

each  
step  
opens  
wider  
horizons

We started with textiles.  
Today our range  
includes textiles,  
jute, dyes and chemicals.  
Tomorrow it will be wider.  
Both wider and better.

**MAFATLAL GROUP**



LPE-Aiyars M. 73

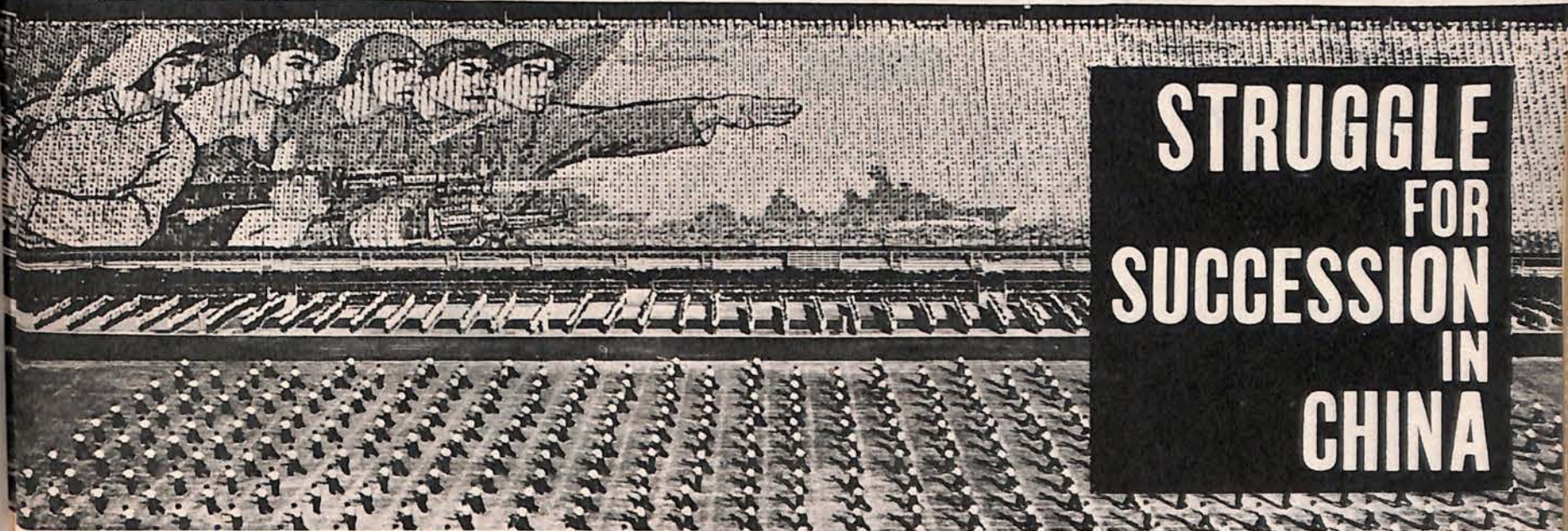
# HIMMAT

WEEKLY 25p.

VOL 2 NO 33

Asia's New Voice

FRIDAY JUNE 17 1966



**STRUGGLE  
FOR  
SUCCESSION  
IN  
CHINA**

Eight thousand Chinese school children holding coloured cards form a military background for the national games held in Peking in 1965.

## For the man to watch

see page 5



**Chou**

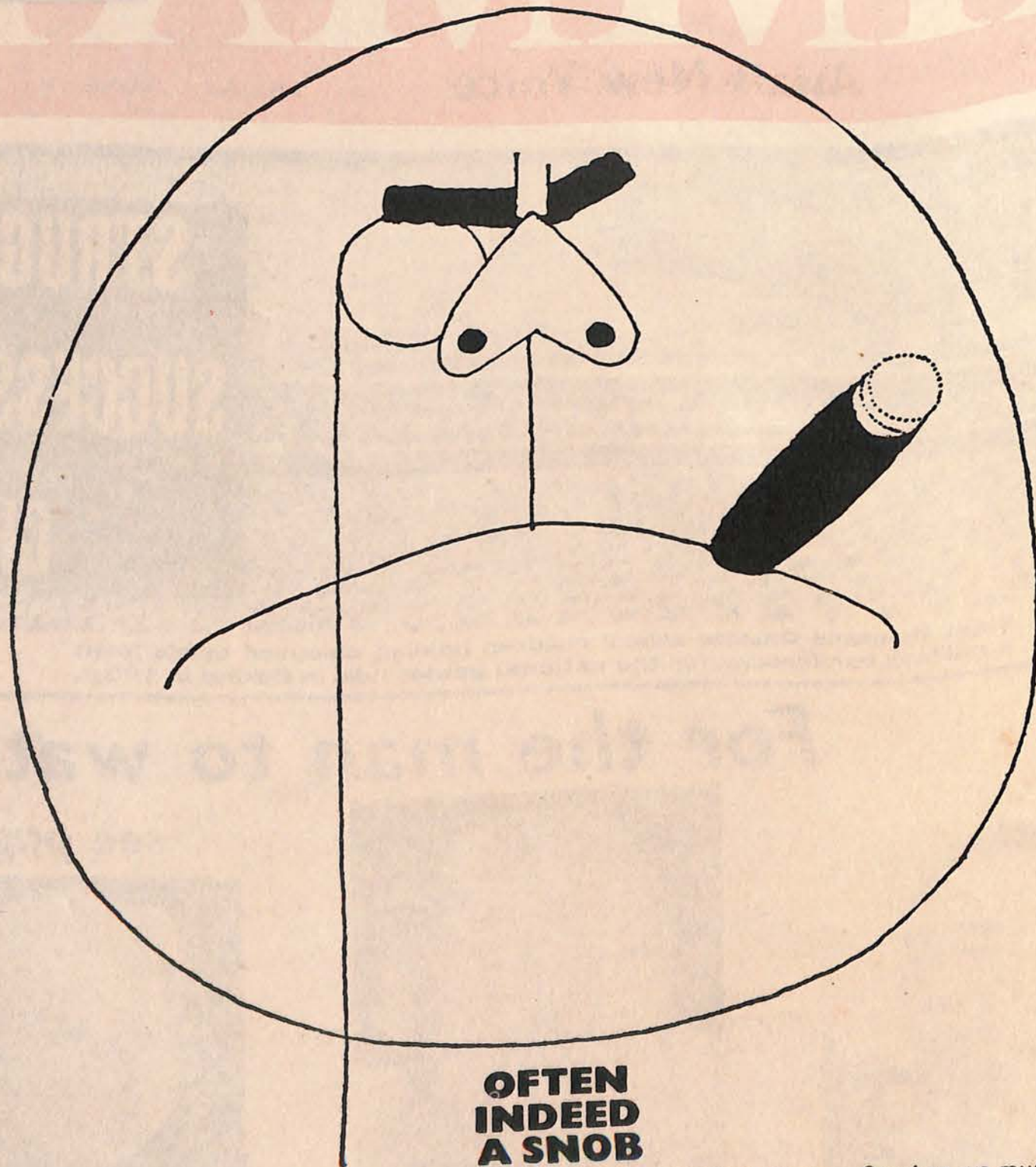


**Mao**



**Liu**

## Dr. H. Mahtab: **FAMINE IN ORISSA**




### OFTEN INDEED A SNOB

But that is only when we must insist on a specified raw material rather than compromise with a non-standard substitute.

Or when we must reject what our own factories have produced, which do not conform to specifications.

Or when we must recommend to industry new methods of using our products and processes rather than preserve the old ways, which obstruct standardisation.

Or when we must question the ultimate quality of what we make, as we continually do. Yes, we are snobs, of a sort.....

INDIAN OXYGEN LIMITED 

# HIMMAT

Asia's new voice

WEEKLY

Bombay Friday June 17 1966

## Be Big, Sant Fateh Singh!

*Magnanimity in politics is not seldom the truest wisdom.*

— EDMUND BURKE

SANT FATEH SINGH has achieved his goal of a Punjabi Suba. The Punjab Boundary Commission had placed the capital, Chandigarh, outside the Punjabi Suba in Haryana State. The Central Government, as a compromise, has declared Chandigarh a Union Territory where both new states can have their capital.

Sant Fateh Singh now says that under no circumstances can Chandigarh be outside the Punjabi Suba and concedes only that Haryana can have its capital in Chandigarh for a year or two.

The Sant commands considerable respect all over India. He will be a bigger man if he is magnanimous at this hour. Now in Chandigarh is his great chance to build the Hindu-Sikh unity he always talks about. History will not forgive him if, in his hour of victory, he stoops to another needless conflict.

## Act on Prices

THE PRIME MINISTER in a broadcast has urged people to resist unwarranted price increases. But what about the price increases that are inevitable with devaluation?

To hold prices the Government has promised to subsidize the import of food and fertilizers. The subsidy on food imports will prove to be a staggering amount at the rate of our present food inflow. Subsidizing fertilizer import is estimated to cost Rs. 35 crores.

The Government has also announced a scaling down of some import duties. Yet the prices will still be nowhere near those now being paid by the importer. Till devaluation, machinery costing Rs. 100 with 45 per cent duty cost Rs. 145. Today machinery imports originally costing Rs. 100 cost Rs. 157 due to devaluation and though the import duty is reduced from 45 per cent to 27½ per cent, the cost to the importer comes to Rs. 200. The higher cost will be passed on to the public.

Both public and private enterprise have taken substantial foreign loans on which the interest and capital to be repaid has shot up. One reputed business group alone estimates that they will have to remit Rs. 26 crores more as a result of devaluation. They cannot be blamed if this burden, plus that of more expensive raw materials and machinery, is passed on to the consumers—unless the Government takes corrective fiscal measures.

Public expenditure on non-productive items should be curbed. For example, the Parliamentary Committee on Public Undertakings points out that at the Bhilai Steel Plant alone there was over-

provisioning of spare parts and stores to the tune of Rs. 5.56 crores.

Import duties should be lowered. The suggestion of Mr. P. A. Narielwala that each industry should appoint a small working group with representatives both of industry and the Government that could take snap decisions to hold prices down, would go a long way in holding the price line.

## Hanoi Morale Flags

WITHIN TWELVE MONTHS the Communists have lost 15 per cent of their troops in Vietnam's torrid jungle conflict—46,800 dead. South Vietnam and her allies lost 14,500: a ratio of three to one. Last week it was four to one in the South's favour, and rising.

Reinforcements from the North, though still 4,500 each week, are slackening. Many who do survive the ten-week march reach their units ill and wasted. The Ho Chi Minh supply trail has been severely blasted by US bombing.

Add to this a massive build-up of forces in the South. As well as a claimed 700,000 South Vietnamese troops there are 267,000 US men in action (plus 60,000 engaged in off-shore naval operations). Another 18,000 are due this month and the planned strength by December is 400,000. The South Koreans field 25,000 men, the Australians 4,500. There are also New Zealand and Filipino units.

The on-again-off-again Buddhist insurrections and immolations in Hue and Da Nang have commanded world press headlines. But less publicized is the rising morale of the South Vietnamese Army, due to growing support and increasing victories in the field.

The position is clear: The Communists can't win militarily. The anti-Communists can't win ideologically. Death and disaster will continue until men in Saigon arise who can rally their people to a patriotic cause that surpasses the appeal of Hanoi.

Finding and promoting these men is Washington's sternest responsibility. And, let's face it, her critics have not all solved their own domestic Vietnams either.

## Bugs for Progress

THE BEDBUG (*cimex lectularius*) is coming into its own at last. US scientists are reported pressing this unwanted nocturnal predator into service in winning the Vietnam war.

Bedbugs literally yell with excitement at the scent of human flesh. Pentagon experts plan to equip GIs with amplifiers that render audible the screams of hungry bedbugs as they detect Viet Cong in the jungle ahead. Tests show that the beasts can detect a man 200 yards away while ignoring the person carrying them in a special capsule.

Should not India's Security Forces consider a bold mobilization of *cimex lectularii* for peaceful purposes—detection of smugglers for instance, or border infiltrators? Not only could we achieve self-sufficiency in *swadeshi* bedbugs, we might even export them and earn foreign exchange as their unique potential came to be appreciated.

Even if the experiment failed, what a relief the call-up of millions of bedbugs would be to the hard-bitten slumberers of this land!

## Briefly Speaking ...

Men occasionally stumble over the truth, but most of them pick themselves up and hurry off as if nothing had happened.

WINSTON S. CHURCHILL

### Courageous Example

DELHI'S MAYOR, Nuruddin Ahmed, may have been somewhat too strict in not permitting the Delhi Municipal Corporation to discuss the question of devaluation in spite of pressure. But for municipal councillors who spend their time discussing irrelevant issues like Vietnam—at the taxpayer's expense—Mr. Ahmed has set a good and courageous example.

### Horti-Ideology

THE PEKING *People's Daily* in a 3000-word article, has described the achievements of a Shanghai fruit-seller who solved, by a study of Chairman Mao's works, "the philosophical problem" of selling watermelons in a large city.

It is a pity that the "philosophical problem" could not be extended to

the point where watermelons could cool the heat generated by the current leadership "purge".

### Taiwan Re-Viewed

THERE IS A DISTINCT CHANGE in India's attitude to Taiwan, and there is a growing circle of Indians who respect Taiwan's achievements and even many of its policies. They will be interested in the following report from the *New Zealand Herald*, the largest paper in New Zealand. Its correspondent, a lady who returned after 3 years to Taiwan, writes, "... what I particularly noticed was a change in the people themselves: an intensified self-confidence, self-respect, determination, independence.

"A spokesman told me the recent cessation of United States economic grants had contributed more than any other factor to this new feeling of independence. They had wondered how they could manage without this United States help. Now they know that economically, if not militarily, they can stand on their own feet."

### For Valour

BRITAIN'S HIGHEST military decoration, the Victoria Cross, has been awarded after a lapse of 13 years to a 26-year-old Gurkha who does not speak or write English. Described as short and shy, Lance-Corporal Rambahadur Limbu during 20 minutes of concentrated machine-gun fire in Sarawak last November, killed five of "the enemy" and carried two of his wounded comrades to safety.

### On Election Eve

THE SIDDARTH COLLEGE of Mass Communications and Media proposes to start a training school for entrants into politics in the current academic year. It will be a one-year diploma course.

Maybe they should have morning classes for those who are already in politics so they can learn better.

### Blossoms in the Bus

INDIAN PARENTS love their children but, my, how often they literally for-  
get them!

### Win a Transistor!

The latest Murphy transistor radio (Model 579—Two band, short-wave) will be given to the person who sells the greatest number of annual subscriptions (Rs. 12) between May 6 and June 30, 1966.

Those wishing to enter the competition are required to send their name and address to the Circulation Manager, HIMMAT Weekly, 294 Bazargate Street, Bombay 1.

Subscriptions with payment must be sent immediately to HIMMAT. A record of the number sold by each entrant will be maintained at this office and the results declared in the issue of July 8.

—Circulation Manager.

The Ahmedabad Municipal Transport Service lost property section has in the last six weeks dealt with half a dozen children between two and three years of age who were left behind by their parents in buses—obviously in a hurry. Three children were handed over to the parents directly and the other three through the police.

### Do You Know...?

THE LARGEST number of films last year was produced by Japan—well over 600. India came second with over 300 and Hong Kong third with over 200. The United States, which once led the movie world in production, came fifth.

ALCOHOLISM is the biggest medical problem of the World Health Organization in France. In Germany it is the second biggest problem and in America the third biggest. India blessed with prohibition and lack of funds has alcoholism as its 35th problem.

### Plop!

BEFORE an audience drummed up by a Bombay editor, a Hatha Yogi who claimed he could walk on water splashed ignominiously into a 4½ feet tank. The editor remained dry.

A HIMMAT Staff Correspondent writes:

A Yogi who wanted to float  
On water without wings or boat

Got rupees galore,

And a hundred or more

To watch him get dunked in the  
moat.

R.M.L.

## The succession struggle in China — is Teng Hsio-ping winning?

For long China's Communist leadership had surprised the world by their unity and much has been written about the fact that China had not seen purges in the top leadership such as were commonplace in Stalinist Russia. But the logic of power has increasingly driven even Mao Tse-tung to Stalinist methods over the Chinese people as well as over his own colleagues.

There is no doubt that Mao's illness has sharpened the struggle for power among his colleagues. If Mao is still alive he is being driven by the inexorable fear that his successors may not keep the purity of the faith. If the purges of intellectuals like Kuo Mo-jo, the struggles in the army between those who want the predominance of ideology and those who emphasize refined armament and the constantly-expressed fear about the youth of China turning away from the revolutionary path, are any indication, Mao is making a final, desperate bid to save the ideology for which he gave his life.

It may be that Mao is already dead or so senile as to make no difference. If this is true, we are witnessing the beginnings of a power struggle which has brought the purge to the very

### SAY THAT AGAIN...

So far as the Chinese aggression is concerned we are on India's side.

DR. SAMPSON SHEN  
Vice Foreign Minister of Taiwan

Where women are working there are less complaints. At least there is less corruption.

MORARJI DESAI  
Chairman, Administrative  
Reforms Commission

Mao Tse-tung's thought is the telescope and microscope of our revolutionary cause.

LIBERATION ARMY DAILY  
Peking Editorial

The Government's decision (devaluation) is a tragic denouement of the prolonged economic malfunctioning.

DR. L. M. SINGHVI, MP

top. The outcome will decide not only the eventual successor to Mao who will wield the sceptre but also initiate a process of change which will affect the fortunes of the Chinese people and modify the policies and power alignments of Asia. It is obvious that whoever succeeds will be much more subject to the pulls and pressures of rival groups and interests and cannot for some considerable time wield absolute power in the same manner as Mao did.

Peking Radio has confirmed the dismissal of Peng Chen, ninth ranking member of the Politbureau, Mayor of Peking, and one of the principal "younger" contenders for the mantle of Mao, from his key post of First Secretary of the Communist Party's Peking Municipal Committee. His main subordinate in Peking, Teng To, and other senior officials of the Peking branch of the Party have been dismissed as bourgeois and Soviet revisionists. Mr. Lu Peng, President of Peking University, and two other members of the Higher Education Department of the Municipal Committee have also been denounced as accomplices of the disgraced intellectuals. The principal dailies of the capital have had their editorial boards reshuffled. It is clear therefore that the key Party set-up in Peking is being completely overhauled.

### Purge of Army Chief

Peng Chen has been a member of the Politbureau of the Chinese Communist Party since 1945 and has held the highest office in Peking since 1951. Since 1961, he has also been Secretary-General of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress. He has been a member of the Central Committee as well as of the Secretariat of the Communist Party of China. By gradual accretions of power in the capital city, he had been much talked about as one of the younger guard (under 65) who might succeed Mao. He is said to be close to Liu Shao-chi, Chairman of the People's Republic of China, who has so far been considered the immediate successor of Mao.

Unconfirmed reports also speak of the purge of General Lo Jui-ching,

Under  
the  
Lens



by R. VAITHESWARAN

Army Chief of Staff and former Chief of Security. General Lo is Vice-Premier and Vice-Minister of National Defence in addition to being Army Chief of Staff. During Defence Minister Lin Piao's long illness in 1962-63, he was acting Defence Minister. He is also on the Central Committee's Secretariat and along with Peng Chen and Teng Hsio-ping, Secretary-General of the Party, controlled the Youth League and, through it, most of the rising generation of China—students, workers and peasants. He was reported to have had Mao's full confidence and if the announced fall from grace is correct, only one of the powerful trio of younger men, Teng Hsio-ping, is left as a serious contender for power.

### Teng Consolidates

Teng Hsio-ping is Central Committee Secretary, member of the Standing Committee of the Politbureau, Vice-Premier under Chou En-lai (Acting Prime Minister during the latter's long tour abroad in the winter of 1963-64) and Vice-Chairman of the National Defence Council. He thus wields influence in all three realms—Party, Government and military. That he has in fact emerged a stronger man is evident from the replacement of Peng Chen.

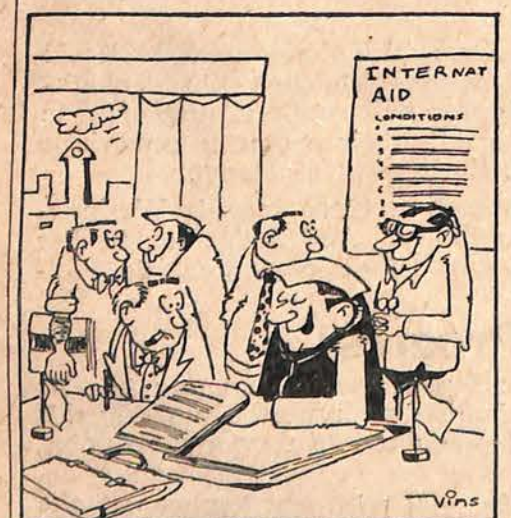
Peng Chen's job has gone to Teng's protege, Le Hsenh-feng, First Secretary of the Party's North China Bureau.

China was divided in 1960 into six administrative and military regions under the control of Regional Bureaux which effectively carry the writ of the Central Government.

The Party chiefs of five of the six Regional Bureaux are men who at one time or another have been associated closely with Teng (*Current Scene*, Hong Kong, August 15, 1965). With the dismissal of Peng Chen, the crucial Party set-up in the capital has also come under Teng's direct control.

Continued on page 17

### CHALTA HAI...

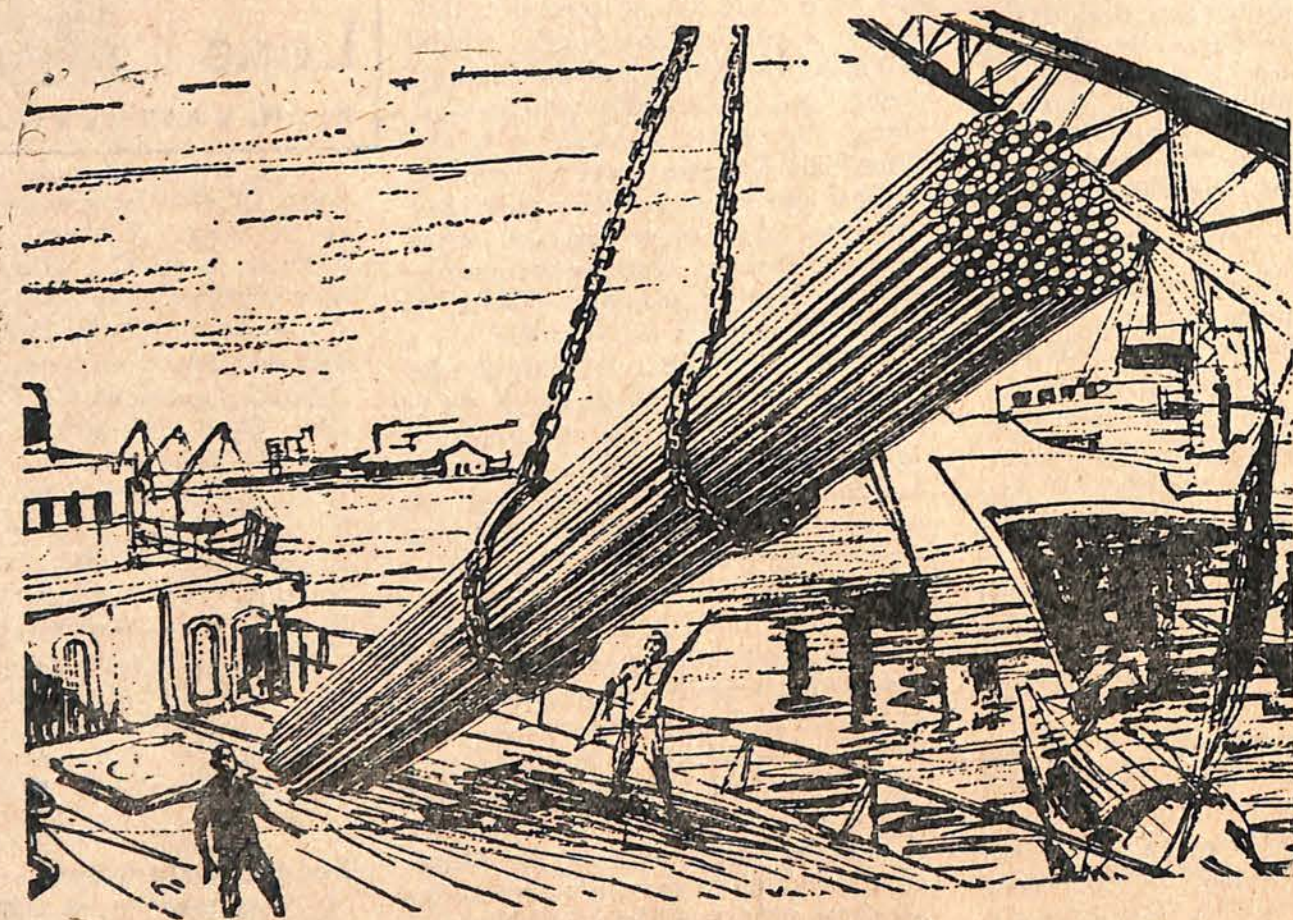


"Thanks for signing the agreement. Why don't I sign it when I go to your country?"

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.



TINY PAL



## Tata Steel goes abroad

Several times a year, ships carrying, among other things, angles and channels, bars and joists, and other steel products made in Jamshedpur sail away from the Calcutta port... bound for East Africa, the Middle East and Far East. These steel products are of utmost importance to the importing countries for their economic development.

During the last two years, Tata Steel has exported through Commercial and Industrial Exports Limited (CIEL), the Government-recognised export house

The Tata Iron and Steel Company Limited

of the Tata group, over 30,000 tonnes of steel products and earned over Rs. 1.15 crores of foreign exchange for the country. The exports, which are steadily increasing, indicate Tata Steel's concern to do its bit to augment the country's foreign exchange earnings, so vital to the success of our national goal of planned industrialization.

# TATA STEEL

JWTTN 2838A

HIMMAT, June 17, 1966

## While Planners Spend Crores, Villagers Starve

By Dr. Harekrushna Mahtab, MP, former Chief Minister of Orissa

That there would be an agitation for relief in famine stricken areas in any part of India in the midst of the gigantic plans operating for the last many years would appear to be paradoxical. But unfortunately this happened in Orissa.

In an agricultural country like India where agriculture depends on rains, floods and droughts are considered as usually periodic affairs. In calculations with regard to agricultural products one must take into account the periodical failure of rains or too much of it sometimes. On the whole the harvest last year was bad in many parts of India. It was bad in many parts of Orissa as well. In order to meet the deficit on account of failure of crops import of food grains from abroad was made on a large scale.



Dr. Mahtab

It has been repeatedly said in the Parliament that the anticipated deficit has been made up by imports. That being the position, there should not have been any drastic rationing in any part of India. But in spite of large imports drastic rationing and controls have been introduced in all the States. Recently there was an agitation in West Bengal against the controls placed on movement of food grains in that State. Similar controls are operating also in Orissa.

### Dead, All the Same

The condition of people began to deteriorate in August last year, when it was evident that the crops were going to fail positively. Agitation in the press and in the local legislature went on till about April. At last it was asserted by respectable social workers that starvation deaths had taken place. Then controversy went on as to whether the deaths were due to starvation or malnutrition—as if there were such a great difference between these two causes.

It is being repeatedly said even

now by Governmental authorities that the deaths were not due to starvation. When I visited these areas I found all the symptoms of famine were present. I thought it should be presumed that there must have been some deaths on account of famine conditions. I suggested, therefore, that controversy over the deaths should not be carried any further, but that relief work should start immediately.

The conditions in those areas have compelled the opening of three Anatha Ashrams for destitute children left by their parents who have left their homes and gone away somewhere in search of some employment. Large numbers of people have deserted their homes and villages. Ninety per cent of the farm cattle have been sold away. Ornaments, utensils and whatever little savings the farmers had been sold away. The entire rural economy has broken down. It will take a long time to rehabilitate these people again on agriculture.

At the present moment rice doles are being distributed to a large number of people. Some test relief works have been started in order to provide wages for the workers. Besides, loans are being advanced for purchase of seeds for the next cultivation. These steps have halted the march of famine so far. But the point is how could such a situation arise in the modern society?

It has been repeatedly pointed out that economic reconstruction of the society is not being taken seriously in India. While talk of Socialism is the loudest in the country maldistribution of wealth is perhaps the worst here. Several American authors have pointed out that many capitalist countries, including USA, are more Socialistic in the matter of control of trade and industry than Socialist India.

### Loss of Faith

My own feeling is, here in India no ideology has yet been taken seriously. Mere slogans are still considered to be the philosophy of the nation. That is why the present troubles have arisen.

The famine which has occurred in Orissa and some other parts of India where, because of the timely steps taken by the State Governments, there was no necessity of agitation, is merely the symptom of a deep-rooted disease. That disease is gradual loss of faith in the inherent capacity of the country to develop herself with her own exertion.

One feels sad that while planners in Delhi are talking in terms of thousands of crores of rupees, people in remote parts are struggling to have a morsel of food from the free kitchens run by charitable societies.

AN  
IDEAL  
COOKING  
MEDIUM



RATH  
VANASPATI

HIMMAT, June 17, 1966



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## FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

### Nyerere Silences 'Rumourville'

FROM VERE JAMES

Nairobi

"Rumourville", to use President Julius Nyerere's description of the Tanzanian capital, has been living up to its reputation lately. Or was so until very recently.

In an unconventional and perhaps legally disputable chastisement, 17 so-called "rumour-mongers" were exposed to what one newspaper described as "public humiliation".

The President ordered that the names and addresses of these people should be broadcast for three days in the news bulletins and special announcements of Radio Tanzania. Their names also appeared in the press.

The 17 included an Indian housewife, two Goans (one of whom is a citizen of Tanzania), a British official and a British businessman, a soldier in the People's Defence Force, an American Peace Corps teacher and some prominent Tanzanians.

Dar es Salaam (the Haven of Peace) has a population of about 100,000. It would be interesting to discover what percentage of the populace have *not* indulged in some form of rumour or speculation about the country and its affairs. Obviously the sentence on the 17 was inten-

ded to be, and has been, a stern warning to the rest.

President Nyerere mentioned the nature of some of these rumours himself at recent public meetings. It has been said, he stated, that he had ordered the arrest of First Vice-President Karume, the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr. Sijaona, and even the Commander of the Tanzania People's Defence Force, Brigadier Sarakikya.

There was also a story circulating, according to the President, that a coup was planned for March 31.

Whatever motivated the President's action it has certainly given a lot of attention to the content of the rumours and further speculation outside of Tanzania as to whether the rule of law will be maintained.

African leaders are faced with unquestionable difficulties and even threats to their continued existence. And perhaps new methods are needed. But to make the punishment fit the crime, if there is a crime, is a dangerous trend.

### Verwoerd Asks for Time

FROM VERE JAMES

Pretoria

Give us time. Time to develop our economy and increase our prosperity. Time to build up our military strength and security. Time to work out our racial problems in our own way. This was the burden of Dr. Hendrik Verwoerd's Republic Day Speech. No doubt it was also the fervent wish of the 100,000 white people who crowded to hear the Prime Minister in the vast amphitheatre beneath the towering Voortrekker Monument.

The celebrations in Pretoria, the administrative capital of South Africa, demonstrated the growing unity of the Afrikaans—and English-speaking people. Five years ago the Afrikaner dream of a Republic became a reality. It had been a cherished goal since the tragic years of the South African Boer War.

The country was divided. In the

Republic Referendum 850,458 voted for the Republic, 775,878 against. The majority in favour were a mere 74,580. But the withdrawal from the Commonwealth, events in other parts of Africa and recent British Government attitudes over Rhodesia have drawn the divided white population together.

Continued on page 12

## The week in Asia

**DACCA**—Large-scale arrests of Opposition leaders followed demonstrations in East Pakistan, led by the Awami League, to demand more autonomy for the province. In several towns the Army was called in to control demonstrators. Leftist Parties decided to form a "Shadow Government" to achieve their goal.

\*\*\*

**RAWALPINDI**—Finance Minister Mohammed Shoaib said 40 per cent of Pakistan's total budget next year would be spent on defence—an increase of 12 per cent on last year.

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**SAIGON**—US paratroopers claimed to have killed 385 Vietcong in a week-long offensive in Central Vietnam. Their own casualties were light.

\*\*\*

**PEKING**—The People's Daily raised the official figure for China's population by 50 million, in an editorial calling on "all the 700 million people" to follow the thinking of Mao.

\*\*\*

**HUE**—South Vietnam Government forces took over this rebellious northern city from students and Buddhist monks opposing the military government.

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**DJAKARTA**—Pakistan Foreign Minister Bhutto had an 80-minute meeting with President Sukarno to "strengthen Pakistani-Indonesian relations".

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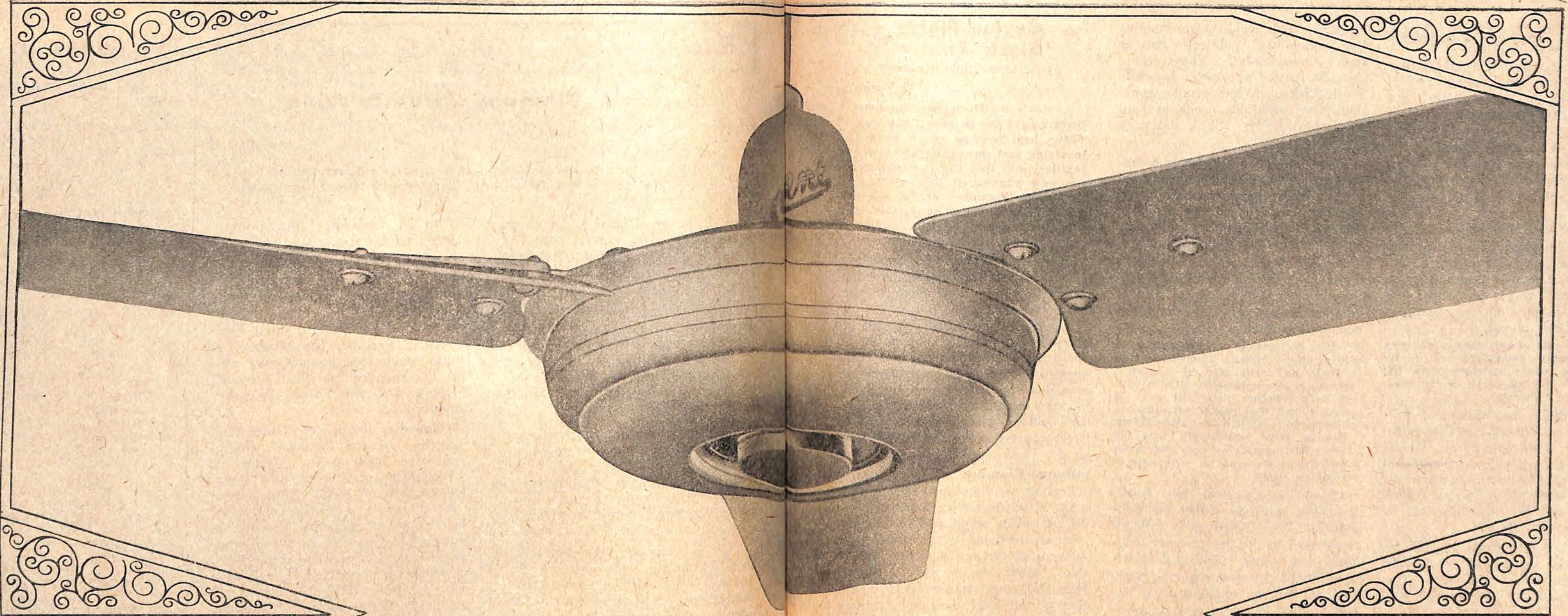
**KARACHI**—The Soviet Union is willing to sell arms to Pakistan on the same terms as to India, reported the newspaper Dawn, citing diplomatic sources.

\*\*\*

**SAIGON**—The Unified Buddhist Church, which leads opposition to South Vietnam's military government, said peace negotiations now would mean "surrender to the Vietcong" and that US troops were "obviously needed temporarily" in the country.

\*\*\*

**TAIPEI**—Lo Jui-cheng, Chief of Communist China's General Staff, was reported here to have been dismissed in the current struggle in the Communist Party for succession to the ailing Mao Tse-tung. Rival groups were said to back President Liu Shao-chi and Premier Chou En-lai, who was supported by Defence Minister Gen. Lin Piao.



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MANY MAN SUMMERS



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## FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

The military parade marking the anniversary was an impressive display of South African strength. An estimated 500,000 people watched the heavy tanks, scout vehicles, jeeps and support trucks rumble by. Nearly 20,000 helmeted men in a two-mile column marched past the President, military chiefs and the Cabinet.

Overhead flew 200 aircraft of the South African Air Force. Among them Buccaneer, Mirage and Sabre-jet fighters. The new South African-manufactured Impala jet trainer featured prominently and was cheered by the excited crowd.

Yet in spite of this display of unity and strength there are still strong dissenting white voices within the country. Not all of them are Communists or "liberals".

The Catholic Archbishop of Pretoria, at a service attended by members of the diplomatic corps, claimed that until a "national conscience that rebels against injustice to even its humblest citizen was formed, South Africa would be unworthy to be called a great nation".

The Prime Minister's speech reiterated the powerful Nationalist Party policy whose aim is to solve the racial problem by separate deve-

## Ex-Major Healey Works for NATO Re-construction

FROM OLIVER CORDEROY

London

Mr. Denis Healey, Secretary of State for Defence, got a double first at Balliol College, Oxford, and in World War II was a Royal Engineers major who fought through North Africa and Italy specializing in combined operations. He knows a lot about the problems and the wastefulness of lack of co-ordination and is now taking the lead in pushing for a reorganization of the fourteen members of NATO prompted by France's gradual withdrawal.

At the same time while within the Parliamentary Labour Party pressures are building up which would like to see Malaysia denuded of protection and all commitments east of Suez scrapped, Mr. Denis Healey is making the running on Britain's continuing involvement east of Suez.

When the NATO Foreign Ministers met in Brussels they had an agenda big enough to occupy them for many months. As they gazed at France's empty chair here are some of the questions they were facing:

lopment. This would mean granting the "non-whites" political rights in their "homelands". They would then be treated as visitors in white South Africa. White people would then have no rights (such as land ownership) in the Black states or Bantustans.

There are serious doubts and misgivings about the practicality of such a policy apart from the moral considerations. The safety and protection of the white nation within the nation has become the supreme law.

But Dr. Verwoerd is a psychologist by profession as well as a politician by conviction. Some wonder whether he has said all he has planned for the country.

His declaration of willingness to help other African countries economically and technically, "if they ask", struck a new note—even if it is very doubtful whether they will ask. It does reveal that South Africans are beginning to realize that their future lies in their relationship with the other African states. They have a lot to offer if the way to communicate could be found.

Clearly the boycott has failed. Economic sanctions would be difficult to effect decisively. Violence could lead to disaster for everyone—black and white. The real statesmanship of the next era will be to find an effective alternative.

As France has requested the removal of NATO bases from France and also the regional HQ from Fontainebleau it is impractical to think of leaving the NATO Council in

Continued on next page

## Ceylon Fights 'Black' Traders

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Colombo

Ceylon's textile traders and the Government are in an all-out war. There has been so much under-invoicing and smuggling of luxury textile goods that the Government has now announced that all textile goods including cotton piece goods must be sold at controlled prices and against textile coupons under a new rationing scheme.

In the last months 88 importers have had their licences cancelled for malpractices, many of them in the textile trade.

The textile trade has done all in its power to retaliate. Shops have closed for "stocktaking" and consignments have been caught being smuggled out of the Pettah, the main shopping centre, and confiscated by the police. Unquestionably some have been got out and will reappear on the black market.

### Indians Blamed

Feelings are strong because this trade is largely in the hands of people of Indian origin and the Ceylonese accuse them of not having the interests of Ceylon at heart. While this is often true, it may fairly be said that these traders got where they are by hard work and business acumen and that, of the Ceylonese who displayed these qualities, many have been equally dishonest. But much capital has been made in the press of the nationality question.

The Government, it is now reported, has decided to cancel all imports of textiles by the private sector, who previously had 20 per cent of the business, while the Co-operative Wholesale Establishment had the other 80 per cent. The CWE also sells through private retailers.

The present sky-high prices charged by most private businesses will thus be avoided and textile goods will come within the ordinary man's reach.

This Government has tried to be fair to the private sector and encourage its growth. The textile traders are therefore killing the goose that laid their own golden egg. Not only will they rue the day they did it, but the whole private sector is needlessly brought into disrepute.

## FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

Paris. In addition France is now considering withdrawing two divisions from West Germany.

Aside from these problems which the NATO Foreign Ministers will be facing, a recasting of the whole purpose and point of NATO is under way. Lord Chalfont (UK Representative at United Nations Disarmament) recently pointed out that President de Gaulle's long-term policies are not so widely different from those of Great Britain; and that within NATO there is the possibility of a shift in emphasis from that of a purely defensive alliance towards that of taking initiative with the Russians with a view to ending the divisions of Europe. This point was emphas-

## Will Bolivia Have Its 181st Revolution?

FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

Bolivia is known as the country of the Andes. Together with Paraguay it is the only South American country which has no outlet to the sea. Its capital La Paz is the highest in the world with an altitude of 12,400 feet. Its population of over 3.5 million is mostly American Indian. Only 5 per cent are white. But till 1952 this white minority ruled the country.

Three-fourths of the population live at an altitude of over 10,000 feet. Yet there they use only one-tenth of the country's surface. The 90 per cent of the sub-tropical low lands are highly underpopulated. One of Bolivia's many problems is that the highland population does not want to move to the richer soil below.

Bolivia has large mineral resources, specially tin. Yet it is one of the poorest on the continent. Almost a third of its national budget is still supplied by aid from the USA.

Its history was and is turbulent. The popular revolution against the white minority in 1952 is counted as the 179th uprising in Bolivian history. With it Paz Estenssoro became President. He started on land-reform and nationalized the tin-mines.

But it did not fulfil all the hopes of those who started the revolution. Agricultural production remained far too low and the tin mines lacked modern technological improvements and the will to work in the people.

In 1964 Paz Estenssoro was overthrown by the armed forces who ac-

ized by Senator Church speaking before the Senate Foreign Affairs Com-

mittee following his study tour of Western Europe. The US Senator said that Europeans wanted less emphasis on NATO as a forum to reach agreement on new initiatives with the Soviet Union.



Denis Healey

Some reliance on the United States is a fact of life. And a welcome one. Likewise while the United States maintains her world role—the sharing of the defence of Europe through NATO is necessary.

## The week in India

**BANGALORE**—Police arrested 306 Satyagrahis who halted trains by squatting on the track near Belgaum. They were protesting against the proposed one-man commission to settle the Mysore-Maharashtra boundary dispute.

\*\*\*

**NEW DELHI**—The Government decided that Chandigarh, the Punjab capital, would become Union territory when the State was split into Punjabi Suba and Haryana next October. The Akali Dal Working Committee denounced the decision as "a grave injustice to the Punjabi-speaking people".

\*\*\*

**CHANDIGARH**—Fifty-four Haryana State and Union legislators decided to resign in protest against the Government's decision to make Chandigarh Union territory.

\*\*\*

**GANGTOK**—The Sikkim Government introduced rationing of petrol, kerosene and diesel oil.

\*\*\*

**LUCKNOW**—Fifty people died of sun-stroke during a three-day heat-wave in which temperatures reached 116 degrees Fahrenheit.

\*\*\*

**CUTTACK**—Some members of Uktal branch of the Swatantra Party decided to form an "independent Swatantra Party" because neither State nor Union legislators of the Party "have done anything" to help the people of drought-affected areas.

\*\*\*

**GAUHATI**—Floods on the Brahmaputra affected 20,000 people in Upper Assam.

\*\*\*

**AIJAL**—Mizo National Front rebels assassinated the president and vice president of a village council in the Mizo Hills who were loyal to the Government.

\*\*\*

**NEW DELHI**—The Union Health Ministry said a cholera epidemic which "may be responsible for 50,000 deaths" was feared in 1966-67.

\*\*\*

**GOA**—The Union Government decided that mid-term elections would be held in Goa early next year to assess the people's wishes on merger with Maharashtra.

\*\*\*

**NEW DELHI**—Over 100 Chinese army officers are training Pakistani troops in East Pakistan in guerrilla warfare, according to a news agency report quoting diplomatic sources here.

## Qualities I Would Vote For

By P. V. Ravindranath, Bangalore 3

YOU, MY CANDIDATE, are an Indian in every respect. You are in politics not by circumstances but by ambition. You are disciplined. You question your leaders, not to become popular, but you feel that their actions are to be questioned. You do not pretend to be a champion of the poor, but you know what is meant by poverty. The material of your dress is not my concern; but I want you to know how much it costs. You need not be an expert in "satya-

graha", but you must know what starvation is.

You need not be a great orator, but your voice is loud and clear where it needs to be. You criticize your opponents, not to destroy them, but to build them up. You may walk with your head in the sky, but I want your legs firmly on the ground. And you, my candidate, I hope you will visit my place again—even after the elections (whether you lose or win!).

### COMPETITION

\* India and Pakistan need each other to solve their economic problems.

Closing date: June 24

\*\* What should be India's new role in Asia?

Closing date: July 8

Prizes: Rs. 25, Rs. 15

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

## The week

### US CUTS GARRISONS

WASHINGTON—The United States plans to reduce its garrisons in West Europe to one division by the early seventies, according to reports from here. New large air transports will instead stand ready to fly a strategic reserve based on the US to other continents. Garrisons in South Korea and Panama will also be reduced. In Vietnam, however, where the war is expected to last another five years, US forces will be increased to 400,000 by the end of this year.

### JAPAN ARMS BUILD-UP

TOKYO—Japan is to increase her Self-Defence Forces, already the world's seventh largest armed force with 245,000 effectives. The Defence Agency is planning a five-year build-up starting next year, costing 2,700,000 million yen. The plan calls for an army of 180,000, as against the present 170,000; a navy with 176,000

## elsewhere

tons of shipping against the present 140,000; and an air force of over 1500 planes against the present 1000.

The new plan emphasizes mobility, modernization of weapons systems and stockpiling of arms. Its estimated cost is more than double that spent on defence in the present five-year plan.

### YOT'S GUERRILLAS

BANGKOK—Apart from Vietnam, the Chinese "are also on the offensive in northeast Thailand, where many observers now feel that the situation is moving dangerously close to what it was in South Vietnam six years ago", states a recent report in the *Far East Economic Review*. The Thai Communist Party, outlawed since 1952, is believed to have 500 hard core leaders with about 10,000 sympathizers, the report says. Three to five thousand of these may belong to the underground organizations in

selfishness, aggrandisement, etc., can elevate politics.

It is with these ideas in mind that I estimate honesty coupled, of course, with sagacity, as a parliamentarian's prime qualities.

It can be said that human intercourse itself rests in honesty. Is the politician corrupt? Is he fabulously rich? If so, what are the sources of his wealth? Are they inherited, or are they stolen?

### Vital Questions

Whatever his political views, is he evasive in explaining them? Does he have strength of conviction, or is he a political opportunist?

Like all politicians he promises to serve the people. Does he already have a record of service, or is he going to serve them only after they have vested their faith in him?

These are some of the questions that the electorate should ask the candidate before voting him into office. The entire future of our country depends on candidates being able to give satisfactory answers to these questions for no nation ever saw progress and stability when the men at the helm of its affairs were morally unworthy and corrupt.

Continued on page 16

the northeast, including at least 1000 guerrillas. Their leader is believed to be 48-year-old Yot To Sawat, trained in guerrilla warfare at Mahaxi in the Pathet Lao-controlled area of Laos.

### AGING COMRADES

PRAGUE—Czechoslovakian Communists at their 13th Party Congress condemned Western influences among Czech youth and blamed intellectuals who failed to shed "remnants of alien ideological influence". Only 16 per cent of the new Party members over the last four years represent intellectuals or youth. The average age of Party members is 45.

### FEAT FOR FOOD

LONDON—One hundred and twelve teenagers in North Wales recently walked 50 miles in pouring rain to raise money to aid India. Each had a sponsor who promised from one anna to Rs. 1.80 for every mile completed. The walkers raised Rs. 16,667.

## Once a Truant, Now She is out to Change India

REMINISCENCES ARE OFTEN solemn and egotistical. But here is a reminiscence as frank, pleasant and unpretentious as the person interviewed.

"One of the early memories of my childhood is of our big, spacious house in Bangalore, where I used to play with lots of my cousins throughout the day. I was an expert in tree-climbing and up to all sorts of mischief which you associate with a young girl of eight or nine," said Janaki Varadhan of Bangalore whose great-grandfather was once dewan of Mysore. She comes from an orthodox Brahmin family of South India.

What about your studies?

"Up to the age of nine I studied at home. But I had more fun at school because there I could find more playmates and had more opportunities to be up to all sorts of mischief. Still I always was the top student in my class, and a school prefect. And there never was a time when I did not love school games."

### Threw Cycle over Wall

Followed a mention of her days at Mount Carmel College, Bangalore.

"When I was in college I had a certain amount of trouble with the teachers and the principal. I looked guileless, but was perhaps the most enthusiastic trouble-maker that college ever had. I used to lock up college gates, throw my cycle over the wall and escape. Young and hot-headed, I was guilty of breaking the rules by walking on the lawn, making a lot of noise in class and even stealing eatables from the college canteen. I was the self-chosen leader of all the rebel girls of my college. I opposed all the regulations and got a kick out of doing so. I was often fined, and was once even expelled from the college for some days."

What was your ambition during those days?

"I wanted to be a surgeon. Since I was under age I had to wait for one year to join the medical college in 1960."

Were you really interested in be-

coming a doctor or was this decision forced on you?

"Oh, yes, I was really interested in becoming a great surgeon. Ever since my school-days, I had been interested in cutting and opening up butterflies and cockroaches and things like that. I have always been a very curious girl, and used to ask too many questions on biology in the class. And, among my favourite authors is George Sava, the great surgeon-writer. I was well on the way to becoming a surgeon when something happened two years ago."

What was that?

"It is really amazing how I, a doctor-in-the-making, who had look-



Miss Janaki Varadhan—"Patriotism cannot be faked."

ed forward to a successful medical career, and a comfortable career, was transformed from a cynical, irresponsible college girl to a person deeply concerned about my country and the world."

How did this happen?

"Two years ago, Mr. Rajmohan Gandhi was to address the students of my medical college on 'student indiscipline'. Now I was an indisciplined girl so my first thought was to ignore his 'sermon'. But I was curious too. So ultimately I decided to listen to him. During the speech he asked us students a simple and

straight question: 'If 450 million Indians lived the way you have been doing, would India be a better or worse country than it is?' I was challenged in a strange way. Still I didn't want anybody or any idea to interfere with my private life."

What happened as a result of this meeting?

"I got into an argument with him, but he answered all my doubts and arguments clearly and convincingly. I learned from him more about the revolution he was trying to bring into India. He told me of his belief that I was meant to do a lot for India and also fired me with a spirit of get-up-and-go. He supplied the ambition and purpose, the enlarged vision of myself upon which I could build my life. The one lesson I learned early after meeting him, was that patriotism must be real; it cannot be faked."

So what did you decide?

"The first thing I did was to put things right with my parents and remove the scales from their eyes about the way I had lived. Then I got honest with my principal."

### Pitch or Lose

"For the last two years I have made myself responsible for this revolution in my city—Bangalore. A few weeks ago I decided to take a year off from my studies and to move with the force of 'India Arise' to awaken this land of ours. My deepest conviction is that India must and can outmatch Peking's plan for Asia. I believe that the youth of India with all their energies and passion are capable of changing this country if they accept a big enough aim in their lives."

Are you sure it was not an impulsive decision?

"I am sure it is not. In this contentious world you can cut a corner or make your way in many vocations of life, but you can't cheat your own conscience, and the clear and direct voice coming out of it."

"I feel there is little time for India and if a number of us don't decide to pitch in, we will lose our freedom."

H. M. Sharma



## LETTERS

### SHAKE OFF APATHY

Whomsoever you approach, you are sure to hear on many occasions a reply, "I have no time," when it is a matter of accommodating some extra work over and above the routine.

Recently I approached an officer of my company—who is always very busy—with some work and requested him to accommodate me in my work, even though he had obviously no time. To my great surprise, he replied that he had enough spare time and admonished me for taking things for granted.

It is time that our people in general and the younger generation in particular shook off their apathy and took a cue from the above glowing example.

What is needed is a determined will.

R. NARAYANAN\*

Calcutta 1

\*This week's Rs. 10 prize winner

### SLOW TO RECOGNIZE MERIT

Big entrepreneurs in India seem to forget the need for inducing enthusiasm for work among their employees. They are sluggish in recognizing true merit and hard work. This leads to frustration and eventually the employees lose interest and try to look for other jobs and wonder what exactly is expected of them.

If the entrepreneurs have totally centralized ways of doing their business, sense of participation is completely lost. Could entrepreneurs give due thought to the above points and create among employees morale, sense of participation and security?

C. R. SRIDHARAN

Trichy 5

### TELEVISION TEACHES

The introduction of TV in Delhi has given very encouraging results. There

are more than 200 Tele-clubs in Delhi catering to the needs of about 20,000 people. A number of TV sets are in the schools and it is interesting to note that the standards who have their lessons through TV have fared well compared to others who don't have similar facilities. With the introduction of TV sets, it is very easy to teach lessons in arts or show practicals in science involving costly equipment which every school can't afford.

It will be wise if the Government introduces TV in other cities like Bombay, Calcutta or Madras before it is too late. Any amount spent on this is worthwhile and better spent.

N. CHANDRASEKHAR RAO  
Hyderabad 18

### KEEP LIBRARIES OPEN

I appeal to the Principals of the schools and colleges and the librarians of the Universities to keep the libraries open during the summer and winter vacations.

These days the syllabus is so heavy, and the teachers so examination-minded, that the students are warned in class not to "waste" their time by reading extra-curricular books. Is it, then, any fault of the students if their general knowledge is not only meagre, but zero?

It is only during the vacations that the students have the leisure and atmosphere to read what they like. So why should not the libraries be kept open? Nobody shall ever ask for the closure of a temple, a mosque or a church because the devotees do not crowd there. So let it be with the temple of learning.

SHRIKANT V. BHAT

Bombay 22

### ONLY TWO POLITICAL PARTIES

There should, I feel, be only two political parties. The ruling party must

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have a strong opposition lest the evils we witness today are sure to loom large on the democratic horizon of our country.

Our Constitution guarantees rights which cannot be exercised. The administration of justice is much too often interfered with to the detriment of democracy. The mania to grab as much as one can during his tenure of lucrative office must immediately cease and a sense of common human feeling must be inculcated in the minds of people.

Will our national leaders exert themselves to act judiciously in the path of democracy?

V. R. SUBBACHAR

Bangalore 3

### ABOLISH UPPER HOUSES

In these days of national crisis one important aspect of national spending is economy in every way. One important way of economy in expenditure is abolition of Upper Chambers of Legislature in India. This is a must and urgent. As these chambers cost enormous expenditure in the way of salaries, allowances, etc., they are burdens on the national economy.

The members of the same parties which are elected to Lower Houses are elected to Upper Houses, except a few. These parties give the same views on a subject in two Houses. Is this method necessary?

When these Upper Houses were created there might be reasons for minority representation. But nowadays Press and public platforms play the most important role in representing the minority community.

S. RAJU

Karaikeni

### VIEWPOINT—from page 14

There is another *sine qua non* of a successful parliamentarian. It is sagacity. Many of our representatives are woefully ignorant and are therefore ineffective and totally useless in Parliament. The representatives of the people must know, think, and feel about the affairs of men and matters, their problems, their defects, and their conditions of living.

However, sagacity can be acquired only after many years of hard work and single-minded devotion. And these years of study and concentration and growth can be spent usefully only by men with a sense of idealism, moral conviction and even more than these, with honesty. The need for honesty cannot be over-emphasized.

## This was a life MADAN MOHAN MALAVIYA 1862—1946

FEW MEN have done more in the last century to advance the cause of Hindu culture, than Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya, founder of the Banaras Hindu University. There was a world of human kindness beneath the stern exterior of this exponent of Hindu orthodoxy, as was revealed by his encounter with a 14-year-old Parsi lad a few years before the Pandit's death.

Malaviya, then in Panchgani, had spoken at a high school. Impressed by his speech the young lad said he would like to discuss more with Malaviya. Next day Malaviya turned up at the school to meet the boy, but to the latter's dismay, the principal and some members of the staff joined what was to have been a private fete-a-tete. The boy whispered to Malaviya as he left, that every evening he played games on the tableland and would be available if he wished to come. Sure enough, next evening Malaviya was there. The boy excused himself from games and for one hour Malaviya tried to help the young man in every way he could and fed into him a love of country that never left him.

### FREEDOM STRUGGLE

Madan Mohan Malaviya was born in Uttar Pradesh on December 18, 1862. His Brahmin family had migrated to UP from Malwa. He became a good Sanskrit scholar and in 1884 graduated from Allahabad. He edited the first Hindi daily. He founded the Hindu Samaj of Allahabad to create unity between castes and provinces and remove the social ills of Hinduism. Though orthodox, he was a staunch campaigner against untouchability which, he said, was never mentioned in the Hindu scriptures.

He wanted political freedom for his country and social reform, yet he was against legislatures interfering in social customs. He opposed the bill against Child Marriages, yet raised the marriageable age of his own family members.

In a Presidential address to the Indian National Congress of 1909 and in many of his powerful speeches in the UP legislature and later in the Viceregal Council, he squarely attacked the ill-effects of British rule in India. In his later years he joined the non-cooperation movement and courted imprisonment. He went to the Round Table Conference in London to plan for dominion status.

Jawaharlal Nehru wrote that "he was a delightful companion full of vitality and youthful interest in things".

## Q and A

Q—Why should India give aid to Indonesia which has been unfriendly for so long?

C. N. KAPUR, New Delhi 1

A—There has been a distinct shift in Indonesia's policy. The generals who have captured most of the political power are sensible and want to start a new chapter in Indonesia's history. President Sukarno, who is still in nominal control, is unchanged and if he has his way will try to shift Indonesia again, but the chances of his success are slender.

There is no harm at this point in India offering aid to Indonesia in order to support the military leadership. What is lacking in our foreign policy is the dynamism that should have sent one of our senior Ministers rushing to meet the generals and consolidating our relations with Indonesia. Instead our President and Prime Minister inavdisedly sent birthday greetings to President Sukarno, who claims to be our enemy, and weakened the position of the generals.

### UNDER THE LENS—from page 5

Teng's ascendancy thus undoubtedly makes him almost certainly the eventual successor to Mao. For him Shao-chi, though healthy, is 68; Chou En-lai, not so healthy, is 68, and Lin Paio, the Defence Minister, who is understandably making a bid for total power, though ten years younger, is said to be too ill to look forward to the rigours of post-Mao leadership.

It may well be that Teng is acting in concert with Lin Paio and Chou En-lai. Certainly, the army is crucial and will be decisive in the outcome. Lin Paio's help would be invaluable in swinging the army for though there are dissident voices that have some strength, his control over the Armed Forces presently seems fairly strong and certain.

Predictions are out of place for the road to power is tortuous and erratic. If a parallel is drawn with post-Stalin Russia, Khrushchev at first seemed the least likely to be the ultimate successor of Stalin. Besides, the many underlying contradictions, tensions and conflicts in present-day China, which have been largely underground during the life-time of Mao, may erupt into the open at his death.

Q—Is Gandhism Communism minus violence?

T. P. SATHYANARAYAN,  
Hyderabad 2

A—A tiger deprived of its claws does not become a docile domestic dog. Communism differs at many points other than violence from Gandhism. God is central in human affairs in the Gandhian scheme, whereas Communism rests on the negation of God. To the Communist, ethics is a matter of convenience, while to the true Gandhian morality is the hub of his way of life. The individual is a human being for the Gandhian. To the Communist the individual is just a cog in the Communist machine.

Many Communists are themselves disillusioned by the hardness of the ideology and believe the next step for the Communists may be to seek a Superior wisdom and to end class war and hatred. A new society can be born with the power of God and love more surely than it can with the terror and repeated purges of Communism.

ANY QUESTIONS?

SEND THEM TO Q & A, HIMMAT.

Conflict at China's centre may sharpen the traditional pull of China's many regions to greater independence.

Subject, however, to these factors making for instability, there is bound to be continuity of policy. Whoever succeeds Mao will press harder the process of forced modernization of China initiated by the Communist take-over of 1949. The emphasis on the development of the hydrogen bomb, the means of delivery, etc. will continue.

Whether ideology will be sufficiently de-emphasized to speed up development, one cannot say.

One possibility, if the hard line Maoists lose control, or if the extremist positions of the present policy become more difficult to apply in the absence of Mao, is a resolution of the Sino-Soviet conflict. For though there is an incipient clash of interest between the two countries, there is much to be gained, ideologically and nationally, by working together in the large area where agreement is possible. Should this happen a common Sino-Soviet policy over Vietnam and India is likely to emerge. Will it be a policy of exacerbation of conflict and war, or will it de-emphasize the latter in favour of a more subtle path of peaceful ideological penetration?



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# Grab The Platform

By Rajmohan Gandhi

THE MOMENT has come for those interested in the country to seize the headlines for themselves.

The age of false humility is out. Honesty about one's aims and claims has got to become the fashion, especially when the aims and claims are big.

Wrong issues and wrong men are occupying the country's attention. I have nothing against the men. I wish for them the best things in the world.

But I conclude that something is seriously wrong with our country if at this time of internal and external peril newspapers, Cabinet Ministers and civil servants have to devote themselves to the redrawing of boundaries between and inside states. And when this redrawing brings out so much heat and hate.

## Fuming Is Out-of-Date

I have no doubt that many of those battling for rearranging the border between Mysore and Maharashtra are good and decent people. I am equally sure that these good people have no idea of the global mockery of our nation their acts have invited, nor of the fury and indignation in millions of Indian hearts at their irrelevant feuding.

Yes, their fuming is wholly out-of-date. It might have been useful some decades or, more accurately, centuries ago. All it does now is to take attention away from life and death issues of famine, national survival and defence against aggression.

## Publicity Seekers

I have felt and written before that linguistic or regional patriotism is not in itself wrong; that it is far better to love those belonging to one's caste or language than merely to love oneself; that the need is to expand and extend this concern rather than to attack it as selfish.

Regional or linguistic patriots will have an important position in the battle for a new India if they enlarge the area of their feeling to cover the whole country. If they don't, their place does not belong to the front pages.

Nor can I honestly say that this regional warring is entirely or al-

ways a clash between genuine believers.

There are those who seek prominence and heroism for themselves in this language scuffle. Publicity is their chief aim.

Then there are those who will not be firm with these name-seekers because of the effect firmness may have on their own chances of keeping or obtaining authority. Power is their aim, not the welfare of the nation.

## Enemy Is Good Men's Shyness

I have less of a quarrel, however, with the publicity-hungry and the power-crazy than with the masses of good people. These men and women, who I believe are the nation's majority, deplore what is wrong, are keen for someone to get the derailed economy back on the track, but are too shy to assert themselves.

Their shyness is the nation's powerful enemy today. It is, of course, their own enemy, too.

It used to be said that all that is required for evil men to triumph is for good men to do nothing. It is equally true that all that is required for inconsequential issues to bestir and intoxicate a community is for men with larger minds and aims to sit quiet and stay humble.

## No Time for Petty Discords

Grab the platform, all those who care for the country. India's population waits for you to do it.

Mrs. Indira Gandhi senses the need. She expressed it in her recent radio broadcast. Referring to the forthcoming division of Punjab and other similar problems, she said, "This is not the time for petty discords and agitation."

You feel about Indira Gandhi that she is really interested in the country's present and future. She is obviously keen to get the economy moving. In her speaking she is earnest and reasoned. It is a pity that she is not getting the wholehearted co-operation of many of her Party colleagues.

In any case, whether or not Indira Gandhi herself succeeds in grappling with India's real issues, there is no reason why tens of

thousands of intelligent Indians should not grapple with them.

I feel this particularly about the younger element in our country. They are hungry for a change. They find their energies suppressed, their minds cramped and their ears bombarded with slogans and cliches that have lost meaning. They think for the country as a whole. They crave for her a progressing place in a fast-moving world. Now they must assume leadership. Nobody is going to hand it over to them on a nice platter.

The philosophy of "give me the chance and see what I can do" is not worth examining seriously because people in power are not in a hurry to provide such chances.

I am not suggesting the forcible assumption of power. I am suggesting a forceful, fearless and frequent expression of one's views and beliefs.

## Leadership Lacking

Whether in production of food or its distribution, in the strengthening of our military forces or in the establishing of new industry, it is leadership that is lacking—imaginative, unflinching and responsible leadership. The absence of this is our biggest weakness.

Young men in Maharashtra and Mysore assuming such leadership and with it proclaiming before their people their plans for a risen India and a modernized Asia will quickly edge out the persistent purveyors of small and divisive causes.

## Stout-hearted Punjabis

Where are the stout Punjabi hearts—Sikh and Hindu—needed to give the country an immediate forward push? I know they exist, but their passion nowhere approaches the militancy of the boundary redrawers. Their reluctance in taking a frontal and commanding position before their people is far more serious than the language fission.

Punjab, Maharashtra and Mysore—in fact, all India—are rich in young leadership. But their coyness may give India and the world an illusion of bankruptcy which will be fatal.

# THE DICTATOR'S SLIPPERS by PETER HOWARD

Episode 14

HONEST HE MAY BE. DANGEROUS HE CERTAINLY IS. PRISON'S THE PROPER PLACE FOR A MAN LIKE HIM. HOW DID ADAMANT DISCOVER HOW HE WAS THINKING?

I TOLD HIM EVERYTHING. HOW WITNESSING HIS WILL HAD MADE ME FEAR FOR MY LIFE. HOW I THOUGHT OF NEVER RETURNING TO THIS COUNTRY. I TOLD HIM OF ABSOLUTE MORAL STANDARDS

DID HE LAUGH?

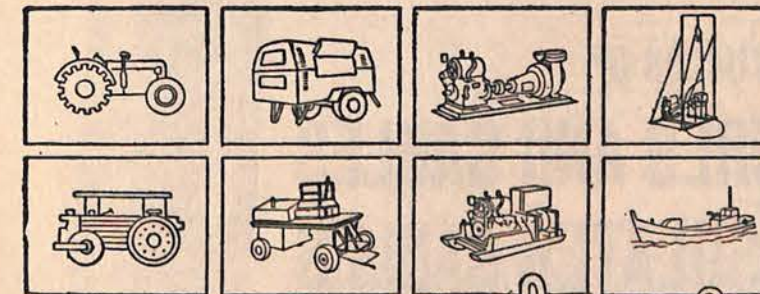
HE LAUGHED AT FIRST. MOST PEOPLE LAUGH AT ANYTHING WHICH MAKES THEM UNCOMFORTABLE. THEN I TOLD HIM OF MY FEARS FOR OUR REVOLUTION UNLESS PEOPLE LIKE US CHANGED. HE AGREED THAT UNLESS WE COULD CURE THE JEALOUSY AND RIVALRY BETWEEN US WE WOULD START A CLASS STRUGGLE IN OUR OWN RANKS. HE AGREED. HE WORRIES ABOUT YOU FELLOWS ...

IF ADAMANT QUESTIONS MY LOYALTY.....

NOT YOUR LOYALTY BUT THINGS LIKE CONCEIT, VANITY, JEALOUSY, THE LITTLE THINGS THAT SO EASILY TRIP UP THE MOST EXPERIENCED REVOLUTIONARY. I TOLD HIM THAT OUR AMBITIONS, FEUDS AND INTRIGUES PRODUCED CONTRADICTIONS INSIDE OUR OWN REVOLUTION WHICH ARE THE GERMS OF OUR OWN DESTRUCTION. CLASS STRUGGLE CARRIED TO ITS LOGICAL CONCLUSION MUST RESULT IN ATOMIC WAR BETWEEN POWER GROUPS - A WAR THAT WOULD DESTROY THE WORLD!

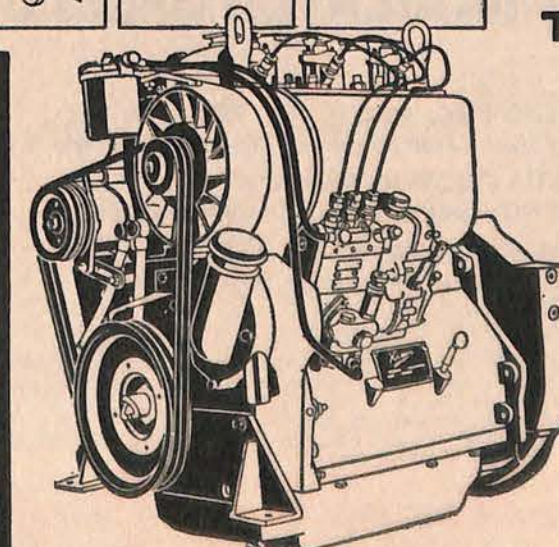
I WOULD HAVE HAD YOU SHOT ON THE SPOT! WHAT DID ADAMANT SAY?

HE AGREED WITH EVERY WORD. HE KNEW I HAD CHANGED. HE SAID CHANGE IN HUMAN NATURE ON A COLOSSAL SCALE STARTING WITH OURSELVES WAS NEEDED IN OUR REVOLUTION.



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TYPE	CONTINUOUS OUTPUT		
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RA 2 2 CYL.	H.P. 17	H.P. 20	H.P. 21.5
RA 3 3 CYL.	25.5	30	32
RA 4 4 CYL.	34	40	43
RA 6 6 CYL.	51	60	64



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# Kirloskar

## TYPE RA AIR COOLED DIESEL ENGINES

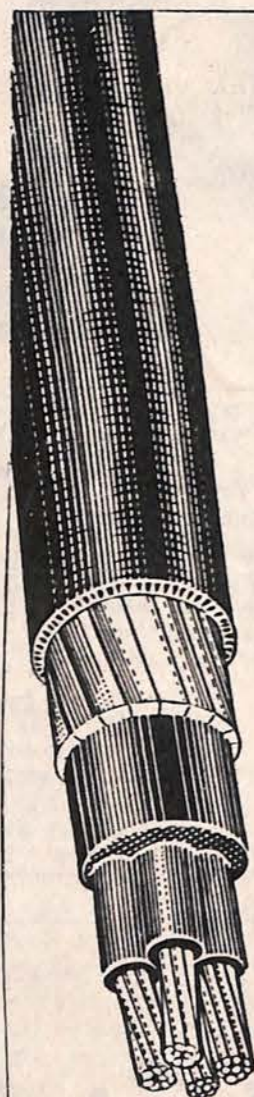
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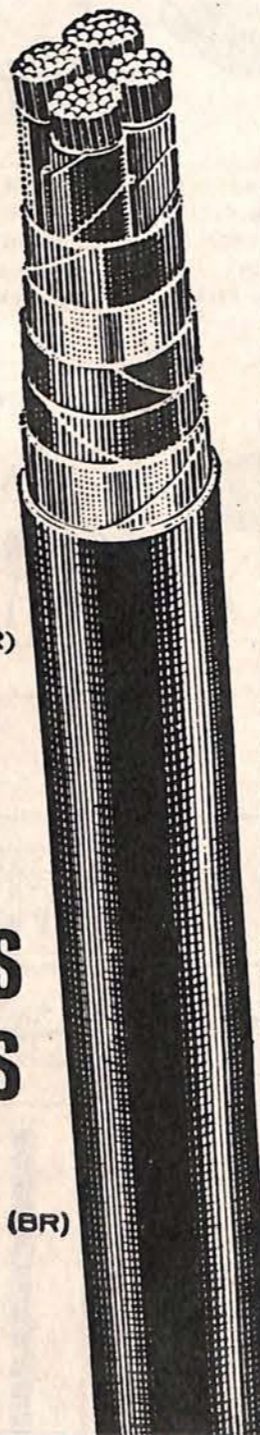
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OPPOSITION PARTIES  
FOOL THEMSELVES  
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Rajmohan Gandhi  
**AM I A SOCIALIST ?**