



**GENTLEMEN PREFER
MAFATLAL GROUP
POPLINS AND SHIRTINGS**

NEW SHORROCK, (SHORROCK), Ahmedabad • NEW SHORROCK, Nadia • STANDARD, Bombay • STANDARD (NEW CHINA), Bombay
STANDARD, Dewas • SASSOON, Bombay • SASSOON, (NEW UNION), Bombay • SURAT GOTTON, Surat • MAFATLAL FINE, Navsari

Aiyars MGSP 1839 GJA

HIMMAT

25P

Asia's new voice

WEEKLY



WANTED: New Direction not Old Resolutions Page 5

Friday
February 18
1966

**Under the Lens
THE WALL THAT STOPS CHINA**

WHAT THE YOUTH WANT

Moral Re-Armament conferences on every continent in the first weeks of 1966 show youth are ready for responsibility and hopeful of a great purpose to live for. They want to see....

EUROPE united from the Atlantic to the Urals



Austrian Foreign Minister Bruno Kreisky addresses 1,000 youth from 44 countries at Caux, Switzerland.



ASIA without war or hunger



India starts a "Roving College" to equip youth with a will to modernize India. Accent is on practical training in agriculture, journalism, world affairs and drama.



Japan launches a two week conference with Korean youth. The two and a half million circulation *Sanket* newspaper reports their plans under the headline "Asia on the Go".



At Ceylon conference, "Onward to a new Asia" Buddhist Abbot of Malwatta Chapter in Kandy received a delegation and gave them his blessing.

AFRICA character conscious and colour blind



"Hard work won't kill you—if you do this we'll build a new Africa," President Kenyatta told 960 students at All-Africa demonstration near Nairobi.

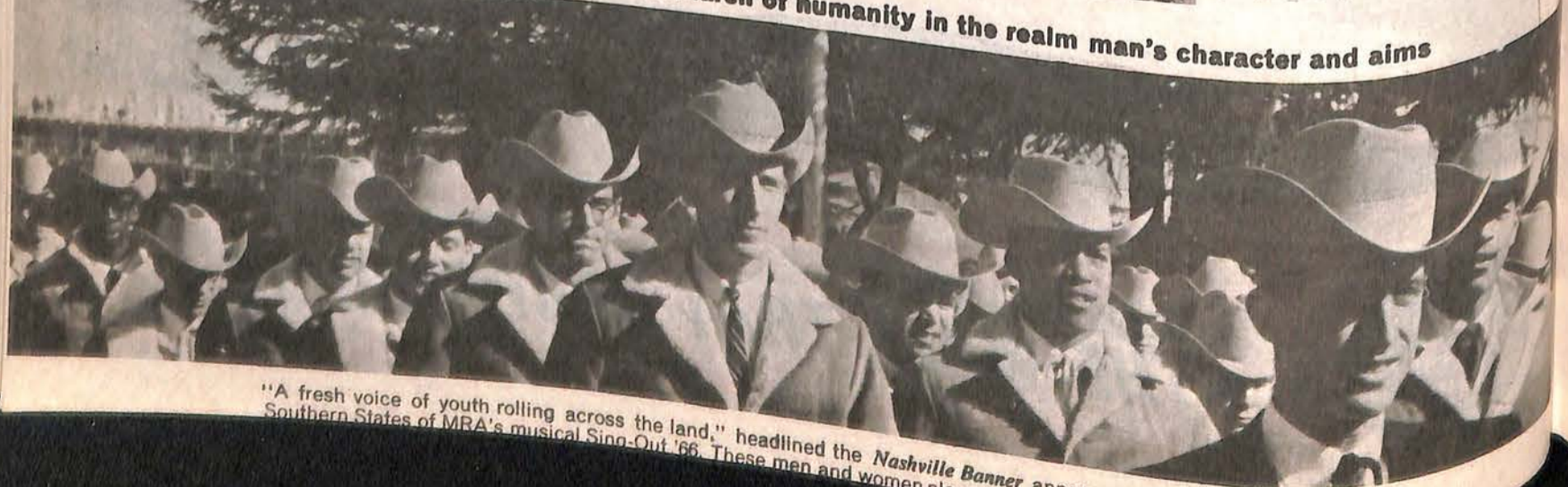


AUSTRALASIA in common action with Japan and India



Austrian External Affairs Minister Paul Hasluck addressed Canberra conference before youth launched campaign through the country.

AMERICA pioneering the next great forward march of humanity in the realm man's character and aims



"A fresh voice of youth rolling across the land," headlined the *Nashville Banner* announcing the arrival in the Southern States of MRA's musical Sing-Out '66. These men and women plan conference for 10,000 in the summer.

HIMMAT

Asia's new voice

WEEKLY

Bombay

Friday, February 18, 1966 Vol. 2 No. 16

Bridge-Builders

THERE IS QUIET rejoicing in many homes of India and Pakistan this week. Thousands of families on both sides, cut off from their loved ones without a letter or a visit for five months, can be in touch with each other again. Many a mother and daughter, brother and brother can now write, or even visit each other. Post and telegraph communications and air services have been resumed.

The army commanders on both sides have had cordial and business-like discussions. Now, troops have demolished installations in occupied areas and in most parts withdrawn to their respective territories. Withdrawal will be completed on schedule by February 25. Detainees and prisoners of war are being released on both sides.

It is a tribute to President Ayub Khan who, in spite of opposition at home, has kept his promise. No less a tribute is due to the Indian Government, and especially to Foreign Minister Swaran Singh and Defence Minister Chavan, for keeping up to the Tashkent timetable for normalizing relations in spite of Mr. Shastri's death and the excitement of Mrs. Gandhi's election.

Next month the Indo-Pakistan ministerial talks take place. The initial insistence of Pakistan to have Kashmir on the top of the agenda has been reconsidered by President Ayub and both Governments now agree that there will be no specific agenda. It will be open to Ministers on either side to raise any issue they like. If Pakistani representatives begin a discussion on Kashmir, their Indian counterparts will state their country's case.

Greatest Event

It is wise to have kept to the late Mr. Shastri's line that the first step is the normalization of relations between the two countries and that controversy should be avoided initially on the larger political issues. The fact that India's Ministers for Transport and for Commerce will join our Foreign Minister is an indication of India's earnestness to implement further sections of the Tashkent agreement including strengthening of trade relations.

Millions on both sides will pray that the talks will succeed and that the same insanity that overtook the sub-continent last September will never engulf us again. Both sides can say:

*All the past we leave behind,
We take up the task eternal.*

In Mrs. Gandhi's expressive phrase we can be "the bridge-builders". The people of India have taken the smooth transition almost for granted. It is perhaps the greatest event in Asia today.

Feisal's Stir

A BRISK STIR has been given to the liquid mixture of Middle East alignments in the recent journeyings of Saudi Arabia's King Feisal to Iran, Kuwait and Jordan. The Arabian monarch chose the occasion of a banquet in Amman, where he was the guest of Jordan's King Hussein, to speak up for unity of the Arabs and other Islamic friends.

While King Feisal has been careful to insist that he does not envisage an Islamic Alliance in terms of an international power bloc, those who suspect he wants to build a new platform for Muslim unity in opposition to President Nasser are not calmed. Nasser, himself, has attacked the conception of an "Islamic Pact" which he fears King Feisal is creating.

At a press conference in Amman, King Feisal was asked whether Islam should not align with the West rather than with the Communist bloc. Countering criticism in some Arab newspapers that he was seeking a successor to the Baghdad Pact, King Feisal pointed out that both the West and the Communists had frustrated Arab intentions towards Palestine. Therefore it was better to rely "on Almighty God, on ourselves, and on the parties interested in the Holy Places either from the Islamic or Christian viewpoint".

It is reasonable to believe that President Nasser and his supporters in the Arab world suspect King Feisal of using his position (he does after all control Islam's Holy places of Mecca and Medina) to offer another rallying point for pan-Islam. Nasser has not succeeded in welding the Arabs together nor in dislodging Israel. He has his enemies, even within Egypt. As well as control of Mecca, King Feisal now has one of the world's largest oil revenues. And this Nasser must surely covet. Feisal's position is strengthening, especially since his conclusion of a \$400 million defence contract with the US and Britain.

Yet, whatever alignment some may see of Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Iran, Tunisia, Morocco and Libya against UAR, Syria, Algeria and Iraq, with Kuwait not decided either way, such a clear-cut division does not yet exist.

King Feisal appears to seek a wider "Islamic Brotherhood" rather than a confrontation with Nasser's Arab concept. He looks to an Islamic Summit Conference in Mecca next month attended, he hopes, by Muslim countries in Africa, Pakistan, Indonesia as well as the UAR and other Arab states. King Feisal is expected to go to Cairo soon for consultations with President Nasser.

Besides old feuds, hard-baked prejudice and petty local politics, there seem no major obstacles to the creation of a broad front in which Nasser's Arab nationalism and Feisal's Islamic brotherhood could together bring wealth and concert to the chain of Muslim nations from Casablanca to Karachi.

Briefly Speaking ...

Better to remain silent and be thought a fool than to speak out and remove all doubt.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

Inspiration

WINDBAGS do not produce ricebags. Women seem to be more concerned about the food crisis than some politicians. Mrs. D. R. Chavan, wife of the Deputy Minister for Planning, has shown what determined work can do in a two-acre back yard at Asoka Road, Delhi. She has raised 12 maunds of wheat and more than 50 varieties of vegetables. Mrs. Chavan's example is an inspiration to many others in the capital and elsewhere.

Our City Fathers

WHEN BOMBAY'S Municipal corporators take time off from discussing such weighty problems as Vietnam, they might consider coming down to earth. Municipal workers to their

CHALTA HAI ...



"He's interested in the food question. Better show him the kitchen."

This weekly feature comes to you through the courtesy of the Eagle Vacuum Bottle Mfg. Co. (Pvt.) Ltd., manufacturers of the Eagle range of vacuum flasks, jugs and insulated ware.



ARISTOCRAT

credit, have shown some eagerness to dig up roads, but have seldom shown an equal measure of zeal in attending to them or levelling them back to normal. It is not unusual to see man-holes opened and left unattended.

Last week a two-year old child fell into one of these and was drowned at the Matunga Labour Camp.

But were the Municipal corporators worried about it when they met the next day? Their main concern was that His Worship the Mayor was not given the right precedence at an official function in Bombay. Should he be number two or number four at Presidential and other receptions?

Mrs. America

How is MRS. AMERICA chosen? After tests in household budgeting, shopping, flower arrangement, cake baking, safe driving, laundry, meal preparation, creative expression and letter writing, Mrs. Alice Buehner was chosen Mrs. America 1965.

The Salt Lake City housewife says, "Wives should remain wives and mothers first and foremost." But she manages to do many more things besides. She is District Chairman of the Republican Party, sings in the church choir, exercises on the trampoline, skis, swims, paints—and has six children.

"What's for supper, Ma?"

Runaways

THE TRACERS COMPANY of the United States specializes in finding runaways. Last year they traced 35,510 American husbands who had run away from home. Results show that only one per cent left home because of another woman. The majority fled because of debts—or their mother-in-law.

Sukarno Weeps

A PHOTOGRAPH published in the armed forces paper *Angkatan Bersendjata* revealed that one of President Sukarno's daughters, Megawati Sukarnoputri, took part in recent student demonstrations against high prices and inefficient ministers. This may have caused Sukarno to say, "Though I comprehend the students'

demands, I silently wept that they had the heart to utter harsh words against their elders."

Mophead Merit

THE BEATLES, whose frenetic singing has aroused strong criticism and praise, have found appreciation in Egypt. The editor of the Cairo weekly *Al Mussawar* describes these mophead singers as "excellent entertainers" and attacks their denigrators as "hypocrites". Their songs, he says, are "certainly better than our Egyptian songs which create an atmosphere of lethargy".

Roofed Streets

TASS ANNOUNCES that a new city is to be built in the Yakutia area of Siberia. The city will have roofed streets to protect its inhabitants from winter temperatures which go as low as -60°C.

Sobering Treatment

DRUNKEN BIRDS are good birds, officials at the Genzyl Mitchel airport Milwaukee, USA have found.

The airport staff, plagued by swarms of gulls which endanger jet aircraft, have been putting out treated grain which causes an inebriating effect in the gulls.

The drunken birds send out distress calls, and when other birds hear the calls, they stay clear of the area.

All With Pleasure

CHINESE ABROAD make their own beds unlike "bourgeois gentlemen who throw their bedclothes on the ground when they wake up", states an article in *Wen Wei Po*, pro-Communist daily of Hong Kong. Embassy staffs eat together and "even ambassadors fill their own rice-bowls". Their life is "not to be envied" warns the paper. Chinese who go abroad receive special training to stand "hardships" like Western food and standing for hours at cocktail parties. Nevertheless "the spirit of internationalism inspires them to take all this with pleasure".

Parkinson's Law

SENIOR GOVERNMENT OFFICERS of the rank of Under-Secretary and above have risen from 300 at the end of 1947 to 850, an increase of 180 per cent.

R. M. L.

HIMMAT, February 18, 1966

Wanted: New Direction not Old Resolutions

By R. M. Lala

Nero fiddled while Rome burned. Half the delegates at the Congress session in Jaipur were feasting themselves on free snacks and tea while the Food Minister was moving the resolution on India's food situation.

The Seventieth Session of the Indian National Congress was a conference of a party without a compass or rudder. Few of the delegates seemed aware of the immense dangers facing the country on the food and economic front. If they were intelligently concerned, the discussions did not show it.

Union Food Minister Subramaniam said that our food production this year is 76 million tons instead of 88 million. One would think that a Food Minister struggling with such immense odds would receive understanding and constructive suggestions from his own Party. Instead, a former lady junior minister stormed on to the platform, asked the Food Minister to scrap his statistics, leave his office and stay on a farm for two months.

Food Shortage Used

Mr. Subramaniam's efforts to boost the production of desperately-needed fertilizers, in collaboration with foreign firms, were attacked as "shameful and humiliating".

The handling of the food problem is a cabinet responsibility. Had Prime Minister Indira Gandhi intervened in the debate spiritedly, she might have created the confidence India needs.

The food shortage has also been used to stir up feelings in the deficit states against the surplus states.

Congress MPs who showed extraordinary zeal to travel abroad and explain India's case on Kashmir, now seem singularly listless about visiting their own villages to explain the Government's measures to stimulate food production.

If one Congressman had related his down-to-earth attempts at boosting food production, it could have been worth 40 speeches from the platform.

The only bright spot of the Jaipur session was the unanimous adoption of the resolution approving the Tashkent agreement.

Congress President Kamaraj said, "The economic challenge to the nation far outweighs any military threat at the moment...our foreign exchange reserves have reached the lowest level and the import of raw materials as well as components and parts essential for our defence and development has come to a standstill."

When Mrs. Gandhi writes to President Johnson requesting that economic aid be immediately resumed (without awaiting her visit to the States next month) it is a recognition of the gravity of the situation.

If the Food Minister provided a good whipping post for the failure of the Congress Party, failure to implement the two-year-old resolution on Socialism provided the focal point for economic discussion. The Congress President dusted the shelves to refer to the Bhubaneswar resolution. The recommendations then were, for example, that rice mills be taken over by the States, co-operatives be used for marketing all agricultural produce, etc.

In a poor country like India, no person would grudge the state undertaking schemes which the private sector is unable to undertake. Nor will intelligent Indians object to the strictest restraint on misuse of economic power by any individual or a group. But to believe, in the India of 1966, that all our economic difficulties are due to the private sector and that the answer lies in more public enterprise, will lead the nation up the garden path.

Primary Need

Mr. Kamaraj is keen on State Governments starting public enterprises for consumer industries. It is childish to believe that India's economic ills can be solved if the state goes into manufacture of textiles and tooth paste. The primary need of India is higher productivity all round, whether it comes from public or private enterprise.

In fact, the Minister of State for Finance, Mr. B. R. Bhagat, frankly admitted at Jaipur that the performance of the public sector has been poor in the last two years and that

returns were not commensurate with investments.

The real issue is not public or private enterprise, but whether there is clean and productive enterprise. Instead of taking the country forward, Jaipur has put the clock back.

The Congress has internally proved itself weak beyond measure in spite of the desperate efforts of Mr. Kamaraj to hold it together. The latest instance was of the Chief Minister of Rajasthan, Mr. Sukhadia, who wanted to resign and become Congress Secretary. His decision uncorred so many rivalries within the State Congress that the High Command hurriedly suggested that he should stay on as Chief Minister.

Congress Divisions

"The biggest problem" facing the Party, on Mr. Kamaraj's own admission, is factional bickerings.

One might ask, what will happen when tickets are issued at election time.

The Congress has responded in the past to the power of a personality. The magnetic charm of Nehru and the sound common sense of an honest Shastri are no more. At Jaipur, Mrs. Gandhi, sadly, has failed to give a clarion call to our people.

The Congress President's prestige has not gained by Mrs. Gandhi's election, unlike on the previous occasion when he had Mr. Shastri elected. Mr. Hanumanthaya, former Chief Minister of Mysore, alleges that a pro-Kamaraj group has been formed. The one party holding the country together is fast disintegrating.

Unless the Congress tackles problems straight and frontally it will continue its downward trend and take the country down with it.

The real battle is for the character of the Indian nation—for integrity, hard work and selflessness.

The Congress has shirked taking on this battle in the nation because it has steadfastly refused to tackle these issues within its own top ranks.

If some men in the Congress took on that task boldly, wanting nothing for themselves, they may yet save their Party and give a new direction to the nation.

HIMMAT, February 18, 1966



ARGENTA for the soft velvet light

Philips ARGENTA lamps are specially 'inside-coated' to provide perfectly diffused and glare-free light, eliminate harsh shadows. They are the latest development in incandescent lighting...help protect your precious eyesight.

ask
PHILIPS



JWTP L 2309

In Vietnam—the wall that stops China

After many weeks of hectic diplomatic activity to persuade North Vietnam to come to the negotiating table, President Johnson has had to give up. In an unusually strong statement he has announced that the US would stand firm in Vietnam because otherwise she would have "to risk a new battle with Communism elsewhere".

Why do the North Vietnamese cling so tenaciously to the course that has brought much blood and suffering to their own people, destroyed the construction of years and postponed the fruits of development for decades?

Isolate 'Imperialists'

Looked at from the North Vietnamese point of view, the picture, despite the admittedly difficult present, may not seem so gloomy. At any rate, the North Vietnamese seem to have a way of consoling themselves that things will turn out right in the end. While US bombings of the North have undoubtedly taken their toll and the large US presence in the South has postponed the day of Communist takeover, the ever increasing commitment of US troops in Vietnam, according to Communist theoreticians, makes the US more of an occupying power and the South Vietnam Government and Army an obedient tool for US aims.

In an intensely nationalist nation, this may isolate the so-called "imperialists" and their "local allies" from the mass of the people. With the fanatical faith that the Communists in both North and South Vietnam seem to have in their own interpretation of their destiny, victory though delayed and made more costly by the massive US effort will ultimately devolve upon them.

It is possible to argue, as those who adhere to the Russian co-existence line have done, that the same result—a takeover of South Vietnam for Communism—may be achieved by a peace won through negotiations that secures some territorial gains to the present North Vietnam, releases South Vietnam over the next few years from American tutelage and allows gradual extension of Soviet

and Communist influence over a neutralist South Vietnam. However, this line has no supporters either in the North Vietnamese Communist Party or among the leaders of the South Vietnam liberation front (Viet Cong).

Recent pronouncements of Chinese leaders and articles in the Chinese press suggest on the other hand that they believe that the struggle in Vietnam has entered its decisive phase. "A strategic situation in which the cities are being encircled from the countryside has come about and become irreversible," wrote "The People's Daily" some weeks ago.

However, the Chinese influence over Vietnam's policy has perhaps been exaggerated. Though there is no doubt of the contending pulls between the Soviet Union and China to which Vietnam has been subjected, it would seem that the extremist war policy in Vietnam has been in keeping with the ideological bias and historical attitudes engendered in her own leaders by her long and difficult struggle against French imperialism.

An article by General Vo Nguyen Giap, North Vietnamese Defence Minister, published in January, strengthens this point of view. General Giap, who is reputed to be a leader of the pro-Soviet group in the Vietnamese Communist Party, argues for a prolonged struggle against what he calls American "neo-colonialism".

Rise of Lao Dong

The analysis by Mr. Brian Crozier of the recent rise to prominent influence in the Lao Dong (Vietnamese Communist Party) of Le Duan, Secretary of the Party, claims that he is above all "pro-war" and that the distinction between pro-China and pro-Soviet groups in the Vietnamese Party is misleading, "for in Hanoi today, from all indications, all the leading members of the Lao Dong Party are pro-war".

Mr. Crozier also suggests that "there are significant differences between them on how the war should be fought and therein lies a possible hope for peace". He pins

Under the Lens



by R. VAITHESWARAN

his faith on the possibility of Le Duan's overthrow by his colleagues who are "just as dedicated to war as he is, but more afraid of the consequence of escalation".

This is a remote hope. What is real and immediately relevant is the determination of Vietnam's Communist leaders to continue the war despite the thousands killed each week and the hundreds of thousands uprooted from home and field. In face of this fanatic intransigence, does the United States have any other alternative except to continue the war?

Even the fact that there is a school of thought in the Vietnamese Communist Party advocating tactical retreat is a result of American firmness. Only continued firmness can result in a strengthening of the forces that will accept the path of negotiations. In any case, the United States is establishing a healthy principle in Asia that Communism shall not advance by resort to armed force.

Will to Resist

In the absence of an Asian will to stand up to the manifest aggressiveness of Communism that wants to extend control by the use of force, and as long as unity and military strength are lacking in South-East Asia and the Far East, the United States has to play the strategic role that stems the Communist tide until it is halted and changes are forced in the character of Communist power-manifestation.

This is neither an easy nor a desirable role for any non-Asian power, but has to be assumed only because the alternative would prove far worse. US presence in Asia under the circumstances is an unavoidable if regrettable necessity. It is for the time being the wall that prevents Communism from submerging Asian nationalism. It may even be the condition for some nations to foster their nascent and precarious nationhood.

Colour
sparkles—
so does she
in Khatau's new
eye-catching print.
Twinkling colours
lend charm and
beauty
any place,
any time,
any occasion.

Khatau
voiles



THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPG. & WVG. CO. LTD., Head Office: Laxmi Building, Ballard Estate, Bombay-1.
Mills: Haines Road, Byculla, Bombay-27. Wholesale clothshop: Govind chowk, Mulji Jetha Marker, Bombay-2. Retail Stores:
Hashim Building, Veer Nariman Road, Bombay-1. Ganesh Wadi, Sheik Memon Street, Bombay-2. Mill Premises: Haines Road,
Byculla, Bombay-27.

KMS-SISTA'S 357

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

Why US is in Vietnam

FROM STEWART LANCASTER

Los Angeles

The Vietnam War debate rages on in the US Senate with ever increasing velocity compelling the Administration and its spokesmen to better elucidate the US position.

Senator J. Fulbright, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, supported by a small but close-knit group of like-minded Senators, is making it hot for the Administration.

Why should this country make "enormous sacrifices of lives and treasure" in Vietnam, they ask—does the US really have a vital national interest in Vietnam—if so, what—what would be lost by the US forces pulling out?

Some in Washington feel the aim of Fulbright's group is to force this country to abandon the commitment of three Presidents to assist victims of aggression—that they are campaigning for a policy of isolationism. This group insist that the tiger of Communism has, in fact, changed its stripes and is no longer the land-hungry animal it was under Joseph Stalin.

But the men who call the signals in the nation's capital remember that America did nothing to prevent World War I and looked the other way when the Japanese invaded Manchuria and the Italians, Ethiopia. Hitler got the message and World War II followed. The lesson learned was—any aggression must be nipped in the bud if world wars are to be avoided.

It is argued that the US could walk out of Vietnam tomorrow leaving the nation to Red aggression but

would not a "Viet Cong victory inspire and encourage other would-be revolutionaries" in Asia, Africa and Latin America to take the same course of conquest? This in turn would lead to not one but many "Cuban missile confrontations".

Fulbright's group believes that US power is over-extended—that it is spoiling the detente with Moscow and leading to a collision course with Red China. They believe that South-East Asia is the natural field of Red China's sphere of influence and that the US forces should be withdrawn.

The Administration argues that such a course would lead to Thailand, Laos and probably Malaysia adopting a Cambodia-style accommodation with Peking. This then would confirm Mao Tse-tung's boast that the US is indeed "a paper tiger" and this in turn would open the door again to the Chinese dragon putting pressure on India.

Japan would then be hard put to toe the Peking line, the Indonesian Generals would have second thoughts and the once-contained ambitions of Russian Communist leaders would be rekindled.

Should the Americans give up the cause of defending freedom, it is argued, many stand waiting in the wings to try their hand at spreading anarchy and revolution. There is no sign that official Washington has any intention of letting such chaos take its course—but the debate continues.

Australian PM Proposes Defence Talks

FROM JOHN WILLIAMS

Melbourne

Australia's new Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Holt, last week suggested that India and Japan be invited to join this country in defence talks. The idea was welcomed in a lead editorial of the national daily, "The Australian", which suggested that the Prime Minister go as early as possible to Asia to hasten a long-delayed understanding of Asian problems.

Defence is a subject which has furrowed many brows in Canberra during the last days. Cause of the current interest in defence problems is the visit here by the British Def-

ence Minister, Mr. Denis Healey, after talks with his counterparts in Washington. Rumours had been rife for some time that Britain plans to

Continued on next page

The week in Asia

LAHORE—The West Pakistan Government banned news of a two-day conference of Opposition parties here. Opposition leaders criticized the Tashkent declaration.

COLOMBO—Government and Opposition leaders agreed to draw up a new republican constitution for Ceylon.

PERADENIYA—A commission of inquiry into the recent Ceylon University students' strike reported that leftist political parties "definitely influenced" the disturbances.

MANILA—Eighteen were killed and 25,000 made homeless when fire swept Iloilo, destroying nearly half this South Philippines city.

CANBERRA—Australia changed over to a decimal monetary system. The Australian pound equals two of the new dollars. The Australian dollar is worth Rs. 5.30.

MANILA—Philippines Foreign Secretary Ramos said restoration of diplomatic relations with Malaysia would be announced soon.

LAHORE—Trunk telephone service was restored with Amritsar and New Delhi.

COLOMBO—General Ne Win, Chairman of the Burmese Revolutionary Council, arrived on a six-day state visit to Ceylon.

SAIGON—US Vice-President Humphrey flew to South Vietnam to speed launching of social and economic reforms agreed on by Prime Minister Ky and President Johnson at their Honolulu meeting. This was the first stage of Humphrey's tour of six Asian countries including India.

KUALA LUMPUR—Malaysia and South Korea agreed to uphold the freedom of South Vietnam and to co-operate in economic and other fields. This was stated in a communique following a state visit to Malaysia by South Korean President Pak.

DJAKARTA—President Sukarno is to reshape KOTI, Indonesia's supreme policy-making group, into a new command to direct operations against Malaysia.

COLOMBO—Police arrested three people suspected of plotting to kill Nationalized Services Minister Sugathadasa.

QUETTA—Eleven were killed and 40 injured when earthquakes shook Barkhan, 90 miles east of this West Pakistan city, cutting roads and telephone communications.

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

withdraw from her commitments east of Suez—and particularly from the huge Singapore base. Mr. Healey emphasized that Britain had no such intentions until at least 1970, though he drew an attack from the left-wingers in his own party in London for this stand. It is clear that British and American defence planners realize that the main threat to world peace in the 1970's is China and that they are making what plans they can for her containment.

At the same time, Mr. Healey is faced with the need for Britain to reduce her defence expenditure by £250 million a year, which means of her forces overseas by some 10 per cent.

Mr. Healey also believes that if and when Indonesia abandons her policy of confrontation of Malaysia,

Singapore may well ask the British to withdraw from their base. Then, Mr. Healey told Canberra pressmen, Britain would have no alternative but to find another base in the area or go home. Opinions are divided between Whitehall and Canberra as to exactly when confrontation may end but the prospect might be an early one.

Australian Base

Some have suggested that Britain may buy more aircraft carriers and base them on an island in the Indian Ocean, but what the British Government clearly wants is for Australia to offer it alternative facilities in Darwin if it is asked to leave Singapore. The British also expect Australia to pay the bill for setting up a Darwin base on the not unreasonable assumption that since Australia would gain most benefit from the facilities,

she should pay. It has been pointed out that while Britain spends 7 per cent of her gross national product on defence and America spends over 10 per cent, Australia spends less than 4 per cent.

But clearly these questions are confronting Mr. Holt's new Government with major challenges, and it may indicate an important new awareness of this country's geographical position that the Prime Minister suggests common defence planning with such Asian countries as India and Japan. It may be some months before we can see in what new lines his policy may develop but early indications are that, while not cutting binding Commonwealth ties, Mr. Holt is seeking to create new bonds with Asia.

Prices Rise in Japan

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT
Tokyo

In March this year the Japan-Soviet Economic Joint Committee will sit in session in Tokyo. The Siberian Development project is considered to hold the key to expansion of Japan-Soviet commerce.

Pravda, referring to future Japan-Soviet relations, recently said that though the two countries do not have the same social system, this does not hamper the development of business relations between them.

At the close of last year this Government decided on the policy of raising the consumer rice price by 8.6 per cent and the National Railways' fares by 25 per cent. Private railway fares will soon be raised. In addition, there will be rises in the national health insurance premiums, city water service charges, and postal charges. This situation is expected to bring about a wage rise demand this spring. Japan has a working population of 46 million, or twice as large as the manpower resources of West Germany and Britain. These price rises will increase the burden on the family budget and on business enterprises.

Japan's favourable external payments position throughout 1965 was largely owing to brisk exports with developing nations up 28 per cent on 1964 figures. Exports to Africa increased by 80 per cent over 1964. In spite of the cooling of political

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

and social relations between Japan and Communist China, Japan-Communist China trade (according to the Japanese Foreign Office) increased by 56 per cent over 1964. Soviet-Japanese trade over the last five years has nearly tripled, but 1965 is the first time that Japan-Communist China trade surpassed Japan-Soviet trade.

Verwoerd Announces Election Day

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Johannesburg

Dr. Verwoerd has finally named the election date and when South Africa goes to the polls on March 30 the only issue in doubt will be the size of his increased majority.

Everything that has happened in Africa over the past year has conspired to strengthen his position. Even English-speaking South Africans who are traditionally against his policies are beginning to wonder if he has not a point after all.

Many of the independent African states seem to feel that democracy in its historic form is not necessarily the most suitable form of government for them in their present stage of development. One after another is turning to a one-party system, if not to a military dictatorship. Dr. Verwoerd is inclined to agree and feels that democracy is equally unsuitable for South Africa if it means including all races on a common roll.

While the burning issue ought to be how best to include the different peoples in a national programme, the Opposition is trying to make political capital out of the Rhodesian situation. Verwoerd's refusal to be drawn into the sanctions controversy

Foreign Ministry sources say Japan's trade with advanced nations in 1966 is "unpredictable" in view of greater international export competition; trade with developing nations is unpromising because of their big excess of imports and resultant dearth of foreign currency reserves; so, they look to an increase in trade with Communist nations.

A slow-down in exports may become a major issue for the Japanese.

has irked many of his followers. The Opposition has come out openly for aid to the beleaguered neighbour to the north, hoping to cash in on the very real sympathy felt for Rhodesia. The *Rand Daily Mail*, Verwoerd's strongest critic, praises his stand on this matter with commendable impartiality.

A delimitation commission has made certain changes in constituency boundaries which could have an interesting bearing on some marginal seats. The fact that the Government party protested strongly against some decisions is a tribute to their fairness. A High Court Judge was Chairman of the commission.

But no one is getting very excited. Economic prosperity at home and political uncertainty abroad are making South Africans withdraw still further into themselves. The tragedy of Africa is that the nation which could help most is, by reason of her policies, excluded from an opportunity that may never recur.

Kenya's Crack-down on Corruption

FROM VERE JAMES

Nairobi

Bewhiskered Bruce McKenzie, whose bright red socks and grotesque moustache make him prominent in any crowd, is outstanding in other respects. He is one of the anomalies of independent Kenya. The South African-born ex-RAF pilot and farmer is Kenya's Minister for Agriculture. He is the sole European in President Kenyatta's Cabinet.

Some of the Minister's agricultural policies and plans are not always popular. Especially with his own kith and kin. But his recent outspoken acts have sent a wave of hope

and expectation throughout the country. The Minister has cracked down on gross extravagance and corruption—two of the evils which caused the

Continued on next page

The week in India

NEHRU NAGAR—The 70th Annual Congress plenary session adopted an official resolution welcoming the Tashkent declaration as a step towards enduring peace with Pakistan.

NEW DELHI—Naga underground leaders, led by Mr. Kughato Sema, were expected to meet the Prime Minister, Mrs. Gandhi, on February 17 and 18.

TRIVANDRUM—The Kerala Government ordered a public inquiry into alleged police excesses during the recent food agitation.

LONGJU—Chinese troops withdrew from positions they occupied in NEFA last November, probably because of bad weather.

SHILLONG—Security forces clashed with 200 Nagas armed with mortars and automatic weapons in eastern Assam. Officials said several Naga bands had carried out raids in the area recently.

NEW DELHI—Delhi Administration is to ask the Union Home Ministry to make black-marketing in cinema tickets an offence. Tickets often fetch three or four times their face value.

BOMBAY—The All-India Port Workers' Federation decided to organize mass demonstrations on February 22 against the introduction of service conduct rules in major ports.

CALCUTTA—Dissident Congress men set up a permanent body, to be called the West Bengal Congress Workers' Conference, under Mr. Ajoy Mukherjee, the deposed State Congress Party leader.

NEW DELHI—Right Communist Party General Secretary Rajeshwar Rao called on the Left Communists to unite in mass movements through which, he said, "we can change and mould events in the country".

TRIVANDRUM—Right Communist Party Chairman S. A. Dange said prospects for unity between Right and Left Communists, though not near, were "very good".

PATNA—Students burnt buses following demands that the State Transport Corporation provide more buses for students.

JAMMU—Bad weather continues to hamper operations in the search for an Indian Airlines Fokker Friendship aircraft which is thought to have crashed in the vicinity of the Banihal Pass in Kashmir with 33 people on board.

white det
whitens while it washes clean

Only white det can wash your white clothes so shining white, your coloureds so spotlessly clean. Only modern det can do it with ease...and without taking the life out of your clothes.

Swastik Oil Mills Ltd., Bombay

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

collapse of elected government in Nigeria.

Swinging his "economy axe" the Minister has reduced the salaries of the Chairmen of the statutory boards that run Kenya's agricultural industry. As a left-over from colonial days, maize, dairy, meat, pig, coffee, tea, cotton, pyrethrum, sisal and several other boards carry out the marketing of agricultural products.

From now on the non-executive Chairmen of any of the boards will be paid a maximum salary of £1,500 a year. For example, the Chairman of the Maize Marketing Board receives £2,750 annually. He will have his pay cut by £1,250. There will be no more free cars, housing allowances or private secretaries. "Sitting" allowances will not exceed £5 per day for members. Some have been pocketing £20 a day.

These drastic cuts follow the Minister's exposure in Parliament recently of the West Kenya Marketing Board scandal. The previous

executives had accumulated a debt of £100,000 before Mr. McKenzie, who recently took over the responsibility for marketing, sacked the lot and ordered a criminal investigation.

This "squander of public funds" spread rapidly. Nearly every member of the staff had been given a large increase in salary. One junior clerk, "a friend of the General Manager", had his pay raised from £268 to £916 a year. The staff previously employed totalled about 200. This was increased to 608 without any commensurate increase in marketing efficiency or turnover. Car mileage allowances amounted to £131,142 with claims that went up to 20,000 miles a year. The General Manager claimed £1,527 even though he travelled mostly in another vehicle reserved for his use.

No doubt other alarming facts will be exposed by the investigation. There is also an enquiry taking place into the affairs of the Maize Marketing Board. In both cases it seems likely that certain prominent politicians are involved.

The week elsewhere

'FOOD-FOR-FREEDOM' PLAN

WASHINGTON—President Johnson announced plans to gear US food production to answering the world shortage. He directed a 10 per cent increase in rice production in response to India's need and the Vietnam war. This followed an earlier decision to step up production of wheat and barley. The President proposed a new Food-for-Freedom Act to replace Public Law 480. This would make self-help an integral part of food aid, authorize greater American food shipments and emphasize development of markets for US farm products.

President Johnson stressed inducing self-help so that production keeps pace with population.

CASTRO ACCUSES CHINA

HAVANA—Prime Minister Castro accused China of trying to subvert the Cuban armed forces with anti-Russian literature and through direct contact. His attack, covering nearly two pages in Havana newspapers, was in reply to Chinese statements on their cut in rice sup-

plies to Cuba. Dr. Castro accused Peking "of brutal reprisals of an economic nature for purely political reasons", and of joining the US blockade of the island. He said the real reasons for the cut in rice supplies—a staple in Cuba—were not economic as China claimed, but because Cuba had refused to allow her to distribute propaganda "on questions tending to deepen divisions between Socialist peoples and states".

Last month Castro accused China of supplying only 135,000 tons of rice instead of the 280,000 tons requested for 1966. The Cuban monthly rice ration has been cut from 6 lbs. to 3 lbs.

UK ELECTION SOON?

LONDON—Speculation mounts on the possibility of a March or April general election following Labour's win at the recent Hull by-election and the general trend of opinion polls in favour of the Government Party. Mr. Harold Wilson gathered Labour leaders at Chequers, his country residence, for political talks, but as yet the British Prime Minister has refused to reveal his intentions.

Ceylon to Propagate Buddhism

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Colombo

Buddhism is Ceylon's state religion at home. The machinery of government will now be used to propagate it abroad.

The Minister of State, Mr. J. R. Jayewardene, recently told leaders of Buddhist organizations here that the Government would allocate funds for spreading Buddhism around the world. He said Ceylon's diplomatic missions abroad should be used for this and Radio Ceylon should broadcast Buddhist sermons and discussions in Tamil, Hindi, French, German and possibly Chinese and Russian.

Political Force

Of course, Buddhism in Ceylon is a major political force, as well as a moral force. Both sides are wooing the Buddhists. The Maha Sanga Peramuna worked hard to defeat Mrs. Bandaranaike's Government, while other Buddhist organizations were strenuous in support of it. One of the country's leading Buddhists, the Principal of Vidyodaya University, said recently that it was politics that had divided and corrupted Ceylon's Buddhists.

The Minister of Culture and Education recently announced that the Government were setting up a separate university for *bhikkus*, Buddhist monks. He was profoundly dissatisfied with the way Buddhist educational establishments were functioning. "The universities are producing jackals," he said. Also, if Buddhists had real love for the Dhamma, he felt they would finance the spread of their faith voluntarily, instead of bombarding the Government with appeals for assistance.

Caught not Taught

Some Buddhist leaders are realizing that a faith must be caught, not just taught. And that it has to be lived enthusiastically, wholeheartedly and with great aims to win the youth. "This is terribly essential, particularly in schools," said a Buddhist school principal listening to youth who had caught the vision of what they could do for their country if they put things right themselves.

ON THE Spot

HIMMAT meets the people

Half An Hour With a Pavement Dweller

As I STEALTHILY intruded into the "privacy" of a pavement, somewhere in the labour area of Worli (Bombay) at about 10.30 pm, I was greeted by a rumbling voice, which asked me in typical Bombay Hindi:

"What do you want?"

The voice belonged to a short, thickset man of about 35. His soiled clothes showed he was a labourer, his suspicious eyes scanned me up and down.

"May I talk to you, please?" I asked.

"Talk to me? ME? At this late hour. Why? Who are you?" His eyes narrowed with suspicion again.

I calmly told him who I was and why I wished to have a friendly chat with him. He looked at me for a few seconds again. Gradually he became calmer. He grinned at me.

'I am nobody'

"Why do you waste your time on me? I am a nobody."

"That is what you think, my friend... What is your name please...?"

"Shankar."

"Well, Shankar, my friend, you may be bitter and disillusioned now, but the determined look of your eyes tells me things will be different with you in future." I meant what I said.

These words had real meaning for him. For a second his face was happy, his eyes were shining. He spoke not with a tight fury, but with glowing hope:

"Future? It is difficult to guess what the future will bring to me. But one thing is certain..."

"What?"

"... that we will not always sleep on pavements."

"You pin your faith on what?"

"On my sons—Sukhdev and Pandhari, sleeping over there. They are studying now. You see, I never studied, and that is the basic reason

for my present condition. My sons will bring relief and security to me in the days to come, I hope."

I glanced around and saw in the dark the sleeping forms of about eight men, women and children, crowded together.

He said, with evident pride, pointing towards his sons: "Both work in the teashop around the corner in the day, but I make them go to the school in the evenings. Sukhdev (12) is in Vth Standard, but Pandhari (10) is more brilliant, although he is still in the IVth Standard."

"What do you want them to be in future?"

"It depends, you know. We cannot plan the future of our children in the manner you people can do. But I would like Sukhdev to join the army. As for Pandhari, I have already spoken to the manager sahib of the transport company at Masjid where I work as a labourer on a casual basis. He will hire Pandhari as an office assistant after his SSC."

"Don't you want to go back to your village?"

"My village? Don't you remind me of my village. I know my village people better than anybody on earth. I am sick of them, sick of their slyness and cunning and brutishness." He advanced no reasons.

"What about your wife? Does she

also loathe the village?"

"My wife is sick of this great city, Bombay. Its strangeness bewilders her and the cold, indifferent faces frighten her. She never feels at home here. But, as she is a simple woman, not given to much complaining, she bears her sufferings with fortitude."

"Tell me, how long have you been staying here?"

"About two and a half years."

"Do all the people sleeping over there belong to your group?"

'This belongs to us'

"Yes, this place *belongs* to the members of my family and the family of a village friend of mine. No one else dares sleep here."

"How can you claim the place belongs to you? Did you pay 'pugree' for it?"

"'Pugree'? Hell, no! I know some Bhaiyas (from UP) and South Indians pay and charge 'pugree' for pavement dwellings—sometimes as high as fifty rupees for one year—but these pugree-takers are all 'dadas'. I am my own 'dada' (boss) here."

"What about the police?"

"I know how to handle police."

"And other 'dadas'?"

His eyes became stark and violent as he replied:

"Let any 'dada', whoever he may be, dare come near my home."

Home!

I saw an old and broken box, some aluminium vessels hung on the bare trunk of a high, narrow tree, the shade of which perhaps served both as kitchen and dining room-cum-storeroom.

"How much do all of you earn in a day?"

Continued on next page



So good
to grow up
with ...

**MOHUN'S
NEW LIFE
CORN FLAKES**

When you give your children Mohun's New "Life" Corn Flakes - the sun shine breakfast food - you give them a wholesome favourite light meal, the parental care, they need to grow strong and full of life.



Over 110 years' experience distinguishes our products.

**DYER MEAKIN
BREWRIES LTD.**
Estd. 1855
Mohan Nagar, Ghaziabad (U.P.)
Solani Brewery - Lucknow Distillery
Kasauli Distillery

DMB-NP-769

"You see, I am a casual labourer. Sometimes I earn as much as ten rupees in a day, while sometimes when my luck is not with me, I can only manage to earn two or three rupees. Sukhdev and Pandhari earn Rs. 20 per month each, apart from the free meals, twice a day, in the teashop. But the entire income is spent on daily necessities. We are never able to save anything."

"Do you ever indulge in any luxury?"

"What luxury can we afford? I used to drink 'hooch' in the past, but it made me weak and lazy. So I left it. The boys regularly go to see Hindi pictures or go to a gymnasium on their off days. Poor boys, they deserve that much entertainment after the drudgery of six days."

"Do you also go to see the pictures?"

"Occasionally my wife and I go to Lalbagh to see some Marathi film. My wife prefers religious pictures, but I like pictures with fighting scenes."

"What do you think of the recent war with Pakistan. Don't you think we should try to come to terms with Pakistan now?"

"How can you come to terms with those fellows? We have got to be firm with them. By Pandurang, I would like my Sukhdev to do something on the battlefield one day!"

And then he confounded me by relating many stories of the valour of our jawans with effortless memory. He pulled out of his hip-

pocket a tattered collection of the newspaper pictures of some of our jawans and officers who were decorated recently for their heroism.

Shankar is the sort who is by now rooted to the pavement and in spite of his outer aggressiveness has the fearful feeling that once this root is broken, there will be no life, no security. "Sometimes when I am ill, I feel as hopeless as though I were paralyzed," he said.

Sustaining Hope

"When I have about Rs. 500 I am getting out of this blasted place. You can get a decent place at Chembur by paying Rs. 500 'pugree'."

This hope has sustained him, hope that within a few years—maybe months, who knows, they would go home—HOME, real home, with windows, door and walls for the four sides.

As I looked at my watch he shrugged and said with a careless gesture, almost with mockery, "Good night! I hope you are satisfied."

I thanked him.

"No need for thanks. This is the luxury of the privileged ones. Come again any day if you want to. Come to tea with us. At about 9 pm," he suggested, his voice now more sincere, more friendly.

As I left him to his pavement-home—he was sitting alone, staring into space, wondering perhaps what tomorrow would bring him.

H. M. S.



have compound interests!

Both in the home and in industry, SHRIRAM VINYL P.V.C. Resins and Compounds are fast taking the place of glass, rubber — even metal. Increasingly used for shoes, bags, toys, leather cloth and a host of industrial applications, they are exported to countries all over the world.

SHRIRAM VINYL & CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES
POST BOX NO. 671, NEW DELHI - 1



LETTERS

TOO MUCH POLITICS

SIR: A glance at any newspaper published in India would give anyone an idea to what extent politics has come to play a predominant role. Now it is time to enquire whether this preponderance of politics is so very desirable.

None can doubt the importance of political consciousness. But it cannot be denied that the influence of most of the day to day political events are transitory.

On the other hand, if we examine the development of Japan and West Germany, there seems to have been a keener interest in the problems of economics than politics. The Allied Administration to a great extent prevented an increased participation in politics and this naturally led to their divergence into the field of economics. It is yet to be proved that these countries have fared worse due to an emphasis on economics and development.

India, being a newcomer in this field of economic development, should profit by emulating the example of these countries by making Indians more economics-conscious.

HIMMAT, it is my hope, will take the initiative and introduce a new feature on economics.

NATESAN SUBRAMANIAN*
Calcutta 29

* This week Rs. 10 prize winner

RESERVATION IN COLLEGES

SIR: Dr. Sushila Nayar, Union Health Minister, has recently suggested that there should be no reservations in medical colleges on a caste basis. It is to be welcomed widely. What the country needs, she said, is good doctors for which purpose merit should be the only consideration in selecting candidates for admission to medical colleges. This healthy principle cannot be uniformly applied. It is because there are constitutional safeguards for Scheduled

Castes and backward classes. In view of the peculiar conditions inherited from the past, such safeguards for a time were considered necessary by the constitution makers, but actual experience has led many to doubt the wisdom of extending the principle of reservations to admissions in colleges.

In addition to reservations qualifications for such candidates are reduced. Reservation rejects the candidates with better qualifications. Admitted candidates who have lower qualifications (because they are Scheduled Castes and backward classes) often fail in the classes and thus waste the monetary help rendered by the Government.

Thus the nation will slide back instead of advancing if merit is disregarded. The interests of the nation demand that the best men should man the most important jobs. Dr. Sushila Nayar's suggestion about admissions to medical colleges applied with equal force to admissions to engineering colleges and other technical institutions.
S. RAJU.

Karaikeni

TRAVEL WHILE YOU CAN

SIR: While the whole nation is being asked to do without a meal every week and industries are being forced to do without even the most essential imports, ostensibly to save foreign exchange, men at the helm of affairs don't bother. A statement tabled in the Lok Sabha recently states that between January 1 and August 15 last year, 1,689 Government officials spent Rs. 94,93,319 (which includes Rs. 36,35,312 in foreign exchange) on tours abroad.

N. RAMACHANDRAN

Madras 8

SALARY FOR OPPOSITION LEADER

SIR: For democracy to survive and flourish effectively a good opposition is most essential both inside and outside the Legislature. Opposition members

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

are doing valuable service by voicing the hardships of the people and suggesting ways and means to alleviate the same.

The role of the leader of the Opposition equals that of a Minister and hence the status of the leader of the Opposition should be raised to that of a Cabinet Minister. The recent whip conference has recommended a salary to the recognized leader of the Opposition. The sooner the Government implements the recommendation the better for democracy.

C. L. NARASIMHAN

Madras 4

LETTER TO MISS LUCI JOHNSON

SIR: In response to Mr. Rajmohan Gandhi's suggestion that young Indians aged fourteen and under thank America for her generous wheat aid, I have received 3,541 signatures which will be forwarded to President Johnson's daughter, Miss Luci Baines Johnson.

Signatures have been received from Delhi, Kanpur, Poona, Bombay, Dehradun, Gauhati, Madras, Lovedale, Bangalore, Jharguguda, Calcutta, Palayamkottai, Sangli, Darjeeling, Kurseong, Kalimpong, Siliguri, Ghum, Hyderabad, Shillong, Goalpara, Jaipur, Suryapet, Trivandrum, Panchgani, Bhilai Nagar and Dighanchi.

The signatures and letters will be sent to Luci on 1st March, 1966. I would be delighted to receive the signatures of all those who are fourteen and under who want to thank America. Please enclose your signature along with the name of your school, city and age. Post it as quickly as possible to me, c/o HIMMAT Weekly, 294 Bazargate Street, Bombay 1, before 1st March.

ANJU CHINAI

Bombay 1

VIEWPOINT

COMPETITION

* Is one party rule necessary for developing countries?

Closing date: March 4

** Where I can begin to change India.

Closing date: March 13

Prizes: Rs. 25, Rs. 15

Send entries of 500 words or less to: Viewpoint, HIMMAT, First Floor, 294, Bazargate Street, Bombay-1.

AN IDEAL COOKING MEDIUM



**RATH
VANASPATI**

Meeting the needs of Modern Industry in:-

Non-Ferrous Metals

Ultra Pure Elements for Electronics

Semiconductor Intermetallic Compounds

Sulphur & Synthetic Rubber

Machinery & Machine Tools

Chemicals & Lime.

SEPULCHRE BROS. (INDIA) LTD.

H. O.: Taj Bldg., 210, D. Naoroji Road, Bombay-1.

Branch: P-8, Mission Row Extn., Calcutta-1.

Also at Madras and Delhi.

This was a life

SAROJINI NAIDU

1879 — 1949

LIKE DANTE, Sarojini Naidu was a poet-crusader. She was a rebel too, for a poet is too often a rebel owning single-hearted allegiance to beauty and freedom.

Her character had a rare blending of "a dreamer of dreams" and a doer of deeds. This unique blending led to a phenomenal success in life. Hence, she was not only "a music-maker" and an orator who held the masses spellbound by her sonorous oratory, but also an invincible freedom-fighter.

She sang like a nightingale and spoke like Isaiah the prophet.

Sarojini Naidu was born on February 13, 1879 in an ancient Brahmin family of scholars and mystics. Early in her life she defied tradition and orthodoxy by marrying outside her caste.

Her father was a great dreamer of dreams but a magnificent failure, as she used to say. She too was a great dreamer but she made her life a magnificent success. Her father, it is said, threw away a fortune in helping others and in following the elusive science of alchemy. He failed to turn the base metal into pure gold, but his daughter succeeded in turning the common stuff of life into pure gold by the alchemy of her dreams clothed in the majestic sweep of the glorious English language.

The gratitude of all Indians goes to Sir Edmund Gosse for guiding the frail halting steps of the budding poet right to *The Threshold of Gold*. Tagore wrote in Bengali and much of the beauty is lost in translation, but Sarojini sang in English and we are enthralled by the magic of her verse. We read her poems, and become poets as we read.

As a patriot she followed Gandhiji as President of the Indian National Congress. She was imprisoned several times, "but stone-walls do not a prison make, nor iron bars a cage". She loved Gandhiji with a poet's burning love for a unique idealist, but being a rebel she revelled in her irreverent reverence by calling him "My Little Micky Mouse".

Her poem, *My Dead Dreams*, carries a message for her countrymen: "Profane not the shrines I have raised in the clefts of my heart".

The following two lines from Keats' *Nightingale* reminds us of our Indian *Nightingale*:

"Thou wast not born for death,
immortal Bird!

No hungry generations tread thee down."

Q and A

Q—Who in your opinion is the most suitable person for the Prime Minister's post at the present juncture?

N. C. VEERACHARI, Hyderabad 4

A—Sorry. No vacancy.

Q—If everybody preaches, who is to do the work?

HARINAKSHI, Hyderabad 28

A—Preaching and work are not exclusive of each other. Preachers like Vinoba Bhave start their day by 3 o'clock in the morning and put in an enormous amount of work. The important point is not preaching, but whether those who preach have something worthwhile to say. Incidentally, I've also seen silent people who are lazy!

I presume you object to the professional politician who preaches at the slightest provocation. If he had a big enough objective his talk might prove interesting and he may even work harder—at least at his speeches.

Great men, including great preachers, have found strength in times of quiet. Thomas Carlyle, a man of few words and a profound thinker, said, "Silence is the element in which great things fashion themselves together."

Q—Nowadays Satyagraha is failing many a time. Why?

HARINAKSHI, Hyderabad

A—Is it? I thought that adequate advance preparations were made nowadays to "persuade" those who undertake fasts to break them! A supreme and noble weapon has been grossly misused by some to gain their own will and way, often to gain limited objectives.

Gandhiji laid down conditions for a

satyagrahi—a pure mind and a pure heart.

Q—Why was Shri Gulzarilal Nanda not chosen to be the Prime Minister of India?

Miss SONA RAI, Bombay 52

A—He lacked Party support and the blessings of Kamaraj.

Q—Please bring out the meaning of the term "enlightened self-interest". What does it signify?

MAHENDRA PRASAD, Madras 36

A—"Enlightened self-interest" is a post-war expression. At the end of World War II Europe was industrially crippled. The US feared Soviet expansion on the Continent. She wanted to build a strong and prosperous Europe as a bulwark against Russia. US Secretary of State, George Marshall, launched a massive aid programme for Europe (called the Marshall Plan), and sold the idea to the American public that it was in their ultimate interest. The expression, I believe, was coined at that time.

"Enlightened self-interest" has a measure of idealism mixed with a good dose of realism that recognizes the sacrifice necessary by a nation in its own long-term interests. India also practices enlightened self-interest, for example, when she gives loans to countries like Nepal for their economic development.

ANY QUESTIONS?

SEND THEM TO Q AND A, HIMMAT

Next Week

K. Santhanam

on

OUR FOURTH
GENERAL ELECTIONS



"Do you think he is with us....?"

There IS An Answer

By Rajmohan Gandhi

Poona

TWO FELLOW PASSENGERS in the plane from Tokyo to New Delhi, Indians settled as farmers in the United States, thought I was strange indeed to be looking forward to returning home.

"Who wants to return to India? There is no future there for anyone. I am going for a few days only because I have to," one of them said.

I am not ashamed to love India. There is gold in the hearts and minds of our people, and if it is mined it will enrich the world.

Yet it should be clear as daylight to all who have eyes that India is now at the most dangerous point in her recent history.

Dead End

In the last week I have spoken with Congress leaders, social workers, the Dean of a medical college, farmers, newspaper editors, students, clerks and Government officials. Most among them have served for years in their fields with unusual dedication.

Without exception they were all convinced that India had come to a dead end. They were unanimous that something drastic and immediate was needed.

I am satisfied that the situation is worse than most people realize. Yet I know that an answer exists, that the thick wall blocking our path can be smashed.

The needed revolution for Moral Re-Armament is operating in India. A number of men and women have risen up who have decided to fight to change India, come what may. The problem's size does not deter them. They will be neither bribed nor bullied. Many of them are students.

They want nothing for themselves—that is the secret of their freedom from fear. They are real about their natures, instead of pretending that they are better than they are. They steer their lives by absolute standards of honesty, purity, unselfishness and love.

They know also that a Superior Power can guide, maintain and protect all those prepared to obey Him.

They have also given hope to many who are important and influential in the land and to hundreds of thousands of our citizens.

A senior Cabinet Minister said recently to them, "What you are doing is right. I shall give you all the support I can."

Another Cabinet Minister, a pioneer in the struggle for social justice, said that meeting this force of youth was the first time in years that he felt that the revolutionary aims he had fought for could still be fulfilled.

The Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Sardar Hukam Singh, has expressed the hope that Members of Parliament might learn and pass on their spirit. He wants MPs, in fact, to attend a training camp of the kind these students have attended.

Sri Rajagopalachari said he could hardly believe himself when he met scores of students in Madras who told him of their costly and practical decisions to end their small aims, make restitution for their dishonesties and to use their lives for remaking India.

Government leaders in a large State have asked that all the village elders and *panchayat* members throughout the State be given training similar to what these students have received. They see in this way the possibility of a substantial increase in food production and of all-round progress in the life of our countryside.

Help Sought

Scores of principals, headmasters, professors, teachers and parents have urged that somehow this outlook be made available in all the schools and colleges of the country.

There is an answer. The aims and motives of men can be changed. Cowardice, laziness and irresponsibility can be rooted out. Self-fascination and self-worship can be replaced by a vigorous concern for other people, for their needs and their greatness. The question before you and me is whether we shall give the answer to enough millions in our country in time.

How do we do this? I wish I knew. I want to be frank. I am determined to fight to avert what I believe is impending anarchy. So are my colleagues. We are prepared to take any steps that may be necessary.

What I am not yet sure of is what these steps should be. I need and seek your views and

advice. What is the speediest, most practical way of informing all our 500 million people that there is an alternative to today's drift to disaster?

Has the time come to have a national emergency conference of all those who love the country more than they love their party, their business, their positions (in Government or outside), their undisturbed comfort?

More serious than the Chinese threat, the conflict with Pakistan and the food crisis, is the level of our national character. Should not the country's patriots—be they Congress, Socialist, Communist, Jan Sangh or Swatantra, or men who are in no party or are thoroughly anti-politics—gather together to ask frank questions about the country and what should be done? I predict fascinating results out of such a conference, if "what's right, not who's right" becomes its aim.

Mobilize People

Something tells me that an audacious move of this kind to save the national character will meet with a swift and massive response.

Those in Government have power, of course. They have not exercised responsibility as they should have. The people may not have governmental power, yet nothing can prevent them from assuming responsibility.

The people can decide and declare that they will change and rebuild India whatever the Government might or might not do. The Government can help or hinder or stand by. Personally I think Mrs. Indira Gandhi is a competent, gracious and courageous woman. I wish and pray that she will get all the help she needs to lead the Government efficiently and effectively.

Yet I am sure our main task now is to mobilize all our people with or without positions of seeming influence, make them aware of the power they possess and of the profound and wide changes they can bring about in India if only they decide to.

I repeat once again my need on how this can be done. Everyone's suggestion is needed and will be welcomed.

ANGLO-INDIA India's Largest Jute Mills Company

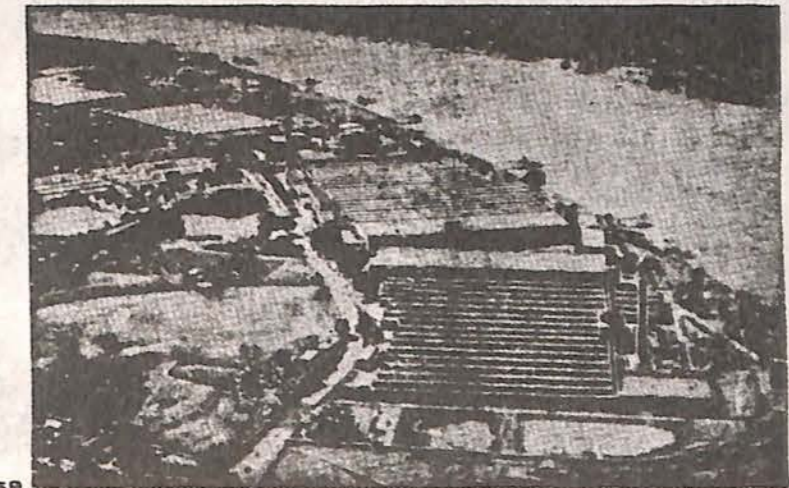
One of Duncans' major enterprises, Anglo-India Jute Mills Co., Ltd. is a vital foreign exchange earner, exporting over Rs. 3 crores worth of jute goods annually.

Anglo-India today Employs over 7000 people and has a turn over of nearly Rs 8 crores per annum.

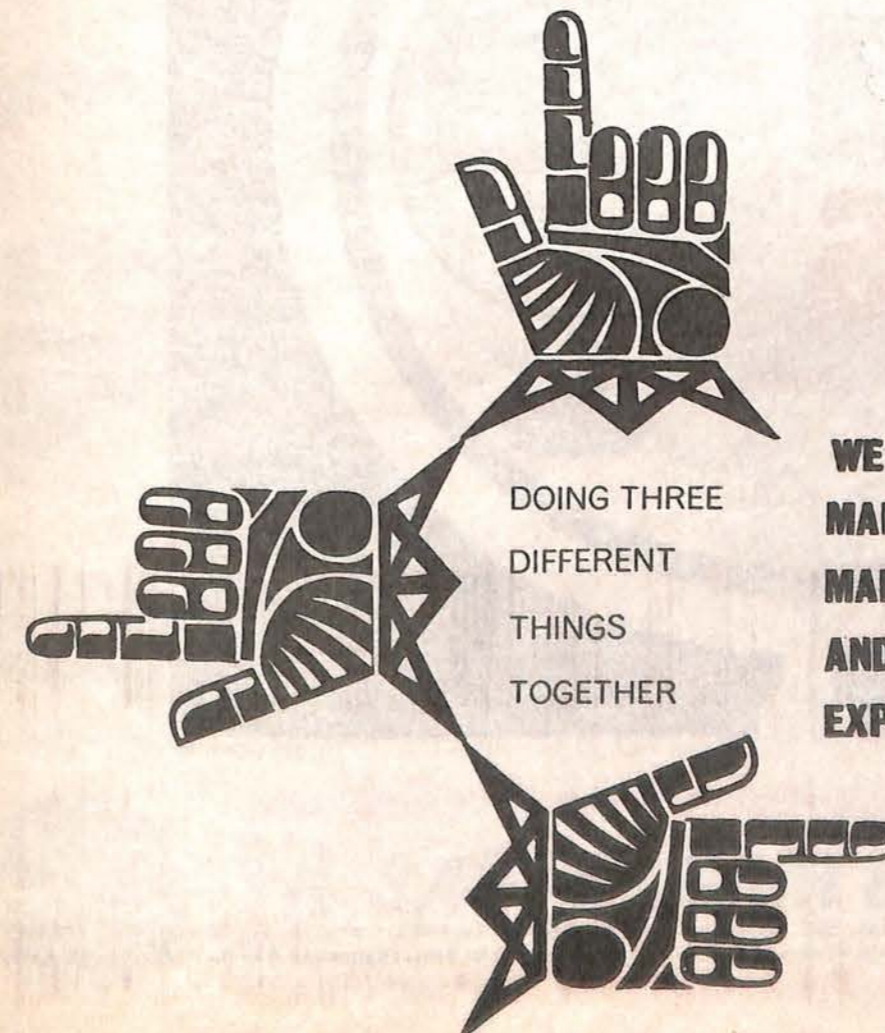


ANGLO-INDIA
JUTE MILLS
COMPANY
LIMITED

Managing Agents:
DUNCAN BROTHERS & CO. LTD.
Regd. Office:
31, Netaji Subhas Road, Calcutta-1
Phone :22-6831



NAS-2558



DOING THREE
DIFFERENT
THINGS
TOGETHER

WE
MANUFACTURE,
MARKET
AND
EXPORT!

Today Batliboi serves the country in three different ways. And in each way serves it well!

WE MAKE THEM

Batliboi manufacture quality machine tools like Radial Drills and Milling Machines in technical collaboration with world-famous Czechoslovakian machine tool manufacturers, and industrial air-conditioning and humidification plants with leading French manufacturers.

WE DELIVER THEM

Batliboi delivers an extensive range of machinery—all over India. We supply a wide range of mechanical, electrical, textile machinery; industrial air-conditioning and humidification plants—Indian and imported—to both industry and agriculture. That's not all. Batliboi has an efficient after-sales service as well.

WE EXPORT THEM

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.



BATLIBOI & COMPANY
PRIVATE
LTD.

participants in
planned progress
Regd. Office: Forbes Street, Bombay 1.
Branches ● Associate ● Agencies
ALL OVER INDIA

world-wide acceptance

Orient

FANS

ORIENT GENERAL INDUSTRIES LTD.
CALCUTTA-54

ASP OGI-4/65

HIMMAT

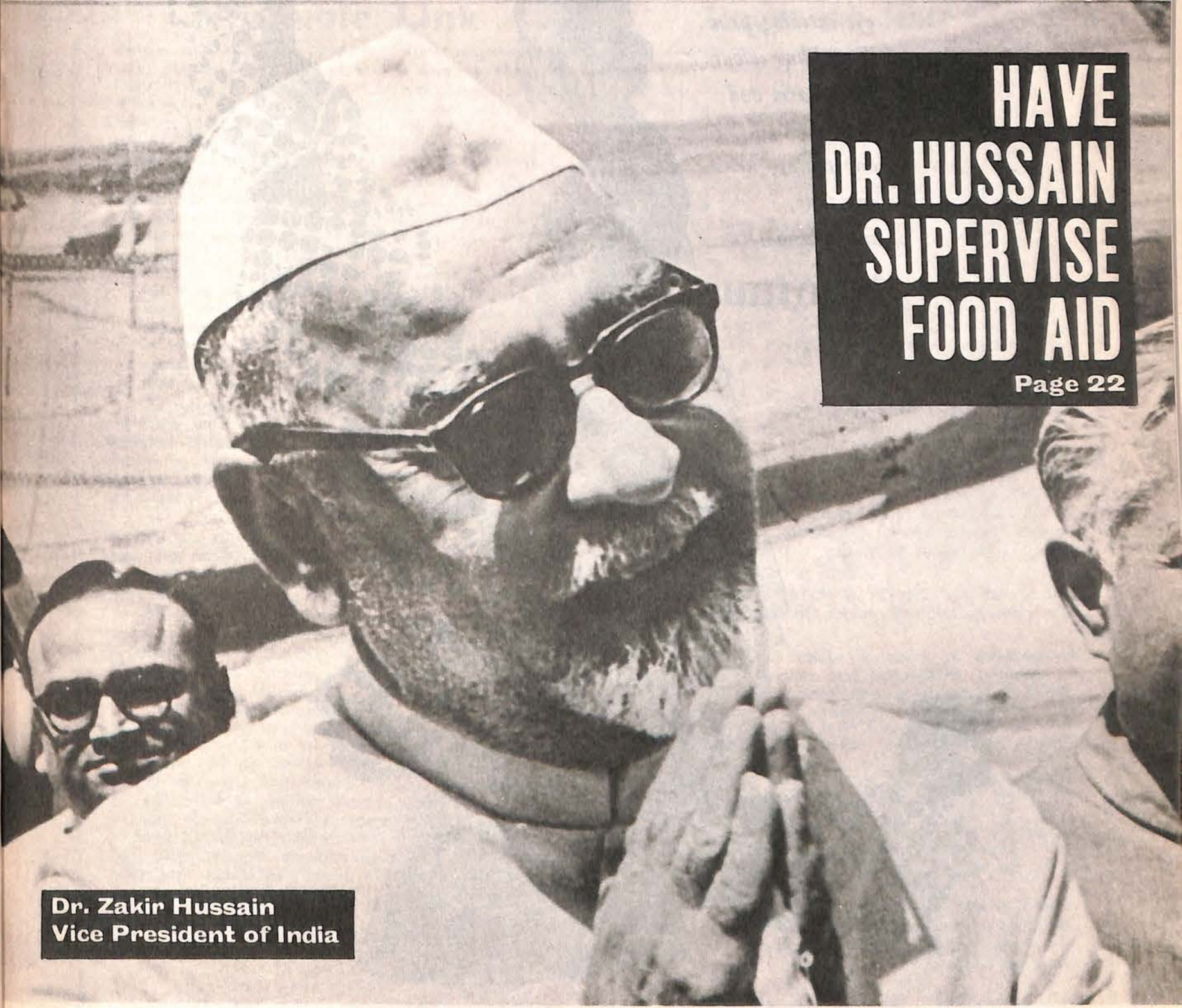
25P

Asia's new voice

WEEKLY

**HAVE
DR. HUSSAIN
SUPERVISE
FOOD AID**

Page 22



**Dr. Zakir Hussain
Vice President of India**

Friday
February 25
1966

K.SANTHANAM ON NEXT ELECTIONS
Page 7