

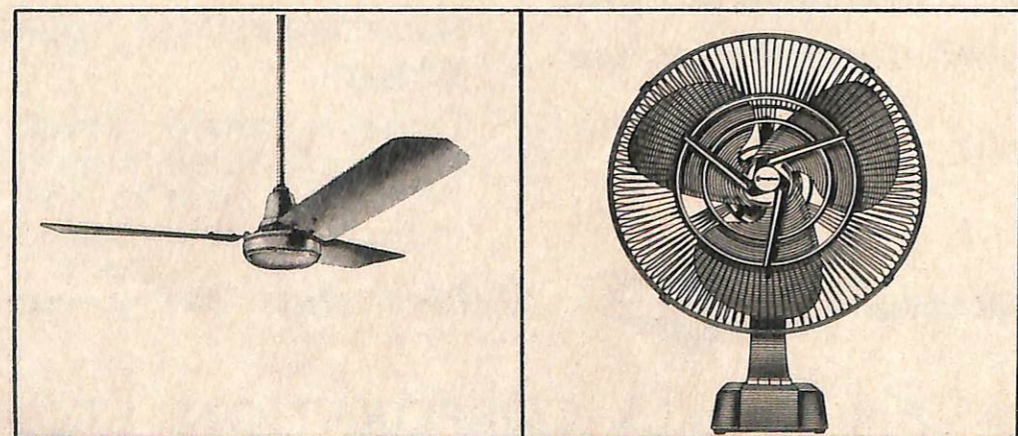
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LPE-Aiyars CG. 68

HIMMAT

WEEKLY 25p.

VOL 3 NO 23

Asia's new voice

FRIDAY APRIL 7 1967



*Will Anna dare
to decontrol?*

U P
ttar radesh

*Decline and
fall of the
Gupta Empire*

by
ANTENNA

*Charan Singh's
"painful" parting
to shoulder
"burden" of office!*

by *Freebooter*

C. N. ANNADURAI
Madras Chief Minister

SPECIAL REPORT NIGERIA FACES CIVIL WAR

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HIMMAT

Asia's new voice

WEEKLY

BOMBAY FRIDAY APRIL 7 1967

Who cares for India?

LAST SATURDAY, when 18 Congressmen crossed the floor of the Uttar Pradesh Assembly, the 18-day-old Gupta Ministry collapsed. Next morning the Prime Minister flew to visit the drought-stricken Mirzapur district in the same State. This, according to a press report, is what she saw:

"Throughout her 200-mile drive there was hardly a crop or green tree. It is the fourth rabi drop failure in succession in the area. Her visit to the free kitchen at Robertsganj where about 400 persons were being provided with two chapattis each was extremely pathetic. Some starved and ill-clad men and women had grown extremely feeble. Some of them bitterly wept... It was a saddening picture of hunger and starvation... breathing skeletons sitting under the scorching sun feebly raised their hands in greeting as Mrs Gandhi arrived at the free kitchen."

Who cares for them? Does Mr Charan Singh, who crossed the floor of the House because ostensibly he was not consulted by Mr C. B. Gupta on how the Ministry should be formed? Does Mr Gupta, who for decades has dabbled in UP politics but cannot be credited with advancing the State by one inch? Does his other rival, Mr Kamalpathi Tripathi, who presides over the disintegrating Congress organisation in UP, the largest State of India?

The election seems to have triggered off certain events that the electorate didn't authorise or foresee. If under our constitution men changing political parties had to stand for re-election (as Jomo Kenyatta compelled the Odinga faction to do in Kenya), not all the men who now "gallantly" cross the floor would dare to do so.

The itch for office is not confined to Congressmen. The germ of it is in every political party. Those who gleefully rub their hands and keep boasting that they will bring down Mrs Gandhi's Government are not necessarily the friends of India.

The people have given the verdict for the Congress rule at the Centre and every effort must be made by all responsible people to see that Mrs Gandhi and her colleagues are at least given a year to prove their worth. When political instability strikes the nation it is no party matter but a national concern.

Petty politicking should have no place in the set-up of India today. Men who lightly throw overboard their policies and their convictions and seek power and position today may be thrown out by the

electorate in the next elections just as surely as the Congress bosses were humbled this time.

Flight of talent

IT IS ABSURD that developing countries have to pay big fees to foreign technicians while many of their own trained men seek jobs in the West.

Thirty per cent of Asians who go to the US to study later apply for permanent visas. Outstanding students become so "over-educated" they cannot get jobs at home commensurate with their qualifications.

In other Western countries the situation is similar. At a qualifying exam held in London recently for doctors seeking employment in America, half the candidates came from India and Pakistan. Of the 12,000 Indian scientists, doctors and technologists registered abroad, many will be lost to India.

The US Congress is considering a Bill to make foreign students go back to their countries for two years before they can apply to stay in the US. A proposal in UN circles is to establish regional universities in Asia for technical men.

Remedies for this flight of sorely needed brain-power must come mainly from the developing countries themselves. Partly the answer is material—providing better educational facilities and higher incentives. Even more important is to make the nation's best trained men feel that they are really wanted; that there is a responsible, honoured and worthwhile job for them serving their own country.

To stem this flight of talent should be a priority for India's new Government and Parliament.

Goal for Goa

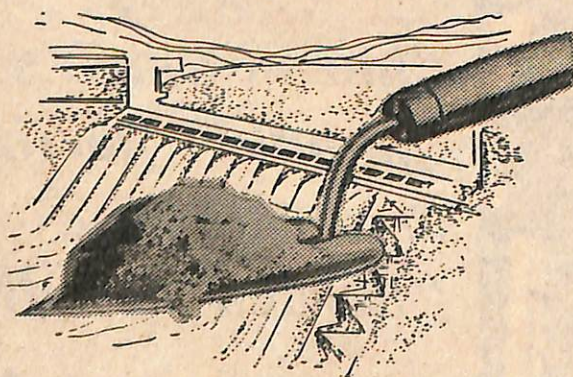
THEY ARE BACK. Dayanand Bandodkar is Chief Minister of Goa and Dr Jack Sequeira is Leader of the Opposition again.

The results are exactly like the 1963 elections. Bandodkar's Party got 16 seats, the United Goans (Sequeira Group) 12, and Independents two.

The Goan people have shown an amazing stability in their voting. They do not want merger with Maharashtra but they do want Bandodkar and his men. Mr Bandodkar has been wise to include in his 4-man Cabinet Mr Anthony D'Souza, Mayor of Panjim. Mr D'Souza is a respected figure who as a Congressman had stayed clear of the merger with Maharashtra controversy.

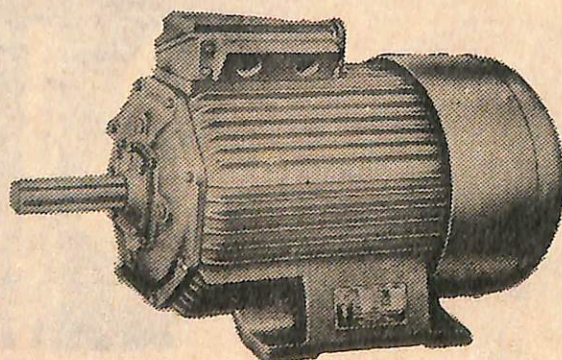
Mr Bandodkar has said that for a time the issue of merger will be placed in cold storage. He will be well-advised to leave it there. He may have to resist the pressure of some of his friends. This is his chance to emerge as a trusted leader of all the Goan people and with their help make Goa with its varied cultures, the pattern State of India. Dr Sequeira could be big enough to rise to this goal for Goa.

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Briefly speaking...

No Opposition

IN RECENT ELECTIONS in Russia, Rumania and Hungary, 98.96%, 99.98% and 96.5% respectively of the voters went to the polls. The Communist Parties of those countries—the sole contestants and victors of the elections—are to be congratulated on their organisation. In countries where the people are left to make up their own minds for whom or whether to vote, such figures would be improbable.

Round the Horn

SIR FRANCIS CHICHESTER, 66-year-old map-maker who recently sailed his yacht Gypsy Moth single-handed round Cape Horn, graveyard of many bigger vessels, will get a hero's welcome when he returns to Britain some time in May. It is natural that

this feat, climax of Chichester's solo circumnavigation of the world, should elate his countrymen. But it also raises the spirits of men of grit everywhere, by showing what skill and resolution can accomplish.

Words or deeds?

"IN INDIA our statistics, despite the fact that we have a large number of brilliant statisticians, are always a trifle unreliable," says Dr S. Chandrasekhar, the new Union Health Minister, in an interview in *US News and World Report*. With equal candour he states:

"In India, when we say something we don't always mean it, in the sense of really implementing it immediately. In Communist China, when they say you must destroy the fly they mean business... In India we would have an anti-fly week... and people would make speeches galore. But nobody will ever think of manufacturing and distributing fly-swatters and actually killing some flies."

Babel rebuilt

A MYSORE Lok Sabha member insisted in a recent debate on his right to speak in his mother tongue, Kannada, without submitting the usual prior translation in Hindi or English. After an hour-long uproar, he got his way.

By this new precedent, it seems Members may address their colleagues in Bengali, Tamil, or any other language of India—without being understood by any of their fellow MPs except those from their own states. The Tower of Babel, it would seem, will be re-established on Indian soil.

Call to conscience

POPE PAUL'S CALL to rich countries to share their superfluous wealth with poor ones, is welcome. According to World Bank President George Woods, the percentage of aid given by industrialised nations from their annual product is decreasing. Only France has reached a figure of 1% of its national product for aid, and over half the grants and loans given deve-

Pay no attention to what the critics say; there has never been set up a statue in honour of a critic.

JEAN SIBELIUS, 1865-1957

loping countries is used in interest and profit for their creditors.

Pope Paul warns in this Encyclical to the 550 million Catholics that peace and civilisation depend on closing the widening gap between haves and have-nots. Last year the Pope aroused the world's conscience to India's food needs. Now he is working for all the have-not nations.

Roving no more

THE WORLD'S 14 MILLION GYPSIES are going to ask the UN for a homeland of their own, their leader, Chief Vaida Voevod III, said in Paris recently. It is ironic that the territory the gypsies claim as their ancestral home should be Somalia, a Russian-backed state on the Red Sea which has claims of its own on neighbouring Kenya, Ethiopia and French Somaliland.

One hopes that these romantic people will find a home, for in this crowded world their nomadic way of life is increasingly difficult.

Election Contest

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Decline and fall of Gupta empire

by ANTENNA

FORTY-FIVE DAYS AGO almost every State of India was ruled by the Congress Party. Today you can travel a distance of 1500 miles from Amritsar in the north to Calcutta in the east without passing through a single Congress State.

At the centre of this journey lies the sprawling State of Uttar Pradesh with its population of 80 million and 54 administrative districts. It is by far the largest in India. Since Pandit Pant left the UP for the Centre, the Congress there has been in a state of dissension.

In October 1960 Chandra Bhanu Gupta was elected President of the UP Congress Committee and ruled as Chief Minister from 1960 to 1963. He resigned in August of that year under the Kamaraj Plan. His nominee, Mrs Sucheta Kripalani, had a precarious existence of three and a half years in office until the recent election. During this period Mr Kamalapati Tripathi and Mr Gupta indulged in a bitter struggle for power resulting in the resignation of Mr Tripathi, then Finance Minister, in July 1964. The pay-off for the internal struggle with the Congress Party came in the elections when the Congress secured 197 seats in a House of 423 which had 37 Independents.

Mr. C. B. Gupta's faction emerged as victorious but the Congress did not have an absolute majority till a large number of Independents were won over by Mr Gupta.

Another Congressman, Mr Charan Singh, wanted to compete for the leadership of the Congress Legislature Party. Mrs Gandhi sent to Lucknow her close associate, Mr Uma Shanka Dixit MP, soon after the election results were announced. Mr Dixit persuaded Mr Singh not to contest for the leadership of the Party. Mr Singh agreed, on the understanding that he would be fully consulted in the formation of the Government.

In mid-March, on the day of Mr Gupta's swearing in as Chief Minister, Mr Charan Singh was shown by Mr Gupta a list of 18 Cabinet Ministers. Mr Gupta had accommodated most of his old associates. Mr Singh insisted that at least half the

Ministers should be new. Later, over the telephone, Mr Gupta gave Mr Singh a list of 12 and invited him to take the oath of office. Mr Singh is reported to have wanted a portfolio (Home?) which Mr Gupta was unwilling to part with. Mr Gupta's selection was sworn in.

There were strong rumours in the UP capital that Mr Charan Singh was going to defect with a number of his supporters. He declared on Thursday, March 30, "I am firmly in the Congress." Thereupon, Union Commerce Minister Dinesh Singh, whom the Prime Minister was sending on Friday to settle differences between Mr Gupta and Mr Charan Singh, was told by Mr Gupta not to take the trouble of coming to UP.

On your toes

SAVE US FROM BOTH

WITH 18 dissident Congressmen voting against Mr C. B. Gupta's 18-day-old Ministry in Uttar Pradesh, another State (the ninth) fell from the Congress grasp in a rebellion which HIMMAT foreshadowed last week.

The largest State in the Union and home of Nehru, Shastri and Mrs Gandhi, UP found the latest architect of Congress misfortune in Mr Charan Singh, a veteran of 45 years service in the Congress Party.

Mr Singh claimed he was resigning because Congress leaders had not learnt the lessons of the polls, food prices had shot up since Mr Gupta took office, corrupt officials felt safe under Congress rule, and attempts were being made to rehabilitate rejected Ministers. There was no place for men like him to function with honour in the Congress, rued the veteran.

One could ask Mr Singh why this revelation came suddenly during Mr Gupta's brief rule and not before the elections when, no doubt, with a Congress ticket, he hoped for office in a victorious Congress Ministry.

Reassured by Mr Singh's statement next day, Mr Gupta told newsmen that he was not aware of any crisis within the legislature party, nor the existence of any group within it. "We have within the Congress organisation," he proudly claimed, "learnt much from our past mistakes and I feel that everyone in the Party has grown wiser from the past..."

On Saturday, April 1, soon after Mr Gupta had replied to the debate in the Assembly on the vote of thanks to the Governor, Mr Charan Singh rose in his seat to attract the eye of the Speaker. He announced that he and some of his friends had decided to quit the Congress and form the Jana Congress. At 5 pm when the vote was taken the ruling Congress Party was defeated by 215 votes to 198. Chief Minister Gupta announced that he would submit his resignation to the Governor.

The same Saturday night Mr Singh was elected Leader by the Samyukta Vidhayak Dal which till that afternoon was the Opposition front. On Monday, April 3, Mr Charan Singh was sworn in as Chief Minister.

It is painful, he says, to part with colleagues after several decades. Perhaps the pain will find a balm now in reward of office. Mr Singh, swiftly elected to lead the Opposition Samyukta Vidhayak Dal, was called to form a new Ministry.

Freebooter holds no brief for Mr Gupta, nor for "dissidents" who, elected on a safe ticket and finding themselves excluded from office, then resign from the party "in the public interest". How is Mr Singh's performance any more honourable than Mr Gupta's?

There are those, led by the SSP, who cheer the downfall of every Congressman as though this guaranteed a better successor. They may find their boasts blunted by the burdens of office when their time comes.

A slashed majority at the Centre plus some States run by non-Congress Ministries is healthy. But there is no logic in the naive philosophy that anybody is better than a Congressman and the only good Congressman is a dissident.

If that is the main plank of what Opposition Parties offer as an alternative to Congress vagaries, God save India from both.

Freebooter

VERDICT!

This week **HIMMAT**

IS SHOCKED at the Home Minister's statement that 54 women have been abducted in Delhi this year and **HORRIFIED** at the report that a Rajput woman was permitted to commit Sati while a large crowd watched her climb her husband's funeral pyre.

★

CATCHES a gleam of enlightenment in Natal University, South Africa, for the first time awarding a master's degree in medicine to an Indian, Dr B. T. Naidoo.

★

IS CONCERNED at the further fall in profits by Hindustan Steel (including Rourkela, Durgapur and Bhilai plants), and **NOTES** that loans to the company have so far cost the Government over Rs 500 crores.

★

QUESTIONS the wisdom of MPs who harassed Union Minister Mishra about possible loss of jobs due to automation, and **SUGGESTS** that automation be looked on as a means of releasing men from drudgery for more skilled and rewarding work.

★

WELCOMES Prime Minister Mrs Gandhi's statement that India has kept open doors for talks with Pakistan, and **DRAWS** her attention to President Ayub's recent statement that friendly relations with India are a necessity for Pakistan.

★

AGREES with External Affairs Minister Chagla that the Naga problem cannot be solved militarily, and **WELCOMES** the Government's confidence in permitting an underground Naga delegation to visit London to see exiled Naga leader Phizo.

★

IS DELIGHTED at former Indian cricket captains Ghulam Ahmed and Polly Umrigar being made life members of the MCC, England, in recognition of their services to the game.

Nigeria faces civil war

Can Ghana's leaders help?

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

ENUGU Nigeria faces disintegration and the danger of civil war. Just over a year ago she was dragged to the edge of disaster by corrupt, power-hungry politicians. The frustration and bitterness they engendered set off a chain of bloodshed, hate and revenge, coup and counter-coup, that has brought Nigeria again to the brink of disaster.

Come what may, the role of Major-General Ankrah of Ghana and the Ghana National Liberation Council in their selfless mediation and fight for reconciliation of the military rulers of their sister nation, Nigeria, is an example of true statesmanship. First at Aburi the Ghanaians succeeded in getting their Nigerian colleagues around the conference table. Now after the Aburi agreements have started to go sour Ghana has sent a three-man conciliation committee to visit the different Military Governors.

The Ghanaian committee aims to end the confrontation between Lt Col Odumegwu Ojukwu, Military Governor of the East, and Lt Col Yakubu Gowon, who heads up the Supreme Military Council in Lagos and Lt Col Hassan Usman Katsina, Military Governor of the North.

The East fears Northern domination of Nigeria. A fear not unwarranted when thousands of Eastern-

ers were murdered last year in the North in what was clearly a planned operation that got out of control. Therefore the East wants Nigeria to be a loose association, with the real power vested in the Regions. With a large portion of Nigeria's wealth now coming from the oil in the East, Gowon feels the rest of the country can be held to ransom if there is too much power in the Regions.

The end of March being the end of the financial year, the present deadlock could lead to a dangerous progression of events. Ojukwu may withhold oil and customs revenue from the Lagos-based government. Gowon could then proclaim a state of emergency in the East.

A decree giving him power to do this has just been announced with the concurrence of all the Military Governors except the Eastern Governor. He would then likely blockade the East by announcing to the world that Port Harcourt is "closed". This would no doubt trigger off UDI in the East and the country would be faced with civil war.

If the sane action of Ghana's leaders cuts through the pride and hate on both sides and brings Nigeria to her senses, not only will the ordinary men and women throughout Nigeria be grateful, but its future generations may be saved from decades of recurrent bloodshed and conflict.

Can further escalation be avoided in Vietnam?

THE WORLD may be on the brink of a bigger war in Vietnam if UN Secretary-General U Thant's latest peace proposals are rejected by North Vietnam. Further escalation may bring nearer the danger of the use of nuclear weapons and the militant intervention of China and the Soviet Union.

President Johnson's many feelers and approaches to President Ho Chi Minh for negotiations indicate an awareness that the US is very near the brink, much as they may appear to destroy the carefully nurtured image of US intransigence with respect to the war in Vietnam. If, as has been reported, it is President Johnson who made the recent moves, including the unusual one of writing to the North Vietnamese Head of State, and it is the latter who insists on an unconditional and permanent end to the bombing of North Vietnam without offering any guarantees about his claims on the South, the United States does wish to avoid the regrettable further steps involved in "doing our duty in Vietnam".

There is much condemnation of the bombing of the North by public opinion in this country, as in many others, including the United States. It arises, in many cases, from the sympathy for a smaller nation battered by a bigger power. There is also a genuine feeling of concern for

both North and South who have not known respite from the cruelties of civil strife and the horrors of a bitterly fought war for 25 years.

For some it is a satisfying exercise in assertion of an independent posture. But the truth is that the Geneva agreement did create two entities—North and South Vietnam—if only temporarily; but the temporary nature of the envisaged arrangement did not confer any right on the North to arbitrarily incorporate the South. The use of force to prevent such forcible incorporation, with foreign military help, was an unavoidable necessity for South Vietnam.

17th Parallel

Unfortunate as the bombing of North Vietnam is, it was provoked by the disregard of the 17th Parallel by North Vietnam which considered it only as a stop-gap dividing line, temporarily acceded to by the Viet Minh at the Geneva conference of 1954. North Vietnam had always hoped to incorporate the South, if possible by the promised elections under the Geneva agreement, but if necessary by other means.

North Vietnam could probably have wrested a better agreement from the discredited French Government of the post Dien Bien Phu period if the Soviet Union had not been so anxious to save the Mendes-France Government in order to wreck the European Defence Community. It is possible to argue that even if Ho Chi Minh had failed to arrive at an agreement in Geneva in 1954, the continuation of the war against the French may ultimately have resulted in a united Vietnam under Communist rule.

In the period following the Geneva agreement, even a democratic victory for the Communists in a free election was not inconceivable. But the recognition of the South and the gradual consolidation, stability and growth of the Ngo Dinh Diem regime snatched away the prize from North Vietnam.

Available evidence suggests that

Under the Lens

by R. VAITHESWARAN



North Vietnam has not forgiven the Soviet Union for sacrificing the fruits of the victory of Dien Bien Phu to suit the aims of her European policy nor reconciled herself to more than the temporary existence of a non-Communist South.

A substantial section of the North Vietnamese leadership, if not the whole, does in fact support the Chinese view, expressed recently in an article in the Chinese *People's Daily*, that the Vietnam nation is a single entity and that no force on earth can force the South and North Vietnamese to separate from each other or give up their national aspiration. The Chinese see the struggle in the South as an integral part of the effort to maintain the integrity of the North. They view North Vietnamese help to the South as natural and necessary.

President Johnson's condition that the North must show some indication of willingness to suspend assistance to the South in return for ending the American bombing of the North is viewed by the latter as being tantamount to "abandoning its 14 million compatriots and half the country". Whatever their other differences, the North Vietnamese and Chinese agree on treating the whole of Vietnam as one country.

Sanctity for whom?

It is obvious that negotiations cannot take place as long as North Vietnam insists on the privilege of sanctity for its own territory without granting it to the South. The South Vietnam Government is as much a legitimate government as that of the North and no less in need of guarantees against infiltration and subversion. American presence in South Vietnam does not make it a puppet government just as Soviet and Chinese aid to the North does not detract from the latter's claim to independence.

Nor is there any validity to the blanket condemnation of the South-

continued on page 17

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SAY THAT AGAIN...

One must never judge a woman's bank balance by her hat.

THE TIMES, LONDON

If power corrupts it also sobers.

AMRITA BAZAR PATRIKA, CALCUTTA

Getting out (of Vietnam) is not as easy as getting in.

EDWIN REISCHAUER

FORMER US AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN

All saviours are blamed and they are also assassinated.

MORARJI DESAI, FINANCE MINISTER

Will Anna dare to decontrol?

FROM A CORRESPONDENT IN MADRAS



IT WOULD BE PREMATURE to conclude that the Annadurai Ministry in Madras has failed to measure up to the image of revolutionary dynamism it had conjured up in the public mind in its pre-election promises. It has been in office for too brief a period to accomplish anything worthwhile.

Even conceding that its performance so far has been unimaginative and uninspired, its presiding genius, Mr C. N. Annadurai, displays an endearing candour, an impressive humility and a touching sincerity which gives one the buoyant feeling that, once his initial diffidence is overcome, he is capable of changing his course and acting with courage and decision.

Many of his admirers and well-wishers are troubled by gnawing misgivings as to the direction in which he is presently heading.

Grains unearthed

FOOD POLICY: Annadurai has, contrary to all expectations, decided to continue—but *not*, it is hoped, perpetuate—the old Congress policy of controls and procurement. Under the Congress regime, this policy led to bankruptcy, and ration cards became as useless as paper money without reserves to support it. Then the people of this surplus State were driven to the brink of starvation.

The State's borders have been sea-

led to prevent its agricultural wealth from trickling away. Immense secret hoards of foodgrains have been seized. The close-meshed net of procurement is likely to bring in improved supplies into the State's warehouses. So far, at least, corruption in the administrative and executive wings of authority has been arrested. There is greater official vigilance and honesty, and to this extent the DMK's achievements will be a marked improvement on the miserable Congress performance.

Pleads more time

Annadurai recently confessed that he did realise people's disappointment with his decision to tighten controls and intensify procurement. He pleaded for more time to achieve food sufficiency and price reduction. One hopes that he will soon realise that this policy is basically wrong and therefore cannot pay high dividends; and that when this realisation dawns on him he will not hesitate to take the plunge and liberate this State from the throttling controls and procurement.

LANGUAGE POLICY: Annadurai appears to be a little cautious and hesitant despite an initial show of bluster. Most people believe that the DMK masterminded and spear-headed the anti-Hindi agitation in 1965 which led to a mad frenzy of violence. The DMK has been so assertive and vociferous on this issue in the past that, even if Annadurai should now be inclined to soft-pedal, his followers may not countenance this modification of policy.

"I am not anti-Hindi", Annadurai said recently. A slight and subtle shift of attitude, this. The accent is not so much on the total elimination of Hindi as the link language as on the elevation of Tamil as the State language in all spheres of activity and the retention of English as link language.

MORE CONTROLS: Annadurai's present outlook appears to be in favour of controls in all directions and forms. He wants to nationalise the transport system and the banking industry. He wants the public sector to take command of industry. He even seems to be in danger of falling a prey to petty preoccupations with the exercise of power, like tightening up on prohibition and banning horse racing.

In some respects, this is diametrically opposite to what the DMK led the people to believe in the pre-election era. Annadurai was looked upon as a saviour who would liberate the people from the stifling blanket of controls which have retarded the natural development of the people's genius; controls which led themselves to graft and corruption.

Annadurai today is a troubled man, subject to conflicting pulls and pressures. His party came to power because of a whirlwind of public revolt against the Congress. If he fails to deliver the goods during this term of office, he may be given no second opportunity to make good. He is therefore trying to play safe.

Great expectations

This political diffidence, this faltering, this hesitation to implement the promised revolutionary changes may prove his undoing. But no one can accuse Annadurai of being a coward, and great things may still be expected of him despite this wavering prelude.



FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS



Creation of new era in Japan

FROM FUJIKO HARA

TOKYO "I want to build a Japanese society with a character of its own, establish a solid and efficient social foundation on which the great traditions of our nation are implanted and where its creative power and energy is fully deployed," said Prime Minister Sato, describing his administration's policy.

The Prime Minister was a confident man when he addressed the Diet (lower house of parliament) after his Liberal Democratic Party was returned to power, retaining all but two of the seats it held prior to the "Black mist dissolution" of last December.

"We, the Japanese people, have achieved the objectives for the post-war period and have reached a stage

of embarking on the creation of a new era," he said. "There has been increased expectation on our future role in the world community and Japan intends to contribute to world peace and prosperity in Asia." The Prime Minister is not unaware that South-East Asia receives only \$2.50 per capita in foreign aid as compared with \$5 for Africa and \$6 for Latin America.

Japan is already the world's leading ship-builder and is to construct

an atomic-powered vessel. At the end of its House Construction Plan in 1970 it hopes to realise its target of "a house for every family".

The Prime Minister made it clear that the post-war prosperity and security could not have been achieved without a long-term security treaty, and that he intends to maintain the Japan-US Treaty after 1970. Giving careful consideration to the international environment, he has decided to increase the country's defence capacity. The Third Defence Plan, which proposes an increase of 4300 personnel, was turned down by the Diet in 1965 and 1966. The Defence Council and the Cabinet have accepted the plan but its re-introduction in the Diet will cause a stormy reaction. There is a Japanese saying that "cooking small fish and governing a big country are the same. You have to do it carefully and slowly; rash heating and pricking will spoil the flavour." The Government may have to be patient.

After the Diet session, the Prime Minister is to visit Korea and possibly Taiwan, Indonesia and the Philippines before going to the US. His visit to Seoul will be historic, since he will be the first Japanese Premier to go there.

When revolutionaries become rounder

FROM PIERRE SPOERRI

VIENNA Under every regime in history, it is the writers who have expressed the deepest longings of their people. The same has been true for Soviet Russia and the countries of Eastern Europe. During the last months, however, more novels, plays and essays have been published by authors of these countries revealing a new and irreversible longing for a reconstruction of their society.

The latest work coming out of Czechoslovakia is the novel *The Enjoyment of Power* by the Communist author Ladislav Mnacko.

Even before its publication, this novel had an adventurous history. Some extracts appeared in a literary

continued overleaf

The week in Asia

RAWALPINDI—Pakistan is to spend Rs 5,200 crores under its current five-year development plan, stated Planning Commission Deputy Chairman M. Ahmad. The aim, he said, was to increase the national product 37% and create 5.5 million new jobs.

KARACHI—Nepal's King Mahendra and Queen Ratna will pay Pakistan a State Visit from April 20, announced Radio Pakistan.

CAIRO—Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko had secret talks with Egypt's Foreign Minister Riad. They were believed to be connected with the explosive situation in South Arabia.

PEKING—New China News Agency called UN Secretary General U Thant's latest Vietnam peace plan "a fraud" and "product of joint US—Soviet conspiracy".

DJAKARTA—The military garrison banned two right-wing Moslem groups, the Djihad (Holy War) and Indonesian Islamic Youth Movement.

COLOMBO—A two-month strike of 4500 Ceylon bank employees ended with the workers getting more pay, bonus, pensions, leave.

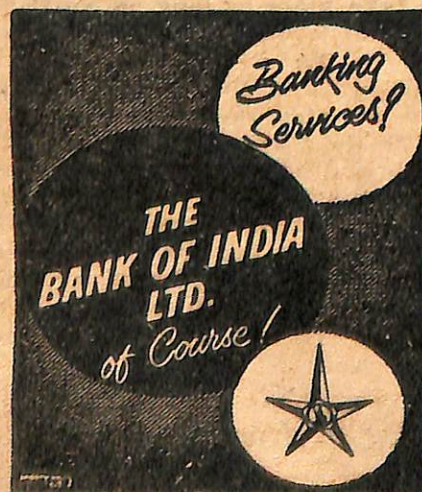
RIYADH—A common market of Islamic countries was reported to have been proposed by Pakistan Foreign Minister Pirzada. This would extend existing economic cooperation between Iran, Turkey and Pakistan to other Islamic countries.

KUALA LUMPUR—About 10,000 teachers throughout Malaysia stopped work temporarily in protest against alleged Governmental delay in settling their pay claims.

SAIGON—US officials said the Vietcong had killed 11,967 civilians in the last nine years and kidnapped 40,988.

COLOMBO—President Ayub, in an article published here, said geopolitical imperatives made it necessary "for our survival that we should have good neighbourly dealings with our three big neighbours, China, the Soviet Union and India. We have always wished to be friends with India," he stated.

KATHMANDU—A 104-Km highway linking China and Tibet, built with Chinese aid, is to be opened in May or June.



review in Prague. Reactions were so strong that the cultural "boss" of the Czech Communist Party, Jiri Hendrych, withdrew permission to publish the book in Czechoslovakia.

At the same time Hendrych disappeared from view following a heart attack. Meanwhile, the official literary agency had already given permission to an Austrian publishing firm to print the book. And so finally in March the novel appeared in Vienna.

The plot of the novel is simple. It deals with the life of a selfless, heroic Communist partisan who becomes an opportunist, corrupt statesman. The book describes how, after coming to power, the hero gets rid of his old friends, who mostly land in jail. "The revolution becomes rounder," the author writes, "and so do some of the revolutionaries." The hero also gets rid of his partisan wife and exchanges her for a blonde secretary. In the end, a ruthless police chief double-crosses the head-of-state

and the hero dies powerless and friendless.

The reason the book is so explosive in Czechoslovakia is obvious to any visitor to the Czech capital. Some of Mnacko's descriptions correspond too closely to living realities. Especially the Czech President, Antonin Novotny, seems to resent the fact that many people will without any doubt see in him the prototype either of the hero or of the Police Chief. Up to the present, cultural "boss" Hendrych seems to have decided to protect the life and the freedom of Mnacko. In the official party organ he writes: "We are grateful that our artists are putting their testing apparatus deep into our society, deep into the character of our people."

Mnacko describes the negative aspects of present Communist society. So does his Hungarian colleague, Tibor Dery, who supported the Hungarian uprising in 1956 and paid for it by being condemned to eight years in prison. For the last eighteen months of his jail-term he wrote "every morning from 5 o'clock till the lights went out". He finished the book one day before an unexpected

amnesty gave him back his freedom. One can understand that the picture of the world and of society painted by Dery is very pessimistic. Dery had fought all his life to establish a Communist society in his country and finally landed in jail, condemned by his fellow-revolutionaries, like his fellow-author Julius Hay, who wrote some of the most original plays of recent years.

In his novel *Mr G. A. in X*, Dery describes the arrival of a certain G.A. in an unknown town called X. The man who receives G.A. tells him: "There is no more dangerous moment in the life of a citizen than when his dreams become true." The description of the city "X" with all its illogical and cruel life is done in a masterly fashion. At the end, G.A. leaves X again and says to himself: "He has sacrificed his life for his love, and now he sacrifices his love for his freedom."

Two plays from the Soviet Union go beyond the purely negative approach. The play by Aleksander Arbuzov, *The Promise*, which was shown with great success at London's

Fortune Theatre, tells a simple story. In the middle of the last war three young people—two young men and a girl—commit their lives to the revolution. Twenty years later, two of them have become successful and "bourgeois". The other appears and reminds them of their promise.

Even more penetrating is a play by Jewgenij Schwarz, *The Dragon*, which is being shown in Vienna's Volkstheater. This play was written during the war and was to have been played in Leningrad in 1943. For obvious reasons it was suppressed, and it is somewhat astonishing that it can be shown in East Berlin today.

Between the lines

The Dragon tells the story of a town which is dominated by a dictator—the dragon—who demands every year the human sacrifice of a young girl. A young hero, named Lancelot, comes and liberates the city but as soon as the dragon is defeated, the former mayor declares himself the new dictator and establishes an even more terrible "dragon-dictatorship". Finally, the population discovers at the return of Lancelot that it is up to their life, faith and conviction to free the country of dictatorship, and they unitedly throw out the oppressor.

Schwarz uses all kind of allegoric

figures—amongst them a cat and a donkey—to express the truth, and between the lines one can read a passionate appeal to all human beings to understand that dictatorship can not be blamed only on the dictators but that it starts in the human heart itself.

One of the most daring admissions comes from the greatest living Croatian writer, Miroslav Krleza, a 75-year old Marxist, who was President of the Yugoslav Union of Writers.

In an interview with a Yugoslav magazine, Krleza says: "Man does not change in his physical or moral structure with structural changes in social relations... Liars go on lying in socialism, scoundrels and villains go on cheating, robbers continue killing, lovers of truth continue dying for their ideals and persons of weak character continue succumbing to the stronger type."

Then he reaches the fundamental question which all writers of the East like to deal with in one way or the other, the question of the nature and future of man, and writes: "The liberation of man from his wild original instincts remains the most puzzling poetical and moralistic theme of our time."

To ask that question in public is the first step towards articulating the answer.

"From Russia with love"

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

COLOMBO Aid from Communist countries is flowing into Ceylon. Opening a steel rolling mill—the first in the country—set up with Russian assistance, Mr Philip Gunewardena, Minister of Industries, said it was "the key to the social and economic progress of the country".

The East Germans have given aid for a textile mill which will shortly go into production. Poles and Russians have collaborated in a hardware factory which will produce all the *mammoties* (a combination of

pick and shovel) the country needs and make an estimated annual profit of Rs 3 million.

A little irony enlivened the recent opening of the Russian-aided tyre factory at Kelainya when the Naval Band struck up "From Russia with Love" from the James Bond film. They must have known that the film, which is largely devoted to Bond's outwitting of the evil machinations of a Communist-type secret service, is hardly flattering to the Russians.

The truth is, Ceylon is grateful for any easing of its foreign exchange shortage. Tyres, for instance, should have been made locally long since, as rubber is plentiful. Perhaps there will be fewer accidents if the present tyre ration (two a year for private owners) can be increased.

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The week in India

NEW DELHI—Home Minister Y. B. Chavan said 54 women had been reported kidnapped in Delhi in the last three months. 41 had been recovered.

PATNA—Bihar Food Minister Kapildeo Singh said his Government might bar exports of coal and iron ore from the State unless the Centre abolished food zones and supplied more foodgrains.

NEW DELHI—Education Minister Dr Triguna Sen said he wanted to stop students going abroad except for specialised training.

NEW DELHI—China is preparing fresh intrusions, especially in the Bhutan-Sikkim area, according to sources here.

CALCUTTA—Army units withdrew and peace returned following riots, which started during a Sikh procession, resulting in 13 deaths.

CALCUTTA—Over 15,000 powerloom workers are jobless and the small powerloom units in West Bengal idle for lack of cotton yarn.

NEW DELHI—Main topics at this weekend's Chief Ministers' conference are expected to be rising prices, food zones and agricultural production.

NEW DELHI—A world UN trade conference, attended by 2000 delegates, is to be held here in February 1968, according to informed sources.

NEW DELHI—Pakhtoon leader Abdul Gaffar Khan will visit India "shortly", according to MPs who met him in Kabul recently.

KOHIMA—The Nagaland ceasefire has been extended till the end of May, and the Union Government is permitting a Naga underground delegation to go to London to meet their exiled leader, Mr Phizo.

PANAJI—The Maharashtra Gomantak Party won 16 out of 30 seats in Goa's second general election. United Goans won 12.

NEW DELHI—Former Lok Sabha Speaker Hukam Singh has been appointed Governor of Rajasthan from mid-April. Former Law Minister G. S. Pathak is to be Governor of Mysore and former Information Minister B. G. Reddy, Governor of UP.

Sweden's epidemic

FROM A CORRESPONDENT

STOCKHOLM With its 7.5 million inhabitants, Sweden has successfully conquered diseases like small-pox, polio and tuberculosis. But a plague of horrifying consequence is spreading rapidly. Dope in various forms is being peddled, and an alarming number of people, even school students, are becoming addicts.

Doctors now talk of "an epidemic". Parents' organisations meet to discover to what extent their teen-age children, even 12-year-olds, are becoming addicts.

Sweden prides itself on having no

slums. But the police has a steady job turning out dope addicts who lead a roving existence in condemned flats in the heart of Stockholm. This *trask* or *bog* as it is called, is a phenomenon that baffles welfare prophets in Sweden.

Whether the problem is moral or medical is hardly discussed any more. The one cry from all quarters seems

Nyerere's "remarkable tolerance"

FROM VERE JAMES

NAIROBI Credit must be given when and where it is due. In the stormy regions of Africa there are times when the barometer also reads "fair". President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania has again demonstrated his adherence to strong personal principles. His convictions on non-racialism and tolerance have prevailed where there had been genuine injustice in his country.

HIMMAT reported recently widespread expulsions of "stateless" persons from Tanzania, either because they were unable to establish Tanzanian, British, Indian, Pakistani or Arabian citizenship or because they did not possess valid entry or work permits.

Legally the Tanzania Government was justified in issuing expulsion orders under the circumstances. And so would any other state. But mistakes were made.

Characteristically when these were brought to the attention of the President he immediately acknowledged the situation publicly and established a national committee to review 170 expulsion orders.

It has been reported that 3 out of 10 of these are being granted Tanzanian citizenship. Others are given 3 to 9 months extension to the original expulsion orders or new work permits for a further two years.

The majority of Asians involved, however, are leaving Tanzania without accepting the Government offer to review their cases.

Unbroken consistency

Comments the *Sunday Nation*: "These actions have demonstrated unbroken consistency in Dr Nyerere's principles and sincerity in pursuing them."

"Members of the immigrant communities who live in Tanzania will be grateful for this. And the rest will be impressed by his remarkable tolerance. And tolerance is needed in Africa."

to be, "Stop this!" The question is *how*.

A cry of the heart came from a schoolgirl, who wrote to a newspaper, "Something must be wrong somewhere, since more and more of us have to use alcohol and dope in order to forget how dull everyday life is. We have it *too good*—and we are so terribly bored."

"Now water famine threatens Bihar," says JP

JAYAPRAKASH NARAYAN, a leader of the Sarvodaya movement, is the choice of three political parties for the Presidentship of India. He has so far declined to contest. A towering figure of the Indian Socialist Movement, JP as he is called, left active politics 15 years ago and took to work with Acharya Vinoba Bhave and for other constructive activities. Few men know India as well as JP does, her villages and her people. In the last months he has galvanised aid from India and abroad for Bihar Famine Relief.

Does the Government give a ration to all? If so, how much?

"In the worst affected areas, ie, where 90 per cent or more of the *kharif* crop had been destroyed, ration cards have been issued to 100 per cent of the population; in the badly affected areas (*kharif* failure, 75 to 90 per cent) 90 per cent of the population have ration cards; in the other affected areas (50 to 75 per cent *kharif* failure) 50 to 70 per cent have ration cards.

"The quota of ration varies from area to area depending upon severity of the scarcity from a maximum of 8 oz per adult per day (half for children) to 6 oz to 4 oz. Ration is supplied free only to what are called the vulnerable sections of the community—a rather vaguely defined term. They have red cards, the number of which so far is around three and a half lakhs. Their ration quota is 12 oz per day, in addition to which they get a rupee in cash per week or fortnight. The rest have white cards and they have to buy their rations from the fair price shops, of which every village has at least one.

"The purchasing power for those capable of doing hard manual labour comes from 'test' or 'relief' works, which are mostly irrigation-oriented earth works. The middle class farmers unable or unwilling to do hard manual work, are given joint bond loans to buy food and necessities.

"Other middle class families who are landless and have no employment, trade or profession find them-

selves to be in the worst situation. For them there are light manual labour schemes (mostly spinning yarn), but these are sorely insufficient."

Do you expect that there will be starvation deaths in Bihar in the coming months?

"Deaths will strike only if the Government machinery goes wrong. During the election campaign there was a let-up in all relief operations. Once test works were finished no fresh ones were started. Slow starvation is there because the rations are inadequate. The food from the ration shop needs to be supplemented, especially for women and children.

"In the coming months, the danger of death is even more from thirst than from hunger. People have to migrate as the wells and rivers dry up."

Do you have faith in the new Government's ability to handle the situation?

"The new Government is yet to be tested. All I can say is that I feel sure they will do their utmost. They need every one's goodwill and co-operation."

Beyond immediate solutions what is the long-term solution for Bihar?

"This is a very pertinent and vital question. The silver lining of this terrible calamity is the awareness it has created in both the people and the Government that they must not allow such a tragedy to overtake them again. A basic change in developmental priorities; complete overhaul of the administrative system; stimulation of the farmers' initiative and allowing it every scope to develop, instead of damping it as at present by current administrative procedures, are part of the long-term solution.

"Agriculture must be given the pride of place and should be considered the most important portfolio and given to the ablest Minister with the utmost drive. Irrigation, fertilisers, agricultural finance, better seeds—these must be given the top priority. Bihar has some of the best



land in India, with many snow-fed perennial rivers, including the mighty Ganga, a fair rainfall, adequate ground water and intelligent and hard working farmers.

"It is a shame that such a Nature-favoured State should be reduced to its present plight in 20 years of *Swaraj*. This is the accumulated result of two decades of wrong policies and inept government. I feel it is possible, with an all-out effort, to wipe off in two years the normal deficit in Bihar's output of foodgrains."

Can youth help in Bihar during holidays or help elsewhere in Bihar's cause?

"Youth can certainly help and help greatly. But there must be adequate leadership, free of all biases, and there must be a well thought-out programme and a minimum of financial resources. Youth can help elsewhere too: by making collections of money, food, clothes, drugs and by saving from self-denial action (giving up a cup of tea, a cinema show, a packet of cigarettes, a meal, etc).

What can foreign nations do for Bihar?

"Some of them are already doing a lot through secular relief agencies or their Churches. Others can do the same."

The week elsewhere

NEW SIERRA LEONE CHIEF

FREETOWN — Lieut Col Andrew Juxon-Smith took over as Chairman of the National Reformation Council following Sierra Leone's recent military coup. Smith, aged 34, is reported to be a non-smoker, non-drinker, without tribal affiliations. His first action on return from London was to issue a firm warning against tribal strife.

COMMUNIST UN PRESIDENT

NEW YORK — A Communist, Rumania's Foreign Minister Corneliu Manescu, will for the first time be President of the UN General Assembly when its 22nd session meets. Rumanian sources claim over 90 countries, including major eastern and western powers, have pledged to support his election. Confronting the Assembly will be issues like Vietnam, Chinese membership and African problems.

SPY RING EXPOSED

TURIN—Italian counter-intelligence uncovered the biggest Communist spy ring since the war with the arrest of two key members, George and Angela Rinaldi. The network extended into Spain, Italy, Morocco, Cyprus, Greece, Austria, Turkey, Switzerland and Scandinavia. Members of the ring in Cyprus, Greece and

Austria have also been arrested. Soviet diplomats implicated in the ring's activities have been expelled from Italy, Cyprus and Greece.

Radio transmitters and other spy equipment were found in the Rinaldi's Turin flat, and documents on NATO dispositions, especially in Spain, the major US atomic base in Europe. Discovery of the ring, said to involve 300 people, has alarmed the whole Mediterranean organization of NATO. Angela Rinaldi, who used the code name Contessa Zarina, was a wartime Fascist. Asked how she became a Communist spy, she said, "I like dictatorships".

RUSSO—SPANISH THAW

MADRAS — Spain and Russia signed a cultural agreement marking a thaw in relations between the countries—frozen since Moscow aided President Franco's enemies during the Spanish Civil War in the 1930's. Under the agreement, the 120-member Lenin-grad Orchestra will tour Spanish cities this summer.

POPE FOR S. AMERICA

BOGOTA — Pope Paul will visit Bogota, capital of Colombia, during the international Eucharistic Congress next year, stated Mgr B. Sanchez, Secretary of the Congress.

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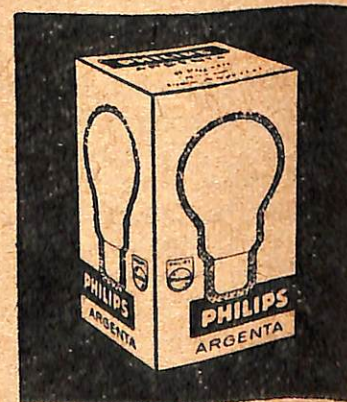
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HIMMAT, April 7, 1967

viewpoint

MY PLAN FOR TACKLING RISING PRICES

Turning men and money loose

First prize to Pranay B. Gupte, Bombay 6

IT IS SAID that the laws of economics are no respecters of nations. I believe that the present economic malaise in our country has been brought upon us by misguided policies and a blatant defiance of the laws of economics.

I attribute our economic ill-health to the false belief of our rulers in the virtues of socialism. The Soviet model of planning which we have adopted has crippled our economy to such an extent that any plan to rehabilitate it must surely begin with a complete eschewal of socialist ideology and the centralised system of planning.

The wrong order of priorities in our planning puts an undue emphasis on heavy industries which have a long-gestation period. This means that consumer-goods industries are neglected and prices of the available stock in the market rise to very high proportions. Therefore, if the order of priorities is changed and agriculture and consumer-goods industries are given due preference and attention, the stock of essential commodities such as food, etc, will increase in the market.

The second step is to do away with deficit financing. In an expanding economy where production and employment keep on increasing, money supply should increase in the same proportion. So long as this parity is maintained prices remain stable. But when money supply increases at a higher rate than out-

put, a rise in prices is inevitable. If there is no deficit financing currency will be more stable and the purchasing power of the rupee will not lose ground.

Step three is to formulate sane political policies which are not coloured by dogmatic or ideological considerations. In the ultimate analysis, economic health is determined by the political philosophy underlying the economic policies.

In India, unfortunately, we have come to adopt the "socialist" line which really cannot be defined accu-

rately by anyone. Socialism seems to mean many things to many people. Here it has become synonymous with expansion of Statism and the Public Sector in the economic arena. Most state enterprises run inefficiently.

Private enterprises are today the most productive in spite of choking controls and heavy taxation. Given more freedom, they could increase output and variety of consumer goods and bring prices down.

What is needed today is more trust in free enterprise. As Dr Ludwig Erhard, author of the German economic miracle, says: "Turn the men and the money loose and the country will grow strong."

Plan must be resources-based

Second prize to N. Balasubramanian, Bombay 62

PRICES RISE when "too much money chases too few goods". Price rise can be arrested by increasing production and thus balancing the ratio of money supply with the volume of goods in the market. Therefore we must answer the questions: "How to increase production?" and "How to reduce the pressures of demand?"

The first step is to put a stop to deficit financing. The following are corollary to such a move:

1 Our Fourth Five Year Plan must be re-oriented so that it is "resources-based" and not "need-based" as it is at present. That means we must avoid planning for non-existent resources. How much we spend is not an indication of progress; how we spend is more important. Our plan must aim at fully utilising the installed capacities in the factories.

2 Plan priorities must change. Low and slow yielding heavy industries must give way to high and quick yielding consumer and light engineering industries.

3 Public Sector must be confined to providing the infra-structure of the economy, namely, roads, water works, irrigation facilities, power, etc.

Minor role assigned for the public sector will be beneficial as every rupee invested in the public sector

yields less than the rupee invested in the private sector.

4 Taxes must be reduced by 25 per cent immediately. This would stimulate the economy and act as an incentive to the private investor.

5 Government expenditure both plan and non-plan, must be cut drastically, by at least 20 per cent. This can be done if the various unnecessary and irksome controls in the various fields are lifted and honest enterprise allowed free play. Our monstrous expenditure on defence could be curtailed if we have an imaginative foreign policy.

VIEWPOINT COMPETITION

* **The Congress now needs to be dissolved.**

Closing date: April 14

** **Who should be India's next President—Dr. Radhakrishnan, Dr. Zakir Hussain or Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan?**

Closing date: April 28

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HIMMAT, April 7, 1967

INDIA ARISE *abroad*

FROM A CORRESPONDENT
IN THE HAGUE

HUNDREDS of Dutch people were at Amsterdam's International Airport to greet the 69-member cast of the Moral Re-Armament-produced musical *India Arise*. Waving Indian flags and displaying a big banner saying WELKOM INDIA ARISE, they gave the Indian guests flowers and sang a welcome song in English and Hindi. Also there to greet them was a teacher from a school at Rheden, near Arnhem, who with his pupils started fasting to help India—an action that led to a national campaign for food for India in which the Dutch people gave 25 million guilders (over Rs 5 crores).

More than 1500 people packed full the Circus Theatre at the Hague for the Dutch premiere, including the Ambassadors of Indonesia, Pakistan, Malaysia, Japan, Tunisia, Turkey, Rumania, Tanzania, Ghana, Canada, Colombia and many other diplomats.

Thirty came from the Indian Embassy and 40 from the Indonesian.

The Hague's largest selling paper, *Haagsche Courant*, wrote: "This force wants to live in such a way that God will use them to make the values of honesty, unselfishness and love real for all the people they meet. Their aim is not to make India popular, but to help other countries in solving their problems."

The show had come from Switzerland where leading Swiss papers have evaluated its impact:

'India Arise' had elements which entertained and elements which deeply stirred... In gay sketches, graceful folk dances and rousing songs which carried you along and in haunting and feelingful melodies of the Indian homeland and impressive living pictures 'India Arise' showed today's India and the faith of the young Indians in a future full of peace, freedom and brotherhood....

The storm of applause showed that the public agreed with this revolutionary message. Who could object to this demonstration of the will to construct "a new world".

VATERLAND

Leading Catholic Daily, Berne

The show not only underlined a high moral lesson and a great hope but also revealed very great talent in singers and actors, choruses of rare power and perfection, accompanied by an excellently adapted orchestra. It was truly moving to see scenes of India as it is and the hope of this immense people to find the secret of order, prosperity, justice and peace.

LE PAYS, Porrentruy

Whether through choruses, expressive dances or provocative tableaux, all India with its poverty and richness of soul filed past the audience. The visit of this force will have left the impression that Indian youth can change the condition of future generations, thanks to the faith that animates them and the favourable response they evoke.

LE DEMOCRATE

Independent Daily, Delemont

ture changes, so as to reflect and get rid of heat, or, if warmth is desired, absorb heat. These paints can be used for terrestrial rooftops to help control the temperature in houses and buildings.

3 Shock-absorbing aluminium tubes, designed to soften lunar landings, have been installed at the bottom of lift shafts as a safety device. These tubes are also being tested on helicopters and planes to reduce injury and damage in emergency landings. They may lead to impact-absorbing devices for cars.

4 Lightweight plastics developed for rockets are now used for railway tank cars which, as a result, weigh half as much as steel cars. New titanium alloys resist corrosive chemicals in oil refineries better than ordinary steel valves.

5 Instruments designed for exploring mineral deposits on moon and planets, such as an X-ray diffractometer, can help find mineral deposits on our globe.

6 An infra-red horizon sensor (used in orbiting space craft to locate the horizon by sensing heat radiations) is now used in the steel

industry. The sensor can measure within two-thousandths of an inch the thickness of hot steel plates and rods while they move through rolling mills at 70 miles an hour.

7 Space suits created for the astronauts are being tested for use in foundries and other industrial environments where extreme heat or cold endangers the lives of workers. New materials and techniques enable these suits to provide their own atmosphere and temperature level. They can be used in fire fighting and in rescue work where there is poisonous gas, as in mines or corrosive acids. Tomorrow's well-dressed man may be able to control his temperature (if not his temper) with a small dial attached to his lapel.

8 Solar cells used for recharging spacecraft batteries by converting sunlight to electricity may one day be suitable for generating electricity to run cooling and heating systems on earth.

9 Special foods, packaged compactly, light in weight, and able to withstand extremes of temperature without spoiling, have been develop-

continued on next page

This was a Life

IDA SCUDDER

1870-1962

IDA SCUDDER did not want to be a doctor. But when she was a girl on a visit to South India from the United States, on three occasions men came to the medical bungalow where her father was working and begged of her to give treatment to their dying wives. She could not help them.

She never forgot that experience and it changed the course of her life. She returned to the USA to train as a doctor and came back to India to start her work in one room in the town of Vellore, in 1900.

For more than half a century she served the women of India. She healed the sick, she started a training centre, first for nurses, later for women doctors. After Independence, the College was opened to men students also, who qualified through the University of Madras.

Others First

Her toil, incessant travel, endless fund-raising campaigns were the price she paid towards realising her great vision. But she always put people's needs first, not her own. In the College she ate with her students, she played games with them, she prayed with them and taught them the best she knew in life. "You are one of the rare spirits," remarked a Governor of Madras on a visit to her hospital, "that are sent to the earth once in a generation."

Today, in Vellore, there is a great hospital, with 1000 beds where 33,000 operations are performed each year. It has centres for medical research and training, staffed by an international team of teachers, inspired by the faith of its founder. Said Dr S. Radhakrishnan recently, "There is not a speck of dust in Vellore that cannot testify to the sacrifice of Dr Ida Scudder."

R M

VISIONS AND SLOGANS

I WAS very interested to "meet" the KAMI youth leader of Indonesia in your "On the Spot" feature (HIMMAT, March 24). The Indian press, by and large, seems to be overlooking the terribly important happenings in that country even though a few years back our respective leaders, Nehru and Sukarno, were bosom friends on the phoney chariot of "non-alignment".

Both have now moved on and a new generation is taking over. But what will prevent these young patriots from replacing bold visions with stale slogans like their predecessors?

S. M. YUSUF, Calcutta 16

KERALA vs CENTRE

ONE is made to feel that E. M. S. Namboodripad is going all out to solve the acute food shortage in the State. But naturally "the unreasonable attitude adopted by the Centre" will be the main reason for the State Government's inability to provide the wherewithal by

UNDER THE LENS—from page 7

ern Government as a military dictatorship. As a matter of fact, the Ky Government has progressed steadily during the last 18 months towards more representative status. The new constitution proclaimed on April 1 1967 may begin a new phase in South Vietnam by establishing as representative a government as one may hope for in the midst of a cruelly fought war.

The latest proposals of U Thant, presented in his *aide memoire* to the concerned nations, has merit over his previous proposals in that it concedes legitimacy to the American and South Vietnamese claim to minimal, at least, token reciprocity on the part of the North Vietnamese.

It is an advance from the earlier bland insistence on cessation of bombing of the North. Without such a concession, the North Vietnamese cannot hope for negotiations, however great internal pressures on President Johnson to resolve the Vietnam problem. Sadly, however, North Vietnam shows no sign of conceding the right of South Vietnam to an independent existence.

North Vietnamese insistence on prior unconditional and permanent

Letters

which the problem is going to be solved. I feel that unless the Centre keeps its eyes and ears open they will soon have a "People's War" on their hands. In fact I am of the view that Namboodripad is preparing the ground for a "liberation" of Kerala from the hegemony of the Centre. Unless the Centre does some fast thinking to counteract this vicious propaganda, India would soon cease to be a nation.

RABINDRANATH BASMALL,
Trivandrum

IS ANDHRA NEXT?

WHEN I read your editorial "Portent of the future?" (HIMMAT, March 31) about the upset to Congress in Haryana I did not think your predictions about UP would come true so quickly. Since you wrote "The situation is precarious also with the Congress Legislature Parties in UP and Andhra" I am watching the newspapers every day now for news from Andhra. You seem to have a reliable crystal ball.

M. K. KAPOOR, Bombay 6

cessation of US bombing will not only torpedo negotiations but increase the pressures on President Johnson to intensify and further escalate the war. How long can escalation be carefully controlled? How long can the USSR or China avoid more direct and militant participation in the Vietnam conflict? How long can President Johnson withstand the demand to try out tactical nuclear weapons in the Vietnam war?

To put these questions is enough to present the seriousness of the choice in front of the immediate contestants and the Great Powers. The dangers of continued conflict have never been greater.

SCIENCE—from previous page

ed for long space flights. They could be used for desert and polar explorations.

10 Housewives may be interested that heat shields to counter the intense heat of re-entry by spacecraft into earth's atmosphere have led to improvements in ovenware. Space technology advances in coating metals with teflon are now used to make non-stick, easy-to-clean saucepans and frying pans.

FRONTIERS OF *science*

The race to the moon will be close. Hard on the spectacular success of American astronauts in rendezvousing in space came reports that Russia is making an all-out bid to land a man on the moon this year—the 50th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution.

REGINALD HOLME, in the following article, describes some ways in which the space-race may benefit men on earth.

1 Artificial teeth and dentures much lighter than at present. Some New Yorkers are chewing with teeth made of metal originally developed for use on space rockets. It is an alloy of iron, chromium, nickel, titanium, silicon and manganese. This permits the use of much thinner, lighter yet stronger dental appliances than normal.

2 Paints have been developed for the outer surfaces of space vehicles which change colour with tempera-



Asia needs Europe

by Rajmohan Gandhi

Caux, Switzerland

A SWISS INDUSTRIALIST told me that India's problems are big, very big, but "not too big for God". I agree, but I am reminded of the story of the beautiful garden which a visitor described to the gardener as a wonderful creation of God. "Yes," said the gardener, "but you should have seen it when God had it on His own."

India and Asia need the help of God and man.

On what Europeans do or don't do may well hang the future of Asia's two billion people. For China's 800 million in agony, for the hundreds of millions of Indians in poverty, for the killing in Vietnam, for the hates and divisions inside and between Asian nations—for all these the world needs to find an urgent answer.

In India I have received guests and friends from Europe. They see the misery and squalor of our nation, and they are moved. It has often embarrassed people like me to see that, because these visitors feel far more deeply about our situation than many of us do.

Asia needs Europe more than ever before. We need, I believe, a million people from Europe to spend many years of their lives in Asia in the coming years and decades. Asia needs their technical skills but also, and much more important, their heart-power, their tradition of service and care, and their faith.

Deeper and costlier

It is glorious and necessary to have freedom. But when we made political freedom our great god we indulged in mad folly. It turned out to be a phoney and treacherous god. It betrayed us.

If freedom is to mean freedom of thought, speech and belief and if it is to give every man, woman and child an opportunity to discover and use his best talents and if it is to give us what we cherish most in life, then it is insanity to make it a god. It can only be a

by-product of a deeper, costlier and more universal battle to restore the real God to leadership.

We in Asia need to answer centuries of pride and self-worship which have led to jealousy, spite, division, violence, poverty and slavery. Through Moral Re-Armament we are learning to cross out our pride, to seek and rejoice in the rise and growth of those around us, to love one another and equally important, if not more important, to love God.

We need from Europe Christ's qualities of love, forgiveness, vision for others, selflessness and sacrifice. In Asia we have so often been harsh and cruel with one another, and have not really learnt the secret of healing and forgiveness. Europe needs these qualities too.

Germ of tyranny

Some here have told me that impurity is not only normal but necessary. I am informed that the Indian attitude to sex is often extremely hypocritical. I agree. We have dirt in our streets and in our slums. We also enjoy it in our minds and with our bodies.

But being honest about what one wants to do and doing it regardless of how it hurts other people, whether it is right or wrong, is that any better than the hypocrisy? Can we not have honesty as well as change? We can.

It is revealing that those in Europe who advocate freedom for indulgence and, in fact, press that others must make the choice for indulgence against discipline are also those who want dictatorship in India and Asia. They say they would like some local dictators to run the show, but my impression is that they would not mind being in charge themselves.

Lust for sex seems to be accompanied by lust for power. Without having been to countries like India or studying the Indian problem with thought, they tell us

Indians exactly what our problems are and what our answers should be. We see here the germs of a future tyranny of materialism. This is not what Asia wants from Europe.

If Asia does not produce men with character, men with the secret of hard work, honest work and team work, we will never have prosperity in Asia. Unless Asia gets Moral Re-Armament, Asia can make Europe poor before Europe makes Asia rich. Asia has the capacity to absorb all the wealth of Europe and the Americas and still stay poor.

Naturally and fearlessly

Some from Europe, Britain and America have changed many Asians. What are their qualities? They are honest about where they and their nations have been wrong. They are always available to talk to. They have a vision for what we can become.

They persist with points that force us to stretch our thinking and our hearts. Naturally and fearlessly they raise points uncomfortable to us. They have put the service of God and fellow man before things that humanly must mean most to them—their family life and their life and work with people they love in their own country.

There are treasures in the Asian heart and mind that can enrich the world. I am proud to be an Asian and an Indian. These treasures can make life happier and perhaps nobler for all mankind. They lie buried deep under layers of pride and fear and hate. Yet a skilful revolutionary and a relentless, passionate revolutionary can mine these treasures.

Will we now treat the Asian and European situation on a war footing? Change won't come on the cheap. Those of us, in Asia or Europe, who wish for change and security without any danger to comfortable and undisturbed life will constantly be jolted out of our dream world.

FIND THE BALL Competition No: 14



HOW TO PLAY

The ball in this cricket action picture has been painted out. All you have to do is to mark a cross where you think the ball is. Then cut out the picture and send it to "Find the Ball", c/o HIMMAT, 294 Bazargate Street, Bombay 1, by noon Monday April 17.

There is no limit to the number of entries you can make, but only one cross may be marked on any one picture. The Editor's decision is final and no correspondence will be entered into about results.

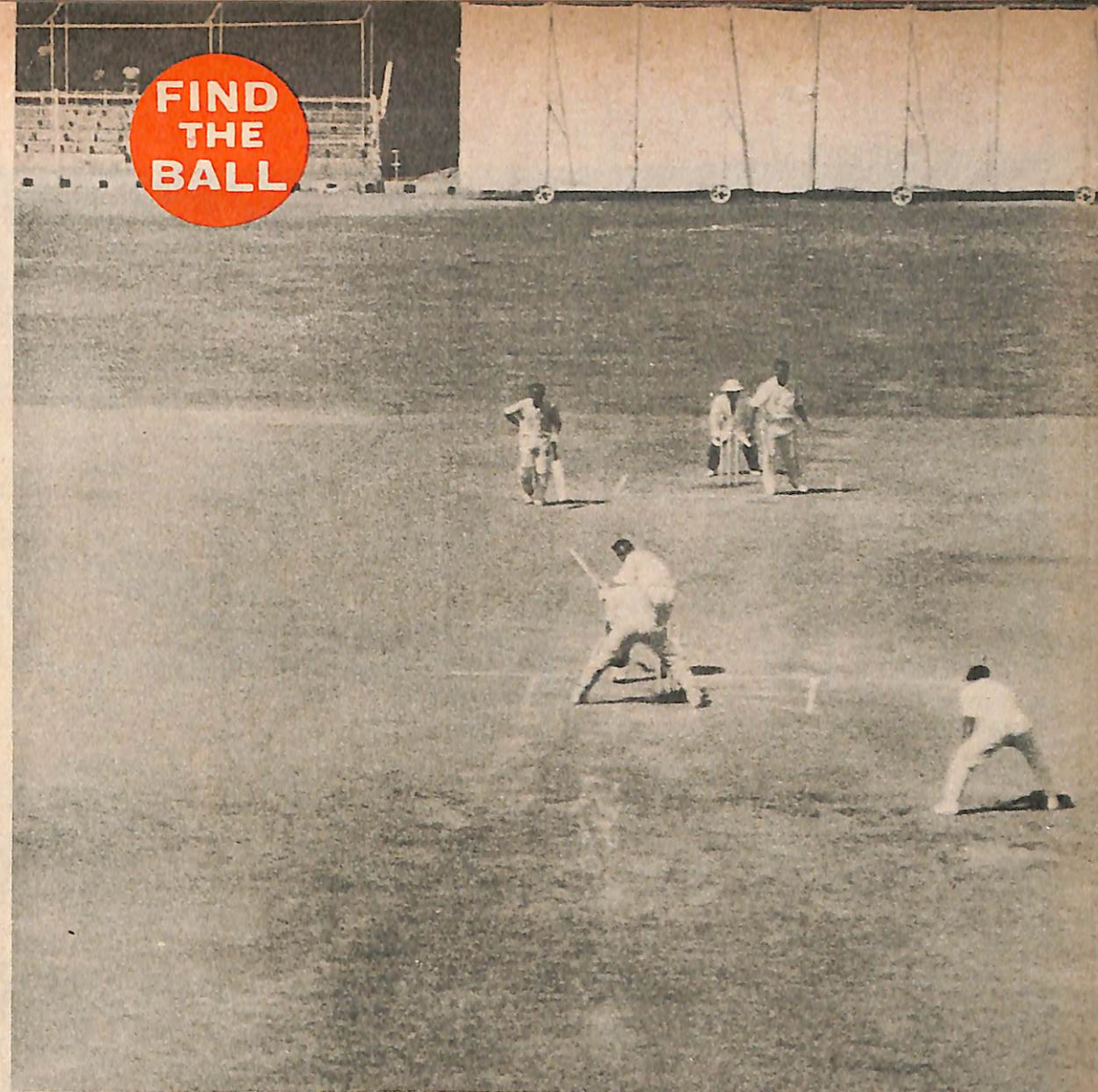
The winner of Competition No. 14, with the picture showing the ball will be published in the April 21 issue.

Name _____
Address _____

I agree to the rules of the competition as outlined above.

CLOSING DATE EXTENDED! CONRAD HUNTE'S BAT

Entries close May 15 and results will be published in HIMMAT, May 19, 1967. Entry forms available by sending Re. 1 with stamped and addressed envelope to:
HIMMAT, 294 Bazargate Street, Bombay-1



Competition No. 12 was won jointly by S. K. Roja Raj, 3-4-460 Arayan Guda, Hyderabad-27; K. V. Krishna Rao, 3-4-458 Barkapura MCA, Hyderabad-27; R. Srinivas Rao, 16/1 Main Road, Chandrajapet, Bangalore 18, who will share the prize money



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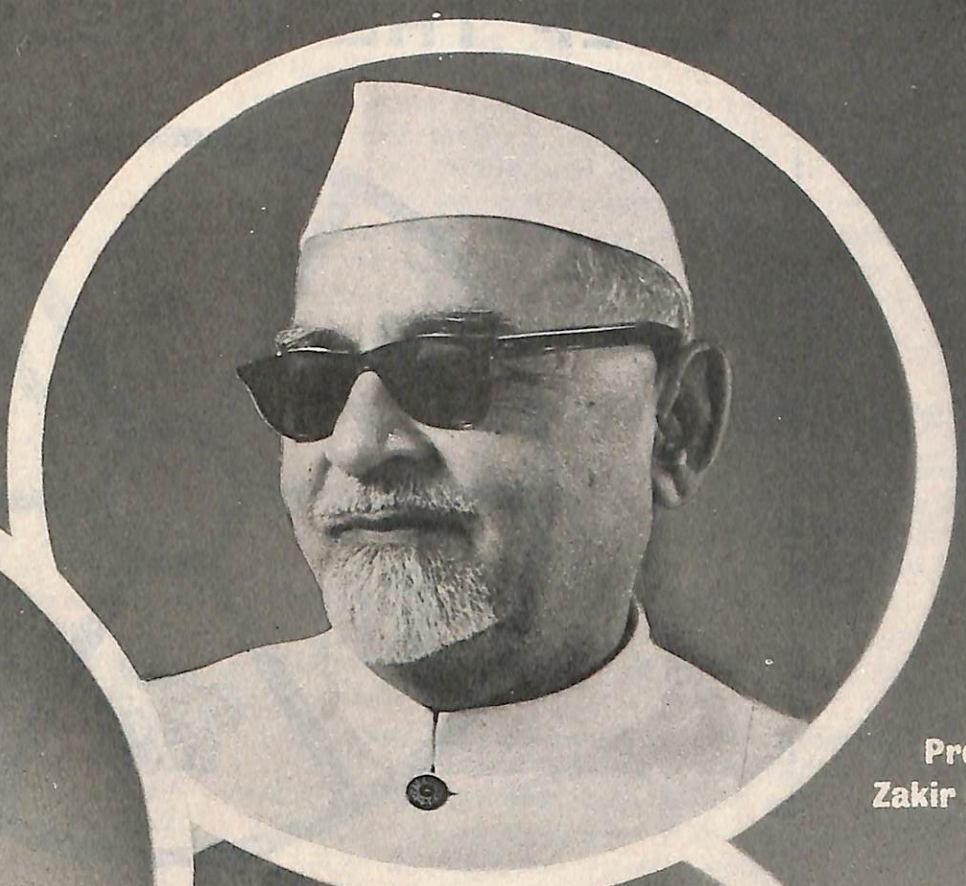
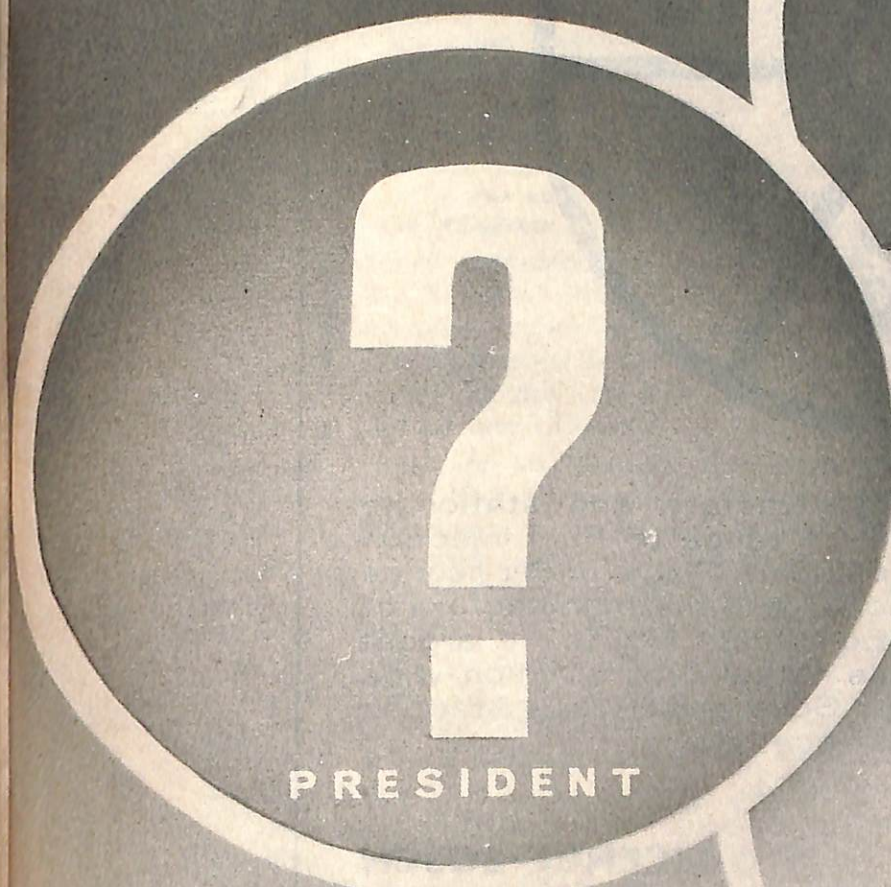
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BEHIND THE RACE FOR PRESIDENTSHIP

by ANTENNA



Vice President Zakir Husain



Chief Justice K. Subba Rao

Rajmohan Gandhi INDIA'S POPULATION SOLUTION