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Asia's New Voice

FRIDAY AUGUST 12 1966



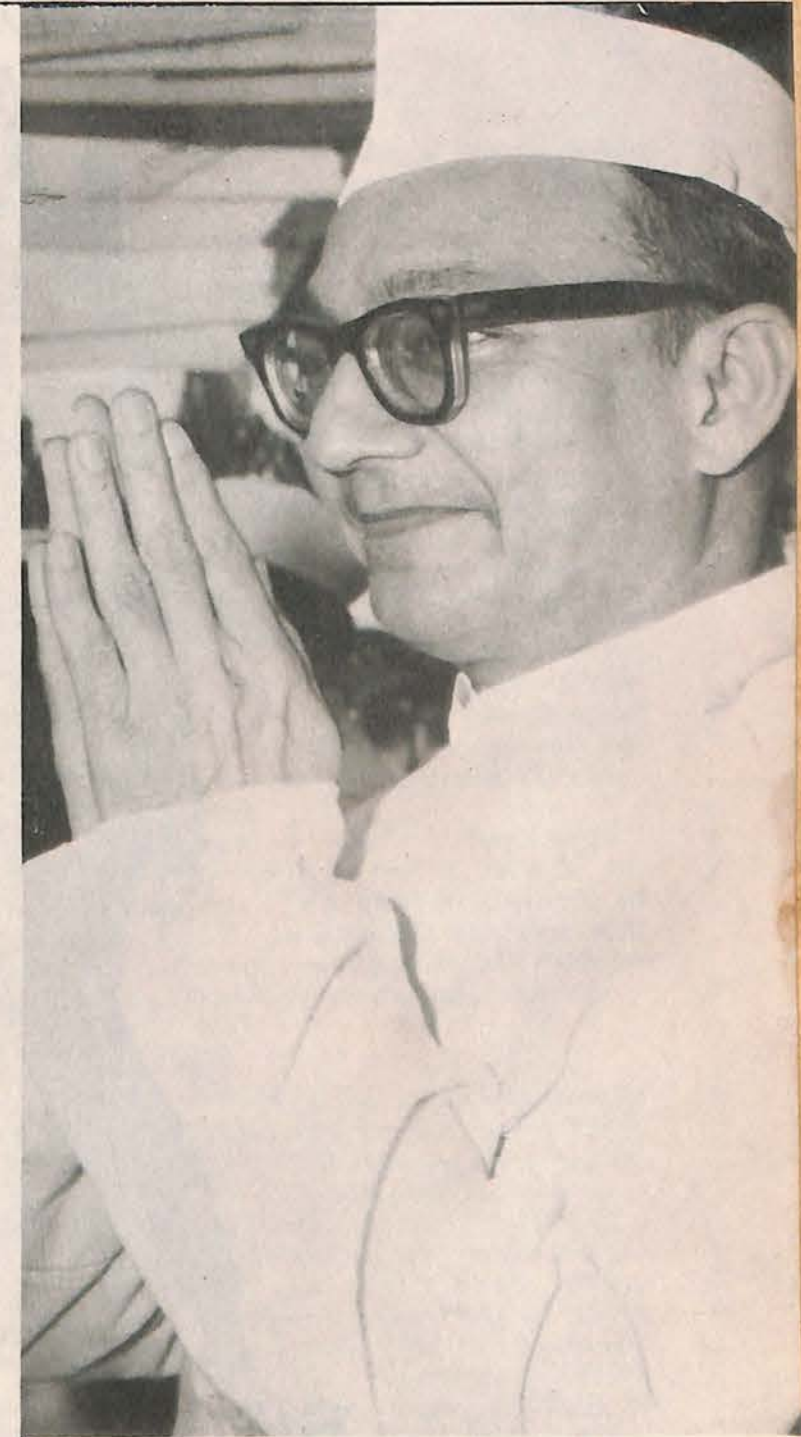
Dinkar Mehta,
Mayor of Ahmedabad



Indulal Yagnik, MP.

Ahmedabad WHY DID DESAI ARREST YAGNIK & MEHTA?

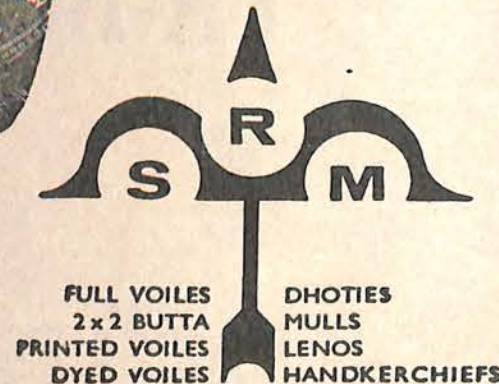
Page 5



Hitendra Desai
Chief Minister of Gujarat

**Democratic intelligentsia must become
militant contenders for power** Page 7

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Asia's new voice

WEEKLY

Bombay Friday August 12 1966

Nineteen Years of Freedom

IT IS BETTER to travel than arrive. Nineteen years ago we came to the end of freedom's journey. On that midnight, August 14, Nehru said, "So we have to labour and work hard, make our dreams real. These dreams are for India but also for the world."

Have those dreams been realized?

We dreamt that after political freedom economic freedom would follow, our industries rise, our fields smile and poverty vanish. We dreamt India would play a leading part in the world, that 50 other nations under colonial rule would follow her freedom trail. We dreamt freedom's frontiers would extend to freedom of speech, press, religion and opportunity.

Some of these we have achieved. In others we have failed. But our greatest failure has been to lose a sense of vision of what India is meant to do. Instead, we have turned inwards fighting on language and borders. The cult of the irrelevant has gripped India from the Houses of Parliament to the village co-operatives where little Hitlers deny fertilizers and delay credits to those who don't politically agree with them.

Some in desperation have come to believe that things cannot change save by violence. The greatness of Gandhi's revolution was not only its end, but its means. This greatness we cannot throw away—we need not stop for there is a growing army of men and women, young and old, who believe and work that India can be reborn as millions decide to make her great.

What Abraham Lincoln said of America holds true also for India, "This country under God can have a new birth of freedom." India can travel again on this exciting road.

Who Uses Whom?

IN CRIM SILENCE on Monday the Lok Sabha heard Defence Minister Chavan give facts and figures on Pakistan's armed build-up. Whilst one can understand the desire of a nation to recover her war losses, what is most disconcerting is the almost total dependence of the Pakistan military machine on aid from China. Over 200 tanks, equipment for two armed divisions, Chinese MiGs for increasing strength by the size of an extra squadron, is no mean help.

While Pakistan may think she is using China for her own ends today, she may find herself the instrument of China's policies tomorrow. On this sub-continent China's aim is to destroy democracy in India, and if she ever succeeds, Pakistan will not be free much longer.

Please, Mr. Kamaraj!

ACCORDING to the Press Trust of India, Congress President Kamaraj told his Soviet hosts in Tadji-kastan: "On seeing your progress we are enthused that we can make similar progress in the same way as you have done. Your planning can be a guide to our own material advancement."

But can it?

India's greatest material need is to grow more food. The Soviet Union has just made a deal to import from Canada nine million tons of wheat over the next three years. Since 1963 her grain imports have averaged seven million tons a year. Russia, with the largest land area of any country, is dependent on capitalist farmers for its daily bread. How will her agricultural planning help India?

Did Mr. Kamaraj mean Russia's industrial progress? This is often cited as a triumph of Communist planning. Yet inefficiency and stagnation have forced the Soviet to rethink her policy. The trend now is away from centralized planning towards more freedom for individual initiative.

And we should remember that Communism took over in Russia not a bare, undeveloped land, but one whose industries were rapidly growing. "The rate of industrial expansion during this period (late 19th century) was, in fact, considerably higher than in either the US or Western Europe," write Stillman and Pfaff in their book "The Politics of Hysteria".

Even now, after nearly half a century of running their economy with a free hand, the Russians are having to bring in West European car and bus manufacturers (Fiat, Renault and Leyland) to develop their motor industry.

Please, Mr. Kamaraj, do not hold up Kosygin's flagging economy as a copybook for us. We do not need a Russian model. We need to produce an Indian model. And if we can find the men and motives to make our Indian model work, Mr. Kosygin may be using Mr. Kamaraj's very words one day.

Pigs is Pigs

A RECENT CENSUS of France's pig population reveals that there are 9,265,600 pigs known to be living in Metropolitan France. Elaborate statistics on age and sex were included in the report as well as a breakdown of how many weighed over 50 kilos.

However, despite the exhaustive nature of the report several omissions are rather obvious. There was no attempt to ascertain whether pigs in Alsace were of French or German descent. The problem of piglet delinquency was sidestepped entirely. There was no indication of where the ambitions of today's pig lie: ham, bacon or plebeian sausage?

Finally, we were left ignorant of whether modern French pigs uphold the famous egalitarian principle, believed to date back to the era of one Napoleon: "All pigs are equal, only some pigs are more equal than others."

They probably don't, for after all, pigs are so human.

Briefly Speaking ...

Every generation laughs at the old fashions, but follows religiously the new.

HENRY DAVID THOREAU, 1817-1862

Too Much Confidence

LAST WEEK'S NO-CONFIDENCE MOTION was the fifth in the life of the present Parliament. It was lost by 267 votes to 61. The other four, all lost, were: against the Nehru Government in 1963-346 votes to 61; against the Shastri Government in September 1964-307 to 50; in March 1965-316 to 40; and in August 1965-318 to 66.

During the Debate

MR. PRAKASH VIR SHASTRI (Independent) expressed dissatisfaction with the working of the public sector. He pointed out that according to the Reserve Bank an investment of Re. 1 in the private sector fetched Rs. 1.2 but in the public sector the return was only 50 paise.

MR. MOHAMMED KOYA (Muslim League) said that Congressmen who "went round the world begging" had no right to call Opposition members "Washington patriots" and "Soviet patriots". The Congressmen were "25 paise patriots", he said.

MRS. INDIRA GANDHI referred to recent statements on Vietnam by Lord Russell which had been quoted copiously by the Communist Member,

CHALTA HAI...



"I had just begun: 'Ladies and gentlemen...' when I discovered they weren't any such thing."

Dr. Hiren Mukerjee. She reminded the House of Lord Russell's attitude to China's aggression against India. Lord Russell had thought that India had committed the aggression. One could not agree with everything he said.

Will NO Mean YES?

ALL THIS TALK by Mr. Harold Wilson and his colleagues that Britain will not devalue the pound makes us rather suspicious. We were foolish enough to believe our own Ministers when they said the same thing before devaluation of the rupee. They explained afterwards, of course, that if they had said anything else it may have led to galloping speculation. As in other fields, this is where actions are more convincing than words.

VERDICT

This week you will find on page 8 yet another special feature.

In every issue HIMMAT will hand down its verdict on matters and men of public interest—an indictment, high praise or maybe just a lift of the eyebrows. Your special villain—or hero—is sure to appear in the dock before long.—Ed.

Empty Seats

THREE CHEERS for Finance Minister Chaudhuri for his statement in Parliament that *substantial* economy measures would be enacted by the Government. These will include a reduction of expenditure on rail and air travel by officials on duty. It may soon be possible to reserve a seat for Delhi without booking weeks in advance! Or will this have to wait for the day when Mr. Chaudhuri's restrictions also apply to Ministers and their travelling secretariats?

Ministerial Tribute

OUR NAIROBI CORRESPONDENT, Vere James, sends a moving account of the funeral of English headmaster Edward Carey Francis, who, during 34 years in Kenya, taught more than half the present Cabinet. He had been headmaster of Alliance High School, Kikuyu, for 22 years.

Seven Cabinet Ministers and nine permanent secretaries of Ministries attended his funeral. President Ken-

yatta sent a message and Parliament observed a minute's silence in his honour. Among those who carried his coffin were Mr. Tom Mboya, Minister for Economic Planning and Development, and controversial former Vice President Oginga Odinga.

Such an event is not only a great tribute to the Englishman himself but also to the new multi-racial society which President Kenyatta and his colleagues are building out of the former land of Mau Mau.

Mr. Carey Francis recently told a friend that he owed a great deal to his friendship with Dr. Frank Buchman, founder of Moral Re-Armament. He kept Peter Howard's book "Frank Buchman's Secret" by his bedside. "I read a bit of it every day," he said.

Australia Unfreezes

REFORMS IN AUSTRALIA'S Immigration Policy carried out recently by Prime Minister Harold Holt have led to a considerable increase in the rate of entry by Asians into Australia. Since April of this year the number of Asian immigrants has been treble the number during the same four-month period of 1965.

Permanent residence status has been granted to 412 Asians since April. An official of the Immigration Department has said that many applications are being received from non-Europeans and that about 1000 will be admitted this year, mostly from Burma, Ceylon, India and Mauritius.

Of the 38,000 non-European residents in Australia today, approximately 15,500 are citizens, over 12,000 are students and 4000 have permanent residence but not citizenship.

R.M.L.

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HIMMAT, August 12, 1966

Why Arrest Indulal Yagnik and Dinkar Mehta?

From R. M. Lala in Ahmedabad

In 1615 Sir Thomas Roe described Ahmedabad as "a goodly city". It does not seem to be behaving too well of late.

On August 1 its Mayor, prominent MP Indulal Yagnik and 33 other leaders of the Left and Right Communist Parties and the Janata Parishad were arrested in an early morning swoop by the city police. Four more were arrested later. The two Communist Parties predominate in the Janata Parishad.

Gujarat Chief Minister Hitendra Desai, who also holds the Home portfolio, normally a man of few words, is now completely silent. The arrests are made under the Preventive Detention Act which Chief Ministers were told by the Union Government to use only in extreme cases.

The Ahmedabad Police Commissioner in a press note says he has "unearthed a conspiracy to organize the commission of criminal acts of violence by blowing up petrol pumps and oil storage depots and by attacking police and thereby to create a situation in which the police will be compelled to use force and ultimately resort to firing".

Details of Plot

A confidential note prepared for the Gujarat Government gives some details of the alleged plot. From what I can gather there were two secret meetings. The first on June 26 in the house of Mayor Dinkar Mehta where his wife, Nalini, Indulal Yagnik and a few others were present. It is alleged that the general strategy was chalked out there.

The next meeting was of a larger group held on July 1. At this meeting different leaders were allotted different areas to organize for August 8 and 15. On August 8 there was to be a "satyagraha" and erection of a martyrs' memorial, and on August 15 picketing of foreign petrol pumps and edible oil shops.

The issue between the Janata Parishad and the Gujarat Government is that the JP wants to erect a martyrs' memorial at a traffic point where seven young volunteers of the Maha Gujarat agitation were shot

by police from Congress House opposite. The Congress Government refuses permission.

On July 26, it is said, the police came into full possession of the facts "from one of their (Janata Parishad's) own men". They kept a close watch and swooped down five days later. In a wire to the Speaker of the Lok Sabha, Indulal Yagnik MP calls the allegations a complete "fabrication", and has urged the Speaker's intervention.

Most Opposition spokesmen have condemned the arrests under the Preventive Detention Act.

The Janata Parishad, though rather shaken by these arrests, decided to proceed with its declared programme of erecting a memorial on August 8 and picketing on August 15.

"But why pick on the petrol pumps?" asks Bhailalbai Patel who has forged Swatantra into the largest Opposition party in Gujarat. He continues: "This programme of In-

dulal Yagnik to picket petrol and diesel pumps is a very dangerous one and I don't go with it. If they want to picket foreign capital let them choose something else. India needs diesel and kerosene."

All-India Plan

Jaikrishna Harivallabdas, former Mayor, and now Leader of the Opposition in the Municipal Corporation, says the JP Party with its majority in the Corporation was so divided it could hardly form committees speedily. Others say that people are disenchanted with the JP's municipal rule of one and a half years. And twice, arrests have given the JP a new lease on life.

It is said this Communist move is part of an all-India plan chalked out at the Hyderabad Left-Communist Conference which stated that not only peaceful, but other means could be used.

Continued on page 20

On your toes

HEALTH MINISTRY SCANDAL

Like so many cattle lakhs of people are being seduced and often deliberately deceived into undergoing crude surgical sterilization these days.

We are not involving ourselves here in a debate on birth control. What we are disputing is the right of a government to spend taxes, levied on citizens of every religious and communal persuasion, for the promotion of what is religiously repugnant to certain sections of the nation.

There are those among our citizens who are forbidden to eat pork. Would the Government spend taxpayers' money on promoting its consumption to relieve the serious food shortage? Of course not. Likewise, there are those in our country for whom birth control and sterilization is also forbidden. So how can a government, forever harping on the virtues of a secular state in which the rights of every minority are safeguarded, spend crores of rupees on birth control and vasectomies?

The issue is whether the Government has the constitutional right to spend taxpayers' money on procedures which are religiously offensive to millions of citizens. It does not.

The legal aspect may be dismissed by some as rather academic. But the following incidents in Madras State cannot be dismissed.

In Tiruchirappalli District unwary villagers have been subjected to vasectomy operations for monetary benefit on the instigation of field workers, themselves motivated by financial reward. The scandal was reported to Tiruchirappalli North District Development Council recently.

Mr. S. Ramaswamy, MLA, reported that in Thirumanur block, three people had died due to lack of post-operative care. Most of those involved in the campaign were agricultural labourers. They were persuaded by Family Planning workers who won Rs. 10 for every case they brought in. The results of the operation were not clearly explained to the "victims". They were merely tempted with a Rs. 40 reward.

Those operated on were not even paid the full cash grant. They were discharged immediately from hospital and had to walk 15 miles home.

This, then, is the policy with which our Health Ministry is bravely tackling over-population. It is no policy at all. It makes nonsense of the spirit in which Gandhiji fought for the dignity and freedom of every last son and daughter of India.

Birth control is a person's own private concern. But when its propagation—financed out of public funds—assumes such a character the time has come to speak out publicly.

Perhaps the architects of this policy should consider the result of their own parents having carried it out.

FREEBOOTER

HIMMAT, August 12, 1966

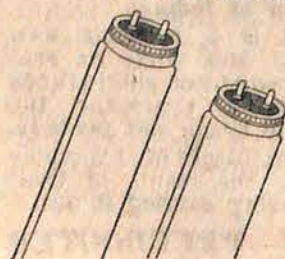
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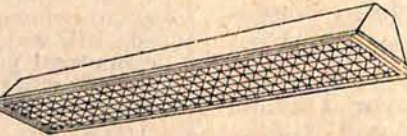
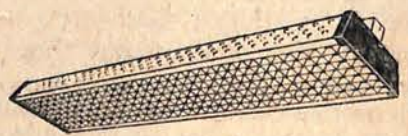
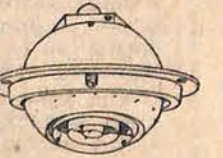
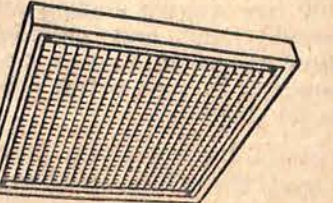
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Democrats must become militant contenders for power

We have today all the symptoms of breakdown characteristic of a pre-revolutionary situation—scarcities, high prices, inflation, long queues, discontent, growing division.

The Governor of the Reserve Bank of India says that we are at the beginning of a galloping inflation. This is the word of an economic expert which is far more reliable than the easy assurances of politicians that prices will be restrained from rising further.

Experience speaks louder than assurances. The price of cooking oil has risen from Rs. 4.70 to 5.40 per kilo in about three months. Vegetables are up 50 per cent in price in many places. Even the Government, which urges everyone to hold down prices, is steadily increasing the cost of its services.

The queues for obtaining every commodity and service get longer. A housewife in an urban area has to spend at least an hour each day (or employ a servant to do it for her) in the queue for the milk supplied by the Government in the morning and afternoon. If, as is not unusual, the van that brings the milk is delayed, it may take even two hours.

SAY THAT AGAIN...

Sometimes indecision is worse than decision.

V. P. NAIK, Chief Minister of Maharashtra, on the Maharashtra-Mysore border dispute

Devaluation, if followed by the right measures, will give us the opportunity of going back to the onward progress halted by circumstances beyond our control.

MRS. INDIRA GANDHI,
Prime Minister

We are wondering how the police get their information.

Japanese Communist Party spokesman

When you have power, you do not want to give it up.

M. C. CHAGLA,
Education Minister

For a few litres of kerosene every week, she has to stand sometimes three to four hours in a queue. As the dealer never gives a correct time and date when supplies will be available, the housewife has to make a minimum of three trips before she gets her kerosene. One housewife estimates that for five rupees worth of the precious oil, she has to spend about half as much for transport (going to her dealer many times apart from bringing home the oil) and many hours of her precious time.

The same is true of the ration shop. When there is wheat, there is no rice and vice versa. The housewife or servant has to make many trips before the fortnightly ration is fully obtained.

Frustrating queues

There is a queue everywhere—at the bus stand, at the bank to cash the monthly pay cheque and at the school to pay the child's tuition fee. The millions of man hours (and woman hours that should have been spent at home) lost in sheer waiting in queues is not only a colossal economic waste, but adds to the discontent and frustration which are the stuff of revolution.

"I am reminded of what I read about the long queues in the Soviet Union some years ago," said one housewife when I enquired about what she felt.

"Revolution is round the corner. We can't go on this way much longer. Our frustration grows greater every day," said another.

"If this is the way they treat you educated people," said one taxi-driver to a lady who had failed to get kerosene after three trips, "you can imagine the lot of poor people. We are insulted, browbeaten, sent away a dozen times and we have to put up with all because there is nothing else we can do."

The national integrity of India can be no more taken for granted. The political reality is division. As one governor stated publicly, states like Maharashtra and Mysore would have gone to war over the areas they claim but for the fact that they do not have military forces at their disposal. But for this difference, provincial party chieftains are not very different from the warlords of China whose battles

Under the Lens



by R. VAITHESWARAN

for power and control made impossible the task of unification undertaken by Sun Yat-sen and Chiang Kai-shek and made Mao Tse-tung's victory inevitable in that country.

The Congress administration as it is experienced by the mass of people, in town and village, is corrupt and inefficient and increasingly indifferent to their needs. The interests of Congress Party men are confined to the contracts they can get or dispense, the oil agencies or ration shop licences that they can sell, the co-operative loans they can secure for themselves or their cronies. Their political activity is restricted to the strengthening of their own group by cajolery, bribery and threats.

Occasionally, they also rouse the students to violence on flimsy issues or lead the masses in "non-violent satyagraha" to sit on railway lines and loot trains.

With all her good intentions, Mrs. Gandhi's control does not extend to the states. Her writ does not run over the "warlords" of Uttar Pradesh or Andhra or Maharashtra or Tamilnad or Mysore.

The state administrations pursue courses that defeat the aims of national policy. The state party machinery whips up agitational issues that have no relevance to the future of the country or are dangerous to our nationhood.

Anachronistic prophets

Mrs. Gandhi's pragmatism and common-sense approach to the problem of modernizing India is in direct conflict with the rabble-rousing splitters of Indian unity, and the anachronistic prophets of caste and linguism. The feudalistic and narrow-minded who have vested interests in parochialism and the patronages of Panchayathi Raj are at war with everything that seeks to change, unify and modernize India.

It is a war between the worst of the past that has entrenched itself in the "milieu" of the democratic present and the best of the present that

Continued on next page

VERDICT

This week **HIMMAT**

CHUCKLES at MR. V. K. KRISHNA MENON for his proposition in the Lok Sabha that the US dollar should now be devalued in order to wipe out "the painful effects of rupee devaluation".

APPLAUDS PRESIDENT MARCOS of the Philippines for advocating a massive Asian initiative aimed at bringing North Vietnam to the conference table.

WARNS MR. ABDUL JABBAR KHAN, Speaker of the Pakistan National Assembly, and his 14-man Parliamentary delegation now visiting China that "Mao's thoughts" and "Mao's acts" don't always swim in the same direction.

REBUKES MR. MAHAVIR TYAGI (Congress) and MR. BHAGAT JHA AZAD (Congress), for demanding in the Lok Sabha that professors at Delhi's Institute of International Studies who do not know Hindi or any other Indian language should be ousted.

ENDORSES MR. ANANDAN NAMBIAR'S (Communist-Marxist) report that "there should be an end to this Hindi fanaticism. Hindi cannot rule India. People in non-Hindi areas also want to live in India and let us live peacefully."

GARLANDS MR. DAVID D'SOUZA, driver of Bombay taxi No. MRS 3090, who returned intact a brief case containing cash and passport to a foreign visitor who left it in his vehicle.

RAPS CONGRESS PRESIDENT KAMARAJ for his curious demonstration of aligned non-alignment in declining an invitation to West Germany after his visit to East Germany.

CANES THE 39 NON-CONGRESS MLAs of Maharashtra who threaten to resign in order to commence a state-wide agitation for the merger of Belgaum and Karwar with Maharashtra.

UNDER THE LENS—from page 7

wants to make India into a forward-looking nation, without rejecting the relevant values of the past.

This war is not confined to the Congress Party. It goes on in every political party. The same dividing line runs through each one of them.

It is being won by default by the entrenched vested interests of caste, language and "province" to the detriment of the unity and modernizing of India. This must not go on. The intelligentsia in every party must wage battle against the "traditionalists" (I am using the term in the worst sense). The Indira Gandhi of every party must be supported against the "feudalists".

If the democratic intelligentsia does not even at this late hour become a militant contender for power and public opinion, this country will face a cataclysm as far-reaching as that of Russia or China in the present century.

I believe that conscience and circumstances are alike forcing the intelligentsia into the battle for power just as they brought them into the freedom struggle. The masses cry out for an alternative leadership. We must give it to them—leadership that is not only progressive and democratic in the Western liberal sense but also leadership that has established its moral superiority by its capacity for sacrifice and dedication.

Someone must raise the banner of revolt against the injustices and the sheer heartlessness of life in our

country. History will judge the politically conscious intelligentsia harshly if they shirk the responsibility of raising their voice against the hundred indignities and the thousand privations which the common man is subjected to.

The intelligentsia must of course speak for themselves in the interests of their survival. But we must also become the leaders of the voiceless common man who suffers the intolerable for too long because he does not know better.

Mob-Manipulators

If at the limit of frustration, the masses become a tool in the hands of the rabble-rousers and mob-manipulators, the future of the intelligentsia who turned away from the discomforts of leadership will be as great as that of the indifferent ruling class playing power politics on top of a simmering volcano.

The time has come for the English-educated and the convent school-educated, the Hindi medium-educated and the language medium-educated to break the barriers and prejudices that divide them and unite to save India from being fragmented by the ambitious men who are ready to sacrifice our nationhood for personal power.

The educated must now break the wall that keeps the masses out of their range of vision and leadership. They must develop a medium of expression that brings the masses closer to them. They must claim the leadership that, in the hands of the dividers of India, is now being used to destroy the nation. History waits for them to reassume their destined role.



FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

Sato's Speedy Cabinet Switch

FROM FUJIKO HARA

Tokyo

Prime Minister Eisaku Sato's Cabinet reshuffle was probably the speediest in Japanese parliamentary history. The Prime Minister went into a meeting with his four top executives at 1 pm and in two hours it was all over.

The reorganized Cabinet retained six of the influential old members, reflecting the PM's effort at strengthening the Government's appeal and standing at home and abroad especially in view of the forthcoming general election that it is rumoured will take place late this year.

Foreign Minister Etsusaburo Shiina retained his post, so did Mitsujiro Ishii, the Minister of Justice. One of the major achievements of the Sato Government was the signing of the peace treaty with the Republic of Korea and Shiina is largely responsible.

Japan's relationship with Red China is also a focus of foreign affairs. Recently the Ministry of Justice refused the entry of Red China's strong man Liu Ning-yi to Japan as head of a 16-member Chinese delegation to the 12th World Congress against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs in Tokyo. This step was taken on grounds that Mr. Liu, who was admitted last year and the year before to attend the same conference, used the platform to attack his host, the Japanese Government. The retention of the two Ministers indicates that the Government is not likely to change its attitude in these matters.

Three key figures in charge of economic affairs were also asked to stay on in the new Government. They are Takeo Fukuda, Finance Minister, Miki, Minister of Trade and Industry, and Fujiyama, Director of the Economic Planning Agency.

African Swing Against Red China

FROM VERE JAMES

Nairobi

It has been predicted by a newspaper columnist here that when the inevitable question of Red China's admission to the United Nations arises again this year, the voting will go against Peking.

This situation arises from the radical change of attitude towards the People's Republic of China which has taken place in Africa during the

past year. This is the result of the series of political miscalculations by the Chinese in the "third world".

Continued on page 11



Prime Minister Sato

There are mounting domestic problems to be dealt with. Although Sato has done remarkably well in regaining economic stability in a year and nine months since he inherited a shaky economy from his predecessor, popular discontent over rising prices continues. Housing is also a major problem. Sato hopes to deal with it by appointing the capable Hashimoto, former Chief Cabinet Secretary, as Construction Minister.

"The Cabinet is a business-like one in which 10 of its 18 members have excellent records as Cabinet Ministers behind them," writes the *Japan Times*. "Its make-up is well conceived in terms of the faction by faction balance of power."

The week in Asia

KUWAIT—UAR President Nasser and Saudi Arabia's King Feisal agreed to send representatives to Kuwait soon for peace talks on Yemen. They have supported opposite sides in Yemen's civil war.

ADEN—Two aircraft, believed to be MiG fighters, strafed the town of Naqub in the South Arabian Federation. The aircraft were reported to have come from Yemen.

KUALA LUMPUR—Malaysia's Army will be doubled to 20 battalions, Prime Minister Tunku Abdul Rahman announced here. The Air Force and Navy would also be strengthened.

DJAKARTA—Communist guerrillas attacked mosques and shops on the Indonesian island of Bali. Military authorities in the Moluccas closed all schools run by overseas Chinese.

PEKING—General Lo Jui-ching was dismissed as Commander-in-Chief of Red China's People's Liberation Army. Radio Peking said Korean war veteran General Yang Chen-wu, 54, had replaced him.

PEKING—A Communist Chinese Note accused India of serving "Soviet revisionism" and "American imperialism" by supporting Free China on Taiwan.

SAIGON—South Vietnam's Prime Minister, Air Marshal Ky, said he would leave politics and return to the services as soon as South Vietnam elected a civilian government.

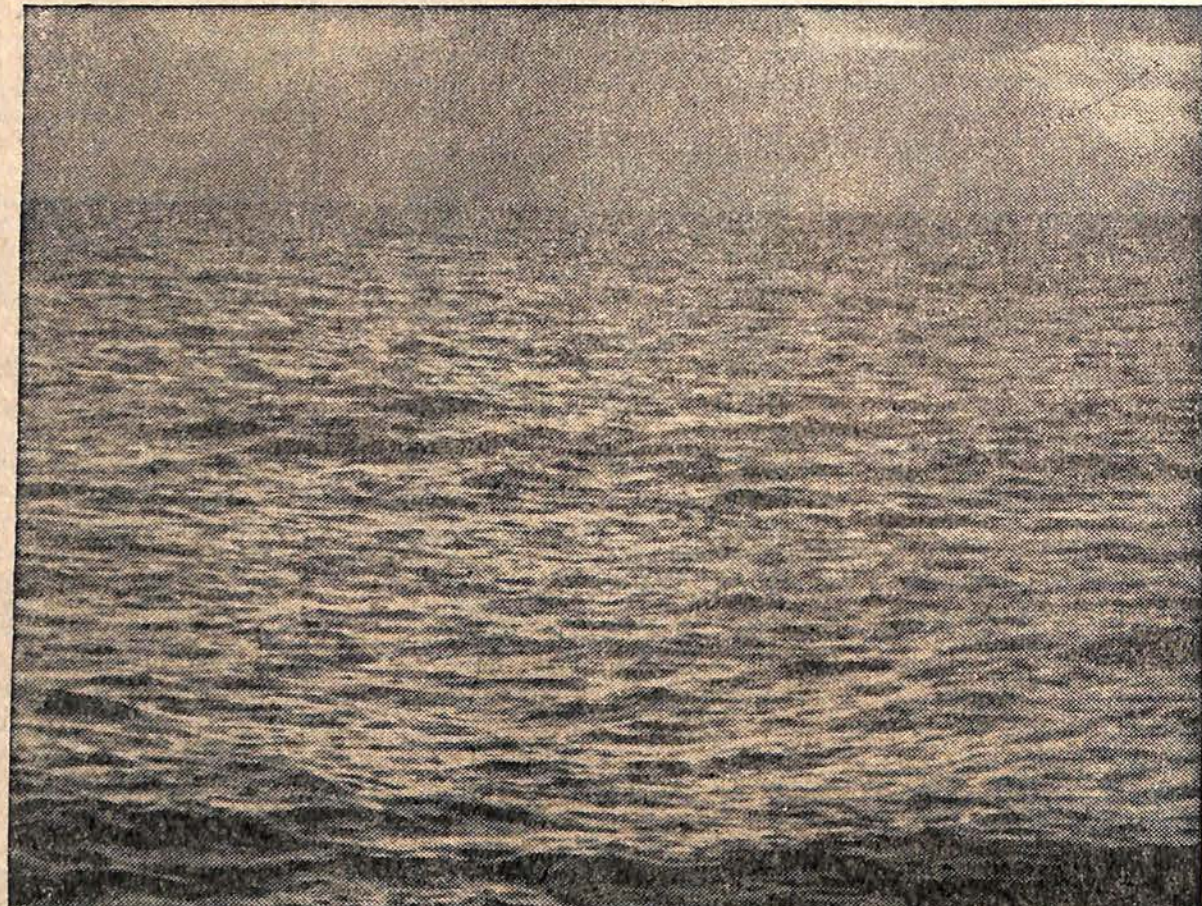
TOKYO—Japan's Communist Party ordered the removal of Mao Tse-tung's portrait from Party offices and instructed its members not to listen to Radio Peking.

SINGAPORE—Singapore joined the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank.

KARACHI—Pakistan's National Assembly Secretariat will shift from Rawalpindi to Dacca in a move to satisfy East Pakistan's demands for autonomy.

SAIGON—US troops in South Vietnam now number 283,000. Reports say another 100,000 are expected within a month.

BAGHDAD—Iraq Premier A.R. al Bazzaz resigned. President Aref asked former Foreign Minister Magui Taleb, reported to be pro-Nasser, to form a new government.



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FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

Since Chou En-lai's famous "Africa is ripe for revolution" visit, many African leaders have been much more cautious and observant in their relations with China. The Chinese arms which have poured into the continent are as much a threat to their own security as the "colonialists" they are intended to overthrow.

Peking has suffered several setbacks in Africa. Among these have been the deportation of diplomatic representatives from Kenya and Burundi. In other African states Chinese promises of aid have not been fulfilled.

In contrast to Chou En-lai's visit, is the arrival in East Africa of Taiwan's

Vice-Foreign Minister, Mr. Hsi Kunyang. His presence has been a reminder of Taiwan's assistance programmes to the developing countries of Asia and Africa. His own country is in the fortunate position of having a booming economy. Nationalist China's gross product last year increased by more than 7 per cent, its industrial production by 11 per cent and capital by 18 per cent.

Twenty-six African nations have received substantial amounts of aid from Taiwan. 400 Nationalist Chinese technicians are serving in Africa. 300 Africans have been trained in Taiwan. Their projects include undertakings in Ethiopia, Malagasy Republic, the Cameroons, Rwanda, the Congo, Liberia, Malawi, Libya, Niger and the Ivory Coast.

Tito — Old Man in a Hurry

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Ljubljana

When President Tito said at the last congress of the "Socialist Alliance" (the name given to "the Yugoslav Popular Front", in which the Communist group is a minority but remains the driving power): "Our attention needs to be aimed at man himself, not only at future man, but also at man living today", he wanted to attack those of his colleagues who while talking about the great future did nothing to solve the actual economic problems facing the country.

Tito suggested measures both on the economic and political level to remedy this situation. While the economic measures are truly revolutionary for a Communist country, they are considered by economists as full of common sense. It is natural that the productivity of a factory will rise if, instead of all profits being sent to Belgrade and nobody getting any advantage from higher production and more work, the factory management itself can decide about investments and profits. It is also natural that a director will be more careful in his work if he knows that he has to be elected by a committee including representatives of his own workers instead of being appointed by the Party for life. All such measures decreed during the last year have started to revive the economy.

But the real hold-up of the reforms was on the political level. That is the real reason for the elimination of Vice-President Rankovic and for the recent measures announced at the Congress of the "Socialist Alliance". In his opening speech to the Congress, Mr. Lazar Kolisevski, the President of the Alliance, attacked the professional party *apparatchiks* in

very strong terms saying that they too often made arbitrary decisions "allegedly in the interest of society as a whole, while actually aimed at gaining privileges and position". Other speakers at the Congress and Tito himself explained the new measures designed to weaken the hold of the Communists and of the Alliance over the government. The first step suggested was to "rotate" party functionaries and to avoid the combination of party and government positions.

Nobody knows yet how all these reforms will work out, but it seems clear that the whole movement aiming at fundamental reform cannot be stopped any more and that Tito, even if he were in a position to do so, would not stop it either. Whether this reform will also bring greater personal freedom to the individual remains to be seen.

Any observer visiting Yugoslavia at this point, will be struck by the fact that this nation is in a process of real transformation. Tito has so far kept the initiative by always being a few steps ahead of the evolution. He obviously seems determined to keep on doing so.

The week in India

AHMEDABAD — Police arrested Mayor Dinkar Mehta, Opposition MP Indulal Yagnik and 38 other Left leaders to forestall an alleged conspiracy to blow up petrol dumps and oil storage depots and attack police. Police said the conspiracy was part of an all-India programme to spread violence.

★ ★ ★

NEW DELHI — The no-confidence motion in the Government moved by Professor Hiren Mukerjee, was defeated in the Lok Sabha by 267 votes to 61. During the debate Communist and SSP leaders said that a mass revolt was inevitable.

★ ★ ★

DEHRA DUN — Oil has been discovered in the Karaikal district, Madras State, said Mr. L. J. Johnson, Chairman of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission. A tentative production target of 6.5 million tonnes of crude oil during the Fourth Plan has been set.

★ ★ ★

POONA — Maharashtra Home Minister D. S. Desai said 4000 prosecutions against hoarders, profiteers and black-marketiers have been launched in a recent drive aimed at holding down prices.

★ ★ ★

CALCUTTA — Some 50,000 West Bengal jute workers may lose their jobs because raw jute is scarce, say reports here. Thousands have already been dismissed.

★ ★ ★

NEW DELHI — Fourteen villages have been flooded and nearly 30,000 villagers evacuated as a result of floods on the Jamuna River.

★ ★ ★

HYDERABAD — Communist trade unions in Andhra Pradesh will go on a one-day general strike next month to press their demands, announced Mr. N. S. Reddi, General Secretary for the State of the All-India Trade Union Congress.

★ ★ ★

SHILLONG — Twenty Chinese-built MiG aircraft recently arrived in East Pakistan, say reports here. A number of tanks are also said to have been delivered.

★ ★ ★

KOTTAYAM — A new party, the All-India Harijan, Backward and Labour Party has been formed in Kerala to protect the interests of these classes.

★ ★ ★

CALCUTTA — Communists have won control of Calcutta University Students' Council reports the *Asian Student Bulletin*. In recent elections Right Communists captured 80 out of 167 Council seats; Left Communists won 54.

Tourists Part Bamboo Curtain

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Hong Kong

For the past year or two many ordinary tourists have been allowed to visit Communist China but they are carefully screened before being allowed in. Two of my friends applied three months ago. One, a school teacher, was granted permission; the other, a clergyman, was refused. Recently there was a sudden clamp-down on visitors, many of them teachers, from Europe. Newspaper reports suggest that with the present "cultural revolution" and reorganization of the educational system overseas educationalists are not welcome.

Normally there is either a short four-day trip to Canton or a two- to three-week tour of Canton, Shanghai, Peking and other places. I have talk-

ed lately with people who have done both of these trips. One was a teacher from New Zealand, one a student worker from Australia and

another a Chinese living overseas.

They were impressed with the cleanliness of the city streets although there was a drabness about the buildings which looked as if they had not been painted or repaired in years. Nor, apart from the new prestige buildings, was there much sign of other building going on. Of course in Peking the magnificent and spectacularly beautiful imperial palaces and gardens of ancient China, being evidence of China's past glory, are kept painted and clean.

Rationing

There was plenty of food in the markets but, according to those who understood Chinese, prices were much the same as in Hong Kong. There were no private cars on the streets but plenty of buses, and at night there are no gay city lights as there used to be and, in fact, very few lights at all. One of the tourists said that the people's clothing was colourful and another reported that she was struck by the old and patched clothing.

From Shanghai has come a newspaper report to one of the English dailies here, stating that rice is still rationed. So is edible oil. Cotton cloth and a few other textiles require ration coupons. I understand that the cloth ration has been increased to 15 feet per person per year—which would explain old and patched clothes. Another reason for the cloth ration is that Mainland China exports a high proportion of her textiles to get foreign exchange. My tourist friends said that consumer goods were in reasonable supply in the shops but prices were several times higher than in Hong Kong.

Guides

Tours are arranged by the China Travel Service and all the money is paid in Hong Kong so that the tourist need not pay out anything in China. These tours are not by any means cheap and must be a good source of foreign exchange. Guides are provided by the government and they are with the tourists all the time. It is their job to impress the visitors with the superiority of life under the People's Republic by comparison with what life used to be under the Nationalists. As most of the guides are in their early twenties

they would have little recollection of life before the Communists. For instance, a few weeks ago a guide was showing a party around a factory in Canton which has been famous for its ivory carving for hundreds of years. He told them that before the Communists took over there was no ivory carving. This was too much for some of the party who protested and said that they had seen most beautiful Chinese ivory carving in overseas museums years ago. The guide was embarrassed and could only say that the carving done now was much superior to that done before the Communist Government came to power.

Propaganda

There are many parks and swimming pools. In Canton's Cultural Park one of my friends saw a crowd of children around a story-teller who was telling them about the heroes of North Vietnam and how they were destroying the Americans. He also saw children going to school in procession with a red flag in front and singing revolutionary songs. He said there are no other kinds of songs in Mainland China now. Even in kindergartens the tiny tots are taught to sing and play revolutionary and anti-American songs and games.

Most noticeable, said the tourists, was the constant and ubiquitous propaganda over the loud-speakers in trains and in other public places as well as on posters everywhere. The posters usually show huge Chinese fighters killing small, ugly Americans and have such captions as: "Let us concentrate our hate on the annihilation of the American aggressors."

Slogans

The old slogan "Workers of the world unite!" was also seen in many places. Other posters had exhortations to uphold the teachings of Marx and Lenin. Lenin's picture was often seen and his life story pasted up on street notice boards. Homes, shops, factories and restaurants all have extracts from Mao's thinking for several hours daily.

In Peking, my overseas Chinese friend saw the famous Peking Opera. He said the acting was magnificent and the costumes glorious but his comment on the story was, "All propaganda. The 'goodies' beat the 'baddies' just as they do in the 'West-

erns' in America, only in this case the 'goodies' were the Red Army soldiers and the 'baddies' were the reactionaries, capitalists and imperialists." He said to one of the guides, "You know, you people ought to be more-subtle with your propaganda instead of blaring it out all the time."

He forgot that neither a sledge hammer nor a steam-roller can be used with subtlety. They are made to crush.

A Shanghai street: clean but no gay lights, buses but no private cars, colourful clothes but patched.



The week elsewhere

BEIRA—Portuguese troops and guerrillas have been engaged in heavy fighting in northern Mozambique close to the Tanzanian border. The guerrillas are Mozambique "freedom fighters".

LAGOS—Lieutenant Colonel Yakubu Gowon, 31, took control of Nigeria's Government and armed forces after a mutiny in the army. He promised the end of military government and a *continued on next page*

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FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

return to regional autonomy. The whereabouts of General Ironsi, who was previously in control, is unknown.

HOUSEWIVES "LEAP"
HONGKONG—Red China is mobilizing housewives in a drive to raise industrial production in a new "Great Leap Forward". Idle labour—housewives, old people, students—are working in street factories and

neighbourhood service teams supporting the big factories. In Shanghai, according to an official spokesman, 200,000 housewives have joined in productive labour. Work in these industries is combined with study of Mao's works.

ZAMBIA RAIL CRISIS

LUSAKA—Mr. Andrew Kashita, Permanent Secretary to Zambia's Ministry of Transport, said Rhodesia Railways were grinding to a halt.

Heavy congestion was caused by the holding up of Zambian traffic in Rhodesia. This was due to new Rhodesian legislation which required the exchange of one Zambian locomotive and wagon for every Rhodesian wagon sent across the border. Kashita said that had resulted in Zambian coal stocks, vital for the copper mines on which the country's economy depends, running dangerously low.

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<p>NATIONAL DEFENCE CERTIFICATES A good way to save. Encashable after one year, but the longer you keep them, the higher the interest. Rs. 10 grows to Rs. 17. 50 in 12 years. The interest is tax-free.</p>	<p>DEFENCE DEPOSIT CERTIFICATES Tax - free interest paid annually at 4½ per cent per annum. You get your money back after 10 years.</p>	<p>For details contact the nearest Post Office or the local National Savings District Organizer.</p>



NATIONAL SAVINGS ORGANIZATION

DA 66/188

HIMMAT, August 12, 1966

VIEWPOINT

First Prize

IS INDIA'S VIETNAM POLICY NON-ALIGNED?

By S. Giridhar, Bangalore 4

THE RECENT Indo-Soviet joint communique issued at the termination of Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's visit to the Soviet Union is a glaring example of the absence of neutrality in India's Vietnam policy.

The bombing of military targets near Hanoi and Haiphong by the American forces has been openly criticized and a call for an immediate halt to bombing has been given. But the communique is silent on peace talks and negotiations for which the United States is making hectic diplomatic efforts. What earthly benefits accrue from such a tone in the speeches of our leaders, is not clearly understood. If just for a few roubles we are to forsake independent judgement on international issues like Vietnam, and take sides in a dispute just to please some people, how can we call ourselves non-aligned?

GOOD HOUSEKEEPING, one of America's largest circulation magazines with a readership of over 20 million, publishes in its August number one of HIMMAT's Viewpoint winning entries written by Miss Saraswati Ganapathy of Madras. So future Viewpoint winners, watch out! HIMMAT may be your stepping stone to fame as a writer.—Ed.

As the Chairman of the International Control Commission on Vietnam, a product of the 1954 Geneva agreement, India has a special obligation to fulfil. Our efforts must be directed to create a forum of bilateral diplomacy, where the United States and South Vietnam on one hand and North Vietnam and possibly the Viet Cong on the other, may exchange views and think out ways and means of reaching a negotiated settlement acceptable to all concerned. Instead of attempting to achieve this, our leaders are busy criticizing the "aggressive actions of imperialist forces".

Non-alignment, in the true sense of the word, implies freedom from alignment with any set of dogmatic creeds and freedom to view all is-

sues in a perspective free from external coercion.

We accept non-alignment by word and violate it to please someone. We are quick in criticizing American bombing in Vietnam, but slow in recognizing North Vietnam's obstinacy in refusing to negotiate.

At the moment our policy seems to be one of pleasing certain so-called friends in order to win their goodwill, at the cost of the good-will of other friends, which we need even more.

Second Prize ALIGNMENT OR APATHY?

By RATNA SEN, Calcutta 19

NON-ALIGNED?

But of course. In 1954, when the world was bone-tired of the seven-years Vietnam war, Prime Minister Nehru said, "Peace is infinitely better than war." At the South-East Asian Prime Ministers' conference in Kandy in May, 1954, Nehru initiated the call for an immediate cease-fire in Indo-China. The joint declaration at the end of the conference called on the French to declare Indo-China independent and the major powers concerned to

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** Is shooting a man into space "sheer lunacy"?

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agree on prevention of further hostilities.

This did not even smell of alignment! It was in fact the consciousness of Asia's new role in the world.

Then, the Geneva agreements were signed. Sentiment the world over could be summed up in one word—relief. Nehru exuberantly congratulated the two co-chairmen of the conference and the French Prime Minister for their all-out efforts towards peace. Was that alignment?

India accepted chairmanship of the International Control Commission (ICC) consisting of India, Poland and Canada. This was to implement the Geneva agreements which laid down equal rules for the Vietminh, the Vietnamese, Laos and Cambodia. Surely that could not be alignment.

The first half of 1959 brought in accusations and counter-accusations by Laos and North Vietnam alleging armed infiltration and border

Continued on next page



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skirmishes. India as ICC chairman did nothing except forward the various notes to Moscow and London.

Meanwhile a new threat to peace had been growing—the Viet Cong. Through 1960 and 1961 Viet Cong terrorism grew from stray incidents to large-scale armed manoeuvres near Saigon. South Vietnam complained repeatedly to the ICC of North Vietnamese interference. In May 1961, President Kennedy, anxi-

ous over these reports, sent Vice-President Johnson to find out the details. North Vietnam continually complained of American intervention in Vietnam.

And India? India was silent.

The ICC was non-existent to all practical purposes. Was this silence a cover for American interference? If it was that, then it was also a cover for Big-Power Communist interference. India's non-alignment had de-

generated, not into alignment, but into apathy.

But the first note of alignment crept into India's Vietnam policy in the joint-communicé signed by Mrs. Indira Gandhi and Mr. Kosygin this July. The Americans and others in South Vietnam were termed "reactionary forces". In that, India, even if for a moment, toed Moscow's line.

But otherwise, India's Vietnam policy has been non-aligned.

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CHANNEL TUNNEL TRIUMPHS

By M. A. Cameron, M.A., M.Inst. T.

THE BRITISH ISLES, which includes England, Scotland and Wales, is separated from the mainland of Europe by the English Channel (English name) or La Manche (The Sleeve, French name), 20 miles wide at its narrowest point. Plans for a fixed link under or over these 20 miles of often turbulent water have been made and talked about for the last 160 years; but now at last a decision in principle has been taken by the two Governments concerned, French and British. The link is to be a rail tunnel consisting of twin tubes with a small service tunnel in between, connected to both the main tunnels at frequent intervals.

Road Hauliers Bid

This decision was only reached after thorough enquiries into the alternative of a bridge, which would have carried both a wide roadway and two railway tracks, and was strongly supported by two main groups of people: (i) the French road hauliers who wanted to be able to drive their lorries straight from France into England, and (ii) the steel makers who quite naturally wanted to sell the large amount of steel which a bridge of this size would have required.

The bridge however had three main disadvantages. First, it was open to all the hazards of weather, particularly gales and fog which in this part of the world are frequent. Second, it would cost nearly twice as much as the tunnel without materially greater traffic capacity. Third, and most important, the enormous piers needed to support a bridge carrying five road lanes and two railway tracks at some 200 feet above the water would be an extra hazard to shipping in one of the busiest seaways in the world.

As many as 1000 ships a day can pass through the Channel which is not 20 miles of unobstructed water, but includes the Goodwin Sands and other obstacles. A ship's radar would show the bridge itself clearly enough, but not necessarily ships coming in the opposite direction, as a large steel structure can have a masking effect on radar. In dense fog the dangers to shipping and to the bridge would be real.

The agitation for the bridge was strengthened by the realization that a tunnel would have to be a railway

tunnel. To burrow under 20 miles of water after allowing for the additional length of tunnel needed on either side to provide a properly graded approach to the necessary depth, means a rail tunnel 32 miles long, and a road tunnel (where steeper gradients would be permissible) 25-28 miles long. With a road

Last month, 160 years after the suggestion was first made, the British and French Governments decided to undertake an underground tunnel between their countries. HIMMAT invited Mr. M. A. Cameron, an expert on the Channel Tunnel, to write on the subject. Mr. Cameron was for 2 years leader of the team of British Railway Officers who, with their French colleagues, prepared plans for a railway through the Channel Tunnel.—Ed.

tunnel of such length the problem of ventilation is acute. Driving through such a tunnel could easily induce in drivers a sense of weariness or claustrophobia which could be both unpleasant and dangerous.

With twin, one-way railway tunnels, on the other hand, ventilation is not a problem. Electrically hauled trains moving fast through single track one-way tunnels create no fumes and have a piston effect, taking air with them as they go.

3600 Cars an Hour

For motor vehicles such trains can be designed so that vehicles drive on diagonally at one end and drive straight down the train, the wagons of which are linked by flat steel plates to provide a continuous surface.

On arrival at the other end, vehicles drive diagonally off the leading wagon. Passengers remain in their cars on such trains, and with double vehicles and terminals suitably designed, 300 cars can drive off and another 300 cars drive on in less than 20 minutes. For coaches and lorries, single-deck rail vehicles are needed and these can be included at one end or the other of double-deck car carrying trains.

The lay out at the terminal stations includes a large loop line round which a car-carrying train emerging from the tunnel will run, so that when it comes to a halt it will be facing the tunnel again, ready to

take off as soon as one lot of cars has been unloaded and the next lot driven on. With a high platform on one side of the rail track and a low platform on the other, the stream of cars on each deck, upper and lower, can drive off at the same time, while at the other end the next lot of cars to go through the tunnel are driving on.

London—Paris Express

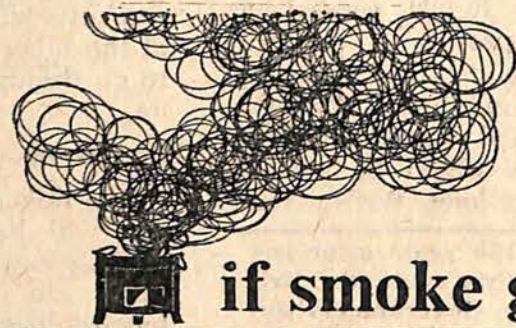
The railway through the twin tunnels will have the most up-to-date electric automatic signalling, so that trains can follow each other at intervals down to 3 minutes. With a car-carrying train holding 300 cars leaving every 5 minutes, this would mean a peak period capacity of 12 trains or 3,600 cars an hour in each direction which is as great or greater than the capacity of a bridge. And a schedule of 12 car trains an hour would still leave room for other express passenger trains, such as the through London-Paris express, taking four hours 20 minutes for the journey.

But a peak capacity of 3,600 cars an hour is only likely to be approached by actual traffic carried for one or two hours on 2 or 3 days in the year, so there will be plenty of room for the freight trains which will carry containers loaded at firms' premises in Glasgow or Manchester to their destinations in Paris, Turin or Rome.

One decision still to be made is whether the tunnel should be bored 300 feet below low water mark, and about 150 below the deepest point in the Channel where the strata of lower chalk offers an ideal for tunnelling; or should be a submerged tube.

Continued on page 21



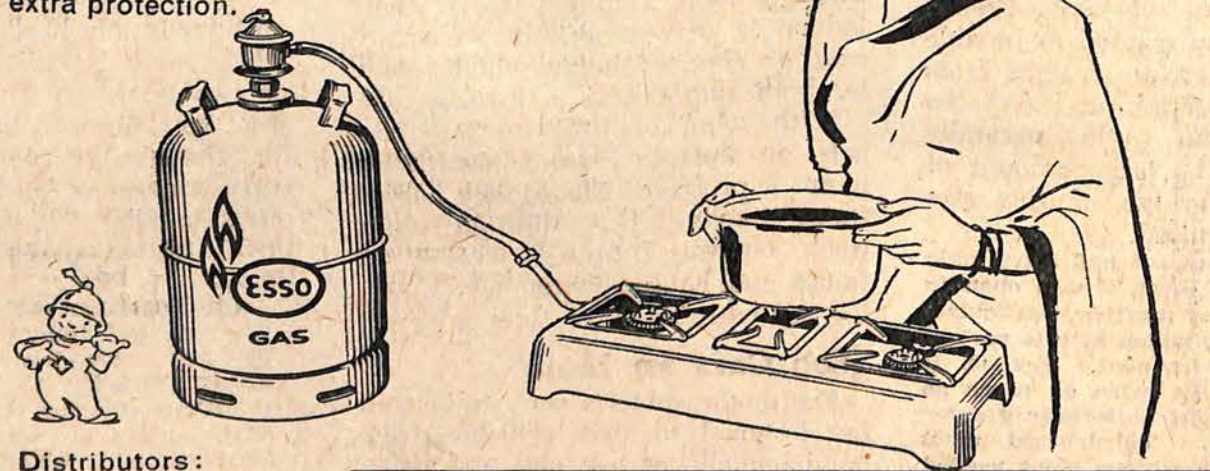


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CASKG-17

ON THE Spot

HIMMAT meets the people

Table tennis champ—hard bat but soft heart

A TALL, SPINDLY champion Table Tennis player was playing his first round match in one of the many West Bengal tournaments. The champion won, though he made as if he had to struggle to win. After the match a friend asked why he didn't win more easily. Amrit Khosla, for this was the champion's name, explained that the boy he beat was playing his first public tournament. "I just didn't want him to feel small. After all, he's nervous and if I went all out to win, then maybe, because of his easy defeat, he'd never enter a Table Tennis Tournament again."

India's No. 2

Though bad strategy, this was good sportsmanship. Amrit Khosla, now West Bengal Juniors No. 1 and India's Junior No. 2, very often wins like this.

Friends say that when Khosla plays, he looks so uninterested in the game. Winning does not appear to mean much to him. He appears so lackadaisical and his hands fly so loosely that you really don't feel that he's playing to win.

But win he does, as will be seen in his record of tournaments won. He said that he first learnt his Table Tennis in Calcutta Boy's School. The school has provided some very good state players one of whom, Dipak Ghosh, finally became India's Junior Champion in 1957.

Khosla began Table Tennis in Class VI (in 1961). In 1963, when only 13, Khosla was ranked Junior No. 4 after participating in the Silver Jubilee Nationals at Delhi. Subsequently he has been all around India. In 1964, he became West Bengal Juniors No. 1 and in early 1965 India's Junior No. 2.

Amrit Khosla is neither loud nor vociferous; it is therefore very difficult to get him to talk. Shy and retiring, he is utterly oblivious of spectator or friend when he is playing.

As one of his friends put it, "When he plays, you feel that Khosla thinks that there are only two people present: Khosla and his opponent."

What do you feel are the qualities that Table Tennis requires?

"The greatest quality is concentration. Besides everything else that the sport calls for, it needs whole-hearted concentration. Practice (many hours a day) is also very necessary. Lastly, a player needs very great physical energy and stamina."

This is good advice, especially for Amrit himself, who is frail and slim. He appears to give the impression that he could faint; though it is really a feint. His smashes appear like shots from a gun. He plays a very intelligent game.

Are you continuing your Table Tennis after school?

"No. I have decided to drop it for two reasons. The game requires everything a boy or a man has. I wouldn't be able to serve two masters: Table Tennis and accountancy (into which I'm going after school). Besides I don't feel that there is very much scope for Table Tennis



here in India. Unless you are very outstanding, it is very hard to make a break. Junior players are rarely sent abroad."

A boy is a boy and for many Amrit will always remain a boy. His greatest games have been in public tournaments, though his most enthusiastic and energetic have been in Inter-School Tournaments. Khosla has represented Calcutta Boy's School for five years. He has had the enviable distinction of having been unbeaten in the Senior Division. This year is his last in school and he captains the Senior Team.

Polite to the point of bashfulness, gentlemanly to the point of chivalry, Amrit Khosla will always be remembered by his friends and fellow players as the boy with a hard bat and a soft heart.

I.S.

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RATH

VANASPATI

LETTERS

NINETEEN YEARS OLD

The nineteenth anniversary of Indian independence will come and go. Many of us will see that great day in with merry-making and feasting. But there will be more of us whose stomachs will cry louder than all our Jai Hinds. Many of us will ring in India's nineteenth birthday with all the best of dress. But there will be many more whose clothes will tell sad yarns of loose thread and darned shreds and patches. There will, of course, be parades. Many of us will sing patriotic songs and voice loyal messages of love for country and colours. But will they be only messages of the mouth or will they mean more?

After the parade has ended and the ball is over, will men cheat and lie and adulterate? Will those who raised their hands and swore before God and the tri-colour, break their oaths in the next bribe they take, or in the next day's food they adulterate? If they do then they would have sung and saluted in vain.

If they don't, then they are the Indians of tomorrow, building and creating, solving and searching, lifting and helping, loving and labouring to do all the good they can, for all the people they can. They will be Indians who hate labels that distinguish and divide.

This year India is 19. She is growing. Growth is sometimes measured in pain. But grow India must. How much she will grow by 1967 (when she is out of her teens), will depend on the Indians who wave their hats off to the past, and take their coats off for the future.

IVAN SASSOON*

Calcutta 14.

* This week's Rs. 10 prize winner

AHMEDABAD—from page 5

The Gujarat Government's propaganda machinery is extremely active. The press is also solidly behind the Government except for the Leftist papers. Even so, the respected Gujarati papers like *Sandesh* have called upon the Government to prove its charges in a court of law. If the Government does not have a good enough case, the arrested leaders should be released.

Apart from the information supplied by "one of their own men" there does not seem to be more documentary evidence of plans to blow up petrol pumps and the Government's case appears to rest heavily on this one informant.

STORMY MONSOON SESSION

Parliament has begun its monsoon session—rather dramatically! It is the same old story of scuffles and insults and, if newspaper reports are any guide, there was even talk of bloodshed and blood-letting in the air! Fantastic is my rather flabbergasted comment.

I do not know how much longer Indian democracy can last.

CHERRY GEORGE

Trivandrum

SUSPEND UNRULY MPs

The recent happenings in Parliament will make all those who value democracy sit up and think—in very, very anxious terms. Those in whom we have placed our trust are proving themselves unworthy of the same. Defying the rulings of the Speaker is one of those "crimes" for which a person should not be allowed to go scot-free. Members who take it into their heads to defy the Chair must be suspended with immediate effect for the rest of their terms.

K. RAJA RAMANATHAN
Madras 20

FAMILY PLANNING

The clamour to limit the size of family is constant and the Government have spared no efforts in promoting Family Planning. A proposal to legalize even abortion was mooted and debated. I am inclined to think that the leaders' failure to lead the country well has led them to this perverse thinking and they ever seem to be on the lookout to escape their responsibility of discharging their democratic duties of which they boasted before election.

V. R. SUBBACHAR

Bangalore 3

FALLING FOR MOSCOW

I want to let the Government of India and the Communist countries of the world know through the columns of your paper that there are hundreds of thousands of patriotic young men and women in India who agree with Sri Rajmohan Gandhi cent per cent in his criticism of Smt. Indira Gandhi in his joint communique she allowed to be issued after her Moscow visit. I, for one, have always believed that non-alignment was the best policy for a country like India, placed as she is geographically as well as historically. But "non-alignment" as we had practiced and as the rest of the world had come to understand it was only a cloak for alignment with the Communist bloc. There is no parallel in the history of dishonesty practised by us in the name of non-alignment. As Sri Rajmohan puts it, non-alignment will not help us in any way if it is not truth-aligned. Also I do not understand why the Government of India should fall in line with Moscow's thinking on Vietnam when America is really fighting for us there. America's withdrawal from South Vietnam will only mean strengthening Communist China's hands in Asia and God knows what will happen to India if China is encouraged to go her own

way. You need not have any special regard for the sensibility of the poor Americans, you need not even be grateful to them for all that they do for us, but then you cannot afford to be oblivious of the nation's vital interests which you are supposed to take care of.

K. VEDAMURTHY

Bangalore 2

THE GREAT WASTES

Recently I had occasion to travel from Assam to Bombay by train.

I very naturally tried to relate what I saw to what I had heard of crores being spent on Community Development Projects and other schemes intended to improve agriculture and the farmer. I do not for a second doubt that crores have been spent, but not for what they were earmarked.

One still sees the farmer scratching the surface of the earth with a wooden plough drawn by bullocks as emaciated as the farmer himself. One still sees water drawn up from wells with the help of pulleys and bullocks, and distributed into channels by century-old pedals.

What sort of a morality do we have—one that starves the stomach of a fellow to fill one's pocket? Rather, do we have any morality—in the widest sense—left?

MURLI DAS MELWANI

Shillong 1

POWER OF THE PEN

I have gone through some of the articles of your paper published by courtesy of the *Indian Nation*, a Patna English daily. Believe me they have given me a very big incentive when I read the ideas of the new revolutionaries of India, young but determined to make India arise in all her glory. Particularly the articles of Mr. Gandhi. My thanks may be conveyed to the gentleman. I pray, "Khuda kare zoray kalum zeeida."*

Kindly send me one year's subscription to your wonderful paper at the earliest.

O. P. BHAMBI

Balmiki-nagar, Bihar

* "May God grant you greater power of your pen."

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This was a life

ALFRED NOBEL

1833—1896

THREE HUNDRED and fifty-five inventions patented, a vast industrial empire of a hundred factories built in twenty countries, a huge fortune forged out of poverty—these are some of the achievements of the most restlessly inventive genius of the Nineteenth Century.

Alfred Nobel was a sickly child and remained physically weak all his life. His hard-working father was a sailor, architect and inventor.

After bankruptcy had deprived him of a living, the father emigrated to Russia where he established a successful explosives factory, while his wife kept a vegetable shop to help feed the family. Too frail to attend school, Nobel taught himself five languages and was soon absorbed with research into explosives in his father's laboratory. The Crimean War brought prosperity to the family and they returned to Sweden.

INVENTED DYNAMITE

Nobel's researches in explosives led in 1863 to his finding a way of using nitroglycerin for blasting. It was more powerful than gunpowder and was quickly taken up by mining and railway companies. Accidents became so frequent however, that attempts were made to have the explosive banned. Nobel met the difficulty by discovering dynamite (1867). This was in solid form but not so powerful, so nitroglycerin was still being used when he discovered gelignite (1875).

These inventions led to the establishment of factories in country after country. "Honesty, not sentimentality" was his motto and he never borrowed either money or others' projects. Not so with the unscrupulous men who filched his inventions and jeopardized his fortunes.

He was shocked when he heard that his explosives had been used for destructive purposes in the Franco-Prussian War. He foresaw that one day explosives might become so powerful that nations would have to give up war as a way for settling differences. He thought this would establish peace more firmly than any number of peace conferences.

His will provides for five annual prizes to be awarded for services to Physics, Chemistry, Medicine, Literature and Peace, without regard to nationality. The Nobel Foundation was established in 1900. "This great concept for which he was responsible," wrote Winston Churchill, "provides further testimony of the prominent place the Scandinavian people hold in the struggle of civilized humanity for the betterment of the world."

H.B.

CHANNEL TUNNEL—from page 17

Engineers have recently constructed tunnels of several miles in length out of large pre-cast concrete tubes, floated out and sunk at appropriate places and then joined up under water. Provided the contours of the sea or river bed are suitable this may be the best form of tunnel for shorter distances. It remains to be seen whether it will be acceptable for a tunnel under 20 miles of sea, carrying 800-ton express trains moving at 80 miles an hour. With such a tunnel the safety factor must be decisive, and every known means must be employed of preventing mishaps.

It is estimated that this railway tunnel would cost around £160 million, including interest to cover the 5-year construction period, and the depots at either end, together with the special rolling stock for carrying cars. At this price it can pay for itself, charging passengers approximately present rates, cars about one third less than present sea charges and freight about 50 per cent below present train ferry rates.

Thus a facility which will do much to encourage the British to visit Europe and vice versa can be provided without cost to the taxpayer on either side of the Channel.



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Undemocratic India

By Rajmohan Gandhi

WE NEED MEN AND WOMEN who will bequeath to future generations a democratic land and a people's country.

For we don't have anything like that today. A State legislator told me recently that our country was being ruled by an oligarchy. And which party do you think he belongs to? Congress.

I don't blame any one man or a particular group of people. I do protest vehemently against a society where eager men are stifled and enthusiastic men choked.

Advance Blocked

There is no crying shortage of men who not only dream dreams but are willing to sweat to enact them on solid earth for this ancient land's benefit. Such men— young and old—exist. But they do not last long. What kills their spirit and sometimes their body is the adamant wall of "You can't do it" put up across their path by senior and powerful men. And what lies behind this wall is a compound of ignorance, jealousy and the desire to perpetuate one's power.

We are raising a nation where incompetent, unenterprising and career-minded men at the top are frustrating the wills of a large number of adventuresome young people whose one motive then becomes to quit the country.

Queue for "P" Forms

It's a precariously poised nation where the dominant desire of the majority in the educated elite is to settle abroad. India has been perched like this for years now.

The queue at the Reserve Bank for the magical "P" form which clears you for foreign travel is longer and more insistent than the queue for recruitment for our border-defending army.

I don't attack the young men and women clamouring for an exit from this country as peculiarly selfish people. I arraign our society for not attracting the presence or loyalty of some of the ablest of our youth.

What do we offer a brilliant and honest young scientist, engineer or idealist today? Generally a job that calls for no risk or initiative, a way of life that proclaims caution and conformism as the great virtues, and the protective, constricting wings of seniors who will take the bow if and when success is scored and disclaim all responsibility for failure.

Develop Youth

Letters in newspapers asking why the recent science awards of Government went to directors and heads of departments and not to young workers struck a chord in my heart.

Developing the junior and younger man and giving him recognition and liberty are not the aim of our men in leadership. This is especially true in politics. The effects of this attitude will not only be felt in the future affairs of the country but also in the political fortunes of the ruling party.

Provincial Dictators

Little dictators who are cock-a-hoop about their influence in different State Congresses will before long find their methods and eventually their hold challenged.

Today a man without monetary, caste or administrative power has little chance to win an election. The ordinary man, for whose vote every politician will soon praise and flatter him, is out of the running. He is disqualified in our democracy. For him the egalitarian society does not operate.

Opportunity

A truly Socialist economy gives every man an opportunity to choose his calling and to test and improve his talents. It enables a man to study what he wants and is able to absorb, and to work and live where he can give his best.

A far cry from today's India. Who but the exceptionally rich or those with special "in" connections with the Government can achieve that?

In the last three days I have met or heard about:

A promising 18-year-old brother of a *dhobi* who had to be recalled from college where he was doing well because the family couldn't afford his fees.

An outstanding 14-year-old daughter of a village teacher who had to stop school because there was no money and because she had to nurse her brother who had typhoid but no modern medicines.

A 17-year-old boy who cheerfully and efficiently works a 14-hour day as a domestic servant, is unusually bright, but is condemned to a life-time's drudgery of floor-cleaning and dish-washing if cash and a training place are not found for him.

Passion

These are three instances of what is happening to millions. The tragedy is the absence of a determination on the part of our rulers to end their recurrence. Nobody says it is an easy task. But it is a task that can be attempted.

And while it is obviously essential if we are to enable people to move beyond drab poverty, money is not the main block. If we have a blazing passion money will come.

Killing Factor

The people around us, the people of India can become our major preoccupation, the thing we live for. Not people as a general mass, but individual men and women.

Today they are not free to say what they deeply feel or to do what they most want. The killing factor is that they do not see a prospect of change within the span of their lives.

Infinitely more important than our ministers or governors are those men who give their time and energy to free men from the tyranny of fear and poverty, of hopelessness and helplessness.

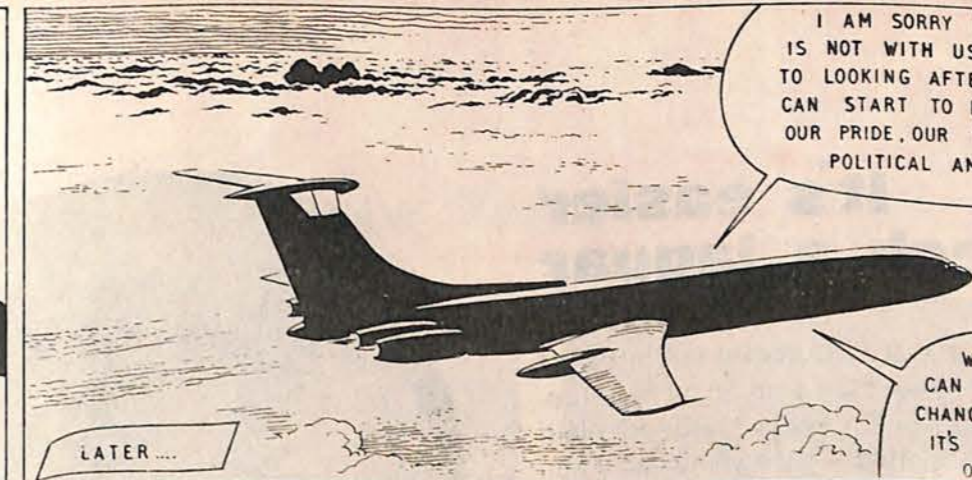
This is the real freedom struggle.

THE DICTATORS SLIPPERS by PETER HOWARD

Episode 22



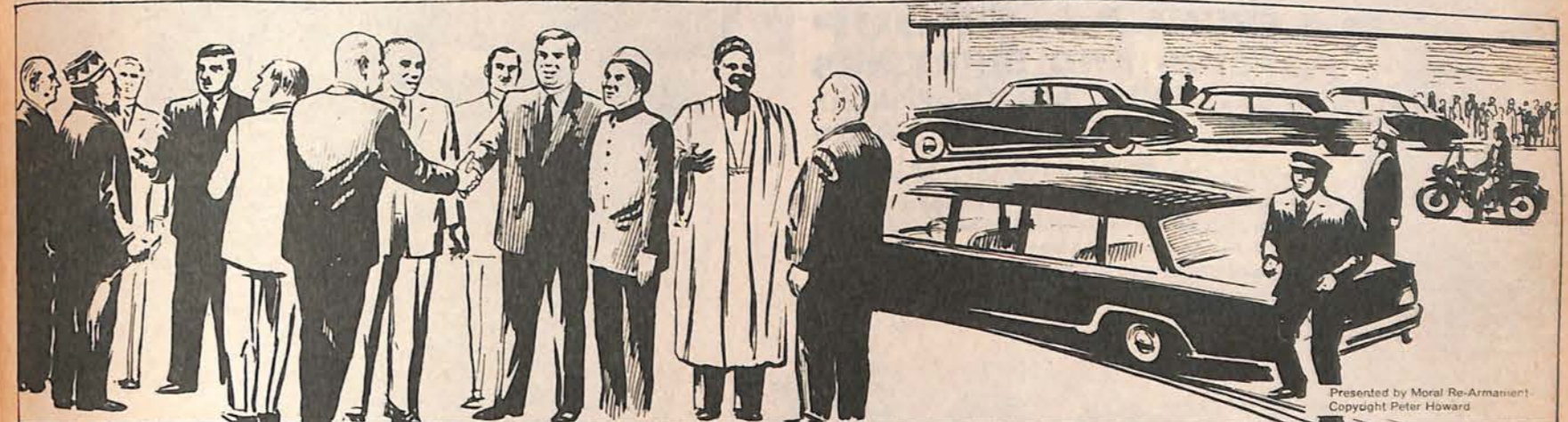
I'LL DO MY BEST BUT I CAN'T WORK ALONE ANY MORE. I'LL NEED ALL OF YOU TO COME WITH ME



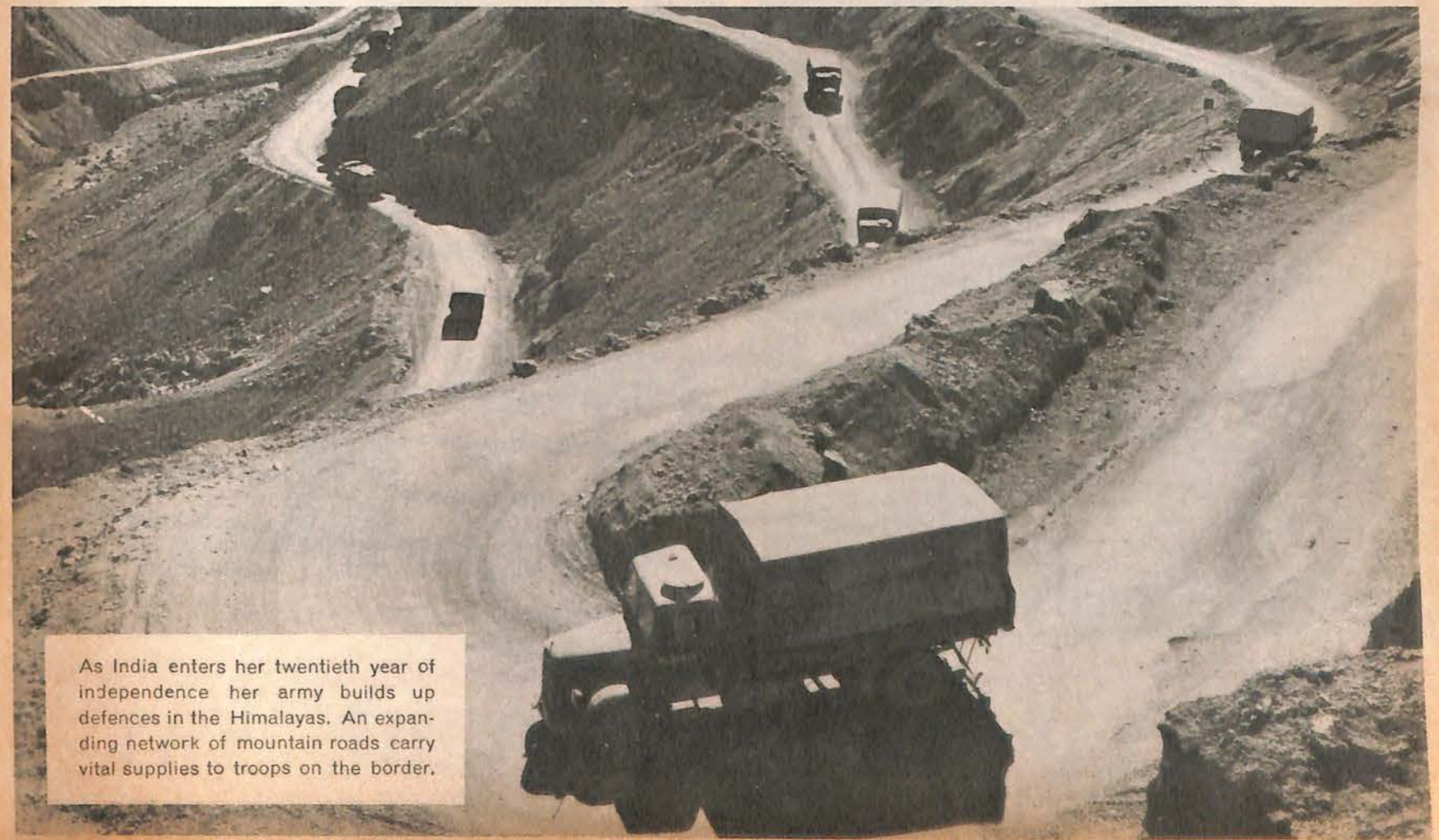
I AM SORRY DOCTOR HIPPOCRAT IS NOT WITH US, HE WANTED TO GET BACK TO LOOKING AFTER PEOPLE. HE'S RIGHT. IF WE CAN START TO PUT PEOPLE FIRST INSTEAD OF OUR PRIDE, OUR PREJUDICE, OUR PLANS, OUR POLITICAL AMBITION....

LATER....

WE SHALL, SATURN, IF MEN LIKE YOU CAN CHANGE, THE WHOLE WORLD CAN CHANGE. IT'S FOR ALL MEN EVERYWHERE IT'S THE GREATEST REVOLUTION OF ALL TIME



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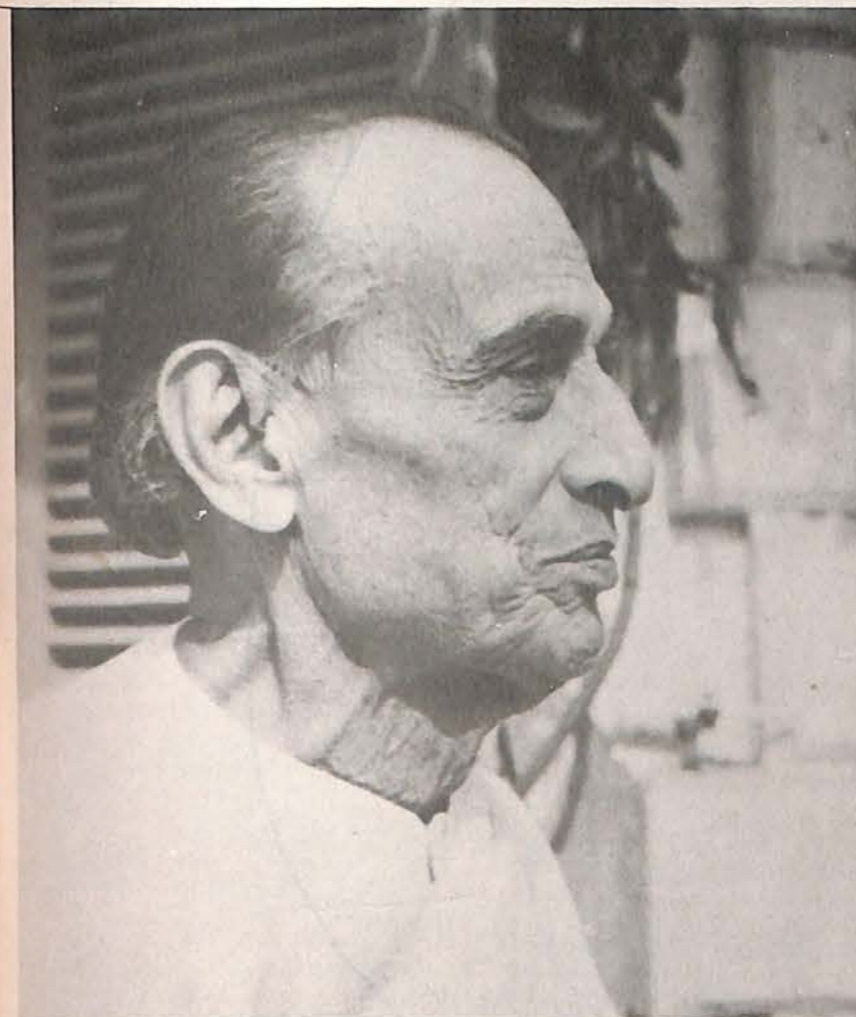
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J.B. KRIPALANI
MP

tells the Lok Sabha:

"We had a glorious revolution the like of which has never been in history.

We got Swaraj under a leader the like of whom comes only once in centuries.

But what have we done to this great heritage?"

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THE SUBRAMANIAM AFFAIR

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