

## Need for Confidence

PRIME MINISTER SHASTRI will find considerable public support when he says that the clash in Kutch should not be allowed to develop into a major conflict since war between India and Pakistan might have "tremendous repercussions". Mr. Shastri's stand has been correct, namely to have a restoration of the *status quo ante* in the Rann of Kutch and a simultaneous cease-fire as a precondition for talks.

The Prime Minister has kept his equilibrium when some about him in Parliament appeared to be losing theirs. At a time when he is in the midst of negotiations through the British Prime Minister, he needs not only the assurance of the Opposition to help with defence of the country but also reasonable freedom to operate without disclosing every detail under negotiation.

The concern of the Opposition that some deal may be arrived at without its knowledge, is understandable. The fact that a news agency announces—before the Parliament is informed—that some kind of mediation by a third party is considered, is naturally annoying to Members of the House. At the same time in a national crisis like this, the Prime Minister can reasonably expect more co-operation and less heckling.

The Opposition gained ground by its valuable exposure of the Orissa scandal. But on an issue like the Rann of Kutch, it may in its enthusiasm over-reach itself and lose the substantial public appreciation it has earned.

## Tethered "Lion"

AFTER TWELVE MONTHS of freedom the wiry "Lion of Kashmir" is tethered once again. Sheikh Abdullah took a calculated risk in returning to India.

Considering the pressures of public opinion, the angry attacks in Parliament against Government, the Sheikh's public utterances abroad, his seeking out the Chinese Premier in Algiers, the Government's action was to be expected. The Kashmir leader's restricted domicile in a bungalow in the hill station of Ootacamund is as generous a treatment as any detenu could expect.

This having been said, it is worth considering why free India is so often forced to limit the democratic rights of citizens. Does she have more subversive and unruly elements than other nations? It is unlikely.

The nation has witnessed a perpetual round of political mischief-makers being detained, of police firing on hostile mobs. An examination of police statistics might reveal an interesting comparison

between the frequency of police firings *before* and *after* independence.

The Government's prime task is law and order. Without this democracy is a farce. It must be maintained. Firings and detentions are sometimes necessary measures. But surely there is often a way to deal with the situation before this critical point is reached. Does not the frequency of police firings and political detentions expose a lack in our nation's character?

We face stark days and strong enemies. The Government needs the help of the public to secure the nation but by discipline and honesty in its own ranks rather than by exhortation of others, it could lead in making political mischief unfashionable.

## Stop Pornography

THE RAJYA SABHA debate on the growing trend in Indian films to exploit sex, reveals the concern of the elders at the landslide in moral standards.

A casual glance at any bookstall reveals the daily deluge of dirt that pollutes the nation's thinking. It is sad but true that pornography is becoming accepted as normal.

A Delhi publisher writes that he feels it is his "patriotic" duty to conserve foreign exchange spent in importing pornographic literature by peddling "Indian made" pornography!

This cult of immorality has done much to accelerate the galloping divorce rate, drug addiction, crimes of violence and juvenile delinquency in the West.

Unless the trend is arrested, a moral desert lies ahead of us. Values that have taken generations to establish will be smashed, producing a shapeless and irresponsible society.

It is a historic truth that a morally depraved nation is an easy prey to an invader. Dr. J. D. Unwin in his authoritative book, "Sex and Culture", gives a salutary warning: "Any human society is free to choose either to display great energy or to enjoy sexual freedom; the evidence is that it cannot do both for more than one generation."

The Government is considering action against the pornographic weeklies. With each week's delay, thousands more are contaminated. Urgent action is needed.

Legislation on the subject is welcome. But legislation has its limitation. The answer to pre-occupation with selfish indulgence is a passionate care for the country and full support by the Government and the people to those building the character of the nation.



## Briefly Speaking...

"I cried because I had no shoes, until I met a man who had no feet."

ARAB PROVERB

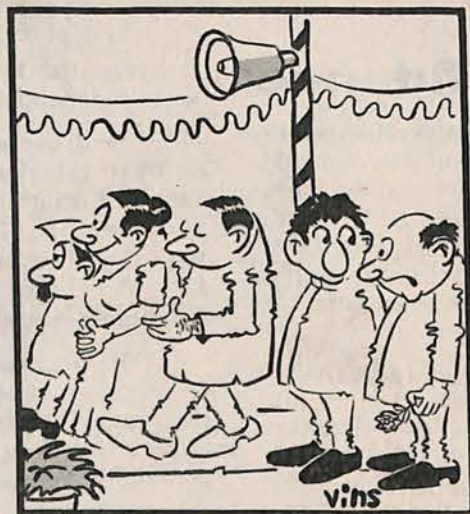
### Hum Janata Hai!

THE SAMYUKTA SOCIALIST PARTY found itself completely isolated as its member Mr. Limaye made a writ petition before the Court to serve notice on the Speaker. When another Opposition MP turned against Mr. Limaye for his "pettifogging allegation", Mr. Limaye rose to say, "We are the people" (*"Hum Janata Hai"*). The Socialist had a touch of the Bourbon about him. Was it not Louis XIV who believed "I am the state" (*"L'etat, c'est moi"*)?

Louis XIV also saw where his dynasty was heading: "*Après moi, le déluge.*"

### Peking in London-2

FURTHER TO last week's report on "Peking in London" I learn from *Time and Tide* that many labour leaders "desperately trying to shed their Left-wing image, are furious with a group of 100 intellectuals, including two Labour MPs, who are sponsoring the new Society for Anglo-Chinese Friendship, which has the backing of the Chinese Communist Government.



No, he's the Minister, she just goes along to make the speeches.

"The issue is likely to be reported to the National Executive Committee of the Labour Party with a view to proscribing the Society. If this is done, every Labour Party member still supporting the Society, will face expulsion from the Party."

### Sheikh on the Air

THE NEWS of Sheikh Abdullah's detention was first head in India over the BBC news broadcast at 7.30 a.m. (IST), last Saturday. The AIR news bulletin at 8 a.m. carried no reference to the Sheikh's arrest, four hours earlier. Security can hardly be a justified reason for by the time the AIR news bulletin was broadcast, the Sheikh was well on his way to Ooty. It is wrong to withhold news from the Indian public. Why should we be dependent on foreign news broadcasts for what is happening on our own doorstep?

### Poverty "a la Hilton"

THE BRITISH PRESS, like the rest of the Western world, is re-thinking the question of aid to developing nations. London papers report that President Nyerere came to London with a staff of more than 20, booked nearly 30 rooms in London's lush Hotel Hilton. His purpose: "to seek aid from the British tax-payers for his poverty stricken country".

R.M.L.

## The week in India

**NEW DELHI** — Prime Minister Shastri asked Pakistan to agree to Britain's proposal for the restoration of the *status quo ante* and a simultaneous cease-fire.

**BANGALORE** — The party formed by dissident Mysore Congressmen will be called the "Janata Party". It will participate in the rebel Kerala Congress convention at Kottayam May 15 and 16. All dissidents who took part in the meeting have been debarred from Congress for six years.

**CALCUTTA** — Imports in 1964 rose by Rs. 72 crores above the 1963 figures, or 6.1 per cent. The largest single item was cereals which accounted for Rs. 213 crores.

**OOTACAMUND** — Sheikh Abdullah, former Premier of Kashmir, has been interned here. Government orders were served on him as he stepped from his plane in New Delhi on return from a tour abroad. The Government has accused him of abusing his freedom by contacting the Chinese Premier and Pakistan missions overseas.

**SRINAGAR** — Five persons were reported killed when police fired on demonstrators protesting against the detention of Sheikh Abdullah. Thirteen were injured. Fifty-five were taken into custody and nine weekly newspapers were ordered to close. Firing and arrests continued for the second day.

**KOHIMA** — Mr. Keivalie, brother of A. Z. Phizo, is likely to go to London shortly to consult the exiled Naga underground leader on the peace mission proposals for Nagaland's complete autonomy within the Indian Union. The peace talks adjourned on May 5 after fixing a two month extension of the current cease-fire from May 15 to July 15.

**NEW DELHI** — The South Vietnamese Deputy Premier and Foreign Minister arrived on a three day visit to explain his country's policies to the Indian Government. Dr. Tran Van Do called President Radhakrishnan's idea of an Afro-Asian peace-keeping force "theoretically good" but "very difficult" to implement due to South Vietnam's long, jungle borders.

**BOMBAY** — Mr. Lee Kuan Yew, Prime Minister of Singapore, here to attend a Socialist Youth Conference, said if Communists succeeded in subverting the Government of South Vietnam, nothing would stop them in the neighbouring countries. The vital issue was not that South Vietnam becomes neutral but that it remains non-Communist.

**COCHIN** — India's latest oil refinery is expected to go on stream here on January 1, 1966.

## YOUNG INDIA GIVES HOPE

by R. M. Lala

While Jawans were preparing to defend the Rann of Kutch, 318 young men and women on the hills of Mahabaleshwar, as eager to defend their country, were listening to Major General Y. S. Paranjpe who is head of Military Studies at Poona University. "It is your task," he said, "to make our country worth fighting for and worth dying for. If you neglect that nothing on earth will save you. Modern war is fought not so much for conquest of territory but for the conquest of a people through their minds and hearts. Your leadership is going to count in the end."

The General was addressing the Moral Re-Armament Training Camp for a New Asia early this month. Attending it are young men and women from 36 schools and 26 colleges from Bombay, Poona, New Delhi, Bangalore, Hyderabad, Madras, Sangli, Kolhapur and Ahmedabad.

### "Rebellious People"

I met some of them last week. "Why have we come to the present state of affairs when India is friendless without and weak within?" they were asked. "We have become too selfish," said one. "There is no strong leadership," said another. "We don't love our country any more. We have to recreate that love for the nation," said a third eagerly.

"We are rebellious as a people," said Kanhai Dansingani of Fergusson College, Poona. "Yet how many of us can be depended upon to set a standard that every Indian could follow? If every Indian lived as I do, would India be stronger or weaker than she is today? That is a question which points towards practical patriotism."

There is a new stirring among our youth. Men and women trained in MRA have addressed no less than 500 schools and colleges in the last year and a half. India's leadership is beginning to take notice.

The Speaker of the Indian Parliament, Sardar Hukam Singh, saw this new factor emerging in our national life. Last month he invited youth from the four corners of India to meet

MPs at a special reception. In words and music the youth expressed their determination to create a new society on Indian soil. They related how they had held seven training camps in the last year, produced nine plays in four languages, published their book "Wanted, A National Clean Up" and conducted extensive campaigns in six states.

They told MPs and later the Defence Minister, Mr. Y. B. Chavan, their future plans to hold training camps in the crisis areas of the country. Both the Defence Minister and the Minister of State for External Affairs, Mrs. Lakshmi Menon, were interested that one training camp is to be organized in Nagaland.

The Maharani of Jaipur invited them to train the youth of Rajasthan. To India's leadership, these young people said, "We do not know all the answers. We have a lot to learn, and we need your experience and your help. But we do want to create a clean, new India."

Within a few days of their Delhi visit the Training Camp at Mahabaleshwar started. Here India's youth learn to be physically fit, mentally alert and morally straight. The day begins with P.T. After breakfast there is an hour's training session where the young people also contribute. Then there is an address by the guest speaker. Immediately after, they go into specialized classes of journalism, current affairs, practical mechanics, international cooking, drama, music and needlework.

### No Room for Talkers

From the second day of the camp, their paper *New Asia* has been produced every afternoon. In the evening there are games and sports, and at night a play, film or skit competition. Already 24 skits have been produced, many of them with an idea for recreating the moral fibre of our nation. They have also conducted a mock Parliament and held speech contests.

Miss Jyoti Khanolkar, a psychology student of Bangalore University, echoed the feelings of most of the trainees when she said, "India is in the grip of callous indifference and drift. We want to give her a common aim that will unite her above minor

differences of language or state borders."

Shireesh Talwalkar, who has just appeared for his S.S.C. in Bombay, said, "There is no room left in India for talkers. MRA challenges our generation to action."

Many of these youth have taken practical steps in their own lives, in order to be effective in the nation.

They take to heart the advice of the Rev. Father M. M. Balaguer, S.J., in charge of Jesuit education in India. Addressing them, he said, "You are lucky to attend this camp. Thousands have not had this privilege. It is your duty to extend this benefit to others by spreading what you have learned here to all students in your colleges and eventually to the whole of India and the world."

### Troops and Weapons

Present at the training camp and amongst its leaders, is 78-year-old G. R. Bhadbhade, former Sessions Judge of Sangli, and a distinguished scholar. "I am encouraged by what I see here," he says. "I feel joy and hope. Our generation has failed. Our politics have failed. Our teachers have failed. This new spirit has come to our nation at the right moment." Playing an integral part in this training camp are his four daughters, his son-in-law, his three grandsons and two granddaughters.

The strategy of these young people is related to the nation. They first want to train "troops" and therefore plan a number of camps in the next months beginning with a camp in Kerala from May 18. It will be followed by training camps in Madras, Mysore, South Maharashtra, Jaipur and Nagaland.

They are also forging weapons—songs, plays, articles—with which they can reach the millions. On May 14 many of them move from Mahabaleshwar to their respective areas determined to multiply this spirit they have found in their cities and towns. They know they have a long way to go. They are aware of their faults and frailties, but they are also spurred on by the desire to create in India a society more just and interesting than any created by Washington, London, Moscow or Peking.



FOR SHEER DELIGHT



# New Trends in Farming

by LORD COLLISON

Chairman of the British Trade Union Congress, General Secretary of the National Union of Agricultural Workers, President of the International Federation of Plantation and Agricultural Workers, Lord Collison is also a member of the Governing Body of the I.L.O.—Ed.

FOOD IS A NECESSITY of life. Food production is the most important aspect of our economy. Food is something one has to have. But food producers the world over—farmers and farm workers—have had difficulty in getting due recognition of their services.

Workers on the land are given less consideration than those employed in factories and other industries. Even in this day the capital which can be developed out of agricultural production has been so small that it has been extremely difficult for people in agriculture, farmers and managers, to create enough capital for the equipment which is necessary.

## From Horse to Tractor

In England we have seen an agricultural revolution take place in the past 25 years. I am not an old man. I am in the middle fifties. My people farmed and I worked with them. That is how I became a farm worker and a trade unionist. We were still working with horses. There were very few tractors. Indeed, my cousin's farm was the first in Great Britain to introduce them.

We now have the most mechanized agricultural industry in the world. This has made it possible for our industry to increase its production by over 60 per cent since the war. It has enabled our agricultural worker to improve productivity by 80 per cent in 10 or 12 years. This is a record which is difficult to equal in any other industry. This is going to make it possible for agriculture to play a more important part in our own national economy and for British agriculture and techniques to be passed on to other people, particularly in underdeveloped countries.

People in Britain have not in the past understood how important agriculture is. They have not understood how important food is. But knowledge is developing and developing fast. Fifty per cent of the world is starving. Many more people have

seen the effect of the shortage of food on the children in India, Asia, Africa. Their sympathies have been aroused.

Britain is faced with a vast balance of trade problem. The deficit is between £600—£700 million. But the value of our agricultural production (£1,800 million per year) represents only approximately half the food we consume. Agriculture cannot be allowed to go into a decline.

The increasing importance of agriculture is going to put it on a level with our other great industries. This concerns my union and the Farmers' Union. In any country where we have had an industrial revolution we are going to have another revolution. The emphasis of thought, planning, and scientific research has been directed towards the development of the industrial machine. It has only just been turned to farming. It will make it possible for men to go into farming with enthusiasm and efficiency, to achieve standards for themselves comparable with industry.

## New Techniques

An enormous challenge faces us in the world at large. For the past 4 years I have been on the Governing Body of the ILO—an agency of the UN. It was formed to establish standards for working people the world over. In recent years its function has changed. We still continue with standard-setting work but now undertake a great deal of field work. We turned our research to assist developing countries, to learn new techniques of production in industry and agriculture and to train people in them.

We have just come out with a budget of some £20 million. But developed countries like Britain ought to be prepared to spend more on people who need our help. America, Russia and Great Britain all hesitate to spend in this field. Trade Unions in this country will say we have fought for our success, our standards, the hard way. There have been great sacri-

fices made, but we have achieved success. *The fact that we are so fortunate makes it a moral necessity for us to put aside a much larger proportion to help people in underdeveloped countries.*

We have 6,000,000 members of the IFPAW all over the world. We have 600 million people to think for. Development of Trade Unionism in these countries is an important thing. In certain newly autonomous states, governments are a little worried about the development of free trade unions. They fear that their existence will force up standards and income faster than their national economies can carry.

I understand this fear. But you have got to trust the workers. You cannot deal with a situation like this by trying to regulate and legislate against them. If workers make mistakes they are not the only ones. *One can only be cynical about mistakes if people refuse to learn from them.* Many of my friends in the trade union movement understand the problem. The sense of responsibility is already there.

## Face to Face with Nature

Agriculture and its workers have a particular and peculiar job. Civilization is a magnificent thing, an awesome thing, when you realize what can happen when someone pushes a button. It is also an artificial thing. Something exists in farming which tends to have gone from our other industries. Pushing buttons, automation, computers and the rest are all very wonderful and proper and a tribute to men's minds. But in agriculture men are still subject directly to nature.

The farmer can plant a crop and then by some freak of nature the whole lot can be lost. Animals have got to be treated according to the laws of good husbandry. Farmers are brought face to face with certain elementary matters in nature. This creates a humility which is very right. It brings to such people a sense of the real meaning of life and gives them a sense in themselves of humility, dignity and responsibility. Farmers and workers know the very essence of things. Having regard for these truths can make the farmers a great force for good in their community and the world.

# INDIA: Facing East and West

INDIA is in a critical position. Our enemies have inflicted severe blows on our prestige. Our friends have proved disappointing. The United States has chosen to be neutral in what we consider a clear case of aggression against our territory by Pakistan. The United Kingdom refuses to pronounce the verdict in our favour despite the evidence afforded by British records and pronouncements when they were the rulers of a united India. Even friends of Britain are chagrined by the series of derogatory comments in the British press.

The damage done to Indo-U.S. and Indo-British relations is likely to be temporary. The immediate reaction against the two countries has, however, led to the demand from influential quarters that India should now seek a closer alliance with the Soviet Union. Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Minister for Information and Broadcasting, is reported to have said in a public meeting in New Delhi that "it was wrong to believe that India was saved from being devoured by China because of Western military power. India was saved only because the U.S.S.R. fell out with China."

## Relations with Moscow

It is, of course, necessary to cultivate the best possible relations with the U.S.S.R. There is also no doubt that she is interested in maintaining influence in India. It secures her southern flank. At the same time, it is useful to know what the possibilities of Indo-Soviet relations are.

Delhi's need may not be Moscow's desire. It is doubtful if India's wish for closer relations with the U.S.S.R. will be reciprocated in terms of greater aid. There are many reasons why it may not be. Firstly, in the important struggle for influence and leadership in the international Communist movement, Russia will suffer terribly if she comes to the aid of a non-Communist friend against a Communist neighbour once again. The present rulers of the Soviet Union will not allow this disadvantage in their ideological struggle with Communist China.

Secondly, the desire for influence in India and South Asia will not supersede the necessity for peace on

her long borders with Communist China. If the Soviet Union fears embroilment with China and the international Communist movement as a result of closer links with India, she would prefer the *status quo*.

Finally, it may not be in Russia's interest to further exacerbate relations

Under  
the  
Lens



by R. VAITHESWARAN

with Pakistan. The initial decision to support India on Kashmir and give her aid was a result of the Dullesian policy of building Pakistan as an anti-Communist pivot of CENTO and SEATO. But Pakistan has gradually discarded her anti-Communist role. She has cultivated the friendship of China without losing the support of the United States. In recent months she has sought and obtained an improvement of relations with the Soviet Union as well.

The truth is that the Soviet Union has been as neutral on the Kutch-Sind border issue as the United States and Great Britain.

We have to stop finding scapegoats for our own failure. America is not responsible for our defeat on the border. Neither is Britain. We lost because we were not prepared.

As Acharya Kripalani pointed out in Parliament, "In 1958, Pakistani police forces invaded this very area which is in question today, and they were driven away by our police. Was it not time then for our Government to rouse itself to the trouble that would come in future? It was a very sensitive spot. It is an area in which half the year you cannot move on account of the flood and the monsoon and the sea-water coming in. Though it is said that the Pakistan armies are today in a higher position than ours, I ask, 'What is that higher position?'"

"There are no Himalayan mountains there, 5000 or 6000 feet high. I think the hills that they occupy would be little bigger than those round about Delhi. And yet we cannot dislodge

them." There is no substitute for our own determination and action to deal with our internal and external enemies.

By and large, Parliament has not helped the Government to arrive at a cool assessment of the situation and the needs. Our touchiness and the heat generated even over simple issues is extraordinary. When, for example, President Johnson asked for a postponement of the Prime Minister's visit to his country, our dismay was understandable. Yet, even if we could not agree with the U.S. position, should there not have been an attempt to understand the predicament of a friend whose massive aid has saved India from famine and economic breakdown in the past month.

## Benefit for India

It is now clear that President Johnson was trying to avert a showdown with the United States Congress, which is to vote on aid to India in June. It would be a useful exercise for leaders of Government and Parliament to look beyond India's frontiers for a moment and live into the situation of other nations.

Let us take the example of the United States. It is fighting a costly war, not of her choosing, in Vietnam. More and more of her men are involved. Failure in Vietnam would entail withdrawal of U.S. military power from South East Asia and hand over Malaysia, Thailand, Burma and India to the aggressive ambitions of Communist China and Indonesia. With a strong pacifist and isolationist opposition inside the country to contend with, the United States finds

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herself opposed even by nations like India who will benefit by her firmness against China. It would seem that if anyone is to howl in anger it should be the U.S.A. To allow Mr. Shastri to condemn U.S. action in Vietnam in the National Press Club in Washington, D.C., would be like permitting Mr. Johnson to condemn India on her border dispute with Pakistan in New Delhi.

The Indian nation has a right to

expect both maturity and perspective from their leaders in Delhi, whether they be members of the Government or leaders of the Opposition. It is in India's interest to cultivate better relations with the U.S.A. the U.K., as well as the U.S.S.R. Differences and conflicts will arise because we cannot all think alike or have identical interests. But if we understand that it is in the interests of both the U.S.A. and the U.S.S.R. as well to maintain

their relations with India, we will not allow differences to further isolate us even from our friends.

As it is, despite the massive foreign aid which we get from all nations including Communist countries, our economic situation is steadily worsening. We need, therefore, to tighten our own belt, work harder and sacrifice more, at the same time as we learn to cherish such help and support as we do get from other nations.

ENSURE ECONOMY & COMFORT

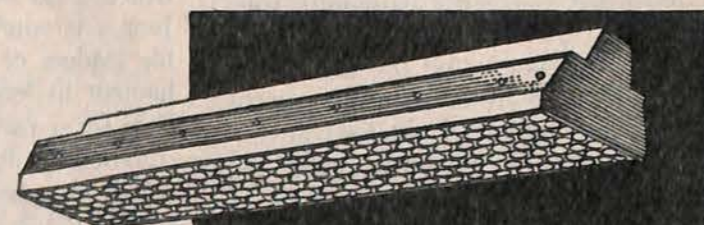
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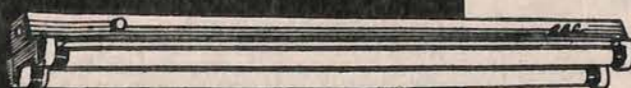
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## FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

### Kenyatta Ships Back Soviet Arms

FROM VERE JAMES

Nairobi

PRESIDENT KENYATTA SEEMS to be enjoying a new lease on life. Carrying out a programme which would exhaust many younger men he tackles affairs of state with renewed verve and boldness. He looks in extremely good health and is apparently stimulated by the challenge of the task confronting him.

This new confidence and strength is reflected in his recent speeches and actions as well as in the prevailing spirit of the country. Last week the President introduced in Parliament a Sessional Paper which is in fact the long-awaited Government "Definition" of Democratic African Socialism.

He revealed that for the first time since 1952 Kenya will meet all recurrent expenditure from her own resources. Small farmers have increased the value of gross marketed produce by nearly 21 per cent.

Mr. Kenyatta declared that Kenya would develop "on the basis of the concepts and philosophy of Democratic African Socialism" as outlined in the Sessional Paper. He also said, "We rejected both Western Capitalism and Eastern Communism and chose for ourselves the policy of positive non-alignment."

A senior ambassador in Nairobi described the document to me as one of the most significant events in Kenya's history. He added that

Kenya's interpretation of "positive non-alignment" was to find "what is right for Kenya" on every issue.

The latest example concerns a shipment of arms from Russia. The Fizik Lebedev, believed to contain a cargo of tanks, field guns, armoured troop carriers, heavy mortars and small arms arrived in East African waters. While questions were being raised in the Kenya Parliament the ship was unloading part of its cargo in Dar es Salaam.

Kenya's Minister of Security and Defence, Dr. Mungai, disclosed that the arms would be used to "modernize" the Kenya Army. But this statement did not stop the spate of rumour and consternation which was widespread in the country.

All speculation ended abruptly last week when President Kenyatta called a surprise evening press conference. The Russian Ambassador left State House ten minutes before the Press arrived. Kenyatta stated, "The Kenya Government has carefully

examined the consignment of arms recently sent to Kenya by the Government of the U.S.S.R.

"The Government has come to the conclusion that all the arms are old, secondhand and would be of no use to the modern army of Kenya. The Government has therefore rejected and sent back the arms."

Presumably the 17 Russian "technicians" in Nairobi who have arrived to teach the Kenya soldiers how to use these weapons will share the same fate.

But what has happened to the shipment unloaded in Dar es Salaam? Perhaps President Nyerere will find the courage to adopt similar principles in Tanzania.

### South Arabia's Restive Federation

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Aden

THERE IS not much to laugh about in the Federation of South Arabia just now: bomb attacks on British servicemen, their families and their "stooges"; curfews and armed patrols in the Arab markets; R.A.F. attacks on "dissident" tribesmen in the Protectorates; heavy infiltration from Republican Yemen backed by the U.A.R.; and breakdown of preparations for a new London constitutional conference.

The Federation is formed from Aden State (former colony) and 15 Protectorates. The constitution provides for a separate government in each state and a Federal Council over all. The British High Commissioner retains powers over defence, security, etc. This means that the Adenis, who are fairly democratized, can be dominated in the Federation by the other states, which are ruled autocratically by Sultans, Sheikhs or Amirs.

It is in protest against this and against electoral restrictions that the two major political parties in South Arabia have refused to take part in elections to the Aden Legislative Council. They are the South Arabian League, whose leader Mohammed Ali El Jifry is in exile in Cairo, and the People's Socialist Party, led by trade unionist Abdullah El Asnag.

The Chief Minister of the Aden Government, Abdel Gawee Macka-

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## industry takes a step forward with

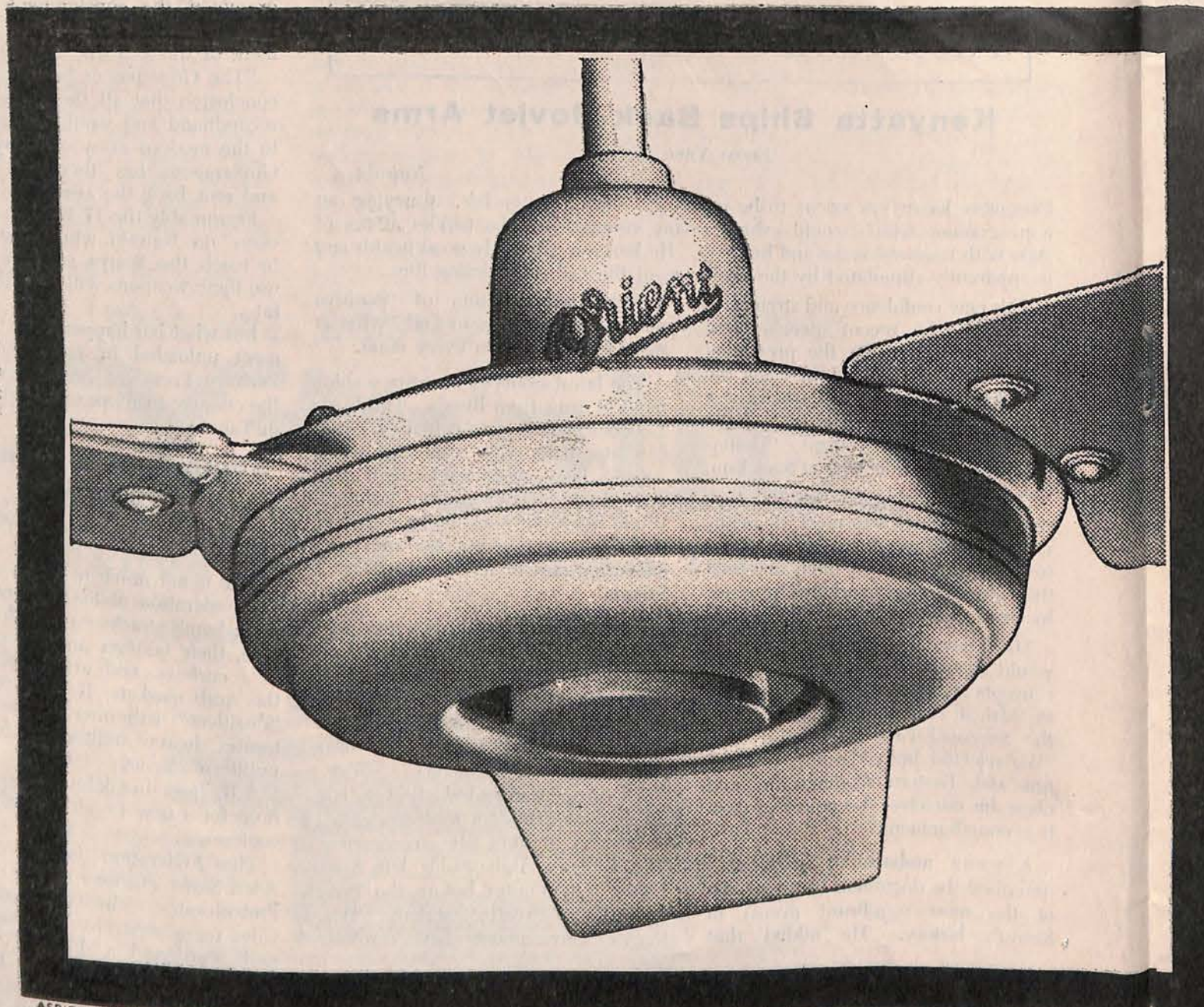


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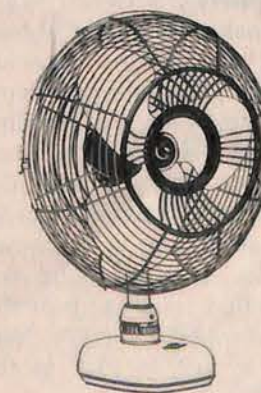
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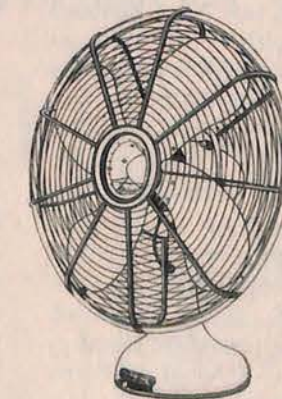
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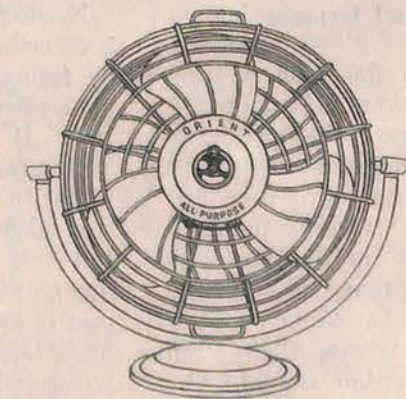
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wee, like many of his colleagues, is a senior businessman from a well-known family. One colourful younger member is Khalifa Abdulla Hassan, who gained great prestige through being detained for a year under the emergency laws. He is a dazzling footballer and recently played in a cup final where the cup was presented by the Chief Minister.

Accusations that the Aden Government are stooges of the British were met last week by a militant statement from the Chief Minister which has drawn the support of the political parties, twelve members of the Federal Council, and even the terrorist organization which operates from Sanaa in Yemen.

In his statement Abdel Gawee refused "and shall always refuse a false or falsified independence". He demanded implementation of the 1963 U.N. resolution (No. 1949) on South Arabia, which calls among other things for a government elected on universal adult suffrage for the whole territory. Believers in the Federation as it is fear that this statement may lead to a major breakdown.

### Talks or Violence

However, his voice is undoubtedly the voice of the Adeni people, and many observers believe that by rallying the various political groups behind an elected government it could help reopen talks for a new and much needed constitutional conference. Unless this comes about soon, the willingness to negotiate may give way totally to violence, and the British could find themselves alone confronting a U.A.R.-backed terrorist movement.

This cannot be the wish of any side. The British want to find a workable formula, grant independence in 1968, and then negotiate over their military base. To achieve this they will need to give greater support to democratic moves in the Protectorates. The Egyptians are already heavily involved in Yemen. They have over 40,000 troops there, but are not winning either notable victories over the Royalists (backed by Saudi Arabia) or notable popularity among the Republicans.

Ahmed Mohammed Noman who was last week nominated Prime Mi-

nister of Yemen by President Sallal has stipulated that he will first call a conference between the Republicans and the Egyptian authorities for ending hostilities against the Royalists. He will then call for a conference between Republicans and Royalists for the peaceful settlement of their differences.

In this spirit why could not the U.A.R., Saudi Arabia and Great Britain combine in a programme of constructive aid to this whole backward and feuding area which, as a Yemeni patriot said of his own country, lies like a "buried jewel" waiting to be discovered and developed?

### Australia's Growing Involvement in Asia

FROM JOHN WILLIAMS

Canberra

IN WHAT one national newspaper called its most momentous decision in 16 years, the Australian Government recently decided to send 800 troops to Vietnam. They will arrive in Vietnam in June and will be on a full combat basis alongside United States forces already fighting there.

Philippines Foreign Secretary Mauro Mendez said Australia's decision showed her determination to share the fate of the peoples of South East Asia. The *New York Journal-American* said, "The move signifies that the virile Australian nation realizes that America's fight in South Vietnam is her fight too, and in fact freedom's fight everywhere."

There is much discussion in New Zealand as to whether Prime Minister Holyoake will also send troops to Vietnam.

Neither Australia nor New Zealand is directly linked with South Vietnam by formal treaty. South Vietnam is not a member of the SEATO organization. It could be argued that the Vietnamese war constitutes just the threat to stability in South East Asia that SEATO was set up to counter. But few governments in this part of the world have yet wanted to take part in the fighting. A conference of SEATO military advisers in London was reported to have reacted coolly to Canberra's decision.

The Australian Government has obviously made up its mind to be fully involved in the defence of freedom in Asia. Prime Minister Sir

Robert Menzies also emphasized that Australia would take a full part in President Johnson's suggested economic programme for the development of the region.

### New Zealand Stands For Strong Defence

FROM JOHN WILLIAMS

Auckland

NEW ZEALAND is a country small in population which could have a big influence on the world.

Ninety-seven per cent of its income comes from agriculture. Travelling a thousand miles through the country areas of New Zealand's North Island, day after day, one passes through the lush greenness of some of the finest sheep and cattle country in the world.

New Zealand's two and a half million people often appear to the casual observer to live far from the stresses and strains of the modern world. But she is seeking to play a constructive role in the Asian hemisphere. A New Zealand Army battalion is in Malaysia, the first Commonwealth country after Britain to see action in the recent incidents with Indonesia. The Maori population enables New Zealand to speak with authority to countries racked by racial division.

### Support for Vietnam

The former U.S. Ambassador to Vietnam, Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, last week began his tour of six Pacific nations by visiting Wellington. His mission was to seek support for U.S. policy in Vietnam. On leaving he said that he had heard "some very interesting opinions" from Prime Minister Holyoake and his Cabinet. Mr. Holyoake, who is also his country's Foreign Minister, has stood very firmly for a strong defence of freedom in Asia. He has said recently, New Zealand "must accept the responsibility" of contributing to the defence of South East Asia "even if it means personal sacrifice... Until aggression is finally repelled and a peaceful settlement is reached... every New Zealander has a part to play in the national effort."

Mr. Holyoake and many in New Zealand appear to understand the conflict in this part of the world is not merely political but ideological.

### De Gaulle's Policies "Made in France"

FROM PIERRE SPOERRI

Paris

THE WILDEST RUMOURS went through the French capital last week. It had become known that President de Gaulle on the same day would address the French nation over the national television and would receive the Russian Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko on the occasion of his official visit to Paris.

The pessimists expected de Gaulle to announce the break-up of NATO and SEATO. Others predicted a sensational move to mediate in the Vietnam war. German pessimists predicted a move to recognize or upgrade the status of East Germany.

As usual, the President surprised everybody. He made no sensational announcement of any kind. At the same time, for those who knew him and his ways, the television address promised a further intensification of some of the most controversial aspects of Gaullist policy.

The main theme of the address was "independence". De Gaulle tried to demonstrate to his people that after decades of decadence and more and more entanglements with other nations, France had, since the beginning of the Fourth Republic, recovered a great deal of her former prestige and independence.

"The policies of France are now made here in Paris," was one of his key phrases.

Without any doubt, de Gaulle wanted to indicate that he wished to stay independent both of the big neighbour in the West, the United States, and the big power in the East, Soviet Russia.

It was not so much on this point that the President's critics attacked him, although one former Prime Minister said that de Gaulle had dangerously confused "nationalism" and "independence". The French people have without any doubt more opportunity today to be proud of their Government's policy than for many years. De Gaulle hopes to win his Presidential campaign on the question of independence, and nobody doubts that the people will support him.

Where the critics' attack is more to the point is the deep anti-American resentment which seems to be a basic ingredient of the President's attitude. The *Figaro* writes: "Can one construct the world of tomorrow with a resentment at the bottom of one's heart which is as strong as this one?"

The decisive question following de Gaulle's latest statement remains: "What is the content of his plan for the world?"

The concept of building a strong and important France may satisfy the French population for a time, but it will not influence nor interest the leaders of Peking, Moscow, Bonn or Washington. And these are the men de Gaulle will have to deal with.

### The week in Asia

**SAIGON** — 6,000 more marines have landed in Saigon including two combat battalions, bringing American forces strength to 40,000. The Philippines Government is considering sending 2,000 combat troops and engineers.

**BANGKOK** — A communique issued from the London conference of the SEATO nations stated that until Communist aggression in South Vietnam ended, vigorous defensive measures were necessary. France refused to be associated with the communique.

**SAIGON** — The news of President Johnson's sanctioning of a \$700 million emergency fund to finance expanding U.S. operations here added to the growing optimism about the war. Johnson repeated his pledge, "We will not be defeated, we will not be tired."

**SEOUL** — Four leaders of the opposition Civil Rule Party were arrested for alleged instigation of rebellion.

**PNOM-PENH** — Prince Norodom Sihanouk severed diplomatic relations with the United States due to alleged American attacks on Cambodian villages while in pursuit of Viet Cong rebels. The U.S. replied by severing all consular ties also.

**TOKYO** — Prime Minister Abdul Rahman of Malaysia called upon Japan to initiate an Asian counterpart of the Organization of African Unity.

**SAIGON** — South Vietnamese Premier Dr. Phan Huy Quat has emerged as the most powerful man in the Government and has forced the military men in his cabinet to relinquish their posts and return to the field.

**RAWALPINDI** — Pakistan will spend a \$60 million Chinese credit on importing machinery from China for projects in her third five-year plan.

**KARACHI** — President Ayub Khan will arrive in the U.K. for a ten-day visit on October 19.

**DJAKARTA** — Defence Minister General Nasution left Indonesia for a week's visit to the Soviet Union.

**SAIGON** — The South Vietnam Government has protested against France's lack of support for SEATO. They demolished a French war memorial, expelled the Chief Correspondent of AFP, the French news agency, and suspended all French radio programmes.

**RANGOON** — Police arrested 38 more Buddhist monks in a second wave of arrests of those demonstrating against the Government.

**KARACHI** — President Ayub Khan admitted to the U.S. Ambassador that a brigade of the Pakistan Army involved in the Rann of Kutch fighting was armed with both American and British weapons and equipment.

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## VIEWPOINT

### Out to Earn a Few More Chips

By Krishna T. Putti

YOUTH is the most dynamic as well as the most elusive of all the characters in the present day world. He forms a fascinating but yet a baffling study in the hands of educationists, psychologists, reformers and politicians alike. He is filled with exuberant energy and marked by a spirit of adventure.

By allowing himself to indulge too often in costly strikes and satyagrahas he has invited public criticism for his "growing indiscipline". He is freely allowing himself to be influenced by political dogmas and pet slogans.

The youth is often discredited for having no virtues of the old values, while accused of having all the vices of the new ones. He is acknowledged to believe very rarely in God and religion while he does not have a strong sense of morality either. He rebels against all sorts of curbs and restrictions, while he does not know how to use his freedom.

Two of the greatest formative agencies in the life of a youth are family and education. Hitherto the youth was tied down by his family surroundings more than by any other thing in this life. It was the altar on which even his inner-most personal desires had to be sacrificed. His per-

sonal ambitions were his family ambitions.

But the modern youth stands on an entirely different footing. The edifice on which the family had been built up is now crumbling. He is comparatively very free to nourish and pursue his own ambitions. His relationship to his family is one of non-involvement, if not the very coldness of an outsider. He resents any interference in his affairs and demands respect from the family members to a degree that even a generation back, would have seemed unimaginable.

Is the present day youth moulded by the right type of education?

Apart from an unsound machinery of education the system as a whole suffers from lack of aim and method. This has reflected very badly upon

## LETTERS

### WATER NOT "HOT AIR"

SIR: As a widow living on a fixed income, I have to pay rising Municipal taxes each year. The other day it was disclosed that each special session of the Municipal Corporation costs Rs. 3,000. And while Bombay goes without water and proper housing, what do the councillors discuss at these sessions?—Kerala and Vietnam!

They are misusing our funds. Is there not some action that can be taken against it?

A RATE PAYER  
(Name supplied)

Bombay 7

### "GRAND DESIGN"

SIR: The "Grand Design" competition results stimulated my thinking. But why does a design fail? Where is the fault? It is with us. People, everyone living in the country.

1. Do we feel that the country is like our own home?

2. Are we sincere towards our own Motherland, our own brothers and sisters, our own home?

3. Are we afraid of God, of parents, of our own Self—that is conscience?

Unless and until the answer is a firm and honest 'Yes' no designs will be fruitful, no matter how grand they are!

R. M. BHAT

Bombay 8

the modern youth. A vacuum is clearly perceptible. He spends a considerable part of his time and energy at hotels, cinema houses, on crime fiction and so on. This has in every sense corrupted him and all his purpose has been to earn somehow or other a few more chips that will enable him to indulge in as much pleasure as possible.

Ours is a time marked by continuous upheavals both in our individual and social life. Old values are steadily being replaced by new ones. Whether we are going to blame the youth, or the family system, or the educational system, or any other, one thing is more than evident.

The present day youth is in the grip of a mighty revolution that has brought within its wake a break with tradition. The revolution is capable of immense possibilities if only it were to be rightly harnessed.

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.

### WHAT INDIA'S THINKING

SIR: Congratulations to the prize-winners of the "Grand Design" competition. But I think your commentary ("What India Is Thinking") really stole the limelight. Coupled with Mr. Wariar's letter (about the indifference of the majority), the April 16 issue of HIMMAT was absolutely tops.

However I would have liked to see the following points in any "Grand Design": (1) A contributor who says "I will do it because it is right", instead of "Mr. L. B. Shastri is doing it the wrong way" or "The general Indian public should...."

(2) Advocacy of a genuine care for the peoples of Asia along with the vision for Asia that you have emphasized. Considering just India and her needs is an obsolete idea, dead as the Dodo.

(3) Highlighting the imperative need for a moral revolution throughout the country to jolt us out of our "democratic socialism" stupor, which in reality is a series of compromises to accommodate an immediate crisis.

Even if Communism were to fail in Asia, without the revolution of Moral Re-Armament we might leave, as a legacy to our children, a society similar to Orwell's "1984", or a society where nuts, screws and crankcase oil take the place of our temples, mosques and churches.

JAYAKUMAR KRISHNARAJ

Madras

## FOR WOMEN

### The Future in Our Hands

by Dame Flora Macleod of Macleod, D.B.E.

Dame Flora is the 28th Chief of the Clan Macleod. Her home is at Dunvegan Castle on the Isle of Skye in Scotland where the Chiefs have lived since the year 1240. She was born in 1878 at No. 10 Downing Street which Prime Minister Disraeli had vacated for Dame Flora's father, then Chancellor of the Exchequer, that he might better accommodate his larger family. She was literally born into politics. She was knighted for her services to her nation.—Ed.

ONE HUNDRED, even fifty years ago, men and women believed that women's place was in the house and that a woman should have no part in shaping the world outside though she and her children would have to live in it. The Germans said this rather amusingly. They said women should interest themselves only in four things: *Kleider* (clothes), *Kueche* (kitchen), *Kirche* (church) and *Kinder* (children).

Our children and our homes are our privilege and our responsibility and should be our pride and joy. There must be discipline and punctuality and order in our homes; and conviction and understanding of what is right and what is wrong; purity and

honesty, unselfishness and love are the standards we set ourselves.

The first German word is *Kleider*, clothes, and I think it is very important that women should make themselves look as attractive as possible for three reasons: (1) *It enhances their own self respect.* In my country hairdressers are engaged to go to mental hospitals because it gives the patients more courage and better morale. (2) *It is a good example for the children.* My husband used to say he would give a prize for the best dressed girl in the big school my daughter went to. It would not be given to the prettiest girl or to the one with the most expensive clothes. It would go to the girl who had taken



Dame Flora greets Piper Sandy Gordon

the most trouble to put them on nicely and to make herself look neat—but he never gave the prize! (3) I have to put it last but I think it should be the most important of all: *It makes your husband pleased and proud of his wife.*

So after all I find I agree a lot with the Germans.

### Lucky Young Women

But to the lucky young women of today, much more is given. They are called upon to fulfil the duties of citizenship for their country, privileges and duties which were denied to their mothers and grandmothers until quite recent years. They are educated with their brothers at school and university; they can take degrees; qualify for professions; vote for Parliament. But they should remember that they are reaping the results of fierce, long battles which were fought for women by women of great courage.

One such woman was Florence Nightingale. Daughter of a wealthy English family, brought up with all the luxury money could buy, she wanted to be a nurse. Her relations were shocked. They thought nursing a degrading profession. So Florence Nightingale spent her youth fighting to kill the longing in her heart, and praying God to give her strength not to rebel. After many years the parents relented. Florence Nightingale became a nurse and revolutionized hospitals and nursing. I suppose her name is known in every hospital in the world.

When the Crimean War broke out about 100 years ago, Florence Night-

### HUBERT



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"Where'd it go?"

### From India's Leather

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ingale went with the army. Conditions were appalling and medical supplies totally insufficient. The sufferings of the wounded in the bitter cold of winter were terrible. The reports she sent home horrified government and people. Thanks to her reports and her heroic pioneering work we have today the splendid hospitals and the Army Medical Service which have saved many thousands of lives and relieved untold suffering in two great world wars.

Meanwhile her example inspired other courageous young women. Gradually, schools and colleges grew up where they could qualify for

careers of great usefulness and service to their country. But still degrees were denied them, as was full professional status. The great universities were barred.

Slowly these restrictions were relaxed and a very small number of specially gifted women were admitted, but they were second class members. When my eldest daughter won her entrance to Cambridge against very stiff competition about 40 years ago, the girls were told to be extra specially well-behaved because they were only tolerated. They were not full members; they were allowed to take degrees but not allowed to vote.

Now we have many universities and women enjoy exactly the same privileges as men.

Next came the demand for a vote for Parliament. Some very militant women organized themselves to demand it. They called themselves suffragettes. I confess that though I am proud and thankful for the vote, now I have got it, I was not one of them.

### Burning Letters

They were very courageous and very devoted—though they did very silly things like setting fire to letters in pillar-boxes. Anyway they got a lot of publicity. But all this agitation came to an end with the war in 1914 when suffragettes and anti-suffragettes joined in war work. After the war everybody felt women had proved their claim to be regarded as equal citizens, and immediately the war was over we were given the vote in Britain on equal terms with men.

We live in a very dangerous world and the answer will be in a large measure in women's hands. We share a great responsibility for the kind of world our young people will live in: The future is theirs. They will decide how to make the best of their opportunities.

But in all the excitement of public life and service it must always remain true that family life and the integrity of the home are the solid foundation on which the security and strength of a country depend.

God bless the women of India and help them create the finest India which, in all the centuries of her history, India has ever known.

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### This was a life Maharani Ahlyabai Holkar 1723—1792

AHLYA'S FATHER was poor, but Malhar Rao Holkar of Indore took a fancy to her and arranged her marriage with his son, Khanderao.

Her husband, Maharaja Khanderao Holkar, died early. Widowed at the age of 18, the Maharani, in the true tradition of a Hindu wife, wanted to sacrifice herself as a sati. Her father-in-law persuaded her not to do so but to take up the task her husband left undone.

"I will be responsible in God's Kingdom for all my deeds as a Maharani." With these words Maharani Ahlyabai Holkar took the throne of Indore in 1741.

Ahlyabai was a true Maharani. She did not live for her own pleasures but worked for the peace and prosperity of the people of Indore. She is considered the most enlightened ruler of her time.

Indiscipline among persons responsible for the government of the State was neither tolerated nor condoned by Maharani Ahlyabai. She was strict but generous at heart.

In 1765, Raghoba the uncle of Madhavrao Peshwa, a Maratha ruler, tried to throw her out by challenging her to a war. She was a courageous woman not afraid of war and replied to Raghoba, "I will defend the freedom of Indore at all costs." She thus inspired the people of Indore to fight and was herself ready for battle with a battalion of 500 women soldiers. But she firmly believed that bloodshed and violence could not solve problems. She wrote to Madhavrao Peshwa urging him not to take up arms and he heeded her plea.

Both Hindu and Muslim respected her courage and forthright attitude. Unlike other rulers Ahlyabai hated flattery. Once when a Pundit recited a poem full of praises to her she took the paper and threw it into the waters of the river Narmada. Turning to the Pundit, she said, "You are very learned, why don't you use your learning to sing the praises of the Almighty?"

Ahlyabai was far-sighted. She asked the learned men of her time to prepare, after due research, a volume on the science of religion. It is known as "Ahlya Kamdnenu" and is considered a valuable literary piece.

Even Sir John Malcolm, then Governor of Bombay, writes in his book, "The more deep research one makes of her life, the more one comes to honour and respect her."

She died 173 years ago, but even today the people of Indore remember her by celebrating "Ahlya Festival" in memory of a great queen and a true democrat.

## Q and A

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

**Q—What would be the fate of Indian democracy if Congress comes to power once again? Will a strong opposition party emerge at the next election?**

D. NARAYAN REDDY, Hyderabad.

**A—**No party expects to dislodge Congress from power at the next election. Different parties may gather more seats, but it is difficult to picture one opposition party on its own offering Congress a powerful challenge.

The important question is not what happens two years from now, but what happens in the coming weeks and months. It will certainly be a blessing to have a sharp opposition spur in the Congress flank next time, but I wish more of us would plan the immediate mobilization of our nation for one aim.

Many of us are resolved only to think, care and plan for ourselves and, at the same time, determined that others shall think, care and plan for the entire nation, especially for ourselves. The philosophy is, "I will be on the get, but others must be on the give, especially to me." A nation where too many live by this maxim must perish before long.

**Q—Is there any kind of Field Service in India?**

D. S. GANGAN, Bombay 4.

**A—**Some Government leaders are thinking of an Indian version of projects like the Field Service and the United States Peace Corps.

The idea behind it is to enable those young men and women who have received education and training to give it to the people of our villages by living and working there for a year or two. It is a splendid idea in theory, but will work only if the young men and women go as revolutionaries, as dedicated men and women who care more for remaking India than for their salary, comfort and promotion.

The Government's experience with

community development schemes and extension services is disappointing. The idea was right. The missing factor was, and is, a new type of man and woman.

A young man desirous of working in the villages must be prepared to get his hands, clothes and knees dirty and to sweat and scavenge. I was told the other day of an Indian studying agriculture in England who returned home because, after three months of lectures on agriculture, he was asked to learn by working on a farm.

Even more important than this shedding of phoney conceit is the ability to win the confidence of the villagers and to unite them above caste, creed and superstition.

Hundreds of students are equipping themselves to serve and, in fact, lead India in the coming years at the Moral Re-Armament training camps. For India's defence, for India's economic progress, for our survival as a free and united land, we urgently need 10,000 trained revolutionaries. Will you be one?

**Q—Considering how poor India is, is it really necessary to have Legislative Councils, in addition to Assemblies, in every state? What do you think of the Rajya Sabha?**

JANAKI VARADHAN, Bangalore.

**A—**There is no need to have Legislative Councils. They discuss matters which have already been decided in the Lower House. This is a waste of time and money. There is some truth in the belief that they continue to be maintained because they give jobs to some people.

It is different with the Rajya Sabha. Under the Indian Constitution, the Lok Sabha may be dissolved under certain circumstances. The President of India cannot, however, dissolve the Rajya Sabha which has the status of a permanent body. It will therefore continue to function even when there is no Lok Sabha to keep a check on the policies of the executive.

The Upper House has an important function if the members are not beholden to constituents or to any special groups.

—R.G.

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STRENGTH is what counts in battle or war. India's internal strength—economic and military—will decide whether India remains free and united or is broken up and enslaved.

Yet as important as India's own strength, is the support she receives from other nations. This support is falling.

The days of our leadership of the Afro-Asian world are gone. Burma fears China more than she respects India. Sukarno of Indonesia works in collusion with Peking. Prince Sihanouk of Cambodia virtually acknowledges Chinese control over his land. More and more African lands seem to accommodate themselves to China's will.

A senior military officer told me that there is not an inch of India's land or sea borders which could be considered safe. A nation's best defence is the gratitude and respect of her neighbours. Today we lack this totally. We are surrounded by nations either openly hostile or liable to become so if China exerts pressure on them. Ceylon and Nepal are exceptions, but to assume that their posture cannot change would be foolish indeed.

We go, therefore, to powerful nations far away and seek their aid. We ask America, Russia and Britain to help.

## Neutral on Pakistan

America has helped us against China and will continue to do so. Halting China's expansion is now America's major world aim. But on Pakistan she will stay neutral.

Russia, too, does not want all of Asia under Chinese control. She would like China to be confronted by a strong power in the south. But, in the long run, a friendly China is a hundred times more important to Russia than a strong India.

Nor is Russia likely to come out strongly against Pakistan, perhaps because that would anger Peking but also because Pakistan is an important element in Moscow's desire to win the Muslim world.

Britain can be expected to give us a certain measure of support should China invade again. However, if the present lull along the Chinese border continues, Britain is bound to increase her economic

# Has Gone Wrong?

by Rajmohan Gandhi

ties with China. A growing number in Britain want their country to have strong links with both Moscow and Peking. Over Pakistan, Britain will stay neutral.

Canada, Australia and New Zealand, who have helped us substantially in the past, are likely to move in line with Washington and London.

Japan is and will be strictly neutral in our conflict with Pakistan. The Sato Government there may be inclined to help India if China attacks again, but the Japanese have cultural, religious and racial affinities with China that do count.

## What Have We Done?

The Latin American nations, apart from Cuba, are against the Peking regime. But their help to us, should it come, will not be appreciable.

What has gone wrong in our relationships with other nations?

Nations do not have an entirely selfless approach to one another. They help those who are or will be of use to them. We can, of course, complain and cry that other nations do not understand the justness of our case. But foreign policies of other nations are not changed by such protestations.

If we are of use to other nations, they will support us. If we are not, they may sympathize with our predicament and praise aspects of our culture and our past, but they will not give us the kind of solid aid that matters.

What have we done for the Afro-Asian nations? We supported their freedom struggles, yes. But other nations—Russia, China, Indonesia and, in a different manner, America—did that, too.

How many Indians have, at sacrifice and in discomfort, left their home to serve the Afro-Asian lands? We cannot give money or guns. We can give men of character and skills. The Afro-Asian lands badly want, and are asking for, men of discipline and technical abilities. These we could have sent and have not sent. It is no use attacking the Government for this. How many of us who today criticize our Government for its failure with the Afro-Asian world, were ready, or are ready, to give our lives to make Nigeria or Dahomey or Sudan or Cambodia or Laos or Malaysia great?

In a letter in the *Indian Express* last week, Arun Mundkur states: "When the Asian sees thousands of Americans who feel the pain of his sufferings and starvation and who sacrifice their comfort and safety for him, then he will back America's policies whole-heartedly."

What is true of America in Asia is true of India in the Afro-Asian world.

What have we done for the Communist world? Have we helped the Communist world to resolve its own hates and contradictions and corruptions?

What have we done for America? A Communist Asia will lead to a Red Africa and a Red Latin America, endangering the American way of life itself, and this is why the U.S. has a stake in protecting India. But there is a rising isolationist sentiment in the U.S. against what it regards as America's over-involvement in Asia.

America has her own serious problems—her youth and her different races—and trained and unselfish Indians could have contributed significantly in their solution.

## Recover Lost Ground

If looking after the world is America's responsibility or Russia's, it surely is India's, too. We cannot yet offer money and may not be able to for a good while. However, if there were that determination of which we are, in fact, capable, we could train a few thousand young men and women and send them to serve other lands.

Many Indians have, of course, gone and settled abroad. To think that those of us who live on in India are necessarily nobler than those who leave is ridiculous. Yet most of our countrymen who live abroad are keener on what they can get out of than on what they can give to that country.

Today we face emergency and every patriot is needed in India. But it would be suicidal to ignore, snub or attack the world. We need the understanding and backing of other nations more than ever before, and it is important to understand where we have failed in winning them and how we can not only recover the ground lost but march forward to a place of stature and strength.