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Prime Minister Wilson



President Johnson



Prime Minister Kosygin



President de Gaulle

THE PRIME MINISTER ABROAD

Indira Gandhi

Page 3 and 5

In New Delhi DOUBLE TALK OR JUST CONFUSION

Page 7

New Horizons



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

Independence came, and with it a new awakening, and people's plans, for the people, by the people. The results were tangible—more and more of better and cheaper things; a better way of life for more and yet more people of our land.

We of DALMIA ENTERPRISES have been constantly endeavouring to produce more and more of such goods that contribute towards improved living standards of our people. We are doing this not only since Independence but almost for a quarter of a century. The task is not so easy. Yet we are going ahead, undauntedly, in the hope of seeing a brighter tomorrow.... a new dawn.... along the new horizons.



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IN THE NATION'S SERVICE

H. O. : 4, SCINDIA HOUSE, NEW DELHI.

HIMMAT

Asia's new voice

WEEKLY

Bombay Friday April 1 1966

Straw or Steel

AFFLUENT UK and indigent India have a common problem: their peoples don't seem to listen any more to leaders' exhortations.

"People at the top know what needs to be done," writes a British commentator. "What is lacking is their ability to persuade, inspire if you like, those below them to do it. It is, quite simply, a failure of leadership, a collapse of authority... it is at the root of our contemporary ills."

This could have been written about contemporary India. So could the following from a London *Times* editorial flaying the pedestrian policies of Government and Opposition in the British election:

"Cakes and ale, even with free dyspeptic tablets thrown in, are not enough. What is needed is vision. Without vision the people perish. That is as true today as it was three thousand years ago... Contrary to what politicians think, people are not so interested in free rides as to know where they are going."

Gandhi enlisted millions in the struggle for freedom by appeals to self-sacrifice, not self-interest. Churchill steeled Britons to snatch victory from defeat with his call for "blood, sweat and tears". Who will rouse people today to bend heart, mind and sinew to build sound nations in a sane world? There is no substitute for leadership.

The Prime Minister Abroad

FEW PROSPECTIVE Prime Ministers have enjoyed the privilege Mrs. Gandhi has had of meeting the world leaders for two decades on a personal level. This experience will hold her in good stead as she meets Government heads of four of the five leading world powers.

Her meeting with President de Gaulle was reported as successful beyond expectations (See page 5). Chivalry and diplomacy have combined to make France respond.

Luck seems to favour Mrs. Gandhi, for her visit abroad is timed with an intense interest in India all over the world—mainly as a result of global action to help India in her food crisis.

Whether one denies it or not, the primary purpose of the US visit is resumption of US economic aid. In his welcome on the White House lawns, President Johnson made it clear that USA "believes in backing the efforts of those who are determined to solve their own problems. We know, Prime Minister, that India, under your leadership will have such determination." The truth is that the USA is not satisfied with certain aspects of India's performance with US aid, and it is more than likely that in private conversation, the President has made this clear—though he will give Mrs. Gandhi's new Government a chance to prove itself.

President Johnson came to our aid with food when we needed it most, and it is fitting that Mrs. Gandhi has, in spite of some detractors at home, described President Johnson as a "warm hearted friend". Nor has an Indian Prime Minister often given a full hearted "thank you", instead of a formal one, to the USA.

Johnson will be cautious on arms aid to India. He has made it clear that the USA "values deeply the friendship of both India and Pakistan". Pakistan's display of Chinese tanks and MIGs, has not shaken President Johnson, to whom it is not too different from India obtaining MIGs from the Soviet Union.

The President may well have given his views on Kashmir candidly in private, and insisted upon peace in the sub-continent, as a pre-condition for aid. On Vietnam, for the past nine months, India has ceased to criticise US bombing of North Vietnam. It is likely, however, that Mrs. Gandhi will find talks on Vietnam more interesting and fruitful with U Thant and Mr. Kosygin.

A successful visit abroad will also strengthen Mrs. Gandhi's position within her party, and assure her of her place as Prime Minister after our elections.

Look Forward, Comrades!

MOSCOW'S OSTENTATIOUS welcome to North Vietnam's delegation to the 23rd Soviet Communist Party Congress points up the rift in the Communist world. So does China's refusal to attend and reports that she is now blocking Soviet aid in transit to Hanoi.

Should Moscow '66 provide a platform for Party political rivalries—and no more, mankind may be the loser. This forum of world Communism should seek solutions to problems neither their own, nor capitalist societies have yet solved.

How to end division in an age menaced by the Damocles' sword of nuclear power?

How to enlist the co-operation of farmers, and educated men, in producing food for the multiplying millions of developing lands?

How to reconcile State control with human dignity, initiative and freedom?

Sincere men in Moscow, Peking, Washington and Delhi alike seek answers to these questions. If Moscow '66 can point solutions to its neighbours, it may help to rescue a perplexed humanity. If the 23rd Party Congress indulges in an orgy of finger-pointing at its neighbours, East and West, it will help to wreck humanity. Let's have a Congress, Comrades, that is forward-looking, not back-biting!

Look At IAC Now

AT LAST WE see a silver lining in the dark clouds hovering over India's domestic airline. The IAC announce, from April 1, a major revamping of passenger facilities.

Facilities will include "introduction of point-to-point fares, hotel accommodation for missed connections at IAC's cost, the option to break a journey on the stopping services, and a wide choice of routings".

There is still much improvement required in ground staff courtesy, efficiency and rapid confirmation of reservations and onward connections.

But, nonetheless, we can't withhold an enthusiastic, though dignified, "Shabash IAC".

Briefly Speaking ...

The reason why worry kills more people than work, is that more people worry than work.

ROBERT FROST

Thought for Food

PRESIDENT JOHNSON says:

"Candour requires that I warn you the time is not far off when all the combined production on all acres of all the agriculturally productive nations will not meet the food needs of the developing nations unless present trends are changed."

Kingsley Martin, former editor of the *New Statesman*, writes:

"The population of America is increasing scarcely less fast than that of India and the US calculates that in 10 years' time she will have no surplus to export."

Mr. Cairncross, a representative of the FAO, speaking at the ECAFE session last week, pointed out that the per capita production of food in the developed countries continued

to rise, but in the developing countries it had fallen by some three per cent over the past five years.

Caught and Bowled

THE PRIME MINISTER of Western Samoa, Mr. Fiaame Mataafa, has threatened to invoke emergency powers to stop his countrymen playing cricket when they should be helping with reconstruction after the hurricane recently. He was ashamed to see some people—a minority—playing cricket when villages and key export crops lay ruined. Cricket has already been banned except on Saturdays and Wednesdays.

Lincoln's Statue in India

AMERICA is to present five replicas of a statue of Abraham Lincoln to countries abroad. One of them, to be presented to India, will be placed on a site to be chosen by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

The original statue was created by 90-year-old Anna Hyatt Huntington, one of the best known sculptresses in the United States.

Bravo!

IS THERE an age-limit to courage?

A four-year-old Portuguese girl, Ana Maria, carried her two-year-old sister, Louisa, out of their home which had caught fire. When she found that her month-old sister Maria de Lourdes was left behind, she walked back into the blazing house and protected her with a coat until rescuers arrived.

Athenian Echo

FORMER PRIME MINISTER of Greece, and HIMMAT reader Mr. M. P. Pipinellis, writing in the Athens newspaper *Imera* (Day) in a front page article on "The Two Worlds", says:

"It depends on whether democracy will emerge victorious from our present troubles because one of the most discerning political commentators of our age, the Indian Vaitheswaran, wrote recently, 'The strength of democracy depends not on the glittering competence of the few, but on the awareness of their responsibility on the part of the many.'"

India Hot on Export

INDIA EXPORTS chillis worth Rs. 5 crores to Ceylon every year. Ceylon, which is not in a much better state than India as far as foreign exchange goes, will, it is reported, shortly launch throughout the nation a campaign to persuade people to eat fewer chillis.

Hallelujah!

AS THIEVES fled after attacking an East London businessman, a Salvation Army lady, Major Marion Dunn, shouted, "You will go to hell. God is watching you." She blocked their escape with a bicycle. The thieves about-turned, and were nabbed by a passing policeman.

Light After Darkness

THE SUNDAY TELEGRAPH of London in a limerick, says:

*The political scene in Djakarta
Grows steadily darka and darka.*

Is it putsch; is it coup?

And who's leading whoup?

Is Soekarno out front or non-starta?

It is good to hear that this potentially rich country, with its gay people, is becoming normal again. India certainly wishes that Indonesia's trouble will all soon be resolved and that Indonesia will once again play a constructive and rightful role in Asian affairs.

R.M.L.

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Indira Backs De Gaulle in Asia

by R. M. Lala

The more than expected cordiality shown by President de Gaulle to Mrs. Indira Gandhi in Paris and his reported offers of economic assistance, indicate that France may well want to return to the Asian scene. India on her part welcomes the advent of a third major power like France for immediate economic and long term political reasons. "India," said Mrs. Gandhi in Paris, "is going through a very difficult period," and said she was specially turning for help to France.

President de Gaulle is reported to have promised aid to industrialize India, and it is possible that France may even set up South India's first nuclear power station. India also needs her continued assistance in her rocket programme. There are some reports that French scientific workers and doctors will come out to this country. President de Gaulle can be counted upon to move with slow and dignified steps, the first of which may well be to sign a cultural and trade agreement with India.

Since the Indo-Pakistan conflict, and especially Tashkent, Indian statesmen have realised that when the super-powers USA and USSR are of one mind on any problem, there is very little room for manoeuvre left for the smaller nations. Hence India would find it profitable to have a strong power like France, with an independent policy and an independent nuclear deterrent, on the Asian scene.

Letter to Ho

After its defeat at Dienbienphu in 1954, France washed its hands of Vietnam and Asia, until a couple of years ago when De Gaulle recognized Peking. Since then he has shown considerable interest in Vietnam. In a recent letter to Ho Chi Minh, President de Gaulle writes,

"You cannot doubt, Mr. President, the vigilance and sympathy with which, from the outset and even more some time past, France has been following the Vietnamese drama, for she remains linked to Vietnam by history, by human affinities and by the ties of all kinds which still exist between the two countries, and is convinced that a better understanding between the Vietnamese and French

peoples immediately after the World War would have prevented the cruel events that are ravaging your country. You may thus measure the extent of France's concern to exercise an influence in the desired direction, in order to hasten the end of the conflict and to take part actively in its settlement as soon as this will appear possible."

De Gaulle feels that the Vietnam conflict is the major point of world conflagration and desires a Vietnam settlement. According to Mrs. Gandhi, her views on Vietnam coincide with those of the President.

De Gaulle fears that if the war in Vietnam is extended or prolonged, it will get Russia and China together behind North Vietnam, and would result in increased tension in Europe. In his search for a settlement he values India who is the Chairman of the International Control Commission on Vietnam.

NATO Spanner

What is de Gaulle's foreign policy? In the past weeks he has set some NATO foreign ministers hopping mad by throwing a spanner in the defence wheel of Europe. He insists upon French command over NATO forces within France, but he has not withdrawn from NATO. His argument is that when NATO was founded in 1949, war-ravaged Europe was an "American protectorate", and the Soviet Union then was a non-nuclear power. In 1966, Europe is resurgent and the Soviet Union has nuclear war-heads aimed to destroy major US cities. The US has its finger on the nuclear trigger of NATO. Will the USA risk a destruction of Los Angeles, Chicago and New York for the defence of West Europe?

De Gaulle thinks in historical terms. At Yalta, Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill decided without consulting the French, to hand over a hundred million East Europeans to Communism under pressure. Would America and Britain under pressure, hand over 200 million West Europeans to Communism? Hence de Gaulle is developing France's own nuclear might. This year 50 French Mirage IV jets with atomic bombs



De Gaulle

will be operational. Polaris type missiles will be launched from her experimental submarine "Gymnote", and France will explode her Hydrogen Bomb.

Peter Howard, that perceptive observer of men and affairs, analysed de Gaulle's moves and said,

"De Gaulle wishes to have something in his own hand with which to defy and destroy any who threaten the broad plains and loved cities of his France from the East. He sees in Red China a rival to Russia in Eastern Europe. He is eager to take all pressures, except that of Russia away from China. He wants to make friends with the Chinese so that they may feel free to remain glaring yellow to red eyeball, at Russia. He may nourish hopes that one day the Red and Yellow giants may devour each other."

By his latest move with NATO de Gaulle has strengthened his hands to negotiate with Moscow over Vietnam when he visits the Kremlin in June.

De Gaulle may well reckon that if the USA and the USSR combine together to effect a Tashkent settlement, why cannot France and the USSR effect a peace settlement in Vietnam? Vietnam is expected to be the top item on General de Gaulle's Moscow agenda.

President de Gaulle has a fervent belief in France. In his "Memoirs" he writes: "France is not France without greatness."

No one will dispute that. However, it will be de Gaulle's finest hour when he brings out the greatness in other nations as he so effectively has of his own country.

CHALTA HAI...



"I'm only the trailer, The big strike comes next week."

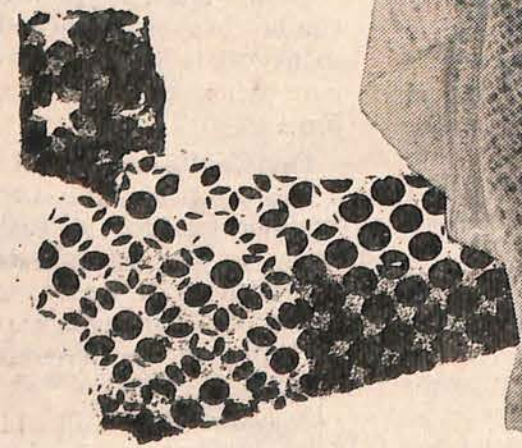
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KMS-SISTA'S 357

New Delhi: is it double talk or just plain confusion?

The Prime Minister's recent statements show a great deal of common sense, the effect of which, however, on the nation and the world is detracted by declarations which are contradictory and seem immature.

In her broadcast to the nation on the eve of her departure to the United States on March 24, Mrs. Indira Gandhi truthfully spoke of "so much which has been tragic" in the last two months, referring to the acute rice shortage in Kerala and what she called "the outbursts of violence in Bengal, Punjab and the Mizo Hills". "We cannot afford the cost of violence and disorder," she declared. "It hits the people. It endangers the security of our frontiers. It weakens the unity of the nation."

Yet on the very same day, commenting on the very same incidents, she declared in an interview with the *Agence France Presse*, "Considering the size of the country, its cultural diversity and the variety of problems, the surprising thing is how little has happened. Most of the incidents are merely problems of law and order." (Emphasis mine.)

The same double talk is evident in the declarations of official spokes-

SAY THAT AGAIN...

"Just because you caught me polishing my Rolls-Royce doesn't mean I am a Tory. I'll vote Labour." A LONDONER

"We are determined to study Chairman Mao's teachings still more conscientiously and to apply them still more effectively in scaling the peaks of science in the treatment of worms."

CHINESE DOCTORS, in a statement reported by New China News Agency

"It is no use having a most wonderful intelligence and a first class honours degree... if you are basically stupid."

SEBASTIAN DE FERRANTI, UK Company director

"Never for a moment did we doubt the sincerity of our brother Nasser."

KING FEISAL of Saudi Arabia

men, including Mrs. Indira Gandhi, on the food situation.

A lamentable exhibition of this untrustworthiness or lack of knowledge or untruthfulness occurred in Parliament also on March 24 when three Ministers of the Government of India—the Prime Minister, the Minister of State for External Affairs and the Minister for External Affairs—gave out contradictory versions of the same event—the celebrations by the Naga Underground of their "Republic Day".

Ministers' Conflict

Mr. Dinesh Singh, the Minister of State for External Affairs, and Mrs. Gandhi both implied knowledge of the event as well as consent to it in their statements to Parliament.

Yet Mr. Swaran Singh, the External Affairs Minister, blatantly denied that any such permission had been granted to the Nagas.

Peace in Assam, the co-operation of the hill peoples of the north-east or a settlement with Pakistan cannot be achieved by fearful, half-hearted concessions granted covertly and under pressure (denied as soon as Opposition protests become great), but by honest and bold moves undertaken in the full knowledge of the Indian people.

Mrs. Gandhi rightly stressed in her broadcast the need for a new "framework of consultation and responsiveness between the Government and the people so that we are not confronted with sudden and trying situations which come in the way of the nation's capacity to move forward". But responsiveness is the result of confidence. Confidence is the consequence of honesty. The first step in honesty is an admission of years of slackness, indifference, inefficiency and misrule.

It is true that parties like the Left-wing Communists and the Right-wing Communists and the Jan Sangh have taken advantage of the decision or lack of decision of the Government in order to whip up violent agitation in this election year. But it is necessary for Government to admit the fact that the sudden and trying situations the nation is often confronted with are a direct consequence of the well-developed habit of taking note of a situation or pro-

Under
the
Lens



by R. VAITHESWARAN

blem only when it assumes the dimensions of a crisis.

The violent Mizo outburst, for example, which endangered the nation far more than our leaders dare admit, was not entirely unforeseen by those who knew of the years of neglect of the aspirations of the hill peoples by an ineffective and corrupt Government and the indifference and callousness which refused to see the seething volcano smouldering under the quiet surface.

In a memorandum submitted to the late Prime Minister, the Mizo Union declared, "All the non-Assamese-speaking people feel that they are strangers in their own homes... the step-motherly treatment meted out to the Mizos is solely responsible for the unfortunate feeling of discontent. We feel that we are being treated as second-rate citizens."

Price of Neglect

Mr. Tarlok Singh, member of the Planning Commission who made a study of the problems of development of the hill districts, admits that in these years "even the surface of the problems of development has not been scratched". The price for long neglect, delay and indecisiveness is the nearly successful revolt.

In exactly the same fashion, failure to implement regional guarantees for the Sikh peoples in Punjab State has resulted in the necessity to concede Punjabi Suba.

It is therefore wrong to attribute the present troubles merely to the disruptiveness of Opposition groups. The failure is equally that of Government.

The Prime Minister pleads for an assertion of their responsibilities by the people of India so that "no matter what the grievance or provocation, fellow citizens should feel secure in their homes, on the streets and in their places of work". This is essential. The country needs a revolution of responsibility led by the common people.

In the absence of real change in

Continued on page 15



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FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

Japan, Russia Talk Trade

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo

A 27-man Soviet delegation led by M. V. Nesterov, President of the All Soviet Chamber of Commerce, has been taking part with 33 Japanese business leaders headed by Tadashi Adachi, the Chairman of the Japan Chamber of Commerce, in meetings of the Japan-Soviet Joint Economic Commission.

It is eight years since Japan and the Soviet Union first signed their trade agreement. However there has been very little development since then and Japan-Soviet trade is at a level lower than Japan-Communist China trade in the total value of goods.

The desire of Japanese business circles to open up more trade between the two countries has been hampered in the past by the Russian practice of so-called "tie-in sales"—that is forcing Japan to buy Russian made machinery "in tie" with exports of Japanese heavy machines. The public feeling here is that it is only fair that the Russians try harder to produce goods of high standard that will meet the demand and expectancy of the Japanese public. Very often Soviet timber has been reported to consist of irregular sizes and qualities, sometimes short in quantity.

Much interest regarding the proposed plan for developing Eastern Siberia is shown here. With its new five-year economic plan scheduled to start this year with emphasis on the development of Siberia, the Soviet Union is counting much on Japan to co-operate in the development. It appears however that Japan is unable to comply with the Soviet request for developmental investments reportedly exceeding \$1000 million for the exploration of Siberian minerals.

Another project much discussed concerns the development of natural gas resources in northern Sakhalin with Japanese capital and technical co-operation. Since the Russians want payment of loans by "sharing the products", it may take longer than the "eight-year term" to complete the total payment. There is much for Japan to ponder before venturing on the project.

Feisal: New Islamic Initiative

FROM HARRY ALMOND

Beirut

Sources close to the Arab Foreign Ministers, indicate a strong trend toward renewal of links with Bonn. Eleven of the 13 Arab League members broke with Germany following her establishment of diplomatic relations with Israel. Only Libya, Tunisia and Morocco kept their ties with Bonn.

In behind-the-scenes talks, during the Arab "Little Summit" here, Sudan is said to have urged resumption of normal relations on the basis that the present position is not beneficial to the Arab world as a whole. German aid programmes which were in progress at the time of the break have been carried out, although no new agreements have been made.

King Feisal's round of visits to Arab and Islamic states continued when he was recently State guest in Sudan. During his visit Sudanese leaders expressed warm approval of

his proposed Islamic conference. The final joint Saudi-Sudanese communique was couched in general terms: it approved Arab summit resolutions, stressed the need to strengthen the Arab League and added that "while declaring their adherence to the teachings of Islam, both Governments consider it necessary to promote friendly relations among all peoples who believe in God and who adhere to the principles of the United Nations."

Both sides likewise affirmed their readiness to take part in any effort

Continued on next page

The week in Asia

SEOUL—The South Korean National Assembly approved a proposal to double South Korean forces in Vietnam by sending a further 20,000 troops.

SUEZ—President Nasser said Egyptian troops in Yemen, estimated at 80,000, would stay there 20 years if necessary. The Egyptians support the Republican Government against Royalists backed by Saudi Arabia.

SAIGON—A united front of Buddhists, Catholics and students in Hue and Da Nang, South Vietnam, demonstrated against the ruling group of generals and the US.

BRISBANE—A new oil find on the sea bed off the southern Australian coast was believed to be the biggest yet in Australia.

PEKING—The Chinese are holding up Russian military aid crossing China by rail to North Vietnam, according to diplomatic sources.

KARACHI—Iran and Turkey agreed to lower tariffs and enter a payments agreement with Pakistan under the tripartite Regional Co-operation for Development scheme.

DJAKARTA—Seventy-one were killed by floods in central Java following the collapse of the Solo river dam. 306,000 were reported driven from their homes.

KUCHING—The Sarawak Government banned the Trades Union Congress here as a Communist front.

TOKYO—Japanese Premier Sato instructed his Cabinet to work out measures to devote one per cent of the national income to assist developing countries.

RAWALPINDI—Five Chinese-made T-59 medium tanks and four Chinese-made MiG-19 fighter planes took part in the Pakistan Day parade.

PEKING—Peking Radio broadcast China's refusal to attend the 23rd national Congress of the Soviet Communist Party in Moscow.

DJAKARTA—Former Defence Minister Nasution joined the new, non-Communist, Indonesian Cabinet announced by President Sukarno.

RAWALPINDI—Pakistan gave Chinese head of State Liu Shao-chi the biggest welcome since Queen Elizabeth's visit in 1962.

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

to promote the well-being of humanity and to achieve a better life for all peoples.

The Saudi monarch has received invitations from other Arab countries. Following the Muslim pilgrimage ending in early April, he is expected to visit Iraq, followed by Libya, Tunisia and Morocco in the summer. Further, it is understood that he plans to visit other African countries in autumn. Feisal's affirmation of the Islamic faith as a uniting force, and the expressed desire to have friendly relations with non-Muslim believers represents a new positive thrust in Arab affairs.

US Factories Produce 92 per cent Capacity

FROM STEWART LANCASTER

Los Angeles

The gyrations of the American stock market in recent weeks has upstaged the Vietnam show and has helped to take minds off the war for a time.

Fear of inflation brought on by large military expenditures sent the market sky-rocketing. Then fear of tax increases helped bring the market down.

The chain of events in the American money market has been like falling dominoes, one event tends to produce another. The economy is booming, so United States' factories are producing at about 92 per cent

of capacity. Seeing the big profit market, business executives hastily decide to expand factories.

To get money for the expansion they ask banks to lend them money. But the banks are pressed for funds, and the Federal Reserve Board keeps shifting controls to make credit harder to get and the cost of money is bid up.

The investing public feel that there

is a danger of inflation, but if it gets too bad President Johnson will intervene by raising taxes and tightening the controls on credit.

Other signs of a boiling economy are: the unemployment rate is down to 3.7 per cent, contrasted to the average 4.6 per cent for 1965. A labour shortage is starting.

The time has come, many observers think, for applying brakes to the accelerated economy.

Former White House economist Walter Heller says no time should be lost in working out a special surtax. Yale professor James Tobin writes, "Taxes must go up."

The stock market is like a mischievous child trying to see how far it can go before being checked by teacher Lyndon Johnson with his tax switch.

Vietnam Force Trebled

FROM JOHN WILLIAMS

Melbourne

The Australian Government's decision to send further troops to Vietnam is of great political significance in an election year. There had been talk of doubling the present Australian contingent of 1500, but few had predicted that it would be trebled and would include 1400 National Service trainees.

Conscription has been a hot issue for 50 years in Australia. During World War I, two referendums seeking a mandate for sending conscripts overseas were defeated. In World War II, Prime Minister Curtin avoided having to raise the question by using conscripts in Papua-New Guinea, under Australian administration by UN trusteeship.

So Mr. Holt is likely to come under heavy fire from his political opponents. The public, however, is likely to support the policy. Most people are conscious of the fact that for many years Australian security has been guaranteed by American draftees anyway.

Mr. Paul Hasluck, the Minister for External Affairs, in a long statement in Parliament, took pains to answer the fears of those who believed that the Vietnam conflict might escalate into something larger. "The real risk," he said, "lies not in the fear of provoking Communist aggression: it lies in any failure to block it."

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

Kenyatta: 'Not East nor West but Straight'

FROM VERE JAMES

Nairobi

There was a dramatic and far-seeing moment during Kenya's Independence Celebrations when before thousands of his people President Mzee Jomo Kenyatta proclaimed his national policy. Speaking in forceful Swahili with broad sweeps of his famed fly-whisk he declared: "We will go neither to the East nor the West, the left nor the right, but will take the straight road ahead."

The straight road is a hard road. But Kenyatta has kept his word. He has been harassed by Communists on one side who subvert in the name of "a second revolution" and embarrassed by anti-Communists on the other who interpret any veering from the left as a "victory for the West".

During the Kenya African National Union (KANU) reorganization conference Jomo Kenyatta was naturally re-elected President of the Party. But by a clever political device the former party Vice-President Jaramogi Oginga Odinga found himself out of a job. In his place eight Vice-Presidents representing each of Kenya's eight regions were elected.

They are all solid, progressive and capable men who include some of the President's closest team in the Cabinet. Two leading members of the former Opposition Party, KADU, Ronald Ngala (Coast) and Daniel Arap Moi (Rift Valley), are among them. Tom Mboya, around whom has raged a great deal of controversy and acrimony of late, was overwhelmingly re-elected Secretary-General.

Oginga Odinga abstained from vot-

ing, remained seated during an ovation for the President and finally walked out of the meeting—and possibly Kenya politics. He remains Kenya's Vice-President (without portfolio) for the moment.

His now dissident group claim they are forming a new party. Among them is Paul Ngei, recently suspended from his cabinet post after charges of alleged corruption; Bildad Kaggia, a fellow detainee with Kenyatta and also removed from his cabinet office; Okello-Odongo, Assistant Minister of Finance and Senator Machio, Assistant-Minister for Commerce and Industry.

President Kenyatta had some stern words for those "trying to divide the leadership and threatening to form a new party". He described them as "puppets without brains". The President continued: "Let them go on and form a new party. They should be told that we know their paymasters and we are picking them up one by one."

On the eve of the KANU conference six Communists—four diplomats and two journalists—were deported from the country at a few hours' notice. The pressmen represented the Czechoslovak News Agency and the Novosti Press Agency of Moscow. The diplomats were from China, Russia and Czechoslovakia.

During the following week three more diplomats — from Hungary, China, Czechoslovakia—a Tass Correspondent, and the representative of Soviet Export, received formal notice to quit Kenya.

Desert into Farmland in Jordan

FROM CHARIS WADDY

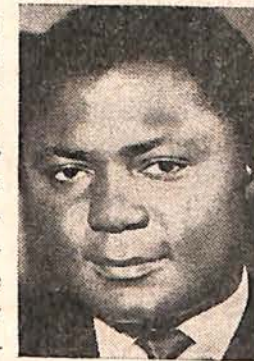
Jerusalem

The farming and pasture lands of Jordan are insufficient for the crowded population, a third of them landless refugees from Palestine.

Beyond the fertile country, dependent on rainfall, is a belt of "eleven-year land", so called because once in about that length of time enough rain falls for a harvest. Beyond that

again stretches the desert, a stony waste open towards Saudi Arabia and Iraq.

Five years ago a small car drove
Continued on next page



Mboya: re-elected

The week in India

LUCKNOW—The Union Government is to set up 15 heavy industrial projects in Uttar Pradesh, worth Rs. 278 crores, during the Fourth Plan.

TRIVANDRUM—The Kerala rice-ration was restored to 160 grammes per day, the original level.

AHMEDABAD—Ahmedabad Mill Owners' Association agreed to pay 130,000 textile workers Rs. 4 crores in place of bonus for 1963-1964.

NEW DELHI—Asian food production is five per cent less per head than before the last war, ECAFE Secretary U Nyun told the UN organization's conference here.

CALCUTTA—Indian Airlines' flights from Calcutta were disrupted for three days because of a dispute between pilots and stewardesses.

MADRAS—A State Government survey showed that 412,000 people (23 per cent of the city's population), lived in slums on an average monthly income of Rs. 115 per family, as against Rs. 213 needed for minimum subsistence.

BELGAUM—Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti called a hartal on April 1 to press Maharastrian claims for a border settlement with Mysore.

CALCUTTA—The United Left Front called for a general strike throughout West Bengal on April 6 on grounds that the State Government had rejected its demands to increase rice rations and investigate police firings during last month's food agitation.

NEW DELHI—Food Minister Subramaniam said Punjab traders were hoarding about 68,000 tons of wheat and one lakh tons of gram, and Rajasthan traders about 60,000 tons of gram.

KOHIMA—It was reported that Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi will meet underground Naga leaders in Delhi between April 9 and 12.

JAGDALPUR—The former ruler of Bastar, Pravinchandra Bhanjdeo, and many others were reported dead following battles between police and Adivasi tribesmen.

HYDERABAD—Police guarded key installations as Andhra Pradesh public employees threatened a State-wide strike for pay on par with other States.



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FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

through the "eleven-year land" into the desert. The driver, an English lady, stopped here and there. Her companion, a Palestine refugee, held the twigs of a water diviner.

On a hill were the ruins of a fort where Roman legions and Crusader knights once kept watch. These men must have drunk something! Nearby, the twigs dipped. With immense faith, the prospectors bought that plot of land. The authorities were sceptical. Expensive surveys had proved that water was impossible. But someone decided to honour their courage, and boring started. From 100 metres down, water gushed up. It is still flowing, 120 cubic metres an hour.

Today trees make a windbreak for the fresh plots of land. Cleared of rocks and irrigated, the virgin soil produces two good crops of vegetables a year, independent of rainfall. Three more wells have been bored, and a village of 150 families

is planned, who will work their land and finally from its produce buy both land and house. This is the Abdelliyeh Village Project, near Zerqa, run by three partners: Miss W. A. Coate, MBE, distinguished educator with a lifetime of service in Jordan; Abu Nakhleh, water diviner and mechanic; and Abu Samir, accountant.

King Hussein came to open the project. It is a pilot venture, with the aim of helping landless peasants to increase Jordan's food supply. Already along the valley others with larger capital are establishing successful commercial farms.

It is just a beginning. Along the edge of the desert are the ruins of many castles where men once lived and worked. The green valley round Abdelliyeh Village will give hope, work, home and life to thousands beyond the 150 families it will install. Its pioneer capital of faith and inspiration is worth millions to a hungry, overcrowded land.

The week elsewhere

TAIWAN WELCOME

TAIPEI—"Japanese, Koreans and Chinese must work together. If these countries are united they can give the right purpose to Asia," said Secretary-General Chang Chun, Secretary to President Chiang Kai-shek, as he welcomed the Moral Re-Armament musical "Let's Go '66" to Taiwan last week. The 50-strong cast which includes Japanese, Chinese and Koreans were guests of the Government. An estimated million people saw their show on national TV.

FINNISH ELECTION

HELSINKI—Communists may return to Finland's Cabinet following last week's general election. The Social Democrats won 56 seats in the 200-member Parliament; the Centre (farmer's) Party won 49 seats and the Communists 42. The Centre leaders said their Party would go into opposition opening the way for a Social Democrat-Communist coalition. Communists last participated in the Finnish Cabinet in 1938 when the President dismissed the Communist Interior Minister for "turning the security police into a camouflaged striking force of his own Party."

The Finnish Communists, following Moscow newspaper *Pravda's* lead, recently switched their support from the Centre Party to the Social Democrats.

'BLACK DEATH' THREAT

SAIGON—Doctors are fighting to halt a bubonic plague epidemic which has killed 46 in South Vietnam this year. US and Vietnamese medical teams have rushed to the affected areas bordering the South China Sea. Bubonic plague, also known as the "black death", is carried by brown rats and passed on to humans by rat fleas. South Vietnam has an estimated 60 million rats, four times the number of people.

ZAMBIA'S UNIVERSITY

LUSAKA—President Kaunda opened Zambia's first university, designed to provide a corps of graduates for the country's development. Zambia has at present only 150 native-born graduates. Referring to recent events in Africa, Kaunda said, "Selfishness in leaders and followers inevitably leads to corruption. I cannot see, however, that uniformed men replacing elected leaders is the answer."

ON THE Spot

HIMMAT meets the people

Development—Priority Not Prestige

HE HAD JUST BORROWED £5 million, and looked quite pleased. The cash will not go into his coffers, however, but into Commonwealth development. For Arthur Stanley George Hoar, 62, is Managing Director of the Commonwealth Development Finance Company, London.

Over the last twelve years CDFC, as it is called, has invested £35 million in some 80 projects in seventeen countries of the Commonwealth. Nearly £9 million pounds has gone into 26 projects in India. They include Hindustan Motors, Mukand Iron and Steel Works, Herdillia Chemicals, Indian Aluminium and the Mysore Paper Mills.

This latest sale of stock will enable CDFC to finance more schemes. "I'm pleased," says Hoar, "because it shows you can still raise capital on the London market for the Commonwealth."

Purpose not Surplus

"It is hypocrisy to talk of our giving increased aid if we are not prepared to work hard, remove restrictive practices and keep our consumption within bounds," says Stanley Hoar. "If you think of aid as coming out of what is left after you have satisfied all you want for yourself, there will always be good reasons for cutting it down. We need to recognize as part of our national purpose the building of a world which is free from poverty, hunger and stagnation."

Assembly line at Hindustan Motors near Calcutta. CDFC contributed to finance this factory's expansion.



Stanley Hoar—Commonwealth Development Finance Company Chief.

Hoar would never have been satisfied with a purely commercial life. He joined the Bank of England in 1923 at the age of nineteen. But he might have had a mediocre career were it not for an encounter 32 years ago.

"In February 1934 an international team of what is now known as Moral Re-Armament was in 'the City'. The way they talked, not philosophizing about what ought to be but describing veritable miracles happening around them, captured me. I met them and one of the consequences was new-found confidence and the readiness to take responsibility."

Mission to India

Within a year Austen Chamberlain, the former Foreign Secretary, was asking for him to be Secretary of an international committee set up to rehabilitate reconstruction loans issued under the League of Nations.

After World War II he was for a time Head of the Banking Branch in the British Control Commission for Germany. But the World Bank, floated in 1946, needed executives experienced in international finance.

In 1949 he led the first World Bank Mission to India. "I had to recommend whether the Bank should lend to India at all. I decided quickly that it should and that there were priority needs in food, transportation and power." His recommendation produced locomotives for the railways, tractors and heavy ploughs for the clearance of wheat-growing land infested with weed and a power station in the Damodar Valley Industrial Area. Many other World Bank loans have followed this beginning. In 1951 Hoar became Loan Director.

In 1955 the Hoar family decided to move back to England. Back home Hoar was offered first the General Managership, then the Man-

aging Directorship of CDFC.

This company was probably the first institution with private capital for the development of underdeveloped countries. It was an outcome of the 1952 Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference. Its shares are owned by 171 blue chip companies, the Bank of England and some Commonwealth Central Banks (including the Reserve Bank of India).

How does CDFC examine a project?

"We believe we serve a country and project best by being very thorough and absolutely realistic. We examine the figures, the technical design of the plant, the availability of raw materials, the market for the product—and the quality of the management.

'Shake Projects like Rat'

"We take projects and shake them like a terrier shaking a rat to see if anything comes loose which needs bolting in more securely."

"Our first question, however, is: Is this development really good for the country? There is so much to be done in developing countries that resources must be used for top priority projects. This does not always happen. Sometimes Ministers give in to the pressures of overseas salesmen and the wrong industries are fostered at the expense of others which would serve the country better and more quickly. There are simple moral issues at stake. If you have corruption you obviously get things done in the wrong order."

Continued on page 16

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LETTERS

TOWARDS INTEGRATION

Only last night I saw a show "Sing It, Asia" at Bangalore. Those who have been fortunate in seeing such shows will no doubt agree that in the present circumstances national integration could be achieved only through Moral Re-Armament. Or at least we could make a start with it.

But the question is how to reach the people, people who are divided, people who hate each other and people who know nothing except corruption, red-tapism and cowardliness.

The Government must encourage the authorities of Moral Re-Armament to tour the whole country and spread its aim for national integration. Any force cannot work without support and finance.

I dare say here that if at least the Government could cut its expenditure on the country's defence by a mere 10 per cent and give away that 10 per cent to Moral Re-Armament the country's defence would be safer. For with national unity our defence is stronger.

Thus when national integration is achieved and when all Indians selflessly aim at the object of working together and when they begin to forget hatred, a new country, a new India can be born. Thus a beginning can be made to change India.

And rightly has Rajmohan Gandhi said, "National integration is impossible without Moral Re-Armament. India's common man yearns for it. The next step is in the hands of those who control India."

S. DIVAKARA*

Bangalore 11

* This week's Rs. 10 prize winner

UNDER THE LENS—*from page 7*

the Congress leadership, however, this assertion of responsibility by those who do not have power will involve exposure of those who have misused it for so long.

The question is, will the Congress Party under Mrs. Gandhi and Messrs. Kamaraj and Company have the courage to lay down a right policy, however controversial, and assume the authority to carry it out? Or will we be held to ransom by the fragmenters of India who agitate in the name of food or separate state?

So far they have failed to govern the country, to lay down clear policies where needed and to act when firmness was called for. Mrs. Gandhi may be right in asking the mass of people to take the responsibility. The people will take her at her word.

HIMMAT, April 1, 1966

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

'HOW TO CHANGE INDIA'

I found the article "How to Change India" by Rajmohan Gandhi very interesting and useful. This is not only my opinion, but that of professors in my college.

T. S. PRASAD

Bangalore 10

"THE ASIA WE WANT"

I read and re-read your thought-provoking article on the above subject. The root cause of stagnation is self-worship. Because of this, instead of looking around on the neighbouring people or nations, we are rather in the reverse gear of containing each state through the barriers of linguism and hate. It is rather unfortunate that the dormant hatred is fanned and nourished by politicians to their own advantage.

This moral decay and degeneration, if unchecked, will finally end in our hating ourselves. Though many may say that we are ahead of Western nations morally, the blunt truth is that there is more moral sickness here and in the nations of Asia.

Unless through moral re-armament this sickness is healed and the inward strength is nourished, God knows whither we shall go by burning the flame of ego and self-worship.

K. LAKSHMAN

Thana

TOWARDS A NAGA SETTLEMENT

The Naga Peace Talks, however taxing and trying, had, by and large, achieved an admirable progress and there are reasons to hope for great changes to take place before the end of

1966. The high level talk already begun in New Delhi is good but lacks realism when both sides continue to let their contentions run parallel. Serious thought should be given to find a basis so that the New Delhi talks really usher in a new era. The image of India is clearer in Nagaland under the late Prime Minister Shastri and now Prime Minister, Mrs. Indira Gandhi. No Power other than India could have the right of guardianship of Nagaland if she conducts the settlement towards the right line. The gap at present is by no means narrow between the two parties and it will still go through many painful and trying processes. It will be an absolute display of moral and intellectual bankruptcy for anyone to speak of resumption of hostility. The present status quo gives both sides honour and respect and such is the only atmosphere conducive to finding a lasting and honourable settlement.

LUNGSHIM SHAIZA

Kohima

"SHORTEN FILMS"

I agree with my fair lady, Kamala Deshpande, when she calls on producers to refrain from unnecessary lengthening of films (HIMMAT, March 18). But I cannot second her generalization of this creed to all and sundry—especially "My Fair Lady" should have been spared.

The couple of extra minutes spent on stills showing early morning London, the flowers, the Ascot races help create the atmosphere and nowhere give the impression that the "superb sets" are encroaching on our time.

An oil-painter needs a bigger canvas; and so do some film makers. If the theme justifies, there is no reason why a film should not be of three or more hours' duration.

MONA SARKAR

Calcutta 40

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What is needed for good development?

"First and foremost one must have political and economic stability. Without the former one is always handicapped. Young people growing up with increasing awareness of their own powers but without a purpose spread an undercurrent of instability.

"Rajmohan Gandhi's work in giving purpose to Indian youth and swinging them into a programme to tackle major problems peacefully and constitutionally is basically the biggest contribution anyone is making to Indian development today. It is going to be of more and more

value as years go by. Problems today are so big and daunting they need the explosive power of youth to surmount them.

"Economic stability depends on hard, effective work, production that uses available resources well, and financial administration that earns the confidence of people abroad and enlists their aid."

What about aid?

"Development is a two-way business. Aid from outside, yes, but self-help is essential.

Attention to Agriculture

"One important factor is to pay more attention to agriculture. CDFC is glad to help produce more fertilizer but training in good farming methods is also needed.

"The standard of living in developed countries is now so high that it will be no hardship on us to hold back from further enjoyment of our own production in order to maximize surplus for sending abroad. Some people would be all the healthier if they did."

Do you still operate in South Africa?

"We could, although we have

nothing new in view at the moment. We can operate in any country which was part of the Commonwealth when we were founded. If the Commonwealth can solve its problems it's got the answer to almost any world problem—divisions of colour, differences of political approach, divergences of economic progress."

In the last annual report of CDFC the Chairman, Lord Godber, said, "We continue to receive a large number of enquiries from India, where the tempo of industrial development has been well maintained."

Negotiations are going ahead, I understand, for a million pounds worth of new projects in India involving machine tools, jute machinery and fork-lift trucks.

Stanley Hoar adds, "One of the satisfactory things about dealing with India is that the projects they submit to us are almost always well conceived and well prepared. Our only regret is that we do not command resources to operate on a bigger scale than we do."

Indians can be pleased that Mr. Hoar has got his £5 million. For they will benefit.

M.D.H.

This was a life

JOSEPH MAZZINI
1805—1872

"A NATION is a living task; her life is not her own, but a force and a function in the universal scheme of Providence."

So wrote Mazzini, the Italian patriot, when in his mid-twenties.

After a year in prison he had been exiled to France. The journal he produced there was the organ of **Young Italy**, a secret society founded by himself with four companions. Banished from Italy for their anti-Austrian activities, these young men haunted the docks of Marseilles.

Their aims? Many men wanted to see Italy one nation instead of a collection of small states; and to get rid of the occupying foreign power, Austria. But Mazzini saw further. He believed that each nation has its destiny, and its duty to mankind; and that striving for this high ideal would call out the energy of youth.

Young Italy, written in his garret, badly printed, banned by the police, smuggled across frontiers, conveyed many miles over sea and land, nevertheless hit its target. Its carriers knew the risks they ran, but Mazzini inspired them to live by self-sacrifice as he did, and the message of these small news-sheets was so potent that in two years (1831-33) the membership of "Young Italy" rose from the original five, to 50,000.

Here was a force widespread over the peninsula: young men and women ready to give everything, even life itself, for the Italy they longed to see.

The greatest changes in Mazzini's own life began in 1848, Europe's year of revolutions. By that time, still an exile, he was in England. On hearing of the liberation of Milan he returned to Italy and was invited by the republican party to Rome. For four months he wielded supreme power; but the enemies of Italian unity called in French help. Rome surrendered and Mazzini withdrew to England once more.

There he gained sympathizers, but also suffered hardships. Some Italian exiles were even worse off: to one such—in a cold London winter—Mazzini generously gave away his only overcoat.

Meanwhile in Italy powerful blows fell on the Austrians. But Mazzini, a convinced republican, felt unable to co-operate with the king (Victor Emmanuel) who emerged as Italy's successful liberator.

Clearly, however, though patriots of all parties shared in it the new nation could not have arisen without the ardour Mazzini had kindled.

He died on Italian soil and is buried in Genoa.

M.C.S.M.

Q and A

Q—In what way can Moral Re-Armament help our country at the present juncture?

N. C. VEERACHARI, Hyderabad 4

A—The impact of MRA applied on a big enough scale can reverse the present trend of violence and disintegration. In that context General Cariappa says that "the spirit of MRA must permeate every town and village and city for the nation's good."

MRA can give men new motives. As it has trained thousands of youth it can train leadership in industry, agriculture, politics and social work, on a large scale.

MRA plays can and should be filmed by the Films Division and released throughout the country. A documentary should be made on how youth are finding a purpose bigger than language, region or petty politics.

The hour is late. Leaders who do not encourage Moral Re-Armament in India open the doors to chaos and confusion.

Q—I've lost faith in the saying that virtue leads to happiness and crime to retribution. How can it be revived?

A. V. R. RAO, Bangalore 3

A—Intellectually we know truths that we no longer believe in our hearts. This happens often when we compromise on what we know to be right. The way to recover faith is to measure your life against moral standards. You can speedily put right dishonesties, hates, and other lapses, and accept direction of the inner voice as a regular discipline. This will help in the recovery of faith. Then go ahead and pass on your triumphant experience to the other person.

Q—Will India be able to muster all her human and natural resources in a successful bid for a brighter future?

V. R. SUBBACHAR, Bangalore 3

A—Certainly India can, but it will mean courage on the part of leaders to face the present situation, and end their make-shift, day-to-day policies. India needs determined leadership and a new sense of urgency to muster her immense resources.

Frankly our leaders are not on the top of their jobs. They are buried in problems. Till a different leadership emerges, the common man may have to do much more and not depend on the leaders. Determination and enterprise like that of farmer Irani (HIMMAT of last week) needs to be multiplied in the nation; businessmen can stop grumbling and start doing the best they can.

ANY QUESTIONS?
SEND THEM TO Q & A, HIMMAT.

VIEWPOINT

COMPETITION

* Should Film Censorship be Abolished?

Closing date: April 15

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

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I Am In Revolt

By Rajmohan Gandhi

Ootacamund

THE TROUBLE WITH INDIA—or shall I say our leadership?—is that we have come to terms with what is wrong. We have resigned and surrendered where we should have fought and won.

Peking still occupies thousands of our square miles in Ladakh. Every now and then we hear of "our solemn vow" to "vacate the aggressor" but there is no sign of any realistic, systematic plan to bring about the vacation. The world takes Chinese occupation of Ladakh as a settled fact, and India's words as words.

... Against Violence

We have come to terms with lawlessness. We expect violence and merely deplore it when it occurs. Mrs. Indira Gandhi's recent statement that the lawlessness in the country was not really too bad and that it could have been worse was a sad one to read.

Are we to treat the burning of human beings, the shooting down of boys, the destruction of buses, trains and post offices and stabbing sprees as normal? If so, the public must conclude that the Government has no intention of governing.

... And Hunger

We have come to terms with the famine and starvation in the land. Our deficit this year is going to be only 15,000,000 tons, we are told.

Fifteen million tons is a fantastic figure. It is more than the total wheat consumption of most of the countries of the world. It is one-sixth, if not more, of the total American wheat production. It is perhaps the biggest deficit that any country has at any time faced in one year. That gap is not going to be cured by being described as not as wide as some say.

We have come to terms with the squalor in the land. We co-exist with slums, filth and disease.

Where is the attempt, the vast, audacious attempt, to rid our cities of habitations that are unfit for animals?

Calcutta, of course, is example number one here, though there are places in Bombay, Delhi and Madras that would offer stiff competition.

... And Squalour

A friend recently arrived in Calcutta from Hong Kong. He was appalled at the human misery he saw. Earlier he had been struck by the speed of Hong Kong's development. In one city skyscraper after skyscraper is going up, each accommodating hundreds of house-hungry families. Almost every week the top of a mountain is sheared off and within a few months a tall, new apartment building takes its place.

In the other city poverty is perpetuated by hopelessness. There is no sign of any resolute man saying, "Give me power, give me the opportunity, and I will change the face of Calcutta."

Leaders who become dead to human need will not long survive. And nations that co-exist with such leaders will not either.

It is possible to build a new Calcutta. It may be necessary to build an entirely new city adjacent to it, to move the huge populations of Calcutta into the new city, and to demolish the old. The bold plan will take a bold man to execute it—a man who does what is needed, not what is "possible".

Guts and Grit

The country now requires a new crop of leaders. It needs men who will give leadership and not wait for leadership to be offered on a platter. It needs men who will make and announce ambitious plans and who will have the guts and grit to carry them out.

Personally, I am in revolt. I am in revolt against the poverty of India. I loathe our country's squalor.

I hate our fear, laziness and irresponsibility.

I am in revolt against the self-worshipping, nation-forgetting outlook of many of our leaders.

I am in revolt against a system that cripples the initiative of the ordinary Indian and forces him to cheat, lie, cringe or bribe—or lose his job or business.

I see the need for revolutionary change in our Government leadership and in the ranks of the opposition.

Our enormous and ancient land is meant for greatness. Today's slide to disaster is not what our people deserve.

It Can End

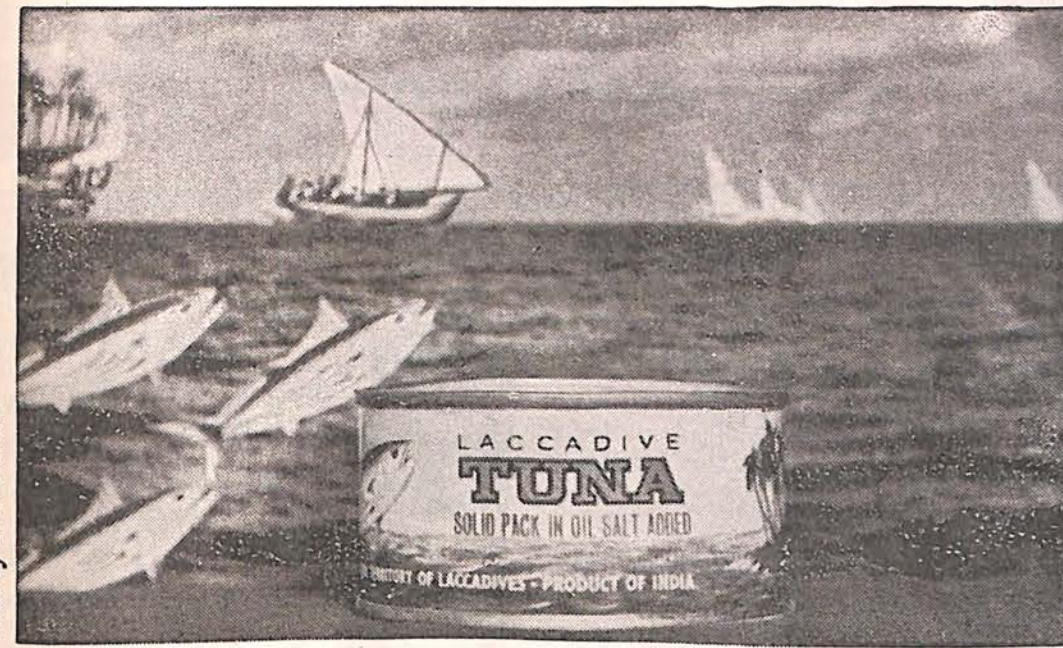
And it is a state that can be ended. All that is necessary is for some men to shed their secondary aims and preoccupations and accept on their shoulders the task of salvaging and reconstructing India.

This new crop of leadership will have to learn to punish firmly and speedily where punishment is required, to forgive generously and wholeheartedly when magnanimity is needed, and to offer material incentives to those who work hard and are competent.

Generate Revolution

They will also have to learn to generate a revolution of unselfishness among large sections of our country.

This new type of leader will have, therefore, to terminate co-existing with pride, fear and hate in himself. He who has paid the price of discipline in his own life will have the courage to fight tyranny and injustice wherever he finds them. And the fact that some of us have decided to pay this price, plus the grimness of the hour, will draw the best men of our country to the rescue of our liberty and nationhood.



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THE DICTATOR'S SLIPPERS by PETER HOWARD

Episode 3



