

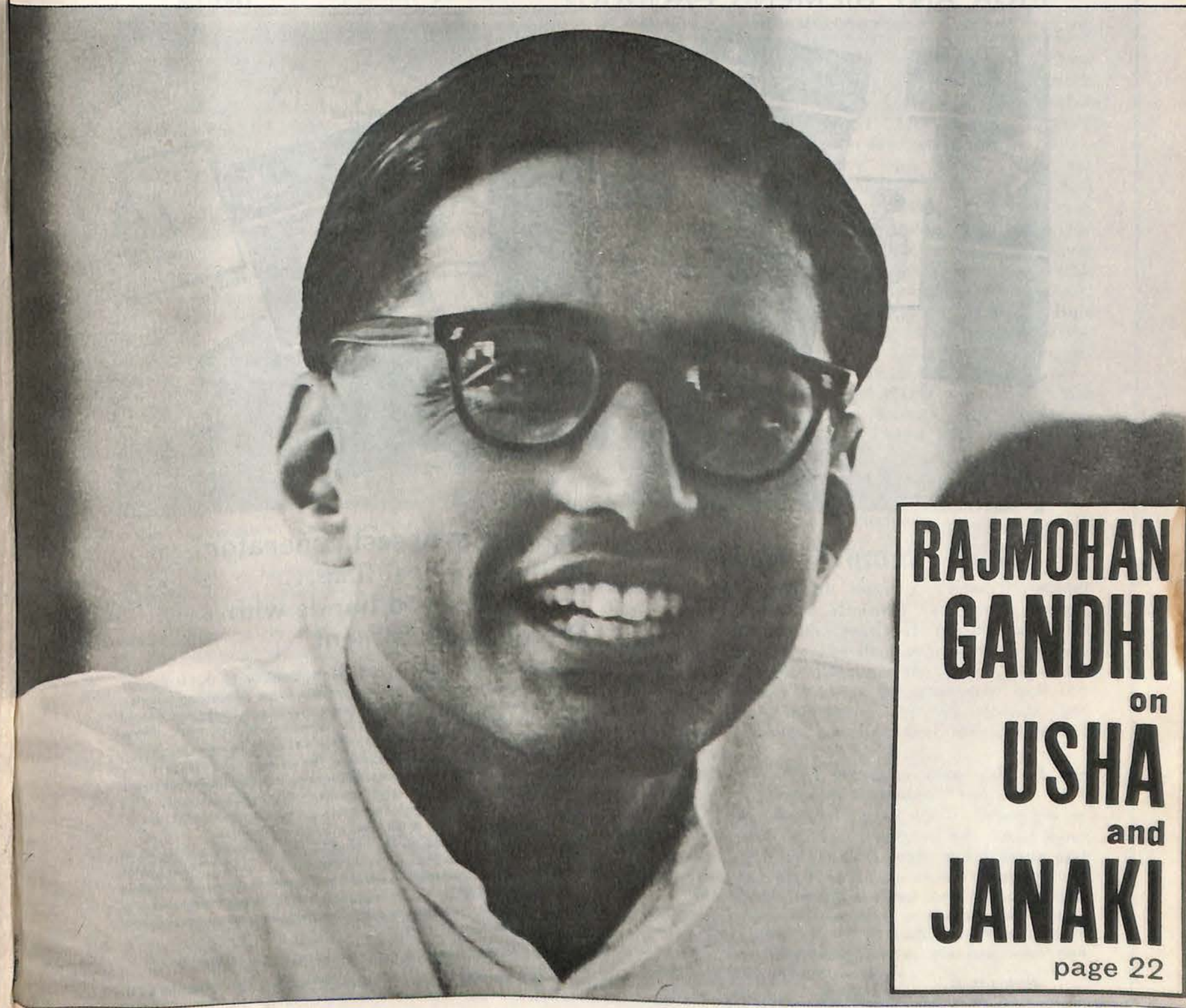


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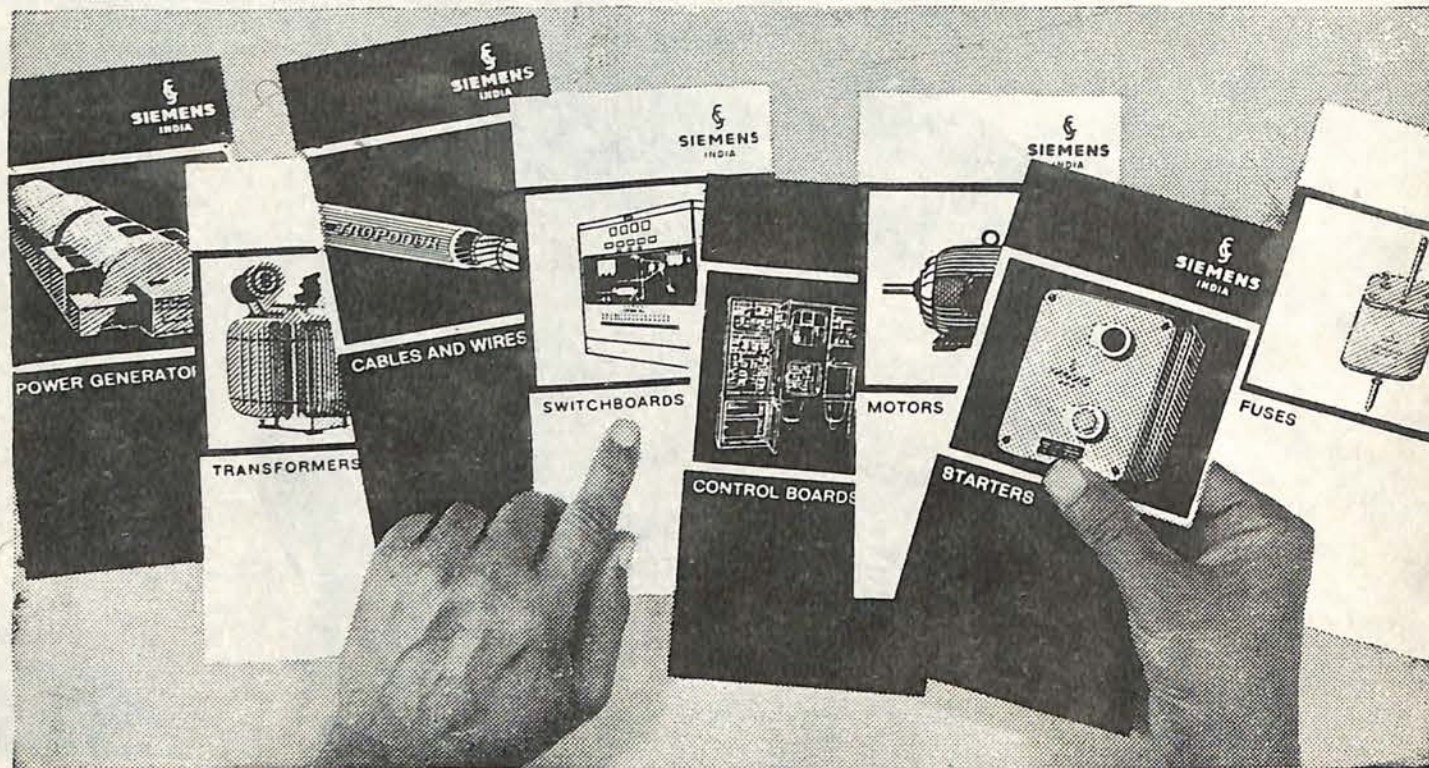


**RAJMOHAN
GANDHI**
on
USHA
and
JANAKI
page 22

KAMARAJ: Over-rated Strong Man
page 3

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HIMMAT

Asia's new voice

WEEKLY

Bombay Friday September 23 1966

Soldiers Agree

IT IS HEARTENING that a conscious effort is being made by the Governments of India and Pakistan to reduce tension on the border. At the talks held last week between the Army Chiefs of India and Pakistan, the two generals agreed that troop movements should be avoided very near the border and if they were undertaken for rotation or for exercise, such movements should be notified to the other country so that unnecessary scares about build-up did not arise.

Four days later it was announced that General Kumaramangalam of India and General Yahya Khan of Pakistan will be in direct communication with each other through a "hot line" to prevent any recurrence of tension along the Indo-Pakistan border.

The common heritage of the two countries was underlined by the fact that both the generals were in the same prison camp during World War II, both attempted to escape, but while the Pakistan General found his way to Naples, his Indian comrade-in-arms was captured by the Germans.

General Yahya Khan has aptly called the recent talks "a soldiers' agreement". Supplemented by meetings between Foreign Ministers Swaran Singh and Pirzada in London and soon in New York, there will be some relaxation of tension.

We have a long way to go. At times relationships between our two countries are set back, but in the last week they have inched forward and every effort in this direction needs to be sustained both in New Delhi and Rawalpindi if this continent is to be saved from senseless conflict.

Over-rated Strong Man

IT IS AN IRONY OF FATE that the first person to raise the standard of revolt against Congress President Kamaraj is none other than Biju Patnaik, whom Kamaraj obliged with a complimentary chit, rather than one of those less fortunate dozen who got axed under the Kamaraj plan three years ago. For seven days the provincial satrap measured his might against Kamaraj, first from Orissa and then from New Delhi, as 12 Orissa ministers belonging to his caucus refused to withdraw their resignations. Reports said that Mr. Patnaik had even mustered the support of Mr. S. K. Patil and Mr. Sanjiva Reddy on his side.

If this is true, it shows that the other strong men of the Congress are not averse to weakening Kamaraj's position on the eve of the elections. The weaker the Congress President is, the more say and influence will some of the others command in the

allocation of tickets and in dividing the spoils of office.

It is significant that in the last two months resignations have been tendered by some of the Andhra Cabinet, the Maharashtra Cabinet and now the Orissa Cabinet. In no case is disciplinary action taken, and in the case of one Minister only was the resignation accepted.

In the Orissa episode, Mr. Kamaraj had to go to the limit of his authority and even threatened suspension of Mr. Patnaik from the Working Committee. He has won a round in the battle but with heavy bruising. In the coming weeks the conflict in Orissa will continue and Chief Minister Tripathi may yet be made to resign for "reasons of health".

Mr. Kamaraj's conflict with Patnaik was not merely a conflict of personalities. Mr. Kamaraj had reports that if the Ministers persisted in their resignations, the Chief Minister would resign from the Congress Party with eight other staunch colleagues and cross the floor to the Opposition side. In this event the slender Congress majority of Orissa would have ended and in the confusion President's Rule may have been likely. Hence his insistence on the resignations being withdrawn. It is one thing to get 12 ministers to withdraw their resignations reluctantly. It is another to get them to work with the Chief Minister whom they have accused of conniving with the Opposition. Orissa will suffer thanks to Congress rivalries.

As the AICC meets at Ernakulam, a disintegrating Congress, presided over by a weakened President, faces the next elections.

A Million Human Links

SO THE Commonwealth survives. Now the sound and fury of the Prime Ministers' Conference is over, it can be seen that no country, despite threats to do so, has walked out. The final communique showed more agreement on Rhodesia than was expected. Even the Zambian Foreign Minister, who quit the conference "disgusted" with Britain's attitude, left his deputy to help hammer out the conference communique.

Kenya's President Kenyatta once said of the Commonwealth Premiers' meetings, "You only walk out when you have nothing to say." Delegates to the recent conference had plenty to say. And London offers a sounding board, with world press and TV on the doorstep, they rarely enjoy at home.

The Commonwealth is more than an association of states with a shared past or a forum for leaders to air their problems. It is millions of human links between individuals and families who live, work and study in each others' countries.

Prime Minister Holyoake of New Zealand rightly criticized the tendency at the recent conference to split on racial lines. In an increasingly divided world the Commonwealth is one element that brings men together. Though under strain it should be reinforced not discarded. The world would be poorer if it broke up.

Briefly Speaking ...

Real swaraj (self-rule) will not come by the acquisition of authority by a few, but by the acquisition of the capacity by all to resist authority when abused.

MAHATMA GANDHI

After Brave Words

FINANCE MINISTER Sachin Chaudhri's economy drive is limping to a halt. He will need a stronger backbone if he wants to see it through.

It is reported that in his current trip to Montreal and Washington he wanted to travel by economy class, but the officials were not very happy about this gesture of austerity. So, says the report, Mr. Chaudhri is travelling first class "reluctantly".

But why? If the Finance Minister does not hesitate to request the Prime Minister to switch from a large imported car to a smaller indigenous one, can't he exert authority with his officials? If the Finance Ministry officials who talk loudly about economy are not willing to demonstrate it in practice, there is little hope of the other ministries taking them seriously.

Yogi and the Commissar

MANY THINGS have been tried in Kerala. No state has had as many types of government—coalition, Communist, Congress and President's Rule. It is also the only state in India to have a Department of Yogic Culture. Today the Yogic Culture Pro-

CHALTA HAI...



"The world situation is so bad, I think it is time I went on another goodwill tour abroad."

gramme covers 137 Panchayats out of the 921 in Kerala.

Mr. Pattom Thanu Pillai, Chief Minister in 1960, launched the scheme. He said, "For living a peaceful and contented life free from religious bigotry and class rivalries, an equipoise of mind is indispensable and Yoga Vidya (learning) is the surest way of imbibing this."

Shanti Kerala.

Science Marches On

AT THE MEETING of the British Association for the Advancement of Science at Nottingham, it was disclosed that hypersonic planes flying at 8000 kph or more, have to sweat to keep their skins cool. If this is not done the metal melts.

The British Association meet also stated that by 2000 AD water consumption will be doubled in the world, as more people "wash their cars and clothes". In many cities in India we will be fortunate if there is enough water to brush our teeth.

Service or Self?

SO FAR 1325 people have applied to be Congress candidates in the coming elections for the 242 Maharashtra Assembly seats. In Greater Bombay, 137 persons have applied for the Congress ticket for 28 Assembly seats. What a rush to serve! What zeal for office!

The Human Cost

MAO'S REVOLUTION seems to be swallowing its own children. Whether a man is labelled a revolutionary, a revisionist or a reactionary, he is still a human being. Think of the suffering of a nation where 2000 people in the last days have committed suicide and of the millions who live in dread and terror, not knowing when they will be named, marched off, roped like animals, and accused.

We may disagree with the policies of the Chinese nation—I do—but we are a dead people if we do not feel the suffering of her sons.

Quiz

JULIUS SUMNER MILLER, American physics professor and well-known TV personality says: "My wife and I

invited four couples to dinner. We sat at the ends of the table. We asked the guests to sit so that no two men sat together. In how many ways could this be done?"

The answer, says the professor, is that there are 576 arrangements possible. At 10 seconds each, it took 96 minutes.

R.M.L.

LAWLESS AND COWARDLY

The police action in Madras was lawless, false and cowardly.

As I read the Police Commissioner's allegations against Rajmohan Gandhi, my thought and mind flashed back to South Africa where his grandfather was kicked by the white police.

I know Miss Janaki and Miss Usha. I have seen them in Bombay and here at Kattanam moving around as freely as birds with a big aim before them. With my ears I heard Janaki saying in Bombay, "India may get more doctors, but what she needs are more passionate and dedicated fighters.... So I keep aside my studies and join MRA."

This kind of lawlessness must be washed clean from our country. After this incident I dedicate myself more firmly for that aim.

GEORGE MATHEW

Kattanam, Kerala

POLITICAL MOTIVES

After last week's events in Madras, one wonders whether we are not heading for a "Police Raj". The sudden arrest of two participants of "India Arise" by the police raises the following points.

If the arrests were lawful, why did the police need to take forcible custody and that, too, without any warrant?

Why were the girls hurriedly sent back to Bangalore while the case was still pending and without the knowledge of MRA authorities? I personally know that the two girls were active participants in the MRA and were associated with it from February 1964. It makes me wonder how, after two and a half years of the girls' association with MRA, the parents suddenly one fine morning this month found out that their girls were "misled" and "kidnapped", as the police authorities report.

The facts show that there was no law and order question in the arrests, but a deeper involvement of some parties who both personally and politically felt guilty and uncomfortable at the success of "India Arise" throughout the land.

N. VASUDEVAN

Madras 8

See pages 5 and 22

HIMMAT, September 23, 1966

Our Friends Janaki and Usha

Kalpna Sharma writes:

I first met Usha Chandiram at an MRA training camp in Ooty in May 1964. She was fairly quiet on the surface, but once you got to know her she was a completely different person. We soon became friends as we had quite a few things in common. We like the same kind of books and music and both of us like doing things differently from others. She was a real rebel.

After this camp we met in different places with Moral Re-Armament and she stayed in my home in Mysore for some time. The transformation in her over a period of a year was quite fantastic. She developed a true care for other people and is always sensitive to the needs of others.



Janaki

One day in Madras recently when I found I had no money, Usha promptly opened her purse and gave half of what she had to me.

Her family comes from Sind. She lived in Delhi for 10 years and for the last eight years her family has been in Bangalore. She has two older brothers.

She can play the guitar well and taught me how to play it. She enjoys reading books on economics as much as most girls like reading novels. She is intelligent and well-informed.

I remember one of the things she hated doing was mundane jobs, like housekeeping, washing, etc. So when she decided to be responsible for costumes with the musical, "India Arise" (with a cast of 80) it was a miracle. She was prepared to iron and mend hundreds of clothes every day. I was amazed.

She is one of the best friends I have. She has stuck to her convictions for her country through thick and thin. She understands the seriousness of the state of affairs in the country and is convinced that with Moral Re-Armament, our generation could clear up the mess.

Janaki Varadhan is a living dynamo—you feel that the moment you meet her. She is out-going,

Two of their friends write about Janaki Varadhan, 22, and Usha Chandiram, 18½, who were taken away forcibly by Madras police on September 2 from their work with Moral Re-Armament.

talkative, friendly and totally unself-conscious. In five minutes you feel as though you have known her for years.

Though I may disagree with her on many occasions, I cannot help but be friends with her. I like her forthrightness. She comes out with what she feels. Janaki is a born leader. Put her in any situation and she is prepared to assume full responsibility. She is steady, mature and reliable. You feel you can entrust her with any task. She has the true qualities of leadership—freedom from hate, jealousy, self-centredness and ambition.

She has a very sharp mind and one cannot afford to be vague with her. A decision to give all her time to work with MRA was one she ponder-

ed over for two years. She felt the urgent need of this moment for some people like her to put aside personal security for national security. Since she decided to give all her time, she has not once turned back.

★ ★ ★

Neerja Choudhry writes:

I have known Janaki and Usha for over two years now. Practical, down to earth, straightforward, Janaki has no time for any hanky - panky. The first impression you have of her, entering a room, is that she can't be fooled. Janaki is a fighter and doesn't give up easily.



Usha

Janaki has a colossal sense of humour even in the most difficult situa-

Continued on page 8

On your toes

FORCE OR FIGUREHEAD?

Dr. Radhakrishnan is a man of very great scholarship and insight. He presides over the national affairs of one-sixth of the human race in the largest democracy in the world.

His credentials for shaping national events and the development of our national character need no establishing. Why, then, is this patriotic son of India so often content with words?

It is true that the Constitution affords the President no powers comparable to those of Johnson or de Gaulle. Yet it is a safe assumption that any occupant of Rashtrapathi Bhavan could find countless ways in which to make his authority felt in the administration and in society as a whole.

Philosophy without application is too academic for the tensions of these days. The time has come for Dr. Radhakrishnan to bring to bear on sluggish and fraudulent officials and political representatives the anguish he feels over events in India today.

In his August 15 broadcast to the nation, the President hinted, gently, at this anxiety. He quietly chided the Government for not taking action against "anti-social elements" and suggested that "an honest and firm government should be energetic in putting down corruption."

More recently, in Calcutta, the President had a lot to say about the

manipulation of students by political parties for their own ends. He did not put it quite so bluntly. I wish he had.

The President rightly wrings his hands over the riot and rebellion which exists (or erupts periodically) in so many parts of the country. "We shall stick to the path of democracy and never deviate from it," he said. "It is no use trying to create situations of chaos and disturbances. Nobody wants it."

But the fact is that "somebody" does want it. And these somebodies work at producing anarchy with great persistence and skill. The greatest encouragement they receive, of course, is the rancour-provoking harassment of his Government. And the ordinary man asks, What is the President going to do about that?

Time and again the President hits the nail on the head with his diagnosis. But after one gentle tap he puts his hammer away.

We are persuaded that Dr. Radhakrishnan must now become a thundering voice of sanity and unity in the nation. It may cost him some friendships if he speaks out. But those lost are not true friendships.

If the President risked relationships and trod, judiciously, on a few toes in New Delhi; if he fought strenuously for his Ministers to fulfil their promises or depart, he would become the best friend the Indian people have had since that day when Gandhi was killed.

FREEBOOTER

HIMMAT, September 23, 1966

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HIMMAT, September 23, 1966

Korea—a nation is remade

Seoul

The occasion was the Asian Assembly for Moral Re-Armament in Seoul, Republic of Korea. It was the evening of September 8, 1966. The Citizens' Hall, a large auditorium with 1,500 seats, was nearly packed full with political and business leaders, Army men and youth. The atmosphere was tense. The elder leaders of Moral Re-Armament in Korea were anxious. They had invited Japanese youth to present their show. Never before in the history of independent Korea had the Japanese language been permitted on the stage. Although Hong Kong and Korean youth sang on the stage along with the Japanese, the real test would be the reception of the Korean audience to the Japanese language songs.

The curtain opened to reveal the trim formations of multi-coloured dresses—the large, flowing Korean robes, the tight-fitting split skirts of the Chinese and the plain green and blue costumes of the Japanese. Out of the silence of this impressive formation suddenly burst a fantastic outpouring of sound—drums, electric guitars, guitars, and banjos.

From the first moment there was no doubt about the response. The natural unity of the Asian youth on the stage and their passion had won the day. Applause greeted them

SAY THAT AGAIN...

If you wish to be a man of culture, you should try to forget your own self and keep the other fellow always in mind.

C. RAJAGOPALACHARI

We are not a big, bad wolf that is trying to eat them up (the Communists).

PRESIDENT JOHNSON

Planning the impossible makes things worse.

N. DANDEKER, MP

Government can never expect success for a press policy which does not rely on total candour.

PIERRE SALINGER
Press Secretary to the late President Kennedy

continually. Language barriers were forgotten, historic bitterness laid aside. The determination to build a new future won against the tenaciousness of memory that thrived on itself.

This amazing event set the seal on the new path chartered for the Republic of Korea under the dynamic leadership of President Park Chung Hee ever since the *coup d'etat* of May 16, 1961 that ended 16 years of inefficiency, corruption and confusion. He set the country on the road to its rapid economic development. At the same time with grim determination and at the risk of its own survival, the Park government set about repairing relations with Japan. The treaty between Japan and Korea is now an accomplished fact and the bitter past is a matter of history.

At the same time as Seoul was host to the MRA Assembly, President Park was greeting the second Conference of the newly formed Asian Parliamentarians' Union. Members of Parliament from ten Asian countries and Australia met for a week to discuss the problems of Asia.

Asian co-operation

A few weeks earlier the Republic of Korea had convened a three-day Ministerial meeting for Asian and Pacific co-operation which brought together delegates from Japan, Republic of China, the Philippines, Malaysia, Thailand, South Vietnam, Australia, New Zealand and Republic of Korea. Laos came as an observer.

This emerging spirit of consultation and co-operation between nations bitterly divided until recently is a remarkable shift of far-reaching significance. Asian powers are more conscious of their own identity. They are anxious to deal with their own problems. They are desirous in their limited and unobtrusive way of making, by their own positive action, Western presence in Asia redundant.

Young leaders of Korea are determined to break with the superimposed isolation of the bitter old men who ruled the country for many years. At the risk of unpopularity at home and misunderstanding abroad, they have sent Korean soldiers to fight in South Vietnam. "It was not a popular decision when I made it," the Defence Minister told some

Under
the
Lens



by R. VAITHESWARAN

of us when we met him. "I moved towards it step by step until I assured myself that our combat troops would give an excellent account of themselves. Now gradually the country has begun to understand my decision." Whatever one may think of the rightness or otherwise of this step, the fresh Korean awareness of the continent of Asia and her determination to win friends is in refreshing contrast to the retreat in India from the internationalism of Jawaharlal Nehru.

Clear-thinking young men

The new leaders of Korea are as dedicated to modernizing their nation as they are devoted to making it an active partner in Asian regional co-operation. The *coup d'etat* of May 16, 1961 was conceived and organized by able, clear-thinking young men who had watched with growing consternation the ruination of their country by the corrupt clique that surrounded Dr. Syngman Rhee who grew despotic and dictatorial as the years went by.

In his remarkable autobiographical political manifesto, "Our Nation's Path", written soon after the military coup, President Park Chung Hee writes:

"Especially painful has been our national suffering since the liberation in 1945: in the course of the past 17 years two corrupt and graft-ridden regimes created the basis of today's crisis, keynoted by a vicious circle of want and misery.

"...Is there no way for national regeneration? Is there no way to mend our decayed national character and build a sound and democratic welfare state? Is there not some way to accomplish 'a human revolution' so that our people may stop telling lies, cast away the habits of sycophancy and indolence, and make a new start as industrious workers, carry out social reform, and build a country without paupers, a country of prosperity and affluence?"

TO BE CONTINUED

HIMMAT, September 23, 1966

VERDICT!

This week **HIMMAT**

CHALLENGES Commerce Minister Manubhai Shah to prove his statement that controls do work satisfactorily.

★
COMPLIMENTS the Cyprus Government for issuing a superb postage stamp to commemorate the services of the late General K. S. Thimayya of India, Commander of the UN Peace Force in Cyprus.

★
GIVES THREE CHEERS to Chairman V. Shankar for his call to IAC officials to shed "the monopoly complex" and **WILL GIVE THREE MORE** when they actually do.

★
ASSAILS the attitude of the External Affairs Ministry which even refused to consider the suggestion of Singapore's Premier Lee Kwan Yew for a collective security arrangement for SE Asia and thereby proved his charge that we were "living in a dream world".

★
CHUCKLES at the news that in the current economy drive one of the few VIPs to act is the Nizam of Hyderabad, one of the world's richest men. He cut down his Royal Kitchen expenses (total Rs. 30 lakhs per year) by asking 300 of his "adopted children" to fend for themselves.

★
REJOICES at Indonesia's return to the UN and looks forward to her playing a vital role in the world today.

★
PRESENTS A BOUQUET to Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit for her forthright criticism of the Congress Manifesto as a document full of platitudes and **SHOWERS ROSE PETALS** on other Congress MPs who dared to criticize the Manifesto severely and want it altered.

★
CONCURS with Mr. V.K.R.V. Rao, Member of the Planning Commission, that planners have failed to realize that all foreign aid has to be repaid by export surpluses, **BUT WONDERS** why such an obvious fact missed the highly-paid wise-heads at the Yojana Bhavan.

OUR FRIENDS—from page 5

tions. She has learnt to laugh at herself but not at the expense of others. I recall two years ago it was so difficult to make Janaki stop talking. Two days before she was taken away by the police, she told me that through meeting Moral Re-Armament, she had even learnt to listen to others.

From a girl who was cynical and bitter, I have seen Usha grow into a person who has a real love for her family and country. You can't confine Usha in a box or make her conform to certain ways. She isn't that type. Bursting with life, bubbling with spirit and laughter, she is fun to be

with. If you are pious with her, she tells you to go to hell. What she can't stand is hypocrisy of people who pretend to be what they are not. She is out to change that.

Usha and Janaki are the kind of patriots India needs. Their firm stand for their convictions will prove not only to the Indian nation, but to the world, that no matter what the opposition, physical force or torture, you cannot break a woman's spirit. Their courage will give hope and faith to millions for years and years to come. People who try and keep them under a lock are crazy to think they can succeed. They may quash a court case but never will they quash a desire and conviction in the hearts of patriots to serve their country and God.



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FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

Nigeria: Birth-pangs of a Nation

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Lagos

Fresh violence in Nigeria has brought that country to the brink of partition. Fear and hate led to mob killings of Ibos in the North at the end of May. Now groups of Northern soldiers have captured and probably killed General Ironsi and set about systematically murdering all Ibo officers in the army. A Northern officer, Col. Yakubu Gowon, is now Supreme Military Commander.

It is a sad and serious set-back. But it is not just "tribal war" as the British press tended to dismiss it. Nigeria is painfully working out the birth-pangs of nation-building. A country of 55 millions, the largest in population in Africa, it was an artificial creation of imperialist rule in Africa and has tribes, languages and cultures as different as Japanese from Australian.

Regional Power Struggle

Things started to go wrong when the politicians became increasingly corrupt, the parties increasingly tribal and the struggle for power between the Regions bitterly intense.

On January 15 this year a small group of largely Ibo (Eastern Region) majors attempted to seize power. Their mutiny nearly succeeded, but the Commander of the Army, General Ironsi (an Ibo) miraculously escaped and regained control. The former Federal Government Ministers voluntarily handed over power to him.

Political Scandals

Ironsi appointed a Military Governor in charge of each Region and for six and a half months a sincere attempt was made to unite the country and to clean up the scandals left by the politicians. Unfortunately he had advisers who pushed sincere but doctrinaire plans for unification, without the sensitiveness which would have won the Northern Region. The peoples of the North, chiefly Hausa Muslims, feared domination by the pushing, dynamic, better-educated Ibos. Evil rumour-spreaders fanned their worst fears. On May 29 riots started which led to mob killings of Ibos in the North. Hundreds died.

On July 29 in the early hours of the morning a group of Northern

soldiers broke into State House, Ibadan, where General Ironsi was on tour to meet an important conference of Chiefs. They got out the Military Governor of the West, Col. Fajuyi. They said they had no quarrel with him as a Yoruba, but that he must hand over the General. To his lasting honour he replied that he was a guest in his house—and refused. They killed him—and kidnapped Ironsi. He is presumed dead.

Confusion followed. Northern troops seized Lagos airport and the barracks nearby where the central armoury is situated. Ibo officers were indiscriminately murdered throughout the country.

Restoring Order

Col. Gowon, former Chief of Staff of the Army, has now had thrust upon him, a young Northern officer aged 31, the responsibility of the supreme position. He is not a Northern Muslim, but a Plateau Province Christian from a minority tribe. By all accounts he is a man of integrity and honour. He is now endeavouring to restore control, and has announced his intention of preparing a return to civil rule.

The question is: which way Nigeria? Feelings are running so high between Northerners and Ibos that the Federation may break up. Many on both sides say, "There is no basis for unity. Let us make separate States of the Regions, leaving only a common services organization."

The new Supreme Commander has called a Council of Advisers to plan the new Constitution. The question is whether expediency based on the present passions of hate and fear, or statesmanship based on courage and the long view, will prevail. There is reason to hope that they may

Continued on next page

The week in Asia

ADEN—Three people died when a terrorist grenade aimed at British soldiers exploded.

★ ★ ★
COLOMBO—Press censorship was lifted. It was imposed last January when an Emergency was declared during violent reactions to Government concessions to the Tamil-speaking north.

★ ★ ★
JERUSALEM—A radical three-year economic programme to halt rising prices, reduce unemployment, and boost exports has been undertaken by the Israeli Government.

★ ★ ★
SINGAPORE—Former Indonesian Minister Subandrio will stand trial on October 1 for treason and for working with the Indonesian Communist Party, reported Radio Djakarta.

★ ★ ★
BANGKOK—Indonesia has rejoined the UN Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East after an absence of 17 months.

★ ★ ★
TOKYO—Five Japanese Cabinet Ministers attended the first joint economic conference with South Korea since diplomatic relations were established last year. Korea's use of 283 million pounds in Japanese grants and loans under war and occupation claims was the main topic.

★ ★ ★
DJAKARTA—President Sukarno was asked to resign and stand trial by a powerful group of intellectuals. His second wife, Madame Hartini, was accused of financing Communist activities by students and the army paper "Trisakti".

★ ★ ★
TOKYO—Rampaging students injured 267 police in riots at Yokosuka while demonstrating against the presence of a US nuclear submarine.

★ ★ ★
KUALA LUMPUR—A State of Emergency was declared in Sarawak enabling the Governor and State Council to dismiss Chief Minister Dato Stephen Ningkan.

★ ★ ★
SAIGON—Thich Tri Quang, Unified Buddhist Church leader, ended his 100-day fast protesting against the Government on the orders of the supreme patriarch of the Church, Thich Tinh Khiet.

★ ★ ★
VIENTIANE—The Laotian National Assembly rejected the national budget by 27 votes to 19 in what amounts to a no-confidence vote in Prince Souvanna Phouma's government.

in the end work out a solution which does not involve breaking the Federation. If they do, and if Nigerians will now set about the task of building solid, long-term unity, all of Africa and the world will salute Nigeria.

Indonesia: Dutch Promise Aid

FROM PETER HINTZEN

The Hague

Headed by the Minister of Economic and Financial Affairs, the Sultan of Djokjakarta, a top-level Indonesian mission has been visiting Holland, the former colonial ruler of Indonesia. Purpose of the visit: a settlement which will restore Indonesia's reputation in the world of international finance and clear the way for negotiations with the International Monetary Fund.

Mindful of the remark of an earlier Indonesian visitor that "you cannot pick feathers from a frog", the Dutch had already scaled down their original claim of 500 million pounds for debts and indemnities for national-

izations to a more realistic 90 million pounds. The bargaining, lasting six days, was tough. At long last agreement was reached: Indonesia will pay 60 million pounds in 30 years. From this the Dutch Government will repay the small investors who were hit hardest by the nationalizations.

Although Holland will receive in the current year only 3.6 million pounds, she has promised Indonesia for the same year aid totalling 6.6 million pounds. She will take part in the forthcoming international conference on Indonesia's external debts where she will contribute towards planning the country's rehabilitation and development. When Indonesia re-enters the United Nations, Holland will honour her financial commitments towards West Irian (formerly Dutch New Guinea).

Ceylon: Emergency Restrictions

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Colombo

The Ceylon Government have lifted some of the Emergency Regulations, in force since Janu-

ary 8, to allow freedom of assembly and publication.

This is to facilitate the holding of three bye-elections shortly. The National Government want to demonstrate that they are dedicated to democracy.

Powers of search, seizure, arrest and detention are still in force, presumably since the Opposition have declared that their programme will not stop short of violence.

The bye-elections are naturally regarded as an important indication of the popularity of the present government. Two were caused by members being unseated due to malpractices in the last election (one government and one opposition member) and one by the resignation of a member who had also been charged with bribery.

Economic factors will play a major part in deciding the vote. As these are all in tea-growing country, the government may, even if unjustifiably, be blamed for the slump in tea. These are not, however, the areas most affected by the four-months-old drought which has ruined the paddy harvest in the North-West.

Nkrumah's Subversion in Africa

FROM VERE JAMES

Nairobi

The shop-window display of Kwame Nkrumah's book "Neo-Colonialism—The Last Stage of Imperialism" in Nairobi's main street was hurriedly withdrawn when the former Ghana leader was toppled while he was visiting Peking.

Obviously researched by the now departed "advisers" of the Ideological Institute in Accra, the book was an appeal for "continental union government" under Nkrumah's leadership. It systematically attacked all those who did not go along with the idea. At 42 shillings a copy it was not exactly popular. Another book, entitled "Nkrumah's Subversion in Africa" is eagerly awaited in the capitals of the continent and should become a best-seller.

Ghana's National Liberation Council led by Lieutenant-General Joseph Ankrah, is about to publish the results of an intensive investigation into the continent-wide network of subversion and sabotage which the former Ghana President was building up under the guise of a Bureau of African Affairs.

Chinese Guerrilla Experts

It will reveal an attempt through Communist-trained African agents to disrupt any attempts at African unity other than that directly under Nkrumah's personal control. Apparently there were specific attempts to prevent the development of an East African Federation and to exploit the political contradictions between Kenya, Uganda and Tanzania.

The training of saboteurs and

agents in Ghana took place under Chinese experts. The curriculum featured works on guerrilla tactics by Mao Tse-tung as well as his writings on dialectical materialism and Marxism. Espionage equipment, arms, explosives and instructional materials were shipped by the Soviet Union to Ghana in crates marked "Medical supplies".

The whole apparatus was apparently financed through Nkrumah's personal contingency fund of over two million pounds from which he contributed 127,000 pounds to the Bureau of African Affairs.

The exposure of this bid to secure control of the continent has served as a warning to other African governments. The Ghana goodwill mission that visited East Africa after the *coup d'etat* no doubt revealed much of this information. It also explains the reluctance of certain West African neighbours of Ghana to attend the OAU Heads of State Conference at Accra a year ago.

However, the East African fortnightly *Reporter* which has published a leading article about Nkrumah's subversive designs, asks "whether somewhere else in Africa another power lusting demagogue is now carrying on where Nkrumah left off?"

Red Guards Bring Era of Terror

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Hong Kong

The railways report a large reduction in the number of people travelling into China from Hong Kong. This is because people with Hong Kong hair-styles and clothes made in Hong Kong fashions have been severely criticized and in some cases manhandled by the Red Guards.

A man who had been to attend the funeral of his mother said the Red Guards arrested him at the funeral because he was crying. They said that was unrevolutionary. A traveller to Canton reported that the Red Guards fought among themselves because they could not agree as to whether they should smash a bronze

statue of the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen, founder of the Chinese Republic. The Red Guards from Peking were determined to replace it with a bust of Chairman Mao while the local Red Guards opposed them.

A newspaper report describes the first day of Red Guard activity in

Continued on page 14

The week in India

NEW DELHI—Congress President Kamaraj has postponed his proposed October trip to the US until next April because of pre-election pressures.

NAGPUR—Twenty-three Samporna Maharashtra Samiti members of the Legislative Assembly Opposition resigned in protest against the Government's delay in settling the Maharashtra-Mysore border dispute.

NEW DELHI—The Orissa Cabinet crisis ended when the 12 resigning ministers withdrew their resignations on the order of Congress President Kamaraj.

BHOPAL—One person died when police resorted to firing after tear gas and lathi-charges failed to disperse student mobs in Gwalior. They were demonstrating over the alleged man-handling of students by a police sub-inspector.

NEW DELHI—An agreement regulating troop movements on the Indo-Pakistan border was reached at talks between Pakistan's Army Commander-in-Chief designate, Lt. Gen. Yahya Khan, and Indian Army Chief of Staff Gen. Kumaramangalam, it is understood.

SHILLONG—The Naga underground parliament authorised "Prime Minister" Kughato Sukhai to agree to special Kashmir-type status for Nagaland in a settlement with the Union Government, it was reported.


BOMBAY—An international ring is behind the smuggling of gold into India, it was claimed in the Bombay Presidency Magistrates' Court after Customs officers discovered Rs. 5,462,400 worth of contraband gold.

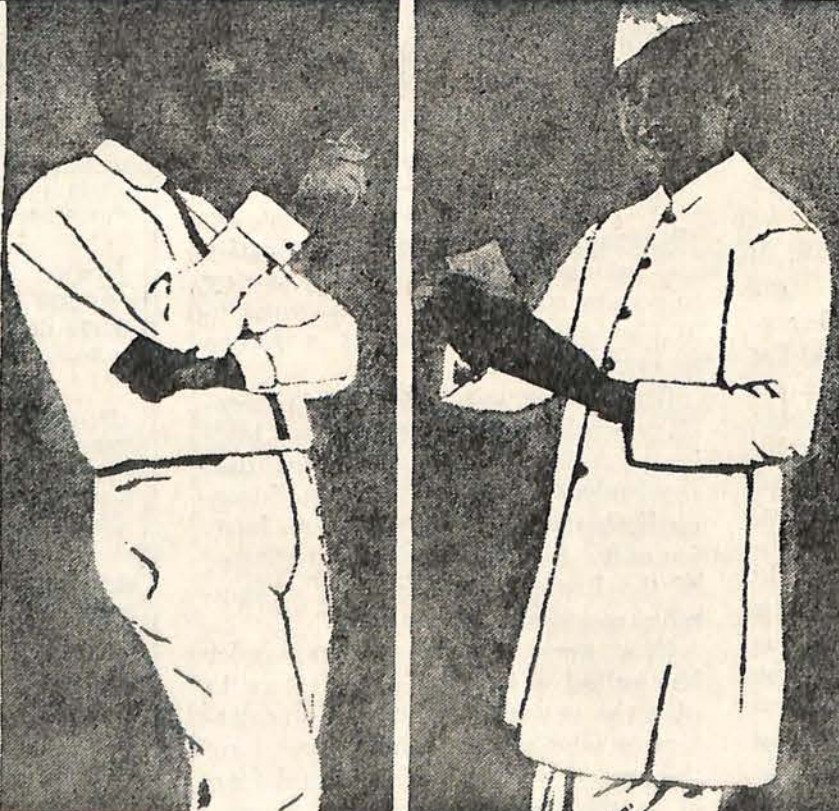
ERNAKULAM—Leaders of both Communist parties, the Samyukta Socialist Party, the Revolutionary Socialist Party, the Karshaka Thozhal Party, the Kerala Socialist Party and the Muslim League met here to form a united front against Congress in the elections.

NEW DELHI—The Food Grains Policy Committee has recommended continued control of food distribution for 10 years.

NEW DELHI—Army Commander-in-Chief Kumaramangalam left on a fortnight's goodwill visit to the USSR.

TWO TYPES OF MEN—NEED TWO KINDS OF CLOTHES—BUT ONE BRAND OF WHITENER

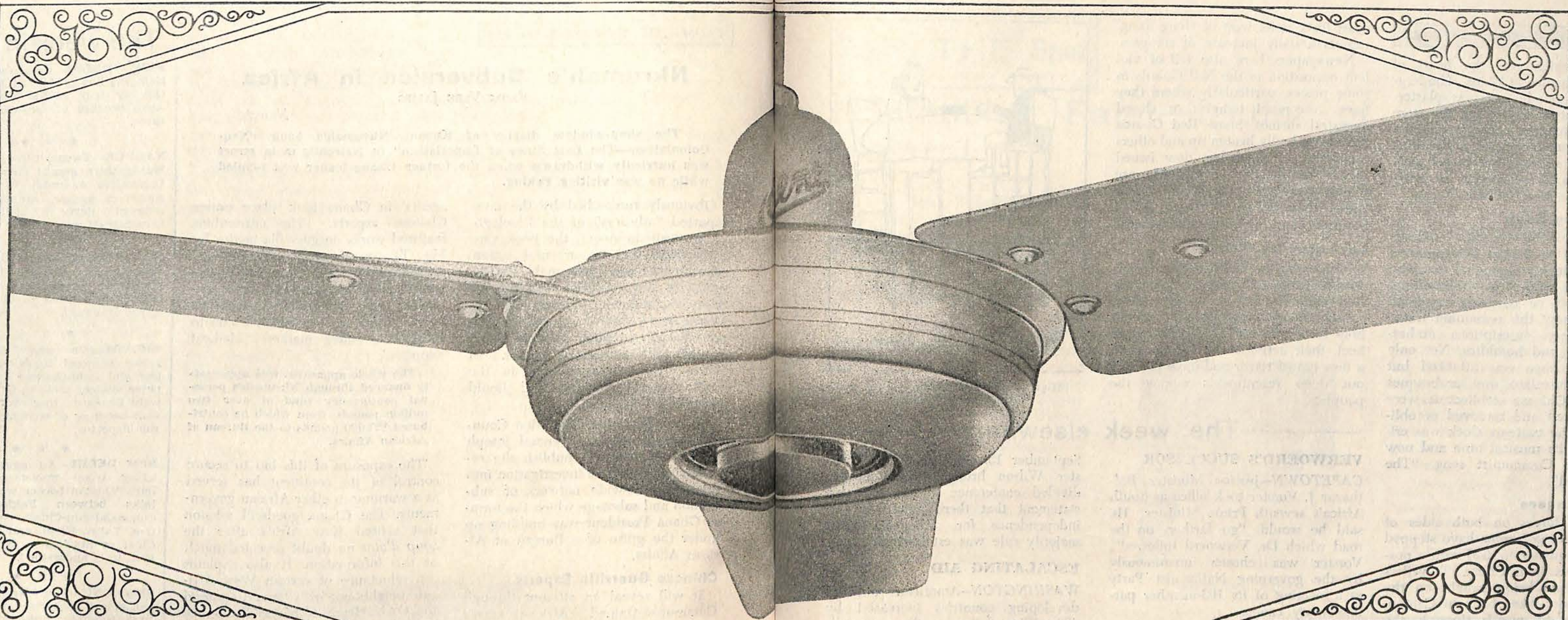




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ASP/OGI/2/66

Shanghai which was the heart of Western influence in China. The largest state-operated store was plastered with posters "criticizing the store for selling luxuries, expensive articles and foreign merchandise, and calling upon the store in future to sell only such articles as are needed by workers, peasants and soldiers."

The Wrong Song

The part of the city with buildings which used to be the headquarters of foreign firms was singled out. The Red Guards worked at "obliterating, knocking off or covering up with cement plaster the remaining traces of non-Chinese inscriptions, arabesques, crests and heraldics. Not only foreign influence was attacked but dragons, phoenixes and arabesques of the old Chinese architecture were also criticized and removed or obliterated. The customs clock was criticized for its musical tune and now chimes the Communist song, "The East is Red".

More Refugees

Security forces on both sides of the Hong Kong border have stepped up their vigilance to deal with a possible exodus from China. Travellers report people being caught on the Chinese side, taken back to Canton, and made to march through the streets with a placard saying, "I am an escapee and an opponent of the cultural revolution." Macao, the Portuguese colony on the Chinese

coast forty miles west of Hong Kong, reports a daily increase of refugees.

Newspapers here also tell of violent opposition to the Red Guards in some places, particularly where they have desecrated temples or closed ancestral shrines. Some Red Guards have been badly beaten up and others murdered. Peking has now issued orders that the Red Guards, who are mainly teen-agers, should use brains rather than brawn in getting rid of bourgeois and imperialistic influences.

Let Loose by Mao

Although Mao and his top men undoubtedly created and let loose the Red Guards in order to give them "revolutionary experience" and to help bring the anti-Mao elements to heel, their activities have ushered in a new era of terror and have brought out deep resentments among the people.

The week elsewhere

VERWOERD'S SUCCESSOR

CAPETOWN—Justice Minister Balthazar J. Vorster took office as South Africa's seventh Prime Minister. He said he would "go farther on the road which Dr. Verwoerd followed". Vorster was chosen unanimously by the governing Nationalist Party at a meeting of its 163-member parliamentary caucus.

WILSON'S PLEDGE

LONDON—Rhodesia dominated the Commonwealth Prime Minister's Conference which ended here on



"High standard of living... that's all you ever think of."

September 15. British Prime Minister Wilson brought the sharply divided conference closer with his statement that there would be no independence for Rhodesia until majority rule was established.

ESCALATING AID

WASHINGTON—American aid to developing countries increased by 486 million dollars in the year ending June 30, to 2,665 million dollars. It reached 74 countries or territories.

Last year most US aid went to South Vietnam, 590 million dollars; followed by India, 310 million; Brazil, 243 million; Turkey, 133 million, and Pakistan, 127 million.

SPELLBOUND AUDIENCE

HYDERABAD—The Moral Re-Armament musical "India Arise" ended its run here with full houses in the State Ravindra Bharathi Theatre. On the final night 200 had to be turned away while one hundred stood in the aisles. *The Indian Express* reported: "The packed audience remained spellbound for over two hours..." The visit has been covered by English, Urdu and Telegu dailies.

Over 20 schools and colleges had assemblies conducted by the cast. Thousands of students attended a special matinee and the evening performances.

ON THE Spot

HIMMAT meets the people

Bhailalbai Patel—leader of Gujarat

TWENTY YEARS AGO it was a jungle and some fields. Today there stands a sprawling campus of 700 acres with colleges of science, arts, engineering, and education. Avenues of this township are gracefully laid out, roads are concreted and clean, green hedges and trees give colour to the scene.

The man who planned and executed India's first rural university sits under the tree outside his modest cottage as a village elder would to look after his flock. But Bhailalbai's flock is the whole of Gujarat. I saw villagers come to him from near and far and political workers to whom he gave a brief message of cheer or instructions. Often he enquired warmly after their welfare or the health of his old friends whose messages they were carrying. To him each one was a royal soul and not just a cog in a social or political wheel.

Stormed stronghold

Six years ago Bhailalbai Patel (known as "Bhaikaka") resigned the Vice-Chancellorship of his Vallabh Vidyanagar University and flung himself into politics. He conferred with Rajaji and joined the Swatantra Party. After three months of intense electioneering he stormed through the Congress stronghold of Gujarat and produced 38 winners to the surprise of his opponents—and his own party. "Electioneering," he says, "is a technique and I know it now."

Do you expect Swatantra to win the majority of seats in Gujarat at the next elections?

"Yes."

How many?

"Ninety."

"Do you know," he quietly added, "that in the Rajkot bye-election of Mr. Masani we demolished forty years of Congress work in 28 days." There was a zeal of dedication in him which I have not sensed in men much younger than his 78 years of

age. "Since the 1962 elections," he modestly claims, "I have not rested for a day."

I could believe it. Just back from a long tour the day I met him, he was due to leave on the next tour at 6 a.m. the following morning. He talked at leisure for four hours until we retired at 11 p.m. At 5 a.m. the next morning his bearer came and woke



Bhailalbai Patel

up my room-mate, an M.L.A., to say, "Bhaikaka wants to talk to you." At 5.50 am the bearer came to inform me: "Bhaikaka is leaving at 6 am." I went out to greet him. He stood erect outside his car with crisp white clothes, his black cap placed tightly on his head, his eyes twinkling with fun and merriment. Stick in hand he stepped into his car. I shut the door and looked at my watch. It was the dot of 6 a.m.

Engineer, educator and now leader of the Opposition in the Gujarat Assembly, Bhailalbai Patel was born of poor parents on June 7, 1888. His father died when he was ten, his mother when he was eleven, his older brother, then 15, educated him with difficulty. At times Bhailalbai did not have 6 annas (6 pennies) to pay his school fees. He got a scholarship for civil engineering, passed his LC in 1911 and joined Government service.

In 1923 he was selected to work in the Sukker Barrage Scheme in

Sind, now in Pakistan. It was the biggest venture of its kind attempted till then, to irrigate six million acres. On completion of the scheme in 1936, Sind was still very backward in roads and Bhailalbai was chosen to build them. In three years he surveyed, planned, prepared estimates for and acquired land for 10,000 miles of roads. He completed 3,000 of them with earth roads, 200 with asphalt.

Engineering wizard

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel came to hear of this Gujarati wizard of engineering. The Sardar called him and suggested Bhailalbai work for Gujarat. "I was then due for higher posts, but when the Sardar called, I knew my life was taking a turn." Resigning from Government service he came to Ahmedabad. Soon he was offered the City Engineer's post by the Municipal Corporation. He pulled down the Ahmedabad old fort wall, planned the beautiful Kankaria gardens.

Came April, 1942, the Sardar said, "You have served the towns long enough. I think you should serve the rural areas now. Arrange your work so you can leave your present job in six months."

Four months later the Quit India movement enveloped the country. The following month he resigned from service. The next six months were surging times of violence and conflict both for India and for many of her sons and daughters. Bhailalbai had time to think. What could he do?

Continued on page 21

AN IDEAL COOKING MEDIUM



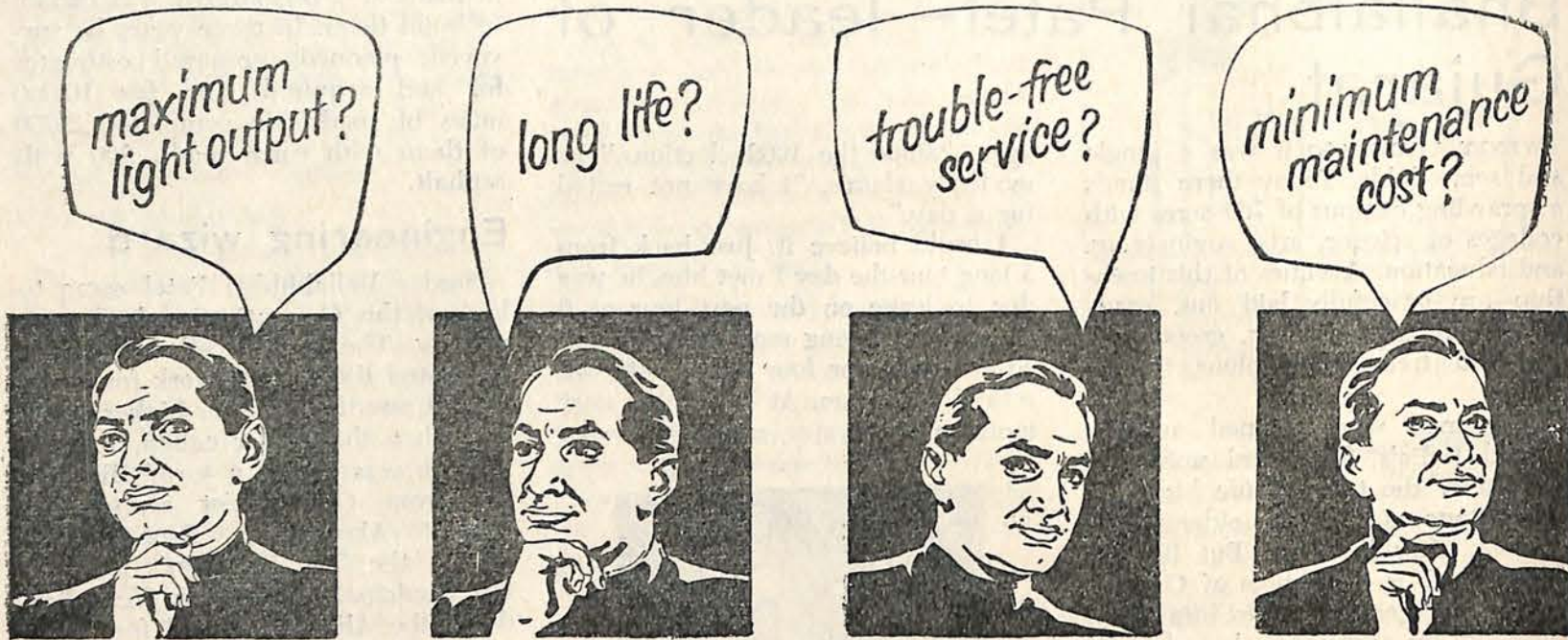
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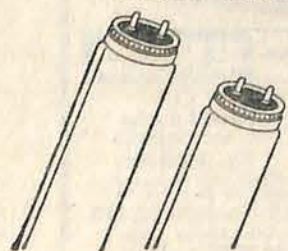
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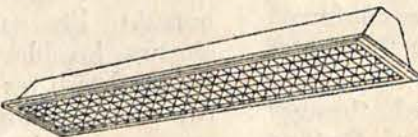
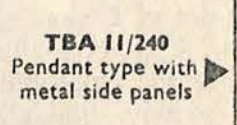

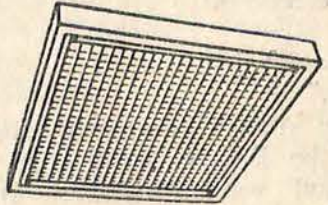
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VIEWPOINT

First Prize

Should Textbooks be Nationalized?

by Hardial Singh, Chandigarh

INDIA TODAY lacks unity, and national integration is an important need. Nationalization of books can be an important step to unify the country and integrate Indian society. Uniform books of high quality can inculcate a broader national point of view in young impressionable minds, who are going to be citizens and leaders of tomorrow.

Nationalized textbooks can also be reasonably expected to check, to some extent, the deteriorating standards of education. Some important problems of education today centre around textbooks. There is a limited supply of the good ones; and very often, some of them have to be imported and are far too expensive for most students.

What are readily available are cheap cram books, designed to get students through examinations. Written in poor style and full of spelling and grammatical mistakes, these books do more harm to education than good. Well written, attractively printed, reasonably priced textbooks are a *sine qua non* to any thinking on textbooks. The Central Government has the resources and the talent to produce them.

Nationalization of textbooks could be the first step in the standardization of the entire educational structure of the country. Left in the hands of the States, education will only deteriorate further.

Nationalization of textbooks and education is not an undemocratic

COMPETITION

* Should Congress resign three months before the election?

Closing date: September 30

** Are politicians using police for political ends?

Closing date: October 14

Prizes: Rs. 25, Rs. 15

Send entries of 500 words or less to: Viewpoint, HIMMAT, First Floor, 294, Bazargate Street, Bombay-1.

step either. France, one of the great democracies, has one of the most centralized and one of the best education systems in the world.

From the nationalized text-books, it is not a large step to a "nationalized" language.

Second Prize

CASH FOR HACKS

By IVAN SASSOON, Calcutta 14

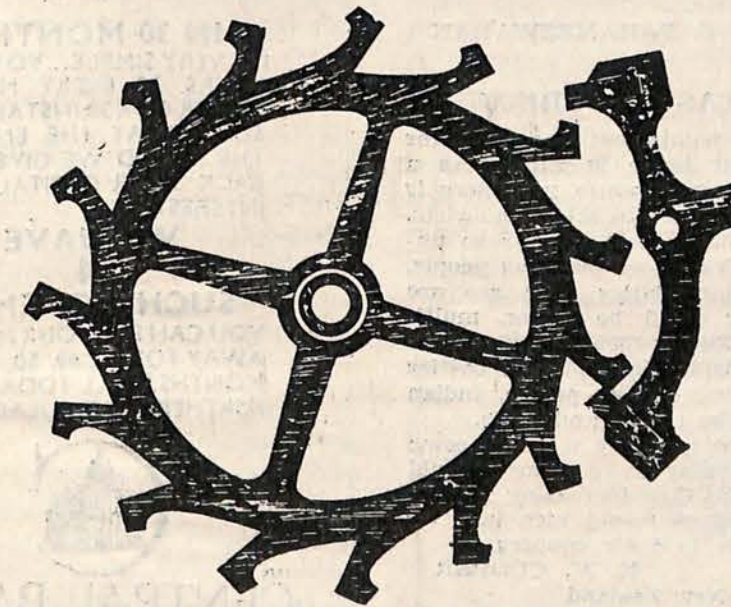
If I HAD a loudspeaker, I'd shout into it a loud and long: "No, school textbooks should not be nationalized!"

Firstly, I don't believe that anything ought to be nationalized. Nationalization takes the springs out of industry and initiative. We have seen that nationalization in India brings a slow death.

As a teacher I believe that the nationalization of textbooks will sound the death rattle of education in India. First, imagine the money that's going to be made by literary hacks who happen to be relatives of the powers that be.

Should the nation be led by leaders of a political bent, then the textbooks will have that particular colour of political creed. Then according to the powers-that-be, history and literature, science and social study are going to be interpreted the way the nation's leaders feel.

Besides, if textbooks were nationalized, it would strike at the very basis of intellectual freedom. Talent cannot be nationalized. Inspiration for writing textbooks comes to a broad segment of the human circle. A writer must be free to publish a textbook and if it is good, school heads must have the freedom to experiment with it in their schools.



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gaiety to their lives; adds a new meaning and dimension to their existence. We at J. K. have been busy with it for the last century—and a half. Today we employ about 45,000 persons in our chains of industries ranging from machinery to paints, jute to typewriters, textile to chemicals. We endeavour to make life fuller and worth living.



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LETTERS

CITIZENS' RIGHTS

I would like to congratulate the Finance Minister of India for asking the Enforcement Directorate to express sorrow to a citizen for unnecessary harassment caused by a raid on his premises. There is nothing wrong if Government officials are asked to apologize to citizens if it is found that their action has caused harassment. On the contrary, this should be made obligatory.

Those in authority must recognize the rights of citizens. If this is not done, a day may not be far off when the rule of the land will be reduced to farce and the harassment and terrorizing of citizens by government may become common. The time has come for the citizens to react strongly to the misuse of official powers.

ASHOK L. SAMPAT*

Bombay 9

* This week's Rs. 10 prize winner

AGITATOR'S OUTLOOK

Everyone in our country (from educated student to uneducated coolie) has come to think of an agitation for the solution of every problem. It is because this approach yields favourable results to the agitators from the authorities. The authorities should prove that peaceful approaches are more effective. This is the only way to prevent daily agitations.

M. V. NAGAVENDER RAO

Hyderabad A.P.

ACTION NOT TALKS

Another shot to the common man! The soap prices have been increased by 10 per cent. Already there is rise in prices of all essential commodities, milk, oils, haircutting. We, the masses, have lost faith in our Government. Is there nobody to check spiralling prices? We no more require extempore speeches or idle talks, we want ACTION.

P. V. BALASUBRAMANIAN

Bombay 1

PEOPLE MAKE DEMOCRACY

In HIMMAT of September 9, Ashish Das Gupta said, "We blame our leaders but don't think how we ourselves can overcome the problems." This is especially true of a democracy. The government that we blame is only the executive. The rest of the democratic machinery is made of the people (and they are the most important part of it), and then the representatives.

The real fault lies with us. It is as much our right as it is our obligation to see that the right persons are sent to represent us. And it is still our responsibility to see that they do the right thing and serve the people, not themselves.

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

What India needs today is not only people who can distinguish between right and wrong, but people who can speak out against wrong and for right.

It is because the majority are silent when wrong is done, that the wrong gets done. In a democracy people are the watchdogs of their good and betterment. It can fail only if its people let it fail.

RATNA SEN

Calcutta 19

P-FORM TYRANNY

Freebooter has hit the nail right on the head when he described the P-Form procedure as an unjust harassment and asked for its summary scrapping. Decency demands that this wet blanket system of foiling many a foreign trip of ambitious students, teachers and others should go for good.

Y. W. BLESSED SINGH

Polayamkoltai, Madras State

POWER-MAD PARTY

One cannot expect anything better from the present-day Congress. One's heart bleeds to see an organization, which, under Gandhi, was the citadel of service, turning itself into a haven for self-seeking sycophants and power-mad political upstarts.

S. PARAMESWARAN

Calcutta 29

INCREASE TOURISM

Freebooter points out the need for greater tourist trade in India. As a visiting foreigner I assure you there is a great deal in India to attract tourists.

Why are the current stamps so unattractive? For many overseas people, the only Indian things they see are stamps. They could be larger, multi-coloured, on glossy paper, and of attractive designs depicting typical activities in the daily lives of the people, Indian culture, animals, plants and birds.

People would not only want to come to India, but many more stamps would be sold overseas thus increasing foreign exchange. Indians would also take an increased pride in their country.

N. M. COOPER

Christchurch, New Zealand

SPECTATOR GOVERNMENT

The government's negligence has reached such a pitch that without violent demonstrations the people are unable to force their demands. We find dishonesty reigning supreme and the black marketeers and hoarders sucking the people and living in extravagance while people are starving in the slums. Finally we find that to all this dishonesty and corruption the government remains a silent spectator.

Is there no remedy for this unfairness?

ANJAN GHOSH

Calcutta 29

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Prof. Vakil on the Fourth Plan —II

It is NOT possible to examine in detail the various proposals of the Fourth Plan in a brief article. We shall therefore have to be satisfied with a broad summary idea of the proposals. For this purpose we shall refer to the investment that is proposed for the Fourth Plan compared

In the second of his three articles on the Fourth Plan draft outline, Prof. C. N. Vakil explains specific proposals of the Plan.

with that in the Third Plan with reference to major items of development.

This will necessarily be in terms of money as it is not possible to compare the physical targets for different activities as the measures for different items are bound to vary. This will however enable us to get a broad picture of the dimensions of the Plan as well as the relative priority proposed to be given in the Plan to different items of development. The relevant data is summarised in table I (above).

Investment Doubles

It will be seen that the total investment rises from Rs. 10,400 crores to Rs. 21,350 crores from the Third to the Fourth Plan. The dominant share assigned to the Public Sector is obvious in as much as nearly 64 per cent of the total investment is in the Public Sector.

Considering the separate items it appears that the necessary emphasis for agricultural development has been given in as much as the first four items are likely to help agriculture, though Power will also help industry. In spite of this it is true to say that the proposed expenditure on industry is quite high; a good deal of this expenditure will be of a long gestation period, which will mean that it will not result in early production of goods. Including other items, the total outlay will be Rs. 23,750 crores.

The above table gives a picture of the Plan investment for the country as a whole. In practice this is divided between the Centre and the States as well as the Union Territo-

Table I. Investment in the Third and Fourth Plans (in Rs. crores.)

HEAD OF DEVELOPMENT	THIRD PLAN			FOURTH PLAN		
	Public sector investment.	Private sector investment.	Total investment.	Public sector investment.	Private sector investment.	Total investment.
Agriculture, Community Development and Cooperation	660	800	1460	1575	900	2475
Irrigation	650	—	650	264	—	964
Power	1012	50	1062	2030	50	2080
Village and Small industries	150	275	425	230	320	550
Organised Industry and Mining	1520	1050	2570	3936	2350	6286
Transport and Communications	1486	250	1736	3010	630	3640
Social Services and Other programmes	622	1075	1697	1855	1600	3455
Inventories	200	600	800	*	1900	1900
Grand Total	6300	4100	10400	13600	7750	21350

* Part of inventories under public sector is covered in sectoral outlays and part will be financed through the banking system.

ries. A good deal of effort goes into bringing about reconciliation between the conflicting claims of different areas. Some weightage has to be given for the development of backward areas.

There are also political pressures from different State Governments for their pet schemes which often result in exaggerated demands. In bringing about an agreed solution to such divergent claims, political con-

siderations often out-weigh economic realities.

Resources

The question which may be of interest to the ordinary citizen is the way in which the Planning Commission proposes to finance the proposed outlay. Table 2 (over page) summarises the proposals for financial resources for the Fourth Plan compared with those of the Third Plan.

See next page



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Table 2 Estimates of Financial Resources (in Rs. crores)

	THIRD PLAN			FOURTH PLAN		
	Centre	States	Total	Centre	States	Total
1. Balance from current revenues at pre-plan rates of taxation	-650	180	-470	2090	920	3010
2. Contribution of railways on the basis of pre-plan rates of fares and freight charges	80	—	80	260	—	260
3. Surplus of other public enterprises on the basis of pre-plan prices of products	290	105	395	760	325	1086
4. Loans from public (net)	420	495	915	700	800	1500
5. Small Savings	220	365	585	360	640	1000
6. Unfunded debt (net)	240	100	340	400	165	565
7. Compulsory deposits and annuity deposits (net)	115	—	115	150	—	150
8. Miscellaneous capital receipts (net)	505	-320	185*	1330	-665	665
9. Budgetary receipts corresponding to external credits						
(a) other than those under PL480	1575	—	1575	4340**	—	4340**
(b) PL480 aid	880	—	880	360**	—	360**
10. Economies in non-Plan expenditure	—	—	85	250	—	335
11. Additional mobilization of domestic resources	2270	610	2880	1745	985	2730
(a) measures adopted in 1966-67	—	—	—	805	125	930
(b) further measures to be adopted in the remaining period of the Fourth Plan	—	—	—	1100	700	1800
(c) Adjustment for accrual of resources to States on account of additional taxation undertaken by the Centre in 1966-67	—	—	—	-160	+160	—
12. Deficit Financing	1025	125	1150	—	—	—
Aggregate Resources:	6970	1660	8630	12580	3420	16000

* Inclusive of receipts from Steel Equalization Fund.

** These figures are at the new rate of exchange. Consequently they are not comparable with the figures for the Third Plan period which are in terms of the pre-devaluation rupee.

It will be seen that the total resources expected to be raised are Rs. 16,000 crores which is twice the amount of the Third Plan. The table also shows the break-up between the Centre and the States so far as the resources are concerned for both the Third and Fourth Plans.

Additional Taxes

In this connection, item 11 is of significance in as much as it indicates the additional taxation which is contemplated. In addition to the various additional taxes which have been imposed in recent years, it is proposed to raise additional resources to the extent of Rs. 2,730 crores during the Fourth Plan period including measures already adopted during the current financial year.

It may also be noted that deficit financing is not to be resorted to in the Fourth Plan. The figure for deficit financing during the Third Plan was Rs. 1,150 crores, though the Planning Commission had proposed

only Rs. 500 crores.

Another item to which attention may be drawn is the surplus from public enterprises. This was Rs. 395 crores during the Third Plan. It is expected that it will rise to Rs. 1,086 crores during the Fourth Plan.

It has been assumed that the additional resources proposed to be raised for the Fourth Plan will be derived mainly from the additional income which will accrue to the public as a result of the Plan efforts. It is also assumed that steps will be taken to reduce evasion of taxes.

Table 3 Estimate of External Payments and Receipts (in Rs. crores)

	In pre-devaluation rupees	In post-devaluation rupees
I Payments		
(1) Imports	7650	12049
(a) maintenance imports	5200	8190
(b) project imports	2450	3859
(2) external debt servicing	1450	2284
Total I	9100	14333
II Receipts		
(1) Exports	5100	8033
III Gap to be covered by external credit (I minus II)	4000	6300

It may be good to refer to the external resources which are expected for the Fourth Plan. For this purpose table 3 (below) will be of interest.

This table gives estimates for the imports that we shall require during the Fourth Plan period. It is significant that the figure of maintenance imports is more than twice the figure of project imports. The amount required for servicing external debts is Rs. 2,284 crores. For a total import bill of Rs. 14,333 crores that we shall have to meet, we expect to earn by way of exports Rs. 8,033 crores leaving a gap of Rs. 6,300 crores.

Foreign Aid

Assuming that we may get private foreign investment of about Rs. 300 crores as against Rs. 150 crores during the Third Plan, we shall have to obtain credit from foreign countries and international financial agencies of the order of Rs. 6,000 crores.

As a result of these efforts, it is expected that the *per capita* income would rise from Rs. 448 in 1964-65 to Rs. 532 in 1970-71, that is by 3 per cent per annum (compound).

The significance of these figures is subject to limitations. With changes in prices, the real value of the *per capita* income may vary. Besides for such a large country as India, with such a rapidly growing large population, the *per capita* figure is an abstraction. It may be useful for comparative purposes; in reality, the real income of different classes of people must be examined to appreciate the effects of the Plan. Such data is not available, though some efforts have been made.

TO BE CONTINUED

This was a life

SIR RONALD ROSS 1857—1932

ON A HOT, humid afternoon in Secunderabad an Englishman peered through a microscope. Eyes aching, sweating in the heat, Ronald Ross was dissecting mosquitoes in an almost epic search for the one he believed carried the malaria parasite.

The second last mosquito proved nothing. Disheartened, he started on the last mosquito. He dissected it, painstakingly searched the tissues, and decided this too would be a failure. Only the stomach tissue remained. Half-an-hour's staring through a microscope; what was the use?

Suddenly, he saw a perfect circle, then another and another. They were malaria parasites, similar to those found in the blood of infected humans. He had finally proved that malaria parasites were carried in a mosquito's stomach.

BORN IN INDIA

Ross, the son of an officer in a Sikh regiment, was born at Almora in the Kumoan Hills. His first memories of malaria were when as a small boy he had seen his father lying helplessly weak with fever and pain. When he was a child he spoke both English and Hindustani and it came as a shock to him when he realized that he spoke two distinct languages.

At the age of eight the vigorous youngster was sent to school in England. In 1881 he qualified from St. Bartholomew's Hospital Medical School.

Once more drawn to India he spent almost the next two decades with the Indian Medical Service. A leisurely mixture of attending patients for several hours a day and writing verse and music made up his early years with the IMS. Gradually, starting in Bangalore with the hobby of collecting mosquitoes, he began research into the disease of malaria.

PROVED THEORY

Ross developed a theory linking malaria and mosquitoes. And in 1897, after carrying out exhaustive tests, he succeeded in proving that the anopheline mosquito carried the malaria parasite in its stomach, after having sucked them from a malaria patient.

This discovery led to effective ways of controlling the disease and in his later years as a lecturer and traveller, having left the IMS, Sir Ronald Ross, as he was now, saw the highly successful application of such methods in India, Singapore and Malaya.

Through persisting on that sweaty afternoon he saved the lives of countless people from malaria.

R.T.U.

GUJARAT LEADER—from page 15

His *guru*, the Sardar, was in jail. As he searched and searched one day an idea was born: the British collect taxes from the rural areas, but spend them on developing cities. They wiped out village industries in the 19th century and instead set up factories in the cities. Villages were drained of manpower and resources.

They were discriminated against. Bhailalbai wanted the rural areas to assert their dignity.

He thought of a rural university to train village people there so they did not need to emigrate to big towns, but instead could propel their villages forward.

He launched on a vigorous speaking campaign and found his first recruit in a local principal, Bhikhabhai Patel. Together they sent 1,500 invitations to surrounding farmers in Anand, suggesting that they discuss at this meeting the founding of a college for their area as there was none. The idea caught their imagination. Five hundred turned up. Bhailalbai appealed for land. Four villages came forward. He chose Karamsad, the Sardar's ancestral village. He had asked for 300 acres. He was given 600 acres by 600 different farmers.

Without grants

Bhailalbai thought of many ingenious schemes to raise money. He started two societies, one educational, the other industrial. The industrial society made bricks, hume pipes, pre-stressed concrete lampposts and other requirements the university would need, while the surplus production was sold at profit.

January 1, 1947, saw the first brick laid. Five months and five days later a college started with lecture rooms and accommodation for 500 students and 50 lecturers and staff. Seven years later when he applied for a university charter the campus could house 2,500 students. He did not ask for Government grants at first but he got the university functioning.

Bhailalbai firmly believes that the present Congress policy is to control all the means of production and distribution, to "enslave the peasants in collective farming" and has a Communist state as its ultimate objective. He has dedicated his life to see that that day does not come to India.

R. M. LALA

JANAKI AND USHA

By Rajmohan Gandhi

Continued from page 22

Why did the police seize two defenceless, innocent young women instead of having the manhood to proceed against me? Neither their decency nor their valour impresses me.

The thousand-and-odd people who watched "India Arise" on September 1, the night before Janaki and Usha were forcibly removed, heard Janaki give her convictions.

What shines through the dust and dirt of the episode is the courage of Janaki and Usha. A senior police official, fully involved in the affair, told me on the day the girls were taken, "We put a woman official on to Janaki. After trying in vain for over an hour, this woman official told me, 'Take care that you do not meet Janaki. She will convert you.'"

This same police official also revealed yesterday to a friend, "One thing I will say. We tried very hard but neither girl budged an inch. They were solidly for MRA."

It is not necessary to try and prove the existence of the high-level plan to finish off Moral Re-Armament and my own individual influence and status. But I want to quote what a top police official told me on that fateful day, September 2. "There is a lot of talk in town about you and the women in MRA. Many Congressmen have come and asked us to take action. If you can persuade Janaki and Usha to leave MRA and go to Bangalore, all this talk will cease." There is a word called *blackmail* and the quotation I have just given is a basic illustration of it.

The high-powered plan to discredit MRA has magnificently boomeranged, and I leave it to others to judge as to who today stands in disrepute.

I want to thank with all my heart and salute my brilliant and resolute lawyer, Shri R. M. Seshadri, for the speed and passion with which he has fought.

We have witnessed a wanton and cynical use of physical force, on behalf of powerful circles, to destroy the freedom of movement and of occupation of two of India's decent and uncommonly patriotic young women. It is nothing short of Fascism and Communism. To throw out this Fascist-Communist hold on Indian life is now the solemn and deliberate resolve of a number of us.

JANAKI AND USHA

By Rajmohan Gandhi

THE MATTER no longer being *sub judice*, I am grateful for the chance to write.

First of all, I want to salute Janaki Varadhan and Usha Chandiram for the firmness of their faith. I love them as much as I love my sister Tara, and I am proud of the way they have stood up to strong and sustained pressures of the police and other forces. India is going to hear a lot more about Janaki and Usha. Unusually able and gifted, they have a profound love for India. They cannot be bullied or bribed. My faith in their commitment to truth and Moral Re-Armament is complete.

It is not a simple thing to embark on a fight against the Commissioner of Police and to charge him exactly with that thing which he is bound by law and by duty to prevent others from doing. And that this has been done is not a step in the prosecution of any Government official, in which cause MRA is not interested, but only a step in the defence of liberty. I feel the time has come when somebody should strike and strike hard for and on behalf of liberties invaded by persons of authority and armed with governmental might.

Political Pressures

One significant feature is the quick way in which the Government stepped into the picture. Normally the State is a party in a criminal proceeding only on the side of the person who is wronged. In this case, without waiting to investigate who is the wronged person, they rushed to the aid of the Commissioner of Police, which is just making up their minds on the side of bureaucracy and not making up their mind on the side of justice. If the State had waited and investigated and found that the Commissioner was the wronged person, then it would have been time for the State to intervene on behalf of the Commissioner. This unprecedented step is a demonstration, as it were, of the truth of my repeated complaint, that it is not the Commissioner of Police who is doing what he is doing but some hand behind powered by Government machinery and inspired by political pressures.

My reputation is of the least consequence to me. I can safely leave it to the public to judge my

behaviour and it stands in no danger of being sullied or besmirched by what the police do or say or forbear from doing or saying. *All that I am fighting for in this case is that the two young ladies should get their chance to speak out their minds without restraint and freely somewhere in public.*

Looking at the judgment of the High Court as a layman, I find it a bit difficult to understand. The whole point of the Judge, as the layman sees it, is that there was no unlawful detention and no unlawful purpose and therefore there was no jurisdiction for the Magistrate—which was why he could and did interfere.* I don't know whether this lack of jurisdiction, which appears to depend on a state of fact and a finding respecting the state of fact, should not be left with the Magistrate dealing with the matter. To my simple understanding, it is not a case where jurisdiction is absent in a total manner, like a civil judge trying a criminal action, but it is a case where jurisdiction even as stated by the Judge, was dependent on certain findings related to certain facts. My answer to this would be, leave the facts and the findings thereon to the Magistrate dealing with the matter.

Not Academic Fight

Apart from the controversies in the present case, the learned Judge has covered virgin ground in criminal law by legalising "detention" of a possible witness for the purpose of examination. I have heard of detention of a person suspected of a crime, but not of detention of a possible witness who could throw light upon the crime. I wonder whether this has been the law of the land so far.

I know there will be some interest as to what I propose to do further. I am not carrying on an academic fight and it will not be my endeavour merely to press the point in a legalistic manner. Whatever will serve the main purpose of enabling the girls to come out

* Justice K. S. Ramamurti quashed the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate who issued notice to Janaki, Usha and their fathers to appear in court.

and have their free choice, that purpose alone I will try to fulfil by any further steps I might take.

In judging the jurisdiction of the Chief Presidency Magistrate to proceed in the manner he did, the Judge has not passed any verdict on my charge that the police forcibly removed the two young ladies against their will. That the police were guilty of this charge was, I submit, apparent to the public by their reluctance to let the young ladies appear in court.

It was proved by the statement of the Public Relations Officer, on behalf of the Police Commissioner, who said in court on September 3, the day my protest was placed before the Magistrate: "They have been remanded in custody under the usual powers of the Commissioner."

Police Admission

It was proved by the honest admission of the Deputy Police Commissioner of Madras, Mr. Palaniappan, who was asked in the High Court by Justice Ramamurti, "When did the girls leave for Bangalore?" "They were dispatched on the evening of September 2," Mr. Palaniappan replied.

It was proved by the resignation in protest from her post of Honorary Magistrate Mrs. Malathi Rangaswami, who was a witness in her own house to the forcible removal of Janaki.

I think I owe a duty to the public concerning what has been said against me by the Commissioner of Police, who says these things have been said against me by the fathers of the two girls. It is rather surprising that the Commissioner should think of kidnapping, abduction, etc., when the fathers themselves in their petitions have said, if I understand English, that the girls came to the camp voluntarily and that the girls were with MRA for two years.

I have a request to make to the Commissioner. Will he lay before me, the public or a court the materials he has and charge me with the offences which are registered against me? The greatest service to law and order, as the Commissioner looks at it, and to the public, as I look at it, will be to bring this complaint into the complete limelight.

Continued on page 21

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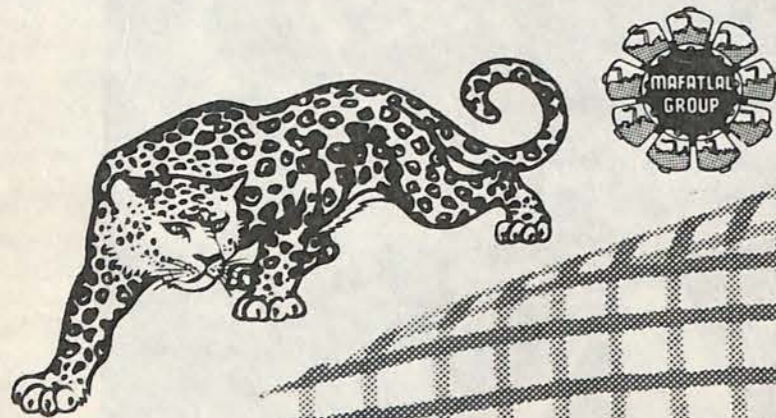
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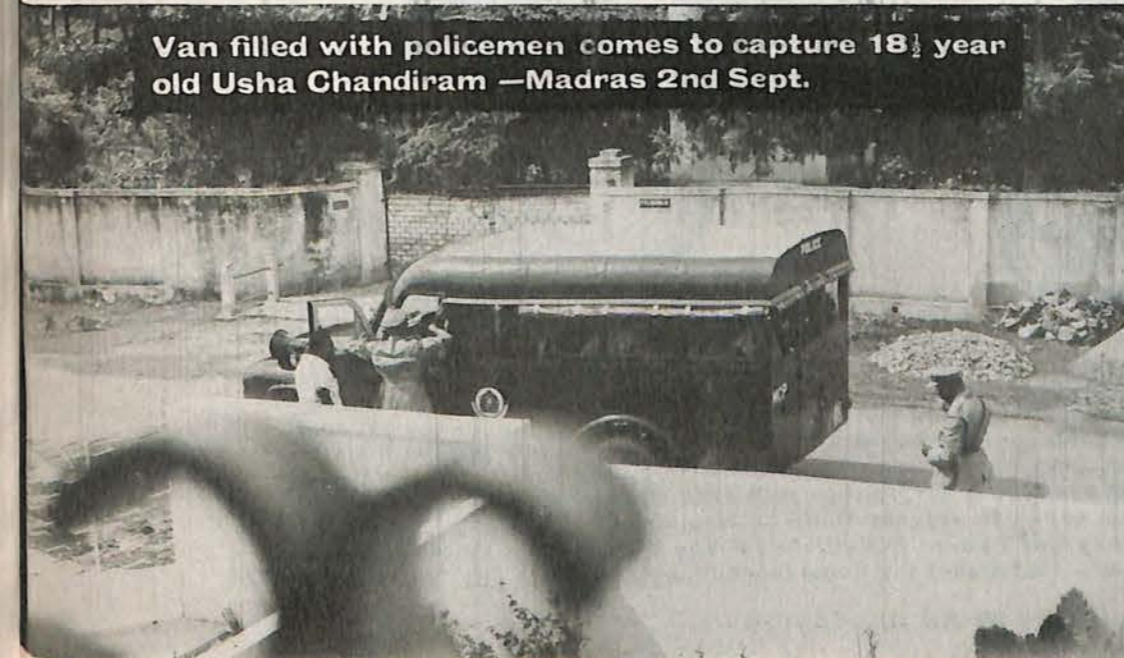
Letter from Usha Chandiram—Madras 2nd Sept.

I am above 18 years of age and I am working with Moral Re Armament of my own free will.

Usha Chandiram

2nd September 1966.

Van filled with policemen comes to capture 18½ year old Usha Chandiram —Madras 2nd Sept.



LONDON CONFERENCE URGES GOVT. OF INDIA—

- Hold inquiry into police kidnapping
- Restore liberty to Usha and Janaki

Page 5

AICC: FACE LIFTING AT ERNAKULAM

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