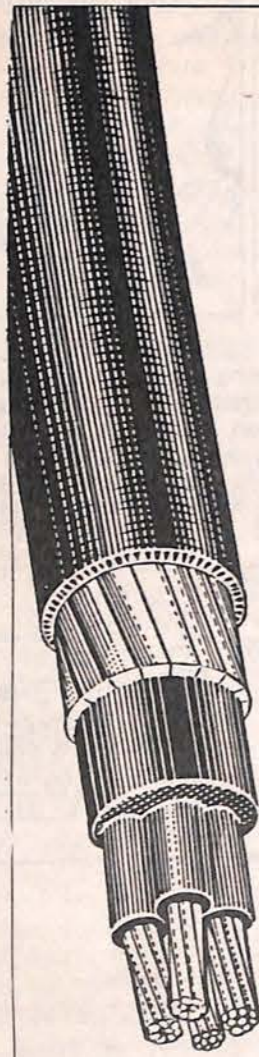
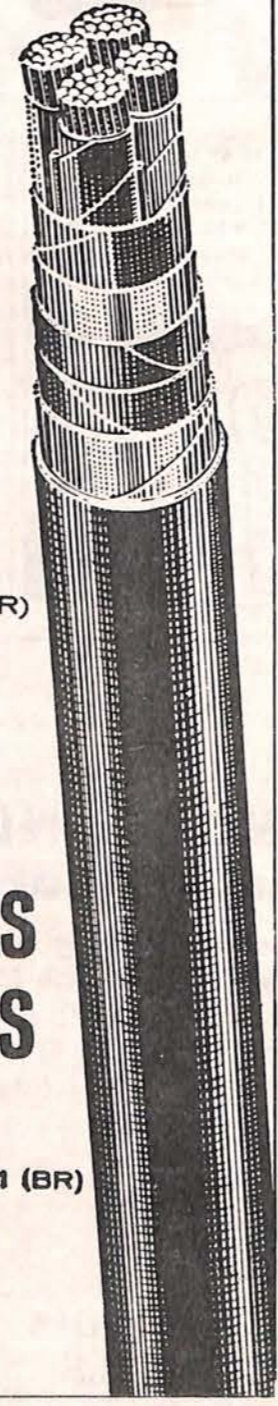


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General Secretary Brezhnev

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Gains & Losses



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R. Vaitheswaran analyzes

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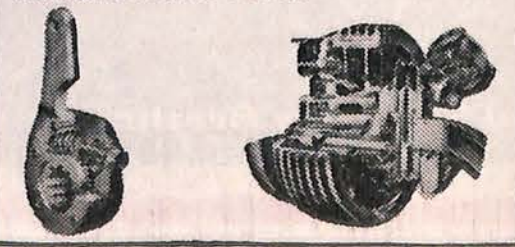
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INT/AL/5514

HIMMAT

Asia's new voice

WEEKLY

Bombay Friday April 15 1966

Dangerous Precedent

TWO OBSCURE OIL TANKERS have suddenly become the focus of the world's attention—the "Manuela" and the "Joanna V". "Manuela" has been escorted by a British frigate beyond immediate reach of Portuguese Mozambique's Beira harbour from where it could have supplied oil to Rhodesia. But what if she unloads her cargo in South Africa or even Lourenco Marques?

Meanwhile "Joanna V" is berthed within 18 yards of the pipeline in Portuguese waters. Britain can arrest the vessel when she comes outside Portuguese territorial waters. Meanwhile, if she discharges her cargo, Rhodesia will receive her oil supplies for three weeks.

This is not the only question agitating international lawyers. Most shocking has been the delay of the President of the Security Council, Mr. Keita of Mali, in not convening the Security Council's emergency meeting for 49 hours. Britain had called for it under Chapter 7 of the UN Charter, to determine that the situation created by the oil tankers' presence constituted a "breach of peace".

The Security Council, peace-maker and policeman of the world, has to be the most effective wing of the UN. On its success or failure depends peace or war, the rule of international law or force. For Mr. Keita to have stalled a meeting of this body sets a dangerous precedent. His excuse that he was consulting members of other African States does not hold good. As President of the Security Council Mr. Keita's primary allegiance is to the members of that body and not to any group outside the Council.

That the UN has given, for the first time in history, its mandate for action to a single power like Britain, indicates that the Wilson Government has regained a measure of world confidence in its dealing with Rhodesia. With a renewed and massive vote of confidence given to Mr. Wilson by his own electors, his responsibility for further action in Rhodesia becomes even greater. At the same time Mr. Wilson needs to avoid any precipitate action that may get Portugal and South Africa openly and solidly behind the Smith regime.

"I Will Do It"

THE PRIME MINISTER injected a sense of urgency into the conference of the Chief and Food Ministers the other day. She said if self-sufficiency in food was not achieved "we will have forfeited our right to call ourselves a free country, leave alone a great nation". She was down to earth. She spoke about "paper chasing" between the Government Departments, about the Centre and the States blaming each other when agricultural targets were not reached. As a

result of this a clear demarcation of responsibility between the Centre and the States will be made.

Our people have for a long time been unimpressed by crores of rupees allotted to various plants and projects. It now seems that even the Government is getting wiser. As its head, Mrs. Gandhi said that agriculture was not a question only of financial allocations, but of efficient administration.

Circumstances and shortages have hammered some sense of reality into Government circles which, in the past, was difficult to find—especially at meetings of Food Ministers.

Chief and State Food Ministers have now left it to the Union Government to announce its decision on the controversial wheat and gram zones that have restricted inter-state movement of crops.

The strategy of the Union Food Minister, Mr. Subramaniam, is wise. It is to bring six million acres into intensive cultivation. The acreage will be selected on the criterion of adequate water facilities. Where water is available, the best seeds and fertilizers will be concentrated and the yield is sought to be doubled. The aim is to achieve a total 95 million tons of food grains in 1966-1967.

Past experience has shown that however good plans on paper are, it needs leadership, dedication and hard work to implement them successfully.

A group of Canadian farmers who recently toured India told HIMMAT that India is well-advanced in agricultural research, but research does not percolate down to the farmers mainly because our agricultural scientists "don't like to get their hands dirty". To bring about a revolution in food production will require a larger revolution in character and social habits.

The success of our agricultural plan depends on men who, instead of saying "this should be done", decide "I will do it".

Red Hair Declared Black

IT HAS LONG BEEN OBSERVED that a characteristic of the affluent West is the sizeable proportion of shiny skulls. In certain countries, especially America, such "nakedness" is often covered by wigs. And the wigs have been made from imported hair.

Now comes the rub. According to the *Associated Press*, the US authorities have baldly announced that imports from Asia of all human hair is banned.

This harsh regulation roughly ignores the sensibilities of thinly-thatched Wall Street tycoons, and smooth-topped Hollywood swashbucklers. Washington's explanation is simply that it is impossible to distinguish between different types of Asian hair, and therefore "red" hair from China, North Korea or North Vietnam may find its way beneath capitalistic caps.

The effect on China's economy may prove disastrous. With the American market sealed off, it is more than likely that we shall see arising in Asia a generation of hispid revolutionaries dangerously frustrated by their inability to earn foreign exchange, as heretofore, from exporting their tresses.

The Peking bigwigs will just have "to keep their hair on".

Briefly Speaking ...

None preaches better than the ant, and she says nothing.

—BENJAMIN FRANKLIN

Stone Wall

A FRIEND writes to me from Paris that a distinguished social figure of France "was quite concerned about the food situation in India, and collected 192 kilograms of condensed milk. Then she found no one at the Indian Embassy in Paris was interested, as it is such a small quantity compared to the amounts the Government offers. So there she was, not knowing what to do with it."

Finally the lady gave the milk to a private organization. It's now on the way to India.

If this happens to the friends of India abroad, is it any surprise that India has so few friends in the world? It is also not surprising that with our Embassy in Paris having such an attitude, France which had a good

harvest has not offered any food to India.

Foreign Minister Swaran Singh should look into the matter and alert his embassies to give proper treatment to visitors who want to help India.

Wise Old President

WHILE VIGOROUS OPPONENTS of so-called "neo-colonialism" are cooling their heels in exile, wise old man of Africa, President Jomo Kenyatta, shrewdly told his Party Conference recently:

"Imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism are all useful slogans around which to rally people from time to time, but we need to ask ourselves: Is it enough just to be anti something? No, we must be for something if we are to be national builders of a new Kenya."

A Prompt Heart

ANDHERI LIONS' enthusiastic President, M. M. Chinai, and his fellow Lions have sent 18-year-old Harish Hodiwala on a plane to the USA for an operation for a serious ailment of the heart. Harish, a first year science student, comes from a family of very modest means. When local doctors advised an operation in the United States to save his life, Mr. Chinai wrote to a leading heart specialist in Minnesota, Dr. Walton C. Lillehei. The day the letter reached Dr. Lillehei, the American doctor sent off a cable to say that a certain lady had agreed to underwrite all medical expenses of Harish at the hospital and for housing his companion. Forty-eight hours later the American telephoned to inquire of the progress. Even the Indian authorities who usually shuffle their feet at this end were prompt and last week Harish was off to the USA.

The Lions are determined to raise the return fare from philanthropists.

How Do You Vote?

EVER SINCE GALLUP POLLS prophesied the victory of Thomas Dewey against Truman, and the unsophisticated Truman won hands down, I have been somewhat sceptical about Gallup polls. I find however that Dr. E. P. W. da Costa, Director of the Indian Institute of Public Opinion, has full faith in Gallup polls. In an interesting article in *The States-*

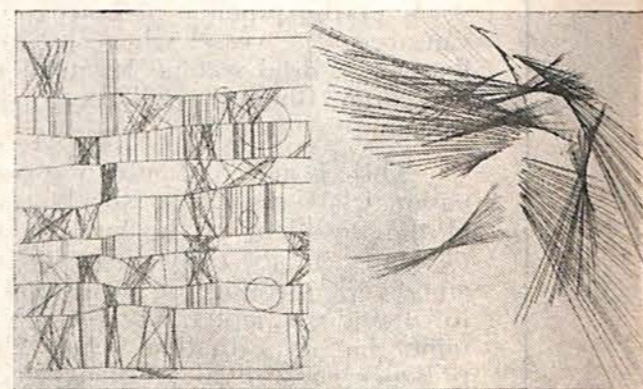
man he says, "If the proper study of mankind is man, the proper study of democracy should be public opinion."

Analyzing election trends in India, he says that economic discontent, both urban and rural, far from reducing Congress votes, tends in significant cases to increase Congress votes.

Surprising as this may seem, it may well be a correct finding because whenever there is economic discontent, the ruling party always finds it convenient to blame a scapegoat, either in the trader who hoards goods or the farmer who holds back his crop.

Computed Art

GUESS WHO drew this?



Is the creator of this drawing German Yves Klein, Swiss Paul Klee or who? This graphic work is the creation of an electronic brain, a computer. In only a few seconds, uninfluenced by moods or emotions, a computer produced this drawing at the Darnstat Institute of Technology in West Germany.

Some day we will have entire exhibitions of abstract art by computers. Live artists may find it a little hard to compete.

Innocence Rewarded?

A FIVE-YEAR-OLD GIRL walked into a village police station in Egypt with an unusual request. She wanted the police to make her father buy her a new dress.

"After all," she tearfully complained, "he has heaps of bank notes. He prints them every day."

The police asked the girl to take them to her father's printing shop. The father and his accomplice were promptly arrested.

It is not known whether the girl has been given the dress she wanted.

R.M.L.

The Twenty-third Congress of the Soviet Communist Party

The 23rd Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union which deliberated from March 29 to April 8, 1966, was unspectacular, unexciting, efficient—entirely in the style of the present collectivist leadership. It marks the end of an era of 50 years—momentous, varied, heroic, sometimes dreadful—during which the leadership shared common experiences and knowledge of life under Tsarist autocracy and drew from the bitterness of old days for the mainsprings of its actions.

With the exit of Anastas Mikoyan from the Praesidium (now called Polit Bureau), the Soviet Union is now governed entirely by a younger group of men, who have no revolutionary links with the old Russia and whose first-hand experience is confined to the difficult years of the reconstruction and terror of the purge period.

They are essentially the products of the second stage of the Russian Revolution when the individualist idealists, who made the "Ten Days that Shook the World", had to yield place to a conformist bureaucracy

SAY THAT AGAIN ...

"...If our legislatures are converted into bazars, if debate is substituted by intimidation, if dialogue is overthrown by resort to force, if dissent is replaced by character assassination, can the delicate fabric of democracy survive for long? This is a challenge not to the Government alone, but principally to the Socialists."

NATH PAI, MP

Praja Socialist Party

"A joint effort has to be made to find a political solution of the Naga problem."

ISAK SWU

Foreign Secretary,
Federal Naga Government

"It is not very easy in India to make people change their eating habits."

MRS. INDIRA GANDHI

"I am still in power, I am still President and Prime Minister, and I have not been ousted or toppled."

PRESIDENT SUKARNO

whose vested interest was position Stalin endowed them with and whose security was a successful Soviet Union.

They are different from Lenin, Stalin and even Khrushchev. Lenin was a visionary. He combined the capacity for gruelling work and attention to the minutest organizational detail with the gambler's instinct for the calculated risk. The October Revolution was the greatest risk of all—with the odds mostly against him.

Stalin, with all his paranoiac fears and murderous instincts, was great in the enormity of the tasks he set for his country and unyieldingly ruthless in their achievement.

Khrushchev Interlude

Khrushchev, though only a brilliant and erratic interlude in the transition from the heroic mould of the past, shared some of its grandeur when he took courage in his hands, denounced Stalin and put the Soviet Union on a new path.

Messrs. Brezhnev and company have inherited the fruits of Khrushchev's path-breaking leadership as well as the problems of his denunciation of Stalin.

They have to restore historical perspective to the 30 years of the Stalin era, without reviving fears of a return to Stalinist orthodoxy. They have to meet the growing demand for freedom from youth and intellectuals and at the same time stem the steady erosion of ideology in their midst. They have to counter the Chinese accusations of revisionism and collaboration with the United States by demonstrable anti-imperialist militancy in Vietnam and elsewhere, without allowing such action to escalate into major wars. They have to maintain the hegemony of the Soviet Party in face of the Chinese challenge under conditions of equality with Communist Parties of smaller nations that are sensitive about their new-found independence.

Their commitment to collectivist leadership, however, would prevent any drastic and unpredictable moves. For it is in the nature of such leadership that each blocks the boldness and greatness of the other for fear of upsetting the delicate balance of

Under
the
Lens



by R. VAITHESWARAN

equal partnership in making decisions and shouldering responsibility. When policies are thus restricted by the need for consensus among the efficient mediocre, there is little room for initiative or risk-taking. This, in fact, is the outstanding impression of the 23rd Party Congress.

"A new era of contradiction and rivalry is appearing within the capitalist world," declared Brezhnev at the Congress. The same could be said about the Communist world. As a matter of fact, the "contradiction and rivalry" of the Communist world had reached breaking point on the eve of the Congress. Yet those who expected some dramatic move against China were disappointed.

Even though China reiterated her ideological challenge to Moscow in the clearest terms, both before and during the Congress, Soviet leaders were content with a declaration of loyalty to the compromise Moscow declarations of 1957 and 1960 and a hope of negotiations with Chinese Party leaders. There was thus no fresh initiative from the Congress.

Chinese Militancy

On the other hand, the anticipated declaration of war between the two Communist giants did come, but from the undaunted Chinese and not from the cautious Russians and East Europeans. Though the Russians were undoubtedly wise in being restrained, the militancy of the Chinese, even under adverse conditions, could not but make an impression on Communists all over the world to whom the abandon of "you have nothing to lose but your chains" has a strong emotional appeal.

Observers had also expected a re-assessment of Stalin's place in Soviet history. The Brezhnev report makes no reference to this problem. Only the speeches of lesser Party leaders contained indirect statements on the subject. Though there was a noticeable attempt to put down liberals

Continued on next page

CHALTA HAI...



"Do you have difficulty making decisions? I never do."

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



ARISTOCRAT

UNDER THE LENS—from page 5 like Tvardovsky (Editor of *Novy Mir*, the avant garde journal that spearheaded the drive for greater intellectual freedom) and encourage the neo-Stalinists in art and literature, it seems to me that a bigger concern of the present leadership is to prevent each other from becoming a stronger leader than the rest. Fear of Stalinism and Khrushchevism, of the restoration of arbitrary personal rule, seems to play a major part in the calculations of present-day Soviet leaders.

The lack of boldness does not mean that the Soviet leadership is not firm. They are as unyielding as any of their predecessors on any vital interest, ideological or national, whether in their dispute with Communist China or relations with any other power. Even as they were correcting Khrushchev's mistakes with great fanfare and publicity, they have given away nothing that he won for the Soviet Union.

On the other hand, they are giving their country a period of stable leadership which is perhaps essen-

tial after the spectacular showmanship of Khrushchev which brought great victories but also costly failures.

The Chinese combination of "left deviation" and what the Soviet leaders characterize as "nationalism, great-power chauvinism and hegemonic ambitions" had led to major defeats in Asia and Africa for China.

Foreign Policy Successes

The Soviet Union could, on the other hand, point to major successes in Foreign Policy—"an improvement in our relations with Pakistan", "the further consolidation" of "our traditional, time-tested friendship with India and her great people", "the considerable improvement in our relations with France", "the normalization of relations" with the Scandinavian countries and "a certain turn for the better" in relations with Turkey and Iran. Similar significant victories can be catalogued in relations with Communist Parties and Communist countries, especially Cuba, North Korea and North Vietnam.

The omissions from the Brezhnev report are as important as the

successes he registers. The most obvious in the field of foreign policy are the destruction of the Communist Party of Indonesia, and the coups d'etat in many countries in Africa which have temporarily removed Soviet influence in many areas including the much eulogized Socialist state of Nkrumah's Ghana.

The Brezhnev report makes no attempt at serious analysis of the colossal failures of Soviet-propped dictators like Nkrumah who have now incurred the inevitable popular wrath.

Another important aspect of the 23rd Congress is the millions of Soviet youth who must have been silent spectators and judges of the post-Khrushchev leadership. Half the population of the Soviet Union today is under 26 years of age.

In a few years, they will inherit power. Do the present Soviet leaders have the quality that can energize these eager, angry, frustrated millions into purposive action? Or will a new leader emerge who will have the boldness and stature to offer these young people a goal that takes them a stage beyond what they now know?



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My Most Exciting Test of All

By Conrad Hunte

The most exciting test I have played in to date is the first test match of that fabulous West Indies tour of Australia in 1960-61. I would like to recount the last over of that test match.

Australia were set to make 237 runs to win in their last innings. We began very well. Our bowlers, chiefly Wesley Hall, wrecked the might of the Australian batting. They were 91 runs for the loss of six wickets when Davidson, Australia's fast bowler, joined his captain, Benaud, at the wicket. In true West Indian spirit they attacked our bowling and took the score to 226 for the loss of the same six wickets. Then Davidson was run out by Joe Solomon going for a quick single. Wally Grout came and scored a single off the very first ball he received. This brought him up to face Wesley Hall for the final over of the match and Australia had to score six runs to win off eight balls.

Wesley Hall bowled an express that landed on Wally Grout's hip and while he doubled up in pain he heard his captain shout "One", and off he ran, scoring a single. The next ball was Benaud's undoing. It was a bouncer. He tried to hit it out of the grounds to win the match and got caught behind. At this point it meant they had to score five runs off six balls.

First Test Tie

Ian Meckiff, the new batsman in, and Wally Grout had agreed to run a single while the next ball travelled from the bowler's hand to the wicket keeper's glove, standing back. Wally Grout skied the fifth ball of the over and any one of four of us could have got it. But Wesley Hall, in his excitement, ran after the ball and collided with Rohan Kanhai, thereby allowing the ball to fall harmlessly on the ground and they got another single.

Now Meckiff was facing. Three runs now to win, three balls to go. He swung at the ball, connected and knocked it over my head at mid-wicket. I turned and chased the ball and managed to grab it before it rolled to the boundary. Then I turn-

ed and heaved the ball with all my might and I prayed, and sure enough the ball came sailing from a distance of 90 yards from the boundary and landed "plop" into the wicket keeper's glove. And Wally Grout was run out. They were on their third run, they had equalled the score and there was one more left to come in—and go out. Two balls to go.

The man who came in last was Lindsay Kline, who was destined to play a central role in saving the fourth test match in Adelaide for Australia. But on this occasion it was not to be. He played the first

Conrad Hunte, West Indies' Cricket Vice-Captain and opening bat, will be taking part in this year's Test series against England.

ball he received wide of mid-on, Joe Solomon darted in, picked the ball up with one hand and threw down the wicket before Ian Meckiff could make his ground at that end. The first ever test tie in history had been created. There was jubilation on the ground, jubilation in the pavilion and across the world. It was the most exciting test I have ever played in.

But during that amazing cricket demonstration in Melbourne I met the world force of Moral Re-Armament and it was destined to change the entire course of my life and I believe has a great part in changing the history of our country.

I met two Australians who challenged me to match my private life with my public performance. They put it to me that my name and my fame belonged to God for the remaking of the world and not to myself, and they urged me to plant absolute moral standards—honesty, purity, unselfishness and love—at the centre of my life and to fight to make these standards normal and natural in sport and sportsmanship on every continent. These men and women were enthusiastic and active. They looked me straight in the eye. And they had a great aim.

Moral Re-Armament was to give me a whole new perspective. I began to realize that much as I had sacrificed and fought through my cricket to win for my country there



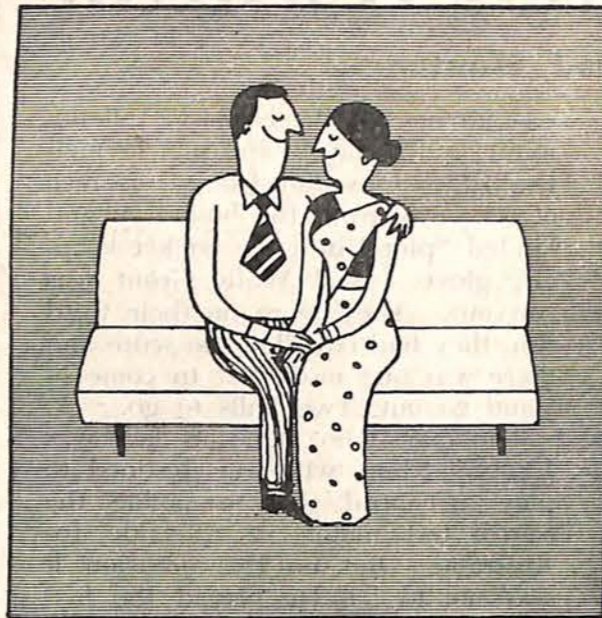
was a fresh test ahead. It was this amazing test of modernizing man.

I decided I would change and accept the challenge to remake the world. For instance, I had talked much about cricketers being ambassadors of unity but I was divided by hate and fear from my own father. I wanted our politicians and businessmen to be honest but I used to cheat on my income tax and on my expense account. I put these things right because I believed that a dishonest and hate-filled man cannot build a sound, prosperous and united society. I began to find the secret in my life of how to cure the divisions in the hearts of men. Divisions of selfishness and divisions of greed. I began to learn how to modernize man and his motives so that all of us may be safe and free in this atomic age.

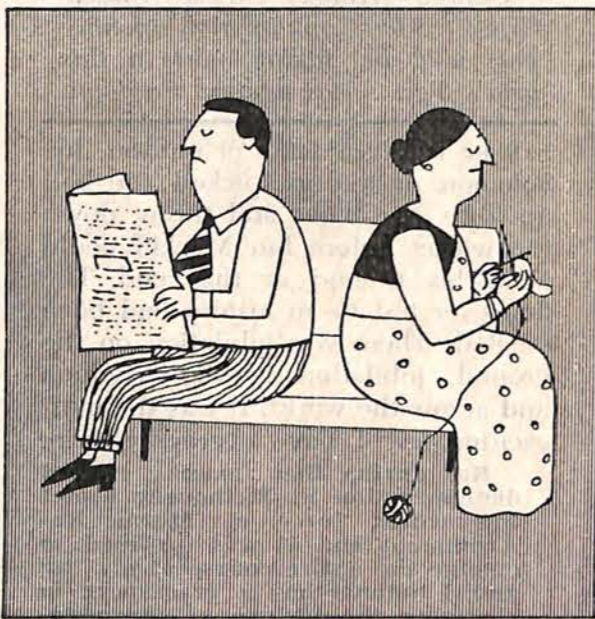
I have decided to sacrifice my life and my career to undertake the discipline of absolute moral standards of honesty, purity, unselfishness and love, for the sake of remaking the world. This work of Moral Re-Armament will now live on in the hearts and minds of all the people I meet long after my exploits and my records are turned to dust.

**25
YEARS**

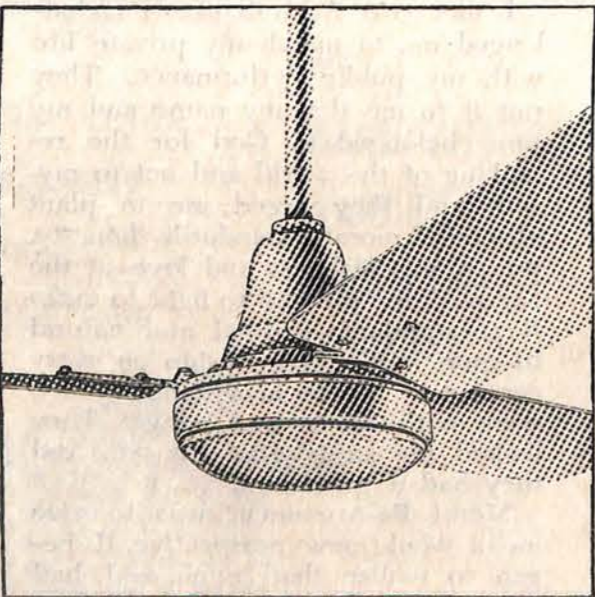
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FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

De Gaulle's Long-term Goal

FROM PIERRE SPOERRI

Zurich

While division obviously plagues the Communist world, the non-Communist world, and especially the Atlantic alliance, is also going through serious crisis.

President de Gaulle had announced a long time ago, and repeatedly, that he was not satisfied with the present structure of NATO. Many statesmen of the West, however, had indulged in wishful thinking by speculating that the stubborn French President would not attempt to undertake anything drastic before the NATO treaty runs out in 1969. But this time nobody could have any doubts anymore: the French are not only determined to pull their own officers and troops out of NATO, but they also insist on getting the American and NATO installations on French soil, including the huge command installations in the region of Paris, out of France within twelve months.

One sentence used in de Gaulle's letter to President Johnson will certainly be recorded in future history books. It says that France must now "resume sovereignty over its territory and assert authority over foreign troops stationed here".

The first reaction in the United States was of course quite bitter, even if the official sources were determined not to aggravate the situation by unnecessary remarks. One US official said, "If need be, we will remove everything we have there. The only thing we'll leave behind will be military cemeteries with the graves of allies who died for the freedom of France."

Even if this reaction was understandable, most of the political commentators tried not to increase the

anti-French feelings of their readers but rather to explain the basic reasons which may have prompted the French President to do what he did.

C. L. Sulzberger wrote, "The General is trying to improve his position as a potential negotiator in world crises." He referred to the forthcoming visit of President de Gaulle to Moscow and said that obviously the French leader would be in a better bargaining position with the Russians after having practically pulled out of NATO.

But James Reston may have got closer to the French President's real thought when he wrote of the future position of France and Europe in the world: "He (de Gaulle) resents the fact that Europe, the centre of the political and the cultural world for a thousand years, should be dominated by the United States in the West and by the Soviet Union in the East...such a Europe would, he fears, become a kind of tourist's museum 'without a soul, without backbone, and without roots.'"

Whatever one may say about the General's action, one cannot accuse him of small, shortsighted thinking. He obviously thinks in terms of decades of world history and has one basic passion in life—to ensure the sovereignty, position and liberty of his own country and, for that purpose, also of Europe as a whole, so that neither France nor Europe will ever fall into any satellite-status to any power blocs in the world.

Soviet Questions on 'Human Nature'

FROM GORDON WISE

London

A recent issue of "Soviet Union Today" dealt with "Readers' Queries on Communism". One question answered was, "Is it possible to change human nature?"

The lengthy reply in this Soviet periodical made an examination of Moral Re-Armament its centre-piece. Though the tenor of the article was

critical, there were such lengthy and accurate quotations of MRA ideology that the reader could choose.

Continued on next page

The week in Asia

TOKYO—Nine South-East Asian countries took part in Ministerial talks on economic co-operation here.

SAIGON—South Vietnam's Buddhist leaders led three weeks' demonstrations against the military government until Prime Minister Ky promised elections to a constituent assembly within six months. Demonstrators also protested at American influence.

RAWALPINDI—Soviet Prime Minister Kosygin is expected to visit Pakistan soon, said Foreign Office sources.

HONG KONG—Communist China issued its 400th serious warning to the US for alleged naval intrusion into Chinese waters.

RANGOON—Burma nationalized 685 private schools throughout the country. Last year all missionary schools were nationalized.

DJAKARTA—Foreign Minister Adam Malik said Indonesia was considering rejoining the UN. Chinese schools round Djakarta were closed by order of the local military commander.

KARACHI—Russia agreed to supply Pakistan with 140 bulldozers, tractors and trailers, costing Rs. 1.68 crores.

KABUL—Chinese head of state Liu Shao-chi paid an official visit to Afghanistan.

HONG KONG—Troops patrolled Kowloon following the worst riots in ten years—over a five cent increase in the harbour ferry fare to Hong Kong.

RIYADH—King Feisal plans to visit Pakistan this month. The Saudi monarch has recently visited Iran, Jordan and Sudan to further his proposed Islamic Pact.

SAIGON—US troops pursuing Viet Cong forces were reported to have crossed the border into Cambodia.

TOKYO—The ruling Liberal Democratic Party is to propose in Parliament the establishment of a Defence Ministry to give official recognition to Japan's 276,500-strong Self Defence Forces—the seventh strongest army in the world. Armed forces are not allowed under Japan's Constitution.

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

The author began by recounting a meeting in Africa while "out hunting under a broiling African sun". He met a man of Moral Re-Armament who on learning that the stranger was a Russian, pulled out a briefcase from under the seat of his jeep, snapped it open and produced a full page from a newspaper entitled "To Every Communist".

As the Soviet traveller described the encounter, "Under God's guidance", the leaflet read, the Communists could move the world towards the greatest revolution of all time." How was that to be done? By refashioning human nature—eradicating evil, asserting the good, transforming the individual and therefore his society.

"Many people assert," the leaflet went on to say, "that the problem is capitalism versus Communism, class versus class, race versus race. However, the problem is not Communism or class or race but character."

Further quotations and then a critical examination follows. The

article concludes on a note with which any MRA militant would agree absolutely. "It is not self-perfection that spontaneously improves the world, but the active transformation of the world that changes people for the better."

This of course is true. A revolutionary decision to change the world will involve personal change to achieve that end. As the grand old man of the German Labour Movement Hans Boekler, founder of the post-war TUC in his country, said, "When the structure of society changes, men change and when men change, the structure of society changes. Both go together and both are necessary."

Why Nasser Lashes Out

FROM HARRY ALMOND

Beirut

In a recent speech at Suez President Nasser threatened Saudi Arabia over the Yemen, attacked the proposed Islamic summit conference, accused "the Baghdad Pact and Saudi Arabia" of having financed an alleged Muslim Brotherhood attempt on his life, questioned the value of further Arab summit conferences and called for more belt-tightening at home to balance a 500 million Egyptian pound deficit in the current five-year plan.

A key to the vehemence with which the UAR leader often lashes out can be found in Egypt's desperate

There is a spate of reference to Moral Re-Armament and discussions on its credibility in many Russian and Chinese publications nowadays. This is a serious examination.

Recently in Paris I was told of a Soviet scientist who came to Holland. He met friends of mine and told them that he had read so much on MRA in his own country that he decided that if ever he had a chance to leave, one of the first things he would do would be to get in touch with one of the headquarters. "If the press in my country devote so much space to examine MRA," he said, "then it must be a very powerful world force indeed."

economic situation. The UAR's nearly 30 millions represent almost half the Arabic-speaking world, and the

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

belt-tightening Nasser called for includes their giving up rice for two months, besides the two meatless days they already observe each week.

Few abroad understand this relentless threat of famine under which the Egyptian leader works. Even if the much-publicized High Dam at Aswan is completed on time and if its various dependent schemes are successful, the resulting increase in production will leave the UAR with about the same amount of food per capita that there is today.

Oil Wealth Envied

Looking across the Red Sea at the affluence of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iran and Bahrain with their oil revenues, the poorer relatives in Cairo note their neighbours' close association with the Governments whose companies have developed the oil resources of the area—principally Britain and the USA. While it appears to be in the interest of the companies and their Governments to support the Mid-East status quo, the language of Arab Socialism labels the Arab oil-exporting countries (except Iraq), together with the UK and the US, as "the forces of reaction and imperialism". The Yemeni fighting thus becomes "a war of liberation", a part of UAR policy in the whole Arabian Peninsula and Gulf.

It is a bitter pill for Nasser that he has to depend on "imperialist" America for the daily bread of nearly half his people. On the other side of the coin, it is difficult for those who favour the Saudi position to understand why the United States continues with food and finance to support a Govern-

ment so opposed to American interests in the area.

Hence the UAR President's words at Suez: "Reaction, which fears Socialism, has co-operated with imperialism to find a new move. Reaction, along with imperialism, has come to play the tune of an Islamic pact or conference thinking that circumstances in the Islamic world are favourable to them. This is a mirage... Religion calls for equality and rules that the properties of Muslims belong to Muslims, not to kings of Muslims. This is exactly what Socialism calls for... If reaction wants to prove its adherence to religion, let it transfer its funds to the people. Muslim funds are placed in palaces and European banks."

Against this background he questioned the usefulness of continuing the Arab summit meetings which he himself had proposed in December 1963. The fourth meeting is fixed for Algiers in September.

Disparity of Wealth

One cannot condemn President Nasser for wanting a share of his wealthy neighbours' oil revenues for his nearly starving people, but neither can the rulers of oil-producing countries be thrust beyond the pale simply because their geographical position has produced wealth beyond their wildest dreams. This disparity of per capita income within the Arab world gives the Arabs an occasion to offer a peaceful solution for the rest of the world where the problem of developed and developing is commanding more and more attention. With their common faith and language the Arabs could work out an inspired solution.

Castro Eyes Strategic Colombia

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

There are unstable days ahead for the South American Republic of Colombia. Last month's elections have shown that the Government parties which have controlled the electors for the last century are losing their grip. The reasons for this are simple but have their roots deep in the history of the country.

Colombia is the only country in South America with a coast on both the Atlantic and Pacific. It also has a strategic jungle border with the Republics of Panama, Venezuela and Brazil. Fidel Castro, whose Cuba is not far from the Colombian coast,

has had his eye for many years on this country. Banditry has plagued Colombia for a century, but today many of these bandits call themselves "Fidelistas".

In 1953 the military took over

Continued on page 13

The week in India

BOMBAY—The Communist-led Girni Kamgar Textile Workers' Union threatened to go on strike April 15 if the 1964 bonus was not paid by then.

NEW DELHI—Air India navigators ended their 20-day strike on receipt of a letter from the Prime Minister reportedly assuring them of maintenance of the "status quo" on navigators' ranking.

PANJIM—Goa Congress protested at attempts to have the Union territory merged in Maharashtra, and warned that changing the previous decision to maintain the status quo for ten years would "open the doors to permanent unrest".

NEW DELHI—France agreed to free import of Indian handloom goods and proposed future technical co-operation at talks here.

SHILLONG—Assam Chief Minister Chaliha said rebels were still active in many parts of the Mizo Hills. They possessed large quantities of weapons including foreign arms.

NEW DELHI—The Government accepted University Grants' Commission proposals for increased pay for university and college teachers.

TRIVANDRUM—Leftist parties were reported planning strikes and demonstrations from April 11 for increased rice rations and ending of the emergency.

KANPUR—The Government licensed Imperial Chemical Industries to build a £30 million fertilizer complex here. When completed in 1969 it will be the largest in Asia.

NEW DELHI—Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi had talks with Naga underground leaders.

BHUBANESWAR—Orissa Chief Minister S. Tripathy threatened to resign unless the Central Government gave Orissa more aid for famine relief.

LUDHIANA—Sikh leader Master Tara Singh said his supporters would contest next year's general elections on the right of the Sikhs to secede.

CALCUTTA—Police firing killed four during the April 6 general strike called by the United Left Front. The ULF afterwards called on the people to "continue their struggle" which might include more strikes and hartals.

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HIMMAT, April 15, 1966

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

under General Rojas Pinilla. He restored a certain amount of order, but the absolute power he held soon began to corrupt his Government. A military junta replaced him in 1957 and called for free elections in 1958.

Faced with the danger that after this election the war between Conservatives and Liberals would resume, Alberto Lleras Camargo made a statesman-like proposal. He persuaded the two parties to unite for the sake of the country for the next 16 years in a coalition pact. Public elections would be held, but independent of the result, the first President would be a Liberal to be followed, after four years, by a Conservative, and so on. The Government posts would be divided fifty-fifty. This was accepted and Alberto Lleras Camargo became the first

—The week

ATTACKS IN LAOS

VIENTIANE — Communist Pathet Lao forces backed by North Vietnamese troops have overrun the main airstrips in northern Laos and occupied Phou Kot in hills commanding the road from the Plain of Jars to Vientiane, the capital. Communist probes indicate future attacks west and south. The Vientiane Defence Ministry claims 19 North Vietnam battalions have recently entered the country.

VOLUNTARY LINK

LONDON—A new pattern for small former colonies was devised at constitutional talks between UK Colonial Secretary, Lord Longford, and Chief Minister V. C. Bird of Antigua in the West Indies. Antigua, population 62,000, will have internal autonomy, while Britain retains control of defence and external affairs. The new relationship is voluntary and either country may end it any time.

H-BOMB EXCAVATION

CANBERRA—The Australian Government is considering a proposal to excavate a 1,200-foot-deep lake with H-bombs in the heart of the arid "outback". The lake, on the Diamantina River in Queensland, would irrigate 300,000 acres of fertile soil in an area which has only two inches

President, followed in 1962 by the Conservative Guillermo Leon Valencia.

Violence in the countryside was reduced. There also developed what are called "Independent Republics" on Colombian territory—zones where the Government has *de facto* no right or power. These still exist today.

But with the coalition of these two groups, who practically own the wealth and the power of the country, there was no "dangerous" opposition. Not enough was done to deal with the great social problems of the 15 million Colombians. The masses are therefore turning more and more away from their traditional parties. In the elections last month the Government coalition won only a very close majority. And the opposition party which gained most is that of the deposed dictator General Rojas Pinilla.

elsewhere

rainfall a year. It is proposed to use three 10-megaton H-bombs to create a reservoir three and a quarter miles long and one and a quarter miles wide. Experts believe radio-active contamination would be negligible after a few months. The cost of excavation would be one fiftieth that of conventional methods.

NEGRO ARTS FESTIVAL

DAKAR—Between 20-30,000 visitors are expected in Dakar, capital of Senegal, West Africa, for the World Festival of Negro Arts this month. Most African countries will be represented; artists from America and the West Indies will also take part.

'SAFEGUARDING FREEDOM'

BONN—Chancellor Erhard of West Germany officially invited the Moral Re-Armament production "Sing Out '66" to come to his country late in April. The Chancellor's official invitation stated that he was "very happy to sponsor" the presentation and that his government would give it active support. He added, "I am convinced your proposed programme will serve the common efforts of the free world for the safeguarding of a society of freedom." "Sing Out '66", a patriotic musical revue, has a cast of 150 young Americans, white, Negro and American Indian.



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ON THE Spot

HIMMAT meets the people

'I See God's Majesty and Power in Nature'

"FOR ME A BEAUTIFUL LANDSCAPE OF a tree is just a thing to paint. Painting to me is work (I paint daily for at least five hours) and I regard work as something sacred."

I looked at the man speaking these words, again, for a prolonged moment. His eyes had innocence, and dignified simplicity. It was clear that life for him was not complicated, full of secret motives or ideas.

The man was S. A. M. Kazi, one of the distinguished landscape painters of India. In fact, there are few landscape painters in India who can be compared to him.

What has been the mainspring of your art? I asked him.

"My belief in God," he answered very simply. "I see His glory, His majesty and His power everywhere in nature."

Curse and Blessing

Frank, free and utterly honest, he made it clear to me that "my kind of painting—landscape painting—is both a blessing and a curse to me".

How?

"It is already regarded by modern art critics as old-fashioned. But I am not worried. My patrons are the laymen of India who have yet not been corrupted by the professional prejudices of the art critics, and who rely on what they instinctively like. I have sold more than 2000 of my painting to such men."

Born on June 13, 1922, in Kolhapur, Kazi studied art in that city under the guidance of Abba Rahman "whose paintings had Indian atmosphere, Indian themes and Indian style—ingredients so often missing in the works of most of our contemporary Indian artists".

Why have we become so indifferent to our traditional art?

"It is because we have been brainwashed by the lies of modern critics who believe in the theory that every modern experimental artist is so much in advance of his time and of all the old schools of art, that few

can understand him, and that he, therefore, has to await recognition from future generations. The critics meanwhile give their stamp of recognition to the artist."

What do you think of abstract art?

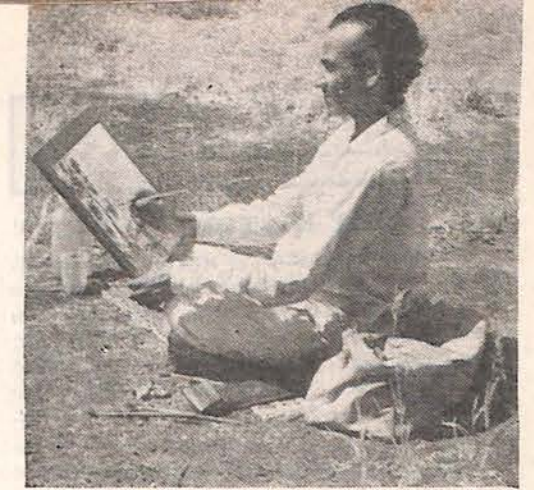
"I am not against abstract art. Art is always evolving. Therefore, experiment is inevitable in every art form. Every age witnesses the rejection of former forms and technique. Although abstract art has not yet come of age, still it has captured the hearts of the art lovers because they always welcome new experiments. I am told abstract art has got a language of its own, but I have not learnt that language as yet."

Which part of India has fascinated you most?

"The Himalayas. I simply adore the Himalayas and have crossed them as far and as wide as I could. I have done over 1000 paintings of the Himalayas alone."

Did you also travel throughout India in search of your subjects?

"Yes. Our country is so colourful, so rich in beauty that I wonder why our artists go to foreign lands in search of their subjects. Of late



Landscape artist Kazi

I have come to love our trees. I am completely at home in that exclusive, enchanting and almost forgotten world of trees."

It was an experience to see Kazi at work. He paints with a zeal combined with an intense love for nature. He uses his brush very lightly and gathers his force and precision slowly in strokes, all economical.

What has freedom meant to you as an artist?

"Well, I am left alone for good or for ill. I have tried to be a good artist by imposing a rigorous discipline on my thoughts. My conviction is that unless an artist leads a pure life, unless he is humble, and unless he agrees to sacrifice his whole life for art, he will not be able to bring infinite beauty in his works, and will end as a failure. An artist who lives an impure life tries to disguise this impurity in graceful hypocrisies, and in the process loses his individuality, his style and lastly his soul."

H. M. S.

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LETTERS

DON'T LET HISTORY REPEAT!

The blunder that is State Re-organization is now gradually reaping its harvest of chaos and acts of violence in the four corners of India. Could not those political pundits, whose brainchild was the SRG, have foreseen that once they give even an elbow room for linguistic tendency, communal and State-parochialism will become the order of the day?

We now find one state, having surplus of an item, being reluctant or even refusing to part with it to another brother State in spite of advice from the Union Government. We also find two States, forgetting that they are parts of the same Union, flaming the linguistic and communal passions over the division of water in a river.

It is time the Union Government awoke from its deep slumber and showed a strong fist to the vagrants. It is time the Union Government reminded the States that there can be only one India. The more we talk of linguistic division the nearer we go to the precipice of self-destruction.

Let not the history of the pre-British era repeat itself!

V. R. SANTHANAM*

Kalyan

*This week's Rs. 10 prize winner

DUTY TO UNITE

Seeing the fate of "democracies" in and around Asia, I fear democracy will not stay long even in India if the democratic opposition refuses to realize the danger of international Communism in time. It is not enough to be opposed to Communism and work against the Communists or Communist-supported candidates in the coming election. It is one's duty to see that anti-Communist votes do not get hopelessly split letting the Communist or Communist sympathizer win by minority votes. If we do not hang together, we will be hanged separately. There need be no doubt about it.

K. VEDAMURTHY

Bangalore 2

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

NOT SO WONDERFUL

In the Viewpoint article "Look at Russia", HIMMAT, March 11, Padmaja Kulkarni of Poona makes a statement that "Where idealism conflicts with materialism, materialism wins."

It seems to me, Sir, that if such were indeed the case, there would, by now, be no idealism left in the world. It seems to me that people would not have died for ideologies as they have been doing.

I also doubt if one party rule is really all-so-wonderful, as she tries to make it

VIEWPOINT

COMPETITION

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

Closing date: April 29

** My plan for clearing the slums.

Closing date: May 13

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

out to be. Look at these examples of one party rule: in Germany the mass execution of Jews came about through one party rule; in East Berlin people are jumping over The Wall.

Is this the victory of materialism over idealism?

DILEEP M. TALWALKAR

Bombay 7

TALL TALK

What is the reason that in spite of good intentions on the part of the Government, it is not faring well on any front, be it agricultural, educational or anything else? Take the example of the agricultural front. In the last several months we have heard so much tall talk about providing irrigation facilities, good seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, etc. But what is the result?

One is apt to say that in trying to provide everything, the Government is providing nothing. Instead of applying so many remedies at a time, if the Government concentrated on one or two of the most feasible items, a lot could be achieved immediately.

To give one instance, the provision of irrigation facilities immediately can do a lot to increase agricultural production. Big dams are not always necessary to provide irrigation facilities. We have got thousands of ponds and tanks in our country and with a little effort these can be made a perennial source of water for our dry land.

B. D. SHAH

Bombay 1

SWISS CONTRIBUTION

In HIMMAT (February 25) you mention seven countries who have sent food to India recently. I noticed that Switzerland is not among them.

Our country has to buy food herself and therefore cannot spare it. The soil suitable for cereals is not sufficient in Switzerland. But I am glad to tell you that our country has made her contribution in sending special cranes which discharge cereals quickly when the ships are in port.

MADELEINE WAVRE

Neuchatel, Switzerland

This was a life

HAMMIR

1291—1378

"DANGER GLEAMS like sunshine in a brave man's eyes," said the Greek poet, Euripides. All of Hammir's glorious days were then brightly lit by the brightest sunshine.

Hammir was born in Mewar, home of the brave. He was the bravest and tenderest Rajput. India was sadly fragmented and eclipsed by a cruel foreign dynasty. At the age of thirteen he saw Chittor, the capital of Mewar, mercilessly sacked by the megalomaniac ruler of Delhi, Allaudin Khilji. He beheld his brothers and ancestors die defending and the women heroically commit jauhar (the rite of self-immolation, to prevent dishonour and captivity).

"The funeral pyre was lighted within the 'great subterranean retreat' in chambers impervious to the light of day, and the defenders of Chittor beheld in procession the queens, their own wives and daughters, to the number of several thousands." The savage foreign tyrant had subdued much of North India by the time Hammir became Rana at twenty-three. The young lion, without a home or kingdom, emerged from his Aravalli mountain fastness to redeem the lost honour of the most distinguished family of India, the Sisodias of Mewar. He devastated the plains so that the Delhi garrisons could only be safe in the fortified towns.

He ordered the civil populations to quit the plains and take shelter in the mountain retreat. Slowly but energetically he consolidated his authority. With the help of his unusually intelligent wife he was soon able to throw out the garrisons of Delhi from Mewar.

He thus became the leader of the Indian resistance against the foreign dynasty. Inspired by the only flame which flickered in India, the other Rajput kings came forth with aid and allegiance. With peace in the land once again, the grateful subjects of the Rana devoted themselves to prosperity and the arts of peace. Hammir had built the structure of a major power, which was to shine brightly under his illustrious successors—Kumbha, Sangha, Pratap—and to be a source of constant anxiety to the foreign dynasties of Delhi.

Hammir showed one brave soldier could be more powerful than an army, if he had purpose and the energy to pursue it. The glory of Hammir and the Medieval Rajputs was that in a time of troubles, they stood alone with perseverance, against all odds.

Where is this fire now, the bravery and the energy, when the land is surely plunged in the darkest adversity?

S. C. D.

Q and A

Q—Our Government doesn't seem to be able to get on with tribal people, first the Nagas, then the Mizos and now the Adivasis. What do you think?

JANAKI VARADHAN, Bangalore 20

A—It is true that our Government does not have the wave-length of the tribal people. The Government includes not only the leadership in Delhi, but also the Government as signified by the collectors, officers, clerks and the whole Indian administrative set-up. These people, from the Cabinet downwards, reflect generally the thinking of many of us Indians who see tribal people as a problem we have to deal with, rather than as people whom we can make at home in India.

India needs to find a sense of vision and destiny for her tribal peoples. Certainly there are places where they need to change; but then don't we?

A new breed of Indians who work with tribal people, not so much patronizingly for them, is the type of Indian who can win their confidence.

Q—What exactly is the position of France in international politics? What is her relation with the US, USSR, UK and China?

JANAKI VARADHAN, Bangalore 20

A—France is a power to be reckoned with. Agriculturally she is the richest country of Europe (she had a bumper harvest recently). She has gained immensely in the last seven years and militarily she has both a well-equipped army and nuclear power. With these assets she can afford to chart her own course in foreign affairs. De Gaulle's policy is basically built on distrust of his "allies". He feels irked by the Atlantic Alliance between the USA

and the UK and made this clear when he stumped Britain's entry into the Common Market three years ago. He has now hinted that he is willing to have Britain in the Common Market, but it will be on his terms. De Gaulle wants to come closer to Russia and take off Soviet antagonism to France, till recently keystone of NATO. He is not averse to being friendly with Peking and keeping Peking as a constant irritant to the south-east flank of the Soviet Union.

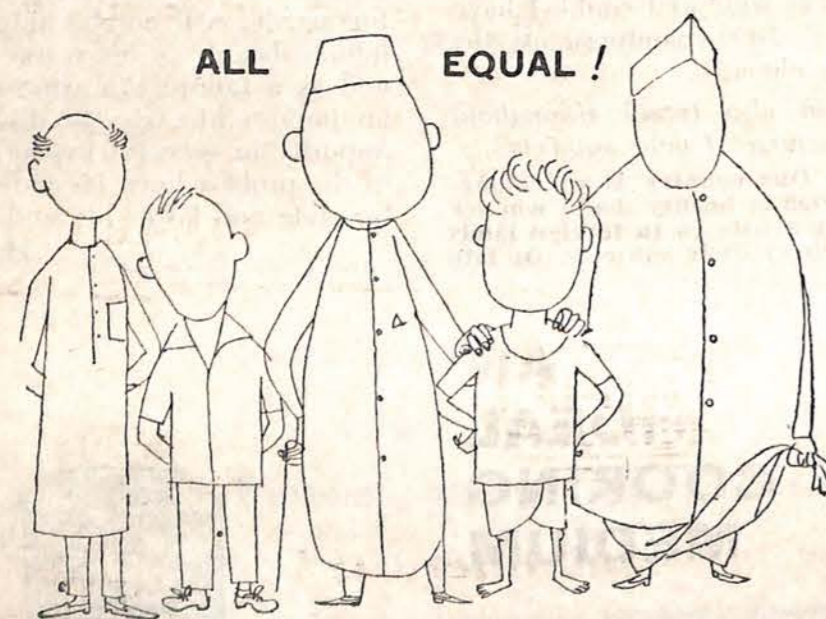
Q—Do the series of coups in Africa mark the end of 'one-man rule' in the guise of democracy?

G. V. SONIE, Bombay 2

A—They certainly provide a warning to the dictators who surround themselves in an aura of fake popularity and believe that they can fool all the people all the time. It is too early to say some of the recent coups mark the end of one-man rule, because not all the coups were aimed at one-man dictatorship. The reaction is as much against dictators taking their countries ever closer to Communism and the corruption of both dictators and democrats.

ANY QUESTIONS?

SEND THEM TO Q AND A, HIMMAT



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Come to Andheri

By Rajmohan Gandhi

"ALL AROUND YOU there are people who want to build a new country—give them a chance. Tell them how you have decided to live differently and get them to do the same. Enlist at least one person a day. Raise a team who will meet, work and plan with you until your community and city feel the force of your new ideas."

This paragraph is from a pamphlet for patriots that should—and I believe will—reach millions all over the country. Called "What You Can Do", it has been published in a first edition (in English) of 100,000 at 5 paise a copy.

A housewife in Bombay pledged she would raise the few thousand rupees needed for the paper and printing.

Those who read it will want it published in all our languages in quantity. If they want to provide the money for having it printed in Hindi, Marathi, Bengali, Gujarati, Tamil, Telegu, Malayalam or any other language, they should contact Miss Neerja Chowdhury, Haroon House, 294, Bazargate Street, Bombay 1.

What it says is true. There has been a sudden surge in the desire of Indians to alter what is wrong in the country.

I feel it in my talks with people. I notice it in letters I get.

Effective Formula

A Kerala friend, crippled for life, but with a heart that stretches out to everyone in the country, writes:

"I agree with you about a National Conference. (It) must last for at least two weeks and beat out a clear, hopeful, effective and strong formula that can save our country. Then that formula must be submitted to the present Central Government. The Conference must also take the responsibility of seeing that the formula is put into practice by the Government and by the people. The field is quite ripe enough to receive the seed."

In accordance with George Mathew's view and the opinions of many people throughout the country, a Conference of National Urgency will be held in Andheri, North Bombay, from April 25 to May 8. It will be called "India Arise". (See back cover.)

It is being organized in the firm belief that if enough Indians so make up their minds, cynicism and drift can end tomorrow, even today. And that a dynamic India, with millions of hope-filled citizens, can bid higher than Peking for Asia's leadership.

Members of Parliament, students, teachers, peasants, workers, industrialists and men of other professions will come.

"India Arise" is open to all who love the country. All are needed and should come with ideas on practical steps that should be taken.

And all should feel responsible for raising the money for the Conference and for the action that should follow. At the moment of writing Rs. 231 has been given.

For Leaders and People

"India Arise" will be a chance for the people of India, and for all those in the Government who would care to, to become responsible for affairs in the country.

I am not suggesting that they should announce themselves as Prime Ministers and Ministers. I am suggesting that they should prepare themselves and others to give to the country a new crop of leaders — straight, strong and united.

The existing crop of leaders—a good few of whom are able and sincere—can, if they want to, learn the secret of a new type of politician or administrator. They can obtain, if they really seek it, the unselfishness, courage and firmness they and the country require. With a change in motives and aims they can enter the ranks of the new crop.

But the country will not for long allow a situation where they say, in public, that things are not as bad as they seem and where privately, to one another and friends, they say that Indians are impossible to govern and that the country would never progress.

It used to be said that a bad workman blames his tools. An unsatisfactory regime blames the people.

Our people are a great people. They respond unflinchingly to a genuine care and concern. They hunger for a large purpose to live for. They will give their sweat,

money and life for and with those who have a vision for them and who ask everything of them.

A Nilgiris tea-plantation worker said to a group of young Indian men and women who spent 14 days on the plantation, who are playing a central part in organizing "India Arise", "For the first time someone has said to us that we are needed to build a new India and world. We shall always fight by your side."

The head sweeper of Panchgani is coming to "India Arise". He wrote me after I called on him and his family: "Since last 18 years of independence no leader has ever visited my house. I am at your disposal." His 14-year-old daughter also wants to play her part. "I am coming to Andheri," she says.

From Calcutta a 26-year-old man who describes himself as an unsuccessful salesman-cum-fairly successful teacher sends word: "I am prepared to do just anything under any circumstances. What I need is proper guidance."

I have asked him to come to Andheri.

Turning Point

A senior Congressman and Gandhian from Patna writes: "You have captured the imagination of the younger generation all over the country. I would certainly like to attend the Conference."

A lively young man working in a public sector enterprise in Bangalore says in all probability he will join the conference, along with two equally vigorous colleagues. "May God bless it to become a turning point in the history of our Motherland," he adds.

It just might become that. A few hundred able men and women searching one another's mind and heart and unitedly seeking direction from the Living God for the next bold steps of strategy might easily find it, as well as fear-free men to carry it out.

The field, as George Mathew says, is ripe. India's masses will soon expect and accept as normal the battle for Moral Re-Armament and for a fresh crop of bold and unselfish leaders. To them it is now more urgent and necessary than the freedom struggle ever was.

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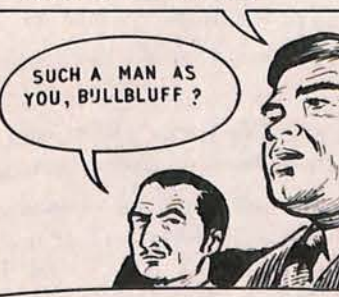
THE DICTATOR'S SLIPPERS by PETER HOWARD

Episode 5

ADAMANT'S HEALTH IS FAR FROM GOOD. I BELIEVE THE REVOLUTION MEANS EVERYTHING TO US ALL AND I THOUGHT IF WE COULD AGREE NOW, PRIVATELY AMONG FRIENDS, WHO SHOULD FOLLOW HIM, IT WOULD HELP THE CAUSE IMMENSELY. I DON'T WANT THE JOB



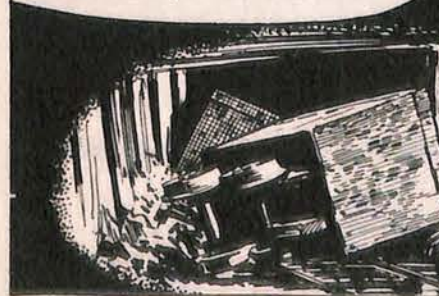
THERE'S SENSE IN THAT. WE NEED A MAN WHO HAS THE COMMON TOUCH. WHO UNDERSTANDS THE HEART OF THE PEOPLE BECAUSE HE IS OF THE MASSES



YOU MAY SNEER, POLYGLOT, YOU BLASTED INTELLECTUALS ALWAYS HAVE A SUPERIOR GRIN UP YOUR SLEEVE. BUT IT'S TRUE. MY GRANDFATHER WAS A MINER. SO WAS MY FATHER. AND SO WAS I. WORKING TWELVE HOURS A DAY IN DARK AND DAMP A MILE FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE SHAFT NOT ENOUGH MONEY AT THE END OF THE WEEK TO PAY FOR FOOD. IT MAKES YOU BITTER!



THERE WAS AN EXPLOSION! I WAS LUCKY. THEY DUG ME OUT AFTER THREE DAYS WITH BOTH LEGS BROKEN. DAD WAS BLOWN TO PIECES. IT'S SOMETHING FOR A KID TO REMEMBER, I CAN TELL YOU.



WHEN I COULD WALK I HAD TO KEEP MY MOTHER AND SISTERS. WORK. WORK. WORK. TILL EVERY MUSCLE ACHED. THEN WORSE THAN WORK. NO WORK! THE BOSSES SAID OUR MINE DIDN'T PAY WE WERE LEFT TO STARVE WE SCRABBLED FOR COAL TO



KEEP US WARM. WE SAW OUR WIVES GROW THIN, OUR CHILDREN BOW-LEGGED WITH RICKETS, I TELL YOU SOMETHING WAS BORN INSIDE US THEN THAT YOU FELLOWS, POLYGLOT, WILL NEVER UNDERSTAND. BUT THE MASSES OF THE WORLD UNDERSTAND IT, NO MATTER WHAT COLOUR THEIR SKIN IS. IT'S THE DRIVING POWER OF REVOLUTION!



Presented by Moral Re-Armament
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INDIA ARISE

You are needed at this
Conference of National Urgency

ANDHERI, BOMBAY

April 25 to May 8, 1966

INDIA CAN BE REBORN.

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

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

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

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

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

Come to Andheri and take your place.

FEATURES AT THE CONFERENCE WILL INCLUDE

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

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

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

For further details write:

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

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FRIDAY APRIL 22 1966

WORLD BANK CONFRONTS ASOKA MEHTA



Will
the Bank
insist
?

- Streamline public enterprise
- Encourage private investors
- Relax import restrictions
- Devalue the rupee

Rajmohan Gandhi
A NEW TYPE OF WOMANHOOD