

# INDIA ARISE

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Conference of National Urgency

ANDHERI, BOMBAY

April 25 to May 8, 1966

#### INDIA CAN BE REBORN.

She does not need to stay suffering, starving, corrupt and backward.

If enough Indians so make up their minds, cynicism and drift can end tomorrow, even today. A dynamic India, with millions of hope-filled citizens, can bid higher than Peking for Asia's leadership. This ancient, enormous land is called by God to greatness.

It would be suicidal to minimise today's crisis of human hardship, economic breakdown, hate and violence. A worse folly is to say there is no answer.

This country is ours. We are not obliged to sit and watch her disintegrate.

Men and women, young and old, must now postpone their secondary interests and come together. There is no limit to what ordinary Indians can unitedly achieve if they honestly and courageously seek what is right, not who is right.

Come to Andheri and take your place.

## MORAL RE-ARMAMENT

#### FEATURES AT THE CONFERENCE WILL INCLUDE

- \* **SING OUT AUSTRALIA**, "where the big sound meets the big idea", the musical show with an Australian and New Zealand cast of 50, fresh from triumphs in Canberra, Melbourne, Adelaide and Perth.
- \* **INDIA ARISE**, the multi-lingual musical.
- \* Lectures, seminars, discussions and planning sessions.

The Conference will be held at the **Hansraj Morarji Public School, Andheri, Bombay**. Accommodation can be arranged on request.

Charges, including accommodation and meals, will be Rs. 10 a day plus Rs. 10 registration. (For students the 14-day Conference will cost Rs. 56, at Rs. 4 a day, plus Rs. 5 for registration.)

For further details write:

Secretary, "India Arise" Conference,  
MRA, P.O. Box 1870,  
Bombay 1. Tel: 256047

# HIMMAT

WEEKLY 25p.

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Asia's New Voice

FRIDAY APRIL 22 1966

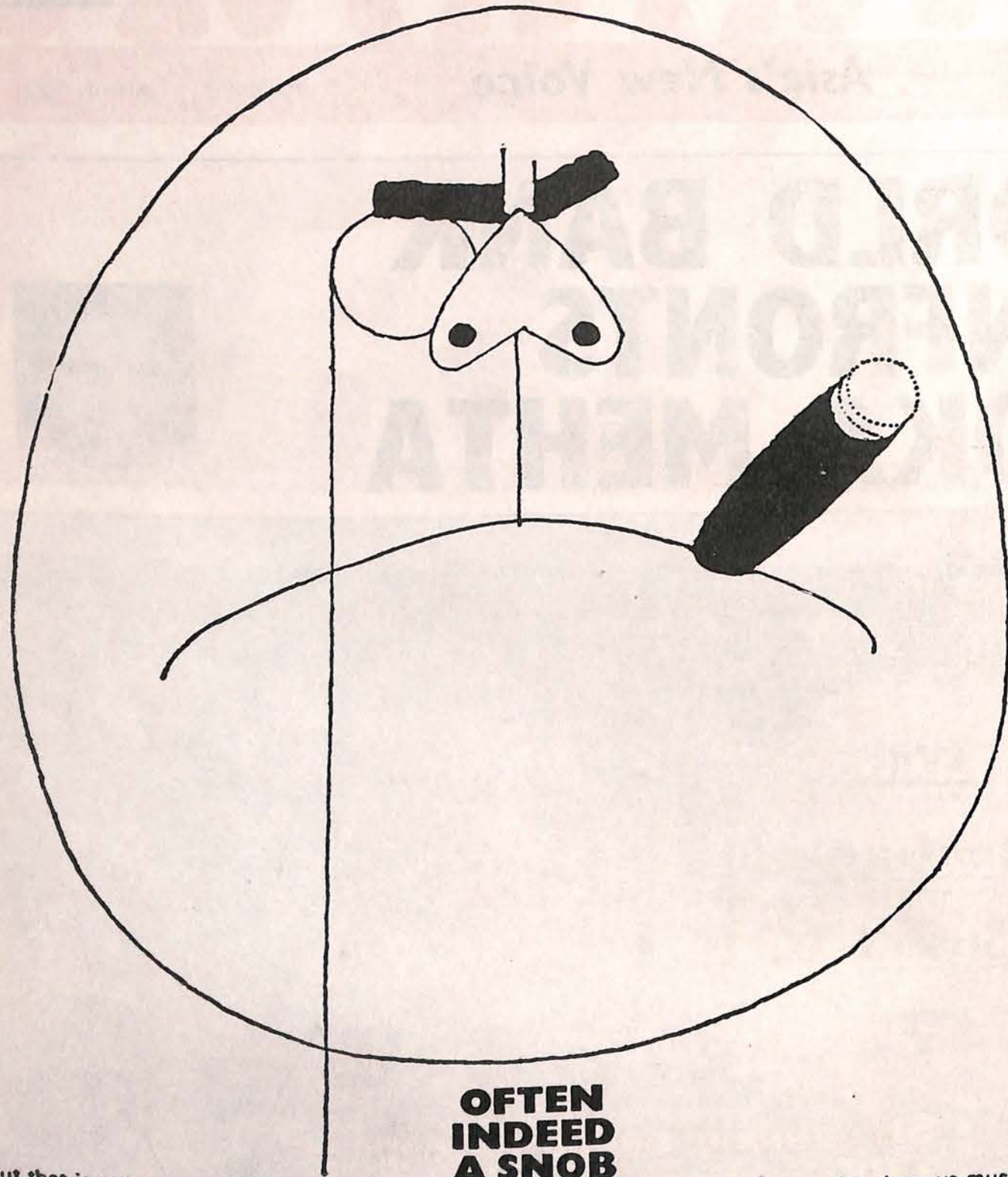
## WORLD BANK CONFRONTS ASOKA MEHTA



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But that is only when we must insist on a specified raw material rather than compromise with a non-standard substitute.

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Or when we must recommend to industry new methods of using our products and processes rather than preserve the old ways, which obstruct standardisation.

Or when we must question the ultimate quality of what we make, as we continually do. Yes, we are snobs, of a sort.....

INDIAN OXYGEN LIMITED 

# HIMMAT

Asia's new voice

WEEKLY

Bombay Friday April 22 1966

## Vietnam: Crisis Again

SINCE PRESIDENT DIEM fell in 1963 with the acquiescence of the Americans, South Vietnam has had no government that enjoyed broad public support. No leader since Diem has commanded the respect of the peasants in whose villages and paddy fields the Viet Cong war is fought. Now the days of Prime Minister Ky's Government are numbered by the agreement to hold elections within five months, forced on Ky by Buddhist-led riots.

The scope of the demonstrations, including students and Catholics, indicates that a frustrated people have lost faith in the successive military governments and the interminable war prosecuted by them and their American allies. Internal dissension may succeed where Viet Cong violence has failed—in getting the Americans to pull out of South Vietnam.

The North Vietnam policy of sending regiments of regular troops one by one on the three months' march down the Ho Chi Minh Trail into South Vietnam makes little sense militarily. They face, and are mauled in turn, by superior American ground and air forces. But is military victory the Communist objective—whether of Hanoi, Peking or Moscow?

By keeping the war alive (which disheartened Viet Cong guerrillas might otherwise quit) the North Vietnam regulars serve a threefold strategy of world Communism. In South Vietnam the continuing emergency makes economic reconstruction and genuine democracy difficult, if not impossible. It perpetuates instability in a country in which Hanoi may well hope to see a government amenable to its policies come to power.

In the world at large, the Vietnam war gives Communism a focus for anti-American propaganda, through its ideological allies, the self-styled pacifists in the US, Australia and other countries across the world. The war also draws the cream of America's fighting men, and the prime attention of her statesmen, whilst with bear-like hug, the Soviets seek to enfold all the Asian subcontinent south of the Himalayas in their empire.

## The Congress vs The Rest

THE DECKS are being cleared for the general elections on February 9, 1967. On that day India's 300 million voters will go to the polls to elect the Government that will rule them for the next five years. Not all our poor, often hungry, millions will quite see the privilege of democracy, though they do understand the advantage of an efficient and clean administration.

The lumbering giant of the Congress, though soaked in corruption and compromise, is shaking itself into action for survival. It has managed to rule India since independence with almost 70 per cent of the seats, though with less than 50 per cent of the total votes cast, thanks to opposition votes splitting.

The opposition is getting wise. In Tamilnad the DMK, Swatantra and the Muslim League parties have entered into an alliance for the elections. Negotiations are afoot in Rajasthan for a Jan Sangh, SSP and Swatantra electoral adjustment. In the UP the Swatantra Party is negotiating with the SSP and in Orissa with the FSP.

Congress President Kamaraj is peeved at this prospect of a consolidated assault on his Party. In Bangalore last Sunday he launched a broadside against this coalition of "elements who have mortgaged their common sense", and warned that such coalitions would ruin the nation. He went on to accuse the opposition of lack of courage to tell the people to work hard and of chasing empty slogans of language, religion and caste.

But does the Congress have the courage of its convictions?

In Andhra Pradesh, rice bowl of India, compulsory procurement was sought to be enforced by the Congress Ministry. Rich peasants who control substantial votes in villages protested. In spite of the desperate need of Madras and Kerala for Andhra's rice, the Government, committed to compulsory procurement, withdrew their scheme.

Now, Mr. Kamaraj says that "rightists" are gaining the upper hand in India. Is it not out of date to talk of Right and Left? Even the Soviet Union is not bothered about these labels now, but concentrates on what produces greater efficiency and production. Could not the thinking of the Congress be modernized?

Compulsion of circumstance, pressure from the World Bank and other creditors is compelling the Government to stir itself in the present economic crisis. Both the Congress and the Opposition should do everything possible to encourage this trend. It would be a relief if in the next elections we could give a holiday to the Fabian slogans of the 1890s and fight on the issue of who will produce the goods that will catapult India into the 1970s.

## Penny Wise, Pound Foolish

MANY AND CUNNING are the schemes put forward these days for boosting exports, cutting imports and multiplying our foreign exchange. Understandably the authorities grow more and more desperate as the prospects of closing the gap grow dimmer. A measure of the Government's desperation can be seen in the latest ploy—the most original to date.

The Bombay Mint, according to Melbourne reports, has been coining 1943-44 Australian pennies for sale abroad at Rs. 16 each, representing a 36,000 per cent profit. During World War II India was given a contract for minting these coins and apparently the dies were never returned.

Proof of our ingenuity—albeit irregular—seems established by the fact that a prominent numismatist in Australia, one Mr. Skinner, wrote the Master of the Bombay Mint and purchased a set of four coins direct.

There seems no end to the possibilities of this sort of thing. But why mint pennies when we could be printing *swadeshi* pound notes, dollar bills or red roubles. It seems such a poor exploitation of a capital idea!

## Briefly Speaking ...

God is no God if He merely satisfies the intellect. He must rule the heart and change it.

MAHATMA GANDHI

### Churchill — 1901

WHEN WINSTON CHURCHILL was 27 years old some 65 years ago, he was interviewed by a student magazine. For some reason the interview was suppressed, but now appears in the *Michigan Quarterly Review*. Winston Churchill then said, "I believe that as civilized nations become more powerful, they will get more ruthless, and the time will come when the world will impatiently bear the existence of great barbaric nations who may at any time arm themselves and menace civilized nations."

"I believe in the ultimate partition of China—I mean ultimate. I hope we shall not have to do it in our day." He foresaw the possibility of Russia thrusting its way down south

to India for "Russia has a justifiable ambition to possess a warm-water port."

One may not agree with Sir Winston's definition of "barbaric" nations, but one cannot fail to admire his world perspective in 1901, which foresaw some of the problems that would face 1966.

The interviewer says that the interview went on till 4 o'clock in the morning. "I bade farewell to my host, never dreaming that the handsome young man who had been so generous with his time and information was destined to carry upon his shoulders the fate of nations and the happiness of millions yet unborn."

### Deserve Before You Desire

DR. LOHIA, SSP leader, complains that in the whole country his party was being defamed as one which wanted to finish parliamentary democracy.

If that is the case, Dr. Lohia and his party MPs have to thank themselves.

Public opinion demands that MPs behave better and use their intelligence and not pranks to capture the limelight.

Some people love parliamentary democracy enough not to permit the Parliament being converted into a circus-ring.

### Civic Initiative

WHO SAYS civil servants have no initiative?

As summer approaches acute scarcity of water is being felt in many parts. D. H. Deshmukh, Administrator of Nagpur, was quick in appealing to citizens through the *Nagpur Times*. Mr. Deshmukh declared:

"A Drop Per Second—Means 416 Gallons A Year.  
A Trickle Per Second—Means 1760 Gallons A Year.  
Or, With Full Tap On—Means 2 Lakh Gallons A Year.  
Avoid Wastage At All Costs."

### Deserts Are Man-Made

MR. TOM MCARTHUR, who is a keen tree lover, at my request sent me an interesting article of his on tree preservation, published in *The Hindu*. The article states: "If a man loses one-third of his skin, he will prob-

ably die. Similarly, if a tree loses a third of its bark, it will die. If the earth loses one-third of its soil and cover, it could well be in the same position...through its heavy vegetation the planet breathes like the tree and man."

The Sahara, we are told, like most of the world's deserts, is man-made, created by felling trees, over-cultivation and over-grazing of herds. The Sahara is advancing south into the savannahs of Nigeria and Kenya at a pace visible to the observer. It is a cancer on the face of Africa and the remedy is a dense line of trees which needs to be planted like natural soldiers defending what remains of fertile zones of earth.

### Shabash!

TRAINEE RAMIAH of the National Fitness Corps was undergoing exercises near Bangalore when he was bitten by a snake. The commandant of the Corps, Mr. K. Rajagopalan, incised the area of the bite with a blade and looked around for someone to suck out the poisoned blood, because he had an abscess in his mouth. When no one came forward Mr. Rajagopalan himself drew the blood and spat it out. Soon after Mr. Rajagopalan collapsed, his face turned blue and his pulse dropped. He was rushed to Bangalore for treatment. Later he fully recovered.

All honour to men like Mr. Rajagopalan.

### 'India Arise'

THE RESPONSE from India and round the world to the "India Arise" Moral Re-Armament Conference at Andheri, Bombay, next week, has been phenomenal. Delegations are expected from Japan, Ceylon, Australia and Britain.

Mr. Masa Shibusawa, grandson of the founder of modern industrial Japan, Baron Shibusawa, leads the Japanese. The 45 Australians comprise the cast of the musical "Sing-Out Australia" who have cancelled engagements in their own country to come here. They are to present their show in Bombay early in May and in other cities later.

The inauguration of the Conference is at 6 p.m. on Monday, April 25, at the Hansraj Morarji Public School.

R. M. L.

## Will Asoka Mehta's mission to Washington succeed?

The discussion between President Johnson and Prime Minister Indira Gandhi revealed a substantial agreement of policy and interest between the United States and India.

Planning Minister Asoka Mehta's visit to Washington will on the other hand highlight the differences of emphasis and interest between our two countries. Firstly, as Mrs. Gandhi pointed out in New York, though the aid which we have received has been on a generous scale in absolute terms "relative to other countries it has been somewhat at the end of the list on a per capita basis".

Secondly, "The next ten or twelve years, of which the Fourth Plan will be only the first milestone, will be a crucial period for it is within this time span of the next decade or so that India plans to complete her emergence as a fully self-reliant nation." India's friends would have to decide to multiply their help to make this possible.

America's emphasis, without being in disagreement with the above considerations has, after much experience of extravagant and inefficient utilization of funds by many aid receiving countries, switched over to efficient use of aid within a framework of stable government. American loans to India, said a recent memorandum of the Administration to the US Government, "will be contingent on the continuation of efforts to improve stability and peaceful relations in the Indian sub-continent and improve policies designed to accelerate economic and social growth."

The US Government has thus officially stated that aid is dependent,

### SAY THAT AGAIN...

"I can say without any hesitation that India can claim to be one of the countries which has used external aid most thriftily."

MANUBHAI SHAH  
Minister for Commerce

"Foreign aid should spur us on to lay foundations of self-sufficiency in food rather than put us into stupor and slumber."

C. SUBRAMANIAM  
Minister for Food

1) on the guarantee of peace between India and Pakistan,

2) on a change of economic policy which involves:

- removal of import controls,
- relaxation of restrictions and controls on individual enterprises so as to allow greater foreign private investment,
- possible devaluation of the rupee,
- constant and systematic review of the use of the resources provided.

It is clear to me that, sad as it might be that a foreign power should be allowed to impose conditions on a sovereign nation like India, these impositions of the World Bank and the US Government are generally speaking in the interests of the Indian people.

### Unchecked Waste

It is possible and necessary for India to live at peace with Pakistan. Indians, even more than Americans and Russians, must insist on peace between the two countries.

We are so used as a nation to procrastination, delay in implementation of projects, corruption, slow work, inflated capital costs as a result of all these factors, and inefficient management that very few of us have any idea of the colossal waste and loss to the nation involved in the large public investment.

In any other country, there would be constant clamour and indignation and consequent remedial action (or dismissal of the government responsible for continued inefficiency).

It has been a tragedy of India that neither Congressmen nor the opposition parties have been able to halt this waste of public funds and gross inefficiency, justified in the name of socialism. The Indian nation has to thank the World Bank for attempting to enforce on our Government standards of implementation and achievement that we should be doing.

It is true that parties like the Swatantra Party and interests like business associations have clamoured against these controls. But Congressmen and ordinary Indians alike have been fooled into believing that to be against controls must imply a vested interest in favour of the capitalist. This is a fallacy. It is as much in the

Under  
the  
Lens



by R. VAITHESWARAN

interests of the socialists to fight against enervating controls whose relaxation will release the forces of production.

Mr. Asoka Mehta goes to Washington with fresh evidence of such a pragmatic approach on the part at any rate of those in Government.

Already Government has relaxed its industrial policy with regard to the fertilizer industry. It has taken the extraordinary step of guaranteeing rupee capital to match foreign investment and of granting major participation (and therefore of control) to foreign management.

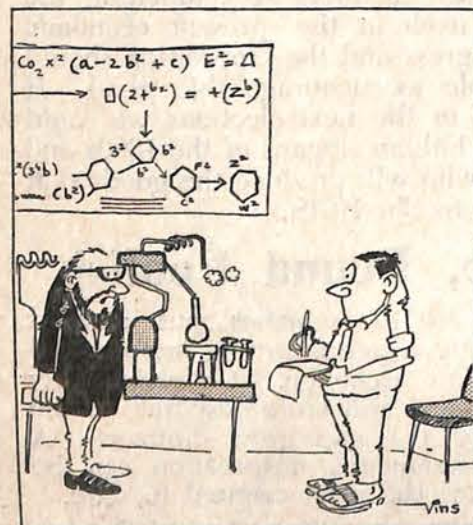
The only question on which we are still uncertain about the attitude of the Government of India is devaluation. Though the intention to devalue has been officially disclaimed many times in past months, the artificial maintenance of a high exchange rate for the rupee cannot continue indefinitely.

### Devaluation Possibility

It is hard, however, to see any advantages of devaluation for India. The imports which are steadily increasing year by year will cost more after devaluation and add to our already inflated costs. Food imports will cost more as well. The exports, about four-fifths of which constitute traditional items, are not likely to increase because of devaluation. On the other hand they will bring in less foreign exchange and almost certainly accentuate our deficit. Devaluation will thus be inflationary at a time when we can ill afford a further rise in prices.

In the long run, the only solution to this problem will be increased production, reduction of costs, higher productivity, gradual shift in our pattern of trade to industrial items, and above all the elimination of food imports. If, therefore, Mr. Asoka Mehta agrees to steps which will achieve the above aims, he may manage to get away without devaluing the rupee.

### CHALTA HAI...



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## 500 Million with an Answer for Humanity

By Roland Wilson

My wife and I are English people who have just spent five weeks in India. We came at the invitation of Mr. Rajmohan Gandhi and the Roving College for Moral Re-Armament. We came knowing well that our country, Britain, has made many mistakes in her dealings with the Indian people and has much to put right, but longing from our hearts that India and Britain may now move together in the greatest of all tasks, the building of a new world.

One evening we sat with one of the senior Ministers in Delhi in his garden. We were talking of Britain and he spoke with sadness of her reduced horizons and restricted aims in the world. I said to him, "Our danger in Britain is that we are allowing our resources to shape the size of our goals." The Minister instantly exclaimed, "Our goals must shape our resources. The greatness of a nation depends on the greatness of its goals." He then added, "Some people say that nothing can be done to save the situation and they call this realism."

We face the risk of a fragmented world. And we seem also to face a limitless cynicism. It is even found in some of our children. The Minister of Education of one of the Indian States said to us, "I have watched enthusiasm die in the hearts of our children, even though our technical education is at the highest level in history." What can be done?

### India's Beating Heart

We have moved through this vast land with the Roving College. These young men and women of India, coming from every background and most parts of the land, passionately believe that the masses of this country are ready and waiting to give everything for the nation's rebirth. They contest the view that stagnation and apathy are inevitable, and that dictatorship must be imposed where freedom fails. They put India first and career second. They toil night and day. They have written songs and dramatic presentations which portray simply and vividly the heart of the problem and the burning heat of the answer.

I have seen them in action in Bangalore in a vast rally of men and

women, 12,000 strong. I have seen them winning the hearts of the villagers in the Nilgiris and teaching them and their children the songs that create love of country. One of these estate workers said, "You are the first people who have shown us that India needs us and taught us to love India and give everything for her future." These young men and women dare to believe that from the beating heart of India, and the destiny God has for her, a new nation can be born with an answer for humanity.



Mr. Wilson, Secretary of MRA in Britain, now on a world tour, marches to a rally of 12,000 in Bangalore.

And here I add that in 35,000 miles of travel during the last three months my wife and I have been gripped and kindled by similar youth in every continent who are set to give their nations new goals and the will and the way to achieve them. This mobilization for a revolution in the motives of men represents the idea whose time has now come.

I leave this land, to which we have lost our hearts, with the clear conviction that India is meant to lead humanity's march to a new world.

She is called to quit for herself, and end for the world, the tyranny of hate, bitterness, feuding and dishonesty. These emotional forces, even more than governments, now rule nations. Policy is set by them. We call it the national mood. A great nation can instead decide to use its strongest feelings in the noblest tasks. Hate does not ennoble either the hater or the hated. It dwarfs both.

One of your leaders said to me, "Many use love of country as a facade for hate of another land or people." He said, "Freedom is easier to come

by than to keep and rightly use." The next great declaration of independence can be the decision to free all men from the explosive forces of division—the bitterness, fear, and resentment men so often cherish and hug to themselves—and to accept the master passion to bring great living to every last man on earth. There is a famine of high motive and resolute purpose which is as deadly as the famine which is cramping and crippling the bodies and lives of so many millions in this and other lands.

The whole heart-power of this country of India can now—so it seems to me—be enlisted and used to outmatch the hate-power of the world. The women of India could set the pace in this. The children would swiftly march with them and we should witness a new generation in whom these ancient and destructive motives have never held sway. It would be a new era for the world.

The world today is bogged in false choices. Do we march with America and the West? Or are we drawn to Russian Communism? To Chinese Communism? Do we prefer a careful policy of avoiding all these alignments? Or do we try an amalgam of them all? These choices create dependence, not independence. They represent a drift from nationhood.

The future is in the hands of some bold nation that embraces God's revolution in human nature and human motive. It will be a practical, down-to-earth revolution of honesty and unselfishness. It will generate a passionate love of country which makes a priority of equipping our own land with an answer for every land. It will be a revolution suited to the nation's genius. For love of country always sounds clearest and shines brightest when it leads a nation to her greatest world task.

India equipped with this master ideology, this ideology of her own, would electrify America. She would outbid both China and Russia, since her ideas would be more fundamental and effective than those which either of these two nations propagate. Such an answer in India could change the whole course of affairs across the African continent, where constitutions are crumbling and men stumble to find some fresh order out of the chaos of their hopes. Europe,

Continued on page 13



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HIMMAT, April 22, 1966

## FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

### New Era in Central Africa

FROM VERE JAMES

Nairobi

The problems seated round the table may be more important than the problems on the table. According to one of the delegates, it was with these words, an occasional deep-throated chuckle and flashes of earthy humour, that President "Mzee" Jomo Kenyatta chaired the recent Nairobi summit meeting of 11 Heads of East and Central African States.

This meeting of "good neighbours" was unique in many respects. It had been planned quietly and called without fuss and the promise of world-shaking decisions. It took place away from the blare and glare of press and TV publicity—there was no platform for ambitious politicians more concerned with home consumption than the outcome of the conference. There were no walk-outs.

The final communique was based on practical politics, not emotional provocation. No attempts were made to create another block or group. A practical attempt was made to bring to fruition existing OAU resolutions—especially on the non-interference in the domestic affairs of other African states.

President Nyerere said it was one of the most successful international meetings he had ever attended. It was "frank, honest and sincere. It was a beginning—not the end."

Some of the leaders were meeting each other for the first time—several, whose countries had been practically at war. General Mobutu, President of the Congo, seems to have made a strongly favourable impression, not only at the main sessions but in those off-the-record meetings which are so decisive at a conference of this kind. It is believed that he obtained from his neighbours the assurance that arms will no longer be supplied to the rebels still operating in the Eastern Congo.

### Youth Concerns Three Worlds

FROM GORDON WISE

Rome

If, as General De Gaulle says, the confrontation between the Communist and non-Communist world seems to have lost some steam, it appears that a parallel development is the common concern of the two blocs about their young generation.

At the Twenty-third Soviet Communist Party Congress in Moscow, there was a blunt speech by the rising young Party boss of Moscow,

N. G. Yegorychev, on this theme. Noting that there are "difficulties in the ideological education of the

*Continued on next page*

HIMMAT, April 22, 1966

## The week in Asia

**DJAKARTA**—Crowds estimated at 50,000, including Indonesian Chinese, set the Chinese embassy on fire.

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**SAIGON**—Buddhist leaders called off their campaign against the military government after the government signed a decree promising general elections within five months. Opposition to Prime Minister Ky's regime continued in the northern cities of Da Nang and Hue.

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**BAGHDAD**—Iraq President Field Marshal Aref and two Cabinet Ministers died when their helicopter crashed in a sandstorm. Aref's brother, Maj. Gen. A. R. Aref, acting Chief of Staff of the Iraq armed forces, succeeded him.

\*\*\*

**TOKYO**—Defence chief Raizomat-suno said Japan will manufacture short and medium range guided missiles with the original American manufacturer's permission.

\*\*\*

**SANAA**—Yemen Local Government Minister Al Iryani was assassinated, Radio Sanaa reported.

\*\*\*

**MELBOURNE**—Over 500 Australian manufacturing firms are 100 per cent foreign-owned, according to an official survey. In petrol refining and automobile industries foreign control was 95 per cent and in oil exploration 85 per cent.

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**MANILA**—The Philippine House of Representatives voted 8.8 million dollars to send a 2000-strong engineer battalion to South Vietnam.

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**DJAKARTA**—Foreign Minister Malik was reported by Djakarta Radio as indicating that Indonesia would shortly recognize Singapore.

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**ADEN**—A general strike began in protest against the alleged violation of a mosque by a British soldier.

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**RANGOON**—President Liu Shao-chi of China began a visit to Burma at General Ne Win's invitation.

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**KARACHI**—An estimated 1000 people died in a smallpox epidemic in Jessore district of East Pakistan.

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**KUWAIT**—The Ruler of Kuwait, Sheikh Sabah as-Sabah, left for Cairo to mediate between the UAR and Saudi Arabia on the Yemen.

\*\*\*

**PEKING**—A North Vietnam delegation led by First Secretary Le Duan visited Peking after attending the Moscow Congress.

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

workers", he said that some Soviet citizens exhibit "elements of nihilism and scepticism". These problems are most acute among the young, he indicated.

In Rome that same week the Pope said, "The young people are reaching the point of not having respect for any values and are becoming anarchical youth."

The outlook seems no less serious in the non-aligned world. President Tito of Yugoslavia last month said in a speech to his people, "We are now talking about economic reform. Much I think that its social aspect is much more important, that is, the aspect which refers to people, and to the need for a regeneration among us, Communists as well. I have in mind a regeneration which will revive the force and conscience of Communists and their awareness that the Communists must still have the qualities which they had when they undertook the struggle and were ready to die for an idea."

He went on to say that they must make their "younger generation understand that they should not bypass history and seek some new road".

When in Yugoslavia recently, I was told that their society, which in

some respects has developed ahead of East Europe, shows three marked phases. Firstly there are the present rulers, mostly old-school Communists, heroes of the partisan struggle. Next come the technocrats, less concerned with ideology and more pragmatic about getting a new dynamism into industry. Then there are the youth, who care little about either group and live in their own world.

The West German Government's initiative in inviting a young American force with their patriotic musical "Sing-Out '66" to Europe should be seen in this perspective. Just at the moment history has brought the materialistic East and the materialistic West both to the same crisis of losing their young generation, a young vigorous leadership is welling up.

Dutch Democracy Flags

FROM PETER HINTZEN

The Hague

Political leaders in Holland are worried by the results of the recent provincial elections. Compared to the 1963 national elections the Socialist Party, principal pillar of the Coalition Government, lost 5 per cent.

In a country with a proportionate electoral system, where most people are practically born into a political party, this represents a landslide. Only the Farmers' Party, a recent

product of anti-democratic dissatisfaction which opposes almost everything, made sensational gains. The fellow-travelling Pacifist Socialists increased slightly.

Pundits remember pre-war days when dissatisfaction with petty party squabbles and with policies combatting the then widespread unemployment, produced Fascist parties. The liberal Nieuwe Rotterdamse Courant editorially reproved "a number of voters" for their "miserable mentality". And the Socialist Het Vrije Volk appealed for help to fight "the atmosphere of negativism which undermines the proper functioning of democracy".

What is the background of this trend? An opinion poll showed last year that only 22 per cent of the Dutch are satisfied with their present-day democracy. No less than 52 per cent disapproved of it. The rest did not care. Apparently leaders and parties have ceased to inspire.

It can be said that this is a trend common to the whole of Western Europe. The great question seems to be: After prosperity what?

The heavy losses of the Socialist Party clearly are the result of its ambiguous attitude towards the events surrounding the recent Royal wedding. A Gallup Poll only five weeks before the elections predicted little change in the support for this Party. Satires on the semi-official Socialist TV, offensive to the Royal Family, did the Party great harm, all the more so because Socialist leaders refused to condemn them or use their influence to stop them.

If there is a lesson, it is this: even in democracies, people want their leaders to lead. They want them to state a clear purpose which makes their deeds understandable.

Corruption Thwarts Ceylon Planning

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Colombo

Corruption and laziness are thwarting the best-laid plans of the Government here.

The Minister of Finance has just appointed a committee to find ways of stopping illicit trading in foreign exchange, estimated at Rs. 200 mil-

Continued on next page

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

lion a year. At the same time the Principal Collector of Customs announces measures to block bribery in the customs. Businessmen have told this correspondent that it is impossible to import goods without passing money under the counter. One young employer, just taking over his father's business, began refusing to give bribes, some time ago, but was hauled up before a senior official and told his goods would be doubly and trebly scrutinized and he himself sent for at all hours, if he refused to join in the usual practices.

Laziness goes hand in hand with corruption. Yesterday your correspondent was at the General Post Office, collecting, he it noted, a Christmas present. The months of delay in sending out notices for these packages reflect the confusion that reigns. The mere hour which he had to spend to get his package was nothing to the hour and a half spent by a Ceylonese gentleman who had

Will Rhodesia Be S. Africa's Fifth Province?

FROM VERE JAMES

Nairobi

The tale is told that the Devil wanted to destroy the spirit of the Afrikaners. He sent them drought, famine—and the British. He sent them on the Great Trek into the hostile interior of Africa. Their heads were bloody but unbowed. In desperation he asked the help of a junior devil, who cunningly advised: "Send them power and prosperity."

Of course, the story is apocryphal. But what South Africans do with their power and prosperity in the next five years will determine much more than the future of their own country.

Predictably, the recent "general" elections gave Dr. Verwoerd and his Nationalist Party unprecedented power. (Only 20 per cent of the total population, the white people, are allowed to vote.) The continued economic boom seems to assure the electorate of a further period of affluence.

But it is external affairs which may bring the country face-to-face with reality in the immediate future. South African support for the Smith regime in Rhodesia, which is undermining the British policy of economic sanctions, has inflamed the pride and passion of African leaders to the north.

travelled 75 miles from his estate and who was finally told that he could not have his small roll of family film-shots, until it had been carefully scrutinized in case it was "blue" film. His anger was perhaps accentuated by his wife having seen a man slipping Rs. 5 to an official as he handed in his form and getting his package immediately.

The leaders recognize that work is the key to wealth. A Ministry of Finance communique states, "It is only by increased local production and an increased supply of essential consumer goods that the cost of living can be reduced." If this became the thinking and living of the ordinary man, this country would quickly be prosperous. As The Times of Ceylon editorializes, "How many labourers, workers, executives, bosses or company directors do eight hours' work for eight hours' pay?" In a few weeks Parliament will re-open, the paper goes on, "May we dare hope that work will be mentioned in the Throne Speech?"

At a point where South Africans might have made urgently needed economic and technical contributions in African countries hostile to her policies internally, the door has slammed once again. Now it is asked: will Rhodesia become a fifth province of the South African Republic and when will Britain use force in Rhodesia? Not will but when?

In a few weeks the International Court at the Hague will hand down its decision on whether South Africa has exploited its mandate of protection over South West Africa. The issue is whether the introduction of racial segregation as Government policy is illegal. On both counts South Africa may find itself in an ugly confrontation with the United Nations.

These are the contingencies of South Africa's past policies. But Continued on page 13

The week in India

HYDERABAD — Six hundred villagers ransacked Bodhan town, looting shops and damaging 76 lorries, to avenge the beating of a cartman by a lorry driver.

BOMBAY — The Communist Mumbai Girni Kamgar textile workers' union postponed till May 1 its indefinite strike to force employers to pay bonus demands.

COIMBATORE — South Indian Mill-owners' Association Chairman G.R.S. Naidu said nine southern mills had closed recently because of financial difficulties, making over 6000 workers jobless.

TRIVANDRUM — Seventy Left Communists held under DIR were set free on orders of the Union Government. Hard core leaders, including E.M.S. Namboodiripad, were still detained.

NEW DELHI — An Indo-Czechoslovakian ministerial committee has been set up for economic and technical co-operation.

PACHMARHI — Polling for next year's general election will begin on February 19 and last a week, a conference of Chief Electoral Officers decided here.

CALCUTTA — Schools and colleges in West Bengal reopened after six weeks' closure following the food agitation.

BOMBAY — The Life Insurance Corporation of India did over Rs. 800 crores business in 1955-6—nearly Rs. 100 crores more than the previous year.

BANGALORE — Leaders of the All-India State Government Employees' Federation said four million state government employees would "wage relentless war" against their governments for a living wage.

BANGALORE — Mysore and Minerva Mills laid off 7000 workers owing to a glut in the textile market and credit squeeze.

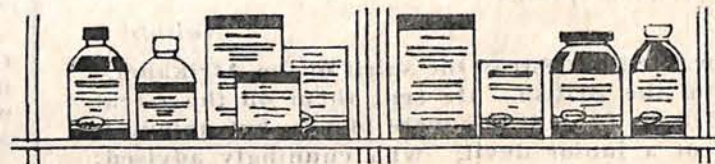
HYDERABAD — Andhra Pradesh Government ordered the release of Left Communist Party Secretary P. Sundarayya, bringing to 117 the number of Left Communist detainees released in the State.

SHILLONG — Laldenga, President of the Mizo National Front, was reported to be in Dacca meeting Chinese and Pakistani leaders.

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## FROM THE WORLD'S "CAPITALS"

what of the future? Is it possible that the next session of the new Parliament will bring a fresh realization of the dangers?

After attending many of the sessions of the last Parliament in Cape Town, Mr. M. T. Moerane, Editor of the largest African newspaper, the *Johannesburg World*, wrote in the *Cape Argus* that frank admission on both sides of Parliament "made it clear that the country has not got an adequate racial policy for our times".

## The week elsewhere

### NATO WITHOUT FRANCE

WASHINGTON—US Under Secretary of State George Ball said NATO could operate without France and would do so if necessary. France's withdrawal might mean using nuclear weapons earlier in event of trouble, he said. He stressed that though the withdrawal weakened NATO, the other 14 members of the alliance had shown no indecision.

### RHODESIA PREPARES

SALISBURY—The Rhodesian regime has ordered the registration of every man from 17 to 60 because of growing fear that Britain plans armed attack to remove the rebel Government. The period of reservists' training has been extended to 35 weeks.

### NIGERIA REPORT

LAGOS—A correspondent writes from the Nigerian capital: "The military Government is making good progress in their difficult task here. It is quite evident, however, that the

### 500 MILLION—*from page 7*

too, might be humble enough to learn lessons from the practical wisdom of the East. Her divisions could be cured and her priceless heritage used once more in the service of the world.

Mr. Gandhi is leading the thinking of the nation at the Andheri Conference in Bombay from April 25 to May 8. His programme can set a new pattern of government that is effective and freedom that works.

As my wife and I are leaving India, word has reached us that our

"After the election this country will have to evolve a new policy. What we need is not a new party but a new thinking. A third force must arise to answer the dilemma of politics," he added.

Understandably this is the voice of an African. But even Dr. Verwoerd himself stated in the same session of Parliament: "The question can be posed whether it is morally right for a minority group in a nation to claim perpetual domination only because this group is white."

The problem is how to do this while maintaining a growth in the economy and to ensure that it is the best men who will rule.

prosecution of corrupt politicians and drafting of a new constitution will not be adequate itself to create stable, effective and sound government in the future. As in India it needs a 'Revolution of Character'—a massive training programme to raise up incorruptible leaders.

### 14 PER CENT NUCLEAR

LONDON—Nine atomic power stations now supply 14 per cent of Britain's electricity. A recently completed reactor, Sizewell, with a capacity of 580,000 kW, is the most powerful nuclear power station in the world.

### CHINESE CONFER

CANTON—A series of top-level meetings of Chinese leaders, under the chairmanship of Mao Tse-tung, is now believed to be over. They began last December, and are believed to have been held to review Chinese foreign policy since its reverses in Africa and elsewhere.

eighteen-year-old daughter and a number of other young men and women from Britain have accepted Mr. Gandhi's invitation to come and fight with him for the moral re-arming of India. We count it a privilege that we ourselves and our daughter can have a part in a move of such dimension that it challenges the mind and stirs the blood. We believe that the 500 millions of men and women who make up the largest free nation on earth will swiftly and decisively take this revolution of thought and action to themselves and earn the gratitude of humanity.



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# Should Film Censorship Be Ended?

By Ramesh Dutt, Bombay 71

FILM CENSORSHIP, perhaps, owes its inception to the desire to create an atmosphere in which only those films are produced that seek either to enhance, or are in consonance with, the social and moral standards prevalent in the country of their origin. Its existence in this age of TV and so-called "blue films" is a testimony to the fact that films wield a considerable influence on millions of people.

Naturally, it is desirable to have a film examining body—equipped with the most up-to-date know-how on cinematic developments in other countries, and on the various pressures under which the film maker at home has to operate, so as to streamline the intrinsic potential of films. The performance of the Indian Board of Film Censors in this regard, has so far been dismal compared with its counterparts abroad.

I believe that with the spread of literacy and social security, the institution needs a complete reorientation of its doctrinaire *modus operandi* and its holier-than-the-holiest outlook.

With this objective in view, I would like to suggest to the Board of Film Censors to incorporate within their framework the following:

1. A fuller realization of the fact that films, like any other form of public entertainment, are created out of the noblest, the most common and the basest elements of human experience.

2. The adoption of a healthier outlook, a deeper insight into the changing social values, and a more helpful attitude towards the film industry at large. The indiscreet use of "scissors" has already held at ransom many a movie.

3. The holding of frequent free and frank discussions with film makers, taking into full confidence representatives of Film Societies, and even discerning cine-goers and other non-political bodies committed to voluntary social-welfare.

Film censorship should entail an understanding of films—not outright domination; positivism and not an attitude of negation; the making of constructive suggestions—not rejection. It should represent a fuller confidence in contemporary society and not the lack of it—as it does in actuality.

Film censors should strive to bring that day closer when the need to have an examining body for films may not exist at all....!



COMPETITION

\* Linguistic States do more harm than good. Yes or no?

Closing date: April 29

\*\* My plan for clearing the slums.

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Send entries of 500 words or less to:

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

## Second Prize

### SOCIAL NECESSITY

By a NAVAL OFFICER, Bombay 1

CENSORSHIP is a genuine manifestation of the idea of somebody thinking for somebody else. The need is there because the majority of us cannot think for ourselves.

I know there are some people who pretend to be fighting for the basic rights of a human being, and unfortunately they consider that the decision about what is right and what is wrong for an individual lies with him only since he is to benefit or suffer.

I am afraid such people talk like a juvenile delinquent who wants to murder somebody just to find out that the killers are hanged. A child can never be allowed to play with fire just because he thinks that it is his birthright to find out for himself whether fire can burn or not.

It is a well understood reality that if there is no censorship of films then the market will be flooded with erotic films which have direct bearing on the moral character of the individual. A few morally-bankrupt individuals can rot the psyche of a whole society just as a few germs of cancer can rot the body.

To avoid such weak spots, in an already delicate social structure, film censorship is a must and should never be abolished. Prevention, no doubt, is better than cure.

### VIEWPOINT RESULTS

In the Viewpoint competition 80 per cent of HIMMAT readers wanted to retain censorship of films. Ten per cent were against it and the remaining 10 per cent were undecided.

## ON THE Spot

HIMMAT meets the people

# 'Sports Can Help to Change India'—Prof. Deodhar

"As a veteran player, I have good reason to believe that sports can help change India."

The man who startled me by this bold statement was about 65 years old, but his body was extraordinarily fit and his eyes sparkled whenever he spoke. He generated a rare enthusiasm—the same type which captivated crowds 40 years ago at Gymkhana Grounds, Bombay, when he used to bat for the Hindus. He was in a class by himself. He made cricket popular in India.

"Sports," he continued, "promoted in the right manner and by the right kind of persons, can surely change India. National integration can also be achieved through sports. I will illustrate this. Untouchability is still prevalent in India, but in my younger days, it was really a curse. Even our great leaders could do little about this tough problem. But we sportsmen did a lot without much fanfare and propaganda in removing it."

## Breaking Barriers

"You must have heard the name of Baloo, who was a very clever spin bowler some 40 years ago. He was a cobbler—an untouchable. But, since he was an effective bowler and a wicket-taker, we high-caste Hindus did not mind it. We also arranged a special function in his honour once, and Brahmans like Lokmanya Tilak and Justice Ranade garlanded him. Games also unite poor and rich. On the playing field a player from a rich family and from a poor family are alike. The players feel a comradeship for each other that nothing can ever destroy. They respect each other and have mutual affection."

Which qualities has sports developed in you?

"Sports has taught me to be always humble and modest, to try ceaselessly to win, but never to be bitter should my opponents succeed. Sport has taught me to be disciplined in life,

because unless a person is disciplined and a strict follower of rules, he cannot become a good player.

"There was a boy in my class who always used to arrive late in school and for games. Once he was included in our cricket team, but, as usual, was late for the match. We lost the match on account of his unpunctuality, for we needed only one run to win the match. Had he been present, he could easily have scored that run, since he was an able batsman. This incident taught him the lesson of his life and he made it a point never to be late."

What have you to say to our youth who are interested in sport?

"The same advice which I gave to my sons and daughters who excelled in cricket and badminton respectively." (His daughters Tara and Suman have been National Badminton Champions and have represented India many times.)

"I should always like them to remember the motto of the Olympic Games, 'Playing the game is more important than winning it.' Pandit Nehru also used to say: 'Play in the spirit of the game.' I have been a cricketer throughout my life, and I have always tried to play the game of cricket with the conviction that one should fight and try to win."

## Play to Win

"Once in a first-class cricket match I was captaining a team whose defeat seemed almost certain. Our rivals needed only five runs to win and had five wickets in hand. They had, in addition, plenty of time, in which they could make these five runs. Out of sheer desperation I took the ball and began to bowl. I had never before bowled in a first-class match and bowled with all the fire and the cunningness I could muster. As luck would have it, I clean-bowled all the remaining five batsmen, without allowing them to score more than four runs."



Professor D. B. Deodhar

"What is true in the sphere of sports is also true in other spheres of life. One must continue to fight with hope and courage till the end even against heavy odds and without caring for the result. The Gita also teaches us 'Action is thy duty, reward is not thy concern.'"

Do you think our sports affairs are being managed by the right kind of persons, persons who have only the welfare of our youth in mind?

"I am afraid some of them are not the kind of persons who are really needed to make sport as popular in India as it is in the USA, USSR, Great Britain, Australia and many other countries. It is not they, but their selfishness which is a curse on our sports. The only cure is to go to the cause and to work passionately for a change in their hearts, so that we could have a new India, in which all will work and play without selfishness and inhuman regard for others. If we are successful in achieving this, sports would help our youth to improve physically, mentally and morally."

"I am not trying to be a hero or reformer—I am a sportsman, pure and simple—when I say that it is the duty of everyone in our country to save and not to destroy our country, to be considerate to others—and that includes innumerable promising players—instead of indifferent. Let each of us set himself or herself against fear and hate, wherever he or she may find them, to fight injustice and hatred, really trying to rescue our country from a danger more deadly than that posed by China."

H.M.S.



# LETTERS

## MYSORE & MAHARASHTRA

As a young Mysorean I am deeply distressed to see the revival of the border dispute between Maharashtra and Mysore with the attendant bitterness. While I admire the patriotic fervour of these people and their respective states, I am pained that the matter is being taken to chauvinistic extents. To quote Mr. Rajmohan Gandhi, "The world is unable to understand us when, at this point of extreme financial and economic hardship, we engage ourselves in impassioned hate campaigns and over the issue of language among different sections of our population."

The solution, as Mr. Gandhi has suggested, lies not in condemning or conceding such demands, but in enlarging the patriotism of these well-meaning people to embrace not only Maharashtra or Mysore but other states too. Rightly has he stressed to make them think and plan for India with the same intensity of feeling they have for their own group.

In this context, the younger generation has a constructive role to play. We, the youth of Maharashtra and Mysore, can make an excellent start by sinking our differences and by appealing to our elders to work for national unity. In our own homes we will create a feeling of love for our compatriots in Maharashtra and Mysore as the case may be. Let us tell our parents that we will not tolerate such petty disruptive tendencies but are determined to work in the larger perspective of national well-being. By persuasion and supplication we will convince the language fanatics of the futility and danger of their demands at this juncture in our history. Let us strengthen our ties by encouraging interstate marriages and by creating opportunities for the people of one state to live in the other and thereby unite Kannada

and Marathi. Let us set an example for the rest of the nation and demonstrate that love and non-violence can solve many of our problems.

Will the young men and women of Maharashtra and Mysore respond?

S. VENKATA KRISHNA\*  
Bangalore 2

\* This week's Rs. 10 prize winner.

## STARVATION DEATHS

The remark of the Congress President, Sri Kamaraj, that starvation deaths took place only during Rajaji's regime alone, is not only unfortunate but also inaccurate.

It is a well-known fact that Rajaji was compelled to turn over the administration of the Madras State in the year 1952 when the Congress party had its setback in the State. Rajaji, not minding the position he held previously, accepted the request of the Congress leaders and formed a Cabinet during that critical period. No sooner did he take over the administration than he removed control over food and brought relief to the people.

Simply because Rajaji is now opposing the Congress, facts should not be fabricated and animosity should not be created against a person. Statesmanship lies in facing the problems boldly and finding out solutions according to merits.

C. L. NARASIMHAN  
Madras 4

## THE SMALL CAR

Why is the Government not very serious about the small car project? Is it because the project directly affects a few industrialists? But is it fair to shelve the project to protect a few, ignoring the interests of thousands? The Hindusthan Aircraft at Bangalore had prepared a project to manufacture a low-priced car in collaboration with DKW, Germany, and it could have been implemented successfully. But the Government's reluctance to consider any workable plans makes one wonder if the Government wants to favour a few instead of many.

We have read reports to the effect that in Sweden, there is absolutely no market for used cars. Car owners dump their cars in the sea after using them for a couple of years and, imagine, they have to pay a fee for dumping! Can't the Government of India come to an agreement with the Government of Sweden to get used cars or even new ones? I am quite sure these cars would be cheap enough even after excise and import duties. Surely the two Governments can work out a scheme profitable to both? This would directly affect the margin of profit for the monarchs of automobile manufacturing but have they not reaped more fruits than what is fair, till now enjoying the monopoly in the field? Is it not high time that the common man should consider the car more a necessity than a luxury?

PANKAJA SRINATH  
Bangalore 19

## PUNJABI SUBA

The Punjabi Suba ought to have been created long back when all the States were reorganized on the principle of "one language one State". The delay in creating the Punjabi Suba has resulted in loss of many lives and considerable loss both to private and public property at the hands of anti-social elements in society. It is also not known why the Hindi-speaking population of Punjab should be afraid of Suba when the interest of all the linguistic minorities in all other States is safeguarded by the Constitution.

ANNASAHEB B. KHOT  
Satara

## 'CHARKA' SYMBOL

It seems the slogan of self-reliance has been forgotten by the people.

A suggestion might help us to remember this slogan and make our memory fruitful in action. Experience has shown us that symbolizing a virtue helps us in practising the virtue. Pigeons remind us of peace, the national anthem reminds us of patriotism, similarly we should symbolize the virtue of self-reliance by the spinning wheel so that it may remind us of being self-reliant.

If our countrymen work at charka even for a few minutes a day, we will be able to develop the spirit of self-reliance. Let us make charka the symbol of self-reliance.

M. D. BURBAAND  
Bombay 3

## PREGNANT WORDS

It is evident and unfortunate that American aid flowing as it is copiously has put our leaders and people in stupor. The tendency to dig wells when there is fire is rooted in us and the danger of this is difficult to divine. I wonder when wisdom would dawn on our leaders whom we look upon to "lead us wisely and well" (to quote our President's words).

I would urge our warring and frustrated politicians to ponder well over the pregnant words of our late Prime Minister, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru: Who lives if India dies? And Who dies if India lives?

V. R. SUBBACHAR  
Bangalore 3

## This was a life

JOHN MILTON

1608—1674

JOHN MILTON was a committed writer. What he wrote he lived and fought for. He was not only a dedicated poet, but a revolutionary who gave 20 years of his life and sacrificed his eyesight for the cause of freedom.

Milton was born in Cheapside, London, and educated carefully by his father, a copyist, and his teachers, who early recognized his ability. Aged 12, he often studied past midnight by candle-light.

While a student at Christ's College, Cambridge, Milton resolved to dedicate his life to write a great poem which would both glorify God and delight and educate his countrymen. To fit himself for this task, he decided to live straight, and undertake years of preparatory study.

The conflict between King and Parliament drew Milton back to England from a study-tour in Italy, "For," he said, "I thought it base to be travelling for amusement abroad while my fellow citizens were fighting for liberty at home."

For the next 20 years Milton postponed writing his epic and devoted his pen to the Puritan and Parliamentary cause. He became Secretary for Foreign Tongues under the revolutionary regime and wrote poems and pamphlets both supporting it and admonishing its leaders not to fall in the task of building a new order of society. Milton's defence of free speech, *Aeropagitica*, is often quoted: "Give me the liberty to know, to utter, and to argue freely according to conscience, above all liberties." His work for the revolutionary government cost him his sight.

When the monarchy was restored in 1660, Milton's life was for a time in danger and he went into hiding. Shortly before, his wife and a daughter had died. But it was in this period of personal and political disaster that he wrote his great poem, *Paradise Lost*, based on the Bible story of the fall of Adam, the first man, from paradise. He ranks second only to Shakespeare among English poets.

"Know that to be free is the same thing as to be pious, wise, temperate, just, frugal, abstinent, magnanimous and brave," he wrote. "If you think slavery is an intolerable evil, learn obedience to reason and government of yourselves, and bid adieu to your dissensions, your jealousies, your superstitions and your lusts."

## Q and A

Q—A Government employee is a capitalist in the first week, socialist in the second week and a Communist in the third week. Please let me know his position in the fourth week.

FREDDIE LUIS, Bombay 9

A—Bureaucrat.

Q—Is it a fact that senior members of the Congress Party are not taken into the confidence of the Government and their experience and talents are ignored?

N. C. VEERACHARI, Hyderabad 4

A—This is not a new development. It is not only the senior men but some of the younger ones in the Congress Party who are not sufficiently included. They feel deeply about the state of the country. The higher-ups might do well to include them too.

Q—Has democracy in India today the strength to defend itself?

E. VASANTH MANDANA,  
Bangalore 25

A—Where men quarrel over border issues, over the distribution of the river waters within the country, where people are judged on the basis of their caste or region, the tender plant of democracy has a poor soil to flourish in. The greatest danger to Indian democracy is the inferior thinking of small men, who have concentrated the nation's vitality on irrelevant issues they have themselves created.

For democracy to survive in a large multi-lingual society like India, people urgently need to be afire with a common aim and goal that includes all her peoples and excludes none. Such a goal is the making of a new India. As our nation takes on this task, our men and

women will naturally shed their secondary aims. Survival of Indian democracy depends on national character more than on political theories or parties.

Q—What is HIMMAT's advice to our ruling party in view of the coming elections?

N. C. VEERACHARI, Hyderabad 4

A—Sardar Vallabhai Patel used to boast that "if the Congress put up a lamp-post, it would get elected". It now appears that some of them have been!

Although everyone agrees that the Congress will have a majority of seats (though not necessarily of votes cast) at the Centre and in most states, there is a considerable upsurge against the ruling party's policies and administration. Congress will improve its own chances if it chooses candidates of integrity. It was said in Congress circles till recently that at least one-third of the candidates in the next elections would be fresh blood. Whether some gentlemen who have held on to their seats for so long will relinquish them is another matter.

ANY QUESTIONS?

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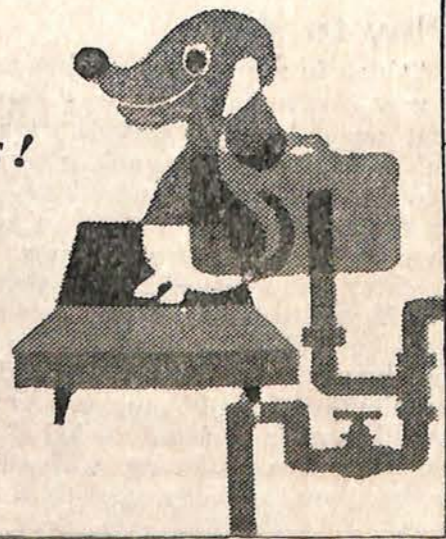
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# The New Type of Woman

By Rajmohan Gandhi

IS THE FACT that India has a woman prime minister a proof of the ability of Indian womanhood or of the weakness of Indian manhood? I do not necessarily seek an answer, but the question might interest people.

Mrs. Indira Gandhi is a woman of much ability. She needs everyone's best wishes and prayers, and certainly has mine. Whether or not the experiment of a woman prime minister turns out to be a success, Mrs. Gandhi's assumption of the high office has definitely brought Indian women before the world's attention.

Many think that India's women have a surprising gift of combining coy self-effacement with complete domination and control. Personally I think that where many men have failed to set the lead India's women can succeed.

Our women are the first to feel the pinch of human hardship and the bite of the falling moral standards. They know our society needs a revolutionary change. Will they be the modern Laxmibais, the present-day heiresses of the Rani of Jhansi?

Laxmi of Jhansi paid the price for liberty with her life. What is the price today's women are called upon to pay?

I expect them, and I believe India needs them, to give everything. The new type of Indian woman who will rescue the land from today's dangerous disorder is one who wants nothing for herself. She releases her husband, sons and daughters to serve God and India. She lives to make them free and great. She is happy, in fact keen, to snap the strings of control.

## Beyond Grumbling

But she never shirks her own task. If others merely look on, or bemoan and grumble, she takes on the country as her responsibility.

Laxmi of Jhansi was not a critical, cynical bystander. She easily could have been. She could have, with perfect justification, complained of the division, corruption, hate and greed among her contemporary Indian princes. From a comfortable home she could easily have extended her concern and sympathy for those few who were prepared to fight

the battle for liberty. She could have attempted to satisfy her conscience by giving some money from her wealth to support those who did the fighting. She didn't do any of that. She gave—everything.

Indian women have it in them to be unselfish enough not to demand a central place in the affection, praise and respect of men who may be powerful but who prefer their own positions to the country. In their tradition and in their spirit they have the secret of courage which can help them to disregard and ignore the selfish and the crooked of today.

Are Indian women possessive? Some might be. But my complaint is that not enough of them take on this whole country, and in fact the world, as theirs.

"India is mine as much as anybody else's. I will not let today's chaos drift to anarchy and tyranny." Women who truthfully make this decision will arrest the world's instant notice and acclaim.

## Defy Tyranny

Down the ages India's women have defied tyranny to stay true to God and conscience. It is up to them to prevent the perpetuation of a society where honesty in work and business can lead to dismissal or ruination. The state of affairs that promotes the ruthless and the dishonest has to be ended soon, otherwise lawlessness and gangsterism will threaten the security of every Indian home and family.

Women who love their children and wish for them a safe and sound future will now have to look after the whole country. There is no other alternative for them.

Many a mother has spoken to me of her horror at the vulgar Family Planning advertisements. The obscenity of some of our posters is perhaps unequalled in the world.

I am strictly against any censorship that controls the thinking of people. I will give all I have to defend freedom. But I understand the concern of mothers who feel that this kind of obscenity regiments and corrupts the thinking of their children. What are they now going to do about it?

More important than agitations to ban and censor, it seems to me,

are plans to create the right posters to look at, the right books to read, the right films and plays to see, the right stories and poems to hear and learn, and the right songs to sing. India's women need to pull out of their locked cupboards their passion and talents, and flood the country with the finest, most stimulating art and literature. To any of them who think they can leave it all for the government to do, all I can say is, God bless you and save you and your children. Get out of that dream world. If you don't do it, nobody else will.

## Unearth Hoardings

And they should pull out of their cupboards, trunks, safes and underground hoardings their reserve of cash and ornaments and give substantial portions of it to the fight for Moral Re-Armament, the fight for which men like me have given our lives.

Without their money, the revolution which is capable of rescuing and rebuilding India cannot succeed. With it, it is bound to succeed.

I want Indian women to be thoroughly dissatisfied, in revolt against today's conditions, and passionately concerned with the life their children will have tomorrow. I also want for them the inner satisfaction and peace that comes from the normal and natural resolve to give one's life to God and country.

I want for them the faith that can exist in the centre of a storm, not the stormy moods that so often seem the characteristic of women who spend all their time trying to establish calm, comfort and security for themselves and their children.

In the last months I have seen rising an army of Indian mothers, wives and daughters who are jealousy-free, demand-free and fear-free. Instead of pulling one another down, or keeping each other out or locking their husbands and sons in the small world of a comfortable home, they are finding pleasure in the progress of one another and in the liberated greatness of their menfolk. More of them, and a deepening of their faith and decision, and we will have victory in sight.

# THE DICTATOR'S SLIPPERS by PETER HOWARD

Episode 6

I UNDERSTAND IT. IT'S NAME IS HATE. BUT THERE'S ONE THING YOU FORGOT, AND IT MEANS YOU CAN NEVER SUCCEED ADAMANT. NEVER! NEVER! THE MASSES OF THE WORLD WILL NEVER ACCEPT A BRITISH LEADER OF WORLD REVOLUTION

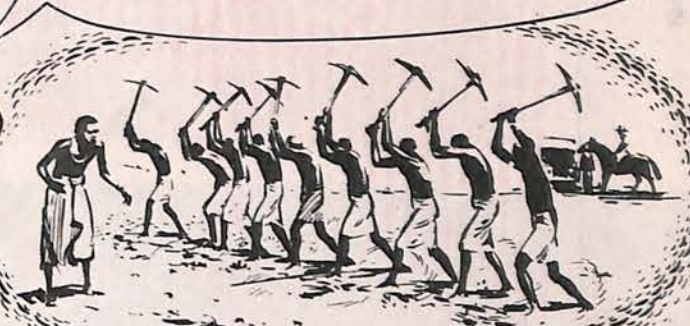
WHAT THE HELL DO YOU MEAN? I WON'T HAVE ANYTHING TO DO WITH EXPLOITATION OR IMPERIALISM



LISTEN TO ME, MY FRIEND, WE GET ON WELL, I CAN TELL YOU THE TRUTH. YOU ARE MORE BRITISH THAN REVOLUTIONARY. YOU DO NOT YET GRASP WHAT OTHERS FEEL ABOUT YOU. MY COUNTRY IS RICH WITH GOLD AND DIAMOND COPPER AND LEAD AND THE WILD THINGS OF THE EARTH, OUR RIVERS AND EARTH TEEM WITH FOOD. THE WHITE PEOPLE CAME AND TOOK OUR WEALTH. THEY USED OUR STRENGTH TO DO IT. THEY BECAME RICH AND LEFT US POOR. ALL THIS WE COULD HAVE FORGIVEN. BUT THEY DID ONE THING MORE....



THEY ROBBED US OF OUR MANHOOD. EVEN THE BEST OF THEM LOOKED DOWN ON US IN THEIR HEARTS AS INFERIORS, AS BRUTES. THEIR SUPERIORITY ALMOST MADE US BELIEVE WE WERE LESS THAN MEN



SO THAT, MY POOR BULLBLUFF, IS WHY BEING BRITISH BARS YOU FROM BECOMING AN ACCEPTABLE LEADER OF WORLD REVOLUTION. TOO BAD!



THE BRITISH WERE IN MY COUNTRY FOR NEARLY TWO HUNDRED YEARS....

AT LAST WE GOT RID OF THEM BUT WE DID NOT HATE THEM AS MUCH AS YOU WOULD SAY THEY DESERVE. STILL, IRASCA I UNDERSTAND YOUR FEELINGS. I WONDER IF YOU WILL UNDERSTAND MINE? EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND INDIANS LIVE IN AFRICA, THEY FEEL THAT SOME OF YOUR PEOPLE, IRASCA, TREAT THEM IN THE SAME WAY AS YOU FEEL THE WHITE MEN TREATED YOU. I'M AFRAID, IRASCA, YOU WILL NOT BE ACCEPTABLE AS ADAMANT'S SUCCESSOR IN THE FAR EAST



## ANGLO-INDIA India's Largest Jute Mills Company

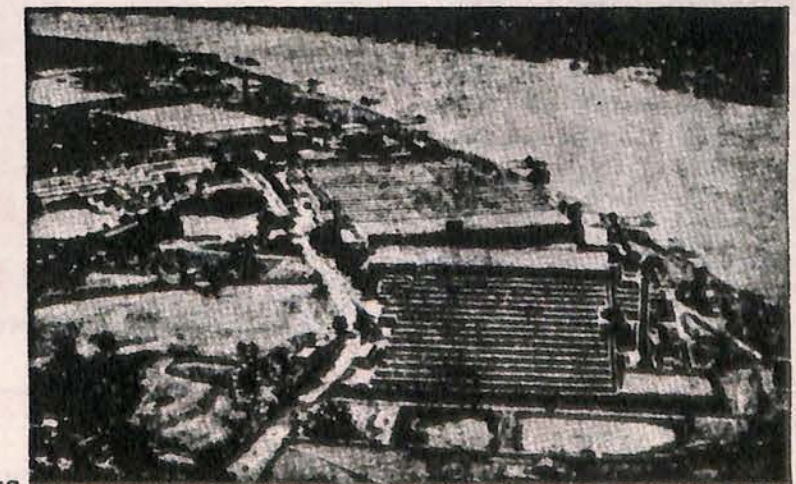
One of Duncans' major enterprises, Anglo-India Jute Mills Co., Ltd. is a vital foreign exchange earner, exporting over Rs. 3 crores worth of jute goods annually.

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

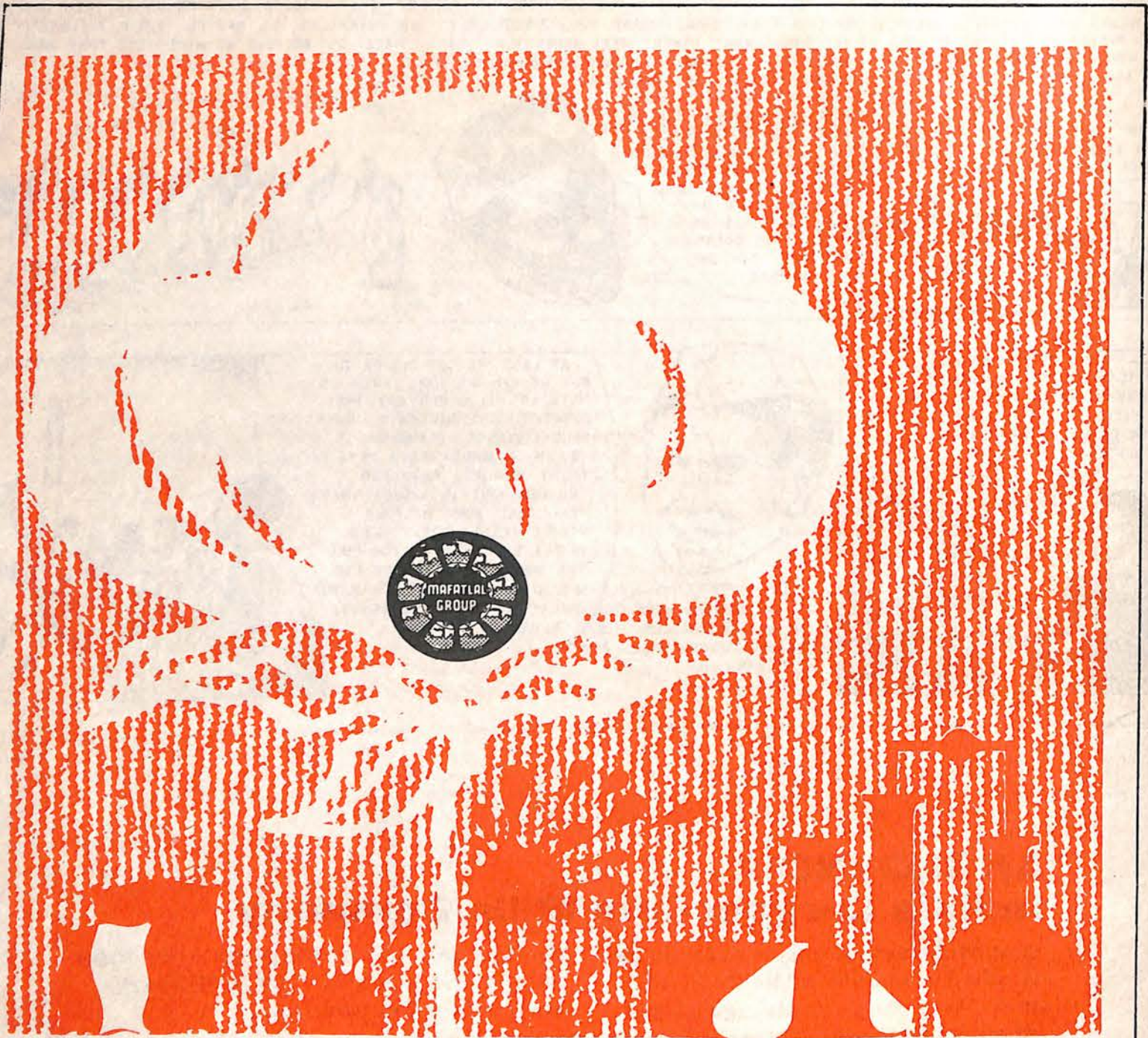


ANGLO-INDIA JUTE MILLS COMPANY LIMITED

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



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Asia's New Voice

FRIDAY APRIL 29 1966

Rajmohan Gandhi answers those who ask:

# IS INDIA A SINKING SHIP?

Under the Lens  
**PHILOSOPHY OF SOVIET AID**