIEWPOINT

### Wake Up, India

by Mrs. J. M. Bose, Calcutta

Selections from an entry for the Grand Design Competition

THE PROBLEMS we face are tremendous, often seemingly insoluble. But the people of India await deliverance. Together with the acute poverty, in which the majority pass their lives, exist rising expectations of something better than they have ever known.

History has countless examples of how men of vision can rouse a nation from its sleep. India needs new men and women, inspired with a spirit of self-sacrifice and missionary zeal, who, having the clarity of perception to discern what are the priorities, can together conceive of a plan for economic, social and cultural evolution.

Writers, scientists, artists, educationists, philosophers, all have to be called upon to make their contribution. Only this kind of over-all planning, in contrast with our present limited "Planning Commission", can be effective.

However, if any significant change is to be brought about by such an elite, and potential energies of the mass of Indian people be released, a sense of national purpose has to be created. This can only be done if all feel that the rewards of progress are to be equally shared.

If they continue to see the fruits of their labour are appropriated by the few, if the gross inequalities of extreme poverty and luxurious living continue to mar our economic life, the only result can be either a relapse into continued apathy or the intensification of a dissipating class struggle.

Parallel with this there has to be a tremendous effort in the direction of social and political education. Everyone has to be made aware what are the issues involved and presented with a clear-cut picture as to what

Contributions to Viewpoint, representing the views of readers on important topics, should not exceed 500 words. A fee will be paid for those accepted.—Ed.

are the plans for development and what part they will play in the reconstruction.

To speed up the whole process of reform and renewal there will have to be an outright attack on corruption at all levels. High standards must be set by the leaders in public life and in the Government so that right values will permeate all sections.

Meantime, continued attention will be given to the maintenance of our defence so that we are in a position to defend our legitimate interests.

And what of India's relations with

the rest of the world? The speed of modern travel links us with many nations which once seemed distant and remote. The achievements of science have increased man's propensities for destruction, but at the same time have enhanced his ability to banish poverty from the earth.

A supra-national power will provide the ultimate solution, and India, potentially one of the major powers in the Eastern hemisphere, will play a vital role in bringing about such a change. While pursuing her policy of non-alignment, India should accept assistance from any quarters provided there are no strings attached.

Thus, with our ability to provide at home a successful working alternative to Communism and by our non-association with cold war politics, we shall extend our influence and authority in the Afro-Asian world.

and Cabinet members, has reduced this number to somewhere around 100 taking it to the third or perhaps the last place among the national political parties.

Having put the record regarding facts and figures absolutely straight, I shall take the liberty of raising only one query on the rest of the article. May I respectfully request Mr. Vaitheswaran to kindly elaborate on the linguistic fanaticism of Dr. Lohia?

GEORGE FERNANDES

Bombay 7.

#### MR. VAITHESWARAN REPLIES:

With reference to Mr. George Fernandes's letter, my figures are from the published report of the General Secretary of the Swatantra Party (Third National Convention, Feb. 1-2, 1964).

The number of deposits forfeited by the Party is a commentary on the bad judgement of those who set up the candidates. It does not minimize the successes the party did manage to achieve in its fairly short period of existence.

#### WELL DONE, MR. WILSON

Sir,

I fully agree with the trenchant remarks made by you in your editorial, "Well Done, Mr. Wilson!" (April 9). The Wilson Government has indeed got off to a good start.

The Labour Government has already placed a bill before Parliament which seeks to mete out just punishment to those guilty of racism.

The Scottish poet Robert Burns, once wrote:

"It's coming yet, for a' that  
That man to man the world o'er  
Shall brothers be for a' that."

B. G. R. KRISHNAMA

Secunderabad.

## This was a life

### CAPTAIN SCOTT

1868-1912

ROBERT FALCON SCOTT of the British Royal Navy was chosen leader of the South Pole expedition in 1910. The next day his son was born.

On June 1, the whaler "Terra Nova" left the Thames and on November 28, as the ship cleared Dunedin heads in New Zealand, Scott waved a last farewell to his wife.

Four men and the commander set out from the "farthest south" depot with nine days' provisions. They reached the South Pole on January 17, 1912. But when they got there they found that Amundsen had planted the Norwegian flag on the spot, only a month before. This was a major disappointment. "Great God," wrote Scott. "This is an awful place."

Early next morning they started back—800 miles of "solid dragging". Misfortunes dogged them. It was bitterly cold. One of the party, Petty Officer Evans, fell sick. If they had left him the others would have got through. They would not. Then Captain Oates sickened. He begged them to go on without him. They would not. One night he crawled out of his bag and said, "I am going outside." He was not seen again.

The continuous blizzards and fearful cold—40 below zero—had wasted the petrol. There was no heat. Before Scott knew it, frost-bite had eaten his toes and his right foot had gone.

The courage of these men, their consideration for each other and their families at home was extraordinary.

Scott's journal is an amazing document written under such conditions. No repining. No fault-finding. It is replete with love of God and country. Their records were up-to-date and carefully kept. Scott knew they would die but he felt with certainty that a search would find them. The written word was completed while cold gnawed at his fingers.

Suffering greatly, their food depot only 11 miles away, Scott kept writing so long as life remained.

His diary records: "We are weak. Writing is difficult. For my own sake I do not regret this journey, which has shown that Englishmen can endure hardship, help one another and meet death with as great fortitude as ever in the past. We took risks. We knew we took them. Things have come out against us and therefore we have no course for complaint, but bow to the will of Providence, determined still to do our best to the last."

## Q and A

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

Q — Does democracy mean a right for all political parties to speak as they like in the legislatures?

B. S. RAGHAVA RAU, Bangalore

A — It does. Their right to uninhibited speech is a privilege protected by law. The only restraining influences are the self-imposed conventions established by common consent and maintained by the Speaker. Indian legislatures are guided to a large extent by the conventions of the Parliament at Westminster.

Q — Why are China, Pakistan and Indonesia striving to block Soviet and Malaysian entry into the Algiers Conference?

T. P. SATHYANARAYANA, Hyderabad

A — China's opposition to Russia is ideological, nationalistic and racial. She is increasingly assertive of her exclusive right to speak for the Asian, African and Latin American powers. By denying the Soviet Union entry into the Algerian Conference, she hopes to isolate her and establish the ideological supremacy of China.

Indonesia has chosen to throw her lot with China in this struggle. I am not aware that Pakistan opposes Soviet and Malaysian participation at Algiers.

Q — How can we develop India spiritually and materially?

MAHENDRA B. CHIKHAL, Bombay

A — We will progress materially only if we will work much harder. The national psychology today is one of minimum effort and maximum reward. It applies to worker, capitalist, Government employee and farmer. This must change to maximum effort and adequate and just reward. A moral revolution is

the soundest basis for the much talked about economic revolution.

We need to put honesty before the convenient lie. Our capacity to work harder will grow as we put purity before sexual indulgence. Our nation will be known for its selfless living as we become responsible people who care for this country. This is the only worthwhile and realistic basis for a spiritual revolution.

Q — How far has the U.N.O. succeeded in achieving its purposes and what is its future?

VIJAY CHOPRA, Chandigarh

A — The U.N. brings together 114 nations who all have a chance to sound off on their favourite subjects—democracy, freedom, neo-colonialism, imperialism etc. Occasionally it has played an effective peace-keeping role. Instances are the prompt action against invasion by North Korea (made possible only by Russia's absence from the Security Council) and the intervention in the Suez crisis that stopped the war between Israelis and Arabs.

There are many who would question the role of the U.N. in the Congo. Sometimes instead of helping resolve the issues of civil war in the Congo, U.N. officials allowed themselves to become party to the dispute.

The record of the specialized agencies of the U.N. like the W.H.O. is, of course, much better, though less in the news.

The U.N. has just staved off a crisis over the dues that Russia, France and a few other nations have refused to pay. But the real division is over clash on what the U.N. can and cannot do.

Even the most enthusiastic supporters of the U.N. agree that its future is black. Unless nations will put aside their national interests or ambitions, and get together with a common, unselfish concern for the future of the world, the U.N. or any other world body cannot succeed. The idealists who expect a change in the world without a change in national motive and a change in human nature are bound to be disappointed once again.

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# U.S. Marches On, but Where?

by Rajmohan Gandhi

FLYING BETWEEN New York and Washington is like taking a bus from Churchgate to Dadar in Bombay. You stand in a queue at the airport, wait for a plane to appear every half-hour, step inside, take your seat and buy your ticket from the conductor. It is one better than the Bombay bus service. If you don't get a seat, an extra plane takes you even if you are the only passenger.

Prodigious America marches on. As I write this, the latest U.S. satellite has taken up its position in orbit 800 miles above the earth. It has a nuclear reactor inside and will circle the globe once every two hours for 3,000 years.

This technological colossus will continue to grow. Yet more and more Americans are concerned about the giant's health and where he is heading.

Three issues illustrate modern America's insecurity.

*The first is race.* Washington has passed all the laws necessary to provide equal rights to the Negro. Before long the struggle for enforcing the laws will be over, but already the big question is, after equality what?

## "I Was a Hell-Raiser"

Fraternization between the races, practised for years in many parts of the U.S., has not cured the prejudices, often unexpressed, of the whites, or the hates, also not always admitted, of the Negro. By itself equality will produce neither peace nor friendship.

*The second issue is American youth.* Half of America is under 25. Like youth everywhere, they are dissatisfied. Many responsible Americans were shocked recently when students in a California university rioted against the Chancellor's ban on a meeting.

Each year the number of American children whose parents are divorced increases.

Listen to an 18-year-old girl speaking before the educational authorities of Los Angeles:

"Not many people like to hear from a child from a broken home, but there are millions of them across America. My family was divorced when I was eight. For ten years I was a bitter, hateful hell-raiser. Now our generation wants to be known not for hell-

raising but as those who dared to stand up for what is right."

The illegitimacy rate has tripled since 1953. By 1970 ten million Americans will have been born out of wedlock. Forty per cent of today's unwed mothers are between the ages of 15 and 19.

*The third issue is foreign policy.* Americans are perplexed that in spite of massive foreign aid, amounting to \$106 billion in the last 20 years, there is so much anti-Americanism in the world.

Human history has no example that matches the scale and continuity of American aid to other nations. The money has come out of taxes paid by individual Americans, each of whom, on an average, has given Rs. 2,500 over the last 20 years for foreign aid.

## Washington's Dilemma

Three U.S. Senators, men of considerable influence in policy-making, told me separately in Washington that America's dilemma in foreign policy is that time and again she has to choose between an extension of war and appeasement.

Vietnam is the perfect example. Thousands of Americans have left comfort and home to fight in the Vietnamese jungles and swamps. America spends \$3 million every day in that country. Yet Communism is still there, as strong as ever. Many Americans think the choice for them is to heighten the war further, or to negotiate for a regime in South Vietnam that would be pro-Communist.

Small wonder that some Americans urge a neo-isolationism.

It was America's entry into World War II that defeated Nazism and Hitlerism. America's exit from Asia and Africa, which these neo-isolationists want, will certainly install Communism and Mao-ism on these continents.

Fortunately, there is evidence that a multiplying number of Americans are finding solutions to the problems of race, youth and foreign affairs. They are doing this through Moral Re-Armament.

Last year 2,500 Americans, mainly students, gathered on Mackinac Island, Michigan, to plan for tomorrow's America. There were white and black from all parts of the U.S., including Alabama and Mississippi. There were American

Indians, representing nearly all the tribes. Sidney Poitier, famed Negro actor, said after spending some time at this assembly: "This is the pattern for an America that works. It is the only place without tension or hate."

Black and white discovered at Mackinac that they could find unity and friendship in taking on together the job of modernizing the American population.

During the last eight months these youth have launched what they call "a moral war" in college and high school campuses.

These young men and women want a new America. They feel something is wrong with a nation that spends \$12 billion each year on alcohol and \$8 billion each year on tobacco. They want to put right the situation in New York where, according to Mayor Robert Wagner, dope addicts "steal one billion a year to pay for their habit...roughly the equivalent of the city's budget for education."

## Neither Red nor Wrecked

They want a new image of the American campus, different from the one revealed by cheating in examinations in the Air Force Academy, which resulted in the resignation of 69 cadets.

This year they plan a three-month-long Mackinac Demonstration, in which over 10,000 American youth will participate.

This is what they say:

"We want to be remembered as the generation that dared not only to go faster and harder, higher in space, deeper in the ocean, but who banished hate, fear and greed, war and famine from the earth."

They want to end what they call the "proliferation of impurity, a vast rationalization of sexual indulgence and pre-marital licence."

Their voice may affect not only the racial situation and the youth problem of America, but also America's relationship with the world. They want America to have a revolutionary programme for Africa, Asia, Europe and South America that is bigger than anything Communism offers. The world, they say, "need be neither red nor wrecked: it can be rebuilt."

India, and all Asia, will march shoulder to shoulder with this kind of America.

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SIDDHESWARI DEVI

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## PARLIAMENT ON TRIAL

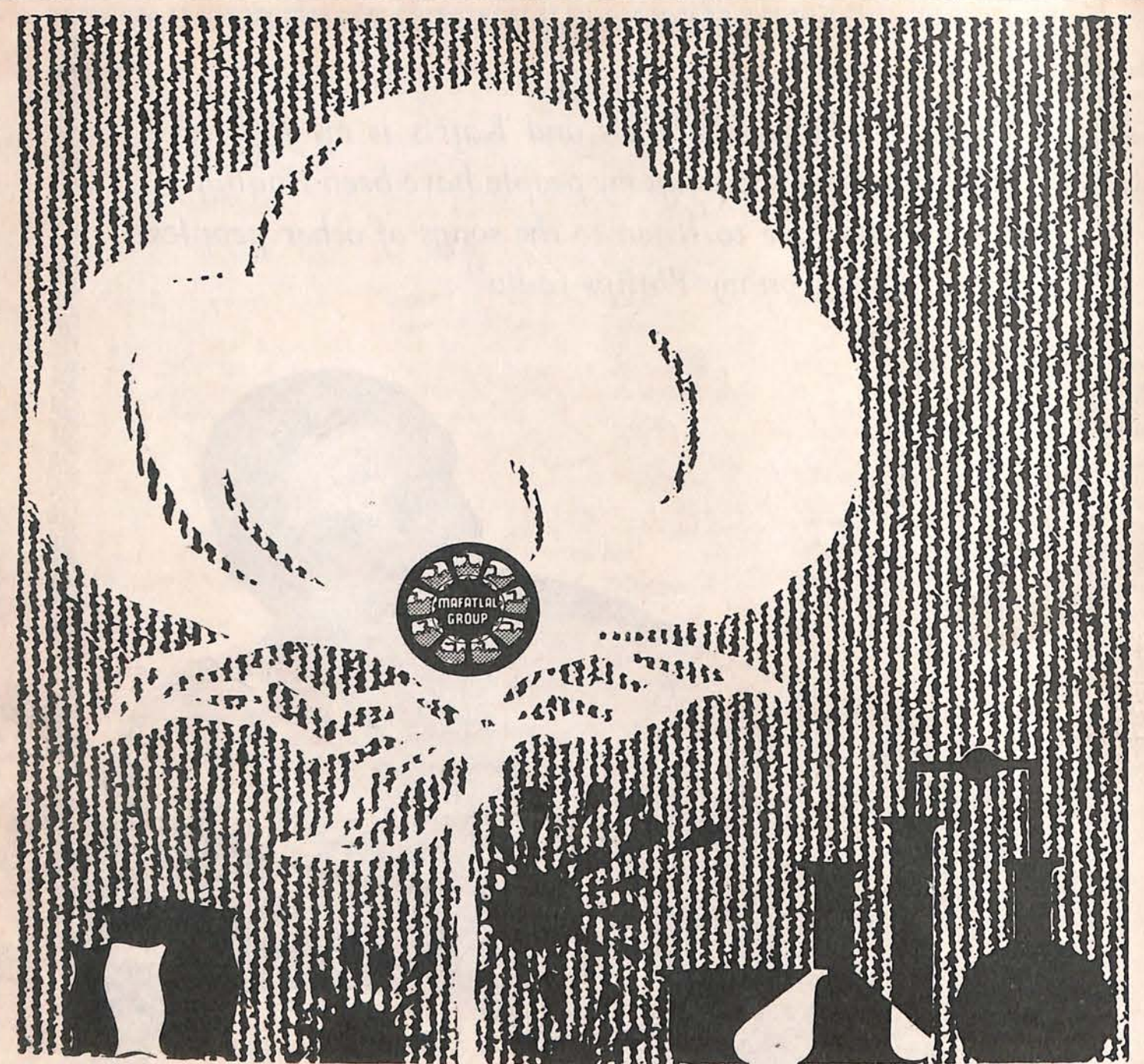
Page 5



SARDAR HUKAM SINGH  
Speaker of the Lok Sabha

Friday  
April 30  
1965

## WHAT IS PAKISTAN AFTER? Page 3



### GROWING BIGGER EVERY DAY

That's us. Always trying to do a little better than yesterday. Always doing it. Textiles, jute, dyes and chemicals. These are the interests we have today. Tomorrow? The possibilities are endless. The future is wide open.



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