

Tamil Arasu

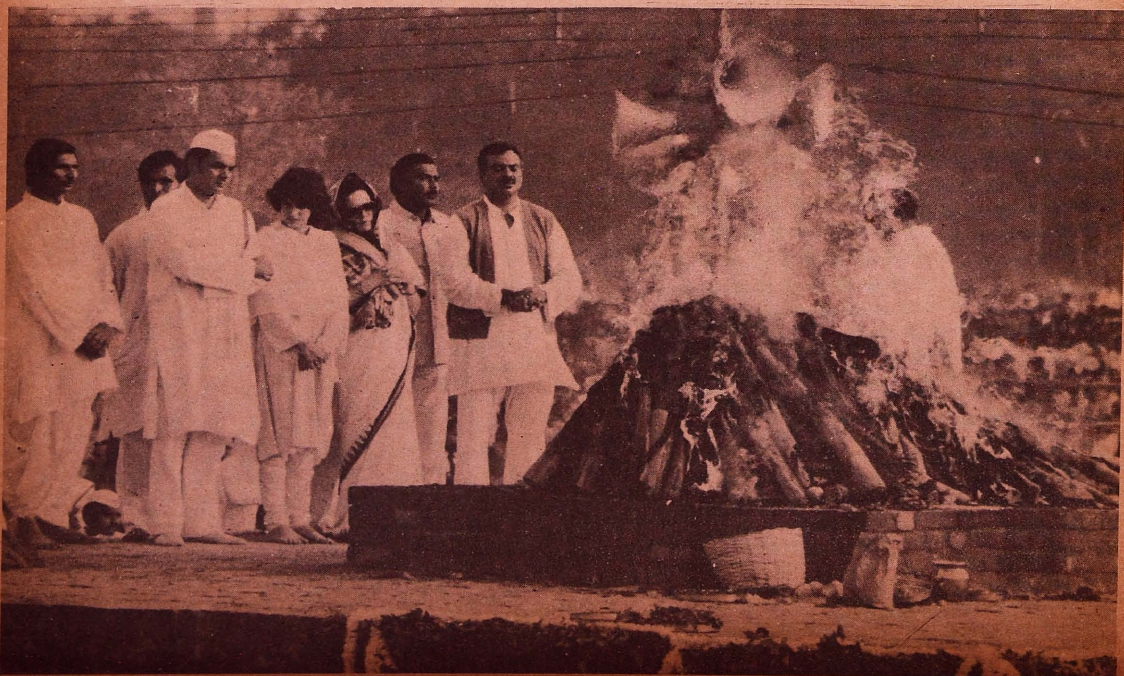
NOVEMBER 1984 75 P





Funeral Procession of the late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi (3-11-1984)

The Mortal Remains of Tmt. Indira Gandhi being consigned to fire at Shantivana (3-11-1984).





**Her Love
and
Regard**



"Hon'ble Prime Minister, Tmt. Indira Gandhi, has come over here despite her innumerable pre-occupations and problems, to participate in this World Tamil Conference accepting our invitation out of her deep love and regard for Tamil and Tamil people. She has come to encourage and honour our Tamil Poets and Scholars. I feel extremely happy and elated at this moment as I am overwhelmed by the immense love and magnanimity of our Prime Minister.

I am not simply flattering or exaggerating. She is not only a mother but also the leader of the country and we are proud of having her as our leader."

—Hon'ble Chief Minister **Dr. M.G.R**

(At the Fifth World
Tamil Conference Madurai.)

Tamil Arasu

NOVEMBER 1984 75 P.

Thiruvalluvar Year - 2015

Rakthatchi - Ippasi - Karthigai.



“Every drop of my blood, I am sure, will contribute to the growth of this Nation and to make it strong and dynamic.”



Prime Minister Indira Gandhi Assassinated

Tmt. Indira Gandhi, the beloved Prime Minister of India and the revered leader and mother of millions was shot dead at her official residence, by two of her security guards, the mad and misguided killers who had plotted this dastardly and barbarous assassination.

Both the assailants, constable Satwant Singh of the Second Battalion of the Delhi Armed Police and Sub-Inspector Beant Singh of the security branch of the Delhi Police, were shot at by the Tibetan Border Police (ITBP) commandos while they were trying to run away minutes after they gunned down the Prime Minister under shower of bullets while she was on her way to her office from her residence.

The incident occurred around 9.20 a.m. on the 31st October of 1984. the blackest day in the history of India.

A 12-day State mourning was declared for Tmt. Indira Gandhi.

The most grim political assassination since the killing of Mahatma Gandhi sent India into stunned agony.

The removal from the national scene of the leader with the largest following by violence has shocked the people and politicians.

The fact that the shots were triggered by the very men who were entrusted with her security was an added cause of concern, sorrow and shame.

The country has lost a powerful Prime Minister and the Non-Aligned Movement and world peace have been deprived of a doughty champion by her death. This was echoed in grief voiced by every section in this country and from many parts of the world.

THE CENTRAL CABINET MOURNS:

Thiru Rajiv Gandhi was sworn in the new Prime Minister of India on 31st October 1984.

The swearing-in ceremony took place at the Ashoka Hall of Rashtrapati Bhavan. President Zail Singh administered the oath of Office and secrecy soon after he had returned to Delhi from his official visit to Mauritius and North Yemen.

The first meeting of the new Cabinet, presided over by Thiru Rajiv Gandhi, was held immediately after the swearing-in. It adopted a condolence resolution placing on record its profound sense of grief at the tragic death of the great leader and Prime Minister, Tmt. Indira Gandhi.

It said: "The entire nation feels orphaned at the loss of this indefatigable fighter for the country's integrity and unity.

"In her death, the Non-aligned movement has lost a great steward and the country a great statesman.

"She led the nation through the most difficult years of crisis and external aggression and built up a united and economically strong nation which has become a model of self-reliance.

"While offering our respectful tributes to the memory of a great departed leader, we pledge ourselves to continue the great work of nation-building which she carried on till her last moment. Tmt. Indira Gandhi lived and died for the integrity and unity of India and we call upon the entire nation to maintain peace, communal harmony and unity".



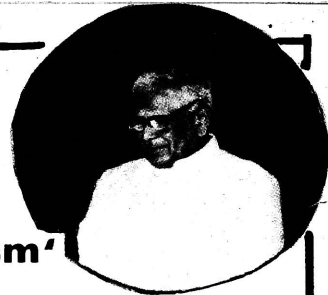
The Greatest Woman Leader of Mankind

"On this saddest day of my life, I speak to you when I am totally overtaken by the dark cloud of cruel fate. I have lost my dearest friend. We have all lost one of the greatest leaders our country has ever produced, and the world has lost a harbinger of peace who was undoubtedly the greatest woman leader of mankind.

Let our grief not colour our good sense and maturity both as individuals and a nation. The stability of the nation cannot be jeopardised by a handful of sub-human assassins."

His Excellency the President of India

THIRU ZAIL SINGH



'Combat Secessionism'

"Let us pay homage to the Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, by combating secessionism and violence and promoting communal harmony for which she had worked till her very last breath.

The grief that the nation now suffers should be turned into a dedication to carry forward the crusade for national integration and communal harmony for which our beloved leader worked till the very last breath of her life."

His Excellency the Vice-President

THIRU R. VENKATARAMAN



A CHALLENGE TO CIVILIZED CONDUCT

"The best way of paying homage to the late Prime Minister Tmt. Indira Gandhi will be to strengthen the Nation's collective will to condemn violence and disunity. Tmt. Indira Gandhi now joins those who, by the example of their lives and by the manner of their dying, remind of the challenges posed by the forces of violence to civilized human conduct".

His Excellency the Governor

THIRU S L. KHURANA

NATION ORPHANED

"It is an irreparable loss suffered by the country and it can be mitigated to some extent if the people remained disciplined and duty-conscious. The entire nation feels orphaned".

Hon'ble Finance Minister

Dr. V. R. NEDUNCHEZHIAN





WORLD in TEARS



World leaders joined commoners of India in laying wreaths on the body and paying homage to assassinated Prime Minister Tmt. Indira Gandhi and paid touching tributes to one of the third world's most outstanding leaders.

Soviet Prime Minister Nikolai Tikhonov and hosts of Heads of State and Government and friends of the Late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi from across the continent stood solemnly before her mortal remains at the Teen Murti House, where it was lying-in-state.

In emotive references to her leadership, not only of India but the entire third world, the leaders said she strove throughout her life for peace, justice and progress. They shared India's loss and hoped the country would complete the unfinished task left by her.

Among the leaders who filed past the body of Tmt. Gandhi were PLO Chairman Yasser Arafat, Sri Lanka President J.R. Jayewardene, former Sri Lanka Prime Minister Tmt. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, Yugoslav President V. Djurancic, Prince Claus of the Netherlands and King of Bhutan, Jigme Singye Wanchuk.

Arafat Wept:

Arafat, whose fight for the oppressed Palestinians found an

ardent supporter in the late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi, broke down and wept as he hugged Home Minister P.V. Narasimha Rao, at the entrance of Teen Murti house.

Arafat, who used to describe Tmt. Gandhi as his sister, said, "I have come to share the grief of Indians. She was a great sister, a great leader and we can't forget her full support in all the struggles for just causes all over the world. I cannot conceive of India without the presence of Indira. We are searching for words to express our feelings."

"Greatest Leader"

Prime Minister of Ireland G. Fitzgerald who is also President of the European Economic Community placed wreaths on the body of the Late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

Chinese Deputy Premier Yao Yilin said "We are deeply shocked to learn of the death of Tmt. Indira Gandhi who was one of the world's greatest leaders and her untimely death is not only a loss to India but to the whole world".

Tmt. Sirimavo Bandaranaike who was the late Prime Minister's counterpart in Sri Lanka till a few years back said:

"To me she was a personal friend. I hope her followers would work towards fulfilling her ideals."

She was accompanied by her son Arura Bandaranaike.

Soviet Prime Minister, Tikhonov, in a brief remark, said "We (his delegation) have come here to share the grief of the people of India and deeply mourn it. We have come to share the grief of the entire nation".

"Tremendously grieved"

Portuguese Prime Minister Dr. Mario Soares said "We have been tremendously grieved in Portugal because Tmt. Indira Gandhi was respected by one and all there. I have met her several times and Portuguese people recollect vividly her visit to the country"

He said she had been instrumental in the development of close relations between the two countries which had traditional friendship for centuries.

Prince Claus of Netherlands said India had lost "one of the finest creations of the civilised world. New Zealand Prime Minister David Lange, who had visited India a fortnight back said, "we have come to grieve here, the country whose hospitality we have enjoyed a short while ago"

Respected leader:

Vice-President of Kenya, Nwai Jibaki and Prime Minister of Algeria, Abdul Hamid Brahimi

said Tmt.Gandhi was a respected leader not only in India but in the entire Third World.

Dr.A.Milton Obote, President of Uganda,said the assassination of Tmt.Indira Gandhi was a tragedy. "She died serving not only India but the people of the 'developing countries'".

Pakistan expressing shock:

The Pakistan President Gen. Zia-Ul-Haq sent a letter to the Indian Government expressing "deep shock and horror" at the shooting.

The Pakistani Cabinet held a special meeting and announced a three-day State mourning in the Country. Gen. Zia-in a message to the President Zail Singh, said Tmt.Gandhi had played a decisive role in the evolution of Indo-Pakistan relations.

Shock in Bangladesh: Bangladesh received the news with shock. The President Lt. Gen. H. M. Ershad, in a message to the Indian President, condemned the "heinous and barbarous act" and said: "This dastardly act speaks only of the cowardice of those who have perpetrated this crime".

Thailand's tributes: A Thai Government Statement in Bangkok described the killing as "not only a loss for India and its people but for all people who love the democratic system".

Dutch condemnation:

The Dutch Government described the assassination as a "cowardly murder". Expressing its "abhorrence" at the killing, the Dutch Foreign Ministry said: "The Indian people have lost a great Stateswoman".

Austria: The Chancellor Fred Sinowatz of Austria expressed shock over the assassination. "I consider her death a personal loss", he said.

Australia: The Australian Prime Minister, Mr.Bob Hawke, in a message, said he was shocked and saddened. The Australian Government deplores this "wanton act of terrorism", he added.



4-day mourning in Kenya:

The Kenya Government declared a four-day mourning in tribute to Tmt.Indira Gandhi who was often described by leaders as friend of Africa.

Africa stunned: In Africa, several radio stations across the continent interrupted regular services to announce the stunning death.

The President, Mr.Daniel Arap Moi of Kenya, Dr.Julius Nyerere of Tanzania and several others expressed profound grief at the death.

Israel's regret: Israel voiced regret over the assassination. In Jerusalem the Foreign Ministry, in a statement, said it was a 'direct result of a wave of world terror against which action must be taken.'

The Iranian Prime Minister Musavi mourned the death.

UAE message: In Abu Dhabi the United Arab Emirates President Shaikh Zayed condemned the assassination.

GCC message: Sheiks, Princes and Prime Ministers of the six-nation Gulf Cooperation Council sent messages of condolences. "It is a vile, despicable aggression" said the Emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber al-Ahmed al-Sabah, in his message to President Zail Singh.

Champion of peace : The Philippines President, Ferdinand Marcos said that with the death of Mrs.Gandhi "India and all of humanity have lost a great and gifted leader". Mr.Marcos said: "Violence has again claimed as victim a champion of peace."

Pope calls it a stain: At the Vatican, Pope John Paul II called the assassination as another factor in a "chain of violence that is staining the world with blood. Speaking at the regular general audience in the Vatican, the Pope said the news had caused "fear and sorrow" everywhere.

Sorrow in Sri Lanka: The killing evoked shock and sorrow in Sri Lanka. The Sri Lanka Broadcasting Corporation interrupted programmes in the afternoon to announce the news and suspended normal programmes.

The President, J.R.Jayewardene and the Prime Minister R.Premadasa, also condoled the death of Prime Minister Tmt. Gandhi.

In separate messages to Prime Minister Thiru Rajiv Gandhi and

President Thiru Zail Singh, President Jayewardene and Prime Minister Premadasa of Sri Lanka said her passing away "is not only an irreparable loss to India, but also a grievous blow to the non-aligned movement and the international community".

TULF reaction: Thiru T. Sivasi-thamparam, President of the Tamil United Liberation Front, in a message, said, "the death is a loss to India and the world. The Tamils of Sri Lanka have a special place in their hearts for her. As chairperson of the non-aligned movement she was the ray of hope for all the oppressed peoples."

Africa mourns :

As Africa continued to mourn the death of Tmt. Indira Gandhi



most of its top leaders came to New Delhi to attend the late Prime Minister's cremation.

President Julius Nyerere of

Tanzania, Dr. Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia and Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe arrived at New Delhi.

"Once again the world stands aghast at a shocking act of political violence. The assassination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi brings home to us once more the absolute necessity of turning away from and rejecting such methods.

We have followed with admiration her untiring efforts to guide and promote the peaceful evolution of her great and ancient country. In that infinitely difficult endeavour she has now given her life.

Through her long and distinguished career, she was highly respected at the United Nations which she supported staunchly. Her eminent international role stemmed from her mission as a leader of the world's largest democracy."

LEREZ DECELLAR

UN Secretary General

"Mrs. Gandhi is no more, but her dream of the course which the

organisation should take remains. It is enshrined in the records of this Chamber. Thirteen months ago, she said that we must create an international order of humanity where power is tempered with compassion, where knowledge and capability are at the service of all humanity."

PAUL LUSAKA

President of the General Assembly, United Nations.

USSR SHOCKED AT DEATH OF "OUTSTANDING LEADER"

The Soviet Union condoled the assassination of the Prime Minister, Tmt. Indira Gandhi, and recalled her personal contribution to developing traditional friendship between the two countries.

In a telegram to the Hon'ble President, Thiru Zail Singh, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers said: "We in the Soviet Union are shocked by the untimely death of Tmt. Gandhi. The Soviet people stigmatise the criminals and their patrons, who raised their hand against outstanding leader.

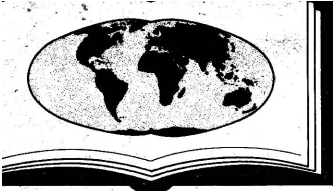
expressing deep condolences to the people and Government of India over the tragic death of Tmt. Indira Gandhi. Please, convey our sincere sympathy to the near and dear of the late Prime Minister.

The glorious name of Indira Gandhi will, for ever, remain in history."

The Soviet media reported the assassination attempt with unusual speed. Tass news agency carried a brief bulletin on the shooting and Radio Moscow made it the main item on its hourly news broadcasts.

Some Moscow radio stations began to play solemn music.

"On behalf of the Soviet people we are



THE WORLD PRESS DEPLORING THE ASSASSINATION

THE world media deplored the assassination of Prime Minister Tmt. Indira Gandhi and described her as a leader of world stature.

The Times compared Tmt. Gandhi's murder with that of Mahatma Gandhi in 1948, which shook India.

Villainous assassination (Pravda):-

The Soviet newspaper Pravda and other dailies reported in detail about "the treacherous assassination of the worthy daughter of the Indian people".

Pravda carried Tmt. Indira Gandhi's portrait, profile and termed the act of the killers a "villainous assassination."

"Sovetskaya Rossia", the respected central newspaper, carried a five column spread on the glorious daughter of a great people.

In an 18-minute sequence of Soviet television's prime news programme "Vremys", movie clips were shown of the heart-rending scenes outside the All India Institute of Medical Sciences where Tmt. Indira Gandhi breathed her last.

The African press continued to focus its spotlight on the developments in India following the assassination.

Pictures of the assassinated leader lying in state at Teen Murti house and her son Rajiv Gandhi being sworn in as new Prime Minister were prominently carried by newspapers.

In an editorial, the influential Standard newspaper of Nairobi said the tributes which were being sent to India from all over the world are an indication of the important role Tmt. Gandhi played in the World Community and the respect and admiration she

aroused among her international political colleagues.

It said it would be to the detriment of all Indians if Tmt. Gandhi's assassination were used to spur on communal hatred.

The riots that broke out within hours of the assassination would not deal with the root problem which led to it, the paper observed. They would merely make the problems worse and undermine what had been achieved in the country so far, newspapers said.

The cremation was an opportunity for leaders of all communities in India to create the climate for a new and even better future, it said.

"We, along with all the other many friends India has in the third world, hope and pray that the opportunity will be taken" it said.



**"SENSELESS MURDER":
US PRESIDENT REAGAN**

The news about the Prime Minister, Tmt Indira Gandhi's assassination was received in the small hours of the morning and the U.S. President Ronald Reagan was woken up immediately and informed about it. The President expressed his "deep personal sorrow" at the death of Tmt. Indira Gandhi whom he had met several times and whom he was corresponding with on world issues.

"I want to express my shock, revulsion and grief over the brutal assassination", the President said.

In a written statement, President Reagan said he and the Prime Minister "had personal correspondence recently regarding the scourge of terrorism. We agreed upon the necessity for freedom loving States to strengthen our co-operation to stamp out this menace to humanity. Her senseless murder serves as a vivid reminder of the terrorist threat we all confront. We must, therefore, renew our determination to overcome this threat and ensure that Prime Minister Gandhi's accomplishments and memory will serve as an inspiration for humanity."

President Reagan later drove to the Indian Embassy on Massachusetts Avenue and signed the condolence register. He expressed his deep sympathy with the Government and the people of India while talking to the Ambassador Thiru Bajpai, and said Mrs. Gandhi was a champion of human rights, democracy and peace.

SILENT HOMAGE BY ALL PARTIES

THOUSANDS of people participated in an all-party silent procession taken out in the city on 4th November, 1984 to pay homage to the late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi. Leaders of various political parties in the State, Ministers, MPs, MLAs and MLCs took part.

Representatives of all political parties holding their party flags at half-mast formed the vanguard of the procession. They were followed by Congress (I) Seva Dal volunteers and members of the public.

The procession which started around 4 p. m. from Kamaraj Thidal, Teynampet, passed through Anna Salai, Walajah Road and Kamarajar Salai and terminated at Seerapi Arangam on the Marina where a condolence meeting was held.

Hon'ble Finance Minister Dr. V.R.Nedunchezian, Hon'ble Speaker Thiru K. Rajaram, Hon'ble Chairman Thiru M.P. Sivagnanam, were among the participants at the meeting.

A condolence resolution read out by Thiru M. Palaniandi,

President of the TNCC—(I), referred to the late Prime Minister Tmt. Indira Gandhi's services in the cause of the poor and downtrodden and described her assassination as uncivilised and barbaric. It appealed to the people to dedicate themselves to continue to preserve the nation's integrity, peace and discipline and democratic traditions and avoid divisions on the basis of casts, creed and religion.

The gathering observed a two-minute silence as a mark of respect to the memory of the late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.



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MADRAS, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1984
AIPPASI 20, RAKTHATCHI, THIRUVALLUVAR AANDU—2015

PART II—SECTION I

NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT
(Political)

DEMISE OF Thirumathi INDIRA GANDHI PRIME MINISTER OF INDIA

[G.O. R. No. 4633 Public (Political. A), 5th November 1984]

No. 11 (I) / PUP / 154 (e) / 84

The following resolution of the Council of Ministers, Tamil Nadu is published :—

RESOLUTION

The Chief Minister and the Council of Ministers, Government of Tamil Nadu record their deep sense of sorrow at the sudden demise of the beloved late Prime Minister Thirumathi Indira Gandhi and wish to convey their sincere and heartfelt condolences to Thiru Rajiv Gandhi, Prime Minister of India, his family and the Government of India.

(By order of the Governor)

K. CHOCKALINGAM

Chief Secretary



HOMAGE TO THE URN IN TAMILNADU

Thousands of people, including school children paid homage to the memory of late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi at Rajaji Hall in Central Madras where an urn containing the ashes of the late leader was kept for public veneration.

Earlier, the urn was received by Hon'ble Finance Minister Dr. V.R.Nedunchezian and his Ministerial colleagues on 8th November 1984. The Minister placed wreaths on it.

Among those present on the occasion were Hon'ble Ministers Thiru R.M. Veerappan, Thiru S. Ramachandran, Thiru C. Ponnaiyan, Thiru K.A. Krishnaswamy Thiru S. Muthuswamy, MPs. and MLAs.

The urn was taken in a decorated van from the railway station to Rajaji Hall in Central Madras.

Many people and Party workers joined the procession as it came out of the Station and on its way to Rajaji Hall. State Ministers, Members of Parliament

and State Legislators led the procession.

Defence personnel of the three Services reversed their arms as the urn was brought to the Hall.

His Excellency the Tamil Nadu Governor S.L. Khurana and Soviet Consulate General V.C. Cherepov also placed wreaths on the urn.

Tmt. M.S. Subbulakshmi, noted singer, sang "Ram dhun" and other devotional songs at Rajaji Hall while the public filed past and paid homage before the urn.

Earlier, bedecked with flowers, the special train halted briefly at Vaniyambadi, Ambur, Gudiyatham, Katpadi, Walaja Road, Arkonam, Thiruvallur and Avadi Station enroute from Jolarpet. The train was detained for nearly 7 hours at these stations as thousands paid homage to the Prime Minister. Hon'ble Minister for Adi-Dravidar Welfare Thiru Vijayasaratthy received the urn at Jolarpet on the State's border.

A poignant farewell was given to the urn containing the ashes of the late Prime Minister, Tmt. Indira Gandhi, at Meenambakkam Airport.

The urn was taken by an IAF helicopter to Bangalore and from there to New Delhi by a special aircraft.

Amidst moving scenes of sobbing party workers and slogan-shouting women, the Tamil Nadu Governor, Thiru S.L. Khurana, Chairman of the State Legislative Council, Dr. M. P. Sivagnanam, the Speaker of the Assembly, Thiru K. Rajaram, Ministers, and other leaders placed wreaths and paid homage to the departed leader. The local Chiefs of the Armed Forces and the Director General of Police were among others who paid floral tributes.

A contingent of Defence personnel, who lined the tarmac near the VIP shamiana, reversed arms in homage, and the helicopter took off for Bangalore.

Earlier, the Rajaji Hall in the Government Estate, where the urn had been placed for the three days for the public to pay homage, witnessed touching scenes, with the mourners taking their last chance to garland the urn, to the rendering of bhajans and devotional songs.



Tmt.

GANDHI'S LAST TWO DAYS

Tmt. Indira Gandhi, our Late Prime Minister, spent the last two days of her life amidst the people in western Orissa where the tribals and other villagers showed much love and affection for her.

The sight of the Prime Minister brought a glow on the faces of people wherever she went. During these two days she covered seven districts by an IAF MI-8 helicopter and moved freely with the people of the Banda tribe, who had come down from the hills especially to see her. They greeted her with the word "maa".

Tmt. Indira Gandhi who reci-

procated their love and affection, appeared relaxed when with them despite her hectic tour schedule. The Banda Youth joyously danced and sang when Tmt. Gandhi arrived among them.

She addressed the people of the Ballaguda area in Phulbani district and those in Umerkote and Malkangiri.

Leaving Delhi at seven in the morning on Monday by a special IAF plane, Tmt. Gandhi reached Bhubaneswar at 9.00 a.m. in a cheerful mood.

She had been greeted by the Orissa Chief Minister and a huge crowd at the airport. From there

she had moved on to Saintala to lay the foundation stone of a Rs.250-crore ordnance factory being built to manufacture ammunition for sophisticated future generation guns.

Flying with her on the special plane was the British actor director, Peter Ustinov, and his associate, Sheam Smith, and a crew of cameramen making a film on Tmt. Indira Gandhi. Peter Ustinov was shooting for his new TV serial called "Peter Ustinov's people".

One of the journalists travelling with her was a woman columnist from London, Mrs. Baria Ramzi Alamuddin, who had a 40-minute interview with her.

Peter Ustinov and his associates filmed every move of Tmt. Indira Gandhi starting from the take off of the IAF Boeing-737 to the landing of helicopters on improvised helipads.

Despite her 68 years, the agility with which Tmt. Indira Gandhi moved surprised the British actor and his Irish Producer.

In the picturesque district of Phulbani, the tribals in their colourful costumes gave a traditional welcome to Tmt. Gandhi.

From there, she moved on to Umerkote and Malkangiri, returning to Bhuneshwar at 5.P.m. She spent two hours at the Raj Bhawan and met Harekrishna Mehtab for 40 minutes besides talking to the Governor Thiru B.N.Panday, and a number of other people.

her last lunch

The Prime Minister, Tmt. Indira Gandhi, had her last lunch with hundreds of Army jawans and officers at Gopalpur (Orissa).

Prime Minister Indira Gandhi was taken for the Khana (community lunch) specially organised by the air defence units in her honour after she had laid the foundation stone of the air defence guided missile school centre.

Before occupying her seat with the Minister of State for Defence, Thiru.K.P.Singh Deo and Lt.Gen. Bhupinder Singh, she went round and personally met all officers and men. After lunch, she posed for a group photograph with the wives of the army officers.

HER LAST VISIT TO MADRAS

P Prime Minister Tmt. Indira Gandhi's last visit to the City was to call on ailing Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R on 16th October, 1984.

She airdashed to the City from Delhi, drove down straight to Apollo Hospital and spent a few minutes with the Chief Minister.

The meeting between the two was described by doctors as an emotional one. Prime Minister herself later told newsmen at Raj-Bhavan before flying back to Delhi that the Chief Minister had indicated that he be made to sit up in bed when she entered his room.

After calling on the Chief Minister she had said she would come again if needed.

According to a previous engagement, she was to have arrived in the City on November 13 and unveiled a statue of her father Nehru the day next to the latter's birth anniversary. The Statue, the first of Nehru in the City, is located at the Kathipara junction on GST Road near Guindy.

Her last official visit to the State was on



September 16, to inaugurate the 1,000th anniversary celebration of the Coronation of Rajaraja Chola at Thanjavur.

After resting for nearly 40 minutes, Tmt. Gandhi drove to the PCC Bhawan to make her last appeal to the Congressmen to work for making India a strong and dynamic nation.

After about a 4-minute highly emotional address to the PCC workers, Tmt. Gandhi came back to Raj Bhavan, she enjoyed a quiet dinner in her suite and retired for the day.

Before going to bed, Tmt. Gandhi summoned her Private Secretary, and the Chief Security Officer and made a few changes in her next day's programme.

She advanced the press conference from 6.30 p.m. to 7 a.m. on October 30.

As the clock struck seven, Tmt. Gandhi entered the lounge

hall of the Raj Bhavan which had been prepared for the press conference.

Senior journalists of Bhubaneswar greeted Tmt. Gandhi with a 'Namaskar' to which she replied in traditional Indian style.

After occupying her seat, she invited questions. She was in a good mood and the press conference started on a happy note.

The wide-ranging questions included the presence of nuclear powers in the Indian Ocean, change in the present system of government, relations with neighbouring countries, functioning of opposition parties and implementation of the 20-Point programme in Orissa.

Replying to questions cordially, she at times, pulled up news-

men for being misinformed or not being up-to-date.

After Naupatna she flew to the new home of artillery regiment Gopalpur where she laid the foundation stone of the air defence guided missile training school centre.

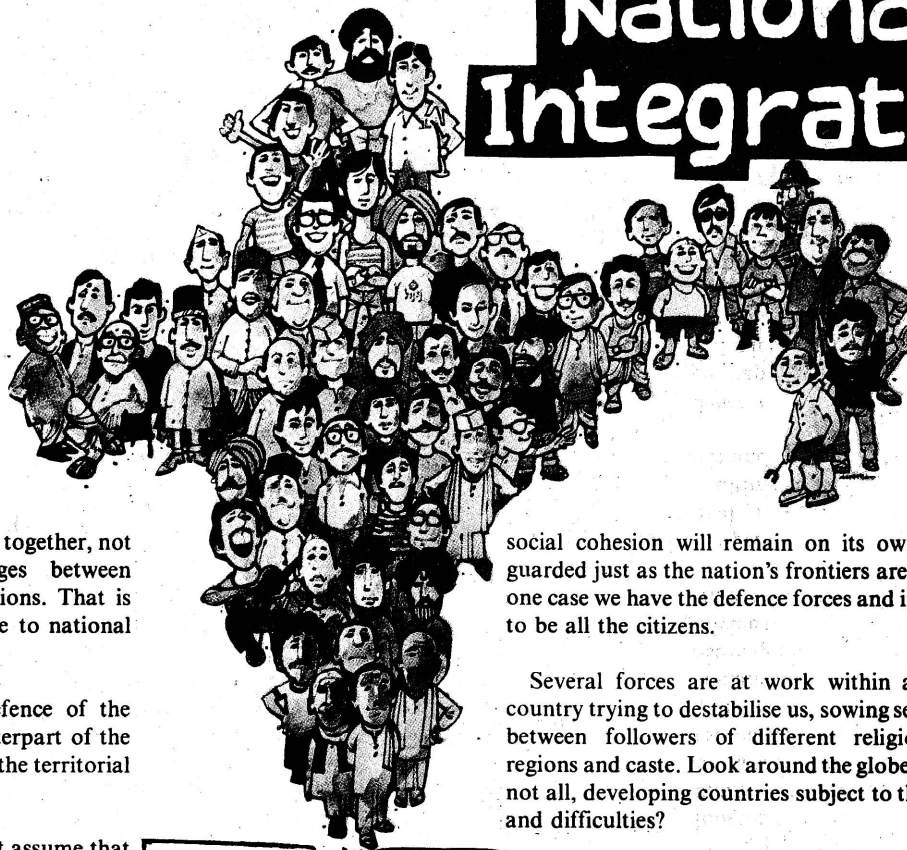
Addressing a large gathering of jawans and officers of the air defence units, she said that the government was fully alive to the requirements of the defence forces. She spoke highly of the courage of the army, the air force and the naval personnel and said that the country was proud of them. "You have proved your mettle not once but five times. We have faced the enemies in different directions at different times, but your courage and undaunting fighting capabilities have always taught the enemy a lesson".



I welcome any move which brings people together, not for confrontation but to build bridges between communities, between races, between nations. That is why we have given such great importance to national integration in our country.

National integration is the internal defence of the country—the domestic and civilian counterpart of the work the Defence Services do to safeguard the territorial integrity of the nation.

No country can ignore defence. It cannot assume that just because it is sovereign, its neighbours will not attack it. It has to be ever vigilant, ever careful not to lag behind technologically. Similarly, we should not imagine that merely because we are free and have a Constitution, the



National Integration

social cohesion will remain on its own. It has to be guarded just as the nation's frontiers are guarded. But in one case we have the defence forces and in the other it has to be all the citizens.

Several forces are at work within and outside the country trying to destabilise us, sowing seeds of suspicion between followers of different religions, languages, regions and caste. Look around the globe; are not most, if not all, developing countries subject to the same dangers and difficulties?

(Address by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi at the All India National Integration Council Convention on 12th January 1984)

We in India are an ancient people. The world has always recognised our land as India or Hindustan or Bharat Varsh. But let us not forget that as a modern nation we are still quite young.

17
Throughout our long history we have had problems between large and small loyalties. We are fortunate that the greatest of our saints and rulers always regarded the entire country as one. We have the example of such shining lights as Sankaracharya, Guru Nanak, Guru Gobind Singh and so on. Several times we have also been politically one and this was at the time of Ashoka, Samudragupta, Akbar—all of whom stressed tolerance and co-operation.

Even when we were split into different political kingdoms we had the consciousness of being Indians. Whenever there was disunity it cost us dear, in economic and political terms. Whenever there was narrowness of mind, it led to quarrels amongst ourselves. Whenever we closed our minds to new ideas, it was our undoing. We came under foreign rule.

The lessons of history and the compulsions of contemporary life demand that the utmost emphasis be placed on political unity.

All of us belong to some religion, we are born in some part of India, we have a particular mother tongue. But none of this should come in the way of our Indianness, of our being Indian.

Justice Beg spoke of the need for a civil religion. I agree with him, but I should like to put it differently. We do not wish any person to think that we are asking him to have two religions. We can be and we are good Indians while being good Hindus or Muslims or Christians or Sikhs or members of any other religion. Our duty as citizens does not ask us to disown our religious or other loyalty. We can practise the faith of our choice, speak the language of our choice and at the same time perform our duties as citizens equally diligently. We can be true to our religion only if



we recognise the other people's right to be true to their religions. Let us remember that every right extends only as far as the right of another.

Justice Beg has pointed out that national integration means the feeling of belonging to one another—not only of belonging to one country. We have had conflicts and tensions. In fact they have always been with us. We had thought that some of these matters would disappear if not lessen, with the gaining of independence. But again we witness the rise of communalism, the rise of regionalism, the rise of casteism, the rise of ignorance of many kinds, of many tendencies which divide and break rather than join and strengthen. All of these feed violence and crime.

Violence is humankind's greatest enemy—whether it is violence in international relations represented by bellicosity, of which the ultimate symbol is the nuclear bomb, or violence in civic and personal affairs.

The incidence of violence brings a bad name to the country as a whole—what happened in Nellie or what is happening elsewhere now. But it is not merely a question of national image or what reputation we have, important as it is. What is even more urgent and vital is that violence and the other tendencies which I have mentioned weaken the very fabric of the nation.

At this conference we are, as happens in most conferences and seminars, preaching to the converted. Our problem is to take the message to others, to the doubters, to the fanatics, and most of all, to those who pay lip-service to national integration but do not accept it in their hearts. Suspicion, prejudice, false images—these are very easy to plant. Like poisonous weeds they also multiply very fast. To counteract them is a very difficult task, needing perseverance, determination, and even

facing unpleasantness. Sometimes we do not answer questions adequately because it is so much easier to be polite, it is so much easier to take the softer option. But that is not the way to gain your point. I do not mean in any way that you should be rude; I do not believe in rudeness, but I do believe that there are times when we cannot survive without firmness. When basic issues are concerned, when basic values and ideals are being attacked, when people are being used perhaps unwittingly to weaken us, then is the time when every citizen must take the responsibility. Every citizen must feel that the future of his descendants is at stake. He must speak out in India and outside.

On these matters there is a great deal of misunderstanding, misinterpretation and, if I may say so, deliberate, mischievous propaganda outside our country. We have many people living outside who could counter such propaganda. Sometimes they do not have the facts but more often they would rather not have a confrontation.

I hope that this meeting comprising as it does many organisations and people from different disciplines, the intelligentsia, and other groups, will find a way how to approach those who are living outside. Even more important is to help people within our country to meet the wrong propaganda, to dispel the suspicion and mistrust and once more to forge those bonds of comradeship, of companionship, of fellow-feeling and goodwill which bound us during our freedom struggle and which gave us success.

I do not know what your programme is, but I hope that it will not only pass resolutions but that each one of you here will decide to be a crusader in this cause and try to convert as many people as you possibly can and give the inner strength to those who may be a little weaker to persevere and take up the cause.

खून न बहाएँ, आपस में नफरत न करें

इन्दिरा गांधी
19-11-84

LET US NOT SHED BLOOD, LET US
SHED HATRED

Indira Gandhi



प्रथम दिवस आठवां प्रथम दिवस आठवां

To
Thiru S. Sengarsoli,
9, Vandippalayam Road,
Cuddalore - 2
South Arcot District

Special Commemorative Stamp

A special commemorative postage stamp depicting a portrait of the Late Prime Minister Tmt. Indira Gandhi was released by His Excellency the Vice - President Thiru R. Venkataraman at Teen Murthi Bhavan on 19th November 1984, the birth day of Tmt. Indira Gandhi.

An exhibition of photographs on the life of the late Prime Minister was inaugurated by His Excellency the President Thiru Zail Singh.

The Hon'ble Prime Minister Thiru Rajiv Gandhi, Members of Parliament and Diplomatic Corps attended the function.

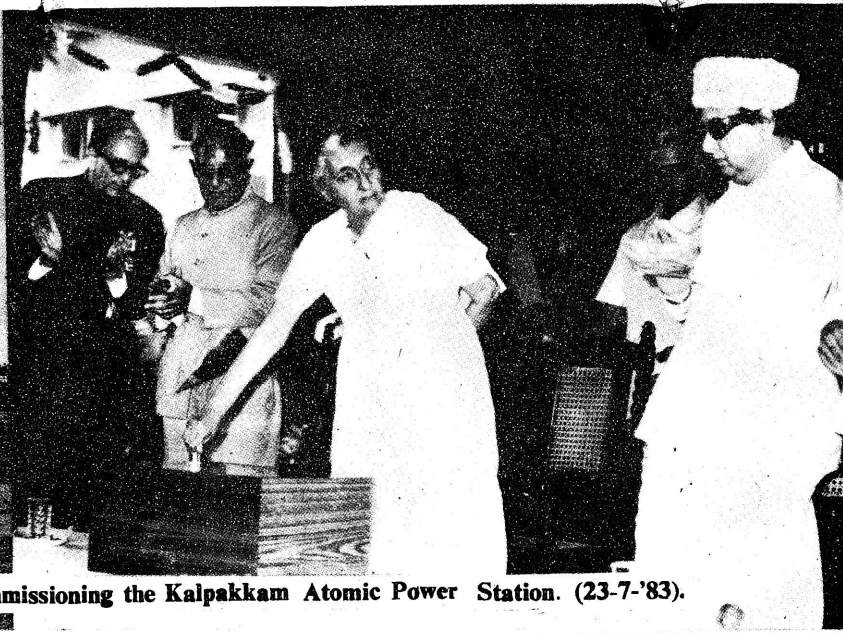
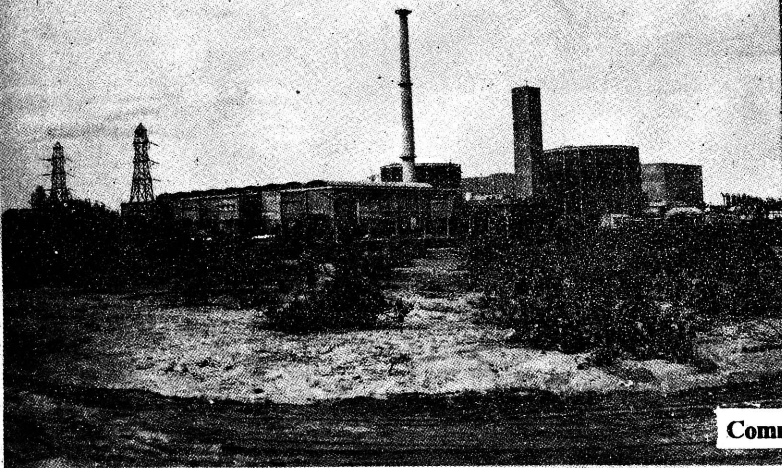
**THE
MOTHER
OF
MILLIONS**







IN TAMILNADU

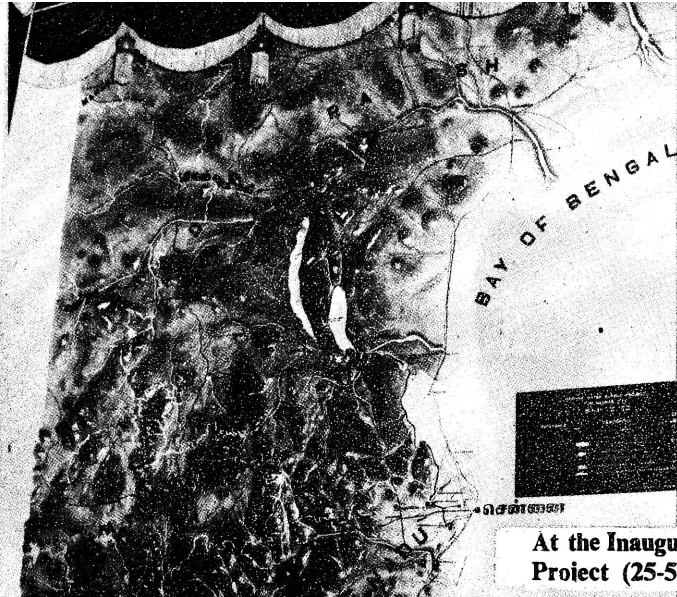


Commissioning the Kalpakkam Atomic Power Station. (23-7-'83).

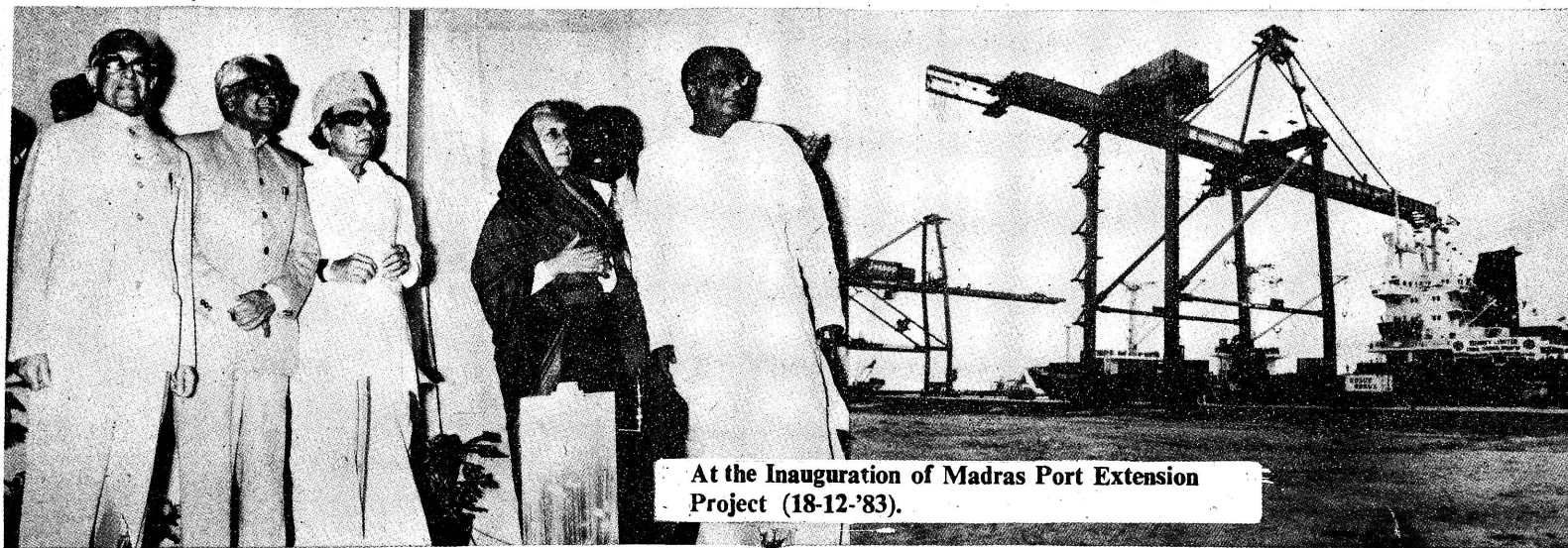
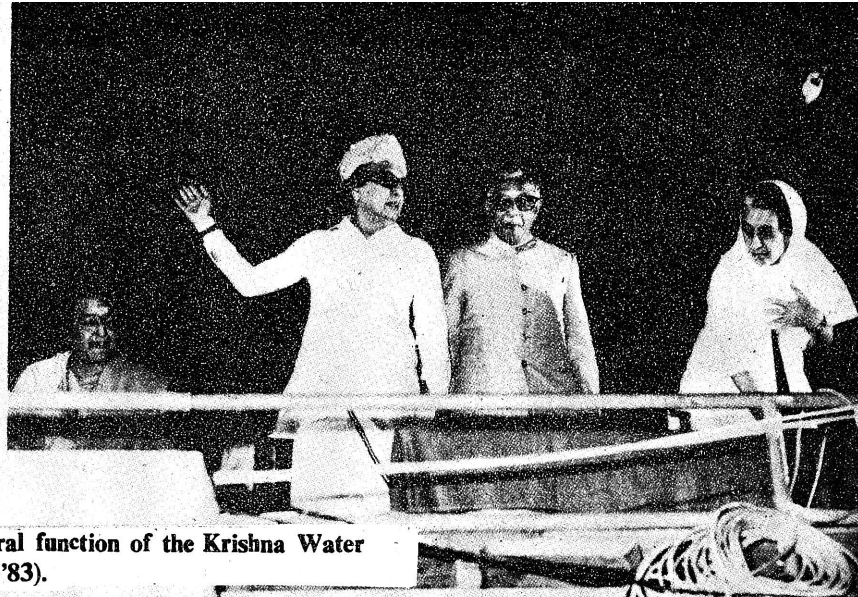
Visiting the drought affected areas (28-3-'83)



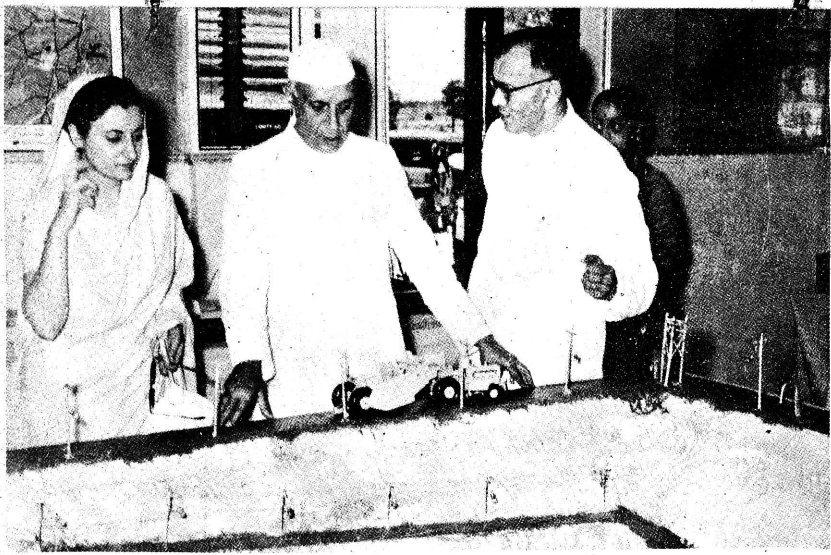
22



At the Inaugural function of the Krishna Water Project (25-5-'83).



At the Inauguration of Madras Port Extension Project (18-12-'83).







CHIEF MINISTER DR. M. G. R

At Brooklyn Hospital

Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R who left for New York on 5th November by a special flight was admitted to the Brooklyn Hospital. Help will undergo complete examination before the doctors decide on the treatment to be given to him.

Dr. Friedman, leading Nephrologist, who had recently examined the Chief Minister in Madras, said 'M.G.R. was very sick, but he has improved since I saw him last.'

Tamil Nadu Health Minister Dr. H. V. Hande, said the Chief Minister was slightly better than

he was earlier. "We were anxious that the travel might give him trouble, but he withstood it".

Dr. P. G. Periasamy, President of the Tamil Nadu Foundation in the United States, announced that a special telephone had been set up in the office of the Foundation to provide taperecorded information on the health of the Chief Minister.

Earlier, on his arrival by a special Air India flight the Chief Minister was admitted to Down Town, University Hospital in Brooklyn for treatment.



C.M's Wife thanks Well wishers:

Tmt. Janaki Ramachandran, wife of the Hon'ble Chief Minister Dr. M.G.R. has expressed her gratitude and thanks to all those who prayed for his recovery.

In a statement, she recalled how everyone was taken aback by the sudden hospitalisation of the Chief Minister on October 5, and the Hon'ble Prime Minister, Indira Gandhi, who airdashed to Madras not only consoled them but also arranged for the best medical attention by renowned Indian and foreign doctors. The people of Tamil Nadu irrespective of caste, creed and political affiliations and also those from other parts of the country offered prayers and conducted padayatras and yagnas.

INDIRA GANDHI

The Renewer of
Ancient India,

The Pillar of
Its Unity and

The Untiring
Upholder of Peace. .

The citation of the Oxford University when the degree of Doctor of Law honoris causa was bestowed on Thirumathi Indira Gandhi at an impressive ceremony on November 2, 1971, by the Rt., Hon. Harold Macmillan, the then Chancellor.

India, where the "Light of Asia" was kindled, once the brightest jewel in Queen Victoria's Imperial Crown, that vast extent of land from the Himalayas to the sea; daughter of Resource and Poverty (like Plato's Eros), with over 500 million inhabitants, 14 major languages and 843 lesser, varied in religion and race, yet one federation; 24 years ago at length after long exposure to foreign invaders, recovered her independence and was restored to her citizens as she had scarcely been since the Emperor Asoka (273-243B.C.), the peaceful, pious and righteous, whose by-name our guest also auspiciously carries, "Priyadarshini", (Dear to Behold).

So India has returned to the Indians, in Swaraj—an immense task, but great the glory for the preservers of its unity and of its democratic government, the reconcilers of old and new.

Of whom our guest is one, of a family that came down from Kashmir and the sources of the Indus to the Imperial city of Delhi, where it acquired the name of Nehru, and she was born in the House of Happiness" (Anand Bhawan") in Allahabad, on the sacred river, the Ganges, "the deep silent flow of whose seven rivers" our Virgil too sings, goal of pilgrims who come to bathe and whose ashes will be committed to it; "daughter no less beautiful than her mother", no less great than her father, in as much as it is rarer for a woman to achieve supremacy in a state. We know of only three such elected by the votes of their peoples, hers by far the greatest.



"We have only one adversary—social and economic injustice. We have only one goal—to build a strong, self confident, self reliant, independent India. Come, now let us all work together."

Tmt. Indira Gandhi

Certainly from her earliest years she was plunged and tossed in the sea of politics; at four years she sat on her grandfather's knee during his trial, and when she saw both her parents carried off to prison, she went back to her nursery summoned a full assembly of her dolls, mounted a table as her rostrum, and in a passionate harangue fired them to deserve the same imprisonment, when they grew up, by their work for the freedom of their country. One doll, very dear to her, but British, she had to banish; and years later she had to ensure thirteen months of imprisonment, as we must remember with sorrow.

She had an apprenticeship rather than a childhood, and was always in the thick of the struggle, at its very pivot, when the Mahatma, Father of his country, became closely associated with her family. She fulfilled half of a Roman matrons' boast; she spun wool (like Gandhi), but she did not remain at home; at school in Poona (The pupil's Own school) she was elected Prime Minister of a mock Parliament, a pointer to the future, and passed to Tagore's University at Shantiniketan. Then with her parents she came to Switzerland, and so here to England, and to Somerville College (1936-41) in this University. Her stay was interrupted (in India Nov. 1938-April 1939) and distracted by various concerns (political) and for her future husband at London School of Economics.

Nor was she enchanted by the details of English history except for Joan of Arc; her father's letters from prison, "Glimpses of World History", had introduced her to the history of mankind.

A dangerous journey in wartime took her back to India, where by marriage she acquired the name of the Master, in no relationship other than spiritual continuity. After her imprisonment, and the births of her two sons, when finally independence was achieved, she stood at

her father's side for eighteen years, as the helper, hostess, companion on many journeys, of the first native Prime Minister.

Next she was elected President of Congress (the fourth Woman to be so) and entered politics on her own account, undertaking ever greater task. It must not be thought that she was wafted to her present eminence by some hereditary claim, as though power passed direct from father to daughter. She certainly follows her father's advice: "Be brave; all else will follow", but she has independently proved herself to her people, and served her father's successor (Lal Bahadur Shastri) faithfully as his Minister of Information and Broadcasting (1964-66).

Finally she was elected leader of the Congress Party and in her second General Election she swept his opponents away with vastly increased authority. She has achieved many reforms already, as you know; the tasks ahead are enormous, especially in the present crisis.

Our gratitude is the greater that she has found time for us, graciously to visit this island, once in the centre, now on the edge of the West, a staging post between the Super-Powers, and to indicate her wish, we hope, to renew the bonds of friendship with us.

So we congratulate ourselves on this festive occasion, and when she returns to her immense tasks our good wishes will follow her, as we invoke every good fortune. Long live her father's symbol, the red rose; long live her mother's and son's the lotus.

I present to you **INDIRA PRIYADARSHINI GANDHI**, the renewer of ancient India, the pillar of its unity, and the untiring upholder of peace, the Mother of her country, for admission to the degree of Doctor of Civil Law "Honoris Causa".

Madam Prime Minister of India, and guide on its new path: "a woman to lead so great an enterprise"; daughter, pupil and heir at one remove, of the first leader of your free republic, your noble father; you who share the name and continue the spirit of the Mahatma.

I, by my authority and that of the whole University, admit you to the degree of Doctor of Civil Law *Honoris causa*.



GLIMPSES OF HER LIFE

1917

Born in Allahabad on November 19.

1921

First arrest of her father Jawaharlal Nehru, on December 6.

1926

Accompanied parents in March 1926 to Europe for mother's treatment and schooling in Geneva and Bex.

1928

Started Children's Section of Mahatma Gandhi's Charkha Sangh; Started receiving letters (930 in number) in 1928 from Jawaharlal Nehru on pre-history later published as "Letters from a Father to His Daughter."

1936

Death of her mother Kamala Nehru, at Lausanne on February 28.

Education at Ecole Nouvelle, Bex (Switzerland); Ecole Internationale, Geneva; Pupils-Own School, Poona and Bombay; Badminton School, Bristol; Visva Bharati, Shantiniketan, and Somerville College, Oxford.

1942

Married Feroze Gandhi on March 26. Attended AICC Session in Bombay on August 8, 1942 where "Quit India" Resolution was adopted.

1942-43

Was imprisoned in Naini Central Jail (September 10, 1942 to May 13, 1943)

1944

Birth of first son, Rajiv, in Bombay on August 20.

1946

Birth of second son, Sanjay, in Delhi on December 14.

1947-48

Worked in Delhi to restore communal harmony on Mahatma Gandhi's instructions.

Universities that Conferred Honorary Doctoral Degrees on Her :

Andhra, Agra, Bangalore, Vikram, Punjab, Gurukul Nagpur, Jamat Millia, Poona, El Salvador of Buenos Aires, Waseda of Tokyo, Moscow State, Oxford, Charles of Prague, Mauritius, Baghbad, South Pacific (Fiji), Sofia of Bulgaria, Sorbonne, the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, and Kiev State University; Citation of Distinction from Columbia University.

1955

Elected Member of the Congress Working Committee in February. Elected Member, Central Election Committee of the Congress, September 19.

1956

President of Allahabad City Congress Committee, September 22.

1958

Appointed Member, Central Parliamentary Board, in the place of Jawaharlal Nehru on February 23.

1959-60

President of the Indian National Congress from February 8, 1959 to January 18, 1960.

Her steps and strides in Public Life:

Actively involved in the struggle for freedom; in early childhood founded Bal Charkha Sangh, and in 1930, "Vanar Sena" of children to help Congress party during Non Cooperation Movement; imprisoned September 1942; worked in riot-affected areas of Delhi under Mahatma Gandhi's direction, 1947.

Member, Congress Working Committee and Central Election Committee of the Party, 1955; Member, Central Parliamentary Board of Congress, 1958; Chairman, National Integration Council of A.I.C.C.; President, All India Youth Congress, 1956, A.I.C.C.; President, Indian National Congress, 1959-60; and Indian National Congress (I) since January 1978.



1960

Death of husband Feroze Gandhi, September 8.

1964

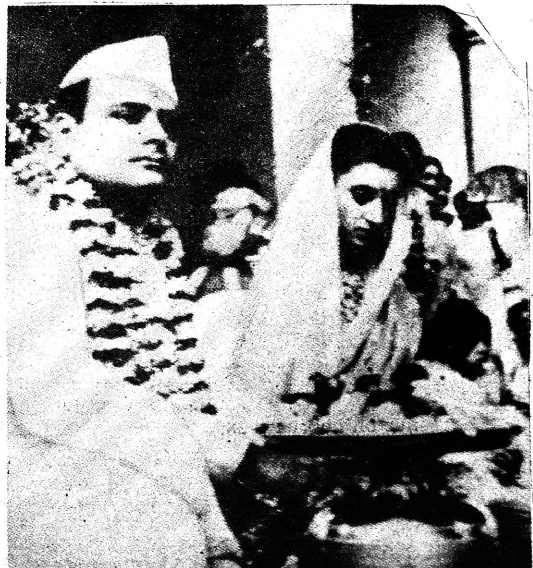
Death of Jawaharlal Nehru, May 27. Appointed Minister of Information and Broadcasting in the Cabinet of Lal Bahadur Shastri. Elected unopposed to Rajya Sabha from the U.P. Legislative Assembly on August 20.

1966

Elected leader of Congress Party in Parliament on January 19, and sworn in Prime Minister on January 24.

1967

Declared elected to the Lok Sabha from Rae Bareilly, U.P. on February 23. Sworn in Prime Minister on March 13, after the Fourth General Elections.



Offices adored by her:

Minister of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, 1964-66; Prime Minister of India, January 1966-March 1977, and again from January 14, 1980; till the end of October 1984 concurrently Minister for Atomic Energy, September 1967 March 1977 and again from January 1980 and Space, June 1972 March 1977, and again from January 1980; Chairman, Planning Commission; President of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research; and Chairman, Hindi Sahakar Samiti; held additional charge of Ministry of External Affairs from September 5, 1967 to February 14, 1969; Ministry of Finance from July 16, 1969 to June 26, 1970; Ministry of Home Affairs from June 1970 to November 1973, and Ministry of Defence from January 1980 to January 1982.

1969

1970

1971

1975

Sheikh Abdullah sworn in Chief Minister of Jammu & Kashmir on February 25 and offers full support to her. Sikkim joins the Indian Union on May 16. Her election to Lok Sabha set aside by the Allahabad High Court on June 12.

The President, Fakhruddin Ali Ahmed promulgates internal emergency on the advice of the Union Cabinet on June 26; National Opposition leaders arrested. The Supreme Court upholds Tmt. Gandhi's election on November 7.

1977

She dissolves Parliament, announces General Elections in February. She and the Congress(I) defeated in the Lok Sabha elections on March 21; resigns as Prime Minister, March 22.



Her Accomplishments and Awards:

Recipient of Bharat Ratna, 1972; Mexican Academy Award for liberation of Bangladesh, 1972; 2nd Annual Medal FAO, 1973; Sachitya Vachaspathi (Hindi) by Nagri Pracharini Sabha, 1976; also recipient of Mothers' Award, U.S.A. 1953; Isabella d'Este Award of Italy for outstanding work in diplomacy; Yale University's Howland Memorial Prize; for two consecutive years in 1967 and 1968, was the woman most admired by the French, according to a poll by the French Institute of Public Opinion in 1971, was the most admired person of the world according to special Gallup Poll Survey in U.S.A.; Diploma of Honour conferred by the Argentine Society in 1971 for the Protection of Animals; order of the Golden Ark of the World Wildlife Fund, presented by Prince of Netherlands, 1982; U Thant Award for East-West understanding, 1982; distinguished Parliamentarian Award of Population Action Council of U.S.A., 1982.

In Parliament:

Member (i) Rajya Sabha, August 1964-February 1967; Member, (ii) Fourth Lok Sabha, 1967-71; (iii) Fifth Lok Sabha, 1971-77; (iii) Sixth Lok Sabha, November-December 1978; and Seventh Lok Sabha (elected from Rae Bareilly (U.P.) and Medak (A.P.) January 1980; opted to retain the Medak seat and relinquished the Rae Bareilly seat; Leader, Congress Parliamentary Party, 1966-77 and of the Congress (I) Parliamentary party since January 1980.

1978

She wins the Chikmagalur election.

1979

The Morarji Desai Ministry resigns, on July 15; Charan Singh sworn in Prime Minister on July 28 and resigns without facing Parliament on August 20; The President, N.Sanjiva Reddi calls for general elections on December 15.

1980

The Congress (I) wins the election and Tmt. Gandhi returned from Medak and Rae Bareilly on January 14; sworn in the Prime Minister on January 15; Sanjay Gandhi, MP, killed in a plane crash on June 23.

1983

She was made Chair-person of the Non-Aligned Movement at the Delhi meet (March).

1984

The Akali Dal launches agitation demanding implementation of the Anandapur Sahib resolution, review of the Ravi-Beas water distribution and the cession of Chandigarh to Punjab. The political agitation takes a violent turn with the advent of Jarnali Singh Bhindranwale. Scores of innocent people are killed by followers of Bhindranwale, who shifts his residence to the Golden Temple. Following resignation of the Darbara Singh Ministry, the Centre takes over the State administration and the negotiations; the talks fail on February 21, 1984; Akalai leaders burn copies of Article 25 the Constitution on February 27; Tmt. Gandhi addresses the nation on June 2 and the Army enters the Golden Temple complex to flush out the terrorists on June 5; Bhindranwale's body found on June 7; Army vacates the temple complex on September 25.

December 18, 1971

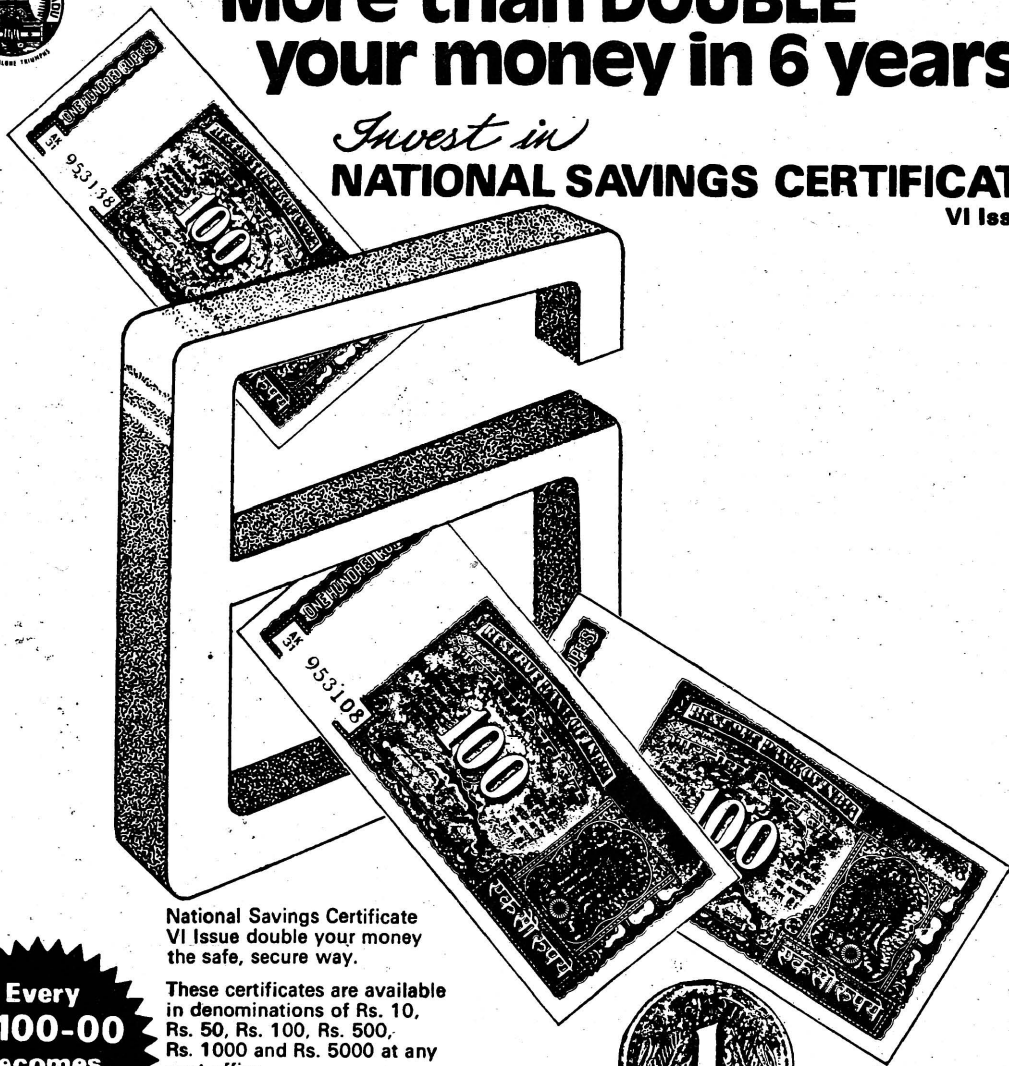


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Prime Minister RAJIV GANDHI

The Sixth Prime Minister of India, Thiru Rajiv Gandhi, who is forty, is the youngest of the Prime Ministers India has had so far. He was born on 20th August 1944.

The Prime Minister completed his 40th year on 20 August 1984. He entered politics in 1981 and since then he was expected to be the political heir of the late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi.

'Rajiv' in Sanskrit means lotus and during his blossoming youth he studied at the Trinity college of the Cambridge University and got his degree.

When Rajiv was born, his grandfather, the late Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru, was in jail and it was he who named his grandson 'Rajiv'.

At the age of 10, Rajiv was sent to school and admitted into the school boarding.

In 1962, he went to England and joined the Trinity College and took up Mechanical Engineering.

In 1965, Rajiv met Sonia from Italy whom he married in 1968. It is said by his friends that when he



was a student of the Cambridge University, Rajiv used to work at a bakery during the summer.

Even as a student, he took interest in air-craft technology and in 1968 he joined the Indian Airlines as Pilot-Apprentice. He was a pilot till he entered the political field in 1981.

In 1981, he contested the election to the Parliament from the Amethi constituency and won with a big margin of 2,37,000 votes.

He became the member of the Executive Committee of the Indian National Congress (I) in 1981 and he became the congress (I) General Secretary in 1983.

He went to many countries as representative of the party. He accompanied the late Prime Minister Indira Gandhi and addressed the 37th session of the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1983.

As Prime Minister of India, Rajiv has become the Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement representing 101 nations. Thirumathi Indira Gandhi was elected Chairperson of the NAM in March 1983, and Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi succeeds her as Chairman of the Non-Aligned Movement.



Rajiv with his father, mother and grandfather.



delicacy of feeling, with large and generous impulses. To the weak and the frustrated his heart went out in profound sympathy.

Nehru held the office of the Prime Minister of our country ever since the dawn of independence; and in the long years of his premiership tried to put our country on a progressive, scientific, dynamic and non-communal basis. His steadfast loyalty to certain fundamental principles of liberalism give direction to our thought and life. We can understand the endless surprises of his attitudes and actions; all these fall into their place if we remember his faith in democracy and freedom. He used the existing social and political institutions and breathed into them a new spirit, a new vitality.

Nehru by his series of public utterances educated our people to an appreciation of the values he had cherished. He fought for a high level of human life and

NEHRU,

Great Emancipator of the Human Race

Jawaharlal Nehru was one of the greatest figures of our generation, an outstanding statesman whose services to the cause of human freedom are unforgettable. As a fighter for freedom he was illustrious, as a maker of modern India his services were unparalleled. His life and work have had a profound influence on our mental make-up, social structure and intellectual development. It will be difficult to reconcile ourselves to the image of India without Nehru's active and all-pervasive leadership. An epoch in our

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan,
Former President of India

country's history has come to a close. burnt his ideals into the understanding of the common people.

As a man, Nehru combined By his own powerful and vibrant a fine sensitivity of mind, a rare voice, which we will not hear any

more, he created, moulded, inspired and kindled a whole generation of Indians, to a loyalty to the five principles which he held so dear. It is not enough to have great ideals. We have to work for their achievement. Time is the essence of the situation and Nehru had a great regard for the sanctity of time. The pitiless exactions of time take no denial and so the great leader has fallen.

Though in a life of sheltered ease and comfort, he drew himself into the national struggle and became a great leader second only to Gandhi. The part that he played in the national struggle and in the final settlement of the Indian question in 1947 is a part of recent Indian history.

Nehru realized even before the advent of freedom, that our economic re-generation, our progressive modern lives cannot be achieved unless there is concerted planning. After the transfer of power, as the Chairman of the Planning Commission it was he that gave dynamism and power to the various plans which are now being implemented.

The path of Nehru as a nation builder in the early years of India's freedom was beset with fantastic difficulties and formidable challenges. The partition of the country resulting in the exodus of millions of people from one part of the sub-continent to the other amidst scenes of appalling riots, loot and arson brought in its wake problems-political and economic, which defied easy solution. We have outbreaks of communal violence here and there in our country even now. This must have seemed to Nehru a terrific disillusionment of his great work, inherited from Gandhi and developed by himself.

Nehru always had a conviction that India cannot be viewed in isolation from other states of the world. Even before the advent of freedom, he was pleading that the Indian question was a part of the large movement of the oppressed people, fighting against colonialism. He had a love of liberty, not merely for his own people but for all people of the world. He, therefore, expressed sympathy and support for all liberation movements in Africa, Asia and South America. He believed in

the liberty of all without distinction of class, creed or country.

Nehru was a great believer in world peace and the concept of one world community. **No one had shown greater faith and allegiance to the Charter of the United Nations than Nehru.** He realised that in a thermo-nuclear age, war would mean the extinction of all civilised values. That is why he was convinced that the true role of a statesman in this distracted world lay in the way of lessening tensions and conflicts and bringing about a climate of understanding and mutual accommodation, with a view to settlement of international differences without resort to the horrors of war.

His courage, wisdom and personality has held this country together. It is these qualities which should be cherished, if we are to hold on. Our thoughts today go out to him as a great emancipator of the human race, one who has given all his life and energy to the freeing of men's minds from political bondage, economic slavery, social oppression and cultural stagnation.

Struggle for Solidarity

Divisive forces and tendencies have existed in all societies and at all times. Certainly these forces existed in India ever during the years of the struggle for freedom, but the mainstream of nationalism was powerful enough to sidetrack them and also to fight them, and thus we were able to march ahead. Since Independence, we have had constantly to combat these forces in one form or another. In fact, the struggle for National Integration, the struggle for national solidarity, the struggle for safeguarding the ideals and aspirations embodied in our constitution, has to be waged ceaselessly and tenaciously. I do not think a time can ever come when these forces will not want to raise their head. But it should be our endeavour to create an atmosphere and to create conditions in which this will not be possible and in which the whole of society will react against them.



35

'Majesties, Excellencies, Distinguished Guests and Delegates!'

These hectic five days have renewed and reinforced our friendship and our togetherness, our faith and our vision. For me it was a special occasion to meet old friends once again and to make acquaintance with new ones. I specially value the advice of President Kenneth Kaunda and President Fidel Castro Ruz, who are experienced past Chairmen. President Mwalimu Julius K. Nyerere is known for his wisdom. His Excellency Sekou Toure is the seniormost amongst us. His Excellency Kyprianou is a friend of long standing. President Forbes Burnham's forthrightness and wit have relieved tense moments. Chairman Yasser Ararat and many others have helped to disentangle knotty problems. I have mentioned a few names. But many of you were involved in the behind-the-scenes work, responsible for the smooth running of the Conference. I hardly know how to express my gratitude to



THE NAM-
An Assertion of
Humankind's will

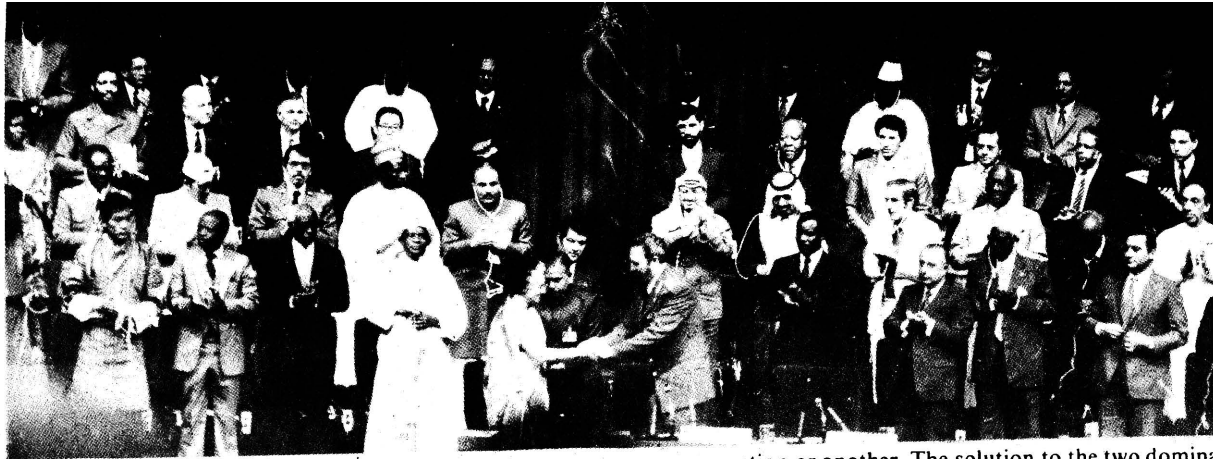
them all.

The people of Delhi and India were privileged to have such eminent personalities amongst us. The wide-ranging discussions have been educative for our people. Indeed, our deliberations have focussed the attention of all nations on our problems, which are so integral to their own. The cause of peace has gained. Human dignity and equality have gained.

This Conference was held in Delhi under exceptional circumstances and only because Iraq graciously gave up its claim, which had been accepted at the 6th Summit. This gesture was appreciated by all. At that time it was our understanding that the 8th Summit would be held in Baghdad. You all are aware of the later developments.

Some people might have wished the Movement to quarrel and divide. We have disappointed them. We may not agree on everything; who does? but we are of one mind that we must keep together and work together, for peace, for development and for equality among nations and peoples, women and men of all races and creeds.

The Non-Aligned Movement is not a mere or casual collection of individual States. It is a vital historical process. It is a commingling of many historical, spiritual and cultural streams. It is the expression of the aspirations of the long-deprived and the newly free. It is an assertion of humankind's will to survive despite oppression, despite the growing arms race and ideological divisions. My father placed events within a broad conceptual framework. Our Movement has a framework, it has developed principles. More important, it is not dogmatic but dynamic. It is a major Movement attempting basic changes. By asserting the right of self-determination, our Movement enfranchised more than half the world which was under colonial subjection. We continue to fight for the rest. We challenge the doctrine and practice of racism. We now strive to enforce the right to economic equality. The sights of our Movement are set not merely on short-term and limited benefits but on



broad principles to transform the political and economic organization of the world. Non-Alignment embodies the courage and strength of self-reliance. Alignment denotes dependence. That is why something akin to the non-aligned outlook is spreading noticeably even among peoples of aligned countries.

Many of you have very kindly commented on the arrangements and smooth running of the Conference. The credit is not just India's but belongs to each one of you. Without your cooperation and spirit of accommodation we could not have completed our agenda or reached agreement. On the organizational side, we have also been aided in this complex task by an expert and hard working international team of interpreters, translators and secretaries who have slogged long hours. I should like to thank them and all the other agencies and their staffs whose dedicated effort has provided the varied services without which this Conference would not have been possible. I also thank the media, who converged from various parts of the world. Our own workers laboured cheerfully and gave of their best in the service of such eminent world figures and such a worthy cause.

Distinguished delegates, you have palced a heavy burden on me. The Chair or India cannot by itself undertake

(Speech delivered by Prime Minister Indira Gandhi at the concluding session of the Seventh Conference of Non-Aligned Countries on 12th March 1983.)

one action or another. The solution to the two dominating issues of our day, disarmament and development, cannot be dramatic. But we must and shall persist with all urgency. Only with your continuous and brotherly cooperation can I shoulder this responsibility.

I should like to thank all the distinguished delegates who have taken the trouble to find time from their busy lives to travel long distances and attend this Conference. Their statements have been important expressions of the stands of their Governments, significant for their concern for the critical issues of our times. Their earnestness was evident in the sustained interest they showed in the proceedings, sitting until the early hours of the morning. The Conference has been called a Summit because of the top leadership gathered here, but in another sense we have only established the base camp and have a long climb to the attainment of our goals and ideals. Any expedition, and especially one as difficult as ours, needs a sense of comradeship and a team spirit.

In three years we shall meet again. In the meantime we must keep in constant touch to give effect to our decisions. The Conference is over. The concord must endure.

I thank you warmly and with all sincerity and give to you and to your peoples the greetings and best wishes of the people and Government of India.



LIKES AND DISLIKES OF Tmt. GANDHI

Tmt.INDIRA GANDHI's personal likes and dislikes, her heroes and heroines, her pastime, her mistakes and concept of happiness were set out in an interview she gave to the West German Newspaper Frankfurter Allgemeine.

The questions and answers are below:

Which is the greatest tragedy for you?:

The death of the beloved ones.

Where would you like to live?:

In the mountains with giant shady trees and a flowing rivulet of course in India.

What is the greatest worldly happiness for you?:

It does not exist, but I have experienced moments of intensive joy.

Which mistakes do you excuse readily?:

Those committed out of shyness.

Your favourite novel heroes?:

The choice is difficult.

Your favourite heroes in history?:

The Indian philosopher and saint Adi Sankaracharya (788 to 820) and Leonardo da Vinci.

Your favourite painter?:

There are so many.

Your favourite composer?:

Bach and Mozart.

Your dream of happiness?:

Happiness is in the life that we lead and not in dreams.

Which historical figures do you hate most?:

Hitler - the only man whose mad, sadistic and barbaric deeds we could bear witness to.

Which traits do you respect most in a man?:

Straight-forwardness and the desire to understand and help others.

What would be the greatest tragedy, for you?:

Everything that would jeopardise India's independence and unity.

Which military performance do you respect most?:

Those of Ashoka (3rd Century) and Akbar (16th century) Both were famous for military courage and victories. Nevertheless, they were men of wisdom, foresight and maturity. After a bloody expedition Ashoka realised the madness and the cruelty of the war and spread the message of tolerance and understanding with all living things.

And which in a woman?:

The same.

What you like to be?:

The one I am.

Your favourite colour?:

It depends upon the mood, the weather and the situation. I like some nuances of almost every colour, at the same time, I do not like them. Some colours which I do not like by themselves, appear nice with other colours. But basically, I like autumn colours, the green, the rich red, the gold of the bleaching leaves.

Your favourite virtue?:

By both men and women, the courage which includes moral, intellectual and physical courage:

Which reform do you respect most?:

That which helps those who are in need.

Your favourite Pastime?:

Reading, roaming around in mountains and forests.

Your favourite flower?:

Spring flowering in the mountains.

Which natural talent would you like to possess?:

Nice voice.

Who or what would you have liked to become?:

Me.

Your favourite writer?:

Writers and poets are like friends. From many I get something totally different which is enriching in its own way.

How would you like to die?:

With dignity and the least amount of trouble for those who love me.

Your main character trait?:

To think of people.

Your heroes in history?

Habba Khatoon-a queen of Kashmir (16th century).

Your present state of mind?:

Worried about the situation in the world.

What do you respect most in your friends?:

A collective sense of humour.

What do you dislike most?:

Small-mindedness and hateful outlook, hypocrisy and stinginess.

Your remedy?:

None.

Your greatest mistake?:

I want to let others decide this

VETERAN LEADER MADURAI MUTHU

Madurai S.Muthu M.L.C., the former Mayor of Madurai and a veteran leader of the Dravidian movement and a valiant fighter for social and political reform, passed away on the 5th of November 1984. He was 69. He was born on the 13th March 1916.

He entered the political field in 1936. He was a devoted disciple of Thanthai Periyar and a beloved brother of Perarignar Anna. He became the first Mayor of Madurai in 1971 and he was again elected Mayor in 1978 for a Second term.

From 27th June 1980, he was the Member of the Legislative Council till his death. He was an idealist and a rationalist, uncompromisingly adhering to his ideology.



The mortal remains of Thiru S.Muthu were consigned to the flames

Hon'ble Ministers Thiru K.Kalimuthu and Thiru S.R.Radha, and other leaders were present at the cremation ground.

Hon'ble Finance Minister Dr. V.R.Nedunchezian expressed grief over the death of Muthu.

In a message he said Muthu had dedicated himself for the service of the people for 47 long years and his death was a great loss to the Dravidian Movement and the Madurai City.

Hon'ble Minister for Information and Religious Endowments Thiru R.M. Veerappan in his message expressed shock at the passing away of Muthu and conveyed his condolences to Muthu's family.



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