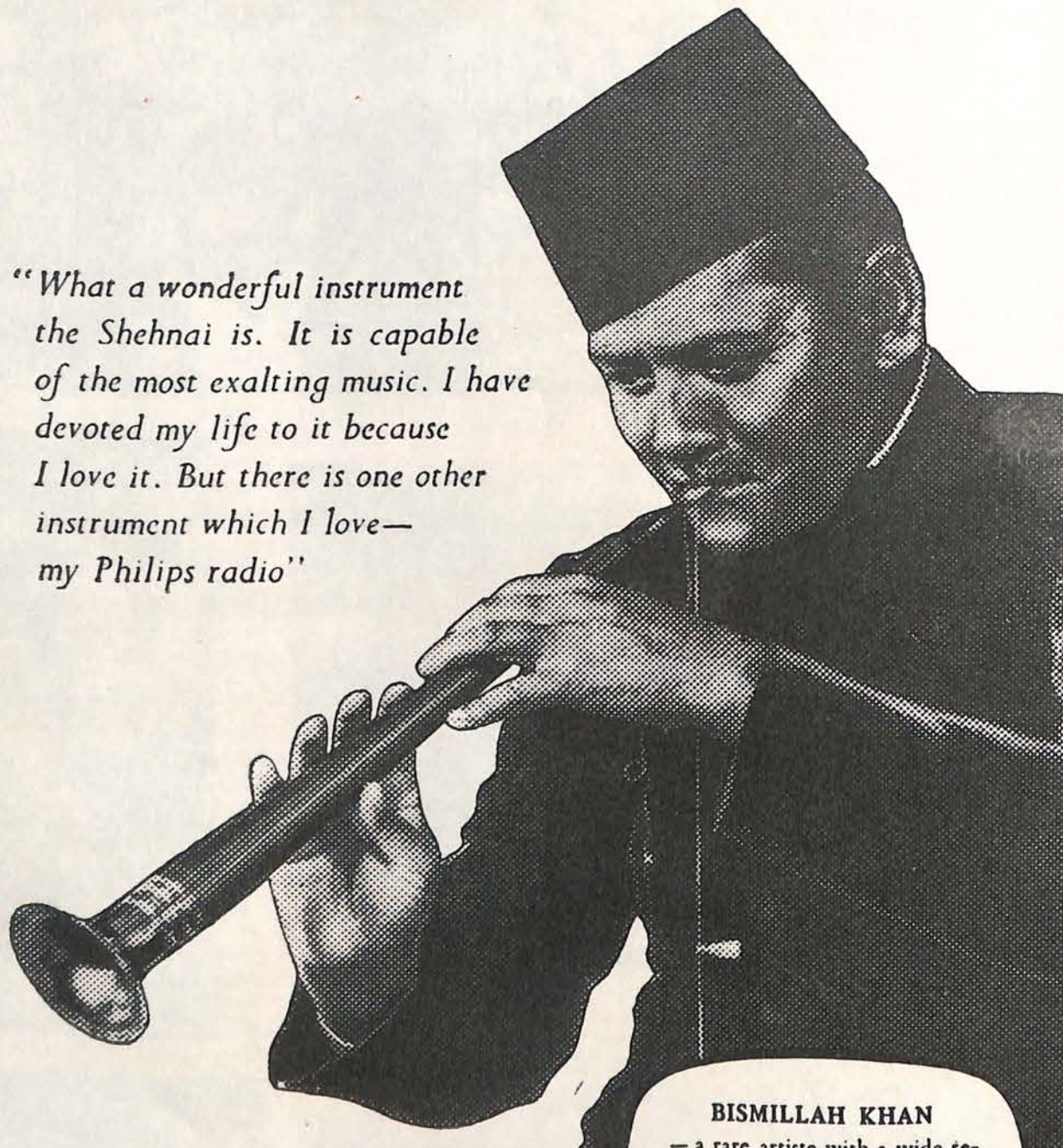


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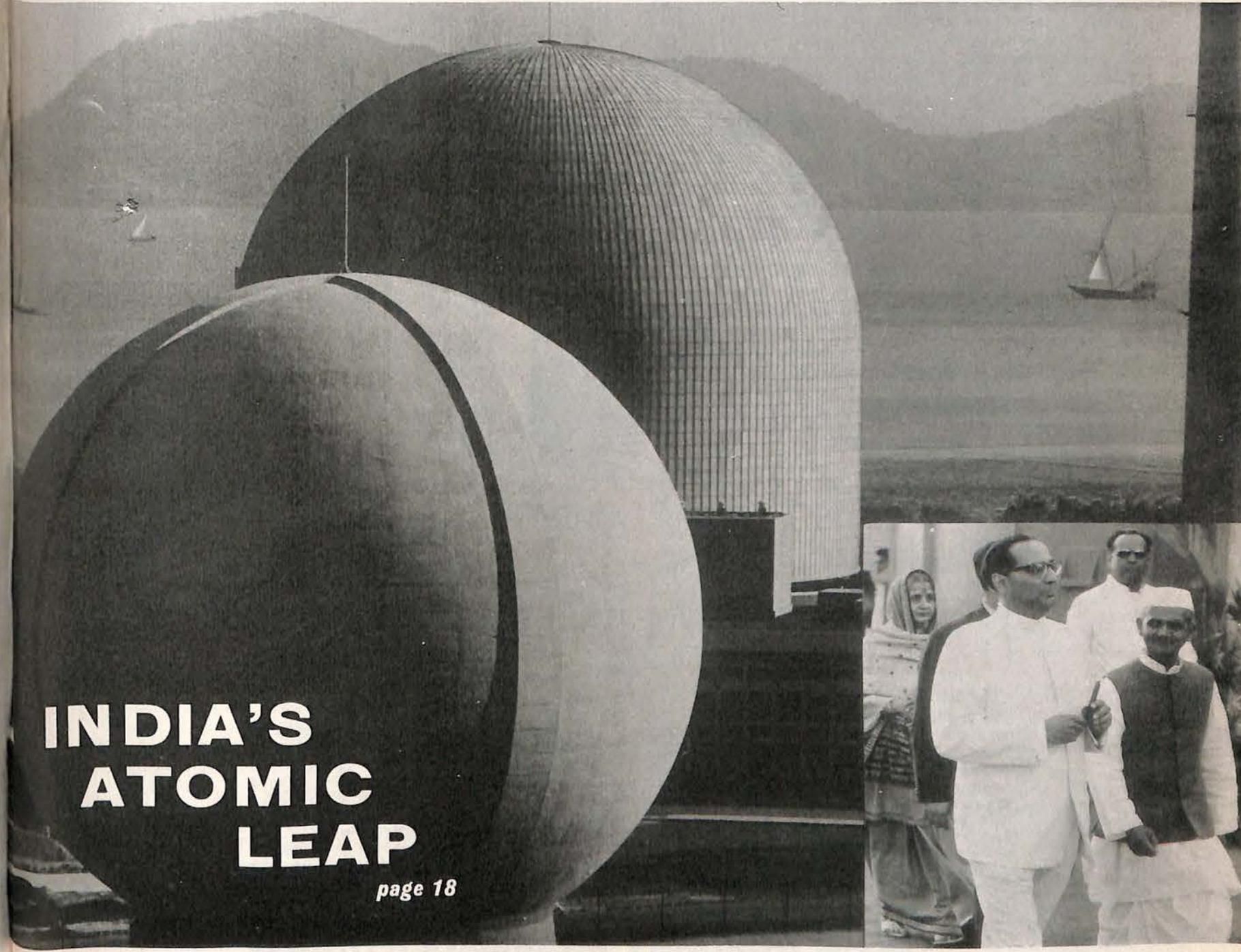


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INDIA'S ATOMIC LEAP

page 18

Prime Minister and Mrs. Shastri being shown the new plutonium plant by Atomic Energy Commission Chairman Dr. H. J. Bhabha.

Friday
February 5
1965

LANGUAGE OF PATRIOTISM p.7	WHERE WILL CHINA STRIKE NEXT? p.5
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Free Him

IN WELCOMING the President of Burma, General Ne Win, the people of India look hopefully towards the securing of strong ties between the two nations, who for many years shared the same administration.

HIMMAT is persuaded that the people of Burma, despite pressures and possible allurements, reject the proposition that their land should submit to China's influence and rule. China may regard Burma as a province of its expanding kingdom, but that is an arrogant attitude which no Burmese patriot, will accept.

There are signs that while Burma pursues Marxist domestic policies, policies hatched by the Government's financial adviser U Ba Nyein, she still struggles to remain outside the sticky clutch of Peking's web. General Ne Win recently appointed as Ambassador to Malaysia a diplomat known for his pro-Western views, a fact not appreciated by Indonesia or Peking. On the other hand, Indonesia has bought no rice from Burma this year though last year she took 300,000 tons, a fact not appreciated by Burma.

While Ne Win's forces fight the white flag Communists in the delta, Peking Radio praises them.

Like India, Burma's freedom came through the heroic efforts of dynamic men. Like India, Burma lost the architect of her freedom soon after independence. He was General Aung San who, at the age of 32, was cut down by machine gun bullets in the bloodiest assassination modern Asia has seen.

"The dream of a free and united Burma has always haunted me," General Aung San once said. He knew the strength that lay in unity. The torch he carried so far was passed to another great patriot U Nu. He filled the void and carried the new nation forward.

It is not India's business to conduct a post mortem on the circumstances which precipitated the army take-over in Burma. But three years have now passed. U Nu, the elected and popular Prime Minister, languishes in gaol for no known offence. No charges have been brought against him. Free men who know Burma and U Nu are grieved.

The world's respect for General Ne Win and the standing of the Burmese Government depends largely on whether U Nu is freed without further delay.

U Nu made many friends for Burma. He had the ear of the Communist world and the non-Communist world. He was one of the few world statesmen who knew that both needed a greater ideology. Even his enemies could sustain no claim against his integrity.

In the difficult days that lie ahead for Burma, General Ne Win and his colleagues need the wisdom and the statesmanship of men like U Nu. Together these men could enlist their countrymen in a great uniting task, a capacity for which their late leader, General Aung San, so ably displayed.

Will Burma yet become a pivot nation for Asia? The answer lies with General Ne Win.

India Can Make It

COULD WE NOT FIND joy in what we make in India? The plutonium plant erected in Bombay recently was built by our own scientists and engineers. As they built the plant with precision and pride, they built their own confidence in what they and India can do.

Atomic Energy Commission Chairman, Dr. Bhabha says, "That so complicated and difficult a project should be accomplished without any foreign technical assistance shows what can be achieved in this country with courage. We should learn to stand on our own two feet."

When Indians want to, they can hold their own. Air India has set standards that the world's airlines find hard to beat. Reports say that the India pavilion at the New York World Trade Fair was among the best. But these instances appear more as an exception than the rule. How do we create pride in workmanship and in service?

One secret is leadership—not a leadership that merely barks orders, but one that gives credit to the other person whenever things turn out right and takes the blame when things turn out wrong. Making other people grow is an art that Indians need to learn and especially leaders of business, labour and politics.

One thing is clear. The issue is not public or private enterprise, but *enterprise*.

Why This Agitation?

LAST WEEK India was rocked by the anti-Hindi riots in Madras State. Both Mr. Shastri and Mr. Nanda showed statesmanship in their assurances to the people of the South. Mr. Shastri pointed out that although English was to have ceased to be the official language on January 26, 1965, a special law was passed by Parliament to provide for unlimited use of English as an associate language so that non-Hindi-speaking states would be at no disadvantage. "So why this agitation?" asks the Prime Minister.

True. At the same time those who advocate Hindi need to acknowledge and understand that behind the anti-Hindi agitation lie old hates, fears and wounds that need to be healed. It is not so much a language problem as a human problem and no Constitution and no law of Parliament can solve it.

The root of it is the lack of a big enough aim. When India begins to think of her neighbours like Ceylon, Nepal, Pakistan and Burma and begins to plan how to win them and help them, she will find an answer. Only in the larger context of thinking for Asia and the world will we see our own issues in perspective. Every language and every state has, of course, its unique contribution to make.

China has hundreds of dialects, but Mao Tse-tung is interested in winning the world to his idea. When India plans on this level, the divisions which dominate our national life shall be answered.

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Briefly Speaking...

His Final Gift

IN DEATH as in life Sir Winston Churchill has served a purpose. When people were concerned with themselves he lifted their thinking again to the Battle for Britain. The battle he fought was not only for the towns, and beaches and countryside of Britain, but for liberty, justice and parliamentary democracy that Britain has in some measure gifted to a good part of the world. As the world remembers him, it is reminded that totalitarianism in all its forms has to be fought; that it is better to die on one's feet than to live on one's knees.

In paying tribute to Churchill the world has paid a tribute to Britain. If one thousand Britishers decided, as passionately as Churchill did, to put their country before themselves in peace as in war, Britain's finest hour might be at hand.

Holiday From Holidays

WE DO HAVE an irresistible tendency to declare public holidays. That India has more of these holidays than any other nation doesn't worry us. That our production falls each time we declare public holidays doesn't appear to concern those who exhort us to "produce more or perish."

A few weeks back the Indian Parliament decided not to adjourn on the demise of Ministers and other officials. A healthy precedent.

Then comes the centenary of Lala Lajpat Rai and pronto the Maharashtra Government declares a public holiday. Why?

Lala Lajpat Rai did not take a

day's holiday from planning the freedom of his country. His sponsors today are misguided if they feel that the best way to pay tribute to this great leader is for the rest of the State to stay at home. If there is one thing India needs desperately, it is the will to work.

Wasteful

A SEASONED British diplomat at the Republic Day Parade said it was the finest of its kind he had ever seen. Its discipline and precision we can well emulate in our other activities.

It is estimated that the total cost of the Republic Day Parade to the Centre and the State Governments is in the region of a crore of rupees. India will not mind this expense. What India does mind is what Mr. K. Santhanam refers to in an article in the *Hindustan Times*. Mr. Santhanam says, "... The fashion has also been spreading that nothing should be done in India, no bridge should be thrown open, no generator commissioned and no new building occupied without an elaborate ceremony involving the travelling of thousands of miles by responsible Ministers accompanied by their staff.

"Surely India is not in a position to afford these extravagances."

Mr. Santhanam concludes, "Is it too much to hope that the Prime Minister of India, who has been brought up in the Gandhian tradition, would do something to arrest this growth of vanity and waste and conserve national wealth and energy for essential purposes?"

R.M.L.

The week in India

NEW DELHI—India has agreed to train pilots of the Royal Malaysian Air Force as a result of recent discussion between Malaysian Information Minister Senu Bin Abdul Rahman and India's Defence and Foreign Ministers.

BHUBHANESHWAR — Mr. Biren Mitra has informed the Prime Minister of his resignation as Chief Minister of Orissa. This follows disclosures by a Union Cabinet subcommittee of corruption in regard to transactions with a business firm owned by his wife. Former Orissa Chief Minister, Mr. Biju Patnaik, also resigned from the State Planning Board and other official committees following the publication of similar charges against him.

MADRAS — The Chief Minister M. Bhaktavatsalam, threatened to suspend all higher educational institutions indefinitely if striking students continue their anti-Hindi demonstrations.

NEW DELHI—Prime Minister Shastri expressed his profound dismay at the anti-Hindi violence that erupted last week in Madras. Speaking at a mammoth rally commemorating the 17th anniversary of Gandhiji's martyrdom, he expressed his hope that the Tamil language would flourish and stated that the ruling making Hindi the official language of the Government did not forbid the State Government of Madras from conducting its affairs in Tamil or communicating with the Central Government in English.

BOMBAY—The Union Government has approved a Rs. 100,850,000 expansion scheme for Bombay harbour. The scheme will add eight new berths and modernise cargo handling in general. To be completed in 1968, it will enable the port to handle 20 million tons a year. Out-of-date methods prevented speedy import of grains during the recent food crisis.

Where Will China Strike Next?

by The Editor

IN THE JUNGLES of South Viet-Nam, on the beaches of Sarawak and Borneo, India's battle is being fought. It is about time India realised it.

Last week in Peking, Indonesia's Foreign Minister, Dr. Subandrio, indicated that he will ask for Chinese troops to help crush Malaysia "if the circumstances arise" at a later date. Arrangements are believed to have been made for Indonesians to be trained in guerilla warfare and military strategy in Communist China. The joint Communique states that both Peking and Djakarta will have closer co-ordination on foreign policy.

While this communique was being issued in Peking, Thailand's Prime Minister declared in Bangkok that Communist Chinese troop movements in South East Asia have been intensified. More Chinese forces, he said, were building up in neighbouring Laos. Communist subversion in North East Thailand is mounting. Thailand, firmly pro-West, is ridden by corruption that is weakening the country internally.

Sukarno's Plot

While the world is alert to the military danger in Malaysia, it needs to be alerted to what may ultimately turn out to be an even more serious danger—weakening unity between the Chinese and the Malay races. The unity of Malaysia hinges on the unity between the Tunku Abdul Rahman, Prime Minister of the Federation of Malaysia, and Lee Kwan Yew, Premier of Singapore. Mr. Lee Kwan Yew said last month to a correspondent of the *Sunday Times*, London, "The challenge to Malaysia comes from internal stresses rather than external threats."

"Sukarno's confrontation plot succeeds only so long as it is allowed to deepen the Malaysian racial wounds which divide us," he added.

In Burma, the Marxist influence is strong. There is reason to hope that the patriotism of General Ne Win can keep Burma free from Peking rule. But pressure is considerable.

Japan, after the arrival of Mr. Sato as Prime Minister, is beginning to

take even more initiative in Asia. How his reorientation policy shapes is yet to be seen. Though opposed to Communism, he too is under pressure.

HIMMAT correspondent, Toshio Hara, reports from Tokyo that at the peak hour of television, Prince Saionji, from one of Japan's oldest and most respected families, who visited Peking, told the Japanese people, that unless Japan is friendly towards the Peking regime, she was bound to lose markets in South East Asia which are quickly falling into Peking's orbit.

Cambodian princes are already being educated in Peking under the vigilant eye of Chou En-lai.

The key in South East Asia is South Viet-Nam. Asia welcomes President Johnson's reassurance that the United States will stand firm in South Viet-Nam. Even so, it is understandable that the leadership of Asia, and in particular of Thailand and Malaysia, has been shaken by the reported views of U.S. Senators and leading political commentators that South Viet-Nam should be neutralized—which virtually means abandoned to Communism.

Some observers believe that Mr. Wilson appreciates this danger, and that this is why he has rushed such considerable armed forces into the Malaysian crisis. He may well consider that, in the event of a United States withdrawal, Britain will need to hold the fort.

China Cautious?

The key being South Viet Nam. Chinese strategy is concentrated on Saigon at the moment.

HIMMAT has already published the truth behind the Buddhist agitations in Saigon. As always, many sincere people are involved in these agitations, but Trich Tri Quang, the political monk who is the master-mind, has been twice arrested on charges on serving the Communist Viet-Minh.

China has shown caution in going the whole way with Sukarno just now. She does not want to fight on Sukarno's ground. When the United States adopted a firm line in the Gulf of Tonkin, China again was careful. Why is she cautious? Is she plan-

ning to strike at some other points?

Is it accidental that hordes of Chinese have invaded Ceylon, thanks to the loop-holes in its immigration system? Could Ceylon's neighbour, Kerala, where the left-wing Communists are strongest, be the special target of Peking?

Danger from North

What the Chinese may be most concerned about is their own internal security and the one place where this security is threatened remains Tibet.

Mr. George Patterson, who knows this area very well, writes in *The Observer*, London: "Most of the Khambas who took part in the revolt are still in their mountain fastnesses. The Chinese occupation forces depend heavily on two main roads in Tibet—the east-west Chengtu-Chamdo-Lhasa-Sikkim road, and the north-south Sinkiang-Aksai-Chin-Nepal-Lhasa road. These roads run through mountain ranges and are vulnerable to the Khamba guerillas, who, given explosives, could blow them up at will and destroy or starve out Chinese convoys and garrisons.

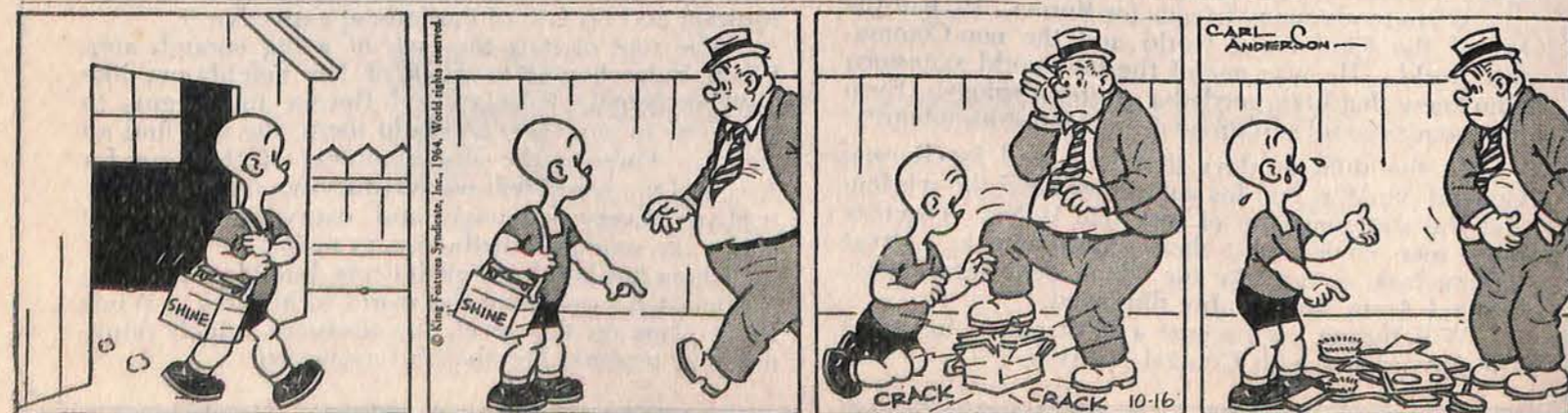
"The Chinese would strengthen their grip if they cut all lines of communication and supply between India and Tibet and bring the Himalayan territories quickly under control."

Mr. Patterson concludes: "With the Dalai Lama in India and the Panchen Lama openly accused of subversive activities, the Chinese have scapegoats ready to justify major action in Tibet and on the Indian border regions."

There has, as reported by the Defence Minister, been an increase in Chinese activity on the Sino-Indian border.

Necessary as many be the U.S. presence in Viet-Nam, and the British presence in Malaysia, just now, the battle for what idea will dominate Asia will have to be fought ultimately by Asian nations. Disunity, division and corruption help ultimately in China's plan to conquer Asia. If we see the urgency of the hour and plan accordingly, there is no reason why Peking should have the initiative.

Henry by Carl Anderson



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The Language of Patriotism

"WILL INDIA become like another Viet-Nam?" asked the Editor of a leading Malayalam daily. As if to confirm his fears, newspapers next day carried ghastly reports of two young men burning themselves to death in public places in protest against the imposition of Hindi as the official language of India.

I was in Madras and watched the students pour into the streets from college after college, carrying black flags, shouting slogans, throwing stones occasionally. The police were patient. Nothing ugly happened for a while. But soon restlessness turned into anger, boredom into violence, frustration into fury. Like so many demonstrations that start peacefully, it became violent.

I asked many Madras people what they felt. Many, of course, deplored the tendency of students to pour into the streets on any issue. Most people, including stalwart Congressmen, regretted the lack of perspective that created yet another crisis at this time when we have crises aplenty. Almost all protested vigorously against the statement of the Chief Minister of Madras that he would have black flags on residences and buildings removed by Congress volunteers. They feared that he was asking for violence.

It was wrong for the Government to press the language issue at this time just as much as it is wrong to allow this problem to divide and split this nation. There was no need to disturb the *status quo* as far as language was concerned. The National Emergency is good enough reason for the President of India or Parliament to render inoperative the language provisions of the Constitution.

Mr. Shastri's speech in Delhi on the Madras incidents shows his anguish. His plea that lack of unity at this time will defeat plans for economic development and increased defence effort is that of someone who knows the seriousness of the situation. His appeal not to further tarnish the diminishing image of India abroad comes not too soon.

India is in deadly danger. Mr. Nanda, speaking to a group of Congressmen in Kerala, is said to have pointed out the imminence of the military threat from across the borders. We are a nation under threat of

war by a powerful neighbour, who not only has manpower resources available for aggression unmatched in human history, but also a ruthless dedication to ideology unknown hitherto. Few of us, government or people, leaders or led, live and act as if this were true.

The question at the beginning was put in connection with Kerala which faces another election in March. If Kerala goes Communist again, it will become the Yenan to Communise

Under the Lens

India. Indonesia, Ceylon and Kerala will then become the chains that will bind South and South East Asia.

But many Kerala politicians jog along merrily, frantically fighting for seats that they have only a slight chance of winning. It is unashamed and extremely shortsighted pursuit of self-interest, in which the people and the country don't count for anything at all. Can we not become patriotic again?

The Home Minister has the ultimate weapon of force against the left-Communists. Even if they are in a position to form or join a government after the elections, he can make this impossible by keeping them in jail. But surely, he must realise that he is making the problem much more difficult for himself and the Government of India if this happens. And in any case is it not clear that without a clean, united Congress Party there is no permanent solution for Kerala or India?

A leading member of the Congress High Command is reported to have said some years ago. "The Congress Party will need to be defeated at the polls if it is to be cleaned up." This is the counsel of a cynic. We do not have to taste the humiliation of defeat before we will learn the lesson that the basis of patriotism is moral integrity and love of country is empty without a sense of national destiny. Moral Re-Armament means a combination of all three.

R. VAITHESWARAN

"I am a man of peace. I believe in peace. But I do not want peace at any price. I do not want the peace that you find in stone; I do not want the peace that you find in the grave, but I do want the peace which you find embedded in the human breast, which is exposed to the arrows of a whole world."

—Gandhiji

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IN THE NATION'S SERVICE

(H. O. ; 4, SCINDIA HOUSE, NEW DELHI.)

A New Type of Commonwealth—II

by Peter Howard

ONE OF the great weaknesses of the modern world is that we all think of our own corner whereas we are living in a world where we have got to learn to think and plan for the whole of the world.

The Commonwealth should say to the Communist and the non-Communist world alike, "Look here, Communism and anti-Communism have both failed to build the new type of man and the new type of society. Let's do it now together on a fresh basis and we will show you how."

I don't think anybody, whatever their background, rejoices at recent events in the Congo. But I have been in Mississippi. People who live in a country where workers go down to help under-privileged people and are secretly slain and buried after torture, can't say much about what goes on in the Congo. But, if we want America to feel guilty about Mississippi, we all ought to feel guilty about the Congo. Any breakdown in the normalcy of human comradeship where we all are sons and daughters of God should be a stain on the soul and a bruise on the heart of us all.

Hellish Division

I went down to the Southern States of America not long ago with a number of men and women from Africa—people of distinction in their own countries. Two things amazed them. One was the economic privilege of the Negro homes in the Southern States where most people have for the most part a decent standard of life. The second thing they said was this: "These American Negroes treat us Africans in exactly the way that they say the white people treat them."

That effortless superiority because you come from another part of the world with a different tradition and different upbringing is part of the hellish division of our times. These attitudes are in all of us. We will not change them by pointing out those we dislike, hating those we dislike, and urging violence against those we dislike.

The right answer is to face the fact that in all our hearts is an element of

bigotry, superiority, bitterness, hate. But also the capacity to have our hearts enlarged so that we care for everybody enough to include them as part of our family and help them to become different. If we got that going in society and in the Commonwealth we should see the greatest revolution of all time in this century.

Twenty Tribes

The original inhabitants of America are Indians. The Indians have been pushed back and back and back and robbed of their land. Some of the reservations and pueblos they live in, where the white man in the past gave them the courtesy of thousands of acres of barren desert and woodland in their own country, have suddenly begun to yield oil. Some of the Indians have become among the richest people in the United States of America. The head of Phillips Oil, Mr. Keeler, is also the head of the Cherokee Indians. He is one of the big businessmen of the world and as true a man as I ever was privileged to know, passionately keen to see that his people play their rightful part in the life of America.

We had 2,500 young Americans in Mackinac Island, Michigan, last summer. Among them were people from over 20 of the Indian tribes. When they first came they were watchful. They had never sat down with people who were not Indian. After a bit, when we said to them, "You can do something for your country nobody else can do," they began to participate.

We told an Indian girl that we thought it was reactionary to expect America to be different if you were unwilling to change yourself. She said, "I don't believe in God. I believe in the Great Spirit." We said, "Fine, let's see if the Great Spirit can talk to you." So she was quiet for a minute or two and then she got very angry. We asked her who she was angry with. She said she was angry with the Great Spirit. So we asked her why. She said, "Well, I had the idea that I should not shoot eagles any more." She used to go out in the morning—she was a good shot—and with a 22 rifle shoot the

eagles. She used to sell the tail feathers in Albuquerque and other cities for \$3 per feather. She said with great bitterness, "Why did God give us eagles if He did not want us to shoot them?"

That girl went back. Of course there was division in the home, there were real problems of drink and other things in her pueblo. Her family is united, she has collected now nearly a thousand Indians from many different tribes to meet together. They are going to say to the white and the black Americans: "Your aims are too small. History has out-run your thinking. We have got to teach you to think again for the whole of America and the whole of humanity."

Different from Beasts

There are only two types of people in the world today. There are some people who believe that we are just animals. We may dress in a different way from the beasts, we may communicate in a different way, but basically they believe that there is nothing in us but liquid, chemicals, fats, muscles that you can melt down, bottle, label and shelve. They think that man made God and is now in a position of maturity where he can destroy Him.

On the other hand there are people like myself who believe that God made man and that there is in all of us a spark of the Eternal which is as important, as everlasting and as precious in the life of everybody, whatever their background and colour, as it is in the life of any other man.

The God who made us can guide us and change us, teach us to control the longings He implanted in us and give us His purpose for humanity. It is something which nowadays nobody thinks about. But looking at the great men and the great powers who run our affairs it might be a good thing if people started to think that way again. It would give a fresh concept. I remember that some of the Mau Mau men in Kenya told me that the thing which had made them most cynical was to hear

Continued on page 16

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

Australian Wheat for India

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Canberra

FEDERAL CABINET will soon consider an Indian request for one million tons of Australian wheat, worth about £A25 million at current prices. The request, on a non-commercial Government level, comes just after India achieved a significant breakthrough in the purchase of 125,000 metric tons of wheat for £A3.5 million from Australia.

Australia has agreed to fulfil the Indian order on the same credit terms as its wheat sales to Communist China. This is the first time that the Wheat Board has agreed to a commercial sale to another country on the same easy terms as Communist China.

Australia's previous sale of wheat to India, 75,000 tons last August, was on six months credit. Previously all sales to India had been for cash.

In recent months the Wheat for India Committee has been campaigning for a free gift of Australian wheat to India to relieve food shortages.

Questions have been asked in Federal Parliament comparing the terms of sale of Australian wheat to India with those to Communist China, which has bought 10 million tons over the past four years.

The Secretary of the Indian Food Ministry, Mr. A. L. Dias, who negotiated the recent purchase said he was happy with the price.

Now Prime Minister Shastri has asked the Australian Government for one million tons of wheat to build

up a buffer stock. He said the stocks were required to inhibit hoarding and speculation in any future shortages.

Mr. Shastri has indicated that India would be delighted if the wheat could be made available as a gift.

Observers in Canberra say it is most unlikely that the whole of the one million tons sought by India will be made available as a gift.

Pro-India Agitation

The £A25 million involved is about five times the amount of aid Australia gives each year under the Colombo Plan to all recipient countries.

However, Australia almost certainly will meet part of the Indian request as a gift or accept payment for some of the shipment in non-convertible rupees instead of negotiable hard currency, which would also be a virtual gift.

There has been considerable agitation among Members of Parliament, sections of the public and some semi-official circles for Australia to make a generous gesture towards India.

Those holding this view are becoming increasingly more vocal. They feel the Australian Government often overlooks the value of forging stronger bonds with India.

If worked out on the right strategic and ideological basis, they see such a move as offering a counter to Communist China's offensive in south and south-east Asia.

Government circles in Canberra have been a little mystified by India's request, as most of the country's wheat requirements apparently can be met without difficulty by the United States.

While Mr. Shastri's request was based largely on India's need to build up buffer stocks, it is believed to have been influenced by the fact that current U.S. deliveries have been delayed by a dockers' strike in America.

Another question in the minds of Australian officials is whether India has the storage capacity to handle the wheat it is seeking and if not how this is to be obtained.

One technical difficulty for the exporting countries seems to be India's inadequate docking facilities. This often leads to serious holdups in cargo deliveries by grain ships.

Whatever, Mr. Shastri's motives, if he has approached Australia as a step towards establishing a Delhi-Canberra axis, his action is to be commended and should be welcomed by the Indian and Australian people.

The Government will be under pressure to give India—a fellow Commonwealth member—as favourable a deal as possible.

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS—contd.

Labour's 100 Days

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

London.

MR. IAIN MACLEOD, the former Cabinet Minister and a current contender for Tory leadership, says he will be "chucking for a hundred days". This was his reaction to the rejection of the Labour Foreign Secretary, Patrick Gordon Walker, in the Leyton by-election. He misreads the temper of the electorate.

True, Harold Wilson's first hundred days have ended ingloriously even if the Prime Minister maintains a stiff upper Labour lip. But a slap-in-the-face to Labour is no pat-on-the-back to Tory. And Conservative crowing is only likely to assure Mr. Wilson of a second hundred days to complete.

The *Sunday Express* is nearer the mood: "The British people yearn desperately for leaders who will speak out honestly and boldly for this country, who will put the interests of Britain before the tactics of the party."

Such a leader was Winston Churchill who, on his sick-bed and in death, towered over the British scene. An old man stops you in the street to ask the way to "Mr. Churchill's house." A docker says, "Winnie was a lovable rascal."

Born in privilege, a wielder of power, yet Churchill was a champion of the ordinary man. And today the ordinary man may have to do for a

nation in time of peace what no ordinary man did in time of war. Churchill himself said in 1940, "Long live the forward march of the common people in all the lands towards their just and true inheritance."

Beyond Self-Interest

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Tokyo

"THE CURRENT situation in Asia is still dangerously unstable twenty years after the end of World War II. Japan, as a member not only of the free nations but also of Asia, has a responsibility to work more positively to establish stability and prosperity in South East Asia," said Japan's Premier Sato on his return from Washington.

Informed sources say that the U.S. tour has convinced him very keenly of Japan's heavy international responsibilities and obligations. Sato's chief accomplishment was in making it abundantly clear that Japan is now ready to assume a larger and more independent role in the future diplomacy of Asia.

On China, Sato believes cultural and economic ties would be developed with Peking though Japan differs fundamentally on ideology. He promised to step up medical and social aid to Viet-Nam and also to consider an economic aid programme. He hopes in the near future to visit South-East Asia. He may dispatch his No. 2 man to Djakarta as a special envoy with the intention of persuading Sukarno on the U.N. and Malaysian issues.

The next major step will be in Algiers where he hopes to send a delegation for the Afro-Asian conference. This has already been greatly controlled by Mao and his friends and the air may not be in favour of Japan. "But we must have our voice heard," says Sato.

It will take more than political manoeuvres or economic might for Japan to build up her independent voice and role in Asia. It will mean for her to plan constantly beyond her self-interest for the whole continent and act boldly.

The week in Asia

INDONESIA—Soviet specialists have begun construction of a nuclear reactor near Jakarta.

JAPAN — Indonesia's relationship with Peking will be the subject of talks between Indonesian Foreign Minister Subandrio and Prime Minister Sato this week. Sato has offered to mediate the Indonesian-Malaysian dispute.

CEYLON — China has displaced Japan and India as the largest supplier of cloth to Ceylon. Government policy restricting import of cloth to varieties costing less than one rupee a yard has helped the Chinese capture this market.

SOUTH VIET-NAM — The eighth coup d'etat in twelve months ousted the Government of Premier Tran Van Huong and installed General Nguyen Khanh, Commander-in-Chief of the Viet-Name army, as Head of State. The generals of the Armed Forces Council were the moving force behind the coup.

CEYLON—The Ceylon Immigration Department is facing a "Chinese puzzle". It is not known how many Chinese are in the country. Over 60 per cent of the cargo vessels that call at Ceylonese ports have Chinese crews. No strict check is made that all crew members return to their ships. Police have turned up an extensive Chinese spy ring in Colombo financed by Chinese businessmen.

INDONESIA—At a meeting with the Chinese Ambassador, D. N. Aidit, head of the Indonesian Communist Party, called on Indonesia to "crush the U.N." as well as Malaysia. He thanked China for the assurance of military support if British forces in Malaysia attacked Indonesian soil.

NORTH VIET-NAM—President Ho Chi Minh has asked Soviet Premier Kosygin to visit Hanoi. China promised the North Viet-Name to come to their aid if Saigon forces struck their territory. North Viet-Name coastal towns are now under constant bombardment and China has failed to take any counter-measure. China has also failed to deliver even 10 per cent of the food grains promised. Against China's pressure, Ho has turned to Russia for assistance.

SOUTH VIET-NAM—American Ambassador General Maxwell Taylor will likely be recalled to Washington and made head of the Central Intelligence Agency. It has been long known that Taylor has been up against General Khanh.

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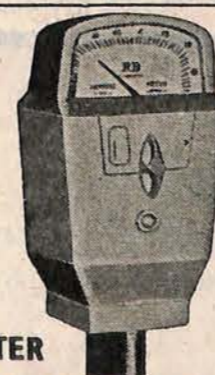
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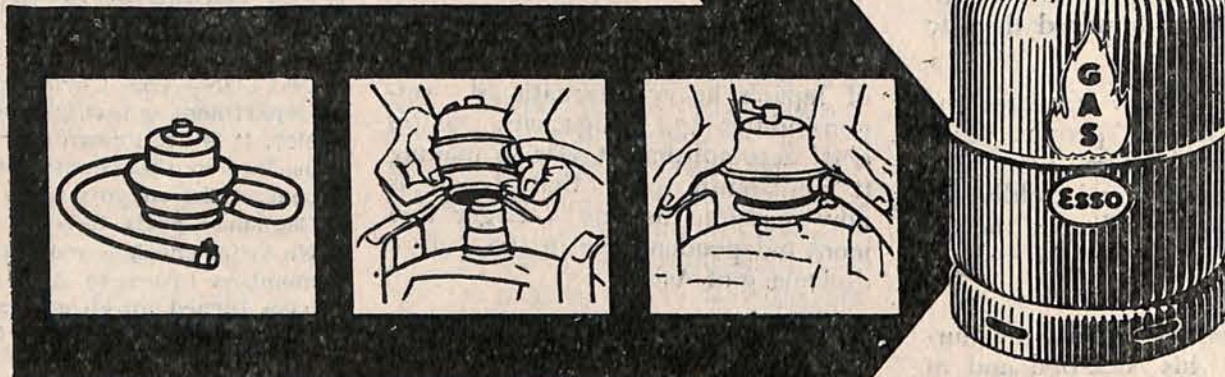


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Nigeria's Answer to China's Communes

by Isaac Amata

ABOH is one of six villages on the escarpment north of Enugu, capital of Eastern Nigeria. It is a village of some five thousand people, once prosperous but now in distress and poverty. The Nigerian Coal Corporation used to employ nearly 1,000 of its men in the coal mines.

Then came retrenchment and hundreds lost their jobs and livelihood. Agriculture had been neglected and the erosion of the soil equalled the erosion of the spirit of the village, where the unemployed were becoming a palm-wine-sodden community.

Last month 300 youth from all regions of Nigeria gathered in Enugu for a Moral Re-Armament conference for Tomorrow's Africa. They were practical and down-to-earth. As well as workshops in drama, music, home economics and journalism, they ran a Community Development project which took them every day to Aboh.

Mr. Ukwu, principal of the Catholic High School in Aboh, and the President of the local Farmers' Co-operative, came to address the Community Development Workshop on the situation in his village. The conference delegates suggested that to make the people work on the land again, a new spirit would have to grow in the elders of the village as well as in the youth. The principal invited them to the village to meet the people.

At first there was a tense atmosphere of mistrust against the visitors.

The villagers argued that they had been duped several times in the past. But the delegates soon dispelled this by their conviction and sincerity.

Together student delegates and villagers undertook to dam a stream, start a fish industry, drain swamp land and create permanently irrigated market gardens for regular cash crops.

The first day about 12 villagers turned up for work. The next day about 50 came, and thereafter the

Students and villagers work together to build a dam for irrigation at Aboh village near Enugu.



numbers of villagers and conference delegates grew as more and more people caught the spirit of voluntary service and sacrifice.

An elder of the village told one of the delegates, "I am surprised but very happy that future doctors, lawyers, politicians and leaders of our country can agree to work on the land. This has shown a new spirit of hard work and patriotism."



An Aboh village elder tells student leader John Nchekwube (left): "This has shown us a new spirit of hard work and patriotism."

A student from the Women's Training College, Umuahia, said, "I used to refuse to help my parents at home in my village. I thought I was superior to manual labour on the land. But I enjoyed doing it. This is the service to our country which we students want to give to build tomorrow's Africa."

Though the conference has ended, work is proceeding full blast on the project. The Co-operative has expanded in membership three times.

Funds are coming in. Many more young villagers, including teachers and students on holiday, are giving regular work. The pineapples are already growing and early in the New Year, six types of vegetables will be cultivated for sale in Enugu market.

The Government has officially sponsored the scheme and Government officials from various departments have aided in its development. The Rural Training Centre at Asaba helped with personnel and gifts of pineapple suckers and fish fry.

Dr. M. I. Okpara, Premier of Eastern Nigeria, told the conference delegates when he received them at his Residence, "You are trying to set an example of what youths ought to do with their heads, hands and feet to help in nation-building."

John Nchekwube, Senior Prefect of Lagos City College, Yaba, said, "We students mean business. This is our answer to the forced labour in the communes of China."

LETTERS

HINDI AND ENGLISH

Sir,
Not only the late Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, but also the late President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, had spoken at various places, that Hindi should not be imposed on non-Hindi speaking people.

Is it because English is a foreign language, we should say 'exit' to English? If the same analogy is adopted, why should we go to other countries for aid and loans? If the foreign ship loads of rice and wheat are stopped, we will have many people in our country starving. When we are not in a position to stop these foreign imports, why should we attach a "foreign" stigma to English? Apart from this, in what way has our country suffered in the past on account of the existence of the English language and in what way are we going to suffer on account of the continuance of English as the official language?

A language which is meant to unite the country should not become the instrument of its emotional division.

The proper compromise solution, reconciling both the people of the north and the south, would be to declare both English and Hindi as the official languages for ever.

Whatever might be the argument of the Hindi protagonists in favour of Hindi, they should not forget the fact that this being a Democratic country, even the opinion of the minority states should be given due consideration.

N.V.R. SWAMI,
Madras

YOUTH FRUSTRATED

Sir,
Mr. Seshagiri Rao has rightly expressed in his article that we youngsters see with dismay the continued deteriorating economic condition of our parents. We are really restless.

I am fourteen years old. I have travelled widely and studied in different schools from Delhi to Madras. When my father was getting much less pay ten years back, I was receiving more comforts. Today I don't get even my necessities.

Our Rashtrapathi has rightly pointed out in his Republic Day speech that the tolerance of the poor man is very limited and is not inexhaustible. We are getting frustrated.

R. M. SUNDAR,
Secunderabad.

INDIA AND MALAYSIA

Sir,
It is time that public opinion in our country is organized to indicate to the people of Malaysia our full support in their struggle.

We Indians should be grateful for the frank and outspoken manner in which the Malaysian leader and Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman gave his country's support to us at the time of China's aggression. Did we express our support to him openly at any time?

It is high time for our Government to realise that the issue also involves the destiny of millions of people of Indian origin in Malaysia. The Indian Government should openly extend its fullest support to the Tunku and undertake to train the Malaysians in our Army, Navy and Air Force. Ironically, hundreds of Indonesians were trained by our Air Force. The Indian Government should also send some naval ships and station some troops in Malaysia. We should make Indonesia realise the dangerous path which it is treading.

R. RAMU,
Bombay.

NEW VOICE

Sir,
I am following carefully all issues of HIMMAT since its birth.

In this age of fast deteriorating moral standards, this 'new voice' has rightly taken upon itself the task of reviving them. Every issue, whether political or economic, is viewed from this fast disappearing standpoint.

B. A. SESHKAR,
Vizianagram.

FOR WOMEN

IKEBANA—A Must for Every Woman

by Fujiko Hara

"East is East,
And West is West,
And never the Twain shall meet,"
said Rudyard Kipling. But in Japan East meets West, the West meets East, and the ancient traditions and the ultra modern ways of life meet on every level. A typical Japanese girl today may be working in an eight storied office building from 9 to 5 o'clock, but in the evenings will slip into a traditional Kimono and go off to a flower arrangement class or to a ceremonial tea, a must for every young woman.

In every Japanese home whether in the entrance hall or in the living room there are beautifully arranged flowers of the season, showing the gracious hospitality and the nobility of the hostesses. It has become so much the part of Japanese life that the flower arrangement is considered a typical Japanese art.

The art of flower arrangement originally was a practice of "Guge", floral offerings to Buddha, and was introduced to Japan by Buddhist monks who established the oldest and hereditary school of Japanese flower arrangement called Ikenobo School, in Kyoto, Japan's ancient capital. These flowers offered to Buddha or the gods were arranged according to strict

rules of composition and meaning and this practice is said to have also existed in Ancient Egypt, West Asia and China.

During the 16th and early 17th centuries, the flower arrangement turned towards more free and unrestricted schools of art. By the 18th and 19th century, the government's policy of national isolation supplied the stimulæ for the popularization of the art, and several schools of Ikebana and off-shoots were developed.

Today, there are some 4000 to 5000 schools of Ikebana in Japan.

Since Ikebana requires living flowers, everything is devoted to creating the beauty of the moment. The significance of Ikebana lies in giving life to transient flowers, so the creation of life is important, not the imitation of forms. Every student is taught the basic meanings of each flower, the significance of a form, but is encouraged to create the arrangement.

While there are different methods of arranging flowers according to different schools, the fundamental principles are the same. Every arrangement must be made to symbolize "heaven", "man" and "earth." The longest plant or a flower that shoots

upward represents "heaven", the next, "man" and the lowest twig "earth," and the "fillers" are used to fill the vacant spot.

Each month of the year has its favourite or representative flower or tree.

The flower arrangement in January can be made with pine, plum blossoms and the bamboo. Pine represents long life and the ever green leaves mean loyalty and faithfulness. Plum, since it blooms in winter represents endurance and strength. Bamboo, uprightness, thus giving luckiness to the start of a new year.

When all traditional values are being upset and replaced by more new and superficial things it is the duty and destiny of women not only to guard but grow the best traditions of our country so that our children may inherit the greatness of our land.

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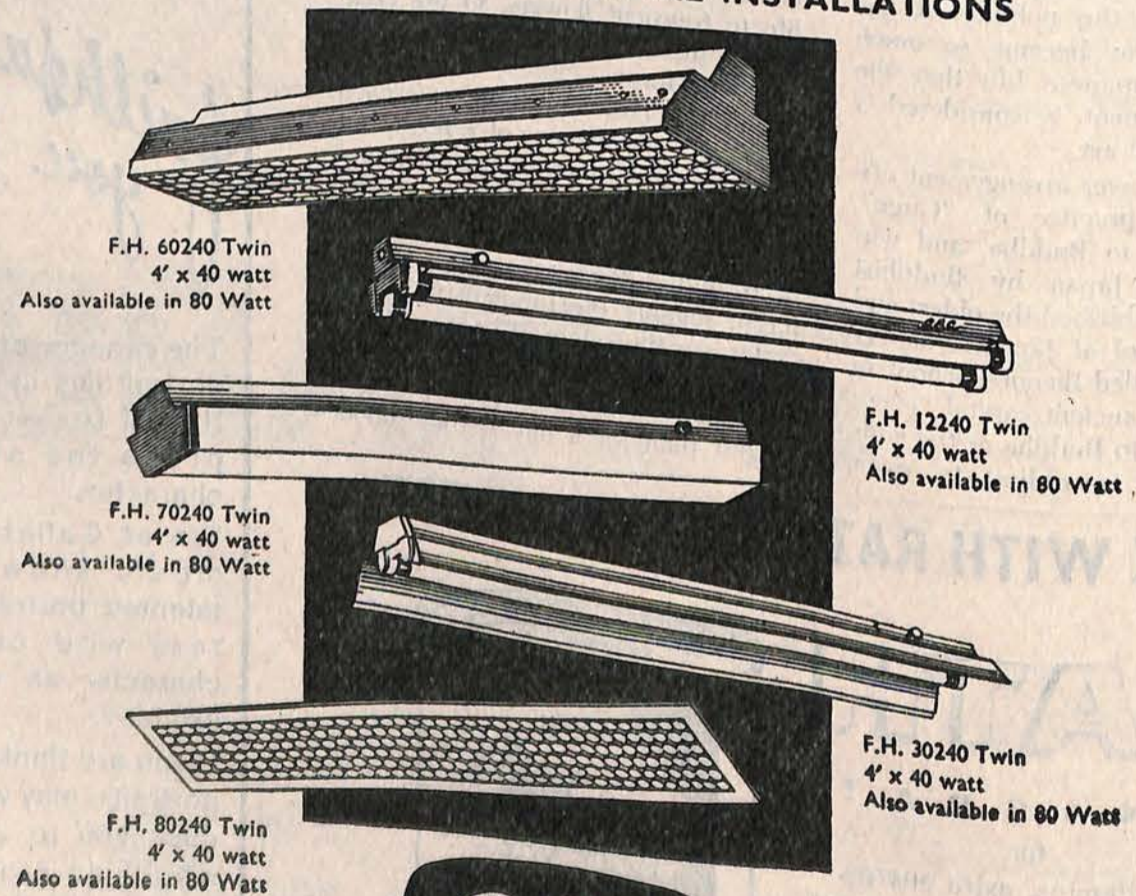
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PETER HOWARD from page 9
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and theme, we could together rapidly alter the course of modern history. Men can change. I know it myself. When I first was challenged by Moral Re-Armament I had no faith. I was successful. I was going up the ladder. I was challenged on simple points: I wrote about unity but I was divided from my only brother. I wrote about honesty but I was not honest with my wife. I didn't pay my income tax. In my newspaper office I used to write strong editorials

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This was a life
GENERAL AUNG SAN
 1915—1947

THE BURMESE call him **Bogyoke**, the Great General. They say, "Everything that Aung San touched turned to gold." At the age of 32 he freed his country.

He had a hatred of false authority and single-mindedness that drove him to challenge the claims of two Empires, British and Japanese, on his native soil.

The final great bid to free Burma began in Rangoon University. In 1935 a band of militant nationalists led by Thakin Nu (later Prime Minister U Nu) captured the student government. Aung San became Secretary.

Spurred by India's struggle for freedom, he attended the 1940 Congress sessions at Ramgarh and met Gandhi and Nehru.

The Japanese, planning the conquest of Asia, were interested in this militant anti-British force and sent 27 of them, headed by Aung San to Tokyo. On his return from Japan in 1941 he began recruiting the "Burma Independence Army" which, 30,000 strong, joined forces with the Japanese Army and forced the British to withdraw to India.

But he had not evicted the British merely to install the Japanese. When Japan exercised her control, he marched his army out of Rangoon to the blare of Japanese bands ostensibly to attack the British. They faded into the jungle and turned on the Japanese. As the Allies marched into Rangoon, the flag of the Aung San's forces flew beside the Union Jack.

In 1947 Britain's Prime Minister Attlee met his demands for "Independence within the year." He prepared to lead his people of every race as their first Prime Minister. But before he could do so, assassins' bullets cut him down.

The political and racial war of which this was the opening shot has plagued Burma ever since. That the Burmese Union did not fragment entirely was due to the statesmanship of his old friend and patriot, U Nu.

Aung San was revered by his people for his dash and dare in pursuit of what he believed right. He spoke "the brutal truth" to his people. "Independence is coming but it is not going to bring a heaven on earth," he said, "Maybe 20 years at least will pass before you see the fruits of your toil. There is no substitute for work."

Q and A

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

Q — What are the essentials for national integration in India?

K. M. YUSUF, Calcutta.

A — Politically, India is a nation. The freedoms granted by the Constitution of occupation, place of business, ownership of property, etc. seek to ensure that India is one economic unit. But we are very far from being a nation in our attitudes and our actions.

An essential condition for integration is patriotism. We would not quarrel over Hindi if we thought about the interests of India as a whole. Those who love Hindi would not seek to impose it and those who do not want Hindi wouldn't burn Hindi books in public. Both are using their energies for small objectives.

In order to unite, we need a common aim and a common ideology. The ideology for which India is traditionally fitted is that of absolute moral standards applied in our personal life and national policies, and the rule of God. Our aim must be to demonstrate that this is a practical answer to the divisions and injustice of capitalist democracy as well as to the contradictions and exploitation of Communist society.

Q — How far is it good to introduce Hindi as official language in the present situation?

CH. VENKATANARAYANA, Madras.

A — Hindi has always been an official language of the Union of India. The question is whether it should displace English and if so, at what pace should the change be brought about.

Since January 26, 1965, Hindi is given superior status over English which has the status now only of an "associate language".

The precondition for a new language policy is agreement about it, especially of those who are required to learn and use another language. The language policy must be based not on the enthusiasm of Hindi advocates but on the willingness of non-Hindi speaking peoples.

At a time of national emergency, great discontent due to high prices and scarcity of food grains, and the uncertainties and instabilities of adjustment to an India without the prestige and au-

thority of Nehru, there was no need to add to our problems and give yet another handle to the forces of agitation, disruption, division in the land. It is most unwise and can be dangerous.

Q — What is your remedy for the food problem?

BERNARD RAJ, Tirupathur.

A — Eat less, work harder, produce more. We must, as a nation, learn to sacrifice. This applies to the recently successful politicians, the nouveau riche businessmen, the struggling middle classes, as well as the agitated working class.

Q — Do you think India will become a Communist country in the future? How can we prevent this?

BERNARD RAJ, Tirupathur.

Communism is not inevitable. It never was. Injustice, division, immorality, theocracy are the soil on which Communism grows. If men who speak about God live as if God never existed, they will naturally strengthen those who say "our ideology will never succeed until the myth of God is removed from the mind of man." If we talk about Dharma and do not hesitate to take or give bribes, we destroy the faith in morality, which leads to Communism.

Communism will never come if God is so real to us that we do not hesitate to obey Him unconditionally, if we live by standards of honesty and purity more passionately than the Communists exploit the moral weakness of individuals and nations. The Communist will himself want to change under these circumstances.

Every Communist knows that the end product he creates, is not pretty. It is far from what he imagined Communism to be.

No sincere Communist would want to build a new society the costly way if those who believe in God and morality set out to build it selflessly.

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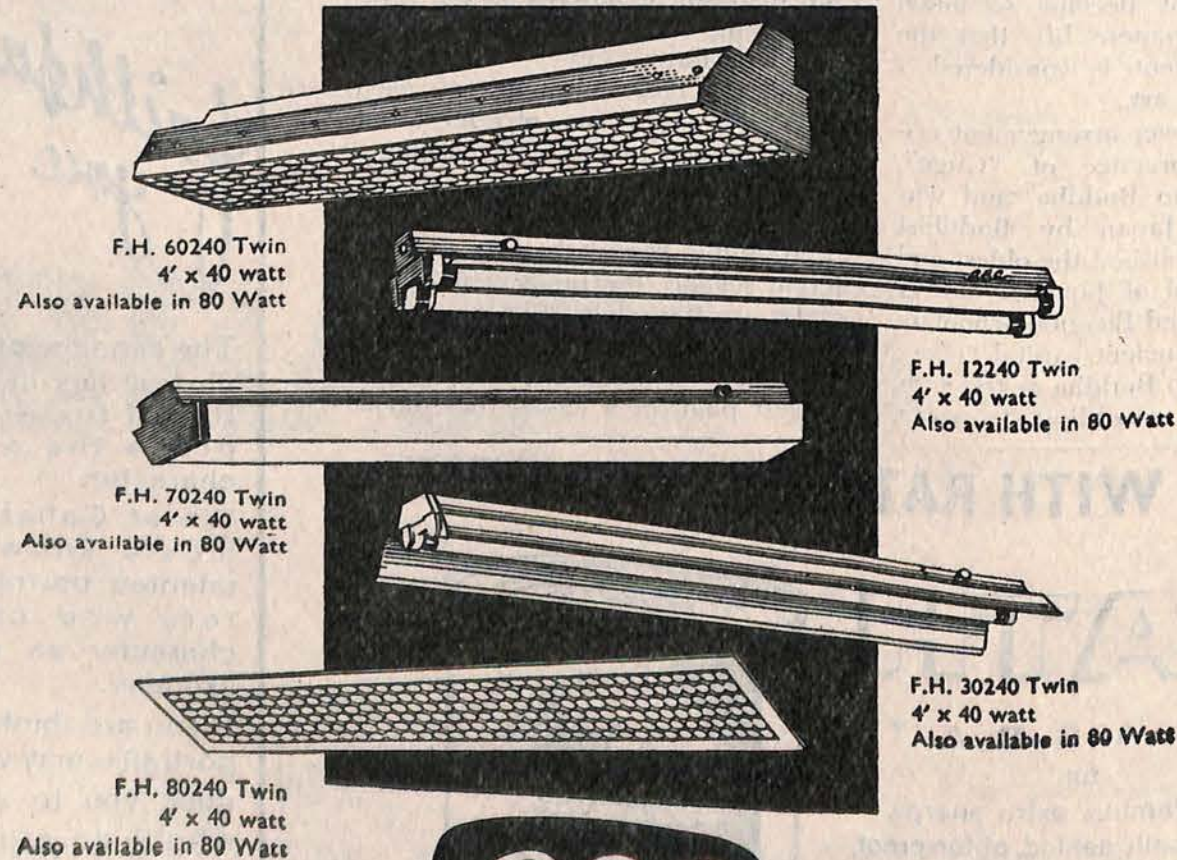
PETER HOWARD from page 9

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India's Atomic Leap Forward

by a Special Correspondent

ASIA'S ONLY plutonium plant was formally inaugurated near Bombay recently by the Prime Minister. India thus becomes the fifth nation in the world known to possess a plutonium plant, after the U.S.A., U.K., U.S.S.R. and France. Its main reactor, built with the assistance of the Government of Canada, is reputed to be one of the biggest test reactors in existence.

Thus far India has devoted her energies to the peaceful uses of atomic energy. She has within her the makings of a major atomic power. Her research facilities are reputed to be among the finest in the world. She is abundantly gifted by nature with the raw material for atomic power. On the sandy beaches of Madras and Kerala in the South, and in the north on the Ranchi Plateau and the borders of Bihar and Bengal, lie the largest known deposits of monazite in the world. Thorium is not fissionable. When thorium is passed through an atomic reactor, it is converted into uranium-233 which is fissionable.

Fuel Resources

While blessed with atomic fuel, India is backward in the more conventional forms of fuel. Her coal deposits, mostly of a low grade quality, are negligible in relation to her population. America has 7,000 tons of coal per head and Soviet Russia 25,000. India possesses barely 100 tons per head. If all the known hydro-electric potential were utilised, India could produce 43 million kilowatts per year, which is equivalent to the energy produced by burning 0.06 tons of coal per head per year. It is inadequate for extensive industrialisation.

Fortunately, her known reserves of atomic fuels have more than 15 times the energy value of her reserves of coal, oil and hydro-electric power combined.

Not only will industry benefit from extensive use of atomic power, but India's main bottleneck of agriculture will improve too. For example, pests destroy 11 million tons of food grains per year—almost twice the quantity India has to import from abroad to avert starvation. Experiments are being conducted on radio

isotopes being used to control pest damage. Radiation, too, can keep fish and vegetables fresh on the stalls.

India is now in a position to assist other countries in the peaceful uses of atomic energy. Already many from other lands are being trained by the Atomic Energy Commission of India and the Prime Minister has invited more to participate.

Two nuclear power stations are under construction at Tarapur and Rana Pratap Sagar, Rajasthan, and will produce 800,000 kilowatts of electricity per year, in 1968 and 1969 respectively.

Years of Research

It is reckoned by experts that although a number of other nations are trying to produce the atomic bomb in the wake of China, including Indonesia, Egypt and Israel, the two nations outside the present nuclear powers that can produce such a lethal weapon most swiftly are Canada and India.

Before the explosion of the first atomic bomb at Hiroshima, Dr. H. J. Bhabha, present Chairman of the Indian Atomic Energy Commission wrote to Mr. J. R. D. Tata, well-known industrialist, of successful experiments being conducted in nuclear fission and of the possibilities of harnessing atomic power. India was then under British rule. The House of Tatas proceeded with establishing the Institute of Fundamental Research. When Independence came, Mr. Nehru assumed charge of the Department of Atomic Energy and the present Prime Minister has also felt it important enough to keep it as his own portfolio.

Prime Minister Shastri has maintained that it is against the traditions of India and her economic interests to manufacture the atomic bomb. The reasons advanced against the making of the bomb are sound and among them are:

1. It will divert India's resources from productive channels.
2. To make the atomic bomb effective a very complicated and sophisticated delivery system is necessary. India's major enemy is China. China can deliver an atomic bomb on India by a flight of a few hundred miles from the Tibetan border to the

capital city of New Delhi. India has to perfect a delivery system that will reach 3,000 miles and more inland to China's industrial cities and Peking.

Prime Minister Shastri, however, is under pressure to produce the atomic bomb and has stated that he cannot guarantee that he will hold on to this policy in the future.

Although Mr. Shastri has shown an aversion to asking for a nuclear umbrella officially, he feels confident that President Johnson's promise of October 18 to protect nations from nuclear blackmail will hold good.

Mr. Shastri will be wise to get a U.S. guarantee in more definite terms in view of the persistent propaganda in the U.S. by Senators and political commentators for America to cut her commitments in far away Asia.

The proliferation of the atomic bomb is something that every sane person regards with anxiety. If things continue as they are, by 1970 America, Russia, France, China, possibly Egypt, Israel, Indonesia, India and Japan may possess thermo-nuclear weapons.

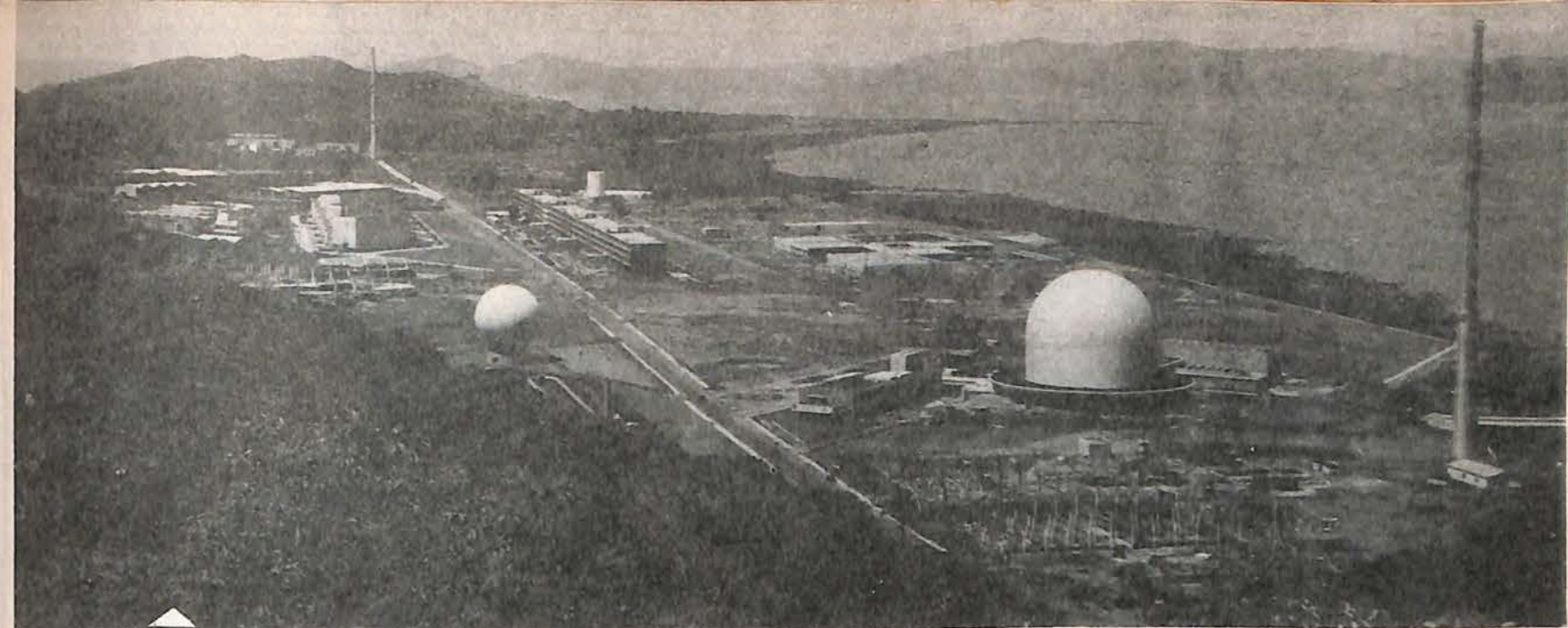
Disarmament Unlikely

Mr. Shastri has so far advocated universal disarmament. Mr. Shastri is a sincere man. Can he reasonably expect disarmament to take place by 1970, when so many more nations are expected to have thermo-nuclear power?

It follows that some power, some nation, or even some group of nations, must have the intelligence to proclaim a world aim radical and revolutionary enough to include and to change everybody.

For too long have we in India wanted the West to change and China and Russia to change. They do need to change. But India also needs to change and create a new society. If India comprehends the need for this revolution and Indians, small and big, decide to give their lives to it, it will be a fitting next step to a sane policy of adopting atomic energy for peaceful purposes.

As Mr. Rajmohan Gandhi is at present overseas his regular feature will be published whenever it is received.—Ed.



The Canada-India Reactor dominates the Atomic Energy site near Bombay, one of the world's most advanced centers of nuclear research



5000 scientists and technicians work at the Establishment. Their experience in Project Phoenix will save Rs. 40 million in the proposed industrial scale plutonium plant



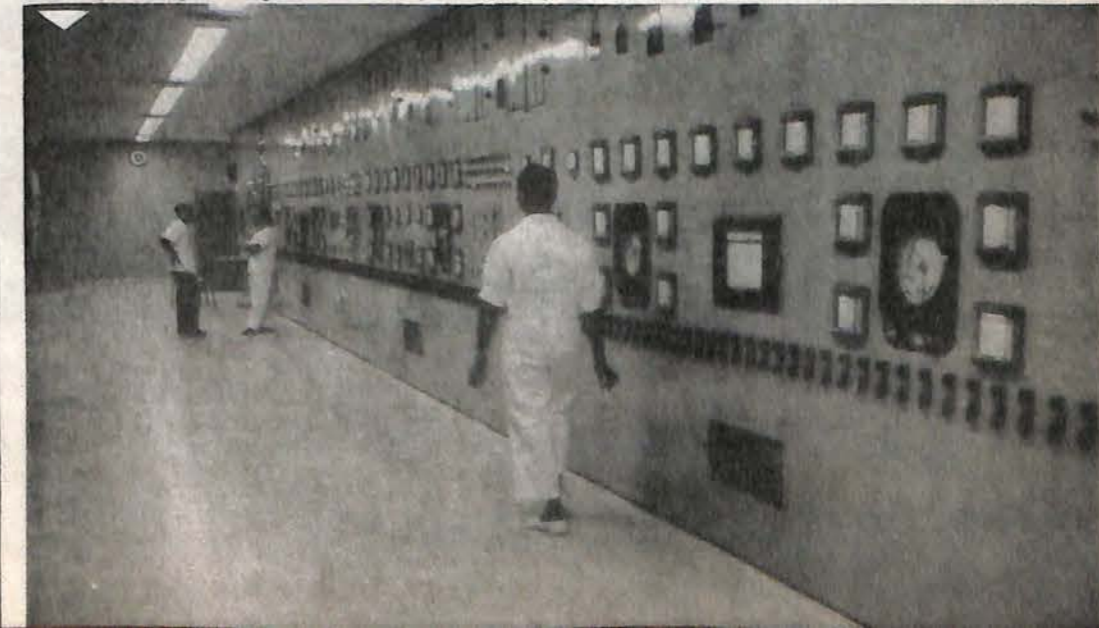
TROMBAY

Few realise it, but India ranks with the most advanced nations in the nuclear field. Her development took a giant forward stride with the opening of Project Phoenix, the new plutonium plant. Only four other nations are known to possess similar plants—the U.S., U.S.S.R., the U.K. and France. This highly complex project was constructed entirely by Indian scientists and engineers.



Mr. J. L. Gray, President of Atomic Energy of Canada Ltd., with the Malaysian Minister of Information at the opening

The Operating Gallery of the new plutonium plant



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