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HIMMAT

25P

Asia's new voice

WEEKLY



**TASHKENT-
DANGER
AND
OPPORTUNITY**

page 5

Kosygin welcomes Shastri to the Soviet Union

Friday
January 7
1966

A letter from Rajmohan Gandhi to
EVERY YOUNG INDIAN-14 & UNDER

New Horizons

In pre-Independence era, India had plans and programmes for social and economic betterment of the people. But there was a fundamental weakness—the weakness of their belonging more to the Government than to the people.

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Asia's new voice

WEEKLY

Bombay

Friday, January 7, 1966 Vol. 2 No. 10

Science and Man

THE HUMAN FACTOR trips the brightest scheme. Too frequently the experts overlook it. So up-to-date in technology, we trail behind in understanding the forces that make man himself tick.

Recently over 700 scientists and industrialists gathered in New Delhi to discuss the marriage of research and industry in order to answer the needs of defence, agriculture, import substitution and export promotion. If necessity is the mother of invention, surely the times warrant an explosion in productivity. In fact, 1966 is declared as the National Productivity Year.

It has long been realized that our assets in 27 National Laboratories, some of the world's best-equipped for fundamental and applied research, are not being put to effective use by industry. There is concern, too, at the disclosure that only 30 per cent of our industry's installed capacity is being exploited. Delegates at the Conference split into 15 working groups and, after two days' talks, put forward many practical suggestions.

It was obvious, however, that the towering problem was the human one. Mr. K. Raghuramiah, Minister for Supplies and Technical Development, said research men working in the laboratories do not have job satisfaction and there is considerable rivalry and jealousy which affects their morale, resulting in their using assignments in the National Laboratories as stop-gaps in their search for better prospects elsewhere.

Clearly, the missing link is men of conviction who put other people and the nation before profit, power and career. When men of science and industry learn to harness the forces that drive man himself, the gulf between research and its application will be bridged and a self-reliant economy created. It just needs some men who boldly say, "I will."

Exit T.T.K.

IT IS AN IRONY of fate that the champion of an egalitarian socialist society should resign because he demanded and failed to receive special treatment. Ex-Finance Minister T.T.K. asserted that by virtue of his being the "senior" Minister only the Prime Minister could enquire into the allegations and decide whether there was a *prima facie* case for a public enquiry. The Prime Minister should not consult the Chief Justice of India, he maintained. That the Attorney-General had studied charges against other ministers in the past did not interest Mr. Krishnamachari. T.T.K. virtually held a pistol at Mr. Shastri's head and said, "Investigate the charges yourself or I resign." The Prime Minister was firm. The Finance Minister resigned in a huff.

Perhaps T.T.K. was aware or perhaps he wasn't, that as far back as eight months ago informed sources knew he had lost support of Mr. Kamaraj and that Mr. Shastri had decided that next time T.T.K. threatened to resign, the resignation would be accepted. "Brilliant" as he has been described, T.T.K. failed to sense that the "principle" he was fighting for, of a senior Minister being investigated only by the Prime Minister, did not appeal to the common man. Common as they may be, our people feel that the Prime Minister's time is the nation's time and to give clean chits to ministers is not his work. In fact, the Ex-Finance Minister considerably weakened his case in the eyes of the nation that happily respects the office of the Chief Justice more than that of most Cabinet Ministers. Mr. Krishnamachari's press reply to the charges shows that he may have a good case but instead of fighting on the issue of charges made against him, he has created a fresh issue of prestige.

In his own interest T.T.K. should state that ceasing to be a senior Minister he would now like the charges against him to be investigated by the Attorney-General, and if the Attorney-General feels there is a *prima facie* case for a public enquiry, he will face it and clear his name and that of his sons.

Mr. Krishnamachari owes it not only to himself but to the integrity and dignity of the office he held, that the serious charges levelled against him be cleared. If he wishes the Finance Minister's office to be above the mechanisms of "a small but selfish section of the population", this is his chance to prove them wrong.

Enter Mr. Chaudhuri

T.T.K.'s RESIGNATION, though it came sooner than expected, came as no great surprise. The appointment of Mr. Sachindra Chaudhuri as a successor came as a bigger surprise. Some senior Ministers in Delhi who knew that T.T.K.'s wicket may be the first to fall had donned their pads and were all set some time ago to go on the pitch. But the best-laid schemes of mice and ministers can go haywire. The hoped-for reshuffle did not take place. The Prime Minister saw no need to recall Mr. Morarji Desai. Neither was Mr. Nanda invited to the Finance portfolio, nor was Mr. S. K. Patil offered the Home portfolio which he is not averse to.

In bringing to high office a comparatively unknown parliamentarian, the Prime Minister has shown that he no longer wants to depend on the legacy of leaders left to him by Mr. Nehru, but wants to create his echelon of leadership, who will owe their allegiance primarily to him. To look at it more generously, it may be said he wants to inject new blood.

Briefly Speaking ...

Faith is everything, and if people lose faith you cannot expect them to put in more effort in return for fewer rewards.

G. L. NANDA

Example and Precept

OUR LEADERS never tire of telling us that this time of emergency should be one of austerity, that we should spend less, eat less, and save more. That is why it seems strange that a Minister of the Maharashtra Government, celebrating the wedding of his son with great *eclat*, had 30,000 people to attend the occasion on Saturday, December 18, at Nasik (according to the *Times of India* figures). Present on the occasion were the Defence Minister, Mr. Chavan, and the Chief Minister, Mr. Naik, and many Cabinet Ministers.

It is true that the honourable Minister would break no rules of the Government on feasting people, but one finds it somewhat difficult

to believe that when 30,000 people attend a wedding (I am told, from all over Maharashtra) they did not consume an extra amount of food at different places in Nasik, Devlali and elsewhere, though not at the site of the wedding.

A father's desire to celebrate his son's wedding is understandable, but if our leaders were living in the realm of changing the habits of our people, which they often talk about, could they not consider using occasions like weddings in their own families as an opportunity to educate our people?

Foley's Follies

AN ENGLISH NOBLE has announced that he intends to become a pop singer. He is 42-year-old Lord Foley, whose title was created by George III in 1776. His song-writer says they are thinking of calling the first record "Lord Foley and his Follies".

Chilis and Champagne

PRESIDENT JOHNSON'S French chef has handed in his resignation. Hired by the Kennedys in 1961, Chef Rene Verdon refused to comment, but he is believed to have found the Johnsons' "folksey", unsophisticated tastes unaccustomed to his Gallic palate. The Kennedys preferred dishes like *mousse of sole* with lobster and braised chicken with champagne sauce; the Johnsons, barbecues, fried chicken and chili.

Following current fashion, he too may write a book on the White House—"Chilis and Champagne Sauce".

Kipling's Birthplace

KIPLING was the product of his age. He lived during the high noon of the British Empire, on which it appeared the sun could never set. During our freedom struggle we saw in him the embodiment of imperialism. He was not popular in India and, oddly enough, Kipling lost his hold even on England. Now on his hundredth anniversary a saner assessment of him is possible.

Last week in a touching tribute to him the teachers and students of the J.J. School of Art, with legitimate pride, visited the green bun-

galow where Kipling was born, within the precincts of the School of which his father was the first Principal. Kipling did make Britain conscious of India as few other writers did. It was the India of jungle and Gunga Din, but it was also the India where values of fidelity and honour were respected. Page 17 carries a sketch of this remarkable story-teller.

The Pay-Off

POOR KNOWLEDGE of English has barred Indian students from direct entry into technical courses in the United States, says a UNI report.

They have to study English for 10 months before they can join the regular courses for which they go to that country.

This is disclosed in a letter which the Union Education Minister has received from Mr. B. K. Nehru, Indian Ambassador in Washington.

Last Post

IN MR. V. P. MENON, whose death occurred last Saturday, India loses one of her outstanding administrators. Next to Sardar Patel he was the main architect of the integration of 500 princely states into the Indian Union when British power withdrew from India. Even after relinquishing office in 1951 he continued to show an eager interest in national affairs.

When I met him just over two years ago, at his home in Bangalore, he told me, "The more I see of public life the more convinced I am that it is not enough to remove one set of men from power and replace them with another set, having the same motives, the same desires and the same lust for power. What we really need is a revolution of national character."

V. P. Menon integrated the body of India. In his last years he saw the rise of a force of men and women as dedicated to integrating the spirit of India and to creating the revolution he yearned for.

Greetings

GEORGE BROWN, Britain's Economics Minister, received a Christmas card from a sailor waiting news of an expected service pay increase. "A happy Christmas to you, Mr. Brown," it said, "and a very prosperous New Year to us."

R.M.L.

TASHKENT: Danger and Opportunity

By R. M. Lala

AT TASHKENT Mr. Shastri will have to deal not only with President Ayub but also with Prime Minister Kosygin.

The Soviet Prime Minister has not shifted his headquarters to Tashkent, 2,065 miles from Moscow, along with his Foreign and Defence Ministers, military experts and dozens of others, just to sit on the sidelines waiting to be called in by President Ayub and Mr. Shastri. The repeated efforts by the Indian Ambassador in Moscow to convince the world that the Soviet Union has no plan for Tashkent, is amateurish.

Unlike Mr. Shastri's last visit to the Soviet Union, this one will not be roses all the way. It will be a war of nerves.

Soviet Objective

The Soviet Union has a policy formed when Lenin came to power. Methods have varied since then, but the basic objectives remain—to have a Soviet-communized world. In this aim Moscow's national and ideological interests are both served.

Russia's immediate aim is a sub-continent to the south of her borders that is at least as secure as satellite Poland is on her western frontier. To achieve this objective she has to unhinge Pakistan from the Chinese orbit.

A member of the ruling circle said: "So long as the Soviet Union remains our friend, we have no objection if she tries to become a friend of Pakistan too, to wean her away from China. But at Tashkent," he added "we may have to do what the Russians tell us." There was resignation in his voice as he uttered these words to me.

Pakistan's Objective

Pakistan's objective is to get Kashmir. If she can't get it right away, she wants at least to shake off India's hold on it. That is why Pakistan may be agreeable to a new status for Kashmir short of plebiscite. President Ayub is not too worried about dealing with "the totality of Indo-Pakistan relationship". Mr. Shastri is keen on it, and President Ayub may have no objection to keeping his advisers at Tashkent busy dealing with some of these details. It will be unrealistic, however, to expect Pre-

sident Ayub to make the Tashkent pilgrimage if he hasn't some hope of a Kashmir discussion.

"It has now transpired," wrote the *London Times* on December 28, "that the (Indian) Foreign Minister's hurried journey to Moscow was made at Russia's request, and it appears that the reason was the strongly negative tone that in the past couple of weeks has been adopted in all mention of the Tashkent meeting by Mr. Shastri and others. The Russians, it is understood, wanted to find out from Sardar Swaran why India had accepted the invitation to Tashkent if the Government was so convinced that the meeting would do no good."

Sardar Swaran Singh returned rather sobered from his Moscow trip and spoke on landing of "flexibility". Mr. Shastri at his last Cabinet meeting before Tashkent is reported to have the mandate of his colleagues to be "flexible".

India's Objective

At first, India's objective at Tashkent was a limited one: to have what she holds and not to discuss Kashmir. India's objectives seem to have broadened as Mr. Shastri wants to discuss every aspect of Indo-Pak relationship including normalization of economic and diplomatic relations, an end to propaganda on both sides in the press and radio, etc.

The Pakistan President told the United Nations on December 13 that if Kashmir could be settled amicably he would offer a "no-war pact" to India. Mr. Shastri wants such a pact as an immediate objective. It is a wise diplomatic choice and if achieved it would certainly benefit the sub-continent, give content to Tashkent talks and prestige for Russia.

No-War Pact

To obtain such a pact President Ayub would have to agree on a change in his UN stand that Kashmir should be settled first and a "no-war pact" would follow.

Obviously if President Ayub is to shift from his UN stand he will extract a price for it. If India cannot pay the immediate price of yielding ground on Kashmir, he may ask the Soviet Union to exert pressure on India and promise a re-consideration of the Kashmir status within a foreseeable

able dateline. There will be hard bargaining. And the Soviet Union's word will carry weight.

The Soviet Union will be for the "no-war pact" as India wants and also for a discussion on Kashmir as Pakistan demands. It is not accidental that in Tashkent pamphlets on the Soviet republic of Byelorussia are being circulated. Could it be that Mr. Kosygin may offer for Kashmir the example of Byelorussia on how a semi-independent constituent republic can exist?

The Indian Prime Minister wants "more than one Tashkent". He is keen to eradicate lesser causes of tension at present, and keep Kashmir for a later date. Mr. Shastri needs to play for time. Will Mr. Kosygin give it to him?

Opportunity

There is danger if Tashkent does not result in reconciliation between us and Pakistan and the hopes of millions are belied.

There is danger that if we in India are resigned to Soviet pressure, we are inviting more of it in the future.

But there is also the opportunity.

Speaking at the Indian Science Congress on the day Mr. Shastri flew in to Tashkent, President Radhakrishnan said he advised the Prime Minister that India's attitude at the summit talks should be one of bringing people together, to emphasise the things that unite India and Pakistan and not the things that separate them.

Two thousand five hundred scientists cheered the President's sentiments.

The will to live together with Pakistan is being created within India. To encourage this will is the greatest strength of the sub-continent. If we fail to sustain and strengthen it, we invite pressure from China militarily and from Russia diplomatically.

HIMMAT has maintained throughout the recent crisis that, "True statesmanship on both sides of the cease-fire line consists in working for the day when Pakistan and India can secure the Asian sub-continent and give an alternative to Peking."

And, why not also to Moscow?

CHALTA HAI ...



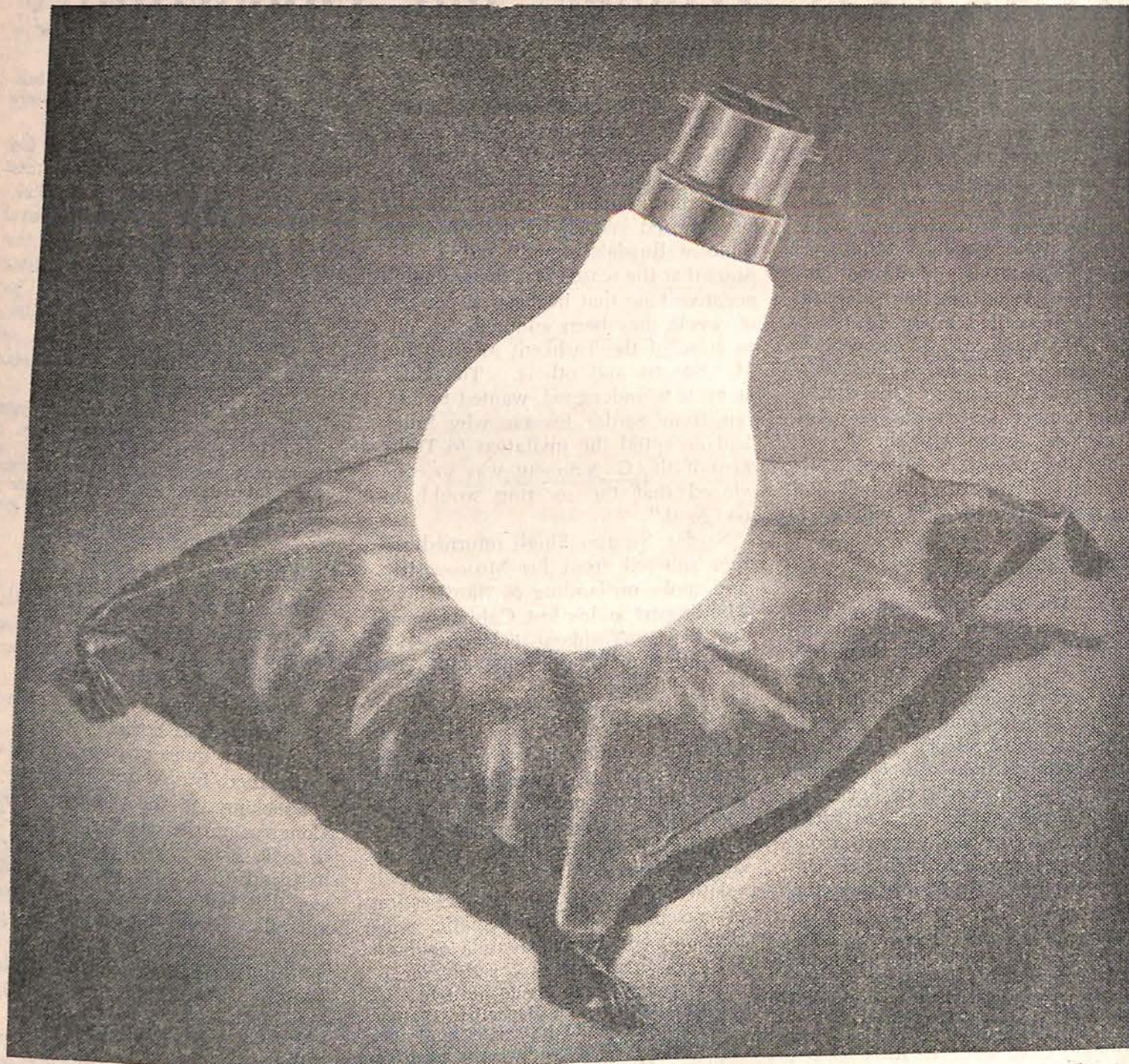
Vish

"If this development council slackens we shall organize another to supervise it."

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New Year brings grim choices—dilemma of Soviet in Asia

PRIME MINISTER SHASTRI is leaving for Tashkent with one of the most powerful delegations ever to leave this country. President Ayub will be similarly supported by a team which will include the Foreign and Information Ministers as well as the Foreign and Information Secretaries.

What is most surprising of all is the nature of the Soviet delegation at what have been euphemistically called "bilateral talks". Soviet Premier Kosygin has made himself available over an extended period at Tashkent with a high-powered group which includes the Foreign and Defence Ministers of the Soviet Union. It is as if for ten days everything is put aside and all efforts of the three countries will be totally devoted to the Indo-Pakistan problem.

Hanoi Mission

But in truth the Soviet Union will be concentrating equally on a problem as important to the future of South-East Asia—the Vietnam war. Alexander Shelepin, Secretary of the Party's Central Committee, recently shifted from his powerful position as Deputy Premier and Chairman of the Central Commission, heads another delegation to Hanoi. The purpose is not known. Speculation has been set off about another effort to bring North Viet Nam and the United States to the negotiating table. Whatever the aim of the Soviet mission to Hanoi, it is clear that these Soviet initiatives on two Asian fronts simultaneously put her very much on trial.

There has been a great deal of comment on the aggressiveness of the present Soviet leadership in Asia. Without much argument such as at the abortive friendship conferences, the USSR has become as important an Asian power as Communist China by her initiatives on the Indian sub-continent and in South-East Asia. But there is no permanence to this posture for failure on either front would discredit Russia so much in the eyes of her own and other peoples that it is hard to see how she could recover from such a defeat.

Soviet initiatives are being tested in the context of the almost total rupture between the USSR and the USA and China and the Soviet Union. In his interview with Mr. James Reston, Associate Editor of the *New York Times*, Mr. Kosygin made it absolutely clear that there could be no improvement in US-USSR relations without an end to the war in Vietnam. He was equally categorical about the Soviet opposition to the nuclear rearmament of Germany. In his commentary on his exchange with Kosygin, Reston concludes pessimistically, "There is not only no agreement, but no spirit of agreement."

The last two months have also been full of evidence that the Soviet leadership, who had taken much Chinese abuse without comment for many months, have now reached the conclusion that the split has gone beyond the point of no return, at any rate, as long as the present power alignments inside the Communist Parties in both countries remain the same. In one sense the parleys at Tashkent and Hanoi are another and crucial stage in the Sino-Soviet struggle.

That the Soviet Union is not in the mood to accommodate China by a convenient retreat is indicated by the composition of the delegations to Tashkent and Hanoi. On the other hand, *Pravda* has been building up

Under the Lens



by **R. VAITHESWARAN**

a campaign which seems to presage a move for some sort of official condemnation of China for her "splitting" activities.

What will all this mean for India and South-East Asia?

Having accepted the Soviet initiative, India has to take into consideration not only the possibility of continued Indo-Pak hostilities in the event of failure of the Tashkent talks, she has got to weigh the effect on Indo-Soviet relations as well.

Nehruvian Premise

The geographical proximity of the USSR and the aggressive hostility of China make friendship with the Soviet Union a condition of our survival. Though I have warned against too close a relationship with the Soviet Union, I have agreed with the premise of Nehruvian non-alignment that friendship with the Soviet Union, combined with the accident of Sino-Soviet competition in carving Asian spheres of influence, has proved an advantage to our national

Continued on next page



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UNDER THE LENS—Continued

interest. Our adamant persistence in sticking to present postures on Kashmir therefore involves the risk of war with Pakistan, continued unrest in Kashmir, and the possibility of tensions and strains in our relations with the Soviet Union. Each of these eventualities separately would be a misfortune. Combined they would be a disaster at this juncture.

In view of the keenness of the United States as well for the beginnings of a settlement with Pakistan at the Tashkent talks, India cannot count on any compensatory improvement of relations with the USA. Failure at the Tashkent talks will involve us in total isolation at a moment when India can least afford it.

A similar disaster awaits South-East Asia if the Ho Chi Minh-Shepin talks fail to produce an honourable basis for negotiations on Vietnam. The Soviet Union cannot conceivably abandon North Vietnam as a punishment for such a failure. The consequence may well be a hardening of attitudes and an escalation of the war, involving on an ever larger scale the Soviet Union and the USA.

FRONTIERS OF science

SHIP THAT COMES APART

A cargo ship can be expected to spend 50 per cent of its life in port. Propulsion machinery and crew's accommodation accounts for approximately 66 per cent of the vessel's cost. By constructing a vessel which can be broken into two sections while still afloat, the propulsion unit can leave its cargo behind and pick up another which is ready for onward transmission. This idea is like-

The New Year thus brings grim choices for our part of the world. Will Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri be able to overcome the pressures of the moment sufficiently to make the Tashkent talks an era of peace with our neighbours? Will Ho Chi Minh and President Johnson find the means of ending war in Vietnam without prejudice to the honour and interests of both? The coming months will tell.

ly soon to become a reality, states a report from London. A revolution in the economics of cargo shipping is likely to result.

FOOTSTEPS ON THE MOON

An astronaut's shoes are likely to stick immediately to the surface of the moon and quickly build up a lunar snowball as he walks the dusty surface. A Russian scientist has pointed out that the absence of an atmosphere deprives hard surfaces of natural protective films which prevent them from sticking together on contact. Some form of solid lubricant may be necessary to prevent this.

A HOUSE IN 6 HOURS

Prefabulous Construction Systems, of California, can erect their latest design of five-roomed house in six hours. The house has 1,404 sq. ft. of living space and comprises a living room, dining room, two bedrooms each with bathroom, kitchen and porch. It is made of conventional materials and transported in two sections. The company claims that factory fabrication ensures higher quality than on-site construction.

Secret of Konrad Adenauer—90 Now

By Pierre Spoerri

A few years ago, while he was still Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer asked one of his young grandsons what he wanted to become. "I want to become Chancellor of Germany," the boy answered without hesitation. "Don't you know that only one man at a time can be Chancellor?" was the comment of the grandfather.

Even after leaving his Chancellorship in 1963, Adenauer did not retire. He kept an office in the government building and remains President of the Christian Democratic Union, the main government party. Without doubt he was the real inspirer of his party in the recent elections.

On Wednesday January 5, the former Chancellor celebrates his ninetieth birthday. The German Government will meet under his chairmanship in the cabinet room for a special session on his birthday and the Federal President will give a mammoth reception in Bonn's famous Beethoven Hall. The birthday celebrations will last for more than a week.

Jailed by Nazis

Adenauer's name is especially linked to events in Europe after the Second World War. Before the war, during the Hitler regime, Adenauer had retired into private life. Finally he was arrested by Hitler and had to wait there for his hour to come.

Immediately after the war, things went wrong once more when the British chased him out of his office as mayor of Cologne "for incompetence". But after that incident had been settled his influence grew rapidly. He became chairman of the Parliamentary Council which, still under the occupation, started to write a new constitution for Germany. And the experience and political wisdom of Adenauer and his Socialist counterparts helped to organize the new Federal Republic in a way that would avert the pitfalls which had caused the ruin of the Weimar Republic.

After the first general elections in August 1949, his party came just ahead of the Socialists with a lot of smaller parties sharing a substantial number of seats. It was world news

when Dr. Adenauer was elected Chancellor with one vote majority over the Socialist leader, Dr. Schumacher. But after that, he did not leave the helm of government any more till autumn 1963, and even since then his influence has been felt in all the decisions taken in the German Federal Republic.

There are two main reasons why Adenauer's name will go down in history. One reason concerns his own country which he led back to a respected place in the family of nations

after one of the most ignominious defeats in the story of mankind. The second concerns the structure of the continent of Europe which Adenauer helped to rebuild on totally new foundations after Hitler had with blood and iron destroyed the structure of pre-war Europe.

Adenauer saw clearly that while the idea of united Europe might capture the imagination of many—especially the youth—no sound basis for relations between the different peoples could be created without kindling again some sort of love of country or patriotism. "Without some national feeling," he said once, "no people can continue to exist in this age of European integration. Otherwise the state will appear to be, especially for the young people, just a sort of construction above the clouds, which doesn't concern them."

Because Germany had just been through the hell of fanatic and destructive nationalism, this fight of Adenauer's to rekindle the right kind of patriotism was not always understood and often violently opposed. But he saw with astonishing foresight that German democracy could never survive if the young Germans would not learn to have a positive feeling towards their own country and people again.

But even more far-reaching were Adenauer's actions on the European scene. He saw very early that though Russia had the key for the reunifica-

tion of West and East Germany in her hands, the future of Germany as a free democracy was tied up with the Western nations and that the relationship between Germany and France was the key to any solid advance in Europe. Germany and France, who had fought three bloody wars in seventy years, were natural partners on whose friendship a new European order could be built.

Adenauer had the good fortune to find a group of outstanding men who were to help him put his vision into practice. The most forthcoming of these friends was Robert Schuman, the French Foreign Minister. And then there was the common friend of both, Dr. Frank Buchman, the initiator of Moral Re-Armament.

But even after these developments which made the economic miracle and the creation of the Common Market possible, Dr. Adenauer did not stop his fight. He still felt that Europe was in danger.

Adenauer felt deeply that the economic advance in Europe had been spectacular but that ideologically, Europe was still on the defensive. So everything he did and said had but one aim: to wake up every person or every group of persons he met.

Source of Strength

The secret of Adenauer's leadership, however, was that he was a man of faith. This was also the reason why he built such close links of friendship with other men of faith like Robert Schuman, Italy's Prime Minister de Gasperi and Buchman.

His faith is a very real one. He attends Mass every morning. And he takes time every morning for meditation to seek God's wisdom, especially before important decisions. He always believed that the virility of a society depends on the character of its people and its leadership.

Nobody knows yet what the "grand old man of Germany" will proclaim on his 90th birthday on January 5. But one can be sure that he will deal with the future of Germany and of Europe. And one can also be pretty sure that that 90-year-old mind of his will produce some sharp ideas which neither friend or foe can ignore.



Dr. Adenauer

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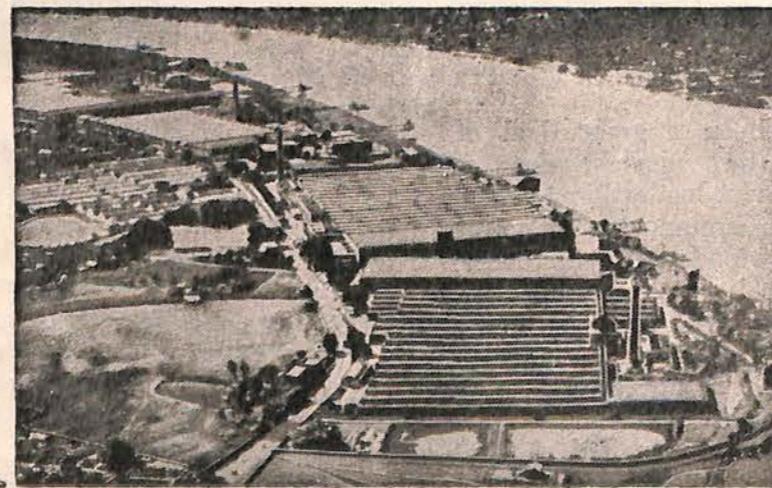
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FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

New Star in Political Firmament

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

New York

On New Year's Day the brightest new star in the US political firmament, John V. Lindsay, was sworn in as Mayor of New York.

Because the United Nations, much international finance and global communications centre here, New York is considered, by Americans at least, the capital of the world.

That was the theme former Congressman Lindsay campaigned tirelessly on last November: "To make our great city once again the empire city of the world." He injected a vigorous, youthful (43), "take-charge" brand of leadership into a city that had become cynical about its politicians, frustrated about its proliferating problems (e.g. a critical water shortage, congested traffic, racial discontent and increased crime) and apathetic about its future.

Lindsay's victory was more than just a spectacular personal triumph against enormous odds. It was a painful lesson to Republican Party stalwarts who had backed Barry Goldwater for the Presidency. It pointed the Party itself towards changes in policy and philosophy before the crucial 1966 Congressional elections.

Lindsay is the first Republican Mayor of New York in 20 years. He accomplished a political "miracle" by defeating a Democratic candidate

in a city with twice as many registered Democrats as Republicans. Not only that. He was also opposed in this three-man race by the erudite William F. Buckley Jr., editor of the right-wing magazine *National Review*, who ran on a Conservative Party ticket.

Lindsay chose to emphasize the non-partisan support he had received from the Liberal Party and disenchanted Democrats rather than running on a strictly Republican platform. Nationally-known figures in the Party who offered to campaign on Lindsay's behalf, as Vice-President Humphrey did for the Democrats, were politely told their services were not needed. The three-times re-elected Congressman, who in 1964 rolled up an astonishing majority of over 90,000 while President Johnson was sweeping three out of four votes in the same district, wanted to reach the Mayor's chair on his own. He had the help of Republican Governor Nelson Rockefeller and Senator Jacob K. Javits, but their support could not account for the fact that Mr. Lindsay drew about 40 per cent of the city's Negro vote, whereas in 1964 Mr. Goldwater polled between six and eight per cent of the national Negro vote. Goldwater commented on television about the lesson of Lindsay's victory, "Anybody who can get a heavy vote among the normally Democratic voters is doing something that the rest of the Party ought to know about."



Mayor Lindsay

Japan Studies China's Nuclear Threat

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo

The preservation of peace and security is the biggest political issue in Japan. In a press conference last week Prime Minister Sato said: "Now Communist China has held nuclear tests the problem is more acute."

The prospect is that China will possess a capability of delivering nuclear weapons by Medium Range ballistic missiles by 1968 or 1969. And an Inter-Continental missile

capability by 1975 at the latest.

Mr. Hata, Foreign Editor of *Asahi Shimbun*, interviewing Vice-

Continued on next page

The week in Asia

HANOI—It was announced that a top-level Russian delegation, led by Alexander Shelepin, Praesidium member, would visit North Vietnam.

TOKYO—China will explode a hydrogen bomb this year, Japanese experts predicted. By the end of 1967 China would have over 150 atom bombs plus delivery vehicles.

KABUL—President Ayub paid a two-day visit to Afghanistan en route to Tashkent.

LAHORE—Indian and Pakistani Army Commanders were to meet for the first time, under UN auspices, to discuss withdrawals of troops on both sides of the cease-fire line.

TOKYO—Japan's Trade Ministry asked all parties to stop business with Indonesia which had "failed to honour overdue export bills" totalling 15 million dollars.

PEKING—The Communist Youth League lowered its age of entry from nine to seven to add 15 million children to the 100-million-strong State Children's Brigade.

VIENTIANE—Communist forces captured Hua Mung, a strategic town in north-west Laos commanding a supply route between North Vietnam and Communist Pathet Lao forces in the Plain of Jars in Laos.

PEKING—Mao Tse-tung's 72nd birthday on December 26 passed without public recognition or mention in the Peking newspapers.

DJAKARTA—Dr. Harsono Reksoat, Ambassador to Japan, has been appointed Ambassador to London, where Indonesia has had no Ambassador for the last year.

PNOM PENH—Radio Cambodia said 200 Thai troops supported by helicopters attacked a guard post on Cambodian territory. The National Assembly warned that Cambodia would counter-attack any intrusion into their territory by American or other troops.

SAIGON—The advance guard of the US 25th Division reached Pleiku in the Central Highlands after a 7,000-mile airlift from Hawaii. US troops in Vietnam numbered over 182,000 at the end of 1965 compared with 23,000 at the beginning.

COLOMBO—Opposition parties, including the Marxists, opposed Government plans to introduce Tamil as a second official language in northern and eastern provinces. Till recently the Marxists championed the Tamil and other minorities in Ceylon.

AMMAN—The US was reported shipping 50 to 100 Patton tanks to Jordan under a secret arms deal.

President Humphrey in Washington DC in November reported: "The US side has the view that a nuclear strategy and nuclear policies are inseparable from international politics and that Japan should participate in talks on those problems. I

The River That Men Reversed

FROM JOHN WILLIAMS

Melbourne

The beginning of 1966 marks the halfway point in the most ambitious development project ever undertaken in Australia, the Snowy Mountains Hydro-Electric Scheme.

Listed by the American Society of Civil Engineers as "one of the seven future engineering wonders of the world", the scheme takes one of Australia's largest rivers, the Snowy, which used to pour uselessly into the sea, turns it round, sends it through a mountain range and feeds it into two other rivers, the Murray and the Murrumbidgee, enabling irrigation of vast areas of country and at the same time generating a large proportion of the nation's needed electricity.

The project covers an area of 2,500 square miles in the snow-covered mountains of south-east Australia, and involves the construction of 17 large dams, 100 miles of tunnels, 9 power stations (some of them hundreds of feet underground) and over 80 miles of aqueducts.

think such a statement was made for the first time when I interviewed Vice-President Humphrey."

Since then Vice-President Humphrey was in Tokyo en route to the inauguration of the Philippine President. He had extensive discussions with Prime Minister Sato.

The Australian Government is investing 1 per cent of its total income in the project over a period of 25 years. The scheme will pay for itself and for all its operating, maintenance and interest costs within 70 years.

It will provide immense benefits for the earth's driest continent. If the water in all Australia's rivers were spread over the whole land area, it would only be 1.3 inches deep—compared with an average 9.7 inches for the world. And whereas the rest of the world has an average annual rainfall of 26 inches, Australia has only 17. In fact, most of the country receives only 10 inches or less of rain.

This is enough, in much of the country, to support cattle and sheep but not to grow crops. There are thousands of square miles of fertile land uncultivated because of lack

of water. The Snowy Scheme will bring 1,000 square miles of land under cultivation—and the results are already being felt. It will enrich the nation through primary produce worth £30 million a year.

Apart from the great agricultural benefits, the Scheme will aid industrialization by producing 5,000 million kilowatt-hours of electricity a year. Its 330,000-volt transmission lines carry power to the main industrial centres around Sydney and Melbourne.

The enterprise has caught the nation's imagination. Only one of the contracts so far completed has been done merely on time. The rest have been finished ahead of schedule. There have been many hardships working in the Alpine territory. Five hundred miles of all-weather roads have had to be built, and in the winter snow-ploughs are constantly at work to keep them clear. Temperatures are below freezing-point for up to 190 days a year.

Two whole towns, threatened by rising waters in the new dams, have had to find new sites. For one of these, 101 buildings were moved bodily 6 miles.

When the last power-station is completed in 1975, the Scheme will have gone a long way towards meeting Australia's desperate need for water and electricity. And, perhaps more important, the experience gained on the project will have indicated how other great mountain areas like the Himalayas and the Andes can be utilized in a similar way.

'Goulash Socialism' Found Unpalatable

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT
London

A sharp attack on the "consumer morality" developing in the Soviet Union was the theme of a recent Pravda article. It appeared under the name of Serge Pavlov, newly-appointed leader of Communist youth in the USSR.

Pavlov scorns former Premier Khrushchev for espousing what the article called "a Socialism of goulash"; that is of reducing pure Marxism to the substance of stew. This policy had failed the youth. "Youth must be imbued with the spirit of Soviet patriotism," says Pavlov.

La Presse, of Montreal, editorializing on this report, says that the new leaders of the Party's ideological apparatus emphasize "an accent on a renewal of the purity of Soviet and nationalist traditions". These key Party chiefs of Agitprop are Peter Demitchev (who succeeded Leonid Ilychev) and Stepakov who is Dir-

1966—Washington Forecast

FROM STEWART LANCASTER

Los Angeles

Space and Vietnam is where the action will be in 1966, according to reports from the nation's capital.

The remarkable rendezvous in orbit above the earth by four men and their space craft was the first traffic congestion on the orbital highways of the future. Frank Borman jokingly complained to the NASA control headquarters of the heavy traffic when Gemini 6 was manoeuvring about his Gemini 7 capsule.

The American space programme has leapt ahead of its schedule. Spacemen are soon to be trained with the frequency of commercial airline pilots. Five more Gemini flights are planned in the next months to rendezvous and dock in space or on satellite stations. They will be launched by new giant rockets.

Back on earth Vietnam's "dashing, fighter pilot" Premier Nguyen Cao Ky thoughtfully stated that "Vietnam needs a revolution... There is little time," he said. "The people are fed up with promises. They want action. 'The peasants are not stupid,' he continued. "They know... they can smell what is right and what is wrong." They want a revolution but

Parliamentary 'Pandemonium' Over Volunteer Army

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

London

In the House of Commons, before the session recessed, "pandemonium reigned", said *The Times*.

Amid shouting and waving of order papers the Government survived an Opposition censor motion by a majority of one vote, the smallest of the present session. The issue was the "re-organization" of Britain's Territorial Army, a policy described by Conservative Leader Heath as leading to its "abolition".

The Defence Minister's argument is that there is now no role for the

ector of Propaganda and Agitation for the Central Committee of the Communist Party. They are described by *La Presse* as "energetic proponents of the 'moral re-armament' of the Soviet people".

According to the Montreal daily, the principles of this new ideological line will be given authority by the 23rd Congress which will meet early in 1966.

"not the false Communist one but a real revolution.

"We need land for the landless, schools for the children who cannot go to schools, houses for the poor. We need social justice.

"You must understand," he said, "that we have in Vietnam a struggle between generations, not between classes. The old generation that was moulded by tradition and French colonial influence is on its way out. The new generation has not yet come into its own.

"My generation is in between. Our task is to rid the old and build the new. In time my generation must go too. That is inevitable."

The young Premier has made his aim "winning the hearts of the people" and building a stable government.

The situation today breeds instability and coups. No regime since the 1963 overthrow of Ngo Dinh Diem has received a popular mandate but Nguyen Cao Ky is seemingly going to give it a try.

volunteer Territorial Army, with its thousand drill halls scattered across the nation. Another war would be nuclear, he asserted. NATO needed "logistic units" and a highly trained "cadre of civilian specialists".

Perhaps the most publicized feature of the debate was a speech of "rebellious reason" against the Government by one of its own support-

Continued on next page

The week in India

NEW DELHI—Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari resigned as Union Finance Minister and was replaced by Mr. Sachindra Chaudhuri, barrister and Lok Sabha member from West Bengal.

NEW DELHI—It was announced that Canada will provide Rs. 7.2 crores of food to India in addition to the Rs. 4.7 crores already being sent under an earlier agreement.

BANGALORE—Mrs. P. Dasappa, State Social Welfare Minister, handed in her resignation following the Mysore Government's decision to relax prohibition.

MADRAS—The State Government has withdrawn the cases against the editors of *Swarajya* and *Kalki* concerning articles by C. Rajagopalachari.

TARAPORE—Eight workers were killed when police fired on strikers at Tarapore atomic power project, 100 miles north of Bombay. Tarapore INTUC President Choubey said "Left Communists bent on sabotaging US-financed projects" were responsible.

NEW DELHI—Industries Minister T. N. Singh inaugurated 1966 as "India Productivity Year".

HYDERABAD—Police used tear-gas to disperse rioting students of Mahabubnagar Polytechnic who had gone on strike demanding postponement of exams.

JAMMU—The Jammu and Kashmir High Court quashed proceedings against Bakshi Ghulam Mohammed, former Chief Minister of Kashmir, on charges of corruption.

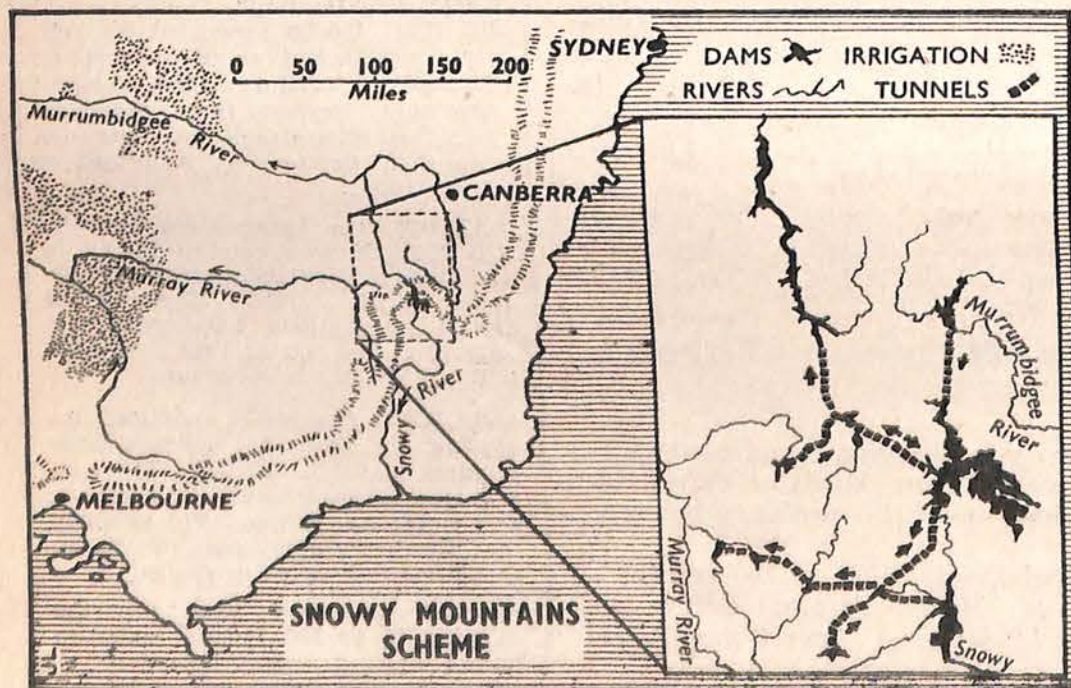
NEW DELHI—The Chairman of Indian Airlines Corporation, Mr. V. Shankar, said IAC would carry 3 lakhs more passengers in 1966.

MADRAS—The first Indian-made tank, the medium Vijayanta, rolled off the assembly lines at Avadi heavy vehicles factory.

SHILLONG—Security forces clashed with Naga hostiles in the Mikit Hills. The Nagas' arms were reported to include mortars and medium machine guns.

BOMBAY—About 60 per cent of Bombay's 1.8 lakh textile workers responded to the Communist-led Mumbai Girni Kamgar Union's call for a one-day strike.

NEW DELHI—The cost of food rose 2.5 per cent last November, according to the official index of wholesale prices.



John Lancaster

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

ers, Colonel Richard Crawshaw, MP. This Liverpool barrister abstained from voting as a matter of "conscience".

The *Evening Standard* described Crawshaw as "having made quite a name for himself in Parliament since he defeated Mr. Reginald Bevins, the former Postmaster General, at the last General Election". The Beaverbrook evening paper said Crawshaw was "a long-standing

Colonel in the Territorial Army and a man who has shown a marked interest in Moral Re-Armament".

In the debate Crawshaw referred to the "guilty men" of Munich but, he said, "the guilty men are the members on both sides who use their feet in the Lobby to save their seats in the country. This was an issue on which there could be no compromise with one's conscience."

The Government whips respected Crawshaw's conscience and took no disciplinary action against him.

The week elsewhere

SAUDI ARABIA'S BID

RIYADH—Britain agreed to provide Saudi Arabia with a £100 million modern air defence system, including 40 Lightning fighters and 25 Provost trainers which can also be used in a strike role. The agreement is one aspect of Saudi Arabia's emergence, with British and US backing, as a major Middle East power. King Faisal of Saudi Arabia last month visited the Shah of Iran to define spheres of influence in the oil-rich Persian Gulf. When Britain withdraws her forces from Aden and the Gulf, Saudi Arabia is likely to replace her.

It is reported that King Faisal will also shortly visit Turkey, Afghanistan and Pakistan with the object of creating an Islamic community far wider than the pan-Arabism of President Nasser. Sixty-three-year-old Faisal's vast, sparsely populated (6 million) desert country contains two assets: oil resources, and the holy cities of Mecca and Medina. His growing military strength and political aims make Saudi Arabia a rival to the UAR in the Middle East. Relations between the two countries

have deteriorated recently owing to the failure to reach a political settlement in Yemen, where 60,000 Egyptian troops have been fighting Royalist forces backed by Saudi Arabia.

MID-EAST ROAD LINKS

AKABA—Middle Eastern countries are building a massive road system to link their lands. One road will link Saudi Arabia with Egypt via a ferry from the Jordan Red Sea port of Akaba. Parallel north-south roads will link Syria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia and Yemen, and Iraq, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. Saudi Arabia's part in the scheme, involving the construction of 5,250 miles of trunk roads, is already half completed.

GLOVES OFF ON ZAMBESI

SALISBURY—Gloves are coming off in the economic war between Rhodesia and Zambia. Britain's embargo on oil exports to Rhodesia was followed immediately by the Smith regime's ban on petrol exports to Zambia. Both countries have now imposed petrol rationing. The Smith Government also imposed a £5 per ton tax on coal exports to Zambia

on which the latter's vital copper industry depends. (Zambia imports 140,000 tons of coal a month from Rhodesia.) Britain announced the stepping up of the airlift of fuel supplies to Zambia via Tanzania. The Tanzanians objected to British military personnel handling supplies and maintenance of the Zambia airlift; the Rhodesian authorities banned British planes enroute to South Africa from refuelling in Salisbury. Britain sent troops to Bechuanaland, on the western frontier of Rhodesia, to guard against sabotage of the radio station being built there for propaganda against the Smith regime.

ARCTIC OIL SEARCH

CALGARY—The hunt is on for oil under Canada's Arctic islands. In the lead is a French company, Petropar. The Arctic is believed to contain the largest undeveloped oil reserves in the Western Hemisphere and perhaps in the world. The potential oil-bearing area, 1,150 miles long by 400 wide, is part of a geological region, or "sedimentary basin", stretching from Baku and Siberia through the Arctic and Western Canada to Oklahoma and the Gulf of Mexico.

ANTARCTIC RESEARCH

TOKYO—The new research icebreaker Fuji has left Tokyo for the Antarctic carrying scientists who will reopen Japan's research station at Ongul Island. The aim is to keep Japan in the forefront of polar research. Research teams will man the station permanently. An inland base will be established, and an expedition to the South Pole is planned in 1968 using Japanese tractors over the longest and probably hardest land route.

ON THE Spot

HIMMAT meets the people

Pay Up 28 Per Cent, Production 150 Per Cent

"WATCH IT, HAROLD", was the brazen headline on a full front-page editorial in London's mass (5,000,000 copies) circulation *Daily Mirror*. The tabloid recommended that the British Prime Minister "come home" from high diplomacy over Rhodesia and attend to the bread and butter issue of keeping Britain solvent.

Though Rhodesia cannot be sloughed off like this people are saying that distractions overseas must not obscure the hard facts of economic life nearer home.

Despite the growth of an affluent society, many British workers have to work long hours of overtime to keep up with their hire purchase payments. But Economic Minister George Brown warns that wage increases must be matched by productivity increases. So there was comment in the City when the *Financial Times* front-paged a story recently, that workers in the Shell Chemicals plant near Manchester would get a wage increase of 28 per cent; and productivity would be going up by 150 per cent, by fully utilizing plant capacity.

Workers 10 years ahead

Ron Howe, a Lancashire engineer with a young wife and two bonny wee daughters, gave me the background in Manchester. Howe is Deputy Convener of Shop Stewards in this Shell plant, which employs 2,500 men. He and his colleagues went to management some time ago with proposals which drew from them the comment, "Labour is thinking ten years ahead of us."

Basically the idea was to ask management for job security—say for five years—in return for which the workers would tackle the various "restrictive practices" on the "shop floor". These mostly concerned rigid "demarcation" between one type of craftsman and another and between craftsman and labourer. Latterly in British industry, stoppages of the "who does what" type have become

a notorious commonplace. Originally unions and the early "guilds" organized men into rather watertight compartments for each skill. But in these days of "rationalization" and assembly lines, changes are overdue. Workers in some industries, where they can be laid off at two hours' notice, hang on to these exclusive rights to perform their particular craft. It is a form of bargaining power.

Talks Flopped

"In Shell," said Howe, "the management was 'progressive'. They offered job security not just for five years but for all their workers to stay with them until retiring age." This was more than labour had dared expect. The Works Committee was prepared to negotiate on this basis. A Working Party was formed with five officials of the shop stewards' organization and five members of management.

Their first way of working was a flop. Each side produced their own draft agreement, hardly recognizable as dealing with the same plant. Some stewards wanted to scrap the lot. Howe persisted. Frank talks resulted in the Working Party producing a document acceptable to all, including the men themselves for whom some seventy explanation meetings were arranged—in the firm's time.

Now, in this modern plant, craftsmen and operators will be interchangeable, provided they have the time, tools and ability to do any particular job, and on the understanding that the craftsman will retain his basic craft. This agreement affects the thirteen unions involved. The monotony of a modern industrial plant will be broken in this new set-up because craftsmen and operators will be able to carry a job through to its completion without frustrating delays.

One shop steward gave a recent practical example of the superiority of the new system. When on night



Ron Howe, labour leader at Shell Chemicals, Manchester.

shift he found a machine that needed repairs, he completed the job in fifteen minutes. Production continued throughout the shift. Before the "flexibility agreement" this repair would have had to await the morning when other craftsmen came on duty. The whole night shift's production would have been lost.

These sensible methods will release 200 men immediately for retraining. They will then man the new extensions for the plant which are planned. This is the way that productivity can be so vastly increased. The generous pay increases will come out of this increase.

Economic Results

"Craft prejudice can be as bad as colour prejudice," says Howe. He is modest about his own part. He had an unsigned application card for Communist Party membership in his pocket when he met Moral Re-Armament four years ago. The card was never signed. Change in men, says this earnest young shop steward, is a more fundamental means towards achieving the economic results which militant workers seek. He has arranged for hundreds of his fellow workers to see MRA plays and films, including nearly a third of the shop stewards.

"But for my own experience of change," declares Howe, "I would never have been one of the Working Party which produced this agreement and would certainly not have had the same constructive approach."

This is the first agreement of its kind in the British chemical industry.

G. S. W.

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LETTERS

GREEN FRONT

SIR—Some forward thinking men advocate that one-tenth of the earth's land area should be covered with trees, or the earth as we know it will die.

Forest and tree contribute much to the welfare of any community. They are essential for the advancement of a country's agriculture. Negligence of this point has in many countries proved to be sheer folly.

The tree and forest, with its roots and moisture-retaining carpet, checks the sudden downpour of rain from washing away topsoil, stops erosion and greatly reduces the risk of flooding. The tree roots steadily release water into the rivers, to maintain a more constant flow, for providing a reliable supply for drinking and crops. Through the tree leaves moisture transpires into the atmosphere with the effect of creating a microclimate. This helps cloud formation which induces further rain showers.

In India with its vast areas of underdeveloped land, tree preservation and planting must be encouraged. In the past jungle timber has been cut at random, laying open the land to soil erosion, greatly reducing the area value for future agricultural use. In areas where no wood is available tree planting is vital in order to replace the cow

dung that is burnt at the expense of soil fertility.

As well as timber, fuel and fruits, trees will provide the essential raw materials for future industry.

GEORGE R. NEWSHAM*

Hatibari, Orissa

* This week's Rs. 10 prize winner

PORT SAID

SIR—You referred to "Port Said at the south end of the Suez Canal" in HIMMAT of December 24.

Do you mean Port Said at the north end, or Port Suez at the south end? Port Said is at the Mediterranean end of the Canal i.e. on the north side.

(Mrs.) ANIMA BARDHAN

Poona 1

Madam, you are right. We meant Port Said at the north end.—Ed.

ASIAN AXIS AT LAST

SIR—The Elder Statesman from Madras has spoken again with uncanny farsightedness of a Sage that he is. There is a good enough case for us to form an axis with Ceylon, Malaysia and Japan, not only from military point of view but also from economic and moral points of view.

If only India took the realistic initiative, it will not only add to the prestige of our country, as that would be the correct move, but it would also make the Chinese see the red light. The possibility could even extend beyond such a limited scope for I visualize that, in such an event, even Pakistan's attitude

HIMMAT awards Rs. 10 for the best letter received every week. Letters should be brief and exclusive.—Ed.

towards India could turn friendly, for she would soon consider it to her advantage to join such an axis.

An Asian axis by purely Asian powers, with no Western element, is the need of the hour, but whether our Government sees the reality in the true perspective is doubtful.

Yet let's hope that Tashkent would instil some wisdom in our Prime Minister, at least to realize who is a better friend—our own Rajaji or the Russian Premier Kosygin. Rockheads like the Chief Minister of Madras who dared to say that "firm action would have to be taken against Rajaji" would little realize the folly—or would they?

SARMA, K.S.V.

Bombay 1

RUSSIAN AID

SIR: Recently we raised a cry about the PL 480 loan, for what we called "strings" attached to it. Now we are eulogizing about Russian aid. Are we to understand that Russian aid is given to us without "strings"? American help is given solely to safeguard democracy in India. Russian aid on the other hand is given to increase our leniency towards Communism, and ultimately to win us over to Communism. Receiving aid from Communist countries is opening the door to Communism, and thus endangering our own democratic set-up.

Lately there was much talk about self-reliance, but again we are proverbially drifting into complacency, and instead of doing what good we can with the present foreign aid, are running to other countries for more and more help. Such a blind aid-receiving policy will take us nowhere towards self-sufficiency even in the next twenty years. Consequently we may be compelled to mortgage our independence to the Communists.

CHRISTIE M. JUAN.

Secunderabad

VIEWPOINT

COMPETITION

* Should Britain use military force to remove the Smith regime in Rhodesia?

Closing date: January 21

** Our education is unrelated to India's needs.

Closing date: February 4

Prizes: Rs. 25, Rs. 15

Send entries of 500 words or less to:

Viewpoint, HIMMAT, First Floor, 294, Bazargate Street, Bombay-1.

This was a life

RUDYARD KIPLING

1865—1936

THE BEST-KNOWN POET of the British Raj, Rudyard Kipling, said he thought and spoke in Hindustani till he was 6 years old. Born in Bombay, where his father was the first Principal of the J.J. School of Art, his parents sent him to England where he lived five years with a family who so ill-treated him that his health gave way.

He returned to India in 1882 and worked for seven years on the Lahore Civil and Military Gazette and the Allahabad Pioneer. He began writing short stories as fillers for his paper. Wheeler's Railway Library published six volumes of these stories at one rupee each. Kipling drew much of his inspiration, then and later, from his observation of ordinary people, Indian and British, during his time as a reporter. His full length novel, *Kim*, was a panorama of Indian life.

He wrote in a vivid, racy style about men at work, soldiers, engineers, newspapermen. Oscar Wilde called him "a genius who drops his aspirates". When he went to London in 1889 he was already famous—at 24. Kipling was a craftsman with language. "A word," he said, "should fall into its place like a bell in full chime." He would declaim a paragraph until satisfied each phrase was exactly right.

In 1907 he was awarded the Nobel Prize for Literature. He three times refused the Order of Merit, an honour given to few, on the grounds that he could serve his country better if he were free to write as he chose.

Kipling married an American, Caroline Balestier; they had three children. The *Just So Stories* were intended for their eldest daughter.

Kipling's popularity declined after the turn of the century. During his last 20 years he suffered constant ill-health. He drove his mind harder, digging deeper, writing more tersely. Criticism never influenced his writing. His rule was: "Never follow up a success; when you have found what you can do, do something you can't."

If Kipling was the poet of imperialism he was also its conscience. In *Recessional*, written in 1897 for Queen Victoria's Jubilee, he wrote:

"The tumult and the shouting dies,

The captains and the kings depart:

Still stands Thine ancient sacrifice,

An humble and a contrite heart."

Q and A

Q—Dr. Rafiq Zakaria said in Bombay that India had a dominant position in the Afro-Asian group till the emergence of China as a mighty power; and the situation might worsen if China becomes a member of the UN and the Security Council. Please could you explain why India still sponsors the admission of China as member of the UN if we know that the membership of China of the world body will harm our position?

SADAR PATEL, Bombay 1

A—India used to "sponsor" but now only "supports" China's admission to the United Nations. You might ask, "Why does she even support it?" Because we still labour under the hangover of our past policy. We dare not radically change it, even though we know it is against our interests. We like to convey to the world the image of a progressive, liberal India. Dr. Zakaria should address his assessment pointedly to the External Affairs Ministry.

If the UN, some major power or India were equipped with an ideology powerful enough to challenge and change China's Communism, the opportunity of meeting China in an international forum should be welcomed. But to let her in at this stage and in her present mood would be most unwise.

Q—India's taxes are very heavy but their collection is very poor. Why?

T. P. SATHYANARAYANA,

Hyderabad 1

A—It is said that India is the most highly taxed nation in the world. If you earn money you have the income

tax, if you spend a little more you have the expenditure tax, when you buy anything you have the sales tax, when you die your heirs will have to pay death duty and the wealth tax. It is true that a lot of our ills flow from heavy taxes. But it is also true that taxes are abnormally heavy because of the intense reluctance of an average Indian to pay his taxes, especially those more easily avoided like income tax. That is why there is a vicious circle of poor collection and heavy taxation. India's taxes are also heavy because of the inefficiency, corruption and low output that results in wastage of funds. A wave of honesty and integrity coupled with a change in some policies would result in breaking the vicious circle.

Q—What are the absolute moral standards of life? Are they within the reach of the common man or are they attributed only to those rare ones who achieve perfection in life?

MAHENDRA PRASAD, New Delhi 16

A—Broadly speaking, there are four absolute moral standards of honesty, purity, unselfishness and love. If anyone is not satisfied with four, he is free to add a fifth or a sixth one.

Absolute moral standards are like the North Star. Mariners throughout the ages have steered by it. One has yet to hear of a mariner who arrived there! Standards provide the compass with which every man can travel. All men are blessed with what Buddhists called "the inner light" or Gandhi called "the inner voice". It is every man's privilege—even the humblest among us—to be guided. If we wait for perfection we will wait all our lives. The time to begin is now.

ANY QUESTIONS?

SEND THEM TO Q & A, HIMMAT.

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Bombay

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Dear Mr. Gandhi,

On the 27th of November 1965 we arranged a party with a bazar, and we have sent the money for what we sold to India. The things we sold we made ourselves. We were most surprised to get the large sum of 220 DM. (Rs. 250). We have heard that you want to take a Roving College through India to show the farmers how they can best cultivate the land. We hope that our money will help you.

At first we were only a few children. Now we are more than twenty. And we're winning always more who want to help.

If anyone wonders why we help India, they have to remember that Germany shares a similar fate with your country. Without the help of other nations it would never have been possible to recover our prosperity. Why should we not do the same for India now?

I was moved by this letter. You, too, will rejoice as you picture in your mind children in faraway Germany making articles with their hands, selling them, sending the money to develop our country.

The letter raised an idea in my mind which I want to share with you because it involves you.

These are difficult days for the majority of our people. Rains have not fallen as they normally do, and large areas of our country have produced very little food. If food had not come from abroad, many thousands of children and their mothers and fathers would have died of hunger.

But food came from America and will continue to come in great, fast ships every day for many months. It may in fact come for many years.

Fantastic Gift

Because of this gift from America, thousands of lives have been saved. Many parents will still have their children and many children their parents.

My idea is this. Should not Indian children express to American children their thanks?

In the next 12 months India will receive from America 15 million

tons of wheat. It is true that America is the world's richest country, but 15 million tons of wheat is fantastic even for America.

Never before in history has any country given so much food to any other country. It is the world's greatest operation against hunger.

I have spoken to many children already about this idea, and they are all keen to let American children know that they are thankful. I am sure that you feel the same way.

How can you do this? Here is my suggestion. The President of America has a daughter called Luci. Many of you will have heard about her. She is not as young as you, of course. She is fully 18. In fact, she will soon be married.

Letter to Luci

Why not request her to convey to all the young boys and girls of America, and to their parents, your thanks and appreciation?

Miss Anju Chinai, 17, is willing and keen to collect the names of all the Indian children who wish to say thank you to America. After collecting them, she will send them on to Luci.

If you want to be one of them, write your name, the name of your school and your age clearly on a clean sheet of paper and mail it to Anju. Here is her address:

Miss Anju Chinai,
HIMMAT Weekly,
294, Bazargate Street,
Bombay 1.

You will ask, "Why is America so generous? Is she generous because she is rich?"

No. There are many who are rich who are not generous. There are many who are poor who are generous with their money, time and labour.

The truth may be that America is rich because she is generous. It is because many in America have learned to be generous with each other and to be generous to other nations that America has become rich. When men and women appreciate one another, make things for one another and keep the needs of the other man in mind, their country becomes rich.

There is another man you and I should be grateful for. He is our

Food Minister, Sri C. Subramaniam. His is perhaps the toughest job in India today. If people die of famine, many will attack and blame him. If he succeeds in preventing famine, there are not many who will take the trouble to thank him.

The huge American gift will give us relief for a year. But it will not solve our food problem permanently. We must ourselves grow the food we need.

Can India grow all the food she needs? Is our land capable of increasing its production to feed the new babies born every year?

Yes. Those who know about agriculture say that India's rich soil can one day produce enough food for a thousand million people. That is more than twice the population of India today.

You and your friends must learn from now how to raise our yield of food. If you really want to, you will succeed. It is humanly possible. All that is wanted is a firm decision, "I will learn all there is to know about how food is produced and I shall use my life to train others."

If enough of you make this pledge now, a time will soon come when India will be able to export food.

Ask Parents

Ask your parents or your school teachers about farming. Do not be satisfied by theoretical answers. Insist that they take you to a farm in a nearby village. Dig your hands into the soil. One reason why we of the older generation have failed you is that not enough of us learned manual work. Do not imitate our mistakes.

There are many more skills and crafts to learn. There is no time to lose. When you reach the age of 18 let the rest of India and the world say that you and others of your age are the most practical, down-to-earth, hard-working generation India or Asia has ever seen. You can do it.

You may be able to change the Indian image. From around the world men and women may come to India to learn how to develop their countries.

Yours full of faith,
Rajmohan Gandhi

If you think efficiency went out when charm came in...this girl will soon change your mind!

"It's my Remington", she says. "Works like a dream...produces correspondence that my boss is always proud to sign".

So if you want to keep yourself happy (and your secretary too)...if you would like to see your letters neat, clean and even...if you would like it to look like a typewriter of the 60's (the way we make it look)...and work like a typewriter of the 60's (the way we make it work)...then we have just the machine for you. It's the Remington—with a 1-year guarantee, attractive servicing terms and the widest choice of typefaces!

So here is the tip. Now is the time to standardise with Remingtons.

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Batliboi is a foreign exchange earner too! Batliboi's export department constantly explores the foreign markets for our Indian goods. Among the products we export today are cycles, sewing machines, water heaters, air-conditioning equipment, diesel engines and pumps.



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Farewell to Mrs. Shastri and his grandchildren before leaving for Tashkent. With Mr. Shastri are Foreign Minister Swaran Singh (left) and Defence Minister Y. B. Chavan (right).

Friday
January 14
1966

Editorial
WHAT TASHKENT MEANS