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HIMMAT

WEEKLY 25p.

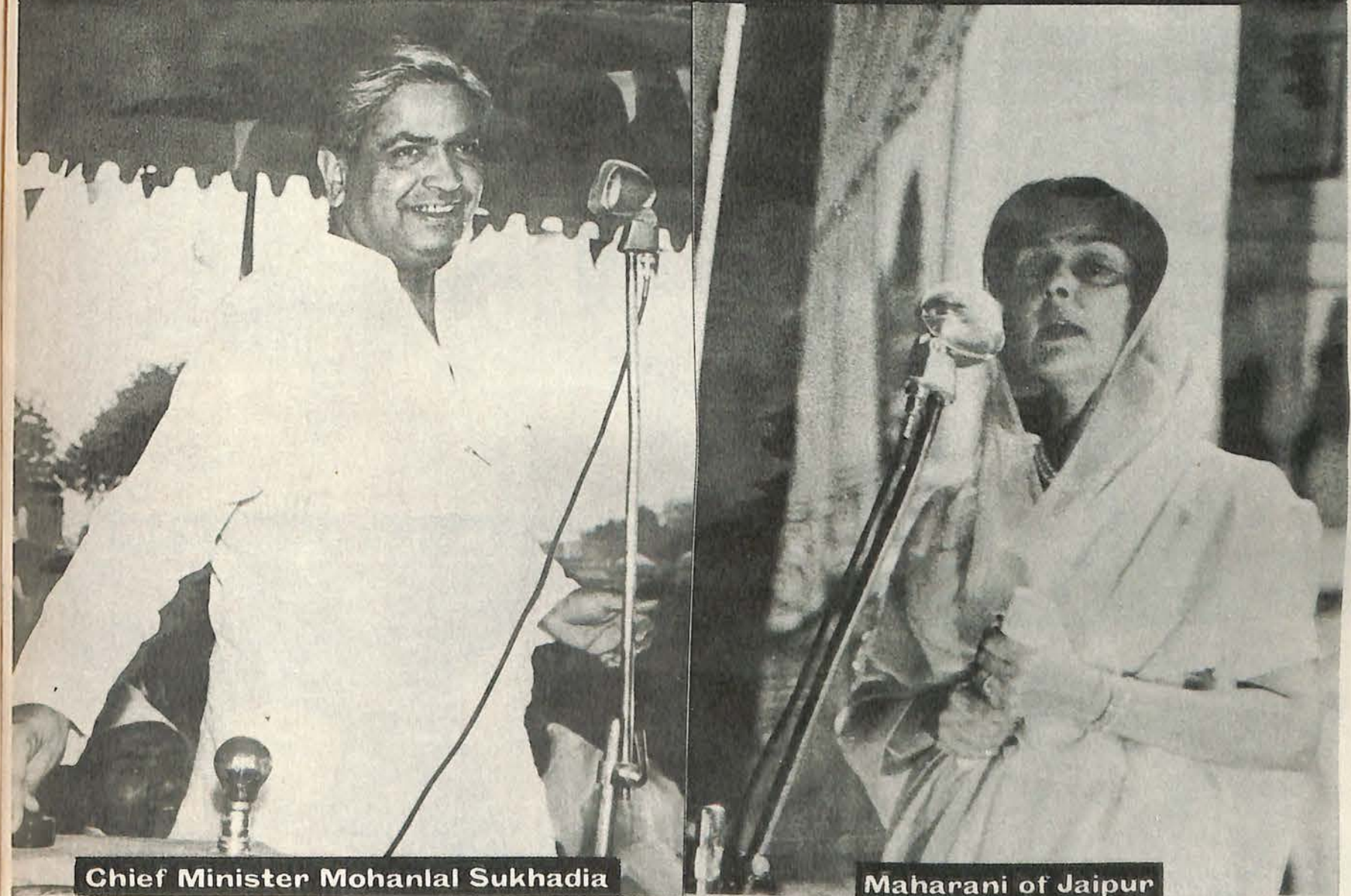
VOL 2 NO 50

Asia's New Voice

FRIDAY 14 OCTOBER 1966

RAJASTHAN: The struggle for power WILL SWATANTRA WIN?

page 21



Chief Minister Mohanlal Sukhadia

Maharani of Jaipur

FREEDOM CASE STIRS BANGALORE

Pictures and Report page 2 and 5

Freedom Case Stirs Bangalore

On Oct. 6, for the second time, in spite of notice issued by the Mysore High Court, the fathers of Janaki and Usha were not present in Court with their daughters



Hundreds await arrival of Janaki & Usha at Mysore High Court Oct. 6



Exactly eight demonstrators advance waving a black flag, having burnt two Himmatts



Police officers on duty study Himmatt



Police mount guard outside Janaki's house 11.30 p.m. Oct. 5

HIMMAT

Asia's new voice

WEEKLY

Bombay Friday October 14 1966

Indians First

IT WILL BE a daring man who will accept to be the one-man commission on the Maharashtra-Mysore border dispute. The Marathi-speaking people of Mysore's border area are, most of them, simple people. Many in the tobacco-growing regions like Nipani are concerned about finding more jobs in Government, having their petitions accepted in Marathi, and leading a quiet life. It is understandable that their friends and relations who speak the language across the border in Maharashtra should feel for them. It is regrettable, however, that agitation is stirred even after the decision of the Congress Working Committee to appoint the one-man Commission.

After considerable deliberations, the Working Committee has arrived at the formula:

- (a) There will be a one-man Commission.
- (b) It will work out its own terms of reference.
- (c) The decision will be binding on the State Governments and the Centre.

To please Mr. Nijalingappa of Mysore the Kerala-Mysore border dispute has been dragged in by its coat-tails.

Maharashtra's Congress leaders have hailed the decision as a step in gaining their ultimate aim of merging the Marathi-speaking areas of Mysore with their State. But the Opposition parties in Maharashtra are not going to let that trump election card be wrenched so quickly out of their hands.

Right-Communist Party Chairman, S. A. Dange, insists that only mass action can solve this problem and the Sampurna Maharashtra Samiti plans to go ahead with its state-wide demonstrations for a week to press for an immediate solution of the border dispute.

If Mr. Dange so incites the public he cannot then disclaim all responsibility for actions of extremists who removed fish-plates and derailed the Poonavasco Express after hearing of the appointment of this one-man Commission.

The responsibility for the nine dead, including the nine year-old Faizal, and the hundred-odd injured in the accident lies at the doorstep of leaders like Mr. Dange.

Apparently political considerations rank much higher in the minds of Opposition politicians than the interests of the Marathi-speaking people of Mysore, many or all of whom may find their objective of merger with Maharashtra achieved through a peaceable solution. Opposition legislators who have resigned on this issue will do well to think dispassionately in the larger interests of national unity and for the present accept the verdict of the Congress

Working Committee. The Mysoreans across the border from us are not strange men from the moon but blood of our blood, Indians first. This is no time for petty politics.

Chinese in Indonesia

THE RECENT MOTORIZED PROCESSION of 10,000 Indonesian youth through Djakarta's Chinese quarters, shouting "Chinese go home" before the Chinese Embassy, focuses the precarious situation of Indonesia's three million Chinese.

The Chinese community will never leave Indonesia as the Army, who dispersed the demonstration, seems to know. There are too many of them and they are too deeply involved in the nation's economic life. Many Indonesians deeply resent and fear the Chinese, and their feelings are understandable, especially after Subandrio's short-lived Djakarta-Peking axis. But the fact remains that mob-violence will not help the situation.

Nor can the Chinese expect fair treatment if they maintain a Chinese nationalism that threatens Indonesia's security.

Both sides need to change their attitudes. The Chinese need demonstrate an allegiance to Indonesia, while the Indonesians need to cease using them as a scape-goat for national reasons. One hope for the future is the emergence of a pro-Indonesia Chinese leadership within the country.

The present Indonesian Cabinet is earnestly engaged in reconstructing the economy. Anti-Chinese communal riots will only distract from its major task and give Peking an excuse to create more trouble in Indonesia.

Toughest of Us All

THERE IS A TOUGHNESS and resilience about Bombay. Its people include lakhs of South Indians who flourish with their Udipi restaurants, idli and dosa; Sikhs from the North sporting smart beards; lakhs of Gujaratis; over a couple of million sturdy Maharashtrians; and half the world's Parsi population. By and large the Bombayites survive acute water shortage, epidemics of cholera and jaundice and are even getting immune to bandhs. The city has rats as large as cats that can help themselves to a man-sized menu.

All that we know. A chemical scientist has now discovered that the pesticide industry has come to a screeching halt in Bombay: it cannot kill the Bombay cockroach. The exasperated scientist, Dr. R. R. Hattiangadi, said at a Seminar, "They may even outlive a nuclear holocaust."

The expert said that there are three varieties of cockroach—the Australian, the American and the German—and that the Bombay variety belongs to the toughest *blatta Germanica* group. If the police, the defence services and even the Planning Commission has no use for them, could our border enthusiasts not release an army of cockroaches on our neighbouring states?

Briefly Speaking...

I never let my schooling interfere with my education.

MARK TWAIN, 1835-1910

Freewheeling

A BANGALORE auto-rickshaw has a signboard reading, "On Duty G. V. Lakshman, B.Sc.". Instead of joining the long queue of unemployed looking for office jobs, enterprising Lakshman took to driving. He is his own boss and claims, according to a report, that he earns Rs. 25 a day. He is an inspiration for the educated unemployed and shows what can happen when men are not bound by rigid social snobbery.

Blind Can Be Useful

ACCORDING TO A UNITED NATIONS REPORT there are 16 million blind people in the world, of whom four million live in Asian and African

developing countries. Many of these blind people are the poorest of the poor. Sometimes small groups, as in India, go through the country begging.

The Royal Commonwealth Society's experiments in Zambia have shown that at a large farm with 39 "boarder members" of whom 27 are blind, they can produce 140,000 litres of milk, 30 tons of vegetables and 50 tons of tomatoes each year.

Tatas run a farm for the blind not far from Bombay. If blind people in India could be allotted land which is cultivable, but not utilized, or land that can be reclaimed from the marshes, a million blind Indians could produce an immense quantity of food for our people.

Undersea Highway

YOU CAN DRIVE on a smooth black road 3000 feet under the Atlantic Ocean, according to Mr. A. Merkel, Manager of a Deep Sea Research Submarine Aluminant. The strange underwater formation of 150 miles by 100 miles is off the coast of Georgia, South Carolina and North Florida. The smooth deposit is of manganese oxide that has been swept clean by the Gulf Stream. The submarine used its wheels to ride on the "road" as though above ground.

Down South And Here

WHILE INDIA is trying to cut down population, Lord Casey, Australian Governor-General, is calling upon his countrymen to raise their birth-rate of 2½ per cent. This, he says, is imperative to develop Australia's enormous resources.

Lord Casey was Governor of Bengal in 1943, then one of the most populous states of India. He was one of the first Governors of the British period to get to know Indians and their leaders and has a special place in the hearts of many of our countrymen.

No Mini-Britain

THE LABOUR PARTY CONFERENCE has voted that Britain end her responsibilities East of Suez after 1970. It seems that some people like Mr.

Frank Cousins are hell-bent on making a great people small and retire into the comfort of their hire-purchased TV sets and washing machines. Britain shed her empire and rightly so—because the time had come. But the time has not yet come when Britain can drop all her historic responsibilities for the well-being and freedom of her friends in many parts of the world and retire into her own shell.

Creative Outlets

BY AN IMPERIAL DECREE every boy graduating from High School in Iran is required to enlist in either the "Sipah-e-Danish" or the "Sipah-e-Behdash"—the army of educationists and the army of health officers, which visit the rural and undeveloped areas of Iran from time to time.

A party of students from the Cathedral High School in Bombay, who worked in a village near Indore, were thrilled with their adventure. If we do not give creative outlets to our young millions, one cannot be wise thereafter and say, "Tut, tut, students don't behave themselves."

Jail For Jokes

ANYONE who tells a political joke in Russia is now likely to qualify for three years in gaol, says a news report. There is the joke about an American who told a Russian "In my country I can stand outside the White House and shout, 'Down with President Johnson' without any fear of arrest at all." The Russian replied that he could stand in the Red Square and shout with absolute impunity, "Down with President Johnson" too.

Dial Score

DURING THE RECENT TEST MATCH SERIES against the West Indies, London cricket fans dialled a special GPO number more than eight million times to learn the latest score. Try to get through to a special number in Bombay even 80 times, and it will be time for the next test match.

Beatles

WITH BEATLE GEORGE HARRISON learning the sitar, the popularity of the instrument will shoot up among our younger people and Sitarists end up with Beatle haircuts.

R.M.L.

FREEDOM CASE LATEST

Bangalore

Mr. Justice Hegde of the Mysore High Court on Monday, October 10, directed the Commissioner of Police of Bangalore City to locate Miss Usha Chandiram wherever she might be in the State of Mysore and have her produced in Court.

It was the third time that Mr. Chandiram had failed to appear or produce his daughter as directed by the Court.

Mr. Varadhan, father of Miss Janaki Varadhan, presented himself on Monday, but not his daughter. Instead he, through his lawyer, presented a counter-affidavit and requested the Court to rescind its order directing him to produce his daughter Janaki. He attached to his counter-affidavit a statement stated to have been signed by his daughter Janaki in Madras on October 8.

In his counter-affidavit Mr. Varadhan stated that he and Janaki went to Madras from Bangalore on October 5 to visit his mother.

It was on October 4 that Rajmohan Gandhi's affidavit on behalf of the two young ladies was heard and admitted in Court. On the same day the judges had issued notices to the fathers to have their daughters produced.

The newspapers of October 5 had carried extensive accounts of the Court proceedings and had featured the notices on the fathers.

The judges posted the case for further hearing on Thursday, October 13.

A crowd of many hundreds has been turning up every time the Court has met on this issue, awaiting the appearance of Janaki and Usha.

"In Line with Gandhiji"

STOCKHOLM, October 2—A Moral Re-Armament conference here expressed its full hearted backing for Mr. Gandhi's efforts to free the two MRA workers "which is in line with the struggle for liberty carried on by his illustrious grandfather".

The conference deplored "such arbitrary action in a country regarded as upholding democratic liberty in Asia". The rest of the world "cannot fail to be disturbed by such an action unless the Government of India takes immediate steps to set it right".

HIMMAT Launches Liberation Fund for Janaki and Usha

This week HIMMAT launches a Liberation Fund to make possible the liberation of Janaki and Usha. The Fund will meet the expenses involved in the legal battle now taking place in Bangalore and for the expenses in connection with the moves expected in the coming days.

News of the first contribution to this Fund was cabled from Britain where the Moral Re-Armament musical, "It's Our Country, Jack" has raised 300 pounds (Rs. 6,300) towards the Liberation Fund.

Response was instantaneous in Bombay and at short notice the following contributions have been received at the time of going to press.

A Resident of Bombay	Rs. 500
Miss Sherna Ghyara, Bombay 7	Rs. 101
Miss Meher Ghyara, Bombay 7	Rs. 101
Mr. Z. Taleyarkhan, Bombay 4	Rs. 100
Miss Kamla Deshpande, Bombay	Rs. 10
Cast of "It's Our Country, Jack"	Rs. 6,300
Total	Rs. 7,112

Contributions to the Fund will be received by Himmat Publications Trust, 294, Bazargate Street, Bombay 1.

Cheques should be crossed and marked "Payee's Account" in the name of Himmat Publications Trust.

On your toes

DONT BANK-RUPT INDIA

So the hydra of bank nationalization has risen once more out of the Congress pond. Although nationalization as such is not referred to in the election manifesto of the Congress Party, "social control" over banking institutions is.

Any suspicion that the fine distinction between these two expressions may be academic is confirmed by Congress President Kamaraj himself. He remarked: "I do not know the difference between social control and nationalization."

The 400-word document states: "In an economically underdeveloped society like ours, the very structure of political power and its interlinking with command over economic resources make it necessary that the commanding heights of economy shall not be in private hands, for they who hold the levers of economic power will also ultimately run the political apparatus."

The fact is that Reserve Bank controls over private institutions already ensure that their functions do not cross the borders of legitimate trading.

Who then wants the nationalization?

Do the bank staff? One prominent official of the Bank Employees' Union told me that they prefer dealing with the management of the private banks. "With these," he pointed out, "we

know whom we are dealing with. With the State Banks we are dealing with Delhi, some official in an ivory tower of red tape."

What about officials? One senior officer of the State Bank told me: "We can hardly keep pace with the rapid expansion programmes of our own. I cannot imagine how we would handle an entire nationalized banking system."

What about the customers? Especially the ordinary people who should be the focus of Congress concern. Is not the growing patronage of private banks proof that most people like to deal with a bank where they feel there is some personal attention?

Then who does want nationalization? The Congress Party and those faceless men in the rear who hope to use it for their own ends.

The present arrangement, in which a strong, Government-owned trading bank competes openly with private banks, is one which safeguards the customer's democratic freedom of dealing with the bank of his choice. This in turn forces the State Bank to achieve a quality of service and financial acumen which inevitably would be ignored were competition absent.

Perhaps when Government organizations reach the standard of efficiency and profit which the banks have had to achieve, then the ruling Party wizards may be forgiven for wanting to take them over. But that won't be for some time.

FREEBOOTER

CHALTA HAI...



"Gentlemen, every time I return from my short trips I am amazed to see what rapid advance we have made."

This weekly feature comes to you through the courtesy of the Eagle Vacuum Bottle Mfg. Co. (Pvt.) Ltd., manufacturers of the Eagle range of vacuum flasks, jugs and insulated ware.



SKIPPER

THE THIN END

What is the pith and point of the running fight Mr. Rajmohan Gandhi is carrying on against authorities entrenched in power and position? On the face of it, he is intent on restoring to complete freedom the two young ladies, Miss Janaki Varadhan and Miss Usha Chandiram, who are full-time workers of his team and who have taken prominent part in the show, "Indja Arise". Incidentally, the question will come in about the need for clearing the calumny which has been caused by reason of the petitions given by the fathers of the two girls on the character and the activities of the MRA and more particularly of Mr. Gandhi.

But it seems to me these are not really the matters of consequence underlying the action so stubbornly being fought by Mr. Gandhi. I appreciate and applaud his anxiety to earn for the girls their freedom. I particularly appreciate his repeated statements that he is not pressing them to come back to the MRA, but if they come back freely of their own choice they are most welcome.

Mr. Gandhi has also made it clear that he can leave his reputation to take care of itself and there is no call for any artificial prop or aid to maintain his image in the public eye, because that would depend on his own conduct and on the activities of the organization which he leads.

In this democratic country, and in fact I think in any country, not even a father can be a gaoler to his own daughter. At any rate, so far as I can understand the legal position, no person, not even the father or mother, can be a gaoler to a son or a daughter and be allowed to be a gaoler with impunity. The hand of the law will fall heavily on the wrongdoer and will wrest the person deprived of his or her freedom out of the wrongful detention and set him or her at liberty.

This is why I gather it is stated that a writ of *habeas corpus* must be immediate, because while there is no harm done by quick action to the person against whom the complaint is made, there may be a great deal of harm done by deferment of quick action to the person wrongfully detained. This principle also acknowledges the accepted legal practice of allowing even strangers to come and complain to courts of law in this country that the freedom of a third party has been invaded and request that there be a direction to restore the person detained to liberty.

However, to a layman, apart from all legal conundrums, perhaps the matter of the greatest consequence is a principle of permanent validity. While every other triumph may be short-lived, the gain in this action which Rajmohan Gandhi is waging relentlessly is the fundamental basis

of life and living, which is that no person, however small or powerless he or she might be, can be dragooned into thinking or acting under physical imposition by an outside authority.

This kind of imposition, in fact, is a small crack in the wall through which the dragon's head of Communism appears and which, spreading like wildfire, catches entire nations and entire people. The philosophy of Communism where the body is looked after but the mind is dragooned into modes of thinking and ways of acting without being left any independent volition of its own is a philosophy which has its grass roots in the invasion of the individual mind exactly in the manner in which this detention is taking place.

If India values her democracy and, more than the Constitutional democracy we talk of, her ways of ancient living, I think the fight of Rajmohan Gandhi will be a chapter in the history of India. If an assault on the freedom of the individual is allowed to pass muster without being challenged at the proper time, the evil will grow and spread, the canker will go down and quite quickly the whole nation will be in the grip of the regimented *modus operandi* of administration and life. It is a case, as I read it, which is not individual, which is not even national but which goes beyond the limits of the country and gets onto the human level.

Communist Doctrine

What I am saying should not be considered as denying the right and, in fact, the duty of a parent to advise a young boy or a young girl in the ways of behaviour which the parent may consider proper and becoming. In no country has it ever been suggested that mature and sober influences should not be continuously operative in reforming the character and deportment of the relatively younger and less mature persons. The distinction, however, will be where the advice stops and where the imposition begins.

No democratic country can countenance even an iota of the Communist doctrine that, persuasion or no persuasion, there should be an overpowering of the mind of the younger and less mature by the mind of one person or one authority, which, as the lessons of history will show, has led to nothing but disaster in country after country.

REMMES

The next ten years in Asian-US relations

The turmoil and turbulence of hundreds of millions of Asians groping their way to a better future, learning the ways of democracy, as well as crying for the economic fruits of independence, is a struggle full of revolutionary possibilities. With the "balance of terror" in Europe that renders further Communist advance impossible without the threat of nuclear war, added to the fact that the two principal Communist powers in the world are also Asian nations who can exploit the revolutionary possibilities in Asia for extension of their power and influence, the main area of military and ideological struggle—the political centre of gravity in the world—has shifted to the Indian Ocean and Pacific regions.

Three important developments in the decade of the Fifties brought the United States and Asia closer together. In the present decade these factors have made Asian-US relationships a focal point of the next stage of human history.

Firstly, Russia has emerged as an Asian power with vast influence

SAY THAT AGAIN...

It could have been shorter but that would have cost more money and time and delayed action.

DR. D. S. KOTHARI
Presenting the 673-page
Education Commission report

There is no ball which cannot be saved if only one's will is strong enough.

MISS LIN WEI-CHING
Chinese table tennis star

Anti-democratic actions of some Opposition parties ... only serve to deepen the Fascist tendencies of the ruling party and strengthen bureaucracy.

PREM BHASIN
General Secretary,
Praja-Socialist Party

Many so-called liberals ... will defend to the death your right to agree with them.

RONALD REAGAN
Hollywood film actor

HIMMAT, October 14, 1966

in India, Pakistan and Indonesia. She is competing for greater influence in Burma, Japan and even in Communist North Korea and North Vietnam.

Secondly, Communist China, whose popularity was at a peak at the time of the Bandung Conference of 1955, began to be exposed as a military power with imperialist ambitions over her neighbours. The Chinese attack on the Indian border in October 1962, as well as the arguments and counter-arguments of the Sino-Soviet ideological dispute, have in-

This article is from an address by Mr. Vaitheswaran to the student body and guests at the inauguration weekend of Mackinac College, USA, on October 2.

creased the questioning about China. The final blow came with the abortive coup in Indonesia last October. China lost faith with her Asian neighbours.

The third factor is the increasing involvement of the United States in Asia and the reassertion of her position as a major Pacific power.

In the last fifteen years the United States has given over 6 billion dollars of economic aid to India alone. She has poured hundreds of millions of aid, economic as well as military, into Pakistan, Thailand, Laos and Vietnam. Ceylon, Malaysia, Indonesia and Cambodia at various times have been recipients of American economic aid. In circumstances such as prevailed in India during the past year, American wheat has saved millions of men, women and children from the threat of hunger and saved nations from the prospects of revolutionary violence.

The military strength of the United States is as much responsible for the security of the Himalayan border as for the prospect that the Vietnamese people will someday have the freedom of choice to determine how they will be governed.

The United States, has, of course, made many mistakes in accomplishing this role.

The first has been the assumption that because she supplies arms and

Under
the
Lens



by R. VAITHESWARAN

gives aid she knows better about Asian situations than the Asians. Sometimes this is true, sometimes not, but the United States is only beginning to understand the sensitivity of Asian nationalism.

The Vietnam war has taught much to both Asia and the USA. For one thing, the United States is more aware than at any other time in history of her need of Asia, as much as of Asia's need of her economic and military strength. This has created a quite remarkable openness in contrast with the alleged arrogance of earlier times.

Change in Asia

At the same time, the United States has made the war in Vietnam a war to restore freedom of choice and a good life to the Vietnamese people. This is not yet fully grasped in Asia, but as the United States strengthens her civic action programme, it will become more fully understood. Although it is difficult to believe that any nation will send troops and material to far away lands for any but the most materialistic reasons, it is becoming evident to Asians that a great deal of generous humanitarianism lies at the back of much of the US policy.

America's effort and generosity have born ample fruit in the last year or two.

There is a change in Asia; a new confidence in some, at least, of the Asian nations; a refreshing pride in the fact of being Asian and a sense of responsibility that Asia must carry the burden for her modernization and pay some of the price for her freedom.

"From Australia in the south to Korea and Japan in the north, the free nations of that area are moving forward with renewed confidence,"

said Secretary of State Rusk in a recent address to the businessmen of New York. "Indonesia, potentially a very rich country, has turned away

Continued on next page

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VERDICT!

This week **HIMMAT**

ADMONISHES Biju Patnaik for speaking from the seat of the present Chief Minister of Orissa in the Assembly after repeatedly saying that he had no aspirations to become Chief Minister again, and **COMPLIMENTS** his belated common sense in withdrawing from the seat after vigorous protests from the Opposition.

HAILS the Government of India for completing 23 drinking water schemes in Nepal under its aid programmes and **VENTURES TO SUGGEST** that some attention to drinking water facilities in the 120,000 Indian villages, which have no drinking water, would not be out of place.

DEPLORES the itch amongst our leaders to appoint national commissions and **ADVISES** Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao to think again about his suggestion for a commission on student problems when the Education Commission's report of 673 pages has hardly been studied by the authorities.

GIVES A BOUQUET to the Manchester City Council for allowing Sikh drivers and conductors to wear turbans on duty and **WONDERS WHY**, when Conservative Councillor Arnold Burlin championed the cause of the Sikhs, Labour councillors expressed some doubts that the Transport and Workers' Union may not agree.

WILL REMIND Mr. Brahm Prakash, newly appointed President of Delhi Congress Committee, of his words, "I will resign once I see the Party in power again".

PRICKS ITS EARS when Mr. S. K. Patil says that youth indulging in rank indiscipline cannot be trusted for future leadership and **URGES** him to cease singing "Isn't it, isn't it terribly sad, that I'm so good and the youth are so bad" — because frankly so few will believe him.

CHEERS Dr. K. M. Munshi for his statement that political leaders are responsible for the lawlessness prevailing today.

UNDER THE LENS—from page 7 from adventurism and is coming to grips with its economic and social problems." Dean Rusk pointed to hopeful new regional initiatives and institutions in East Asia. Among them are:

1. The Asian Development Bank, which will start functioning in a few weeks' time.
2. The Southeast Asian Development Conference under the leadership of Japan.
3. ASPAC, the group of Asian and Pacific nations brought together on the initiative of the Republic of Korea.
4. The renewed activities of the Maphilindo nations and Thailand.

President Marcos has summed up the shift in Asia in his address to the Congress of the United States: "The challenge to Asia is to discard the dry metal bone of mysticism and fatalism for the life-giving substance of expression and endeavour, to leave the past behind, recognize its deep need for energetic self-reliance and dignified maturity; to make common cause against aggression and meet America half way in a bold understanding to make the future secure for all."

I personally consider the humanitarian aspect of American aid as the beginning of the economics of sharing, as well as a new politics of unselfishness that should be further developed and diversified if we are to answer the growing gap between rich and poor nations.

We may be at the beginning of a new era when the clash of ideologies and the effervescence of nascent nationalism will yield to the necessity of sitting together to plan a new future for all mankind, in which no one will go hungry or homeless or without the opportunity for education, culture and faith.

The Vietnam war is not a permanent issue. Asian-United States partnership is not contingent upon this war. Nor is antagonism to Communist China a sufficient basis for the co-operation of our two continents.

The next step in US-Asian partnership is therefore the formulation, after mutual consultation, and proclamation by the Asian Powers jointly with the United States of a "Grand Design" or a "Manifesto" for Asia and the world that would point to the future and specify the areas of national achievement, inter-regional cooperation and international effort.

But as President Marcos was at pains to point out, "They misjudge Asia who believe that the material

factor will be decisive for Asia's future; and they malign Asia who imagine that Asian nations are craven opportunists, intimidated by brute strength and ever-ready to join the winning side."

I envisage, therefore, that this "Manifesto" will be an expression of our faith in common moral and spiritual values and our determination to apply them in our national policy. It is essential that the leaders of our two continents consider practical ways of expressing this common heritage and vitalising it as a reality in the thinking and living of the ordinary people everywhere.

China's Challenge

A word must be said about Communist China. The seeds of China's present bitterness lie in the humiliations inflicted on a proud nation for 100 years. China cannot continue in her self-imposed isolation, nor is a policy of merely driving an isolated nation further to the wall an adequate policy. I believe that the unhappiness of the 700 millions of China is the responsibility of the whole world; and we must prepare for changes as the tired, fearful leadership of older men yields place to younger people.

Perhaps, out of the hurts and hates and humiliations of the past and the bitterness and despair of the present, there will emerge a new China that looks to the world for some help and some hope. When that day comes, there should be enough people and governments in the world who can demonstrate to them a better road to modernization and an easier way to happiness. I suggest that this is the greatest challenge of the Asian-United States partnership in the next ten years.

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FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

Lesotho (Basutoland) Will Demonstrate African Government to South Africa

FROM MUSETSI MOHAPELOA

Nairobi

Basutoland, which became independent on October 4, is totally surrounded by South Africa.

It lies over 5000 feet above sea level. Its mountains, known as the Malutis, range to 7000 feet and form two-thirds of the country. From them flow the principal rivers into the Republic of South Africa, providing its main source of water.

The population of Basutoland, consisting of Africans, Europeans and Asians, is 976,000. Seventy per cent are Christians. It has one of the highest literacy rates—over 80 per cent—among African countries. Its people pay allegiance to Paramount Chief Moshoeshoe II, who is the Head of State.

The Basuto nation dates back to

At one minute past midnight on October 4, amidst singing and dancing, Basutoland became the independent Kingdom of Lesotho. HIMMAT asked Mr. Mohapeloa, a citizen of Lesotho, to write about his country.—Ed.

1818, when the wise Chief Moshoeshoe I, founder of the nation, gathered remnants of clans scattered by raids of the Zulu and Matebele tribes. Border conflicts with the Boers (Dutch South Africans), led him to ask protection from the British. Since 1868 authority has been divided between the British and the hereditary chieftainship.

A pre-independence constitution came into force on May 1, 1965, following a general election at which the Basutoland National Party, led by the present Prime Minister, Chief Leabua Jonathan, won 31 of the sixty seats in the National Assembly.

Meeting with Verwoerd

Chief Jonathan is aware of the need for friendly neighbourliness with the Republic of South Africa. The geographical situation of Basutoland compels it to have economic treaties with South Africa, despite political differences. He is equally conscious of the responsibility en-



trusted to the people of Basutoland to link South Africa to the rest of Africa.

His conference with the late Prime Minister of South Africa, Dr. Hendrik Verwoerd, which was the first conference between a Prime Minister of the Republic of South Africa and an African leader, has been looked upon as a hopeful step towards future relations between South Africa and the rest of Africa.

Basutoland is a pastoral and agricultural country, with potential mineral resources, few of which have been tapped. The economy depends on animal products, agriculture and remittances from the large number of Basutos who work in the Republic of South Africa.

Training Programme

There are about 1200 miles of motorable roads and 1600 miles of bridle paths, a short railway line from South Africa and a number of airfields and landing strips. Soil erosion is a big problem with the country's mountainous structure. There is an important training programme for better soil management based in Maseru, the capital. Collective farming may be a phrase open to suspicion, but this might be the way for extensive and intensive farming leading to better production.

Lesotho with its unique geographical situation could effect a great change on South Africa and demonstrate how an independent African state is meant to be. This will need youth and leadership prepared to work with all their might. It will be a struggle much greater than the struggle for political freedom.

The week in Asia

HONG KONG — China's leading novelist, Lau She, killed himself after being persecuted by the Red Guards, reported the Hong Kong "Star".

PEKING — Over 50 diplomats from Soviet bloc nations walked off the review stand at China's National Day parade in protest against Defence Minister Lin Piao's accusation that Russia was in league with America over Vietnam.

DJAKARTA — Troops repulsed several thousand students who demanded that President Sukarno resign and stand trial for his life. The students attempted to enter the Presidential Palace.

KUALA LUMPUR — A state of alert was proclaimed in the East Malaysian state of Sabah after Communist terrorists crossed from Indonesia, apparently heading for the Sultanate of Brunei.

COLOMBO — The Ceylon Government has ordered the Criminal Investigation Department to investigate illegal foreign financing of Communist strikes and subversive activities, reported "The Ceylon Daily Mail".

DJAKARTA — Former Foreign Minister Subandrio at his trial before a military tribunal said he had received early warning of the Communist-planned abortive coup in September last year. He said Chinese Prime Minister Chou En-lai had said China would support Indonesia if America and Britain attacked.

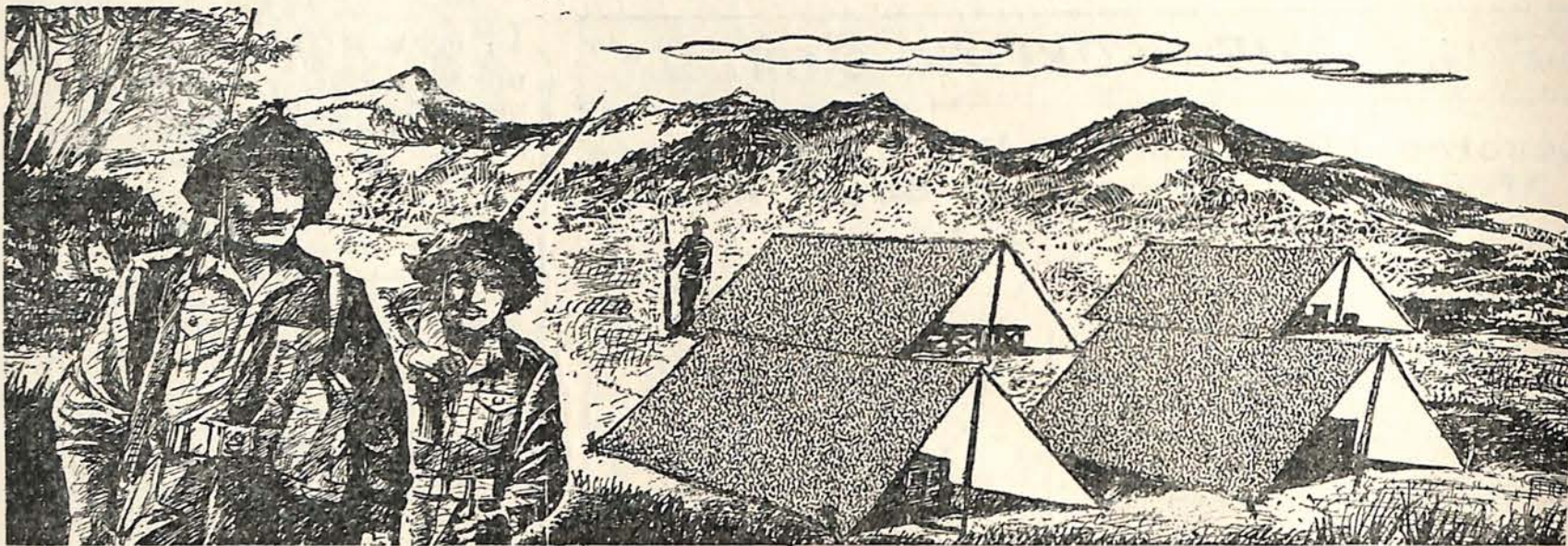
TEHERAN — Floods and earth tremors killed 10 people, injured about 1000, and made 3000 homeless 140 miles east of here.

ADELAIDE — Japan will replace Britain as Australia's main trading partner within two years, said the Japanese Ambassador to Australia.

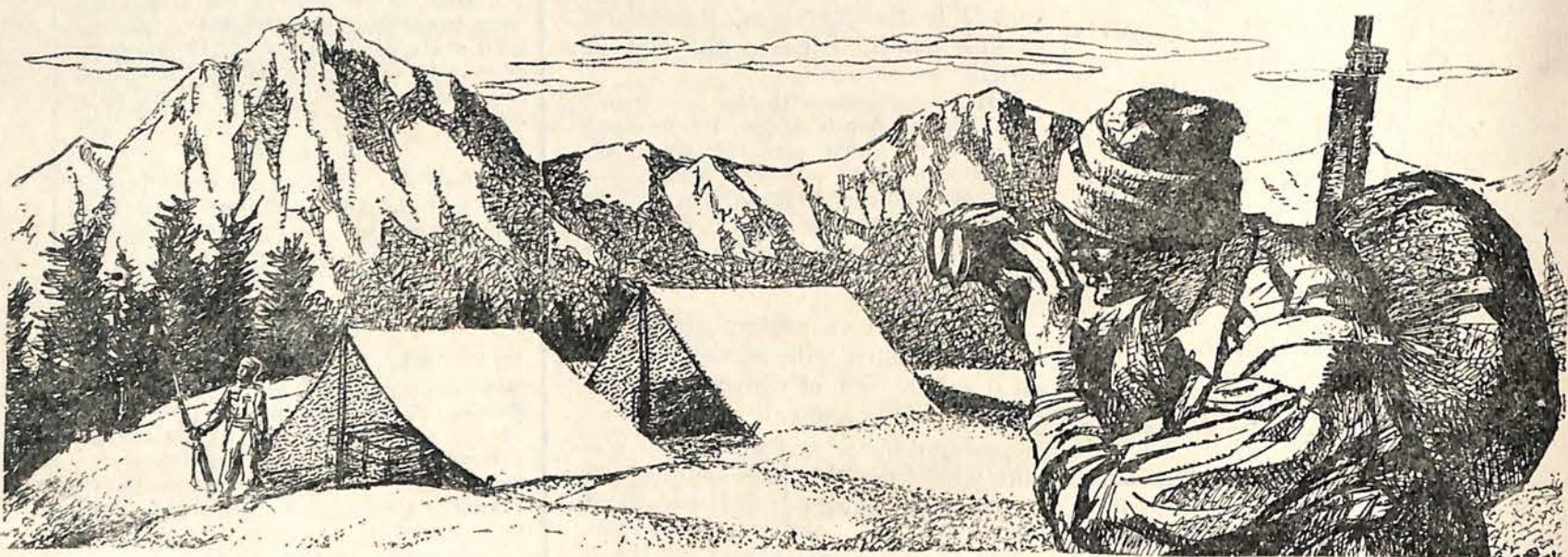
BEIRUT — President Sallal of Yemen, recently re-installed by the UAR, is starting a purge in the army and administration in an attempt to rid himself of potential rebels as the threat of tribal rebellion increases.

KATHMANDU — India will provide Rs. 400,000,000 aid for Nepal's Third Five-Year Plan, said Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi during her visit here.

KUALA LUMPUR — US President Johnson will visit Malaysia at the end of October at the invitation of Malaysia's Paramount Ruler.



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FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

South Arabian Crisis May Affect Oilfields

FROM HARRY ALMOND

Beirut

King Feisal of Saudi Arabia has just returned from a 27-day tour of Turkey, Morocco, Guinea, Mali and Tunisia.

His purpose was to insure support for the proposed conference for leaders of Islamic nations. Following his return the Jeddah newspaper, *al-Nadwa*, reported that 19 countries and territories, whose populations form 300 million of the 450 million Muslims in the world, have said they would attend the proposed summit meeting.

In Tunis the Saudi King told a press conference that the plan was to allow Muslim peoples to strengthen their co-operation and solidarity. It was normal, he said, for Communists to oppose such a conference "as they are opposed to any religion". On the so-called division of Arab states into 'revolutionaries' and "reactionaries", King Feisal said that he did not know what was meant by the two terms, but "if progressiveness means building schools, hospitals, roads and factories, then we are progressives. But if progressiveness means destruction, subversion, confiscation of people's property and the annihilation of human values, then we are its staunchest enemies."



King Feisal

Also recently President Nasser of the United Arab Republic returned to Cairo after a 6-day official visit to Tanzania. A joint statement by President Nyerere and his guest condemned Portugal, South Africa, Rhodesia and Britain; pledged support and faith for the Organization of African Unity; urged Red China's admission to the UN; and called for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Vietnam. President Nyerere expressed his support for "the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations".

The recent tour of the USSR's Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Vladimir Semeonov, to the UAR, Syria and Iraq seems to have drawn these governments closer with the common bonds of Russian aid.

All these moves are part of the polarization of the Arab world between those sympathetic to King Feisal's conservative approach to progress and President Nasser's more revolutionary philosophy.

For the moment the military aspect of this confrontation in Yemen is relatively quiet. The UAR forces have pulled to the southern corner of the country up against the border of Aden and the South Arabian Federation. So far the frontier has not seriously been violated. What will happen after December 31, 1967, however, when Britain will have completely evacuated her bases there, is anybody's guess.

South Arabia's future depends on whether the traditional rulers who now make up the Government can find unity with the more radical political elements before they are left on their own. If they find that secret, the military confrontation in Yemen will be contained. If South Arabia does not achieve stable independence, the Yemen troubles will creep right around the peninsula and soon involve the oil resources of the Persian Gulf.

Ceylon Seeks Rs. 60 Million from Tourism

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Colombo

In the present economic crisis the Ceylon Government is wavering between backing state trading or private enterprise.

The Junior Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. S. A. Peiris, said recently that the Government planned to set up a single corporation to handle all imports but were undecided whether this should be private or government-run.

Meanwhile textile imports have

Continued on next page

The week in India

AKOLA—Nine people died from stabbing and two from police firing when a procession for banning cow slaughter clashed with another procession in a town near here.

NEW DELHI—The Indian Government protested on behalf of the Royal Bhutan Government at China's violations of Bhutanese territory.

JAIPUR—Drought in Rajasthan, which has destroyed the State's kharif crop, is expected to affect three million people.

NEW DELHI—Home Minister Nanda met leading educationalists to discuss student unrest. This follows riots in Lucknow, Kanpur, Allahabad, Bhopal, Patna and other places involving over 200,000 students.

LUCKNOW—The Praja Socialist Party draft manifesto condemned Congress for failure to carry out structural changes in society and demanded an end of Congress's monopoly of power.

BHUBANESWAR—Almost all Opposition members walked out of the Orissa Assembly when the Speaker refused to allow an adjournment over the recent ministerial crisis.

NEW DELHI—Vice President Zakir Husain is to visit Thailand, Cambodia, Singapore and Malaysia on a two-week goodwill tour which began on October 8.

NASIK—The first Russian-designed MiG-21 fighter has been assembled at the air-frame manufacturing plant here.

NEW DELHI—The Centre asked States to revitalize primary Credit Societies to help farmers. Out of 210,419 such societies an estimated 70,262 have to be liquidated or amalgamated.

POONA—Sampurna Maharashtra Samiti Joint Secretary B. N. Rajhans said the latest Congress Working Committee proposal on the border dispute with Mysore "just means nothing". The Samiti began a week's state-wide agitation.

BOMBAY—Deposits with scheduled commercial banks grew Rs. 334.9 crores last year, according to the Reserve Bank. Commercial bank offices increased by 305 making one bank office to each 77,000 population.

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

been taken over by the state-run Co-operative Wholesale Establishment, though previous private importers are being given an allocation provided their record is clean. The margin of profit allowed on these goods is only 3 per cent which is below the cost of handling and tax. The Government is bending over backwards to make cheap cloth available.

Dynamic Management

Tourism, on the other hand, is coming under private management. This is important because the Prime Minister stated recently that, in the face of falling tea, rubber and coconut prices, he had "fullest confidence that while certain areas may go out of production tourism will more than fill the void".

The Deputy Prime Minister, Mr. J. R. Jayewardene, went out of his way to persuade a well-known businessman, Mr. A. C. H. De Soysa, to be Chairman of the Ceylon Tourist

Board. Some new dynamism has come into the management of tourism. In recent months two of the country's best-situated rest houses, previously government-run, have been renovated by a private company in line with the government

Soldiers' Rule for Argentine Factions

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Sao Paulo

The Communist idea of how Russia should be run and Argentina's anti-Communist military regime's idea of how their country should be run show a startling similarity.

General Ongania, who has been head of the Argentine Government since last July, feels his revolution is not a political take-over but "a profound transformation" he hopes to realize "on all levels of Argentine life". For this revolution the most important element was "moral and spiritual values to accompany a policy of economic expansion which will lead to the realization of great works".

But the way he goes about it is to

policy of handing over all rest houses to private hands.

If such efficiency is maintained, the Government's expectation of earning Rs. 60 million a year in foreign currency from tourism, instead of the present Rs. 7 million, could speedily be realized.

try to organize national life as he organized the Army. The students were the first to experience this. The universities were Communist infiltrated for many years. Students and many professors followed extreme leftist ideas. No previous government had dared tackle this because any intervention was called "interference with the freedom of academic life".

But under General Ongania the Army moved in, dissolved the na-

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

tional student union and arrested opposition leaders. Over a thousand professors resigned. The students are still demonstrating but they have been treated in a way they had not experienced before.

The trade unions are next. These are split into democratic, independent, Communist and Peronist factions. The largest group follows the ex-dictator Peron. The military government has decided that one big trade union movement would be preferable to four groups. While former governments thought it easier to deal with a divided workers' movement, the military regime feels it will be easier to control a united one.

The government is running against the facts of human nature. The struggle for power, especially inside the Peronist trade unions, is such that it is hard to see how the trade union leaders would voluntarily accept unity, collaboration and democratic elections. Government intervention and the exclusion of Communist and Peronist trade union leaders would be necessary to form a workers' move-

ment with which General Ongania could deal.

The military government has only been in power a short while and many people still prefer the heavy-handed methods of General Ongania

The week elsewhere

CUBA TRADE BAN

WASHINGTON—The US House of Representatives put into the Administration's Food for Peace Bill a clause prohibiting shipments to nations trading with Cuba and North Vietnam. This would affect either India's jute exports to Cuba or her imports of US foodgrains.

"QUIT EAST" MOTION

BRIGHTON—A left wing resolution urging speedy withdrawal of British forces in the Far East was carried at the UK Labour Party Conference here. A resolution urging a complete break with US policy on Vietnam was defeated.

G-RAYS v. INSECTS

ISKENDERUN—The world's first plant for killing harmful insects in grain by the radiation of gamma rays is being built in Iskenderun, Turkey.

to the indecisive years of his predecessor, President Illia. They feel that a man trying to do something is better than a man trying to do nothing. But how long will this honeymoon last?

The insects will be made sterile by rays from the radio-isotope cobalt-60 and will then die out. Due to start operations in 1967, the plant will normally handle 30 tons of grain an hour.

"TIMES" BOUGHT

LONDON—The London Times, Britain's most respected newspaper, was bought by Lord Thomson, Canadian head of a 63-million-pound chain of papers and magazines in many countries.

TITO'S NEW POST

BELGRADE—Yugoslavia's Communist Party Poliburo is to be replaced by a Praesidium and Executive Committee. The General Secretary's post will be abolished and President Tito is expected to fill the Party's new post of President. A UK correspondent calls this process "liberalizing".



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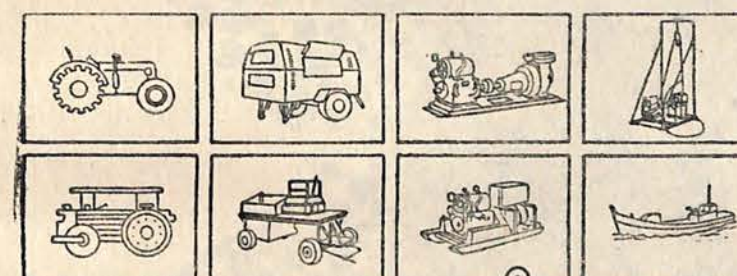
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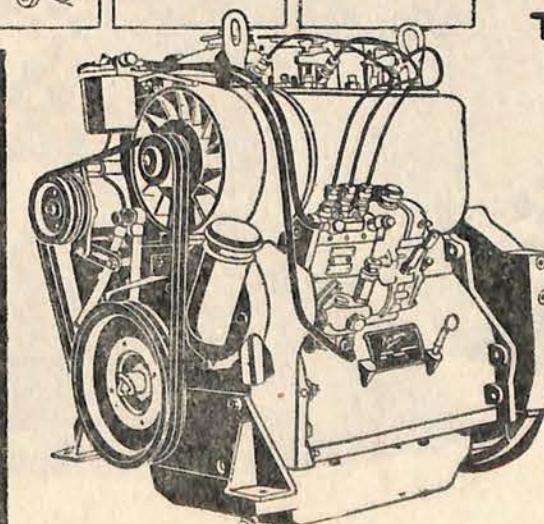
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KMS-SISTA'S 357

ON THE Spot

HIMMAT meets the people

"Britain isn't finished" says housewife

WHAT ARE the views of housewives in Britain today on the economic crisis, on Mr. Wilson and his policies? I visited Mary Pate in her home in Britain's great steel city, Sheffield, to find out.

Mary's husband John is a maintenance electrician and a shop steward in a steel works. He is a city councillor, sits on the council committees for Education and Town Planning, and also serves as a Magistrate. He may come off the night shift at 6.30 am, and after a few hours' sleep go to the Magistrates' court for the morning session.

He is one of the many ordinary working people in Britain who give their services without pay, frequently in their own time, to help run their cities and deal with the needs of the millions who live in them. On Thursday nights John holds a "surgery" where people bring their housing and other problems. Mary works with him to investigate these, and see how to get action on them.

6 years without work

Mary's childhood was spent in Sheffield, where her father was a labourer in a steelworks. She remembers the unemployment of the 'thirties, when her father was twice out of work for three years at a stretch. One day Mary noticed that her mother never ate when the rest of the family did. She asked the reason, and discovered that there wasn't enough food to go round for them all.

She says: "Like many housewives in Britain to-day, I am concerned that the present economic difficulties should never bring about the mass unemployment and poverty I remember so well."

How does life to-day compare with those years, or even with 1950?

"We have much more now than in 1950," she told me, "which is all to the good. Most ordinary working families have a television set, a wash-

ing machine and a car, and many spend their holidays abroad."

What do you think about the economic crisis?

"I consider it very serious. Because people individually are better off, it is hard to realise that as a country we are worse off, because we have been living beyond our means for years. As a housewife I know that if you live beyond your means, and on borrowed money, a day of reckoning is sure to come."

Do you think Britain is working hard enough?

"No. Affluence has made us comfortable and self-centred and sapped the will to work. In the war years, and before that, we had a common purpose which demanded hard work and sacrifice from us, and that is the kind of thing that brings the best out of the British."

What do you think of Mr. Wilson?

"I think he is a very able person with the courage to call for unpopular moves to meet the needs of the country, but he doesn't go far enough. A real leader today needs to rally the country with a bigger purpose than getting out of the economic mess."



Mrs. Pate and her husband

"I think Britain could be a mother country in the best sense of the word—fostering, inspiring and encouraging the newer countries. Giving money is not enough—we need to help countries use their own resources and find their own feet."

Do you think young people today are well-educated?

"From the point of view of getting knowledge into their heads—yes. From the point of view of training character—no. We need a broader-based education in this country—academic and technical knowledge, yes, but with it we must have social and moral responsibility, and the faith in God which breeds these."

"Some people say Britain is past it," concluded Mrs. Pate, "but I don't agree. We are not finished as a nation. People still expect a lead from us, and the ordinary people are the ones who must and will give it."

M. M.

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RAJASTHAN—I: Where Desert Will Bloom

By R. M. Lala

Rajasthan—land of Rajas and Rajputs—is a miracle of modern India. Less than 20 years ago it was divided between 22 princely states each with its own civil service, its own characteristics, its own feudal customs. Today it is a homogeneous unit where every man is proud to be an Indian.

Its Kerala-born Director of College Education, Mr. V. V. John, says

sand when fed with water turns to clay. Its character changes and the soil blossoms with cotton, sugar cane, gram, wheat and barley.

The Government has a Rs. 200 crores canal scheme planned, drawing upon the waters of the Punjab rivers to feed the hungry desert. The beginnings of the scheme have already started.

Pitted against an unfriendly soil, Rajasthan's people learn to work hard at an early age. They are a people with a martial tradition. Their ancestors like Maharana Pratap wrote in blood and sacrifice the epics of heroism comparable to any, excelled by few. There is something distinctive about Rajasthan. More than any other state it has retained the colour, the customs and the manners of medieval India. Its fifteenth century castles and fortresses lend colour to its hills.

But most distinctive of all are the people of Rajasthan. The cowherd or peasant with his roughened skin, sharp features and his black or grey beard parted in the centre is typical of Rajasthan. The clothes of her women are a riot of colour and movement. Her sturdy people have the lowest death-rate in India. There is a vitality among her common people and an urge to go ahead that I have seldom found elsewhere in India.

Not far from Jodhpur is the village of Nimaj. It is the largest village in that area with an estimated population of 10,000. The former Jagirdar (landlord) is now the elected Sarpanch (Head) of the village. He has a castle of an ancestral house. He brought a very neatly rolled chart of his village with blocks indicating the homes that wanted electricity. "We should have at least 20 homes to get electricity, but 12 are ready to take it and pay the amount and the rest will follow," he pleaded before his local MP, Dr. L. M. Singhvi.

Former princes never aroused many hopes, but now that the Government has given many promises, a lot is expected of them.

What, I asked Chief Minister Sukhadia, is the greatest need of Rajasthan?

"Water and power," he promptly replied, "With water you can grow anything."

Rajasthan is one of the most backward states where electrification is concerned. Compared to 64 per cent of the village units being electrified in Madras, only 3.9 per cent are electrified in Rajasthan.

Is the electrification programme going rather slowly?

"Yes," replied the Chief Minister, "We need considerable funds for transformers, etc."

Would money be a consideration in the execution of the Rajasthan canal?

"No, the World Bank and the Planning Commission have already sanctioned the money. It is for us to decide how to get the quickest results from it. We are awaiting technical advice whether to have a one or two crop pattern in the Rajasthan canal area."

He indicated that the length of the Rajasthan canal was not as important as the maximum returns in terms of crops from desert reclaimed.

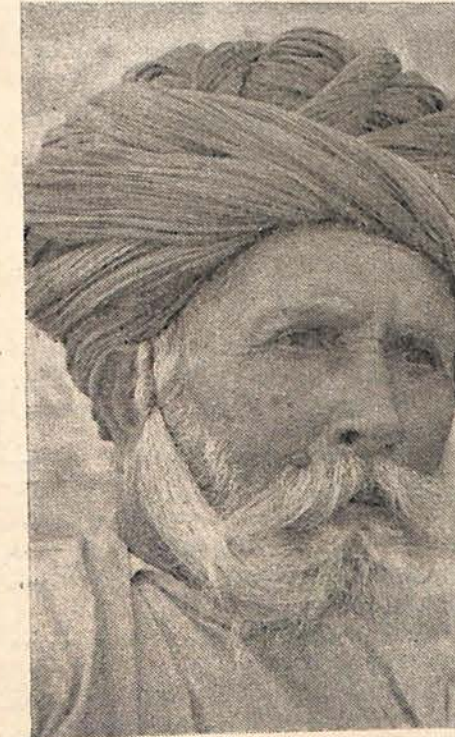
In the early days of the integration of princely states into the Union of India, there was considerable difficulty experienced between the assortment of Rajasthan states with different service conditions and different outlooks. But once the final shape of Rajasthan emerged in November 1956, it became welded and united.

How did the 22 states become a well-knit unit? I asked Mr. Sukhadia.

He took no credit for it, although he has been the Chief Minister the last 12 years. "The development activities got them together. The people realised that the great need was for them to do things together. Even our political parties which were for-

Continued on next page

Chief Minister Sukhadia



Rajasthani farmer

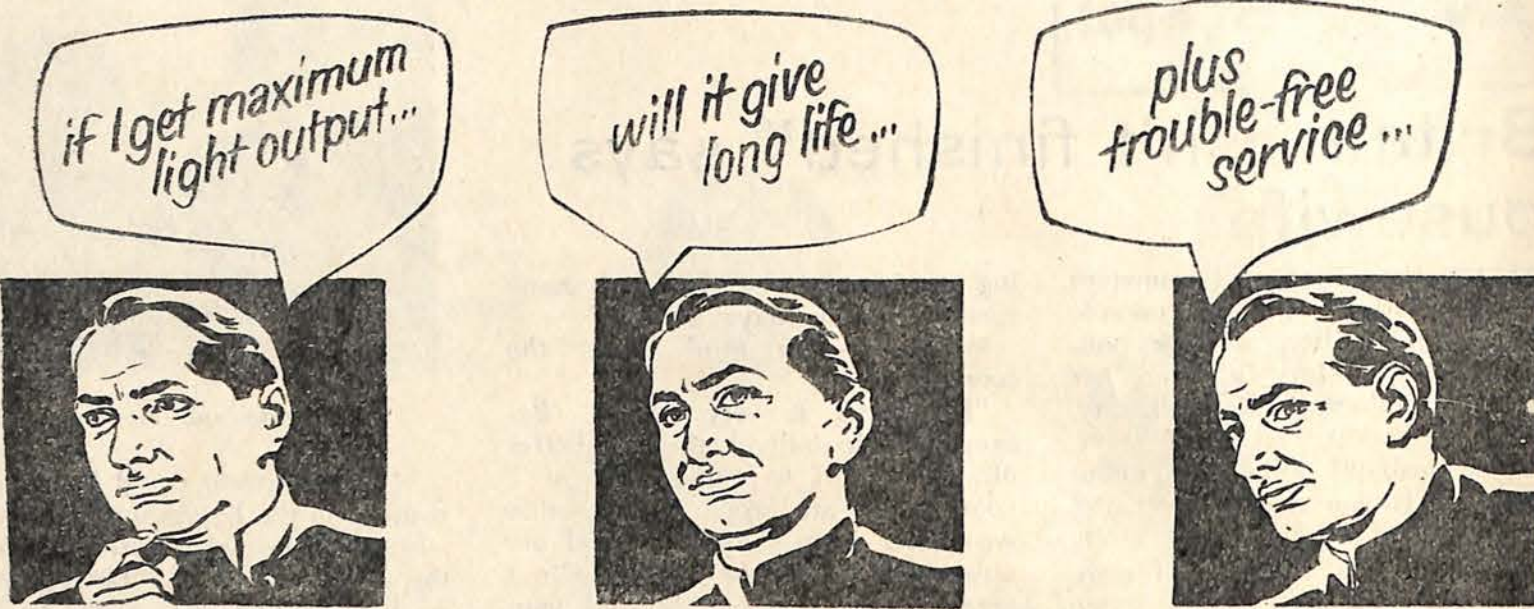
Rajasthan is "the last stronghold of a national outlook". He adds, "I haven't found any provincialism here."

India's second-largest State, one of its districts, Jaisalmar, is alone the size of Kerala State. Rajasthan is divided from north to south by the Aravali Hills, the oldest in India. On its east flank nature is bountiful and the soil is fertile. In the west lie stretches of sand and shrubs which is the Thar desert.

Scientists believe that the Rajasthan desert was once fertile land. But overgrazing and over-cultivation by the Harappan people round 1500 BC, turned it into a desert.

The desert poses the greatest challenge to the State Government and it is a challenge they are determined to meet.

There is hope for Rajasthan for its desert responds to reclamation. The



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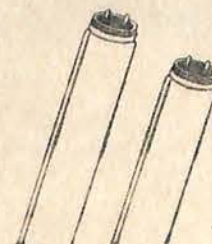


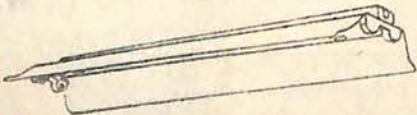
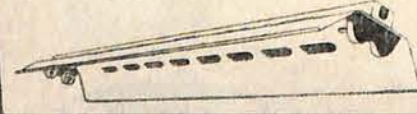



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RAJASTHAN—from page 17

merly regional, are also extending all over the State."

Rajasthan's wealth lies in its sheep and cattle and in its fabulous, but untapped, mineral resources. Maharawal Laxman Singh, leader of the Opposition in the Assembly, told me that *the first sheep that went to Australia is reputed to have come from the Thar desert*. Today it is Australia that is helping Rajasthan to produce an even finer variety of Rajasthani sheep. It is significant that in spite of its immense sheep wealth, Rajasthan has only one woollen factory to date, though more are coming up. The reason being shortage of water and consequently electrical energy.

Rajasthan has the least rainfall in India, 5.5 inches average per year, hence hydro-electric power is difficult to obtain. Most of the industry therefore is concentrated in Kotah in the south where power is available.

Mr. Mathurdas Mathur, Minister for Planning, is enthusiastic about

the mineral wealth of Rajasthan. Gypsum, which is obtainable nowhere else in India and which is indispensable for fertilizers and atomic energy, is available in vast quantities. Tungsten, which is used for converting iron into steel, is also there. Calcium fluoride and sodium sulphate are among other precious minerals located. If fully exploited these resources in the next 20 years could make Rajasthan, today industrially weak, one of the most flourishing industrial states.

It is typical of the spirit of adventure and dare of its people that Rajasthan overnight found itself the possessor of the finest hotels in India. At the instance of its dynamic Director of Tourism, Mr. Narain Sinha, the princes were persuaded to turn their magnificent palaces—like the Udaipur Lake Palace—into hotels with modern comforts. Next to Agra and Delhi, Jaipur now is one of the most frequented tourist attractions of India.

Rajasthanis are a resourceful people as many across the country who have seen them operating in business will agree. They have a genius

for converting even the names of their villages. The village of Jutha (Liar) has been changed into Satyapur (Land of Truth). With such resourcefulness it is quite possible that they will convert the desert of Rajasthan into smiling fields of corn.

Page 21—The Struggle for Power

VIEWPOINT

COMPETITION

* Should banks be nationalized?

Closing date: October 28

** Where should cure for student unrest begin—with students or authorities?

Closing date: November 11

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LETTERS

MR. K's BLIND SPOT

Congress President Kamaraj's call to his party at the Ernakulam AICC session was an exhortation to sink petty differences and forge a united front to face the opposition in the coming election. He said very little (judging from press reports) on measures to be adopted for the nation's progress.

Elections are important but a party deserves to win them only when it has the interests of the nation at heart. It is a pity that the No. 1 man of India's No. 1 party should miss this simple fact.

Politics has certainly been reduced to a low ebb. Whither nation?

D. R. MOHAN RAJ*

Hyderabad 1

* This week's Rs. 10 prize winner

Janaki and Usha

INDIAN PATRIOTS

When my wife and I read in HIMMAT that our very good friends Janaki Varadhan and Usha Chandiram had been taken away by the police in Madras on the ground that they were misled and deceived when they joined MRA and that they had been forcibly kept under the influence of the organization we did not believe it possible.

Because during our stay in Bangalore from February until August 1965, when I worked there as an FAO expert, we got to know these two young ladies as well as several other young people in Bangalore who worked for the right kind of revolution in India, to create people who give up their selfishness for their country.

After we came back to Sweden people often ask us what we think about the future of India. Because of the work we saw Rajmohan Gandhi and his co-workers doing we believe in a great future for India.

We also believe and trust that the people who try to prevent patriots like Janaki Varadhan and Usha Chandiram from following their own consciences will change their minds.

OLOF SODERLIND

Stockholm, Sweden

"PUBLIC BEHIND GANDHI"

I am greatly impressed by Mr. Gandhi's sincerity of purpose and boldness of spirit in the recent case regarding Miss Janaki Varadhan and Miss Usha Chandiram.

All my undersigned friends are over 18 while I am myself 25. I have been a school teacher for three years in Rangoon, hence our judgement is not teenaged or biased.

We are not qualified in law and its intricacies but judging from the standard of a layman's ethics and propriety,

ARE OUR WOMEN FREE?

I agree with Rajmohan Gandhi that our women are not free. But I feel strongly that before making them free it is also essential men should be morally educated. As you stated the trouble with us is we want everything but we are not ready to toil sincerely and honestly.

P. S. BABU

Bombay 1

A MOTHER RECOMMENDS

I have been associated with the work of Moral Re-Armament for the last 14 years and have had the privilege of working with Rajmohan Gandhi for a number of years and have helped to run many of the camps that have been held in different parts of the country. Also my own daughters have attended some of these camps and have actively participated in the work with MRA and Mr. Gandhi. At this very moment my youngest daughter is with the musical "India Arise" now performing in New Delhi.

we as members of the Indian public

are solidly behind Mr. Gandhi.

Carry on Sir, as valiantly against every vice, we are with you and God will always be.

We salute you three—Shri Rajmohan Gandhi, Miss Janaki Varadhan and Miss Usha Chandiram. Jai Hind.

VINOD KUMAR

MANMOHAN SINGH, 24
 R. K. VARMA, 36
 MOHAN RAM, 20
 MISS ALEYAMMA, 22
 MRS. KUSUM VERMA, 31
 PREM KUMAR, 20
 A. K. SINGH, 20
 S.M.Y. HASAN, 29

Calcutta 1

AMERICANS "SHOCKED"

We in the United States, a young and uncultured people compared to yours, are ashamed that instances of kidnapping, of blackmail, of unwarranted entrance, search and seizure, of politically colored judicial rulings, still take place from time to time within our country. We are, however, striving to end such practices.

You can imagine, therefore, the shock with which we read of the recent case in Madras apparently involving forcible entrance, seizure and abduction of individuals by the police and allegations against a citizen by officials refusing to formalize their charges to permit the accused to defend himself.

Surely the people of India, with their 5000-year-old civilization crowned by recently gained freedom after centuries of foreign domination, will not allow such despotic treatment of their fellow citizens to go unchallenged, and will insist that the principles of law and equity be applied and justice be done in this case.

G. A. VONDERMUHLL, Jr.
 New York, N.Y., 10021

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

There is no doubt in my mind that the finest thing the youth of our country can do is to actively work with Mr. Rajmohan Gandhi. Gandhi's love, dedication and devotion to the country and his burning desire to see a new India does not end in words—he has raised a matchless force of young men and women who have sacrificed their private plans and careers, as Gandhi himself has, in order to make themselves available to serve the nation.

A few days ago someone said India needs honesty. I agree. What India needs is honesty on two legs—and that is what Rajmohan Gandhi has the authority and ability to produce. Can you wonder why some people don't like this?

I as a mother recommend to every parent, without the slightest hesitation, that the most important and finest thing their children can do is work with Rajmohan Gandhi.

Some days ago our Prime Minister made a fervent appeal to the parents or guardians to discipline their children. As a parent I would like to state in reply that unless we give our youth a truly big enough aim, it is not possible to discipline them, when indiscipline is the hallmark of every sphere of our national life.

(Mrs.) JINI TALEYARKHAN
 Bangalore 1

DOING THREE DIFFERENT THINGS TOGETHER

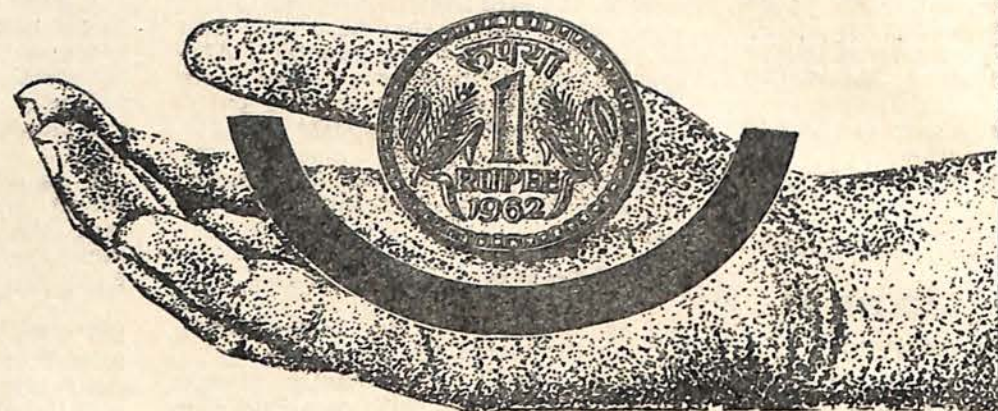
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This was a life

LIU PANG
2nd Century BC

IN CHINA, two centuries before Christ, a peasant named Liu Pang welded a number of rebellions into a political and social revolution and established an empire that brought peace to China after centuries of war.

He was born in the time of Shih Huang Ti, who with ruthless terror and destruction created the first universal Chinese monarchy in 221 BC. Four years after Shih Huang Ti's death his empire was torn apart by numerous rebellions against his tyranny.

REBEL LEADER

Despite his obscure peasant origins, Liu Pang emerged as one of the rebel leaders. After surviving the initial shock the Imperial forces gathered their strength and to avoid defeat the rebels united. With his ally Hsien Yu, Liu Pang captured the Imperial capital, finally crushing Shih Huang Ti's empire.

Liu Pang then established an empire of his own in western China while to the east Hsien Yu became the chief King or Pa Wang of a feudal confederacy. Hsien Yu, in many ways a classical general, returned to the feudalism of old China. Liu Pang, without any great respect for classical customs and ideas, fought for a strong, united empire to govern China and prevent internal wars from undermining society. The conflict that developed between Liu Pang and Hsien Yu was more than a clash of rivals or a peasant against a scholar general, but a clash between the old and the new.

EQUALLED ROME

In a five-year war Liu Pang defeated his conservative rival and became the sole ruler of China. He then began to build the Han Empire, which was to last for 400 years, bringing China peace and prosperity and equalling the grandeur of Rome.

Liu Pang's success partly lay in his moderate methods. He was astute and shrewd, carefully avoiding the excessive measures of Shih Huang Ti. Unable to claim a right of kingship by birth, Liu Pang relied upon his powers of leadership and political ability.

The story of Liu Pang, the peasant, and his battle for progress is one of the epics of history. Dr. Arnold Toynbee called him one of the greatest empire-builders of all time.

R.T.U.

RAJASTHAN II—Struggle for Power

For the last 12 years Mohanlal Sukhadia has dominated the Rajasthan political scene. The most common answer I got to the question "What accounts for the steady progress of Rajasthan?" was: "Stability of administration." Most people ascribe it to the efficient administration of Sukhadia and the steady hand of its Chief Secretary, Mr. B. Mehta, who has been in this post for the last 10 years.

But there is a sense of insecurity among many people as they expect Mr. Sukhadia may go to the Centre and the Chief Secretary may be due for a transfer.

Now 51-year old, Sukhadia is confronted with a prince as the Leader of the Opposition.

Cultured and refined, Maharaval Laxman Singh was the ruler of Dungarpur near the Rajasthan-Gujarat border. *Is it true, I asked the Maharaval, that the State Swatantra Party is a princes' party?*

"The Congress Party," he retorted, "has most of the princes. Almost all are pro-Congress, barring a few."

Leader of the Swatantra Party in the State Assembly, his party has 36 seats in the State Assembly and three in the Lok Sabha.

Mass Appeal

Why, I asked him, are the princes of Rajasthan popular even years after they have ceased to exercise power?

"The Congress is responsible for it," he replied. "Their maladministration has made the people remember the princes. They find that the picture that has faded is better than the present."

The real struggle for power in Rajasthan is between the Swatantra Party's Maharani of Jaipur and Congress Chief Minister Sukhadia. Charming, intensely sincere, the Maharani symbolises the best of Rajasthan. Sukhadia is a tough and seasoned politician. He told me that the Swatantra Party got so many seats last time (15 out of 17 in the Jaipur district alone), because the popular Maharani and her husband went from village to village and told the people, "All these years we have done so much for you. In return we ask for just one vote. Won't you give it?"

The Swatantra Party's greatest strength is the Maharani of Jaipur, and its greatest weakness is the tendency to depend too much on her. Swatantra members gave me the impression that they were waiting for the Maharani to return from Spain, whilst Mr. Sukhadia appeared to dread the prospect of her arrival after five months in Spain (where her husband is India's Ambassador).

Now the Maharani is back. Soon after her arrival she negotiated and finalized an electoral arrangement with the second largest opposition party, Jan Sangh, whose leader Mr. Bhairon Singh is a factor to be reckoned with. Swatantra is now eager to align with the SSP to avoid a three-cornered contest with Congress.

Tipping the Scales

Internally the Congress has been greatly weakened in the last nine months. Earlier this year, Kamaraj suggested to Sukhadia that he relinquish office and join the AICC as General Secretary. But the news of his exit from the State activated so many rival claimants that Mr. Sukhadia had to stay put.

His Revenue Minister, Mr. Arya, holds public meetings and merrily criticizes his Chief Minister. I questioned the Chief Minister on the stability of the Government being threatened by dissidents within his Cabinet. With an air of resignation, Mr. Sukhadia replied, "They will not weaken the Congress too much. We will still have a comfortable majority. Dissidents were there at the last elections too."

My assessment is that if the Maharani of Jaipur presents herself as the alternative Chief Minister of Rajasthan and stands for an Assembly seat, with or without the Lok Sabha seat, (one of which she can resign on election), then the appeal of her personality may tip the scales in favour of Swatantra. If the Maharani so decides, the Congress will perforce have to retain Mr. Sukhadia in state politics. There is no other Congressman who has the stature to be pitted against the Maharani.

Mr. Sukhadia has tried to make light of the Swatantra-Jan Sangh alliance as any politician in his place would. But he knows that the threat to the Congress is real.

R. M. Lala



ANSWER TO ANARCHY

By Rajmohan Gandhi

IS THE FIRE of anarchy now burning in the land going to become a full forest blaze? This is a serious question and India's worst enemies would be those who deny or ignore the existence of this fire.

The student demonstrations in North India are part of this fire. Both sides in the fight have made true and false allegations. It is true, as the students assert, that Government leaders and sometimes university authorities are unresponsive except when faced with violence or threats of violence. It is true as some of the State Governments have claimed that Indian and international Communism is fanning the flame and perhaps lit the first spark.

It is inaccurate for the students to believe that there can be no change in the Indian situation without arson, looting and violence. It is absolutely wrong for the Government to hold that students are a specially indisciplined lot in our population or that in spite of the Government's best efforts the students have not seen the light.

The students on the rampage today are not necessarily much different in their motives from many politicians in power. Both want power. Both want their way. Both want their writ to run.

Passion for Power

To acquire the power they want the demonstrating students feel they need to leave their seats of study and take to the streets. To keep the power they have and to perpetuate it the rulers of our nation feel that they must cling on to their seats of authority.

Many of our rulers may genuinely desire the welfare and progress of our people. But their passion for their own power is stronger. They would rather have themselves continuing in authority than risk their places in order to transform our country.

If our country had leaders at different levels whose ceaseless commitment was the remaking of India and who were prepared to sacrifice life, fortune and sacred honour, our students in their lakhs and millions would have hazarded their lives for them.

Our students are hungry for a

purpose to live for and die for. They yearn for emboldened sacrificing leadership. They are denied purpose larger than themselves. The lives of the men and women of our establishment speak louder than their words. These lives thunder forth the philosophy that ruthless selfishness and a fanatical concern for one's own self is the only way to survive or succeed in free India. Pointing the finger at the great mass of our students in such a situation is cheap, dishonest and hypocritical.

Ablest Choked

And our men in power have not shown any special eagerness for the growth in leadership and status of our younger people. In this climate of self-promotion so many of our bigwigs actually exult in the cramping and choking of some of our ablest, straightest and most promising men and women.

If our students do not find their own representatives steadily re-emerging on our national scene as responsible and esteemed new leaders of the land, they are tempted to find other methods of letting the nation know that they are around.

Free India's most painful tragedy is the way we have succeeded in setting Indian against fellow-Indian whether for reason of caste, class, language, religion or age. The Congress Party has ruled our 500 million people with an unchallenged authority for nearly 20 years. It has received the goodwill of our people and support, moral and material, of virtually every nation in the world. (Nepal last week offered us a gift of rice). And what are the results? See how the Indians hate, hit and hurt one another says the world.

Peking Radio, it is true, has hailed the student uprising. This pat on the back shows Peking's desires. Others may read into it confirmation that Peking's finger was in the pie. But it would be high folly on this account to dub our students anti-patriotic. They wait a new day where they can realize their hopes and work freely, and with encouragement and appreciation when necessary, to achieve their ambitions.

Honesty still is the first need. "We don't know what to do" may be the most important first admission our Government should make. Rigid belief in our own knowledge and skills is not going to solve the crisis. And if to this instance is added the drawing-room notion that things are not really as bad as they seem, we have the classic ingredients of a revolutionary situation.

Our rulers need the counsel now of men like Rajaji, Acharya Vinoba, Kripalani, Jayaprakash, Ranga and Masani. But it has to be more than a special conference. The Congress leaders may have to face the fact that there has been truth in what these other national leaders have said for a long time.

Personally I do not see how anything less than a national government is now adequate to deal with the exploding crisis. Congressmen must decide which comes first—country or party.

Behind the advancing fire of anarchy can be seen the relentless march of cocky tyranny, seeking to control the mind, heart and soul of India and all Indians. Facing these forces are men in power who have a unique heritage and still, yes still, a considerable potential. Will they yield their stubborn unwisdom of turning a deaf ear to friends who criticize and oppose?

Most dangerous of all is the pathetic self-concern of so many of our decent people who when the chips are down would rather surrender to tyranny and hope to survive under it than risk all to challenge it.

Ordinary Men's Chance

Yet there can and must be a change. There is nothing to stop ordinary Indians from using their all whatever the price and becoming the new leaders of the country.

"My life is not my own. It belongs to God, my country and the world. I will use my life, under God's direction and control, to change my country."

This decision in the lives of our people will shift India. And Congressmen, leaders, Communists, students, men of all parties or of no party can make this decision.

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PRAYER FLAGS GO UP IN BHUTAN

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