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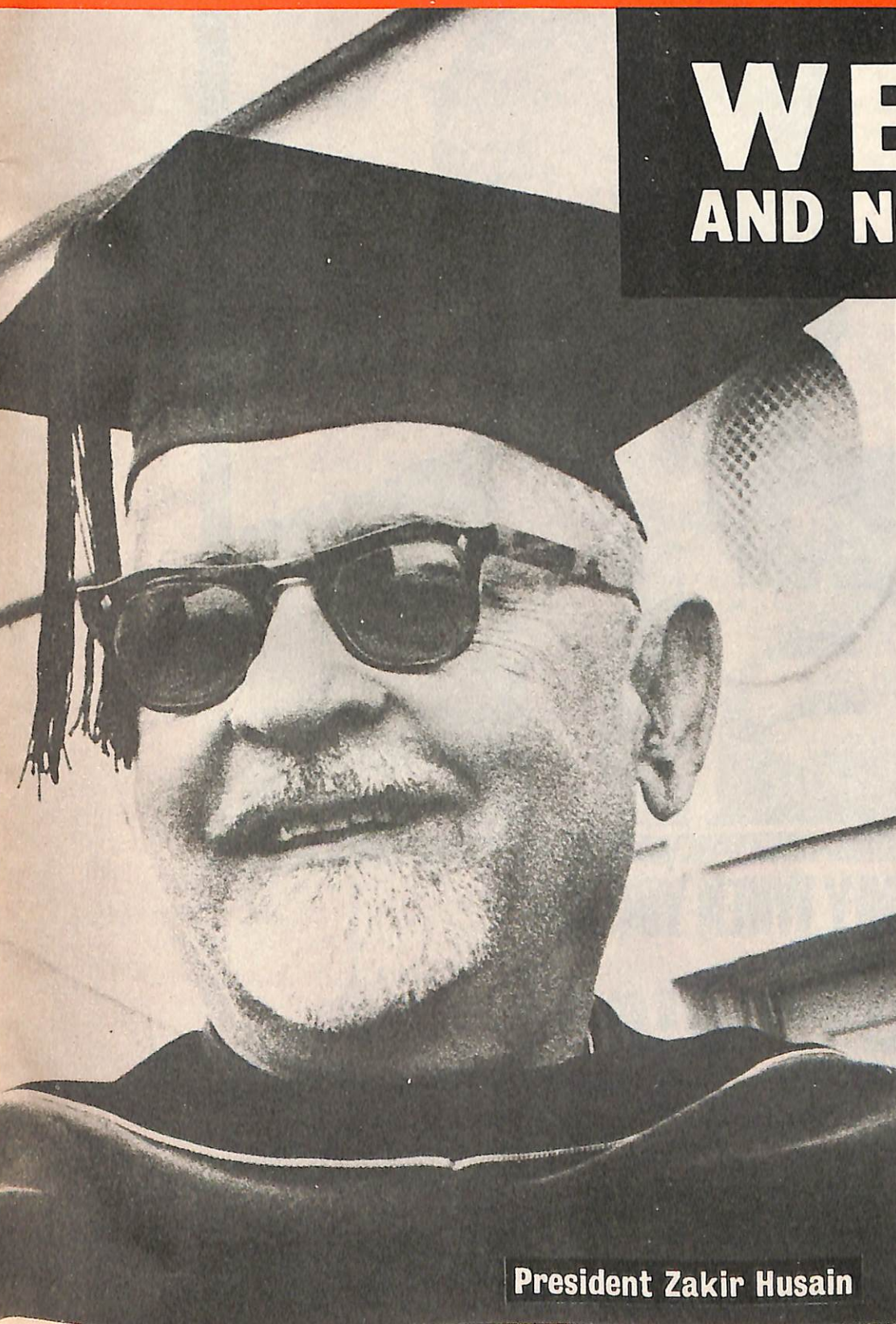
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HIMMAT

WEEKLY 25p.

Asia's new voice

FRIDAY MAY 12 1967



President Zakir Husain



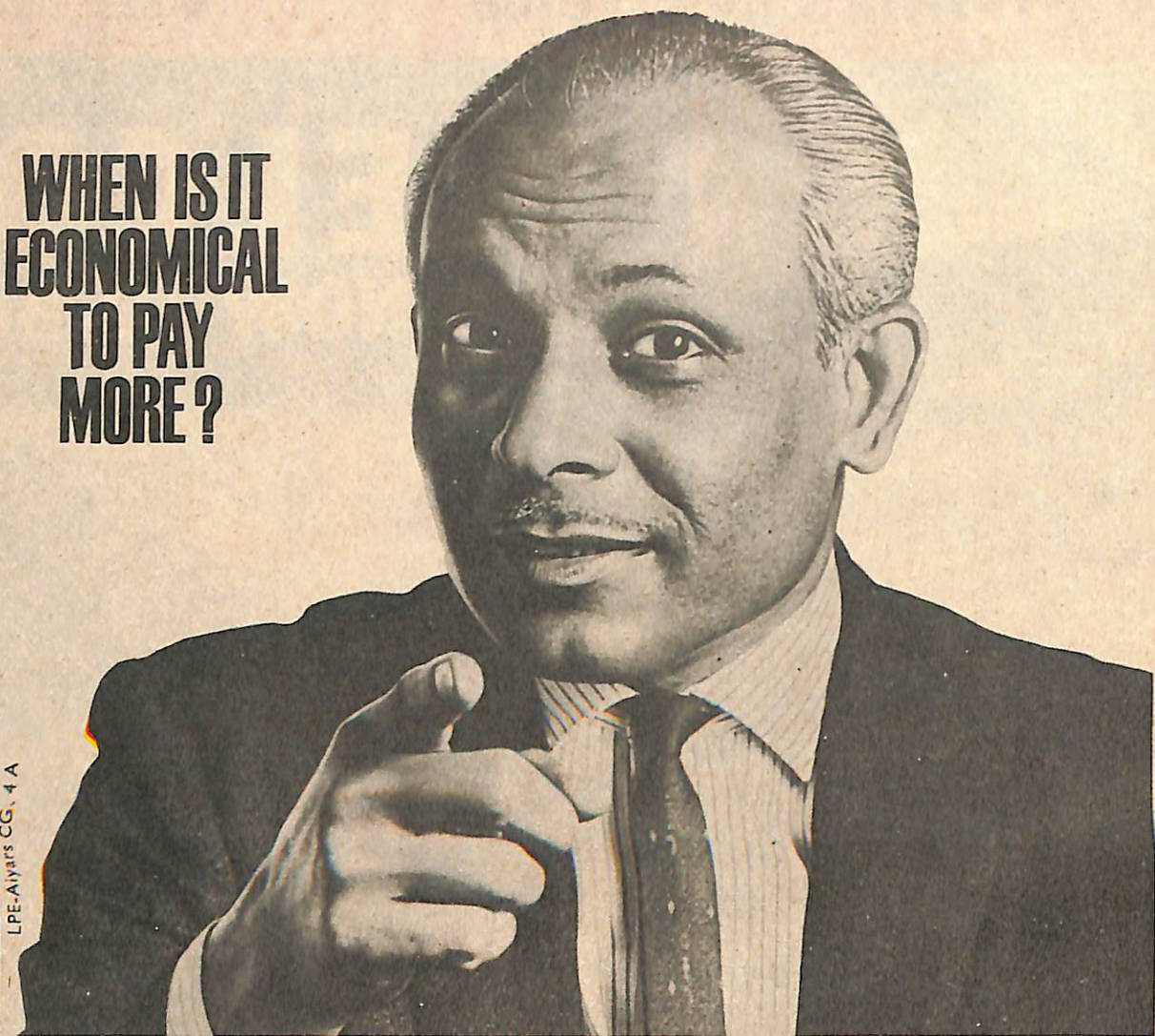
Vice-President V. V. Giri

**WELCOME
AND NOW TO BUSINESS**

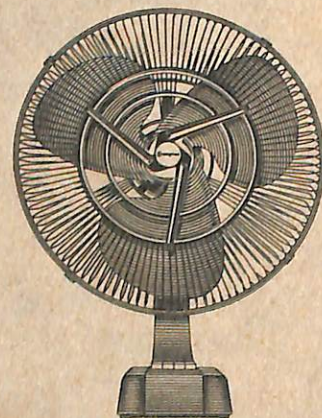
**Rajmohan
Gandhi**

BIHAR—A SUGGESTION

**WHEN IS IT
ECONOMICAL
TO PAY
MORE?**

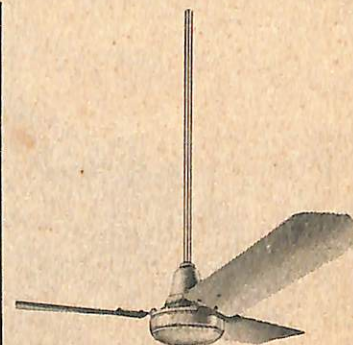


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Asia's new voice

WEEKLY

BOMBAY FRIDAY MAY 12 1967

Welcome the President

THE PRESIDENT IS ELECTED. The dust of controversy is settled. Both nominees were worthy candidates. Now that Zakir Husain has been elected he is no longer the nominee of the Congress Party but the President of the whole nation. All political parties need to extend to him the honour and respect his office requires. He brings to Rashtrapati Bhavan considerable learning, high integrity and a true yearning for the unity of our people. With it comes the grace and the good manners which are inborn in him.

HIMMAT has confidence that when action demands he can be both firm and decisive.

Dr Zakir Husain's presidentship will be an interesting term and will set many fresh conventions. Many of the President's powers have so far lain dormant, but with political instability they may come into full play for the first time. He may well have to appoint a new Prime Minister, dissolve Parliament and order mid-term elections or take over the administration of a State or States. Constitutional expert M. V. Pylee says that when no party in the Lok Sabha has a clear majority the President's choice of a particular person as Prime Minister "may decisively swing the pendulum one way or another". If there is a multitude of small parties in Parliament, none capable of forming a stable ministry, "an ambitious President will be able to dictate terms to the Prime Minister or a prospective Prime Minister".

One knows that in Dr Zakir Husain the Indian people have a President they can trust. Millions of his countrymen who want the nation to grow in stability and strength, solidly support the new President and the Vice-President Mr V. V. Giri.

A pernicious move

THE UNION MINISTER for Health, Dr Chandrasekhar, is a respected demographic expert. But neither his concern for growing population nor his expertise can justify the nonchalant disregard for consequences with which he is contemplating extreme steps for population control such as the legalisation of abortion.

The Health Minister may be pardoned if he is not aware of the callousness as well as carelessness that

jeopardises life in many of our public hospitals. To add the "abortion" queue in already over-worked hospitals is to endanger the lives of voiceless millions who have committed no greater sin than begetting children in lawful wedlock.

We welcome the forthright stand taken by the leaders of the All India Women's Conference against the contemplated step to legalise abortion. But our objection is not only lack of medical facilities. It is social, because we believe that Indian society can ill-afford the tensions in family and social life that a too-easy dalliance with well-established customs can generate. It is religious because we believe that whether a couple choose to "plan" their family is a matter of conscience. It is, above all, a moral objection that murder can never become legal because it is committed in the womb.

We warn the Health Minister that his easy interference with the social and moral life of India is pernicious and will not be tolerated.

"Pay now, go later"

BRITAIN'S PUBLISHED PLAN to withdraw from Asia has produced some strange political paradoxes.

In the 'fifties, US policy-makers imagined that if Britain could be hustled out of her colonies it would be better for peace in those regions. In the 'sixties, the US is anxious for Britain to remain in the sensitive areas of the Middle East and Asia. Now it is Britain's turn to be reluctant.

Washington has one eye on the military and political repercussions in Asia, but the other is on the domestic situation. The White House has some difficulty already in keeping public support for Vietnam policies. If Britain were to pull out, public pressure on the President to do likewise would step up.

Another paradox exists in countries where British forces are based. Two years ago Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew of Singapore boasted that he could oust the British in two days. Today he advocates a continued British presence. British withdrawal would hit 200,000 people supported by military spending there, but even more important perhaps is the danger of a power vacuum. Mr Lee wants neither Chinese imperialism nor, apparently, American help in warding it off.

Australia and New Zealand are vitally concerned. A British retreat would increase the pressure on them to contribute. Under discussion is the possibility of alternative bases in Australia itself.

One reason for Britain's seemingly abrupt move is to prepare for "entry into Europe" by showing that Britain is now more Europe-orientated. The Americans are in a dilemma. They want Britain in the Common Market but they also want her to stay east of Suez so they not have to "go it alone".

Briefly speaking...

Seasoned statesman

THRICE A MINISTER, thrice a Governor and once High Commissioner, 73-year-old V. V. Giri has been elected the Vice President of India. When *Birbal* met him last year at Raj Bhavan, Bangalore, at the height of the Maharashtra-Mysore border agitation, Giri said he was working at a "blue-print" to abolish all the linguistic states and have instead five zonal States—North, South, East West and Central. "Then after 10 years we should have a unitary state," he added.

Giri invited *Birbal* to a demonstration of street-cleaning which he undertook once a week. By personal example he made Bangalore conscious of cleanliness. Portly, but light

on his feet, Giri is blessed with a sense of humour and a warm heart.

Wanted: common sense

THE *Hindustan Times* reports that the New Delhi Municipal Committee has had a swimming pool ready for the last two months but not put it into use because they were "awaiting the convenience of a VIP to open the pool".

I avoid inaugural speeches by VIPs because the last time I attended one, I felt like drowning the speaker.

Adenauer's secret

A WELSHMAN, Sydney Cook, a personal friend of Chancellor Adenauer recalls his conversation with one of the chief aides of Adenauer. Cook asked what it was like working for this great European statesman. The aide replied: "Hard work—yes. But rush—no. He probably does more than anyone else in Bonn, he's always in a political fight of some kind, he has faced very great crises—but he is like the calm at the centre if the whirlwind. Nothing throws him off balance, and we have come to the conclusion that his deep Christian faith is the reason. He does not swerve in politics because he does not swerve in his heart."

No starvation?

MRS GANDHI proudly reassured the world a few days back that there is no starvation in Bihar. Will her Deputy Prime Minister agree?

Last week Mr Morarji Desai went on tour of the famine-stricken Gaya District. "Are these human beings or living corpses?" he said. PTI reports, "He was virtually moved to tears as he saw villagers—men, women and children—reduced to mere skin and bones waiting for their turn at the roadside feeding centres."

The world wants to help and will help but unless Mrs Gandhi swallows her pride there will be little to eat for many of our unfortunate people. The one thing that stops the world from helping in a big way is Mrs Gandhi's periodic incorrect assertions. Helen of Troy had a face that laun-

Nor fame I slight, nor her favours call;
She comes unlooked for, if she comes at all.

ALEXANDER POPE, 1688-1744

ched a thousand ships. Could Mrs Gandhi inspire the launching of a few food ships?

Worthwhile aid

ONE OF THE MOST intelligent forms of aid came from UNICEF who flew for Bihar six rock-drilling rigs for digging emergency wells in Bihar. More than a hundred thousand Indian villages have no wells or direct source of water and villagers have to walk miles to get their water. Surely getting more rock-drilling mobile rigs and having a crash programme for wells will alleviate the suffering millions in the years to come.

I hope the rigs are well maintained or one fine day we may find that half of them are out of order—as 500 out of 1200 tube wells in Bihar were.

Well done, Singh Deo

ORISSA CHIEF MINISTER Singh Deo needs to be complimented on his firmness with his own people who were unduly agitated over an offensive article published by a Telegu weekly in neighbouring Andhra State. He has condemned any hate campaign being conducted against a linguistic minority within Orissa. In spite of the editor's apology his people have shown, says Mr Singh Deo, "exaggerated emotionalism".

It is good to see a leader actually leading his people and not follow like a dumb sheep when regional feelings are aroused.

Fertiliser clauses

IT IS POINTED OUT to me that the latest agreement between India and the US providing for two million tons of US food aid has some interesting clauses which were missing in the earlier agreements. One of them is that India recognises the importance of policies aimed at securing a "favourable investment climate" for fertilisers and agricultural "input" industries are concerned. The agreement also stresses the necessity of "self-help measures."

Birbal

Powers of the President

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

THERE IS HARDLY a Constitution which gives such a long and detailed list of powers to its President as the Indian Constitution. It does not mean that his powers are wider than that of other Presidents but that they have been enumerated quite fully.

The Indian President's functions and powers are nearer to those of the British monarch than that of the US President. The former is a constitutional head, the latter is also the chief executive. Under the Indian Constitution it is the Parliament of India that is sovereign and that has the right to impeach the President and remove him from office by a two-third majority.

Head of State, not of Executive

The President's full powers come into play when the Parliament is weak or when no single party commands a majority or when the ruling party has a majority but is torn by internal dissensions. In event of the Council of Ministers losing the confidence of Parliament, the Prime Minister can advise the President to dissolve the House for a period. Should he dissolve the House or call upon somebody else to form a Ministry? That is left to his discretion.

The chief architect of the Constitution, Dr B. R. Ambedkar, made it clear: "Under the draft Constitution the President occupies the same position as the King under the English constitution. He is the head of the State but not of the Executive. He represents the nation but does not rule the nation. He is the symbol of the nation."

The British Monarch by convention is bound by advice of his Council of Ministers. Dr Rajendra Prasad who was Chairman of the Constituent Assembly and later the first President said, "There are no specific provisions, so far as I know, in the

Constitution itself making it binding on the President to accept the advice of his Ministers." He hoped however, that a convention of the President accepting the advice would be well established in the country.

Powers lie in three fields

The President's powers lie in three major fields: executive, legislative and emergency.

His executive powers lie primarily in appointments. It is he who appoints the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers, the Chief Justice and the Justices of the Supreme Court and High Courts, the Attorney-General, the Election Commission, the Auditor-General, Ambassadors and diplomatic representatives, Governors, Chief Commissioners of Union Territories, Members of the Finance and Public Service Commissions. All these appointments are made in the name of the President

"by warrant under his hand and seal". The President has also the power to grant pardon.

His legislative powers consist of passing ordinances and giving assent to Central Bills before they are made into law. He can withhold his assent and return them to the House for consideration.

His emergency powers are wide and justifiably so. He may declare an emergency when in his opinion:

1 There is a threat of war, external aggression or internal disturbance.

2 There is a breakdown of the Constitution machinery in any State of the Union.

3 There is a financial breakdown.

His decisive powers consist in the appointing of a Prime Minister and the right to dissolve Parliament. Though the President's powers are written in the Constitution, in the actual functioning of office they will depend greatly on his personality, and the public support he commands, especially at times when there is political instability in the Union.

On your toes

LADDERS AND SNAKES

"THE Punjab Government was further expanded today... Mr Gurmeet Singh, one of the Ministers of State, defected from the Congress Party this morning."

NEWS ITEM, May 5.

An all-time ladder-climbing record, surely.

Such bazaar politics does no credit to Gurnam Singh's Government, nor to his new Minister of State. Defections purchased with the coin of position are fickle.

How dissident Congressmen are likely to achieve more for the people now than they did all the years they were in Congress is a mystery. That they don't, of course, is a main reason why some non-Congress Ministries are doing little better than their predecessors.

Legislators who enjoyed for years the power and patronage of Congress office, only to cross the floor in the wake of political fortunes, forfeit the electorate's respect. Those who deserve respect are they who reluctantly but conscientiously left the haven of the majority party when the road

of opposition lay through the wilderness. They left to seek for the nation a better alternative, not for themselves a better job.

★ ★ ★

THE iniquitous "P" form takes another knock. An Administrative Reforms Commission study team has recommended its abolition.

Its report states: "We do not think the benefit conferred is proportionate to the amount of effort and malpractices it has created."

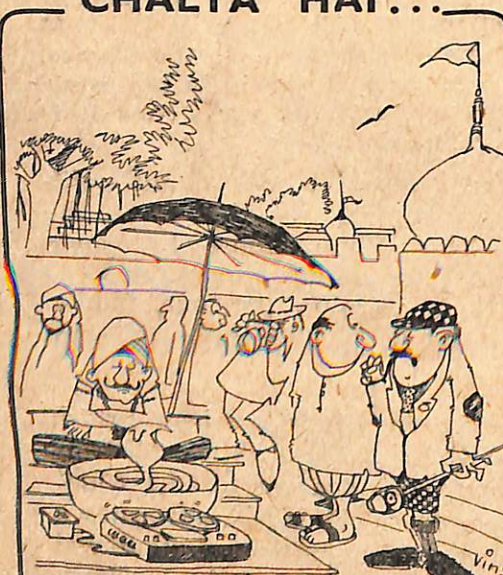
The report adds that if the "P" form were replaced by a quota scheme under which a small amount of foreign exchange was granted once in three or four years, the loss of exchange would, in the context of devaluation, be marginal.

It also points out that the restrictions have created a pent-up demand, vitiated the atmosphere to an unbelievable degree and given rise to "a new class of touts"... whose stock-in-trade consists of their knowledge of how best to circumvent the regulations.

And not all the snakes are in the private sector.

Freebooter


CHALTA HAI...



"A jolly good advance since I was last here! In the old days they used a jolly old flute!"

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VERDICT!

This week HIMMAT

AGREES with former Union Home Minister G. L. Nanda that Congress failed in the recent elections because it had neglected the daily needs of the common men and **WISHES** his hindsight could have been foresight.

★
SALUTES Madras Chief Minister Annadurai for fulfilling his election promise to sell rice at one rupee per measure from May 15 and is **RELIEVED** that Madras Ministers may then start to draw their salaries.

★
SHIVERS with the Indian Test Cricket Team now in England but **URGES** Captain Pataudi to order his men not to field with their hands in their pockets, as was reported.

★
IS NOT AMAZED that on a surprise visit to Delhi Telephones, Union Communications Minister Dr Ram Subhag Singh found complaints not dealt with for five days, and warmly **WELCOMES** him to Bombay.

★
HAILS the offer of a French Company to set up a "small car" factory in India involving no expenditure of foreign exchange but **FEARS** that the strong lobby of present manufacturers will once again gag it.

★
WELCOMES Australia's decision to appoint a Deputy High Commissioner in Bombay as another evidence of her growing interest in Asia.

★
IS GLADDENED at the election of Acharya Kripalani and Professor N. G. Ranga to the Lok Sabha and **LOOKS FORWARD** to hearing their powerful voices in righteous causes.

★
CONDEMNS the decision of the Union Government to issue an ordinance regulating the issue of passports despite the Supreme Court judgment on the Constitutional right of Indian citizens to possess one.

Indians draw in opening match

BY T. C. "DICKIE" DODDS*

THE 1967 cricket season began with India playing the traditional tourists opening game against Worcestershire. A battery of press photographers, cricket writers, television commentators and a scattering of spectators, turned out to assess this new young Indian side. England provided the summer weather—sun, rain and a numbing wind.

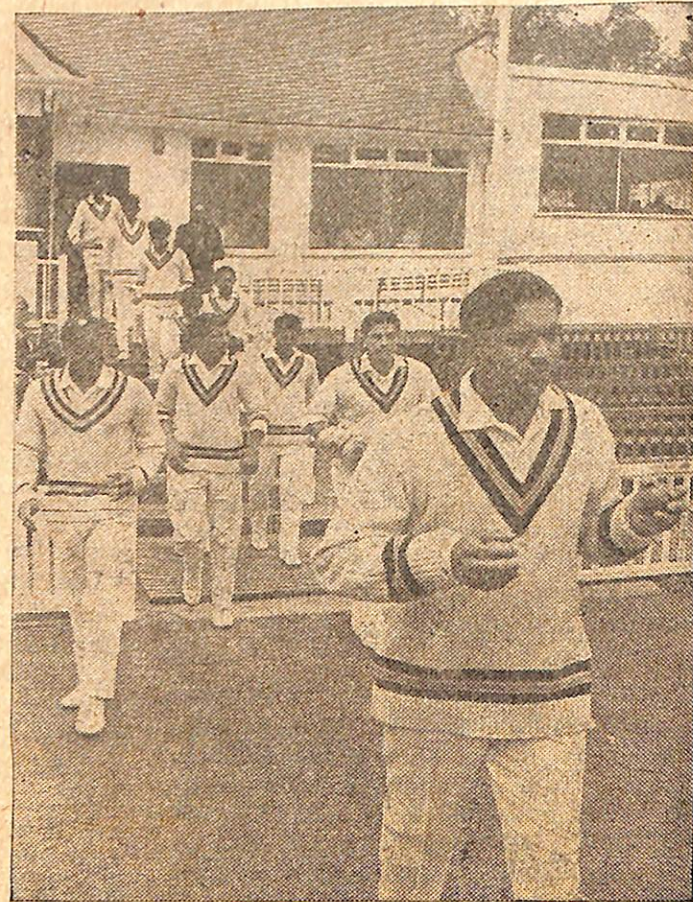
Those who stuck it were well rewarded. Worcester batted first and the Indian bowlers worked with a will which was highly commendable in the prevailing conditions. Everyone was sorry that through illness the Nawab of Pataudi was unable to lead his side. In his absence Chandu Borde captained the team with intelligent authority. He handled his bowlers well and his field placing was logical, with emphasis, where possible, on attack. The Indian spinners were quick to impress. At one time Worcester were 125 for 4 and an Indian breakthrough looked possible. Then Basil O'Leiviera after a quiet start began to get his short arm drives and pulls into operation as the Indian bowlers got colder,

and he went on to score an undefeated 175 which should ensure his place in the England side.

When India batted, Sardesai and Engineer put on 50 in 45 minutes in the most impressive manner. Both played with very straight bats and should get a lot of runs this summer. But when Engineer was out there were many interruptions for bad light and rain, making it unfair to comment on the rest of India's batting. The game ended in a draw when rain interfered with play. Worcestershire declared at 335 for 6 wickets in the first innings and India scored 106 for 6 wickets.

These are early days for India. The impression they have created so far has been good. They look an alert and fighting unit who can bring much needed life to the game in England.

* "Dickie" Dodds was for many years opening batsman for Essex.



Chandu Borde leads the Indian team on for the opening match against Worcester.



The arduous road to nuclear independence

THERE COMES A MOMENT in the life of every nation when she has to choose whether she will follow her own destiny and interest as best she sees it or she will be content to retain the inferior status of a second-rate power which is unable to resist the pressures of the bigger ones.

India faces this decisive turning point now just as surely as Communist China faced it seven years ago, when she had to choose between continued Soviet Aid and accommodation to Soviet interests, and going it alone. Chinese leadership chose the latter, though they knew that temporarily it would involve their people in enormous difficulties.

The treaty on nuclear non-proliferation being considered jointly by the United States and the Soviet Union at the Disarmament Conference in Geneva is such a test for Indian leadership.

The Treaty on nuclear non-proliferation envisaged by the two Super Powers is not even remotely a step towards disarmament and contains no assurance even of future steps towards nuclear disarmament by the nuclear powers. It is therefore dictated purely by the interest of the super nuclear powers in maintaining their

own nuclear weapons monopoly.


Neither the Soviet Union nor the USA have conceded an inch on their own defences and offensive capacity. On the other hand, latest reports suggest that the US is taking no chances and that she is going in for the expensive set-up of anti-ballistic missile defence. The Soviet Union is already in process of setting up anti-ballistic missile defence rings around her major cities.

It is the right of the USA and USSR to take what they consider to be appropriate measures for their own security. But the nuclear non-proliferation treaty which they are pressuring lesser powers to sign denies this right to all except themselves.

Foreign Minister Chagla is reported to have told Congress Party members of Parliament last week that India cannot sign the draft nuclear non-proliferation treaty because it is discriminatory and would lead to a monopoly also of nuclear technology. He has also said that India will table amendments to the Treaty which would incorporate the requirements of security and technological development of non-nuclear powers. These clear assurances are welcome. But they do not allay lingering doubts about contradictions, confusion and vacillation in Government Policy.

Did not Mr Jha, the Prime Minister's special envoy, make similar statements before he left India to canvass support for the legitimate interests of potential nuclear powers like India? Yet, instead of canvassing for India's objections to the proposed Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, Mr Jha has revived the abandoned proposal for joint nuclear guarantees by the USA and USSR.

Mr Chagla as well as Mr Jha says that the issue of a guarantee against nuclear attack by the two Big Powers is not a *quid pro quo* for signing the Treaty. But why was a proposal, found wanting and abandoned two years ago, revived at this time? Does India believe that such a guarantee, even if it is forthcoming, could be credible enough to make a difference



Under the Lens
by R. VAITHESWARAN

to our security and defensive armament?

Nobody sincerely believes that here can be a meaningful guarantee regarding nuclear protection which would be an effective deterrent to a potential aggressor, if it was not incorporated into a treaty which establishes, in addition, nuclear bases on our soil. But India is opposed to such bases on our territory and anywhere in the Indian Ocean area. The US and Soviet Union are engaged in dismantling such bases outside their territory precisely because they do not want a local war to jeopardise their territory directly. Long after Communist China has become convinced that the nuclear weaponry of the USSR is not a reliable guarantee of her security, and Western Europe has ceased to rely on a feasible US deterrent in a European conflict, India is asking for a nuclear guarantee. We are at least ten years out of date.

Prepare for tougher times

The only conclusion one can draw is that between the pressures of the USA and USSR to sign the proposed Treaty in its present form and growing public opinion in India against the Treaty, our Government finds itself confused and helpless.

But the choice, however inconvenient and difficult, is inescapable. India can and must participate in and agree to any meaningful steps towards disarmament—nuclear as well as conventional. But she cannot barter away the right to security and defence in the present or the future. Reluctantly but firmly, India must therefore say "no" to the nuclear Treaty.

This does not involve the decision to make the Bomb, now or in the future. It does mean that we refuse to give up our right to make the Bomb. Such a decision may not only invite the displeasure of the nuclear haves but also a curtailment of the flow of aid. India has therefore to prepare herself for tougher times.

SAY THAT AGAIN...

If you have good projects, you can get money from the pocket of Mr Woods.

GEORGE WOODS,
World Bank President

If political parties do not have enough sense to prevent such a situation arising (instability at the Centre), I would not blame the Army for stepping in.

JAYAPRAKASH NARAYAN

Even an Eskimo might have found it too cold for cricket

THE TIMES ON
India's first match in England

New Horizons

In pre-Independence era, India had plans and programmes for social and economic betterment of the people. But there was a fundamental weakness—the weakness of their belonging more to the Government than to the people.

Independence came, and with it a new awakening, and people's plans, for the people, by the people. The results were tangible—more and more of better and cheaper things; a better way of life for more and yet more people of our land.

We of DALMIA ENTERPRISES have been constantly endeavouring to produce more and more of such goods that contribute towards improved living standards of our people. We are doing this not only since Independence but almost for a quarter of a century. The task is not so easy. Yet we are going ahead, undauntedly, in the hope of seeing a brighter tomorrow.... a new dawn.... along the new horizons.



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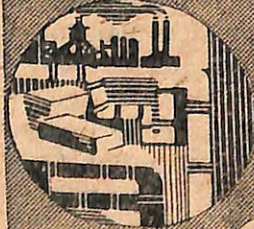
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FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

Britain's entry into the Common Market

How about a referendum?

FROM GORDON WISE

LONDON Now that the British cabinet has decided to apply for entry to the Common Market, the European tide seems relentlessly rising around these islands. Not that the nation is unanimous about it by any means. But those against do not marshal their arguments as concisely as those who are for.

At the same time, the Commonwealth concept is under siege by the steady retreat of Britain from the Far East and Middle East defence positions. For a country whose mantle has been spread over half the earth for decades to pull in its horns as completely as contemplated, seems unthinkable.

Some urge that the Common Market question be put to the entire population in a referendum because, they point out, Labour had no mandate to implement a policy of this magnitude when they last went to the polls. A parliamentary majority might or might not reflect the will of the nation as a whole.

Have the full repercussions of Britain's entry been weighed? For example, if New Zealand is deprived of her British markets, why should she remain in the sterling area at all? Her withdrawal would stab at the precarious pound. There is speculation in New Zealand about a move into the dollar orbit. And even if New Zealand does not take such a drastic step, she will certainly not be inclined to go on buying British goods as she does at present.

For Australia the issue is not so much her lost markets, though certain commodities such as tinned fruits would take a severe swipe. For those of British kin the issue is more serious. It will mean a rethinking of their entire link with Britain. Japan is Australia's major trading partner and the US its chief ally in defence. Yet most Australians, given a chance

to choose, would still prefer to deal with Britain.

It should be possible for Britain to engage more closely in European affairs while maintaining an effective Commonwealth development. If Britain does slacken and let fall her traditional obligations to lands which she colonised in order to serve her present interests, then neither Europe nor Commonwealth countries can continue to regard an Englishman's word as inviolate.

And this, perhaps, would be the greatest loss of all.

De Gaulle not only hurdle

FROM OLIVER CORDEROY

LONDON Mr Wilson's statement shows that he means business, says the "Daily Mail": "It is now a matter of fate, hope and de Gaulle—and the greatest of these is de Gaulle". De Gaulle is however, not the chief difficulty.

No settlement is suitable which will jeopardise the economies of New Zealand or those Caribbean and other Commonwealth countries who depend largely for revenue upon sugar exports. Coming nearer home it is not enough to envisage a Europe of seven instead of a Europe of six.

What of Ireland, Scandinavia, Portugal, Switzerland and Australia? It is becoming accepted practice nowadays that, to survive economically, countries must group together. But what is becoming plain in this part of the world is that grouping together for the purpose of attaining common prosperity is not a powerful enough inducement for nations to agree with Britain's entry. Germany is not in a mood to turn awkward with France on Britain's behalf.

Oddly enough, the prospect of future prosperity in one corner of Europe is not enough to secure present agreement, neither is President

continued on next page

The week in ASIA

KATHMANDU — The Government arrested six advocates of political parties banned under the Constitution. Prime Minister Surya Bahadur Thapa said some candidates in the recent National Panchayat elections had exceeded their constitutional limits.

KUALA LUMPUR — Singapore Foreign Minister Rajaratnam said the Island would support any economic grouping in South-East Asia. But the new organisation should be open to all nations in the region.

SAIGON — The Viet Cong lost 181 men in a night-long battle in the Mekong Delta. Meanwhile, Peking claimed that four US F-105 jets dropped bombs near Aingming in China's Kwangsi Province.

KARACHI — In a joint communique Turkish Premier Suleyman Demirel and President Ayub Khan called for an early settlement of the Kashmir issue. It stressed the need to avoid increasing imbalance in the Indian sub-continent.

ADEN — Terrorism hit a new high when an anti-tank mine blast killed six Arab school children and wounded 15. The Egyptian-backed Front for Liberation of Occupied South Yemen (FLOSY) called a protest strike immediately.

COLOMBO — The "We Sinhala" movement is boosting its campaign against the Indo-Ceylon Bill. Their leaders fear that the Tamils, in 10 years, will overrun the Sinhalese race.

SAIGON — The Armed forces of South Vietnam and its allies will observe a 24-hour ceasefire on May 23, Lord Buddha's birthday. The South Vietnam Government has not yet received a reply from Hanoi to its April 8 proposal to cease hostilities on the occasion. The South Vietnamese "National Liberation Front" has, however, ordered its supporters to end operations during a 48-hour period.

ANKARA — 48 Senators and Members of Parliament from Turkey's main Opposition Party resigned. They said the Party was falling into a dangerous leftist adventure.

de Gaulle proving an immovable obstacle in the way of British entry. Next week the General is holding a press conference. What he will say is anybody's guess. What he may be thinking at present can be surmised.

De Gaulle is not small-minded. He has conceded that Britain must one day form a part of Europe. What interests de Gaulle is to try and foresee more clearly, more definitely, the future shape of Europe and try and mould it nearer to his heart's desire. There might be found some common ground, though not necessarily immediate common agreement, if Britain herself did more far-ranging thinking along such lines.

A deeper issue than Britain's bid to enter Europe, or what might in the perspective of history be called her re-entry, is how Europe is to evolve? Is the toughest challenge to the thought of both the EFTA and Common Market nations, the future evolution of the whole continent?

What shall be the adequate motive for association, industrially, technologically and politically? What is still

obscure in all statements by member Governments is less the concept of the Common Market than the concept of a common purpose.

What is needed to supplement discussions is a joint Western initiative that will formulate the purpose to include reunification with East and West Europe—a purpose that will not merely allay Russian fears but arouse Russian interest because it is a purpose with a place in it for all her peoples. Such a purpose would heave Europe beyond the present phase of co-existence.

The outline of such an audacious purpose is already formulated in a

sentence by one of de Gaulle's predecessors, Mr Robert Schuman, former Prime Minister, Foreign Minister and architect of the Schuman plan. In 1950 he said, "It is not a question of a change of policy; it is a question of changing men."

In times of crisis, men seem to change for the better as well as for the worse. In times of so-called peace why should there not be heroic men who will change old prejudices, deep suspicions and hard hates? Change at this level is always uncomfortable but will be far less disturbing than if Europe fails to continue evolving in peace.

Japan rethinks nuclear policy

FROM FUJIKO HARA

TOKYO Foreign Minister Takeo Miki has been busy getting Opposition leaders to agree on the Government's main proposition on the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Pact.

The Government sees the pact as an opportunity for easing international tensions, is basically for the treaty, but wants to make sure Japan does not lose her legitimate rights. As Japan is not a member of the 18-nation Disarmament Committee at

Geneva, the Government has decided to dispatch experts on disarmament and special envoys to America, Europe and India to explain Japan's stand on the matter.

Foreign Office sources disclosed that the Foreign Minister's initiative towards meeting the leaders of the three Opposition parties was aimed at establishing a "supra-partisan diplomacy" in the hope that a united stand by Japan's parties will carry more weight abroad than merely a governmental decision.

The Foreign Minister, five months in office, is a career politician who went straight into political life from the university. He works hard and writes his own speeches rather than have the bureaucrats do it for him. He seems unafraid, too, of discussions with his political opponents and while his colleagues in the Foreign Office and the Liberal Democratic Party frown upon him, saying that he is "playing to the gallery", Miki's achievements should be counted in his favour.

The Japan Communist Party which was not invited to the parley is apparently determined to oppose the Treaty, which puts it in an awkward position, for they have always prided themselves on being champions of anti-war and anti-nuclear campaigns.

The question is: How long should

continued on page 16



Dr Zakir Husain, as Vice-President, gave a reception to the cast of 'India Arise' on the eve of their departure for the Middle East and Europe. "I am so glad you are going on this important journey abroad. I know the work you are doing of putting right what is wrong in the world. I wish you every success."

INDIA ARISE

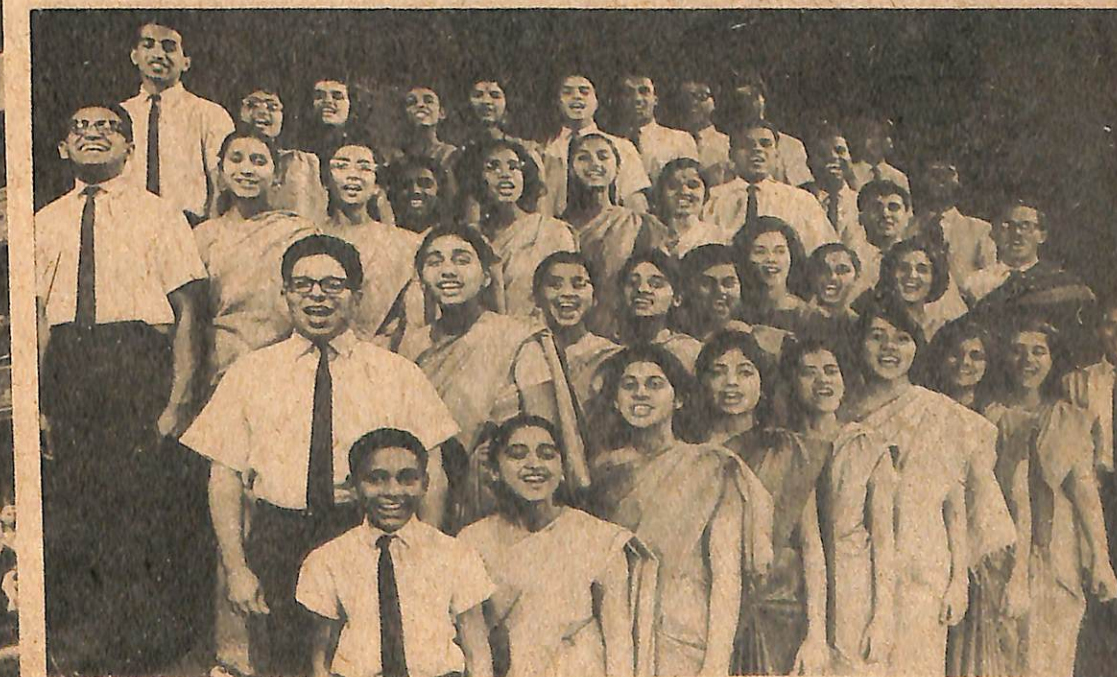
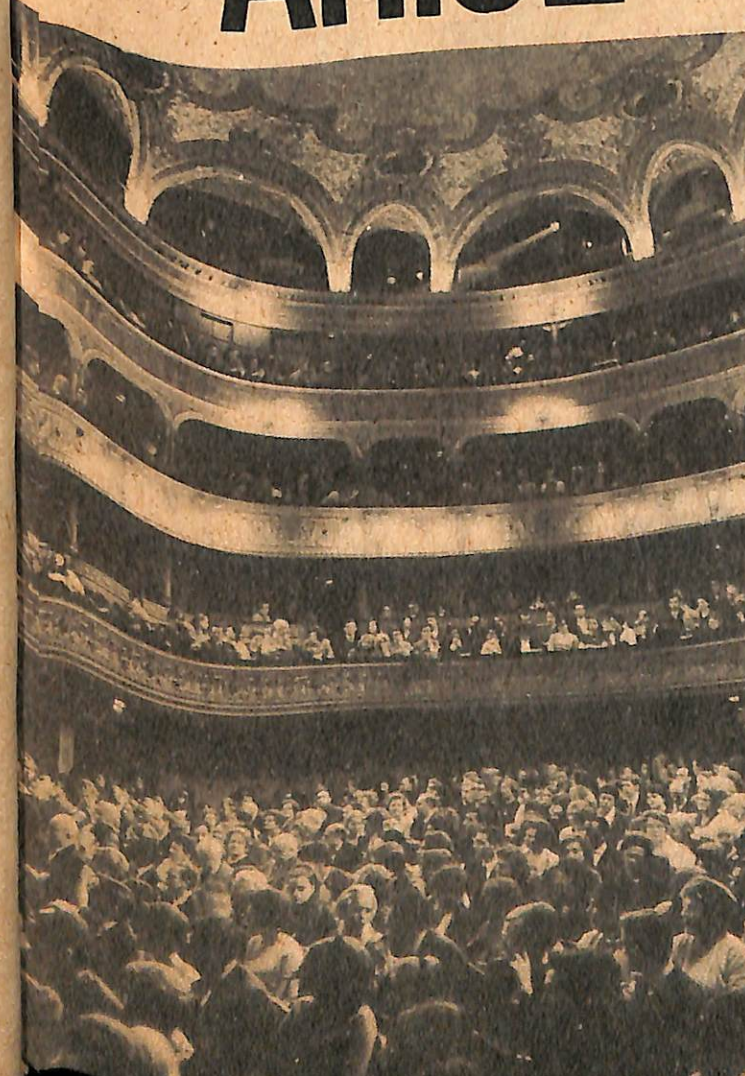
Forty-eight Indians with men and women from Ceylon, Britain, Ireland, Australia and America take part on or off stage in "India Arise", which is the story of a challenge met.

They have gone to give Moral Re-Armament to the nations they visit. Their desire is to enable each country to find and play its special role in rebuilding a broken world. Their action marks a moment in history.

Since they were farewelled by Dr Zakir Husain in Delhi on February 10 they have been enthusiastically received in Beirut, Syria and Cyprus.

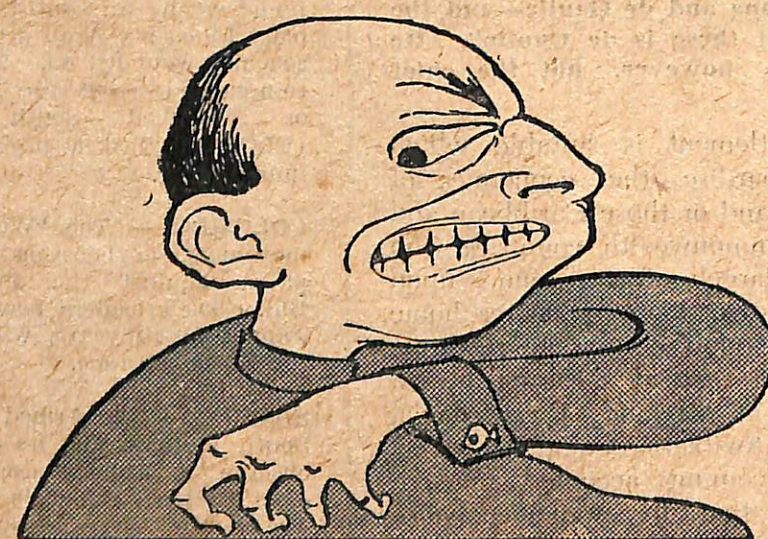
In Rome, Pope Paul VI gave a special audience in the Throne Room. In Switzerland they met with Members of Parliament and the leaders of business and industry. Then came Holland, Belgium, France and Britain where they were on TV before an audience of 22 million.

Press and public leaders have hailed the bridges of understanding and unity which "India Arise" has already built between India and their nations.



Left: An expectant audience waits for the curtain to rise at the Theatre des Varietes in Paris.

"India arise... your ancient riches giving the secret of modern living," sing the cast in an opening number.



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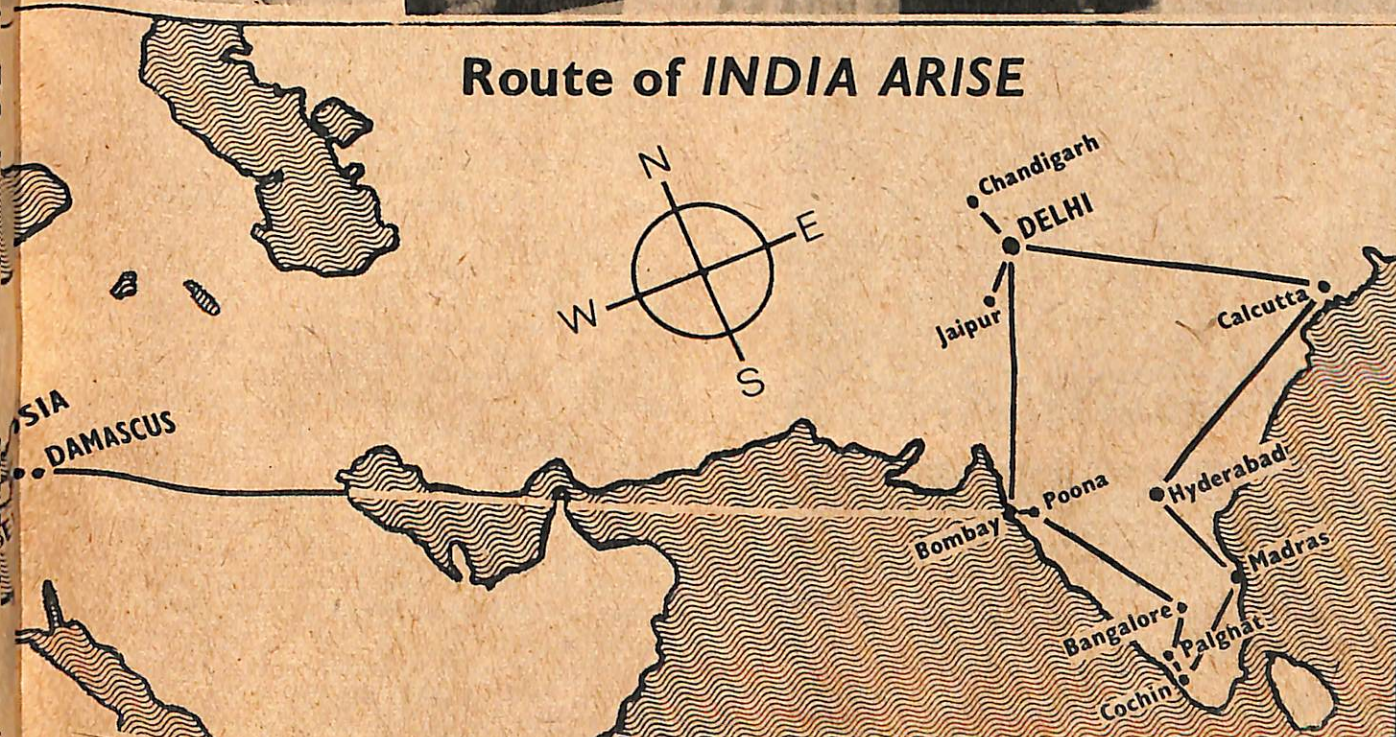
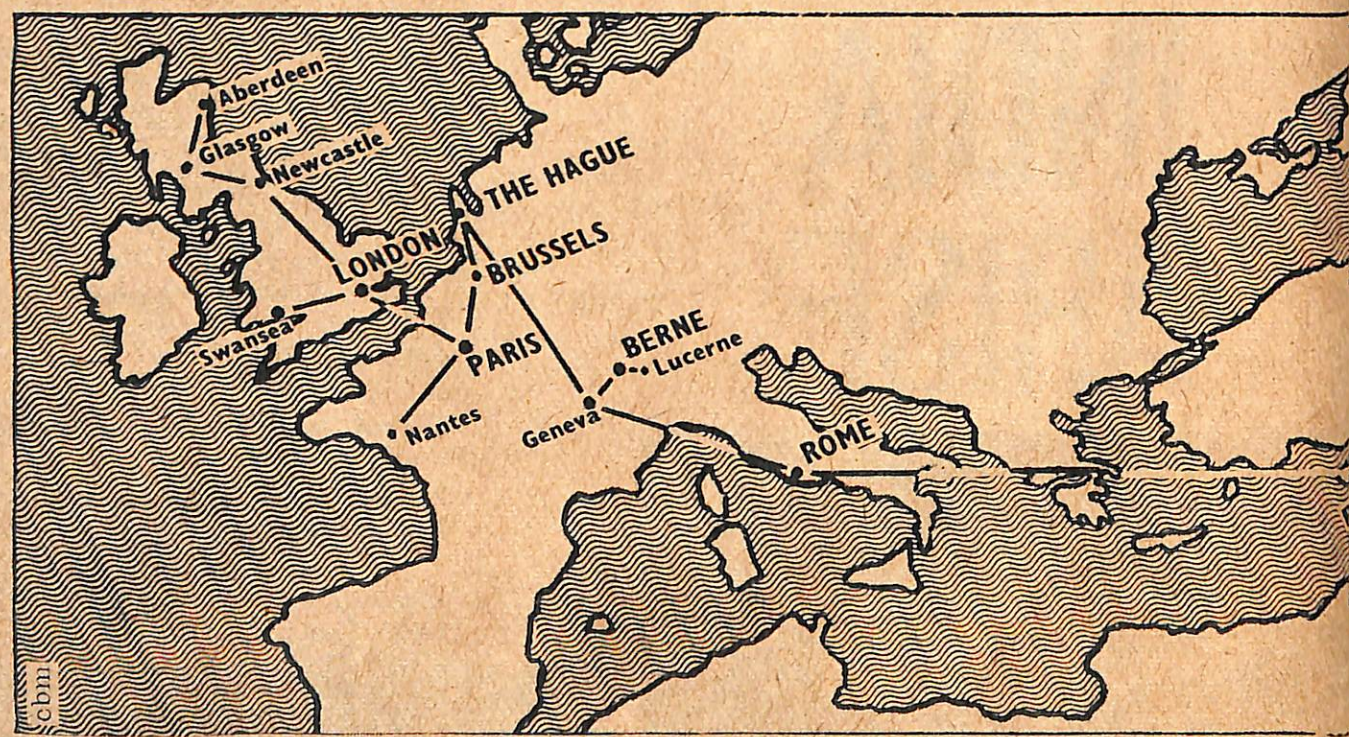


FRANCE: Rajmohan Gandhi is received by the people of Nantes in the Chateau de Ducs. He asked them to send 25 citizens of all ages to work with MRA, and the city agreed.



Above, right: The cast are welcomed at Nantes station by people in the traditional costumes of Brittany.

ST CYR, French Military Academy: Cadet Mevel listens to Ashok Shah of Poona. Later Mevel gave Shah the badge on his tunic saying, "I want to live straight as a sword." Inset shows the badge.



ROME: His Holiness the Pope gave an audience to the cast of 'India Arise' on March 4. "We congratulate you on this undertaking and we express the confident hope that your efforts will bear much fruit. While in Rome, Rajmohan Gandhi and Mrs Bhattacharjee, his sister, were interviewed on National television. 1 million people heard Mrs Bhattacharjee thank "the people of Italy for their sacrifice, to help avoid famine in India."

Bristol dockers' leader Jack Carroll, one of the British hosts of "India Arise", talks in his home with Harijan leader Hiralal Jedhiya and some of the cast.



GENERAL MARTOLA



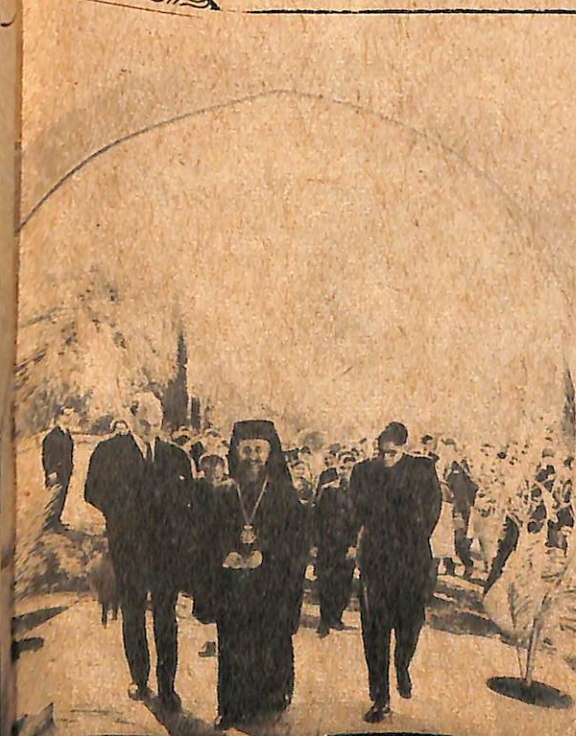
MR SPYRIDAKIS



DR KUTCHUK

CYPRUS. Right: Archbishop Makarios, President of Cyprus, walks with the cast in his garden. He spoke of his "deep appreciation" for the work of MRA.

DR KUTCHUK, Vice-President, gave an official reception. GENERAL MARTOLA of Finland, Commander of UN forces in Cyprus, met and talked with the cast. MR SPYRIDAKIS, Minister of Education said, "India Arise" will have a permanent effect in Cyprus."



Some Press comments

"India Arise" had elements which entertained and elements which deeply stirred. It showed today's India and the faith of the young Indians in a future full of peace, freedom and brotherhood.... The storm of applause showed that the public agreed with this revolutionary message.

VATERLAND, Switzerland

The show not only underlined a high moral lesson and a great hope but also revealed very great talent in singers and actors, choruses of rare power and perfection, accompanied by an excellently adapted orchestra.

LE PAYS, Porrentruy, Switzerland

The visit of this force will have left the impression that Indian youth can change the condition of future generations, thanks to the faith that animates them and the favourable response they evoke.

LE DEMOCRATE, Delemont, Switzerland

This force wants to live in such a way that God will use them to make the values of honesty, unselfishness and love real for all the people they meet. Their aim is not to make India popular, but to help other countries in solving their problems.

HAAGSCHE COURANT, Holland

"India Arise" has taken a cast of 60 to many parts of Europe and to the Middle East. In Swansea last night, the British premiere was warmly received by a very large audience in Brangwyn Hall. The folk dances to haunting Indian melodies are graceful and are performed exuberantly.

WESTERN MAIL, United Kingdom

Brilliant colours, lively tunes and bubbling enthusiasm. Not one of the capacity audience could fail to have been stirred by the enthusiasm generated from the stage and the sincerity of each performer.

The underlying theme of the show was the need to shake India out of its apathy and to build a new country and a new image. But the appeal was also to Britain to give a lead in the creation of a new world.

SOUTH WALES EVENING POST, Swansea, UK

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

from page 10

Japan rely on the US nuclear umbrella, dependent for her defence on other people? According to a "Mainichi Shinbun" staff writer, it is a matter of six or seven years before China produces missiles that will be aimed directly at America and on that day no one can be sure that America will not negotiate over Japan's head with

China as she is now doing with the Soviet Union. Japan, then, will be placed in the same position as West Germany is today.

The question arises, whether those who disarmed Japan twenty-two years ago knew what they were doing. The Japanese, too, cannot excuse themselves if they surrendered their sense of dedication and responsibility for the world's future when they surrendered their arms.

Swaziland becomes tourist centre

FROM VERE JAMES

NAIROBI Elections in tiny Swaziland last week established the government which will carry the country into full independence.

King Sobhuza II became Head of State and his relative Prince Makhosini Dlamini heads the one party government as Prime Minister. The Royalist party won all 24 seats and gained almost 80% of the votes cast by the new electorate.

Britain has ruled this mini-territory of 300,000 people for the past 64 years. Apart from Rhodesia it is the last sphere of direct British influence remaining on the continent.

Swaziland hopes to achieve full independence by 1970. Strategically placed between the South African Republic and Portuguese Mozambique, it is largely dependent, at least economically, on the Republic of South Africa.

Mbabane, the capital, is fast becoming a popular tourist centre.

Europeans, mainly British, farm the fertile and picturesque highlands and the country's riches in natural mineral resources, sugar, timber and fruit are only just beginning to be exploited.

Swaziland has a reputation for excellent race relations. It is a place where increasingly those South Africans who want a holiday from the apartheid atmosphere in their own country spend holidays.

While stoically accepting along with Malawi, Lesotho and Botswana the inevitability of co-operation with South Africa, Swaziland's unique contribution to Africa's future could be the demonstration of a new and vigorous relationship with the white governments of the South African Republic and Rhodesia.

The week elsewhere

OVERSEAS CHINESE "SHOCKED"

BANGKOK—US correspondent Drew Middleton after talks with Asian leaders in Singapore, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and South Vietnam has come to the conclusion that non-Communist countries of South-East Asia appear to be more confident about their future than they were. He ascribes this result to the firm US stand in Vietnam and the political convulsions in Peking. He adds that the 14.5 million overseas Chinese in eight South-East Asian countries are "appalled and shocked" at recent events in

China, a reading borne out by Prime Minister Lee Kwan Yew of Singapore who says that the Cultural Revolution has left China's supporters "entirely demoralised".

DE GAULLE TO VISIT USA?

PARIS—There is a possibility that General de Gaulle, who will be in Montreal in July for the World Fair Expo 67, may pay a flying visit to Washington. French sources say that President Johnson extended to General de Gaulle in Bonn, a personal invitation to Washington when the General comes to the North American continent.

HIMMAT, May 12, 1967

The week in INDIA

TRIVANDRUM — "Popular" committees from panchayat to taluka level will assist the authorities in working the rationing system in Kerala. They will verify ration cards and permits and look into paddy procurement by levy.

NEW DELHI — Education Ministers, despite week-long wrangling over the language issue, failed to find a solution. The only point of agreement was that the regional language should be the medium of instruction at all levels of study and in all fields.

CHANDIGARH — The United Front in Haryana, in rejecting arbitration by Indira Gandhi on Chandigarh, has demanded that a commission study the State's boundaries with Punjab and Himachal Pradesh. Punjab's Chief Minister Gurnam Singh charged that Haryana was wriggling out of its commitments.

NEW DELHI — The Indian Government has instructed its High Commissioner in Pakistan, Mr S. Sen, to discuss further with the Pakistan Government the agenda and date for holding talks in an effort to normalise relations between the two countries.

SHILLONG — Security forces captured several Mizoram Government leaders in a big swoop near Kangminh. Their capture is reported to have undermined the morale of the Mizo National Front.

BARAUNI — 21,000 head of cattle have moved to Farkia following a mass exodus from drought-hit South Bihar. Farkia area has no croplands but grows only wild grass.

BANGALORE — Mysore Opposition MLAs effectively stalled the Assembly business for three days over the unexpected curtailment of the session.

POONA — Dr J. V. Narlikar, mathematician, received the Cambridge University's coveted Adams Prize for his research on gravitation and cosmology. Two other Indian scientists who won the awards in the past were Dr H. J. Bhabha, Dr S. Chandrasekhar and Dr Narlikar's own uncle, Prof. Dr V. S. Hazurbazar.



Vijayalaxmi in a Bharat Natyam dance sequence.

HENRY CASS, Director of plays at London's Westminster Theatre, with the cast.

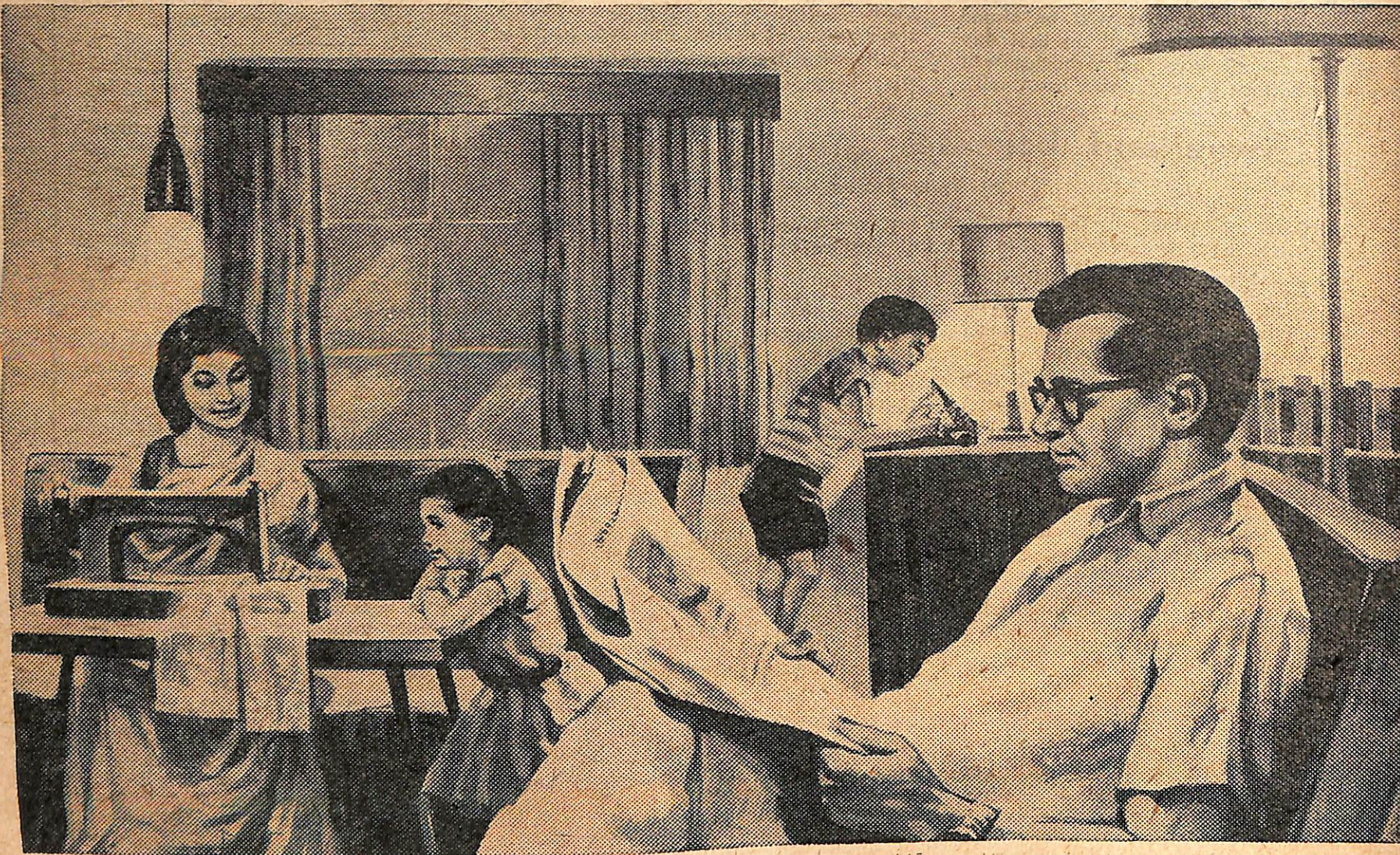


"Make God your Guru" sing Mangala, Sailal and Gouri Jedhiya of Panchgani.



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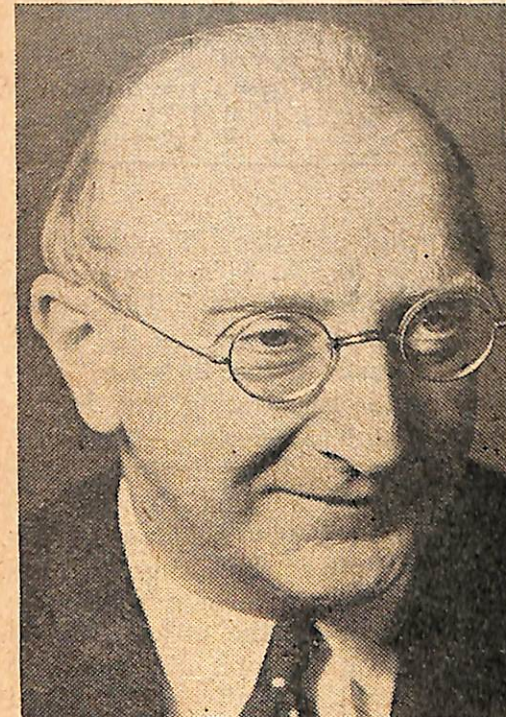
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HIMMAT, May 12, 1967

ON THE Spot



A TALL GERMAN PRINCE was in Bombay last week. Prince Hubertus zu Loewenstein is Press and Information Adviser to the West German Government.

"India," he told pressmen, "must combine with other non-nuclear Powers to form a standing committee of permanent non-nuclear nations with headquarters in Delhi".

"Why Delhi?"

"For geographical reasons, Delhi is ideally situated—being the focal point between Europe and the Far East.

"The interests of India, Germany and other non-nuclear Powers are identical. They should not be victims of nuclear blackmail." He felt that India should take the initiative to convene a conference to form this committee.

The Prince speaks with vigour and displays a keen sense of humour—and he talks almost without a break! He wears his 61 years very lightly and strides with agility.

Loewenstein predicted the first Chinese attack on India—six months before it came. "There is a sort of peace now, but I feel the problems of your country are not over yet," he said.

On the Common Market, the Prince

Germany will be united "sooner than many expect"

was all for British association. "We wish to widen it so that India and other nations can be associated in some way. But only when Britain joins the ECM will it be possible for India and other members of the Commonwealth to take up negotiations for a link-up.

"After all we do not want an exclusive European Club. Europe should be integrated in the family of nations. The ECM now embraces some 19 members from Africa in an associate capacity. There should be no further obstacles for other nations like India to join," he said.

"I have found in India a great deal of sympathy and understanding towards the German people," he went on.

"We should widen our scope of education. I suggest that negotiations should start without further delay, aimed at an international university system. The aim is two-fold: a) Every student who qualified should be able to study at any university in the free world at no extra cost, b) In the Middle ages there was a unique system by which teachers could teach in any university, once they qualified themselves. This idea could well be applied in the modern world."

Organisation needed

The Prince—this was his seventh visit to India—was concerned over the Bihar famine. "What your country needs is fleets of trucks, flying squads—in a planned way. What is lacking is organisation, for there is no dearth of manpower.

Vietnam figured in his remarks. If the Viet Cong captured South Vietnam, it would mean a "flanking move against India's security". Already Thailand was under pressure and the Malaysians were fighting the Communists in the jungles.

A great admirer of Rabindranath Tagore and Gandhiji, Prince Loewenstein claims to have adopted the *satyagraha* technique for the first time in Germany, when he fought for removal of British control over an island in Heligoland after World War I.

He was a leader of the rebel youth in Germany in the days of Hitler. As leader of the Republican Students' League and of the Republican youth movement in Berlin, Prince Loewenstein addressed rallies in all major cities. In July 1930, he warned that should Hitler come to power World War II was inevitable. In 1933, Hitler became Chancellor of Germany. The Prince's fiery writings and speeches came to be noticed and his life was in danger. He left for the United States in 1934. For several years he made the US his base in his fight for a democratic Germany.

Between 1935 and 1946 Loewenstein taught and lectured at several American universities. In 1936 he founded the American Guild for German Cultural Freedom and the German Academy of Arts and Sciences in exile. Thomas Mann and Sigmund Freud were among its presidents. The Guild assisted hundreds of exiled German writers, artists and scholars, saving them from the Gestapo after the fall of France in 1940.

German reconstruction

After the war, Prince Loewenstein returned to Germany to help in its reconstruction. A member of the German Parliament from 1953 to 1957, he served on the Foreign Affairs Committee. He travelled extensively in Turkey, Egypt, Iran, Thailand, Indonesia, Vietnam and India.

A firm believer in the reunification of his country through peaceful means, Prince Loewenstein is confident that the international situation "will sooner than many expect" bring about this legitimate and burning desire for the entire German nation.

His autobiography, "Towards The Future Shore," will be published in London soon and India will find a prominent place in it.

KRISHNA

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FRONTIERS OF science

Not sword of Damocles, but death gas hangs over world

by Reginald Holme

EVERY MAJOR POWER knows how to make gases that knock out the human nervous system. Some powers have large supplies of these lethal gases.

There has been recent evidence of large scale nerve-gas production at two centres in the US—in Newport, Indiana, and at the US Rocky Mountain Arsenal in Denver. In a four month period in 1965 the Denver plant got rid of nearly six million gallons of waste products formed while making nerve gas.

What the Soviet Union is doing is not known, but after World War II the Russians took to their homeland an entire German plant that made Tabun gas.

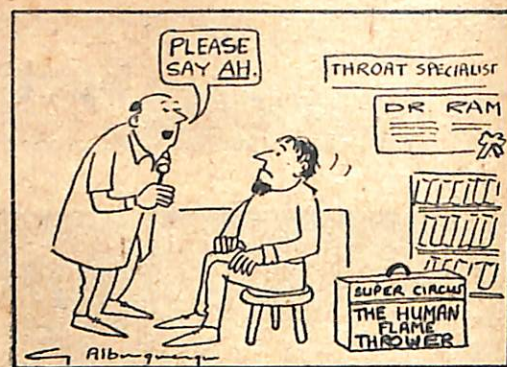
The German discovered Tabun by mistake in 1936. Their chemists were working on powerful insecticides when they came on a compound which proved highly toxic to humans.

By the war's end they had stockpiled 12,000 tons of it. The Allies had little or no nerve gas, but the Germans feared they might have, so did not use Tabun or the deadlier gases they developed after it.

One thousandth of a gram of these, inhaled in one breath, kills in half an hour. An article in the *British Medical Journal*, prepared for the Chemical Defence Advisory Board, in 1952, says it paralyses the breathing muscles and cuts off a person's air supply. It puts other muscles into a state of spasm by interfering with the way nerves send messages to them. The gas is also quickly absorbed through the skin or from contaminated food and water. It penetrates clothing.

Treatment of large numbers of people is virtually impossible, as it involves injections into veins or muscles, artificial respiration by using hand bellows, decontamination of clothing and rubbing in of anti-gas ointment. Nerve gas attacks are the more deadly as you can't see or smell the stuff and it has no immediate irritant effect on skin or eyes.

Other drugs which the Americans worked on in the 1950's and still research into to the tune of \$200 million a year are known as psychochemicals. These are related to mescaline and lysergic acid, the LSD which thousands of teenagers, and



older people, in the US and Britain indulge in for "kicks". These drugs produce hallucinations. They work not on the muscles but on the mind.

Camp guards, for instance, who volunteered for testing psychochemicals, found themselves simply sitting down and watching while "enemy invaders" filed through the camp gates. I saw a film of a soldier who after the drug took six minutes to run a two minute obstacle course, forgot all the orders he had been given and, worst of all, didn't even know he was affected. "I feel fine," he said, and boasted he could march 100 miles.

The trouble with psychochemicals is that they are not always certain in their effect. Sometimes they make an enemy not less aggressive, but more. This may be by stimulating nerve circuits in the brain controlling rage, which lie near those that control fear or indifference.

Great powers are fortunately loath to use the nerve gases because they fear retaliation in kind, since the secrets are known to potential foes. As with atomic power, there seems to be an enforced sanity through the instinct of self-preservation.

VIEWPOINT COMPETITION

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Send entries of not more than 500 words to Viewpoint, HIMMAT, First Floor, 294, Bazargate St., Bombay-1.

People matter to Holyoake

BY R. M. LALA

NEW ZEALAND IS OVER 13,000 miles from Britain and on the other side of the world. Yet her eyes are glued on Britain today as the Wilson Government knocks on the door of the Common Market. New Zealand's high standard of living depends on her export of butter, lamb and wool to her largest customer, Britain. If Britain goes into the Common Market without special guarantees for New Zealand, Danish butter will capture the British market and New Zealand could lose £100 million worth of butter exports.

"What would happen in that eventuality?" I asked a New Zealand leader.

"It will be a disaster," he replied. "There is no other word for it."

When I met Prime Minister Keith Holyoake and Deputy Prime Minister John Marshall earlier this year I found they were both hopeful that Britain would not jettison New Zealand's interests in her eagerness to enter the Common Market. Last week, even as Britain applied for entry, Mr Wilson special-



Prime Minister Holyoake

ly mentioned protecting the interests of New Zealand. This reservation by Mr Wilson marks a triumph for the statesmanship of Mr Holyoake and Mr Marshall—and of common sense.

New Zealand has been negotiating independently with leaders of Common Market countries so that they permit the continued flow of her exports to Britain. I understand that Professor Hallstein, head of the Common Market Organisation in Brussels, is clear that "such an unorthodox arrangement needs an unorthodox remedy". The only question mark is France.

New Zealand is made up primarily of two islands—the North and the

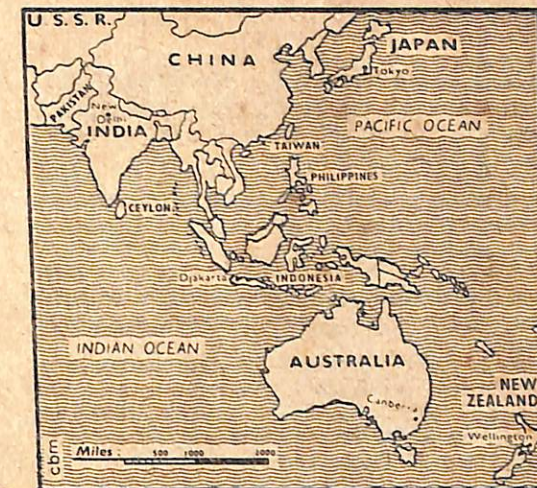
South Island. Antarctic expeditions leave from its southernmost tip, 1200 miles from the continent of Antarctica. These islands, forgotten by the march of history, were probably part of the main Asian continent until a cataclysmic eruption separated it from the mainland. Legend has it that hundreds of years ago the Maoris came in long canoes to its shores. They are a Polynesian people.

This graceful race has a culture and tradition of its own—its folklore and its dances. There are 180,000 of them in a total population of 2,750,000. The rest are drawn primarily from the British Isles. The Maoris seem well integrated into national life. To secure their interests, however, there are still four seats in the House of 80 reserved for them but the Maoris can also stand for any other general seat for Parliament.

Whether it be pines from America or other flora from England, New Zealanders claim they grow almost twice as fast in their country as in the States or Britain. Alternating sun and rain, rather than richness of the soil, accounts for the remarkable fertility. Its pioneers of yester-years, however, did not rest on climatic advantages. They cleared the bush, planted trees, experimented with grasses which produce the finest sheep.

Ninety per cent of New Zealand's economy is pastoral, and 75 per cent of it goes to Britain. The industrial revolution that has set Australia's economy booming has not yet come to the shores of its neighbour.

Farms are large and labour is scarce. A 1200 acre farm I visited had 4500 sheep and cattle. It was run by three men. Fertilising this immense acreage—immense by Indian standards—used to take the men three to four weeks. Today aeroplanes cover this farm in a couple of hours. "Top dressing" they call it in New Zealand and they pride themselves that this system of fertilising the land is most advanced in



their country. Hard work, climate and advanced techniques have helped to produce what is called "a chromium-plated peasantry".

Deputy Prime Minister Marshall told me that a New Zealand farmer grows enough food to feed 96 people for a year (it takes two Indian farmers roughly to support one other person—with grain imports).

New Zealand can produce the finest butter in the world at the lowest price (2/6 or Rs 2.50 per lb.) Britain takes almost all of it. New Zealand's sixty million sheep give meat and wool. One of her main concerns is to diversify her economy and to search for minerals. She is insecure because she feels she may not be able to maintain a very high standard of living purely on her pastoral products.

This incredibly beautiful country is already feeding and clothing millions beyond her shores. Presiding over her destinies is 63-year-old

continued on next page

FROM INDIA'S LEATHER

Made in New Zealand

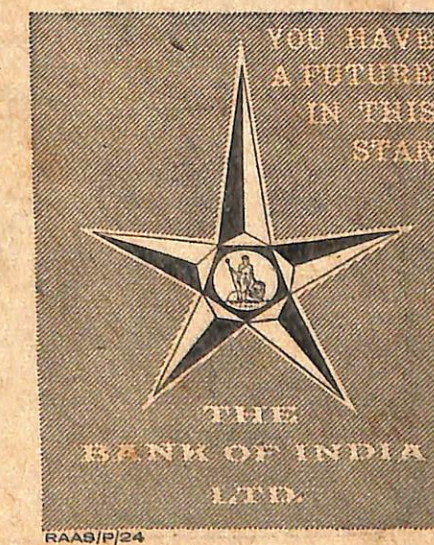
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Prime Minister Keith Holyoake. Expansive and natural, Mr Holyoake, like almost half his Cabinet, is himself a farmer. To him New Zealand is like a family and he appears to know hundreds of such families throughout the country.

Holyoake, the third son in a family of seven, left school at 13 when his father died, to work on the farm. He showed qualities of a born leader early in life and captained the seven man rugby team of his family. At 28 he was elected to Parliament.

Accessible Prime Minister

He is perhaps the most accessible Prime Minister in the world. He will lift the receiver if you phone or answer the door if you ring the bell. I found no security men around his house. He has no domestic servants; he and his wife do the work at home.

I asked him, "What do you want most for New Zealand?"

He put down his half-finished cigarette. "It is difficult to put it in one

sentence." He thought for a moment and came back forcefully. "Good Government. I want to give my people good Government."

And he works hard to give it. Some feel he works too hard and is too conscientious. Like Mr Nehru did, he also holds the portfolio of External Affairs. Mr Holyoake has no pretences of any kind. He is keen to serve as Prime Minister for two or three terms and when the time comes he will return to his sheep farm and be no different from what he is today. He will have had the satisfaction of serving his country.

People matter to Holyoake and if he can see a way of doing something specific for the less privileged people of Asia, he and his nation will not hold back. New Zealand has already made a monumental contribution to dairy production in India.

The Commonwealth means something to Mr Holyoake. "When I drink a toast to the Queen," he proudly says, "it is to the Queen of New Zealand". New Zealanders have fashioned in just over 100 years a prosper-

ous society with one of the highest standards of living. But their roots lie on the other side of the world. They have cherished this association over the years. Mr Holyoake believes that these roots cannot be shaken by purely economic conveniences. "They go too deep," he says.

A step in national growth

At the same time Britain's entry into the Common Market might alert New Zealand and be a step in her growth and maturity as a nation. It will help her to think increasingly for the world. Precious as her links are with Britain—and she should keep them—New Zealand is just becoming conscious of the importance of Asia. Some of her farmers believe she has the capacity to feed and clothe millions more in Asia and that she can teach more of her neighbours up-to-date methods of farming and dairying.

Blessed with the wealth of nature, the hard work and skill of her people, she could play a notable part in creating a world without want.

This was a Life

EDGAR RICE BURROUGHS 1875—1950

AT 35 he felt he was a complete failure. Born in Chicago of fairly wealthy parents, he went to Michigan Military Academy but failed to get a commission, though he tried the US and, curiously, the Chinese Army.

But a romantic love-of-the-outdoors streak in him finally got him into the 7th US Cavalry for the campaign against the Apache Indian leader Geronimo. Found to be under-age, Burroughs was swiftly discharged.

As a young man Burroughs reportedly worked as cowboy, railway policeman and gold-dredge operator in Western US states.

Dreaming of heroic, fantastic adventure, he wrote in 1912 a magazine story about "Tarzan", the little European boy adopted by a tribe of Great Apes in the jungles of West Africa. Tarzan, as fans will know, learns to speak their language, develops enormous strength and becomes the leader of the tribe.

Forerunner of "Superman", when the story first came out in book form in 1914 it was an immediate hit. "The Return of Tarzan" and "The Beasts of Tarzan" followed in the next two years. Twenty six more Tarzan books came out in the next 32 years.

Edgar Rice Burroughs was one of the early science fiction writers. We are just approaching the science he forecast.

His books sold 40 million copies in 58 languages and he got the book royalties as well as rights in 35 films. A fast writer, he won a bet he would write a novel in a weekend. To provide material for his wide range of subjects Burroughs built up a large reference library.

At 66, still the romantic, he became a War Correspondent for an American paper and took part in World War II bombing raids in the Pacific as an observer. He covered the actions at Bougainville and Marianas. But his heart could not quite take it at nearly seventy and he was invalided. He died at his home, Tarzana, in California in 1950 aged 74. He left behind his second wife and three children by his first wife.

R.A.E.H.

CONCENTRATE ON FOOD

THE language problem is bound to affect the unity of the country and the present attitude of the leaders is not at all helpful. In spite of what detractors of British rule might say we ought to thank them for making this vast conglomeration of peoples, castes and creeds into one nation. This was primarily due to the introduction of English as the medium of instruction in the schools and colleges in the country. Now the enlightened experts advocate that the regional languages be the medium of instruction in our schools and colleges. This is merely a sign of the lack of imagination that is the bane of our national and international policies.

The Balkanisation of the country can only be prevented if the Hindi and Tamil fanatics will put the cause of the country before their parochial interests. If only these people turned their time and energy to alleviate the suffering of their countrymen in the drought-stricken regions of North India we could truly be proud of their activities instead of being thoroughly disgusted.

RABINDRANATH BASMALL,
Trivandrum

PEOPLE NOT BETTER FED

I VERY MUCH endorse the views of the writer Mr Rao (HIMMAT, April 21) that the Congress should be revitalised rather than dissolved. But I am not in agreement with the writer that the people are better fed. No doubt our country has advanced but the Congress Government has miserably failed in its policy on food and probably this was one of the reasons for the downfall of the Congress.

People are starving; there are famines in some parts of the country. Wheat and rice, the most essential commodities, are selling at exorbitant rates. I wonder how he has taken it for granted that people are better fed.

SURINDER MOHAN SHARMA,
Dhuri, Sangrur (Punjab)

TODDY REVENUE

IT IS INDISPUTABLY admitted that the excise levy on toddy and other indigenous liquors is a lucrative avenue of revenue of the State Government. The Government of Kerala hence has gone to the extent of scrapping the prohibition laws from all the parts of the State.

Letters

This will be a ludicrous blunder on the part of the reformers. The Food Minister of Kerala with quick enlightenment has pronounced that a "3-formula diet" (Toddy, tapioca and Code) is best suited to the Keralite in the present context and will be a better means to hold the price-line of food-stuffs. This is unwise and cowardly.

K. G. RAVINDRANATHAN NAIR
Multampalam, Kerala

DELUSION OF STANS

IN RECENT TIMES there has been much speculation regarding the filling of some of our key diplomatic posts abroad.

One of our leading political figures has declined an important diplomatic assignment as he had made as a precondition his being accorded the status of a cabinet minister. Similarly, in the past, one of our envoys abroad insisted on, and obtained for himself, a place in the warrant of precedence to rank with governors while occupying the office of a high commissioner. This exercise in self-delusion cannot fail to amuse any sensible person.

Some ambassadors fail to realise that it is far better to be a good ambassador with an ambassador's status than have a make-believe status of cabinet minister or governor. Would it be too much to expect that public men when called upon to serve in a diplomatic capacity, should accept the job for what it is?

RAJESH CHADHA, New Delhi 11

VIETNAM STRUGGLE

IT HAS become a custom in India to blame the USA for its role in South Vietnam and some of our journalists take pride in exhibiting what they call "the American outburst of fury in North Vietnam". I wonder if these people think that the Vietnam conflict is only one-sided and that only America is hitting hard at the defenceless mass of North Vietnam and they receive all these blows without any protest. No one bothers to report the damages made by the Viet Cong in South Vietnam and the losses suffered by the American forces.

Nobel prize-winner John Steinbeck, who visited South East Asia recently, raised an interesting doubt regarding the photos which are supposed to portray the damage caused by the bombing of US Air Forces. He was wondering whether the damage in those pictures was the work of bombs or dynamite.

ARTHUR PAIS, Madras, 28

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Bihar—a suggestion

by Rajmohan Gandhi

Bristol

MANY AROUND THE WORLD are anxious to help the people of Bihar. If a wholehearted request went from the Indian people and leadership, a large number of men and women from the rest of the world would come to assist.

Our greatest enemy over Bihar is our refusal to admit how serious the situation is. Jayaprakash Narayan's tireless efforts to alert the Indian people to the famine have won the admiration of a number of people. But not many have joined him in his work as responsible comrades.

Jayaprakash says that most of us are indifferent about Bihar and that in Bihar men and women are showing utter apathy towards their own kindred.

It is strange but true that people in the rest of the world have a more vivid and graphic picture of the Bihar famine than Indians in Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta or Madras. Magazine articles and television reports have made the misery live for millions here.

Inform minds and open hearts

Attacking foreign correspondents in India for real or imagined exaggeration will not help the Bihar hungry. Such touchiness is only driving friends and would-be helpers away. I do not see what we lose in admitting the scale of our famine to the world, except our pride. A policy of preserving our pride at all costs will cause thousands of deaths.

An honest statement of facts combined with an appeal for assistance, signed by a number of our leaders, irrespective of party, appears to me a necessary and minimum first step. Such a message would inform minds and open hearts in India and the world.

Could the real problem be that some in authority are still more concerned about their reputations, positions and jobs than about the famine?

Events such as the Bihar famine have a way of focussing what we are really out for. Is the famine to be used for political

revenge or political consolidation? Is it to be used to prove the rightness of one party's point of view? Or is it meant to be an occasion where our leaders and men come together, and serve the country together, laying aside party politics and self-promotion?

The new non-Congress Government in Bihar may have the will to grapple with the famine. It does not have the ability or resources to do so. The leadership in New Delhi may feel for Bihar's people but their main passion does not seem to be to lift them out of their travail. Neither Patna nor Delhi nor all India as a whole is in a position, at this moment, to tackle and end the famine.

We will not help Bihar's people without assistance from overseas. Our leaders—of all parties—now have the chance to show whether the country means more to them than their positions. Is it too much to expect that Indira, Morarji, Chavan, Rajaji, Kripalani, Jayaprakash, Kamaraj, Lohia, the Jan Sangh and the Communist leaders might meet together in an honest search for the best short-term and long-term answer? They might find such a conference more interesting and constructive than they fear or dare to hope.

The absence of the right spirit would of course destroy the effectiveness of such a conference before it started. If it were used as a platform for blame-throwing it would not be worth holding. But is it impossible to expect an altogether different spirit, a quest for what is right, not who is right?

Personally, I believe that our leaders of different parties could quickly discover the comradeship and unity that has eluded them and the nation so far. They could learn teamwork and teach it to a country desperately in need of it.

Do you accept the possibility that the other man's ideas maybe are as sensible as yours? Do you listen as eagerly as you talk? Do you want your way or do you want the right way? Do you want to be the most impressive performer

at a conference or do you want unitedly to seek the most practical remedy? Do you rejoice or sorrow at useful suggestions and contributions coming from others? Do you feel more strongly about how others respond to your ideas than about how you respond to others' ideas?

One reason that we are not yet self-sufficient in food may be that each one of us seems to be self-sufficient in our knowledge of what needs to be done and how to do it. We don't seem to admit our need for one another.

We might also be fairly wise in admitting our need of God as well. As sure as you are reading this, God has a plan for Bihar. And to a group of honest and willing people, that plan might be revealed step by step.

Let go of the throats

I suppose it is asking for a lot to imagine that at a conference of this kind Indira or another might say, "Things are in a mess. We have tried hard but I can't say that we are really solving our problems. I don't know what to do. We may not know too much about God but could it be that if we were quiet together for a few minutes God might tell us what to do?"

If nothing much happened after an attempt of this nature all will have the liberty of returning to the confusion and despair they are in today. On the other hand if, as a result of a search for truth, hates are healed, bitterness cured and friendship and unity established, we might get millions of Indians following their lead.

Our food problem will not be cured without something giving in our hearts and minds. We may have to make room in our hearts for people we don't care for, are resentful of, or hate, before there can be any joint action on the food front.

Thinking of fighting a war with everybody inside the country at each other's throats. Tackling Bihar is no different or easier. Will we let go of the throats?

FIND THE BALL

Competition No: 19



2nd Prize:
ZENITH GIFT BOX
(Razor, shaving brush
and blades)

HOW TO PLAY

The ball in this cricket action picture has been painted out. All you have to do is to mark a cross where you think the ball is. Then cut out the picture and send it to "Find the Ball", c/o HIMMAT, 294 Bazarigate Street, Bombay 1, by noon Monday May 22.

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

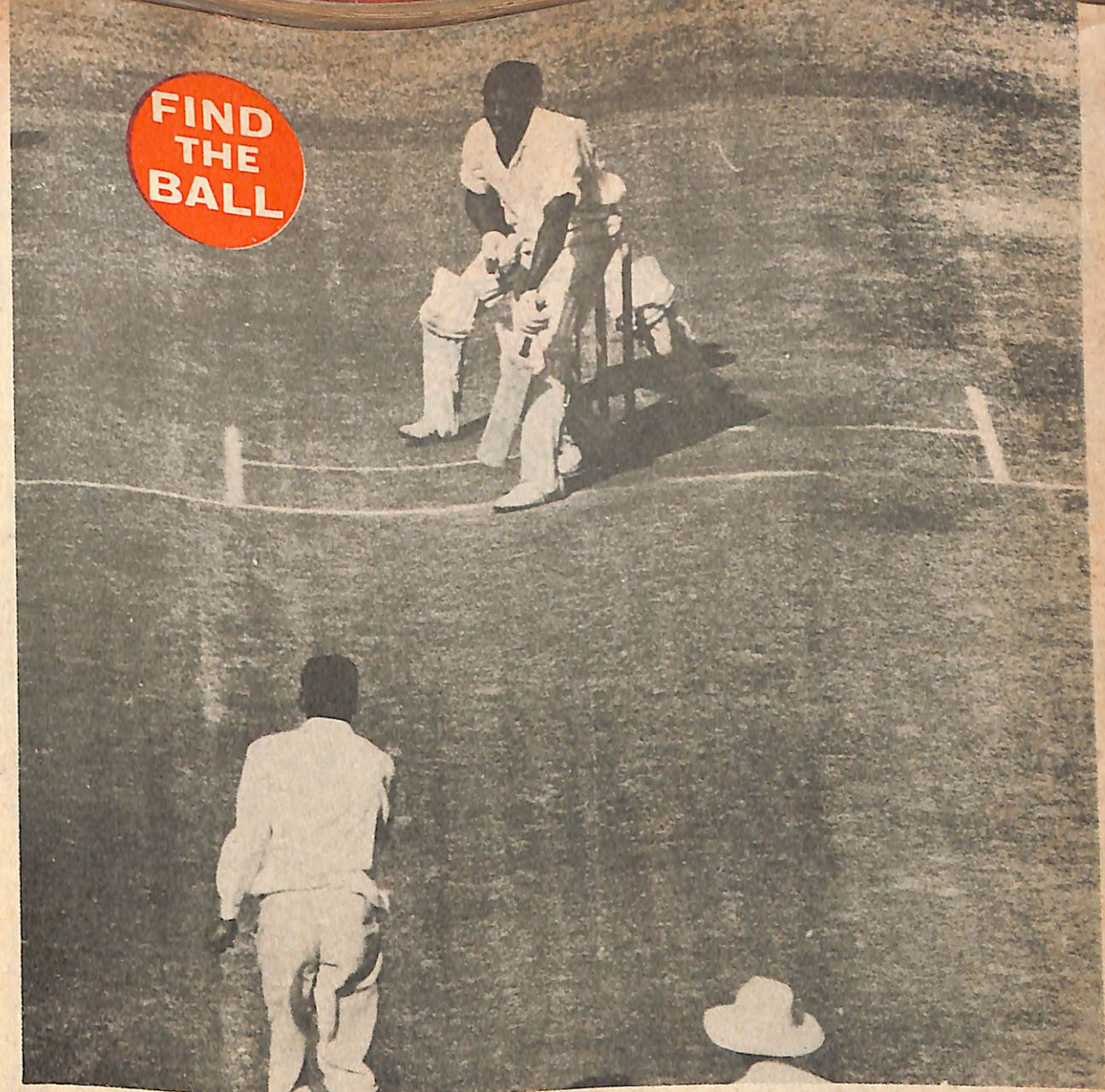
The winner of Competition No. 19, with the picture showing the ball will be published in May 26 issue.

Name _____
Address _____
I agree to the rules of the competition as outlined above.

Special Competition closing soon!

WIN CONRAD HUNTE'S BAT

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



FIND THE BALL

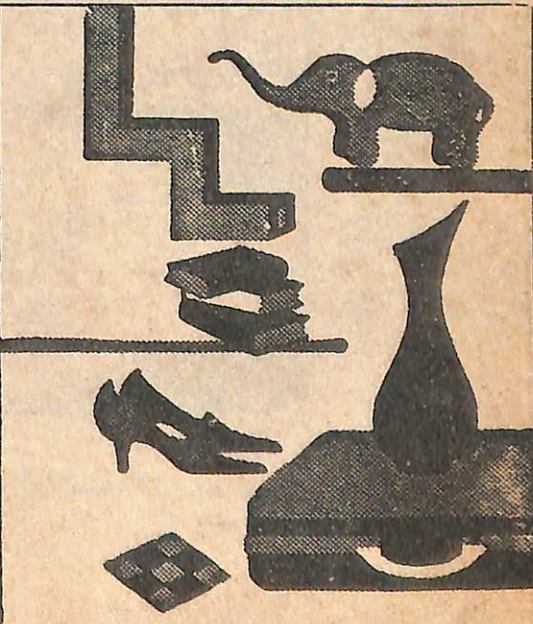
◀ The winner of Competition No 17 is J. Anwar Ali, 134, Broadway, Post Box No. 6, Madras 1. Second Prize goes to Shapur Syavaxa Khandhadia, Nargol, via Sanjan, Dist. Bulsar, Gujarat.



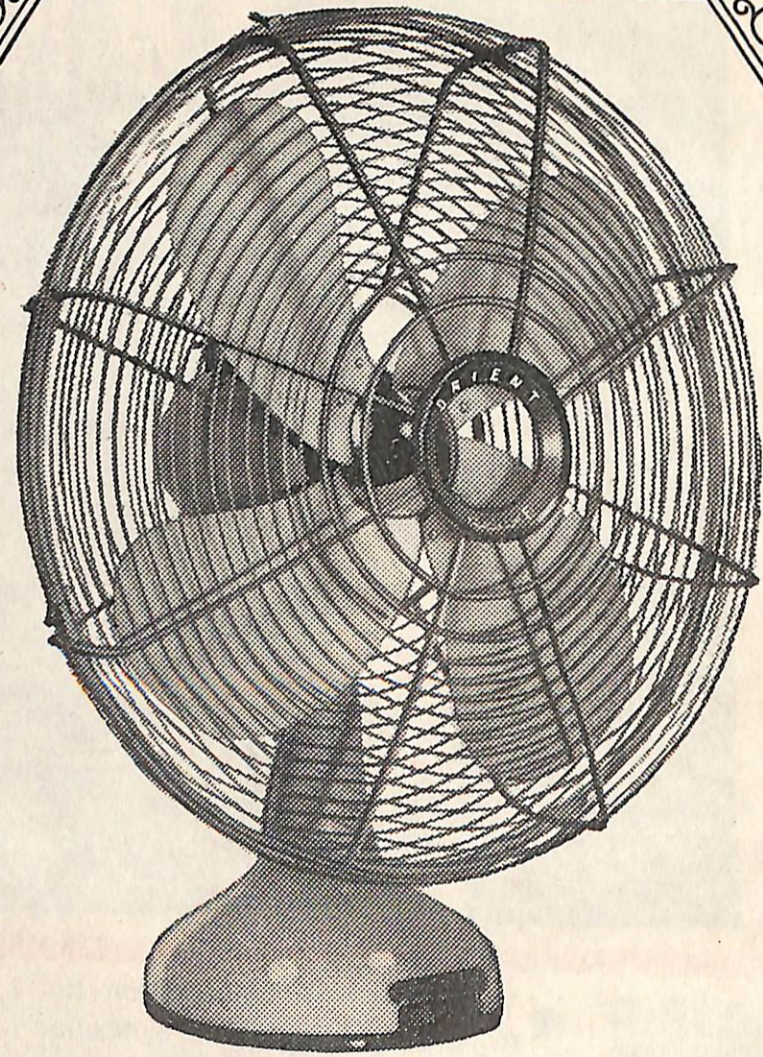
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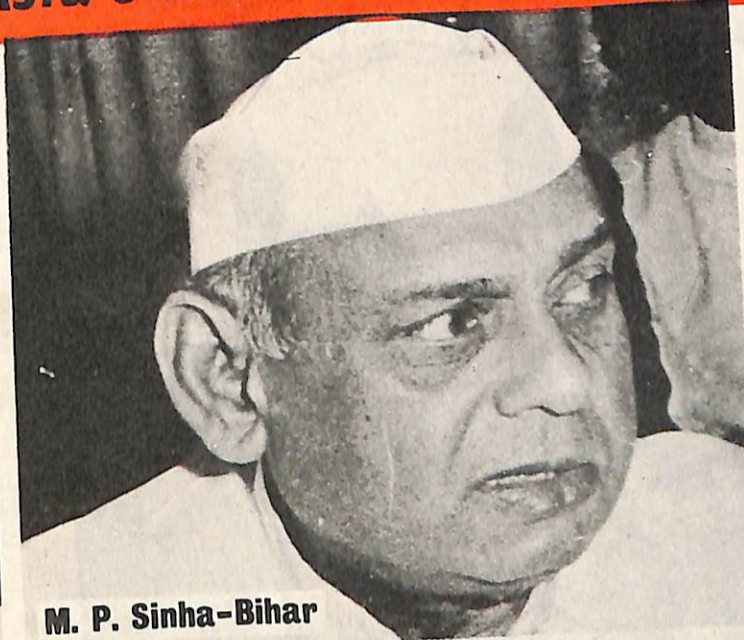
Asia's new voice

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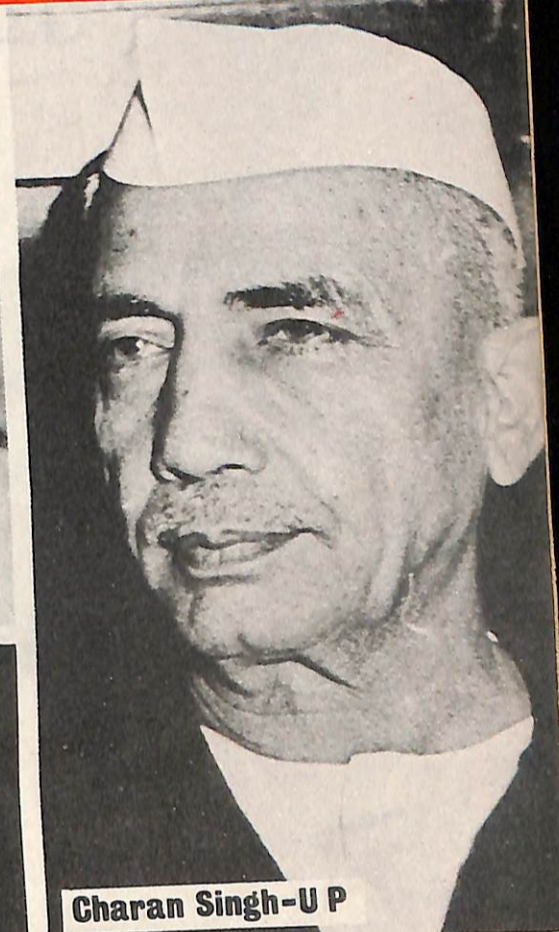
VOL 3 NO 29



Gurnam Singh-Punjab

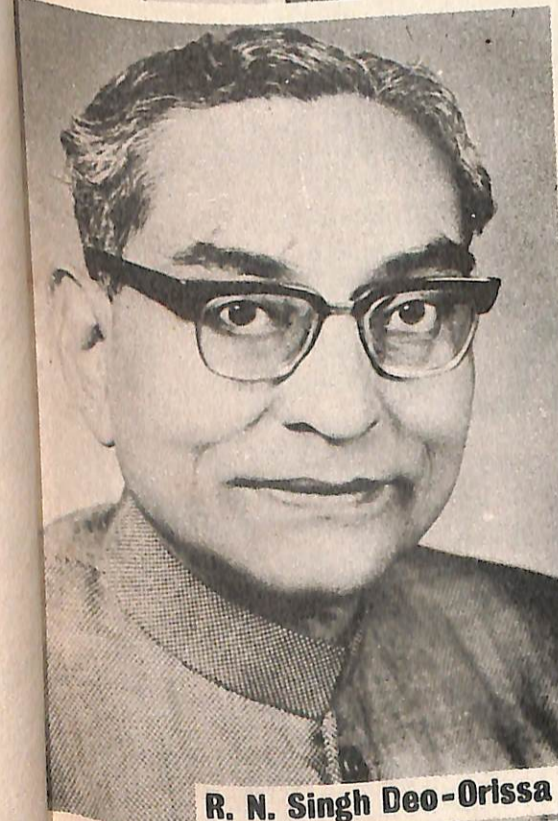


M. P. Sinha-Bihar

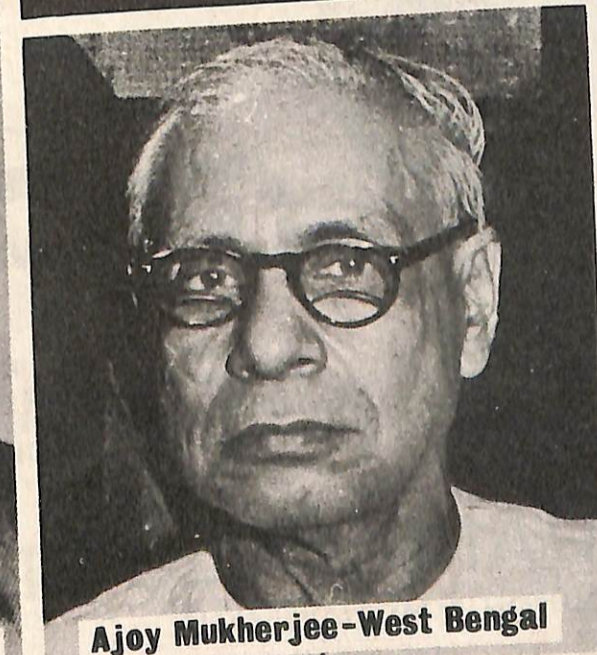


Charan Singh-U P

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IN OPPOSITION
UNITY** Page 5



R. N. Singh Deo-Orissa



Ajoy Mukherjee-West Bengal



E. M. S. Namboodiripad-Kerala

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