

Beauty on a Budget!

Yes, you can have a beautiful wardrobe without spending extravagantly. Khatau's bring lovely voiles within the reach of every girl. There are gay, light voiles for perfect morning wear. Fashionable prints for smart afternoons. Deep-toned saris with gold over-printing for glamorous evenings.



any time...
any place...
any occasion...

YOU LOOK YOUR BEST IN

Khatau VOILES

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPG. & WVG. CO. LTD.

Head Office: Laxmi Building, Ballard estate, Bombay-1.
Mills: Haines Road, Byculla, Bombay 27.
Whole Sale Clothshop: Govind Chowk, Mulji Jetha Market, Bombay 2.
Retail Stores: Hashim Building, Veer Nariman Road, Bombay 1.
Ganesh Wadi, Sheik Memon Street, Bombay-2.
Mill Premises, Haines Road, Byculla, Bombay 27.



Vow for Victory—produce more save more.

SISTA'S-KMS-328

HIMMAT

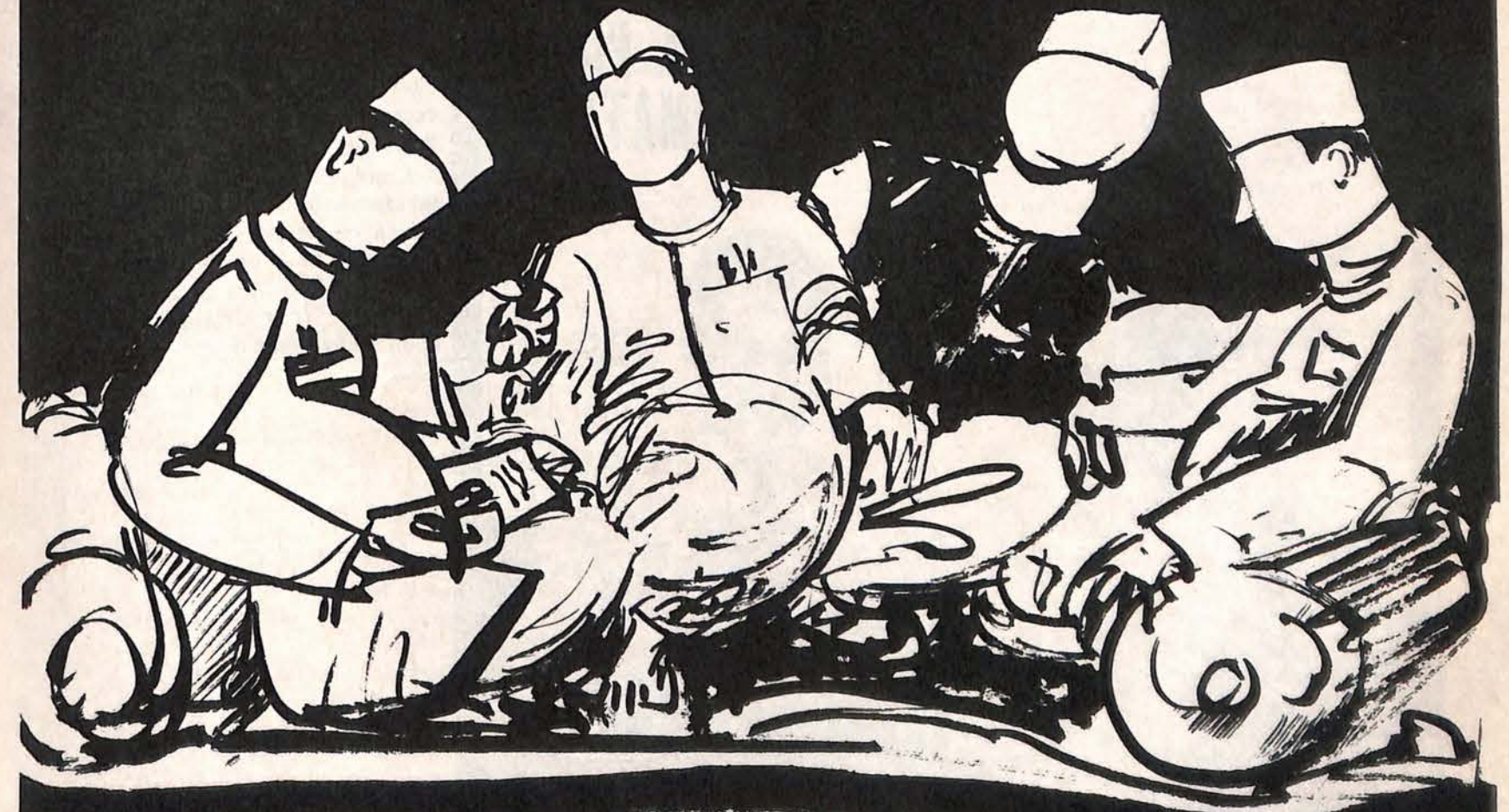
25P.

Asia's new voice

WEEKLY

WHO IS RUNNING INDIA?

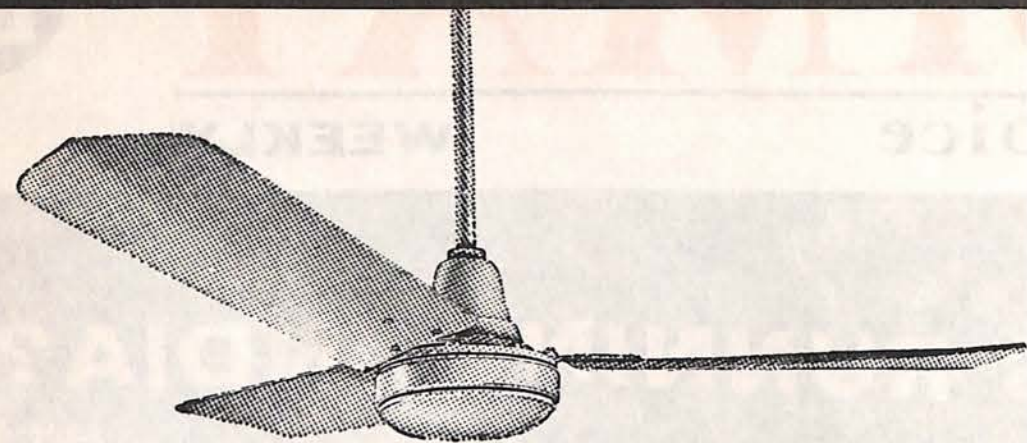
page 5



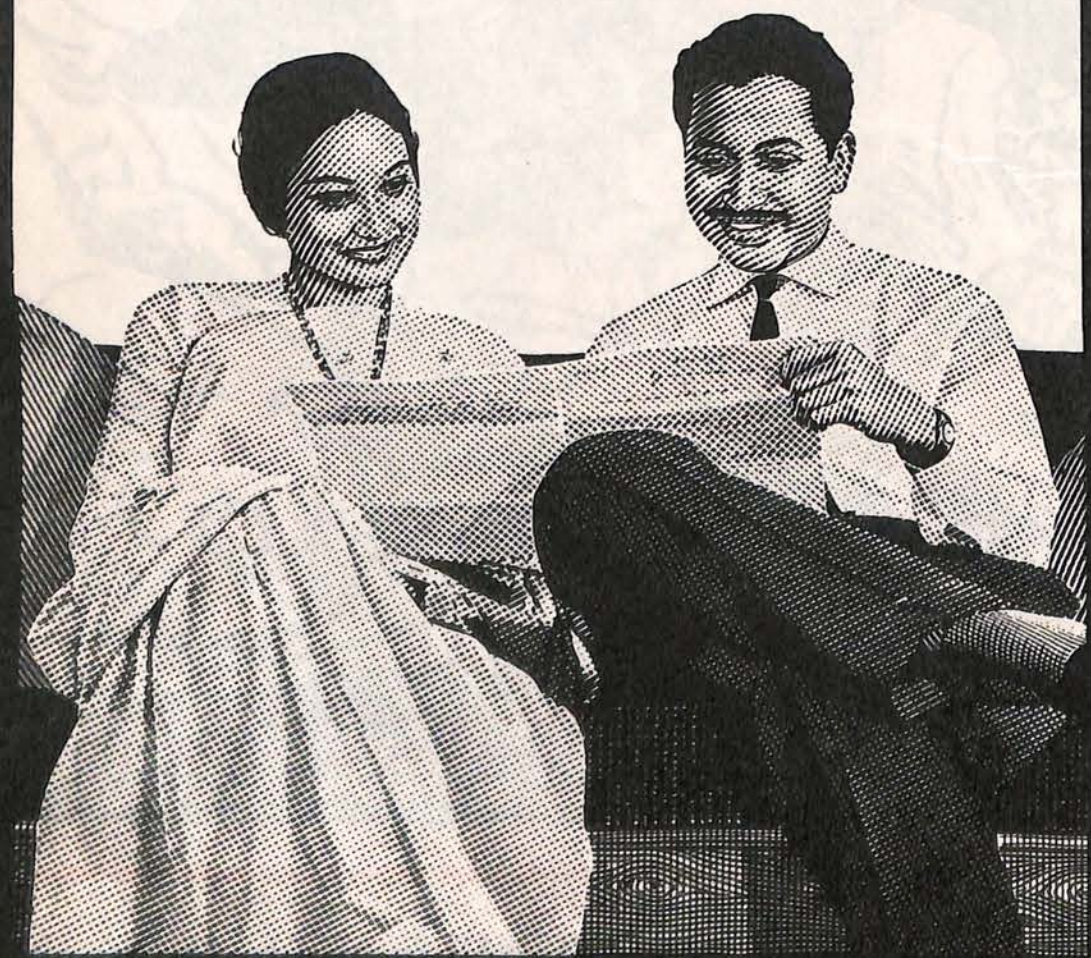
design miss

Friday
January 15
1965

WILL U. S. BETRAY VIETNAM? | DANGER FROM INDONESIA
p. 7. | p. 13.



**25 YEARS FROM NOW
WHEN SHYAM'S
INSURANCE POLICY
MATURES**



This Crompton fan will still be as good as new!

A ceiling fan is no casual purchase. You buy it once in a lifetime...out of precious, hard-earned savings. It must give you a lifetime's service. More, it must work efficiently and economically throughout, as on the day you buy it.

A Crompton fan is designed with just this in mind. It lasts a lifetime...yet needs no servicing, no repairs. Its amazingly low power consumption cuts electricity bills consistently over the years. Your Crompton pays for itself many times over.

Crompton
DESIGNED TO LAST
A LIFETIME!

GREAVES COTTON & CROMPTON PARKINSON LIMITED

HIMMAT

Asia's new voice

WEEKLY

Bombay

Friday, January 15, 1965

Vol. I No. 11

Change Now

THE DURGAPUR SESSION of the Congress had nothing new to say or to offer to the nation. The same appeal to Congressmen to renew their contact with the masses, never implemented for the last fifteen years, was repeated. Despite the growing signs of a rapprochement between Moscow and Peking and unmistakable indications of a more militant Soviet policy in South East Asia and Africa, and clear signs of a possible shift in U.S. policy towards accommodation with and recognition of Red China, no attempt was made to re-evaluate our foreign policy. There was the familiar repetition of old clichés—peace, non-alignment and disarmament—the usual speeches for and against the Atom Bomb, the happy withdrawal of amendments and the reiteration of Government policy.

In spite of the refusal of state governments to implement publicly announced policies of the Central Government against scarcity and high prices, nothing new was offered on the economic front except a further attempt in March-April to devise a long range agricultural policy.

The debate on economic policy did offer a chance to disgruntled left-outs to air their bitter class hatred and the second-rankers and organisational men to air their concern for the common man, to ease their consciences and satisfy the folk back home.

On the fresh events of the Indian scene, like the arrest of the left C.P.I. leaders and the reported decision to ask the Chief Minister of Orissa to resign, there was only discreet public silence. Not one Congressman had the courage to say anything on the subject of the growing corruption in the Congress Party. Mr. Jagjivan Ram, who spoke so emotionally about the sins of the administration—and admittedly they are many—might have also taken some time to paint the true picture of the graft of his own Party.

Congressmen must heed the warning of Shri Kamaraj Nadar that the country will not hereafter excuse them for any mistakes or failures.

HIMMAT hopes that these were not empty words, the stock-in-trade of a mere politician. The nation demands that they are translated into practice in concrete terms of honesty about the past and evidence of putting it right.

Will He Listen?

PRIME MINISTER Eisaku Sato of Japan last week sent an interesting cable to President Sukarno on learning of Indonesia's withdrawal from the United Nations. It was a sincere, personal message calling upon Sukarno to pause and consider seriously the experience and the mistakes Japan had gone through in the past.

A politician works to cover up his mistakes and somehow prove he is in better shape than he really

is. A statesman faces the past honestly, views frankly what is needed, forgets himself and how he is doing, and goes all out to make other men great.

In 1933, Japan launched her war against Manchuria. Her vast dream of a "Co-Prosperity Sphere" began to take shape. Some nations objected. The League of Nations took exception. Japan resented the "interference" and withdrew.

The similarity with Indonesia's behaviour now needs no underlining. But in his sober challenge Mr. Sato pointed out how from that day forward his nation knew "bitter days" and had to walk a "difficult road."

Sato did not tell Sukarno what to do. He humbly opened his heart and mind so that another leader of men might learn. He follows the example set by his older brother, former Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi, who brought an entirely new element to Japan's relations with other Pacific and Asian nations when some years ago he made a tour to apologise for Japan's wartime wrongs.

A nation, a statesman, even an ordinary man, facing the wrongs of the past, restoring honestly for them and then fighting to cure the wrongs in the world can write a new revolutionary chapter of history, beyond hate and recrimination.

If President Sukarno has the humility and the courage to weigh this experience, offered by a powerful friend, the future history of Asia can be different.

State of the Union

THE STATE OF THE UNION message is essentially for the American people, yet the whole world looked forward to it as the first authentic expression of President Johnson speaking in his own right as the elected Head of his people.

President Johnson lays down three bases for his foreign policy: (1) Understanding with the Soviet Union and growing trade with the USSR and Eastern Europe; (2) Containment of Communist China. (3) Economic aid to end the "misery" of nations.

Asia will welcome the assurance of the U.S. President that "we shall not break" the pledge to Viet-Nam against aggression. The coming months will put it to a severe test as pressure for disengagement mounts.

President Johnson believes that Russian Communism is less aggressive and more prone to agreement with Washington. This view excites fears in Asia and Africa that the U.S.A. will put her understanding with Russia over the interests and freedom of nations like India bordering on Russia. Even more, would a rapprochement between Peking and Moscow, which according to recent Soviet statements is a possibility, result in the extension of the Washington-Moscow get-together to a Washington-Moscow-Peking accommodation? The American interest in Asia will depend on clear assurances from the U.S. Government to the contrary.

Briefly Speaking...

Aid With Strings?

PRAVDA in a despatch from New Delhi expresses the anxiety of the Soviet Union over the economic policies of the Indian Government.

Pravda says: "The policy of the Indian ruling circles, striving to satisfy the class interests of the national bourgeoisie, has produced quite a few contradictions, difficulties and even dangers."

The Soviet Government, through its official organ, arrogates to itself the right to tell India what economic policies are right or wrong. As a power that has given aid to India obviously the Indian Government is meant to pay heed to this warning.

If this is not aid with strings, what is? It is gross interference in the internal policies of the Indian nation. Will the Government of India dare to protest?

B.B.C. Reverses Decision

THE B.B.C., which — though in the red six weeks ago — insisted on continuing its programme of sex and horror television plays, has now reversed its policy. They will put on straightforward comedies and thrillers. B.B.C. chiefs have realised that the people are tired of "kitchen sink drama" and the sound forces of Britain have made it abundantly clear. But the full battle is not won until *This Was The Week That Was*

is finally removed from B.B.C. Television.

Oxford

THE *London Times* reports: "The unhealthy incidence of mental breakdown, promiscuity, abortions and drug-taking at Oxford University is increasing, a group of Oxford parents told the Franks Commission in written evidence."

The parents, who include Mr. Garth Lean, co-author of *The New Morality*, novelist Miss Mary Bosanquet, and the headmaster of the Oxford High School for boys, proposes that the University should make exacting demands on young people seeking to enter Oxford. Undergraduates, they say, should be chosen for their character potential and not merely for their cleverness. Oxford should make a definite, conscious effort to build the whole personality of the undergraduates.

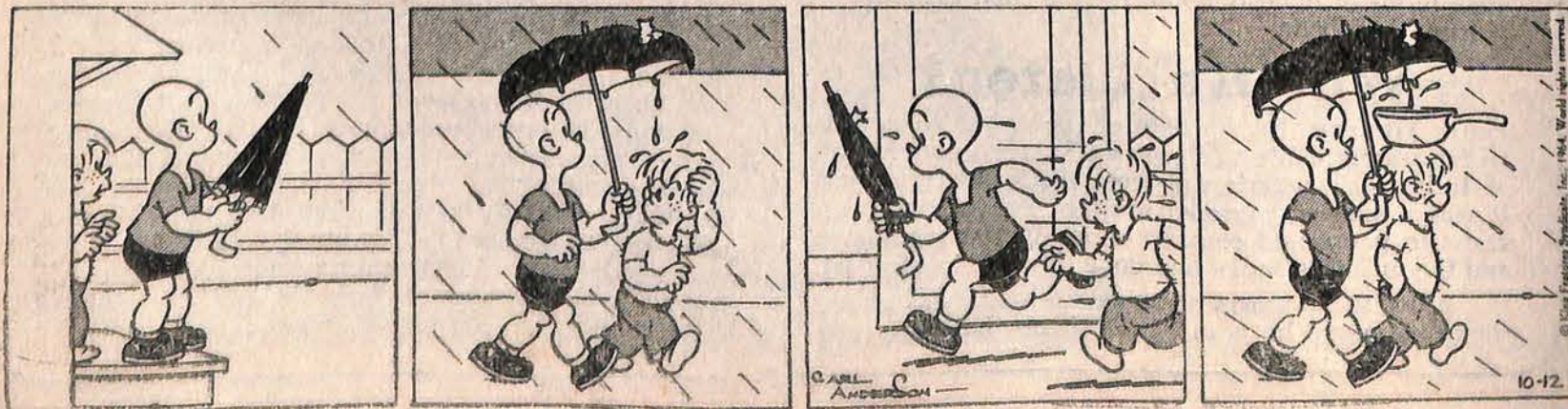
"The nation has the right to expect that Oxford should continue to turn out people of intellectual eminence, but who also have high standards of self-giving, self discipline and integrity."

Many Indian universities hold Oxford as the final word in academic standards. Can one Indian university at least be a pattern of character and self-discipline that even Oxford could emulate?

R.M.L.

Henry

by Carl Anderson



The week in Asia

VIET-NAM—Viet-Cong guerilla forces were close to being able to encircle Saigon, said an American military spokesman. Viet-Nam losses increased in 1964 while Viet-Cong losses decreased. Captured rebel documents show that the rebels are now planning longer, bigger and better planned battles against Government forces.

CHINA — Radio Peking broadcast China's approval of Indonesia's withdrawal from the U.N. It was a "just" action, said Peking.

MALAYSIA — A bomb believed planted by Indonesian raiders exploded in a cargo ship in Singapore harbour. Singapore handles 22 million tons of cargo annually. Authorities believe that preventing Indonesian frogmen operating from nearby islands would be almost impossible. Such attacks, likely to scare away foreign shipping lines, could constitute the most serious aspect of Indonesian confrontation in the economic sphere.

INDIA—Prime Minister Shastri and Soviet Premier Kosygin will exchange visits during 1965.

PAKISTAN — Following victory processions to celebrate the re-election of President Ayub Khan, 20 persons were reported killed, 150 injured and 100 arrested in riots in Karachi. A 15-hour curfew was clamped down and schools and colleges, recently re-opened after many weeks, were ordered closed indefinitely.

INDONESIA — Garuda Airways became the third non-Communist airline to fly a plane into China.

CHINA — Orders for two 15,000-ton cargo vessels were placed with a British firm. The British shipbuilding industry believes it is the first of a series of orders. A U.S. Embassy spokesman in London charged that the ships would greatly increase China's military potential.

Who is Running India ?

by The Editor

"WHO IS RUNNING INDIA?" I put this question to a leading editor in Delhi. He replied, "I wish I knew."

Six months ago Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri was elected to the high office. He had a lot of goodwill then. He still has a fair portion of it. But the goodwill cannot last for ever, unless it is backed by decisive, strong policies and action on his part.

Whilst no single man appears to have a complete grip of India as Nehru did, what has instead gripped the nation in a much bigger way is the propagation of the ideology of class hate. The first issue faced by the Shastri Government was the food crisis. The Government blamed traders and farmers. Now the frustration created by Congress policies is being channelised by the party's leaders to raise the ire of one class against another, one section of society against another.

When the recent Durgapur Congress was discussing the food crisis the Prime Minister is reported to have raised his voice to a high pitch and declared, "We will give battle to the bad elements in the trade."

The *Indian Express* reports "Vast throngs that had for the first time packed the open session grounds cheered the Premier's statement."

It is a matter of deep regret that the Prime Minister instead of stopping this trend of blaming another class, encourages it. If our leaders fan hate today, they shall have violence tomorrow—violence which Mr. Shastri does not want.

Modern "Harijans"

At the Durgapur Congress, too, Mr. Atulya Ghosh, Congress Party boss of West Bengal, threatened that "clash was inevitable with those who were opposed to this (socialistic) ideal, even though they might be colleagues".

The aim of the Congress Party appears to be to squeeze out the industrialists, businessmen and the big farmers, to make them feel that they are "the harijans of society" today. If the Government succeeds in discrediting and destroying these three classes of our society, the aim of Mr.

Dange and his Communist friends will be achieved.

Mr. Kamraj might say it is reaching "socialism by evolution", but the end result of this policy will not be democratic socialism but totalitarian Communism.

The Indian public is rightly concerned whether even the security of India is being adequately looked after by the present government. An astronomical sum of Chinese funds is believed to have passed through the Indonesian consulates and embassy to the various agents of China, including Indian nationals. Is it true that the Home Minister has information on who the spies are, on who has got money from Indonesian sources, but is unwilling to arrest them?

Being Watched

Is our security being adequately looked after? Why is the Government so reluctant to release both the Central Investigation Bureau Report and the Reserve Bank Report on the financial dealings of the Bank of China? Is it true that the editor of a popular weekly who now is backing the Government's policy, fellow-travelling Congressmen in addition to well-known Communist leaders are among those who have received payments through this bank?

The Home Minister, Mr. Nanda, stated on his arrest of about 700 left wing Communists that they were indulging in anti-national activities and that they were being watched since 1962. What has held back the Home Minister from arresting them earlier?

It is interesting to note that the Soviet delegates to the convention of the Communist Party of India in Bombay gave their full weight and support to the rightist group. Ten days later, the Leftist Communists who were for some extraordinary reason kept free for two years, were arrested.

The Home Minister owes it to the people of India to give proof of the activities of the Leftist Communists. The Leftist Communist Party is still legal and if its leaders are elected—say in Kerala, will Mr. Nanda hand over the State to them?

Our foreign policy at times is not in the real interests of India. For example, our Congo policy appears to be guided more by the likes and dislikes of Mr. Rajeshwar Dayal, former U.N. representative in the Congo and now a senior official of the External Affairs Ministry, than by our national interests. When Belgian paratroops landed and American planes came to rescue the hostages, we expressed our concern not so much for the safety of the hostages as for the danger of foreign interference in Congo affairs!

Premier Tshombe may have given Mr. Dayal a tough time when he was President of Katanga, but today the interests of India lie in strengthening Tshombe. The Congolese rebels he is fighting against are backed with arms, ammunition and money from Communist China. As Mr. Peter Howard says elsewhere in this issue, if Tshombe fails and the Congolese rebels win, Congolese cobalt will fall into the hands of China and she will be able to manufacture her atomic bombs more freely. Did this element count at all with the policy-makers in Delhi? How and why are we so blind to our national self interest?



Lacto-Calamine
the foundation of your loveliness

LETTERS

CHINA AND THE U.N.

Sir,

Since the formation of the People's Republic of China, every Indian Delegation to the United Nations has been sponsoring a seat for China on the plea that China, which is the largest populated country in the world, cannot go unrepresented, and that no problem of world peace can be solved without the active support and participation of Red China. The argument is also put forward that China has been acting like a juvenile delinquent because of the restrictions put on it by the world's major powers and that if they are removed and she is allowed to have a say in the UN, she will behave decently.

This argument is fallacious. When a country is bent upon committing an aggression, then its ears are dead to any pleas. Mussolini's Italy continued to rape Abyssinia in spite of the world requests. Hitler's Germany went on pounding country after country in spite of global warnings. What are the chances that China will abandon her game of aggrandizement immediately she is admitted in the UN?

England and France are two major world powers and members of the Security Council. Did they not want only attack Egypt?

Soviet Russia is also a member of the UN. History will never forget and forgive her international murder in Hungary.

In Korea, in Tibet, on the borders of India, Communist China has proved to be an aggressor, and an aggressor has to be faced, not cajoled.

G. M. JAGTANI,

Bombay.

AFRICAN STUDENTS

Sir,

I would very much like to say a word or two about our guests here, the African students. These are some of the guests that have been least welcomed to India. Most of them go back to their countries without stepping a single foot in an Indian home! I am speaking this from experience, because I have met quite a number of African students.

We have a lot to do with the outside world generally and more particularly with Africa. We had better change our outlook towards these boys and come out to learn about their countries, because this may be the only chance for

some of us to meet Africans so freely and informally and they should also be willing to learn something new from us about our India, which I find they are willing to do in most cases.

J. K. JOSHI

Poona

FILM EXPORTS

Sir,

Among the major film producing countries, India can claim to have an export market perhaps second only to that of the U.S.A. Foreign exchange earnings of Indian films this year exceeded last year's figures by Rs. 5,000,000.

While Hollywood films take up 60 per cent of the world's screening time, India's share is hardly five per cent. We are the debtors in foreign exchange of Rs. 50,000 million. We are very poor in exporting Indian films to foreign countries if we compare other countries like Japan, Britain, Germany, France and U.S.A.

My suggestion is to produce films that will gain an international market. In locales, techniques and production values they must compete with the best in the world.

N. SRIDHARAN,

Bangalore.

Will U.S. Betray Viet-Nam?

HARSH WORDS must be used to indicate the unpleasant reality. The United States is preparing a retreat in Indo-China which will hand over yet another 14 million people to China's Communism and more.

Mr. Dean Rusk, U.S. Secretary of State, declared recently that the United States was ready to withdraw its troops from South Viet-Nam as part of a concrete political settlement. His statement follows the deteriorating political and military situation in that country and the mounting offensive of political commentators, propagandists, U.S. Senators and interested parties that the U.S. should pull out of South East Asia.

Mr. Walter Lippmann has vigorously pressed the claim that U.S. "security and well-being are not involved in South East Asia or in Korea and never have been," and that therefore the question of South Viet-Nam should be settled as part of "an Asian settlement from Siberia to the Hellenes, from the Mekong to the Delta"—a euphemism for conceding all this territory as China's legitimate sphere of influence.

While it is not surprising that the demand for surrender should come from a philosopher of appeasement like Lippmann, it is more alarming that people like James Reston of *The New York Times* should join the offensive on the pretext that "conflict over Viet-Nam is not the same as conflict over Germany, nuclear blackmail in Cuba is far more dangerous to our national interest than tribal warfare in the Congo."

Gaullism Vindicated?

Asia has reason to be concerned at the clear signs of a great betrayal, for that is what it would be if Dean Rusk and Walter Lippmann and their cohorts have their way. The Americans are on trial and they will have only themselves to blame if their allies question their *bona fides* now. Gaullism would stand vindicated.

It is no argument to suggest, as Lippmann does, that "we cannot find a Viet-Name government which is able to use, and has the will to use, the weapons, the economic aid, the military assistance and advice which we are providing." For when such a government existed, it was con-

demned as undemocratic. With all their generosity—and American generosity is unparalleled in human history—the U.S. was never an easy ally. They arrogated to themselves a superior knowledge of the country which Diem certainly knew better. Therefore, they always accepted his advice a little too late. Instead of helping him to do better, they turned their best friend into an uneasy and reluctant ally.

Diem was by no means a perfect man. He had many weaknesses, especially in the latitude he allowed to his close relatives. But he unified a country that has defied unification for a hundred years. He succeeded more than anyone before or after him

Under the Lens

in cleaning up the corruption. He was doing better against the Viet-Cong than his military successors in power. He was not a democrat, but he certainly prevented mob rule by hooligans who parade the streets in the guise of students and monks.

It has now been clearly established that the charge of religious discrimination against Buddhists was false, originated by under-cover Communists and whipped up by anti-Diem pressmen. The American columnist Marguerite Higgins has reported that as early as June 1963 (Diem was murdered in November 1963) the priest Thich Tri Quong, who masterminded the Buddhist demonstrations, told her that he was getting rid of Diem and Nhu "because otherwise we cannot make an accommodation with the North."

This man, who admits openly to having worked with the Viet-Minh, and his close colleague, Thich Tam Chau, a refugee from the North, both claim to be monks and operate now from their newly-formed front, the Buddhist Institute, which has been the storm centre of recent troubles in Saigon. Consciously or unconsciously, Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge, the former Ambassador, Mr. Roger Hillsman, Assistant Secretary of State for the Far East, and Mr. Averell Harriman played into the hands of these priests by actively plotting the overthrow of

the only man who, with all his faults, had ever brought some stability and good government to Viet-Nam.

The tragedy of America is that she has never woken up to the nature of Maoist Communism, which she encouraged for many years in the name of an "agrarian revolution." She has never understood that it is a total war fought on many fronts—moral, ideological, economic, political, military, and even religious. Moral breakdown, economic chaos, ideological preparation, political instability and religious conflict help and reinforce the ultimate military struggle for takeover. It was so in China. The technique was repeated against the French in Indo-China.

Walter Lippmann is foolish if he thinks that "cool examination and calculation of the national interest" is a match for the consistent offensive of "hot ideology." It is foolishness that has cost America dear and is costing the liberty of hundreds of millions of lives.

Can't Retire

The Americans must realise that they cannot start fires and then reserve the right to allow other people to be burnt. They destroyed Diem and they have paved the way for surrender of South Viet-Nam. They persuaded Holland to hand over West Irian to Sukarno. They persuaded Belgium to grant independence in haste to an unprepared Congo. And they now want to persuade Tshombe to prepare his own suicide in the interests of their U.S.—African relations. Which side are the Americans on?

If America is not clear what she stands for, those who would like her to stand for something will use her to strengthen the Sukarnos, the Thich Tri Quongs and the Gbenyes of life.

Mr. Lippmann is wrong if he thinks that America can retire into her pre-war isolationism, protecting her national interest. America's national interest is in her world leadership, with an ideology that cures her race hatred, wins her allies and answers her own and Communist materialism. If she abandons this role, she gives away inch by inch, million by million, the sovereignty of her territory and the liberty of her people.

R. VAITHESWARAN

your saris whiter than ever before!

with Glowwhite... the latest and the best in whiteners

The whiteness of the jasmine flower...the dove's wing...softly falling snow...the sea foam as it splashes against the rocks! This whiteness comes to your clothes with GLOWHITE.

GLOWHITE comes in a smart, plastic, pilfer-proof pack! It is guaranteed not to harm your clothes in any way. Remember...GLOWHITE.

Amar Dye-Chem Limited, 'Rang Udyan,' Sitladevi Temple Road, Mahim, Bombay 16

Trade enquiries to sole selling agents in India

Alkabarallys
Akbarally Ebrahimji, 38-C, Cawasji Patel Street, Bombay 1

it's not white till it's

Glowwhite

SISTA'S-ADC 6

Indians in East Africa

From Yezdi H. Munshi in Nairobi

SINCE India became independent, a wave of nationalism has swept through East Africa and brought freedom to Tanganyika, Uganda and finally Kenya. The winds of change have solved many of Africa's problems as well as created an awkward situation—the position of large numbers of Indians in East Africa.

Indian contact with the east coast of Africa is centuries old. Indians are known to have carried on a flourishing trade but never penetrated far inland. It was at the turn of the century that Indians were employed to build the Kenya-Uganda railway, for there was no African skilled labour. And it was no mean feat. From the coastal town of Mombasa the railway climbed to over 7,000 feet in the Kenya Highlands and then descended to 4,000 feet at Kisumu on the shores of the largest inland lake in Africa—Lake Victoria.

Nearly 30,000 coolies were employed on the construction of a 500-mile-long railway which was completed after untold setbacks and loss of human life. In 1897 all work was brought to a standstill for nearly a month when 28 coolies were devoured by man-eating lions. Then they were plagued with tropical diseases which kept 10 per cent of the total force on the sick list. They laid the life lines of communications in Kenya and Uganda, at times paying the final sacrifice.

Thousands More Came

After the completion of the railways, many returned to India. The remainder became traders, while several thousand more emigrated to East Africa. They were destined to become the largest community in the non-African sector, numbering today around 400,000 with half that number in Kenya.

As traders, businessmen and industrialists they have made an impact on the economy from the earliest times. In all the territories they not only became known as traders but were pioneers in sisal growing in Tanganyika and sugar and cotton industries in Uganda. They have built

a modern commercial economy in East Africa within a few decades; they are the stable elements in towns and have stimulated the production and consumption of new products. Indians opened up small shops in the remotest parts of East Africa, where the white men dare not dwell because of the hot, humid climate.

How have they adapted themselves to the changing conditions brought about by the birth of African nations? Indians have all along stood for non-racial principles and, as they claim, they are an integral part of the country. But they need to adjust themselves to the changing conditions in East Africa. In the past, they controlled the entire trade. Now they have not only to face healthy competition from African traders but, what is more important, share the prosperity of the country with them. The leaders of East Africa are not prepared to have an economic imbalance, with Asians still running the economy. There can be no compromise on this point.

Major Setbacks

The Indians have, however, suffered from one or two major setbacks. It is true that during the pre-independence period thousands of Asians were forced to resign from the Civil Service. Their places were filled by middle class Africans, under the programme of Africanisation. This caused acute hardship and personal tragedy to them and their families. Fortunately, the Government's attitude towards this policy has softened. The three East African Governments have pointed out that all citizens will enjoy equal opportunities. This means that in future any Indian or European, who has shown confidence in the African Government by becoming a local citizen, will continue to work for the Government.

In the economic field, East Africa needs the energy, experience and the capital of the Indians more than the Indians need East Africa. Industrialisation is still in its embryo stages and they can set up small industries and leave the retail and wholesale trade to Africans. Half of the capital

needed for the development plans to materialise will have to come from the private sector. This offers them plenty of scope.

It must be appreciated that the presence of large numbers of Indians in an African society is a human problem which must be tackled with understanding on both sides. Members of Parliament often make violent statements about the Indian community, which is the main reason for the uncommitted attitude of Indians.

Should Re-invest Profits

During a debate on the Industrial Amendment Bill in the Kenya National Assembly, an M.P. said that though he hated the imperialist they had taught him how to wear a coat and trousers while the Indian had done nothing. A local politician suggested that a few Indians should be deported to make them realise that they are under an African Government.

Indians, for their part, instead of sending money out of the country should at least re-invest profits earned in East Africa. They should also make up their minds about the question of citizenship; either to retain their British passports or become citizens of the country in which they live.

At present their greatest weakness is that they are divided among themselves; they cannot present a strong united front. They are divided by strong religious, communal and other differences. They do not even have a single strong spokesman to voice their opinions. This attitude has made integration between the Indian community and the Africans all the more difficult. They must identify themselves with the country in which they live.

A moral revolution—a change of heart on all sides—would work wonders. Many of the problems of greed and ambition, hate and selfishness, would be solved. Colour and race would then become secondary to a national purpose of building a just society which would be a challenge, an inspiration to Europe, Asia and the rest of Africa.

World Prospects for 1965

by Peter Howard

In a major address in Los Angeles to leaders of business, industry and labour Mr. Howard surveyed the prospects for 1965.—Ed.

WE NEED a New Year of new aims for the whole free world. Men pray for peace on earth—but there is no peace in the Congo, no peace in Viet-Nam, no peace in millions of hating hearts in Mississippi or in the homes of the West where we talk of liberty but create a household of Fascist parents who want their own way in everything and Communist kids in revolt.

The choice for 1965 is between moral disarmament and a moral Munich that will bring slavery to Africa and Asia and in the end sacrifice our own freedoms, and Moral Re-Armament and an explosion of the human mind and heart to change the policies of Washington, London, Moscow and Peking to give the earth a vision of the world remade and set all nations free. We need new men, new nations and the hope of a new world in the new year.

Congo's Cobalt

America, despite her valour and generosity, is becoming a pacifist nation. Her passion to be uninvolved extends from her foreign policies to the permissive idiocy that allows students to gain control of campuses by rioting or for thugs to beat up people in the streets while bystanders watch and walk away. We must learn in 1965 that we cannot obtain victory without the desire for it, endure defeat without the disaster of it, secure peace without the price of it, or wage war of ideology without an ideology to win.

Communism believes it can win Africa in the next twelve months. If Communism wins the Congo, China will gain the cobalt she lacks to make her dirty bombs. Now Tshombe fears that because his name has been smeared by those who love Lumumba and the extreme left, 1965 may see him treated in the Congo as Diem was treated by his trusted American allies in Viet-Nam. If that happens, if America yields one inch or forces others to yield one inch in Central Africa, you will see chaos and tyranny unleashed, and the lamps of liberty, already flickering and feeble, finally extinguished, while a sullen red glare

covers the face of the continent. Egypt is aided by America who feeds a quarter of her population and so is able to afford to send arms to aid the Congolese rebels and keep troops



Prime Minister Tshombe

in Yemen. Russia refuses her dues at the United Nations but reinforces with light and heavy weapons those who fight against the will of the U.N. in the Congo.

The self-styled liberals who advocate non-violence on the banks of the

Mississippi River appear to condone violence on the banks of the Congo River and smear the motives of American and Belgian paratroops who went to the rescue of some of the victims, black and white, of bestiality inflicted often by children of eight or ten under the influence of drugs.

I give fair warning that the God of the Old Testament is abroad in the world again today. Those men and nations who heed His voice and obey Him will be blessed in their generation. But those who rationalise moral relativism, who declare that the end justifies the means, who refuse to stand for right but attempt to come to terms with what they know is evil at home and overseas, will have to reckon with more than the fleeting favour or disfavour of humanity, but with the everlasting justice and wrath of the Almighty.

1965 will be a year when the bill for compromise will start to be presented. America, once again a land which believes the proud boast of her dollar bill—'In God we trust,' can turn the century Godwards. America, divided and confused, may condemn humanity to the false alternative of a Red world or a dead world, instead of offering the choice and challenge of a world rebuilt.

industry takes a step forward with



The ideal material for electrical insulation, pipes, tubes, cables, films, leathercloth and a variety of moulded consumer items.

P.V.C. RESINS AND COMPOUNDS

RAJASTHAN VINYL & CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES, NEW DELHI

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

Will Nigeria Split or Unite?

FROM OUR AFRICAN CORRESPONDENT

A YOUNG SOUTH AFRICAN, listening to a group of volatile Nigerians in Lagos attacking each other on tribal and political issues, ventured to intervene, saying: "Where I come from we are divided; but you fight one another here more than black and white do in my country." A grinning Nigerian broke away from the argument long enough to exclaim: "Ah, but here we have freeDOM!"

It is a freedom that may not last much longer.

Events of the past month in Nigeria could spell the end of the Federation of diverse peoples who in five years of Independence have been the shop-window of stability and parliamentary democracy for the other nations of Africa.

In international councils her representatives have been objective and constructive in the face of emotionalism and racism from other Afro-Asian states; in the Congo and Tanganyika her Army served with impeccable distinction and at home her economy has prospered increasingly with overseas investment and the discovery of oil in the east.

But there is a backyard of corruption, indulgent living, strikes, political ambition and the subversive influence of other powers which now threatens the unity of the whole country.

In a broadcast appeal for fairplay and moderation before the recent elections the Federal President, Dr. Nnamdi Azikiwe, warned: "The experience of the Congo will be child's

play if ever it comes to our turn to play such a tragic role."

Following these elections, Africa's most populous nation with its estimated 55 million inhabitants and 30 million voters stands on the verge of disintegration and anarchy.

The party of the Muslim North, the Nigerian National Alliance, under the leadership of the Sardauna of Sokoto and the Federal Premier Alhaji Sir Abubakar Tafewa, has predictably emerged with a large majority. Their numerical electoral supremacy (even without the women's vote) has overcome fears of southern domination.

Thousands of southerners have boycotted the elections. But it was clear that their party the United Progressive Alliance, a combination of the former NCNC and the Action Group, could not have won the election in the face of the overwhelming northern electorate.

Elements in both the north and the south are now pressing for a split and the formation of two independent countries. Such a breakup would be a blow not only to the

prestige of Azikiwe, the pioneer of Nigerian independence, but to the concept of permanent unity in Africa. Increasing fragmentation seems an inevitable trend.

Azikiwe could save the unity of the country. So could Balewa. And so could the leader of the UPGA, Dr. Michael Okpara. All three are personally acquainted with Moral Re-Armament as a practical means of solving the present deadlock. If they would apply it, starting with themselves, a united Nigeria could then turn its attention to the decisive leadership that some nation must give Africa at this critical time.

Fresh Winds of Change in South Africa

FROM OUR AFRICAN CORRESPONDENT

THE SOUTH AFRICAN Minister of Defence, Mr. Fouche, a close cabinet colleague of Dr. Verwoerd, has publicly appealed for a white "change of heart" in race relations in the Republic.

"South Africans cannot oppose the whole world," he stated. "In any case the liberal view is basically true, and as a Christian democracy, South Africans have no right to come into conflict with it."

The *Johannesburg Star*, in a front page feature under a six-column banner headline: "Fouche: Change of Heart Needed on Race Issue," reports the Minister saying that continued domination by a minority race group would mean its downfall.

Mr. Fouche, representing the Government, was giving the annual Day of the Covenant address during the celebrations at Dingaanstat, Natal, scene of the battle where Dingaan, the Zulu Chief, unsuccessfully resisted the white invasion of his country.

Following the release in Johannesburg of the previously banned MRA feature film, "The Voice of the Hurricane," which boldly tackles the race problem (HIMMAT December 4), could this be another indication of a new attitude emerging in South Africa?

Faced with critical developments in other parts of the continent, as well as in the United Nations, such a revolutionary change in South Africa could be the unexpected source of the answer Africa desperately needs.

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS-cont'd.

Papua-New Guinea: On to Independence

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Canberra

WHEN a four-man Papuan delegation returned to Port Moresby after attending Kenya's Republic Day celebrations, they immediately called for more political authority.

Delegation leader and ex-police-man, John Guise, told newsmen that the Australian Government should delegate more authority to the Territory's legislative body—the House of Assembly.

Mr. Guise, who is the Leader of the House, also called on all Commonwealth countries to extend "sympathy, understanding and support" to Papua-New Guinea.

What most impressed Mr. Guise and other delegation members about Kenya was the complete "Africanisation" of the Public Service and the easy access to Government Ministers. "We go to Kenya and we are able to talk to Ministers who speak frankly to us. Yet in Papua-New Guinea we cannot see our own Minister," Mr. Guise said.

Can't Ignore it

The Papuan cry for more political responsibility undoubtedly will be repeated with mounting forcefulness throughout 1965.

The Australian Government is not likely to be able to ignore it either, if it wants to retain a reasonable degree of standing in South and South East Asia.

The Government also has to decide what action it will take to implement a World Bank five-year development plan for the Territory. The plan envisages expenditure of £A50 million a year, compared with the present £A28.2 million.

Also awaiting Government decision is an expert committee's recommendation for the establishment of a Papua-New Guinea University. After ten months, the Minister for Territories, Mr. C. E. Barnes, is still considering the committee's report. Though the World Bank report has only just been released for publication, it has been available to the Government since the middle of 1964.

The major question for Australia is how to meet the legitimate demands of the Papuans, while not running

the risk of fathering a Congo-like situation by allowing itself to be rushed out of the Territory too quickly.

Steps are being taken to improve the defence and security of the Territory now that Indonesia controls West New Guinea. But the Administration needs a sense of urgency to establish the prerequisites of independence with drive, verve and imagination.

Two years ago the then Minister for Territories stated that Australian policy was "not simply to protect, to pacify, to heal, to teach, to give a livelihood or to create institutions for the people of New Guinea. It is to bring into being a new society."

The question is, has Australian Government thinking changed radically enough to do what is needed in time?

If the Government's present decision-delaying attitude is any indication, it has not.

Britain's New "Queen"

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

London

BRITAIN WILL have a new "Queen" in 1968. Her name is not yet known.

The 58,000-ton liner will be built in the same shipyard that produced the Queen Mary and Queen Elizabeth.

This is good news for Britain 1965. Not just because it assures three year's work to 6,000 men in Scotland, nor because within an hour of signing the contract, bookings were already coming in for her maiden voyage. But because the reasons given for winning the contract contrast refreshingly with the chaotic situation that is daily the subject of front-page headlines and editorials—the British docks.

Queues of ships in harbour waiting to be discharged, queues of lorries on the quays waiting to be off-loaded, antiquated methods and attitudes, and distraught exporters and impor-

ters seeing their initiatives frustrated—it is chaos. Dock management and Labour could learn from John Rannie, managing director of John Brown's.

He won this biggest-ever passenger ship contract (£22 million) largely because his tender was supported by good labour relations and a reputation for craftsmanship and kept delivery dates. "We have not lost one hour through demarcation disputes for 11½ years," he told the press. "And I can't remember when we had an unofficial strike. Our prices may be questioned sometimes but never our workmanship. Getting this order was a team effort."

Eighteen months ago workers from John Brown's said, "If we get the Q-4 contract we will guarantee its delivery on time." The country, while wishing them success, must learn from their example.

IT'S

Pilferproof

Tamperproof

Weatherproof

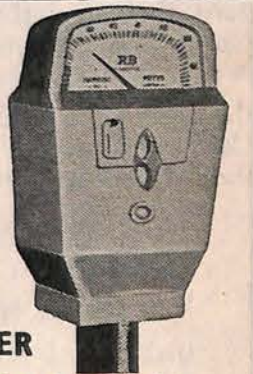
India's First

PARKING METER

R. B. ASSOCIATES

35, Khorshed Bldg. Sir P. M. Road, Bombay

Gram: Arbeasocit Phone: 261683



COOK WITH RATH—RATH IS BEST

RATH

VANASPATI
for

- Extra vitamins, extra energy.
- Hygienically sealed, pilfer-proof, attractive blue containers.
- Purity and freshness you can always depend on.



IT'S A D.C.M. PRODUCT

From
India's
Leather

Made in
New Zealand

by
Z.K. Fias

Suede and
leather
clothing

1 Dowling St.
Dunedin
New Zealand



Danger from Indonesia

by Our Special Correspondent

FEW REALISE that Indonesia is only 110 miles from the nearest Indian territory, the Nicobar Islands. A little further north lie the Andaman Islands, also Indian territory, 350 miles from Sumatra but more than 600 miles from the Indian mainland. Recently a fishing boat was confiscated because of suspicious activities. The authorities say that Chinese and Indonesian fishing vessels are frequently seen in the area now.

It is no wonder, therefore, that last week in New Delhi the President of the Andaman Congress Committee pleaded urgently for the establishment of a major Indian naval base in the Andamans. How quickly this is taken up by the Government will indicate just how seriously they regard the naval threat to India from China and Indonesia.

It is widely believed in India that the reason for Indonesia closing her Calcutta Consulate recently was not the official one of economy. It is

said that, since the withdrawal of her own embassy staff, China has been continuing to finance the pro-Peking wing of the Indian Communist Party through Indonesia's Calcutta mission.

The outside world has been tolerant of President Sukarno, regarding him as a truant whose ways are unpredictable but not too dangerous. His own people have indulgently put up with years of mismanagement, expensive foreign adventures and economic hardships which a country so rich in resources need never experience.

The time has come to assess properly what Sukarno is out for, what exactly is his role in Peking's drama and what is the measure of his growing threat to India and every free nation in Asia.

Sukarno is a sick man. The nature of his illness indicates that he may not remain at the helm much longer.

Last week, President Sukarno issued



President Sukarno
"Threat to Asia"

an interesting and unexpected decree. He banned the Murba Party. Small but influential, the Murba Party has sometimes been in opposition to orthodox Communism, but from its ranks has come a new red star—Dr. Chairul Saleh. It would appear that strangling the Murba Party might also throttle Saleh. This is far from likely. One of three Deputy Prime Ministers, Saleh has been a close friend of Sukarno since his daring exploits in 1945 when he and other impatient students kidnapped Sukarno and Dr. Hatta and forced them to "declare" Indonesia's independence from the Dutch.

Sukarno's Successor?

It is now thought that Sukarno may be preparing Saleh to succeed him or at least to stand in as acting President during his probable absence abroad for further medical treatment.

Saleh might be acceptable as a compromise between the pro-Peking Secretary-General of the Communist Party, D. N. Aidit, and the simmering anti-Communist forces represented by certain elements in the Army and among orthodox Muslims. It would, however, not be so much a compromise as a stepping stone for Aidit, who heads the oldest Communist Party in Asia and the largest in the non-Communist world.

Saleh would certainly continue, if not accelerate, Sukarno's confrontation with Malaysia and his pursuit of China's aims throughout Asia and Africa.

Whatever the truth may be about

Sukarno's illness and his ability to carry on, the day of his departure draws near fast. Aidit has waited a long time to take over. There are also men opposed to Communism who will not yield so readily once the mesmerism of Sukarno's strange hold upon them is removed. The possibility of a fierce civil war, on a greater scale than the jungle rebellion fought and quelled by Sukarno between 1958 and 1961, is great. Such a struggle could bring to reality Sukarno's greatest fear—the disintegration of his far-flung archipelago of 7,000 islands and 110 million people. The secession of Sulawesi and oil-rich Sumatra would follow and over-populated Java, unable to feed itself, would be isolated. This, and the relentless pressure from Peking, forces Sukarno to ever fiercer threats against his prosperous neighbour, Malaysia.

Before Cock Crow

Sukarno's promise that he would "crush Malaysia by the time the cock crows on January 1" has gone unfulfilled, like so many promises before. He may have missed his deadline but his intentions are clear. As L. N. Palar, Indonesia's representative at the U.N., said in New York last week, when announcing his country's withdrawal from the world body, "Now we are free". Free, that is, to pursue aggression without even the moral restraint of the U.N. Charter.

Malaysia is mobilising, her villagers are turning in Sukarno's infiltrators as fast as they find them, Britain is flying commandos to fulfil her defence agreement with Malaysia and, with 80 ships, the British fleet in South East Asian waters will soon be the biggest naval force Britain has deployed in Asia since the Korean war. Australia and New Zealand are stepping up their military aid. But with all this, Sukarno's army of 412,000 troops still maintains a supremacy of ten to one. This must be faced by India and other nations who hover in the wings instead of pledging themselves to help halt aggression even if the aggressor is a one-time friend.

It is not just a South East Asian affair. In the Indonesia-Malaysia clash the changing alignment of world forces can be detected. A Soviet compromise with China now seems inevitable. It is Russian cruisers—MiGs—and missiles—which Indo-

nesia will employ to do China's bidding.

Washington, moving steadily towards a *detente* with Moscow, has long been soft in its dealings with



Tunku Abdul Rahman
"Needs Asia's Support"

Sukarno. The U.S. Ambassador, Howard P. Jones, is more than closely acquainted with Sukarno and is still at his post after nearly seven years' service in Djakarta. For effect, Sukarno allows his rowdies to destroy U.S. Embassy establishments from time to time, but quietly pays the bill for the damage when Jones presents it. Washington pressed hard on the Netherlands to hasten out of West New Guinea and has shown surprisingly little opposition to Sukarno's behaviour over Malaysia. It is clearly a policy dictated by the same circles in Washington who now recommend a U.S. withdrawal from Viet-Nam, the same circles who persuaded the U.S. Government to regard Mao and Castro as "agrarian reformers."

Silent Men

Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman loves his country and wants it to remain free. He deserves the support—moral, military and technical—of all who hold to the principle that aggression is wrong and freedom is every nation's birthright. But the Tunku will need more than that.

He will need an ideological mobilisation of his own people. It will take more than a hostile neighbour, as India discovered, to weld a lasting unity out of the scattered and diverse communities which comprise Malaysia. The Tunku has concentrated on building up a strong and viable economy and a standard of welfare for his

lands. But all this will vanish in the night unless Malaysia now pursues the greater aim of taking to the very heart of China a compelling moral revolution that ends men's hate as well as their gnawing hunger.

What of Indonesia? The tragedy here is not so much the megalomania of Sukarno. It is the silence and the yielding of men who knew what was right, who were called by destiny to architect a greatness for that nation, but who put their own ambition and comforts first. Some, it is true, refused to yield. They took to the jungle in rebellion. Others, like former Vice-President Mohammed Hatta, retired to their libraries and studies. Some, like Sutan Sjahrir, languished in jail. These men, and several more, fell out with Sukarno but they did not unitedly offer the country a better and more dynamic leadership. There are others who could have spoken out and carried the population with them. They chose instead to sit at Sukarno's feet and gather the crumbs of position and praise he handed out.

Grim Prospects

What now will be the policy of India and the other free nations of Asia? Faced with a determined China on one side and a pro-Chinese Indonesia on the other, the nations of South East Asia lie open to a pincer movement. Coupled with the growing pressure from newspaper columnists and other lobbies in the United States for a phased withdrawal of American commitments in the area, the prospects for 1965 are grim.

The urgent requirement now is for a speedy creation of a New Delhi-Tokyo-Canberra axis. In November, HIMMAT urged such a move and strongly does so again. The time has come for Asian nations to take mature responsibility for the security and development of the region.

The free nations in this area will have to demonstrate by their determination that freedom shall not perish, that they can build a society more just and dynamic than Peking and that they have patriots far more dedicated than Sukarno's commandos. If India, Japan and Australia took on this task, they would be surprised how swiftly the smaller nations of Asia, hitherto blackmailed by China's threats, would also rally to the task.

We must meet ungodliness by godliness. We must meet untruth by truth. We must meet cunning and craft by openness and simplicity. We must meet terrorism and frightfulness by bravery.

—Gandhiji

BHARTIA ELECTRIC STEEL CO. LTD.

CALCUTTA-19

FOR STEEL CASTINGS

ASK 'BHARTIA'

Danger from Indonesia

by Our Special Correspondent

FEW REALISE that Indonesia is only 110 miles from the nearest Indian territory, the Nicobar Islands. A little further north lie the Andaman Islands, also Indian territory, 350 miles from Sumatra but more than 600 miles from the Indian mainland. Recently a fishing boat was confiscated because of suspicious activities. The authorities say that Chinese and Indonesian fishing vessels are frequently seen in the area now.

It is no wonder, therefore, that last week in New Delhi the President of the Andaman Congress Committee pleaded urgently for the establishment of a major Indian naval base in the Andamans. How quickly this is taken up by the Government will indicate just how seriously they regard the naval threat to India from China and Indonesia.

It is widely believed in India that the reason for Indonesia closing her Calcutta Consulate recently was not the official one of economy. It is

said that, since the withdrawal of her own embassy staff, China has been continuing to finance the pro-Peking wing of the Indian Communist Party through Indonesia's Calcutta mission.

The outside world has been tolerant of President Sukarno, regarding him as a truant whose ways are unpredictable but not too dangerous. His own people have indulgently put up with years of mismanagement, expensive foreign adventures and economic hardships which a country so rich in resources need never experience.

The time has come to assess properly what Sukarno is out for, what exactly is his role in Peking's drama and what is the measure of his growing threat to India and every free nation in Asia.

Sukarno is a sick man. The nature of his illness indicates that he may not remain at the helm much longer.

Last week, President Sukarno issued



President Sukarno
"Threat to Asia"

an interesting and unexpected decree. He banned the Murba Party. Small but influential, the Murba Party has sometimes been in opposition to orthodox Communism, but from its ranks has come a new red star—Dr. Chairul Saleh. It would appear that strangling the Murba Party might also throttle Saleh. This is far from likely. One of three Deputy Prime Ministers, Saleh has been a close friend of Sukarno since his daring exploits in 1945 when he and other impatient students kidnapped Sukarno and Dr. Hatta and forced them to "declare" Indonesia's independence from the Dutch.

Sukarno's Successor?

It is now thought that Sukarno may be preparing Saleh to succeed him or at least to stand in as acting President during his probable absence abroad for further medical treatment.

Saleh might be acceptable as a compromise between the pro-Peking Secretary-General of the Communist Party, D. N. Aidit, and the simmering anti-Communist forces represented by certain elements in the Army and among orthodox Muslims. It would, however, not be so much a compromise as a stepping stone for Aidit, who heads the oldest Communist Party in Asia and the largest in the non-Communist world.

Saleh would certainly continue, if not accelerate, Sukarno's confrontation with Malaysia and his pursuit of China's aims throughout Asia and Africa.

Whatever the truth may be about

Sukarno's illness and his ability to carry on, the day of his departure draws near fast. Aidit has waited a long time to take over. There are also men opposed to Communism who will not yield so readily once the mesmerism of Sukarno's strange hold upon them is removed. The possibility of a fierce civil war, on a greater scale than the jungle rebellion fought and quelled by Sukarno between 1958 and 1961, is great. Such a struggle could bring to reality Sukarno's greatest fear—the disintegration of his far-flung archipelago of 7,000 islands and 110 million people. The secession of Sulawesi and oil-rich Sumatra would follow and over-populated Java, unable to feed itself, would be isolated. This, and the relentless pressure from Peking, forces Sukarno to ever fiercer threats against his prosperous neighbour, Malaysia.

Before Cock Crow

Sukarno's promise that he would "crush Malaysia by the time the cock crows on January 1" has gone unfulfilled, like so many promises before. He may have missed his deadline but his intentions are clear. As L. N. Palar, Indonesia's representative at the U.N., said in New York last week, when announcing his country's withdrawal from the world body, "Now we are free". Free, that is, to pursue aggression without even the moral restraint of the U.N. Charter.

Malaysia is mobilising, her villagers are turning in Sukarno's infiltrators as fast as they find them, Britain is flying commandos to fulfil her defence agreement with Malaysia and, with 80 ships, the British fleet in South East Asian waters will soon be the biggest naval force Britain has deployed in Asia since the Korean war. Australia and New Zealand are stepping up their military aid. But with all this, Sukarno's army of 412,000 troops still maintains a supremacy of ten to one. This must be faced by India and other nations who hover in the wings instead of pledging themselves to help halt aggression even if the aggressor is a one-time friend.

It is not just a South East Asian affair. In the Indonesia-Malaysia clash the changing alignment of world forces can be detected. A Soviet compromise with China now seems inevitable. It is Russian cruisers, MiGs and missiles which Indo-

nesia will employ to do China's bidding.

Washington, moving steadily towards a *detente* with Moscow, has long been soft in its dealings with



Tunku Abdul Rahman
"Needs Asia's Support"

Sukarno. The U.S. Ambassador, Howard P. Jones, is more than closely acquainted with Sukarno and is still at his post after nearly seven years' service in Djakarta. For effect, Sukarno allows his rowdies to destroy U.S. Embassy establishments from time to time, but quietly pays the bill for the damage when Jones presents it. Washington pressed hard on the Netherlands to hasten out of West New Guinea and has shown surprisingly little opposition to Sukarno's behaviour over Malaysia. It is clearly a policy dictated by the same circles in Washington who now recommend a U.S. withdrawal from Viet-Nam, the same circles who persuaded the U.S. Government to regard Mao and Castro as "agrarian reformers."

Silent Men

Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman loves his country and wants it to remain free. He deserves the support—moral, military and technical—of all who hold to the principle that aggression is wrong and freedom is every nation's birthright. But the Tunku will need more than that.

He will need an ideological mobilisation of his own people. It will take more than a hostile neighbour, as India discovered, to weld a lasting unity out of the scattered and diverse communities which comprise Malaysia. The Tunku has concentrated on building up a strong and viable economy and a standard of welfare for his

people which is the envy of many lands. But all this will vanish in the night unless Malaysia now pursues the greater aim of taking to the very heart of China a compelling moral revolution that ends men's hate as well as their gnawing hunger.

What of Indonesia? The tragedy here is not so much the megalomania of Sukarno. It is the silence and the yielding of men who knew what was right, who were called by destiny to architect a greatness for that nation, but who put their own ambition and comforts first. Some, it is true, refused to yield. They took to the jungle in rebellion. Others, like former Vice-President Mohammed Hatta, retired to their libraries and studies. Some, like Sutan Sjahrir, languished in jail. These men, and several more, fell out with Sukarno but they did not unitedly offer the country a better and more dynamic leadership. There are others who could have spoken out and carried the population with them. They chose instead to sit at Sukarno's feet and gather the crumbs of position and praise he handed out.

Grim Prospects

What now will be the policy of India and the other free nations of Asia? Faced with a determined China on one side and a pro-Chinese Indonesia on the other, the nations of South East Asia lie open to a pincer movement. Coupled with the growing pressure from newspaper columnists and other lobbies in the United States for a phased withdrawal of American commitments in the area, the prospects for 1965 are grim.

The urgent requirement now is for a speedy creation of a New Delhi-Tokyo-Canberra axis. In November, HIMMAT urged such a move and strongly does so again. The time has come for Asian nations to take mature responsibility for the security and development of the region.

The free nations in this area will have to demonstrate by their determination that freedom shall not perish, that they can build a society more just and dynamic than Peking and that they have patriots far more dedicated than Sukarno's commandos. If India, Japan and Australia took on this task, they would be surprised how swiftly the smaller nations of Asia, hitherto blackmailed by China's threats, would also rally to the task.

We must meet ungodliness by godliness. We must meet untruth by truth. We must meet cunning and craft by openness and simplicity. We must meet terrorism and frightfulness by bravery.

—Gandhiji

BHARTIA ELECTRIC STEEL CO. LTD.

CALCUTTA-19

FOR STEEL CASTINGS

ASK 'BHARTIA'

Youth in Revolt

by P. H. Seshagiri Rao, Bangalore

THE LATEST CONFERENCE of Chief Ministers is reported to have decided to "get tough" with the so-called student indiscipline. That is grave news. Student "unrest," to be more precise, is the real problem. Our young men seem to feel that their elders are allowing things to drift and the country to head to disaster while they are "playing politics."

There is far too much talk about "what is wrong with our educational system?" but nothing is being done to set right even the most obvious defects such as colleges going for long periods without their full complement of staff, the staff not being regular in taking their allotted classes, staff being appointed on considerations other than merit, and the consequent fall in the effectiveness of the tuition, absence of adequate library and sports facilities in the college campus, politics and casteism governing even admissions to colleges, etc. The remedying of these defects need not await the findings of a commission of enquiry. Students are not "DUMB" as those in authority seem to think. They are fully aware of all these sores in the system of education, and the inaction of government drives them to *rebellion against the state of affairs.*

Impatient

The sooner we realise that our students are impatient with the present state of affairs, and with good reason too, and are being forced to the conclusion that they will be lost unless they take the matter into their own hands, the more likely are we to halt the deterioration in the situation. The intelligent and alert student sees with dismay the continuous lowering of the standard of education on *political considerations*, the deteriorating economic condition of their parents, the steady drift to totalitarian policies, and public life being riddled with politics to the utter neglect of efficient and clean administration. They are tired of every demonstration of discontent being dubbed an "agitation sponsored by opposition parties."

Youth is also aware of some of the reasons for their elders' inability to take up their cause. One of these reasons is that, after independence, the government servant is more unfree than he ever was under British rule. Numerous orders have now been issued forbidding government servants from doing this, that and the other and from taking part in so-called "agitations". Even those engaged in business are no longer free agents because of their dependence on government for their permits, licenses and quotas. Young men get a feeling that they appear to be the only ones still left free to openly air their grievances. Apparently the recent Chief Ministers' Conference has decided to plug this loophole and gag the youth also!

Disappointed

As a political party, the party in office has created the impression that the ideals of dedicated service which inspired it during the freedom struggle are no longer there and that the party is now dominated by men who mounted the Congress bandwagon after independence and who are out to exploit their position to build private fortunes. The wide divergence between profession and practice and the conspicuous spending indulged in by ministers has dimmed the lustre of the party. Present day youth has little knowledge of the heroes of the freedom struggle, and are even inclined to treat some of the stories of their sacrifices as mere fiction; but they are *intensely aware* of the picture presented by today's leaders and are sorely disappointed in them. Unless Congress gives up living on its past glory and earns the respect of youth by its *actions today* it will plunge the country into a serious state of unrest.

Contributions to the Viewpoint Column representing the personal views of readers on important topics should not exceed 500 words.—Ed.

India's first Electric
Hoist, Planitor
Surface Grinder,
Horizontal Metal
Cutting Band-Saw
Machine.



Makers

Crescent Iron & Steel
Corpn. Ltd.

Industrial Estate,
Lalbaug,
BOMBAY - 12.

FOR WOMEN

Cooking for East and West

"COOKING ROUND THE WORLD" by Mrs. Kate Cross of Canada (Blandford Press, London, 30 sh) is a recipe book with a difference. Not only is Mrs. Cross an excellent cook herself but she is also deeply interested in people. And this book is born out of her love for cooking, as well as her touches with personalities.

The 800 recipes from 40 countries are spiced with fascinating stories out of her experience of people all over the world.

She realises the part a perfect meal can play in opening people's hearts and changing their lives. She says: "In cooking it is care that counts more than cash. It is a decision to do things just right, not to cut corners, to make simple things delectable."

Here are a few recipes from some Asian countries:—

BURMA

Coconut Rice

6 cups rice.
Soak it 1 hour, after washing it well.
Fry 2 tablespoons butter. Add and fry 2 sliced onions (medium sized).
Add rice and stir.
Add 1 tablespoon salt
2 tablespoons accent (tenderiser).
Cover with coconut milk and cook as usual.
Stir once, cover tightly, set aside for ½ to 1 hour.

Chicken Curry

In Burma big pieces of chicken are not used, only small pieces.
Take one chicken and cut up small. Rub salt into each piece and a little accent.
Slice 3 onions very finely.
Heat a ½ cup of oil. When the oil is hot add the onions and cook, stirring all the time until the onions are transparent—not brown. Then add a ¼ teaspoon of turmeric and one dessert-spoon of paprika and keep stirring. Then put the chicken in. Stir. After about 5 minutes of cooking, put in about ½ cup of water and then let it cook to the boil. Put the lid on and turn the heat down so that it cooks slowly until it is tender.

THAILAND

Duck Cooked with Chestnuts

Cut the flesh from one duck. Boil the bones for stock.

Prepare the giblets in the usual way. Pound garlic, coriander and pepper together to make about ½ teaspoon paste.

Remove the shells and the inner skin from boiled chestnuts to equal the weight of the duck meat.

Fry the garlic paste in about 3 tablespoons lard. Add the duck meat, stirring for a while, then add the stock and bring all to a boiling point. Add the giblets cut up and the chestnuts. Season with Naru Pla, which is palm sugar. Boil covered until meat is tender.

Chicken may be used in place of duck.

Kluay Chab (Banana Chips)

Peel ripe bananas still firm and fresh. Slice as thin as possible, like potato chips.

Soak in lime water for 15 to 20 minutes, then drain and fry until brown and crisp in deep fat.

Dissolve granulated sugar in a little water. Add the fried banana chips and stir until they are well coated with the sugar.

WOMEN'S SIGNIFICANT ROLE

by D. Mary Edwards

MODERN WOMAN has a very difficult time choosing her life work. Whether it is getting an education or getting married, the question of material welfare is foremost in the mind of her guardians. The rush for women to be trained as doctors is not entirely a choice of the noble profession for its humanitarian service. How often does the monetary prospect determine the admission of young women into medical colleges?

It is good to be out to heal the sick, and our country needs more doctors. But as women go out of the traditional and natural vocation into fresh fields of social endeavour, though they profit and gain experience and also

JAPAN

Teriyaki

1 medium sized chicken, cut for serving.
Teriyaki sauce
2/3 cup soy sauce
2 tablespoons sugar
1/4 cup white wine
1/2 teaspoon ginger
1 clove garlic, chopped
Marinate chicken pieces in Teriyaki sauce. Bake in 325°F oven for 2 hours. Baste 2 or 3 times while cooking.

Chicken Rice

5 cups rice
5 ½ cups chicken soup
(from bones and entrails)
8 oz. chicken
5 tablespoons soy sauce
3 tablespoons mirin (or sherry)
Seasoned liver
Cut the chicken fine and put in the mixture of soy sauce and mirin, to marinate.

Remove chicken.

Add the chicken soup to the mixture of soy sauce and mirin, from which chicken has been removed.

Mix the rice with this and boil. When it boils, add the chicken. When all the liquid is absorbed as the rice boils, turn out the heat and let the rice stand with the lid on for 10 minutes.

Mix up as you serve on the plates. Crush the parched liver and sprinkle over the chicken rice.

TO BE CONTINUED

render noble service, other very important aspects of the national and social life are being neglected.

To an educated womanhood in India, it is a new venture into careers and professions in a technological age. There is a change in our traditional pattern of life.

We have preferred to go in for mass preference for untruth in all its ugly aspects, of bribery, corruption, dishonesty. Why? Because we have preferred to build a society on the material wealth of the vast economy of our country; because we have fallen back to the worship

Continued on next page

of the machine-god and the money-god and neglected the soul of the individual who does not live by bread alone. This is the price we are paying for our materialistic choice.

Not in the choice of technical profession lies the solution of this tremendous problem. For women are not made to compete with men, even though their contribution to human welfare can be the greatest. Gandhiji was able to use this strong moral

sense and consciousness of women to great advantage in the freedom struggle. Philosophies of old time religious culture and tradition for women is being rapidly changed for something strange and new. It is coming too fast in the shape of a Godless Materialistic Society, made possible by science and technology. And what is worse is the fact that women's former citadel, the home, is not fortified against the destructive

forces directed against it. Women alone can fortify their homes against mental and moral lawlessness.

Education of the young is directed towards an economic goal with the foundations weak on moral issues. Is it any wonder that we find the whole scheme of education tumbling down on the heads of the students who are lost? The significant task of women in the whole community is to restore moral law in the homes.

ENSURE ECONOMY & COMFORT
with
Xtralite
FLUORESCENT LIGHTING FITTINGS
for
INDUSTRIAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTALLATIONS



YOUR GUARANTEE

THE GENERAL ELECTRIC CO. OF INDIA PRIVATE LTD.

TRADE MARK G.E.C. - REGISTERED UNDER THE GENERAL ELECTRIC COPYRIGHT OF INDIA PATENT, LIMITED.

GEC/G/636

This was a life
GOPAL KRISHNA GOKHALE
1866-1915

GOPAL KRISHNA GOKHALE towered above many of the giants of his generation.

Accused in his time of being a moderate, he was further ahead than most of his critics. While they were planning for more immediate aims, he foresaw the need for strong links between India and Britain in the future.

Born on May 9, 1866, Gokhale was a veritable genius. He was not yet twenty when appointed professor at Fergusson College, Poona.

Educationist, reformer, legislator, Gopal Krishna Gokhale distinguished himself in every field he touched. He did not wait for the day when India would be free, he campaigned for reforms which he felt the people of India should be responsible for. He campaigned against illiteracy and for free and compulsory education. He battled with the British Government to increase the allocation of expenditure on education.

When in 1902 he entered the Imperial Legislative Council his voice was listened to with respect and attention, both by the British rulers and his Indian people. Never superficial or ill-informed his eloquence was impressive, his criticisms well informed and constructive.

He showed himself a genius at finance too. He maintained that the machinery of financial control in India was defective and was used in the interests of the British rulers.

In was he who first objected to the Salt Tax. He once said, "The poor man's salt ought to be regarded as an object of taxation only by a desperate Finance Member who has exhausted all other fiscal expedients and is driven by an overwhelming necessity to tax that very necessary item of life." An enlightened economist, he created co-operative credit societies to help the peasants in Maharashtra.

In 1905 he founded the Servants of India Society. He collected a selfless band of workers who eschewed their own ambitions to pledge themselves to a life of toil and sacrifice for the sake of the nation. He waited not for Government support or grants but went ahead and fought for India to do what needed to be done. To us may Grace be given to follow in his train.

Q and A

Readers are invited to send questions about our land or the world and I shall answer them as truthfully and intelligently as I can.

-R.G.

Q—Though HIMMAT is only a few months old, it sounds like an experienced grandpa. Any comment?

M. RANGA RAO, Madras.

A—HIMMAT wants all grandpas and grandmas to have the passion and guts of youth and all youth to have the wisdom of grandpa and grandma. For itself, HIMMAT seeks a pure, sizzling passion, as well as true wisdom. Wisdom or passion have, in truth, nothing really to do with age. It comes from a decision which any man can take at any time.

Q—HIMMAT is neither Rightist nor Leftist but centrist. Any comments?

M. RANGA RAO, Madras.

A—HIMMAT is revolutionary. It is definitely not centrist. The last thing it wants to be is centrist. It wants to transform the motives of men of all shades and directions. Above all, it wants to change those who adopt the safe, central, compromising and centrist stand. HIMMAT always expresses its views clearly. Not all may agree with its views, but every reader knows that HIMMAT's views are stated precisely for all to see.

The division of men and parties into Leftist, centrist and Rightist is actually out of date.

The true division in the world is between those who want moral clean-up and those who don't. It is between those who believe man is an animal and those who believe man has a spark of God in Him. HIMMAT believes that the

latter is true. When men ignore that spark and defy it, they do act as animals. When powerful nations defy that spark they become capable of animalising mankind. HIMMAT will fight to prevent that.

Q—What can a politician do to change India?

A. VIJAYA BHASKER REDDY, Hyderabad.

A—He can decide that he is going to be more interested in the next generation than in the next election. That will immediately make him fearless. That will make him a statesman. The next thing he can do is to measure his life against the standards of absolute honesty, purity, unselfishness and love. He can be honest about where he has cheated in money, where he has told lies and where he has hated people who have cut across his ambitions. He can put right all the wrongs that he can see.

He can then move to change other politicians, alert them to the danger our country faces and rouse them to start the national revolution that will leave Peking far behind.

Q—What part does MRA play in India's politics?

ANAND KRISHNA, Chandigarh.

A—MRA wants to change the motives and aims of all politicians of all parties. It also wants to change those who don't call themselves politicians, but keep on indulging in politics inside of family, school, college, office or business. It actually wants to change all of society, everywhere in the world.

It stands for national, social, economic and international change. It stands for a new world where every family has enough materially and where every mother's son, and daughter have the chance to reach their greatness. It stands for the deepest satisfaction of every human heart. It stands for God's kingdom.

Tear Here

Subscribe to **HIMMAT** now for yourself and your friends

Complete the form below, and send it with remittance to your local newspaper agent or to

HIMMAT WEEKLY, 13 Advent · Foreshore Road · Bombay-1

NAME (Mr/Mrs/Miss) _____ (BLOCK LETTERS)

ADDRESS _____

Rates:
6 mths. Rs. 6-50
1 year ---Rs. 12
3 years -- Rs. 32

Please enter my subscription for _____ year/s. I enclose my remittance of Rs. _____

DATE _____ SIGNATURE _____

The Anti-Progress Bullies

by Rajmohan Gandhi

"OUR COUNTRY'S BANE," said a father of a 14-year-old boy and an 11-year-old girl to me, "is that the older people fight to curb and kill the passion for change that youth have."

There is much truth in this. The true fight, of course, is not between youth and age. It is between those who have a passion to change the country and those who don't. Sometimes it is the young who control the old. And those who don't have passion resort to every method, fair or foul, to crush those who do.

Our leaders, to be sure, continually exhort the public to be bold and to have initiative. But every single time a man—young or not so young—comes up with an innovation he is harassed, bullied, kept at bay, put off and reduced to selfish conformism. Finally he joins the others in choking the spirit of any new person who comes along.

We hated British rule over us but, by God, we are determined to control and chop one another to size.

What new ideas have the Congress Party adopted all these seventeen years since freedom? None. There has been a step by step movement—as far as slogans are concerned—from a co-operative commonwealth to a socialistic pattern of society, a socialist pattern of society and finally democratic socialism. But in one form or another these ideas have figured in Congress resolutions for the last 35 years and in the history of political movements in the rest of the world for the last 200 years.

True of All Parties

They are not revolutionary ideas. They may have their virtues and their merits, but they are inadequate in this nuclear and space age.

The same is true, without doubt, of all our political parties. In theory there is no difference between the programmes of the Congress Party and the Socialist Party. The Communist Party also says it wants to achieve social justice and equality of opportunity. The only difference between it and the Congress Party is that the Communists urge more authoritarian measures.

The Swatantra Party's platform is not much different from that

of conservative parties elsewhere in the world. Men of this party have diagnosed the failure of Socialism and they understand the role of the individual but they have no radical cure for the poverty and hate and corruption of our land.

The Jan Sangh and the Hindu Mahasabha are frequently able to arouse greater selflessness and dedication inside their ranks, but Hindu nationalism cannot unite India and win the international support she so badly needs.

Test of Progress

The test of progress is the attitude of those who have power—in a party, in an industry, in a trade union, in a home or in a government—to a man who has new and dynamic ideas. Most men of position praise such a man, pat him on the back or even stroke his cheek, and tell him how they understand him better than others do. But they are ruthlessly determined to use and control him and make him their private and exclusive property. As long as he fits into their plan of running and controlling their particular enterprise—family, business or country—everything is marvellous. But if he refuses to make the powerful man his god and strives to use his own mind, heart and will independently, God help him. For he is then attacked as bumptious, arrogant and defiant.

To destroy the spirit of men and women with revolutionary ideas becomes the common aim of many who have power and influence. Men who hate each other's guts enter into a compact to eliminate people who make their own conscience their final authority.

Persecution is the fire that forges prophets. And if you are not being persecuted by those who are powerful but crooked, something is wrong and cowardly in you.

I am not championing defiance of authority here. I am fighting for fearless obedience to your conscience and to the Voice of God.

Do you prefer displeasing a strong man or woman to displeasing God? Any land where the vast majority decide to please man at the expense of truth will inevitably be condemned to tyranny. And whether tyranny is by men of white, black, yellow or brown skins is utterly irrelevant.

If we as a nation give to man the place that God alone must have slavery will be our constant lot.

In the name of liberty, certain men reserve the right not to believe in God or in absolute moral standards. No one can or should object to this, although the fact remains that God still believes in them. What can and must be opposed is the Fascistic and Communistic determination of some men to prevent others from obeying their conscience, from adhering to absolute standards of morality and from seeking and obeying God's Will for their lives, for their businesses, homes, parties and governments.

Fortunately, there are many in this land like the parent quoted at the beginning. They see the danger and cost of controlling their families, colleagues, and workers. They see that their job is not to induct others into their plans but to yield themselves, with all their pride and ambition, to God's perfect plan for a new and great India.

India's brainiest leader or strongest politician cannot cope with our country's crisis. An army of tens of thousands of straight and fearless men and women is our greatest need. These men will be raised and trained only if enough of our older people encourage passion instead of curbing it.

Who is arrogant?

Usually the man who attacks those who have passion and who urges "humility" and "respectfulness" is himself arrogant.

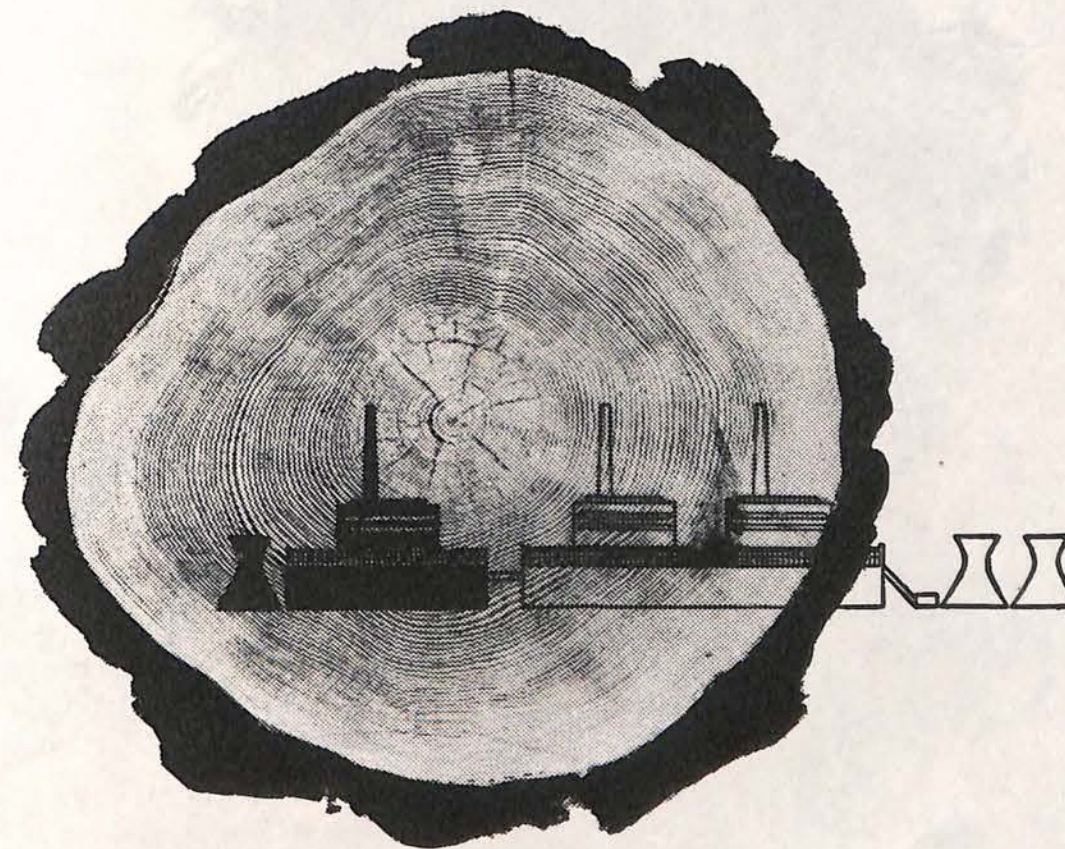
There is evil in the world, in our land, in every family and in fact in each one of us, and evil will not be removed by pretending it doesn't exist. It has to be burned out by a searing passion. As a nation we must crave for a hatred of dishonesty, impurity, filth, flattery and deceit in ourselves and in one another.

"Hate the sin and love the sinner" is an eternal and ever-relevant principle. Yet if we say we hate sin and find that everyone loves us, something is dishonest about our statement. The true revolutionary is he who hates evil, loves sinners and is hated by evil men.

India is God's property. No man, race or party has a perpetual lease of it.

§ §
SIEMENS

Are
Siemens systems
expandable?



We can plan any system for you in a way that allows expansion at any time whether you order a large-capacity system or decide to manage with a small unit for the time being.

Power stations, for example, must be designed so that their capacity can be increased at any time by the addition of a new unit. The capacity of the switching assembly of a telephone exchange must be sufficiently large for new trunks to be added as required.

In other words, provision should always be made in advance for future growth. And this is exactly what we do. So once you have decided in favour of a Siemens system, your capital investment will be safe.

The Siemens Group — your experienced partner in all electrical engineering projects

SI-58-100

"A single note—clear, pure, perfect. It takes a lifetime to achieve. Philips appreciate this about artistes—I feel this every time I listen to one of their radios"



PANDIT RAVI SHANKAR — world famous exponent of the sitar who includes Carnatic music in his extensive repertoire, and has made a serious attempt to orchestrate Indian music.

Trust in Philips is world-wide. And in India, only Philips offer you all this: — Outstanding 'novoSonic' features — Modern 'low-line' design — Nation-wide network of exclusive dealers, specially trained in Philips factories to provide dependable service.

PHILIPS
novosonic
RADIO



*finest quality * widest range*

HIMMAT

25P.

Asia's new voice

WEEKLY



CHURCHILL
Statesman of the Century

page 5

Friday
January 22
1965

DELHI MUST UNITE
p. 7

OUR ATTITUDE TO CHINA
p. 18