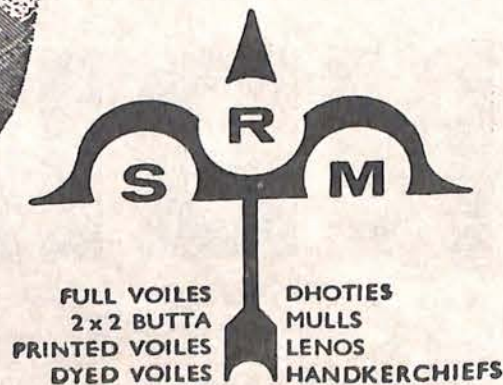


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HIMMAT

Asia's new voice

WEEKLY

Bombay Friday April 8 1966

Death in Orissa

"I HAVE NO DOUBT that we shall tide over the famine without too great suffering," said Mrs. Indira Gandhi in New York on March 31. On the same day Indian papers published the Union Food Minister's admission that nine children had died recently in Kalahandi District of Orissa owing to "prolonged malnutrition".

The Opposition in Orissa alleges there are many more deaths, but nine children, too feeble to fight for food and their mothers or fathers unable to fend for them until they die, is *not* malnutrition but starvation.

The Food Minister declared that to combat "malnutrition" a mobile medical health unit with milk powder and medicines had been sent to the affected area.

But the Chief Minister of Orissa, according to a UNI report, told the State Assembly, "There was no need to get panicky over the reported starvation deaths in some tribal areas, because deaths due to malnutrition in those areas were chronic."

If a Chief Minister accepts that such deaths are normal he cannot be entrusted with any effective relief work. If evidence of nine children dying does not impinge on his conscience, he should be thrown out as Leader of the Congress Assembly Party, if Orissa Congressmen have an iota of feeling left for their countrymen.

De Gaulle's NO to NATO

"FREEDOM IS A commitment that must be fought for continually," said former Chancellor Adenauer, who retired last month as Chairman of Germany's ruling Christian Democratic Party.

His friend President de Gaulle, standard bearer of Free France in 1940, would no doubt agree. His decision to withdraw France, gradually, from NATO, reflects differences about how, not whether, freedom should be defended.

De Gaulle considers an integrated international command system, such as NATO's, incompatible with national sovereignty.

NATO supporters argue that when missiles can strike in seconds, and armies be airlifted across continents in hours, nothing short of an integrated defence system, capable of instant decision, can effectively deter aggression.

De Gaulle also fears European involvement, through NATO, in American wars in Vietnam or elsewhere. US Defence Secretary Macnamara recently pressed for a new orientation of NATO towards containment of Communist China.

Europeans, (not only French), who oppose involvement in America's defence of freedom in Asia, might reflect where they would be today had Americans, twice in a generation, not chosen to involve themselves in the defence of freedom in Europe.

Japanese former Premier Kishi, writing in

HIMMAT, (February 4, 1966) said: "Humanity shares in common the aspirations for freedom and peace that are neither European or Asian, American or African. They are global. And whenever these basic aspirations are at stake, the problem is global."

Goa Again

THE QUESTION of Goa's status, which bedevilled last year's A-ICC conference in Bangalore, is coming to the fore again. Chief Minister Bandodkar was summoned to Delhi last month for talks on Goa's future. Congress workers in Kolhapur recently demanded the merger of Goa and Marathi-speaking areas of Mysore in Maharashtra before the next election. Maharashtra Chief Minister Naik said last week he would discuss Goa with the Prime Minister at the earliest possible moment. Five Mysore MLAs of the Maharashtra Ekekarani Samiti were arrested recently during a hartal in Belgaum to press for a settlement of the Mysore-Maharashtra border.

Maharashtrian zeal for Goa may enliven next month's Congress Working Committee meeting in Bombay as much as Mysorean zeal enlivened last year's meeting in Bangalore.

HIMMAT wrote at that time: "Goa's future is an issue for the Goans to decide. The less others interfere the wiser they will be."

The Congress High Command is reported to have decided on a December election in Goa to settle its future status.

A wise, "uneducated" Maharashtrian villager told a HIMMAT staff correspondent the other day, "What matters is, Goa belongs to India."

It's For the Birds

MUCH OF TODAY'S speed and progress would not be possible but for that simple yet essential marvel for overcoming friction—the ball-bearing. To do its job smoothly each piece must be flawless—true in shape and free from scratches. And the Soviet Union has found the way to guarantee that each ball-bearing comes up to the mark.

In an age when electronic computers are fast replacing people a Moscow ball-bearing factory is replacing human inspectors with the humble pigeon.

Engineers discovered that in spotting flaws the birds are better than experienced workers. Their excellent visual memory quickly distinguishes different shapes and colours. In three weeks they can be trained to detect and reject faulty ball-bearings passing on a conveyer belt. Each pigeon can inspect up to 4000 ball-bearings per hour, and even in a 40-hour week that is a lot of balls per bird—160,000, without overtime.

The only question unresolved is whether the birds should be organized. Neither Marx nor Lenin appears to have foreseen this development among the winged proletariat and so have left no relevant writings on the subject.

Though nothing official has yet been announced by the Kremlin it is understood from unusually reliable sources that perhaps the most significant outcome of the Communist Party 23rd Congress just concluded in Moscow was the launching of a world-wide rally of pigeons holding high the slogan: "PIGEONS OF THE WORLD UNITE! YOU HAVE NOTHING TO LOSE BUT YOUR BEARINGS."

Briefly Speaking ...

There are greater storms in politics than you will ever find at sea. Piracy, broadsides, blood on the deck—you will find them all in politics.

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE

7,411 Indian children say "Thank You, America"

Soon after President Johnson's meeting with Prime Minister Gandhi, 7,411 Indian children under 14 sent their thanks to Miss Luci Baines Johnson, the President's daughter, asking her "to convey our heartfelt gratitude to all the American children and their parents for the sacrifices they have made to give us the gift of wheat".

The signatories, who came from all over India, say that America's "generosity will be remembered...for years to come". Enclosed was a map of India marking all the centres where signatures came from. The letter with signatures was posted on

CHALTA HAI...



"All I need now is an expert in Office Planning."

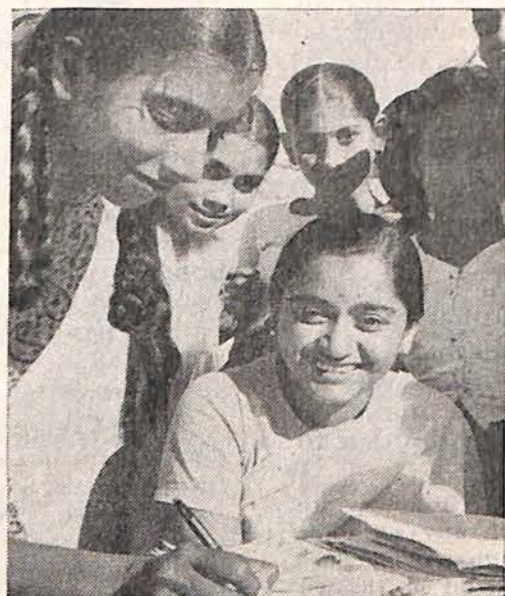
This weekly feature comes to you through the courtesy of the Eagle Vacuum Bottle Mfg. Co. (Pvt.) Ltd., manufacturers of the Eagle range of vacuum flasks, jugs and insulated ware.



LADY HAMILTON

Friday afternoon by 9-year-old Rupa Chinai of Walsingham High School, Bombay. Her 17-year-old sister Anju, is the spark-plug of the signature campaign.

Mr. Rajmohan Gandhi mentioned this idea in his "Letter to Every Young Indian—14 and under" published some weeks ago. Miss Chinai



Anju (right) collects her signatures.

launched a campaign by inviting schools to express their thanks and inspired her friends to speak to other children and collect the signatures. Replies poured in, from Kalimpong on the Tibetan border to the palm-fringed coasts of Kerala.

Anju herself has collected signatures in Bombay, Poona, Kolhapur, Bangalore and Mysore and is at present on the plantations of the Nilgiris. "Even in the villages, children know that America has given the wheat," she says.

Expenditure

RIPLEY COULD FIND a few items for "Believe It or Not" if he ran through the Public Accounts Committee reports of the Lok Sabha and the State Assemblies.

The Customs Department paid Rs. 150,000 wharfage charges to the Railways for 459 bags of cement later sold off at an auction for the princely sum of Rs. 100. The bags were lying undisposed for 6 years in a country which suffers from acute cement shortage.

The PAC of the Punjab Assembly discloses that large Government funds were utilized by a co-operative society of public leaders, including MPs, in payment of "whisky and hotel bills".

More on Surendra Kaur

A HIMMAT reader in Delhi has offered a sewing machine to Surendra Kaur, a widow of the Tarapore firing, to support her family. She says the offer comes from Vinita Vihar—a ladies' association dedicated to social service. The money for the sewing machine was raised by subscriptions from various people. It is a gift from a representative section of women of India to another woman in need.

An Easter Poem

THE LATE PETER HOWARD was not only an outstanding journalist, playwright and author, but also a poet. His poem, "The Common Man", suited for Easter time, is published this week.

R.M.L.

THE COMMON MAN

by Peter Howard

In blood and mud and misery,
And blind in dark desire,
The common man his age would mould
With barb and bomb and fire.

To wrench all monarchs from their thrones,
To grasp power in his hand,
To set the people marching
And to conquer every land.

The common man—God loves him so,
He made him by the score.
But he who leads the common man
God fain would love him more.

For be he king or commoner,
With throne or slum acquaint,
The man who leads the people
God would fashion him a saint;

And guide and guard and keep him
From the turmoil of the age,
As silently His still small Voice
Kills hate and conquers rage.

So kingdoms that are trampled down
Shall turn to gain from loss,
When every crown and coronet
Lies broken at the Cross.

While God shall match His meaning
To the inwardness of things,
The whole world kneel, a courtier,
To the risen King of Kings.

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WAKE UP INDIA!

By R. M. Lala

The recent violent disturbances in Bengal and the near violence that shook Parliament last week, have made the President and people of India seriously ask whether democracy can survive in India.

Shocking scenes were created in the Lok Sabha when three members had to be removed from the House by the Watch and Ward men and another member of Parliament rushed to the Chair, bared his chest and challenged the Government to shoot him. The President is reported to have told Ministers that unless such tendencies are checked effectively in time, the future of democracy in India would be in jeopardy.

Organized Arson

The Home Minister, Mr. Nanda, said that this outburst in Parliament was not spontaneous. He saw it as part of a larger bid to "wreck democracy". He had also other events in mind, especially in Bengal.

The toll of the March 10 Bengal Bandh was heavy. Seventy post offices were destroyed or damaged: 40 railway coaches plus stations, cabins, signalling stations were burnt. Food transport was dislocated. More facts are now coming to light. It was far more serious than the press at that time made out. *The Statesman* of Calcutta in a recent analysis related some of the incidents at Hind Motors and Rishara stations:

"There were amazing scenes with over 15,000 children romping on the tracks determined to hold up the trains. When the police came to disperse them, they threw stones, never bothering that the clash might lead to police firing. The firing took place a little later when, from among the crowd, suddenly emerged a strong group of older people who operated quickly, snapping the coach links and then setting fire to a held-up train...

"At Rishara... unless a special quality of fuel was used, the 18 coaches of the Barauni Express could not have been consumed so quickly by fire, flames rising up to 20 feet. It was obvious that a premeditated plan worked... and the group had men who had the necessary training in the work allotted to them."

The Statesman says that out of 5,500 arrests made in Calcutta and the district on that occasion, "a fair percentage are Left-CPI and the rebel-RCPI activists, trained under an integrated plan and organized in independent operational units".

The Times of India News Service reported on March 30, "Large quantities of arms of foreign origin have been smuggled into West Bengal in recent weeks according to intelligence reports. Most of these articles are believed to be of Chinese origin... not all the bombs used in the disturbances in connection with the Bengal Bandh of March 10 were indigenously made."

The Chief Minister of Bengal, Mr. P. C. Sen, says that the recent violence in his State fitted in well with international Communist methods. In one speech he quoted extensively from Mao Tse-tung and Lenin how

Communists prepared people for insurrection.

Eleven days after the first Bengal Bandh the General Secretary of the Communist Party of India, Mr. C. Rajeswara Rao hailed the mass movements being witnessed in different states which he said were very broad based, including people of all political views. This "vigorous outburst" was, he said, a direct result of the pro-landlord, pro-hoarder policies of the Congress Government.

Since the split in the Communist Party following the Chinese invasion of 1962, unity talks have failed. Now the two wings are finding unity through action. Mr. Suslov's reported directive to the Indian Communists to stand together before the elections is being worked out.

There appears to be a fairly clear agreement on an electoral alliance between the two wings. The Com-

Continued on next page

"DON'T SAY: THIS SHOULD BE DONE; SAY: I WILL DO THIS."

Six employees of the LIC Bangalore have sent a remarkable statement to HIMMAT. Their conviction multiplied through the country could enable India to produce the wealth, the goods and the food she needs. It can give the plus to our planning.—Ed.

"Don't say: This should be done; say: I will do this."

This is the challenge of Moral Re-Armament and we take it up. In the present day context, this applies to people in every walk of life. As employees of the Life Insurance Corporation of India, we are convinced that this can be translated into action in our own profession.

While we believe that we have been doing our work at the office satisfactorily, Moral Re-Armament has influenced us in feeling the need to intensify our efforts to bring out the best in us.

We accordingly resolve that we will:

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2. avoid utilizing the two one-hour permissions of late-coming every month;
3. confine the lunch interval strictly to the time allotted;
4. eliminate wastage of time during office hours;
5. apply ourselves more earnestly to the speedier disposal of our work; and
6. strive to create at the office a spirit of teamwork and a sense of belonging to one another.

K. VEDAMURTHY
P. HARIDAS ACHARYA
A. K. NARASIMHAN

L. NARASIMHA MOORTHY
T. R. ANANTH
S. VENKATA KRISHNA

Bangalore, March 28, 1966

Bengal Holds its Breath

From Ajit K. Das in Calcutta

West Bengal is holding its breath for April 6 and the days to follow.

Still bleeding from the raw wounds of the last riots the state has received the call for yet another Bengal Bundh, planned in a more massive way than the last, for 24 hours from 5 a.m. of April 6, and to continue, "if the Government provokes", for another 24 hours.

The strike call given by the red-dominated leftist parties' United Left Front was given at the end of a chain of parleys between the leadership of the ULF and State Chief Minister Sen after a fruitless search for peace.

WAKE UP INDIA!—Continued

Communists see electoral victory in sight in West Bengal, in Kerala and good results in Andhra. In all three places the Left-Communist Party is the stronger and it has made it known that it will be generous in the allocation of seats to the Right Communists.

Whilst there is a centripetal tendency within the Communist movement, bringing the two wings together, there is a centrifugal tendency within the ruling Congress Party. The Bengal Congress has its group of dissidents. It is now known that at the first signs of disturbance the Prime Minister suggested on the phone to the Bengal Chief Minister that Home Minister Nanda might fly down. The Chief Minister gave no welcome to the suggestion. So, finally, the Prime Minister had to say that she would like to drop in for a few hours on the way to Gauhati to get a first-hand view of the situation. Ultimately Mr. Nanda had to come from Delhi much to the discomfort of Chief Minister P. C. Sen.

The Executive Committee of the Congress Parliamentary Party in Delhi, feels that the Centre's grip over the States is weakening. Members pointed out recently that if Chief Ministers continued to flout the Centre's wishes and felt that law and order were State subjects in which the Centre should have no say, situations such as in Bengal would soon develop in other States.

India throughout history has succumbed to foreign aggression whenever the Centre was weak. The danger is all the greater because a

All hopes that political sanity will prevail and the Hartal will be avoided have been shattered. While the ULF is now preparing to make the Bundh a success and the Government is going ahead with hurried preparations "to meet the challenge", the people are shaking in panic and praying to be spared.

A few hundred lustily cheered the red leader at the Maidan meeting on March 29, as Mr. Jyoti Basu of the Communist (left-wing) Party announced the ULF decision favouring the Bengal Bundh on April 6-7. But there were many more in the

Communist army is now on our border.

The Congress Party, having lived a life of comfort for 18 years, has ceased to do the field work it should. It has become flabby, corrupt and divided, till the point when the Opposition Parties, especially the agitational ones, have taken over as the champions of the masses.

In the context of the nation today linguistic, food or other regional and local agitations, however meritorious they may sound, are therefore playing into the overall strategy of those who want to wreck democracy and freedom in our land.

Determined Leadership

Our freedom does not only depend on voting once every five years. It depends on the way men and women live, to create a country where people can stay free. The new brand of Indian leadership now needed is of men who are tough when they need to be, but at the same time large-hearted and understanding; men whose life can stand the test of public scrutiny; men determined to end the hunger, the social and economic injustice which makes millions of our countrymen feel they have nothing to lose through chaos and rebellion.

Such a new brand of leaders can revitalize the Congress and strengthen other democratic parties. While the sincere Leftists, of which there are many, offered an alternative programme, will find the task of remaking India the most fascinating of all.

same meeting who listened tight-lipped to the call for new horrors and shuddered to think that hysteria could repeat itself like this.

Despite all the pious wishes expressed by the ULF leaders for peaceful observance of the Bengal Bundh, and the not always insincere wishes of a few leaders, hooked into the ULF alliance, to prevent violence, the guess and gossip to-day in Calcutta and everywhere in West Bengal about April 6 is not peace or violence, but just how violent the violence will be.

The most unfortunate part of the whole new situation is that the God-fearing, peace-loving part of the population has allowed itself to be intimidated into the safe shelter of silence. The newspapers that collected the courage to protest and to shout after the last Bundh, "thus far and no farther", are about to be gagged by a new form of political gangsterism. Posters pleading for a boycott of these "reactionary" papers have been pasted everywhere in the city, on moving buses of the state transport or cars of British-owned Calcutta Tramways. The Maidan meeting ended with a bonfire of these newspapers.

Spurious Prayers

The Calcutta Press Club has protested against the intimidation of reporters and press photographers by angry crowds taking their cue from such posters. The ULF leaders also have appealed for "protection" of the press. The State Police Chief has issued directives to the police force to avoid all avoidable excesses or vindictive arrests. The Government has openly pledged itself not to "provoke" arson or violence on the Bundh day by immobilising all transport throughout the strike hours and thus being an accomplice, however wise and reluctant, in the Bundh.

But both the Government and the ULF could have spared themselves the task of appealing or preparing for cool, peaceful observance of the Bundh. This they could do, by sparing the people the ordeal of the Bundh by pulling down the premium on their political prestige, teaming up for truth rather than tinkering with time bombs of Bengal Bundh, packaged in spurious prayers for peace, muttered while the bombs are planted in the most explosive State of India.

Prime Minister in America—beginnings of realism

It is strange but true that the clearest statement of the present Indian situation should come from the President of the United States.

"I am persuaded," he declared in his message to Congress after meeting with the Indian Prime Minister, "that we may stand at this moment at the threshold of a great tragedy... India faces an unprecedented drought. Unless the world responds, India faces famine. Strong efforts by the Indian Government and our help have so far averted famine. But in the absence of co-operative and energetic action by the US and other nations and by India itself, more millions of people will suffer needlessly before the next crop is harvested."

The Prime Minister, who played down the magnitude of the problem while inside the country, has obviously conveyed to the American Government a more factual evaluation of the need.

On the other hand there are many in this country who wonder if the Indian Government may not be exaggerating our plight in order to ensure adequate supplies of food-grains in a pre-election year.

Yet, as one travels round the country, the scarcity is obvious in many

parts. In many regions, the earth is dry and shrivelled, the land is unploughed, the trees are bare and even the grass has withered. As I drove from Ootacamund to Mysore—a green area normally—I watched hundreds of cattle wandering from one barren dry field to another, nibbling at the rare, sparse grass that grew here and there on the rainless ground. I saw entire trees being stripped bare of their leaves to feed the animals.

At one railway station, at the heels of a horde of passengers who alighted for refreshments, were a host of beggars who competed with cows, dogs and monkeys for the crumbs of uneaten food that the charitable human might mercifully throw away.

Outstanding Declaration

I have no doubt that this nation, the vast majority of whom normally live on only one full meal a day, would have nothing to eat if the bountiful generosity of the world had not come to our aid.

President Johnson's declaration of his country's response to the challenge of this immense need, is one of the outstanding declarations of modern statesmanship, matched in its dimensions only by a Marshall Plan.

But even more important than the expression of generosity, unusual in these days when policies are measured only by the yardstick of immediate national gain, is the humility—remarkable because it comes from the Head of State of the world's most important power—with which President Johnson expressed the desire for the "counsel" of the Indian Prime Minister "on the problem of South-East Asia where India under the Geneva accords has for so long played such a special role".

In thus overlooking the often unnecessary irritations to American policy in Vietnam caused by the prejudices of our policy of so-called Non-Alignment, President Johnson was perhaps expressing the hope, more forcefully than mere rebuke could have done, that India would be more alive in future to the compulsions of her own national interest and security.

It is only natural that he should

Under
the
Lens



by R. VAITHESWARAN

at the same time stress, as the sole condition of American aid, the performance of the Indian Government in the accomplishment of what he calls "the commonplace tasks—the production of food, its transportation, the supply of fertilizer, family planning, electricity for farm and village, and realization of economic growth and opportunity".

It is a reminder that the springs of generosity will run dry if it is misused to subsidize inefficiency, whether born of inherent ineptitude and corruption or by doctrinaire impositions of ideological dogma.

It is at the same time a measure of the ineffectiveness of the Indian Parliament and people in demanding from Government results commensurate with the expenditure of effort and investment. We can learn from the American President and people an intolerance of inefficiency.

Doctrine Yields to Need

Mrs. Gandhi's statements in America indicate that the outlines of a realistic policy are at last being forced upon the Indian Government. Doctrinaire predilections are yielding to the pressure of need. Even if these declarations were only meant as concessions to the pragmatic policies of President Johnson and the hard-headed economics of American businessmen and her words have yet to be translated into implemented policy, her visit to the United States would have been worthwhile for the dents made in the ideological bias of Indian economic policy and international relations.


The concessions are the Government's way of coming to terms with reality. As Mrs. Gandhi remarked in reply to the questions on neutrality, non-alignment has little significance in a world in which the power-blocs have ceased to be antagonistic and have drawn closer together.

Recognising the emergence of the more relevant anti-Chinese bloc of nations, it was much more useful for

Continued on page 16



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FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

Selassie: Ethiopia's Lion Looks Ahead

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Nairobi

After the upheavals of the first three months of 1966 it looks as if the two men who can exert the most constructive leadership in Africa during the rest of this year are two septuagenarians—Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia and President Mzee Jomo Kenyatta of Kenya.

Fortunately the two countries are neighbours and the two leaders, although from diverse backgrounds, are warm friends.

His Imperial Majesty Haile Selassie the First, Conquering Lion of the Tribe of Judah, Elect of God, Emperor of Ethiopia, has during the last few years made his capital of Addis Ababa the focus of African hopes and plans for unity and economic progress.

For nearly forty years, except for his exile during foreign occupation of his country, the diminutive monarch has laboured to bring the subjects of his feudal kingdom into the realities of the modern world. The story is a romance of courage and perseverance perhaps without parallel in the whole of history.

While boldly thrusting forward towards the centre of the arena of African leadership through the Organization for African Unity, the Emperor must reconcile his new innovations with a largely illiterate people living under a feudal system of government.

Behind the dramatic story, which is still unfolding, is a man of faith in God. A man of vision—who is unafraid of hard work. It is said that

he still works a twenty-hour day, sleeping for only three hours and praying during the remaining one.

Fully aware of the consequences of the education he has made available to an elite of about 2000 of his young men, Emperor Haile Selassie is busy laying the foundations of the modern Ethiopia that will survive him. Although it could be said that it is not happening fast enough for some of the younger generation.

It was announced last week in Addis Ababa that the Emperor has given instructions for a complete reorganization of the structure of government in Ethiopia. This will give authority to an, as yet, unnamed Prime Minister to choose his own Cabinet.

The Emperor has been, until now, the sole authority to name Cabinet Ministers and senior officials of the Government. This is the most far-reaching constitutional change since he established the first Ethiopian Parliament in 1931.

In a major speech on radio and TV, he said that vesting complete authority in "one man alone" was incompatible with modern trends and would not serve the best interests of the nation.

Africa's senior statesmen meet: (left) Emperor Haile Selassie, (right) President Jomo Kenyatta.



The week in Asia

TAIPEH—President Chiang Kai-shek, 78, was re-elected for a fourth 6-year term. Premier Yen Chia-kan, 62, was elected Vice President of Nationalist China.

SAIGON—US troops in South Vietnam numbered 230,000, it was officially reported—a rise of 30,000 this year.

KUALA LUMPUR—Defence Minister Razak said Malaysia and Singapore were discussing proposals for a new defence council on which Britain would also be represented.

RANGOON—The Burmese Government ordered foreign missionaries to leave the country.

DJAKARTA—Defence Minister Suharto ordered Government departments and other organizations to intensify the purge of Communists, Radio Djakarta reported.

RAWALPINDI—Pakistan accused India of violating the Tashkent agreement by refusing to withdraw troops from three points of the cease-fire line.

PEKING—China refused Soviet offers of assistance for victims of the recent severe earthquake in the northern province of Hopei.

SINGAPORE—Malaysian Premier Tunku Abdul Rahman and Singapore Premier Lee Kuan Yew met for the first time since their countries separated last August.

DJAKARTA—The Indonesian Government closed the Communist New China News Agency, and permitted some Western correspondents to re-enter the country.

TOKYO—Japan is considering forming a consortium to help Indonesia solve its foreign exchange crisis involving debts estimated at \$200 million.

PEKING—Demonstrations against American defence of Vietnam took place simultaneously in Peking, Hanoi, New York, Sydney and other cities round the world.

SAIGON—The Viet Cong stepped up the war last week to a new level. 1,064 incidents with the Viet Cong were reported compared to 750 the previous week.

ANKARA—A Government spokesman said Turkey had prohibited use of its air bases for U-2-type spy flights by US planes.

Austrians See Revolt in Two Worlds

FROM GORDON WISE

Vienna

The proprietor in the countryside restaurant was a jovial host. He had just come home after spending a year in a Hungarian prison for smuggling raincoats. His Pusza-Schnitzel was well seasoned with chillis, pure Hungarian. This province of Burgenland had been part of Hungary until 1921.

The nearby Hungarian border of today is the sadly familiar double row of barbed wire with the twenty metres in between heavily mined. This stretches for 240 kilometres with its machine-gun towers every few hundred metres.

Austria has two other Communist neighbours, Czechoslovakia and

Yugoslavia. In Vienna I had a fascinating conversation with a well-known Catholic. According to him, the old dividing line between the Communist and non-Communist is being superseded now by that of the Communist authorities plus the Christian and Western leadership on one side; on the other is the nihilis-

tic younger generation of both camps.

This man told of a recent conversation he had had with a Communist diplomat. The Catholic said, "It is true that we have lost our youth. But you have lost yours too. They may hate us now, but they will hate and destroy you in twenty years' time."

Both men agreed that the gravest threat to the world was a new nihilistic generation who believed in nothing and would destroy out of sheer frustration and aimlessness. Such cynicism among the youth is the inevitable result of the betrayed ideals of Christendom and Communism.

A Roumanian priest told me the other day of the aching vacuum in East Europe. He said it was for three reasons. The leaders of these revolutions had promised a life of plenty, but the masses often still had ration cards. They had talked of "the unbreakable Socialist unity" but the two leading Communist powers were bitterly opposed to each other. And the leaders, whom the people had been taught to revere, had become defamed by their own comrades, first Trotsky, then Stalin, followed by Khrushchev—they were all demoted from the saintly to the satanic. So now any proclamations of faith are greeted with extreme scepticism.

The Mods and Rockers and beatniks of the West are similarly in rebellion against hypocrisy and a society which makes too small a demand on them.

Austria, a neutral state, too small to threaten anyone, is ideally placed to develop a compelling way forward for both East and West.

Cash Shortage Hits Refugees

FROM HARRY ALMOND

Beirut

The Arab Prime Ministers' Conference closed a four-day meeting in Cairo with a communique condemning "acts of suppression, terrorism and mass arrests practised by British authorities in 'occupied South Yemen'."

Most resolutions were related in some way to the Palestine question. They dealt with the continuation of the year-old break with West Germany; "anxiety" over US arms aid

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

to Israel; a rejection of the "balance of power" argument on which arms shipments to the Middle East have been based; the fixing of the 4th Arab Summit meeting in Algiers on September 5, and an invitation to U Thant to visit the Palestine refugee camps.

The invitation to U Thant highlights the budgetary crisis in UNWRA, which now faces a deficit estimated at \$4.2 millions. In addi-

Sabotage Camps Shock East Africans

FROM VERE JAMES

Nairobi

The almost insurmountable task for newly independent African states is to fulfil the promises of social and economic progress that were held out as the fruits of freedom.

Left to their own resources, with a few exceptions like copper-rich Zambia, the undertaking is impossible. Investments and development aid are essential. But in the context of a world power struggle lies the dilemma of African political leaders. How to obtain assistance without "strings attached".

The ideal of non-alignment has often become harshly impractical; sometimes even ludicrous. In Kenya the latest descriptions of the two groups are those "non-aligned to the East" and others who are "non-aligned to the West".

Evidence of these pressures, and often of plain subversion, is openly reported on the radio and in the press. For instance, it has been claimed that over £100,000 was expended from Communist sources to influence the voting in the recent KANU elections in Kenya.

This kind of intrigue had been expected. But reports of Ghana-inspired subversion in other African states, which have come to light since the overthrow of Dr. Nkrumah, have caused a wave of resentment and indignation throughout much of the continent. News of arms dumps and training camps specifically for attacking other African states have shocked the ordinary man whose faith was built on African unity.

Some even begin to question whether gathering arms and training men for "the march against South Africa and Rhodesia" was a pretext for more sinister plans involving other African countries.

tion, contributing nations threaten a reduction of gifts. The USA has already cut its donation and others are considering the same step. The Cairo meeting sent a plea to Middle East oil companies to help.

The Arab League has its own financial crisis. £40 million of the sums allocated for the Arab High Command since the first Summit have not been paid. During budget discussion it was found that most members of the League had not paid their dues.

For a long time now the complaints of French-speaking West African states have gone unheeded. Their protests about Ghana's subversion in their own countries have been ignored. But their boycott of the OAU Accra summit meeting last year began to have its effect.

Now it is the turn of East Africa to see what has been going on under its nose. The former Ghana High Commissioner in Nairobi, "Dean" of the diplomatic corps, is accused of interfering in the internal affairs of Kenya.

In an editorial on the Nkrumah regime the *Daily Nation* stated: "It is no secret that he used his High Commissioner in this country to cause dissension in politics and labour unions. And all this in the name of freedom and unity."

Another allegation comes from Sir Arku Korsah, the former Chief Justice of Ghana, who is leading a goodwill mission to East Africa.

Arriving in Dar es Salaam, the Chief Justice claimed: "We have evidence of his (Nkrumah's) attempt to undermine the federation of the three East African territories."

An East African Federation was a tough enough proposition anyway without the interference of another African state. No doubt the idea of a stable, thriving regional grouping in East Africa was a challenge to Nkrumah's ambition to lead a Union Government of Africa. It was more than he had been able to achieve in West Africa.

The week in India

BANGALORE—Five Mysore MLAs of the Maharashtra Ekikaran Samiti were arrested as they began a 24-hour fast to demonstrate their determination to have Marathi-speaking areas of Mysore State merged in Maharashtra.

SHILLONG—Mizo rebels ambushed a convoy taking supplies to Aijal, headquarters of the Mizo district.

NEW DELHI—Food Minister Subramaniam said nine children died in Orissa recently of prolonged malnutrition but there was no starvation death in the State.

BOMBAY—Maharashtra Chief Minister Naik said statutory rationing would be introduced in Bombay, Poona, Nagpur and Sholapur from April 10.

NEW DELHI—Three SSP members were suspended and the Lok Sabha adjourned following disturbances when the Speaker refused demands for an immediate discussion of the shooting of the former ruler of Bastar.

JAIPUR—Three hundred and six persons were arrested during a "Rajasthan Bandh" called by the AITUC and other leftist unions against government food policy.

CALCUTTA—Large quantities of foreign arms, believed to be of Chinese origin, have been smuggled into West Bengal recently through East Pakistan, according to intelligence reports.

CALCUTTA—The Indian Jute Mills Association asked for tax relief because of the crisis facing the industry due to the high price of imported and Indian jute. The industry, which was India's biggest foreign exchange earner, is now losing about Rs. 2 crores a month. Last year it earned Rs. 184 crores foreign exchange.

HYDERABAD—Over 30,000 State Transport and other workers struck for one day to press pay claims.

NEW DELHI—The Pataskar Commission recommended setting up a virtual separate assembly in the form of a Hill Areas Standing Committee of the Assam Assembly with legislative powers and a separate budget and minister.

NEW DELHI—Poland and India signed an agreement providing for a 45 per cent increase in trade, to Rs. 35 crores, between the two countries this year.

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The week elsewhere

FRAUD EXPOSED

ACCRA—While ex-President Nkrumah broadcasts threats to return from Guinea, his Ghanaian countrymen have "put him on trial" through investigations into his financial dealings. "Evidence before the Commission investigating Nkrumah's personal properties and the affairs of NADECO, the former state-backed trading and insurance concern, has already indicated that Nkrumah, while piously preaching moderation and honesty in public, himself fraudulently obtained well over one

million pounds," reports the London *Sunday Telegraph's* correspondent from Accra.

900 MILLION DOLLAR GRAB

DJAKARTA—Thousands of students again demonstrated in the Indonesian capital, expressing dissatisfaction with the inclusion of Sukarno lieutenants in the new Cabinet. They demanded the total exclusion of Communists from Government, the outlawing of the Communist Party and drastic economic reforms. Increasingly their campaign seemed

directed at President Sukarno himself. An investigation by army officers is reported to have shown that Sukarno officials sent \$900 million abroad.

SIBERIAN PIPELINE PROPOSED

TOKYO—Russia hopes to lay a 4,374-mile pipeline between the West Siberian oilfields at Tyjmen and the Siberian port of Nakhoda, according to Soviet delegates to the Japan-Soviet Business Co-operation Conference. The Russians hoped Japan would help in the pipeline's construction, which would take 20 years. In 10 to 15 years, they said, West Siberia would be the leading oil producing centre in Russia.

RUSSIAN OIL DUMP

BERNE—Russian oil now makes up 8 per cent of Western Europe's petroleum exports, states a report from Berne. Russia has achieved this by undercutting crude oil market prices. In 1964 Italy bought Soviet oil at \$1.50 a barrel, 80 cents less than Persian Gulf oil. Russia sells oil to Western Europe at up to 80 per cent less than to Eastern Europe. She finances a dumping operation in the West by selling above cost to her satellites in the East. Soviet competition has forced down oil prices, increasing economic difficulties for the Arab oil countries.

2500 YEARS OF BUDDHISM

COLOMBO—A one-hundred volume encyclopaedia of Buddhism is in preparation with the backing of the Ceylon Government who will publish it officially. The editor is Ceylon's High Commissioner in London, Dr. G. P. Malalasekera, OBE, who twice travelled round the world finding contributors. The editorial office is in Ceylon's Peradeniya University. The 15,000-page encyclopaedia will cover the 25 centuries of Buddhism.

VERWOERD ROMPS HOME

JOHANNESBURG—Dr. Verwoerd's ruling Nationalist Party won the South African general election with the biggest parliamentary majority in South Africa's history—126 seats in the 170-seat House of Assembly. There are two million voters out of a population of 17 million.

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VIEWPOINT

First Prize

SHOULD TAXES BE HALVED?

By R. N. Vepari of Surat

CAN THE ACTIVITIES of a State be limited to maintenance of law and order only? It is a futile controversy. It is now recognized that the bigger role of the State is inevitable for improving social and economic conditions of the people; more so, in a backward economy like India which is also beset with problems of defence and social uplift. It must be, therefore, conceded that public expenditure is justifiable and for that the Government must raise resources.

The Government has undertaken heavy, long-gestation and consequently inflation-biased projects which private effort would never have undertaken for want of finance and adequate return, but which are absolutely necessary for creating a base for economic expansion. Besides, the Government has been spending huge amounts as social measures in education and other fields which by their very nature are unproductive but which are essential.

Conspicuous Consumption

If voluntary savings were to come forth in a regularly large flow, dependence on taxes would have been less. But the higher income groups, who can save, have by their "conspicuous consumption" shown a tendency to increase consumption of articles which are not strictly necessities and have thereby diverted meagre resources towards consumption and production of consumer goods instead of more essential items. The Government has, therefore, to resort to heavy taxation as an anti-inflationary measure to curtail purchasing power.

The argument to reduce administrative expenditure and to check corruption has some substance but even the reduction cannot make significant change. As regards corruption, the Government being an impersonal machinery has necessarily to work through human agencies and human weaknesses are bound to show up.

To cut down taxes by fifty per cent would be to the advantage of a small class but suicidal to the welfare of the large mass and the clock of progress, however slow, should not be stopped or reversed.

Second Prize

TAXES—A KNOCKOUT

By DAVID SASSOON, Calcutta, 14.

TO THE ABOVE QUESTION my answer would be an emphatic "Yes". The taxation in our country is such that it is strangling India's economy. Thus speaketh the voice of Indian taxation: "From him that hath, it shall be taken and from him that hath not, it shall be taken—even that which he hath."

The cutting of India's taxes by half, some maintain, will make the rich richer and the poor poorer. Present economic policy is such that the rich become poor, and the poor, poorer.

Finance Minister Sachin Chaudhury has done well to exempt those earning under Rs. 375 from direct tax. But the additional indirect taxes (total coming up to Rs. 88 crores) more than compensates the breather and leaves the common man gasping, for all indirect taxes have finally to

COMPETITION

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be borne by him. With his left hand Mr. Chaudhury lifts the fallen commoner and with his right hand he inflicts a knock-out punch on him.

The easing of taxation will immediately result in lower prices, which means that the demand for commodities will rise as the consumer will be able to buy more with the same money. This will give an impetus to production. Loans will be sought for as production increases. This will mean that the rich will be lured into more saving in banks.

Too much money is being wasted on unproductive jobs in the Central bureaucracy. Apart from other things, the number of cabinet ministers should be cut down to size. Less Government money should be channelled into party funds and ministers should by law be prevented from going abroad at the slightest opportunity.

If some of these ideas are adopted, I firmly believe that a tax cut by half would be highly beneficial.

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HIMMAT, April 8, 1966

ON THE Spot

HIMMAT meets the people

Reading Mahatma Gandhi's Books Changed His Life

IT WAS IN THE 1930s when a young Japanese was profoundly affected by the autobiography of Gandhiji. The next book he read was the correspondence of Gandhi with some of the Rajahs and Maharajahs of India. So deeply stirred was the Japanese reading about the condition of people in India that, "for the first time in 23 years, I felt tears coming from my eyes".

"I went to the largest public library in Tokyo. There were eight or nine other volumes by Gandhi translated into Japanese and I read them all. I had a passion to know more about India, and to work for India's cause," says S. Mismi. And for the last 29 years, he has. He is now Managing Director of the Indo-Japanese Association, Tokyo.

"After finishing college I was to go for higher studies to the United States, but instead I joined as an officer of the Indo-Japanese Association. I became the editor of the journal *India* in 1937. I still edit the magazine." Mr. Mismi is also editor of the standard work, "The Indo-Japanese Business Directory".

With Netaji in Tokyo

A year after joining the Association, he became the chief of the Investigation Section on the eve of World War II.

How many people were there in your section?

"Fifteen," he replied.

It must be a very large Association?

"It was and is. We have different sections in which are studied politics, labour, economic affairs, etc."

He vividly recalls sitting in a Tokyo hotel with Mr. A. M. Sahay who typed in English page by page his book, "The Day the British Empire Crumbled", while Mismi, sitting at the next table, typed it immediately into Japanese.

Mismi got to know many Indian leaders. When war came and Subhas

Bose arrived in Tokyo to form the provisional government, Mismi met him before the world even knew that Bose had arrived. "I saw him in his room in the Imperial Hotel. I was a young man then and not important, but he was kind and considerate to me as he was to everyone. He explained his ideas to me and entrusted me with getting the seal of his provisional government made. Once the news was made public, we had a gathering of 2,000 for him."

Then came surrender. Mac-

FRONTIERS OF science

MUSIC BY COMPUTER

A COMPUTER may soon be able to act as a musical instrument. Single tones indistinguishable from those of a trumpet have been produced in the Bell Telephone Laboratories, America, by a French scientist, Jean Claude Risset. Each tone from the trumpet was fed into the computer in digital form. Then in accordance with its programme it converted the tones into tunes by electrical signals to a loudspeaker.

NEW CANCER TREATMENT
AMERICAN DOCTORS at the Waldemar Medical Research Foundation in New York have isolated a virus which may help treat cancer. Fifty-five per cent of mice suffering from leukaemia, treated with the new virus, fully recovered. There was concern that injection of live virus might

Arthur stopped all such Associations in Japan. Mismi was not to be deterred for long. He made representations once, twice, three times to the US Army authorities and ultimately got permission to continue the activities of the Association only in so far as economic co-operation with India was concerned.

By that time Mismi was Managing Director, the equivalent of Secretary-General, of the Association. Since then he has worked steadily for Indo-Japanese Co-operation and is a host to the many Indians who visit Tokyo each year.

Rather shyly he said, "Before the war I was a vegetarian, I abstained from smoking and drinking and I was very thin. So they called me 'the Gandhi of Tokyo'." Since then Mr. Mismi's menu has somewhat enlarged, though he remains thin and maintains his passion for India.

Varuna

produce long-term ill effects. This new virus however cannot be detected in the bloodstream 28 days after injection.

GIANT OPTICAL TELESCOPE
RUSSIA IS CONSTRUCTING a new 227-inch telescope which may be completed by 1970. The last casting of the mirror has been made and after a year of cooling will be ready for three to five years' grinding and polishing. The telescope will be sited 6,500 feet up on the northern slope of the Caucasus Mountains. At present, the 200-inch telescope at Mount Palomar, California, is the largest.

HOTEL ON WHEELS

EUROPE'S FIRST mobile hotel went into service recently in Stuttgart, West Germany. The "rotel" accommodates 26 passengers in a double-decker bus (*see photo*). By day they lounge comfortably on the "ground floor"; at night they sleep on the top floor equipped with bedrooms, showers and kitchen. Trips are planned to India via Iran and Pakistan.



HIMMAT, April 8, 1966

LETTERS

BENGAL'S OPPOSITION

In "Under the Lens", (HIMMAT, March 18), Sri R. Vaitheswaran has stated, inter alia, that the opposition parties are seeking to exploit the present food crisis in West Bengal and other crises elsewhere in the country. He has also stated that they would have done better if they could solve the crises instead of aggravating them.

I do not belong to any party. Neither do I support the "orgy of violence" of all sorts perpetrated during the recent past. But I do not understand how we can look up to the opposition parties to solve problems believed to have been created by the Government.

Taking the food crisis of West Bengal for instance, the scarcity of food was converted into a "Food Crisis" on account of the defects in the policies of procurement and distribution.

The West Bengal Government has been accusing the leftist parties of trying to exploit the crisis to party advantage in a pre-election year. It is a point for consideration as to whether the party in power now, i.e. the Congress, is quite indifferent about the importance of a pre-election year.

What do you think about it?

A. MANDAL*

Calcutta 7

*This week's Rs. 10 prize winner

UNFRUITFUL MORCHAS

The recent disturbances at Calcutta and Bombay show that we are now regressing from a civilized to a barbarian state. No one can challenge in democracy the freedom of speech, action, and demonstration. But all these methods must necessarily be employed in a peaceful and orderly manner.

No-one can gain anything by the violent demonstrations with colossal

loss of both private and public property at the hands of anti-social elements in society. These morchas (marches) for more food grains will not achieve anything by destroying the foodgrains in the shops. It appears that the public at large has nowadays become a toy in the hands of political party leaders. It is a pity that the young student generation has fallen a prey to the political stunts of parties. I cannot understand why interested parties cannot solve problems by peaceful negotiations; and why the present government is not in a position to control effectively the disturbances.

A. B. KHOT

Satara

STUDENTS DEFENDED

The Calcutta riots in many cases have been identified with the student community who have been time and again accused of such similar charges for diverse reasons.

An examination of facts however would disprove the gross allegations. The majority of the students are a conscientious lot and need only proper guidance. But the only examples they are encouraged to emulate are the rowdy scenes in the state assembly or at the Corporation meetings. Thus to dismiss the young generation as anti-social in nature would be unfair and uncharitable.

NATESAN SUBRAMANIAM
Calcutta 29

ACTION NOT WORDS

With reference to the letter "Enemies into Friends" (HIMMAT, March 18), I would like to clarify certain opinions of reader Dr. J. F. Le Grange.

In my Viewpoint on "Should Britain use force in Rhodesia", I have made no reference as to whether Ian Smith declared UDI in a bloodless coup or with bloodshed.

What was a primary concern to me, in my article, was not Ian Smith's ac-

UNDER THE LENS—from page 7

India to emphasize the common interest it shares with the United States in the containment of China and exploit it to strengthen India economically and militarily. This is what the Prime Minister did.

There is nothing revolutionary either about Mrs. Gandhi's defensiveness about controls and concessions with regard to internal economic policy. For this policy and the continued gap over the years between promise and performance have resulted in the present situation of famine, scarcities of almost everything, violence and instability. There is no other alternative for Government except to admit some of the mistakes of the

past and to make a new beginning based on work, achievement, and efficiency.

Mrs. Gandhi holds what she calls "public sentiment" responsible for the fact that "economically ideal" policies cannot be pursued by Government. Obviously the wrong kind of public opinion has succeeded in misleading the Government about its strength and has inflicted costly policies on the nation.

The answer lies in creating a stronger public opinion that will not allow any more the waste, inefficiency and high price of wrong policies, but will instead demand of the leadership and the nation the highest in terms of work, integrity, economic efficiency and growth.

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

tions but Britain's duty towards its colony.

And Britain's duty was to see that there was proper representation for both the white minority as well as the African majority.

In most countries concessions are made to protect the interests of the minority group. But in Rhodesia the minority group has overruled the interests of the majority. Is it not more necessary then, to see that the majority is no longer tyrannized over by a small group? How can a government consider all shades of opinions when it refuses the majority representation in its government?

The Smith regime did not use force. Yes. But it effectively gagged the majority. It prevented the Africans from presenting their case by removing the African leaders to camps and by strict censorship of the press. This is totally against all democratic principles. That the Smith regime did not use force to achieve its end is no excuse for its high-handed action.

I agree that turning "Enemies into Friends" is a noble philosophy. But our Gita gives us a nobler philosophy. It tells us that there is a time for patient tolerance and a time for immediate action. When injustice is committed the Gita advocates not tolerance but effective action to remedy the injustice. Britain's dharma (righteous duty) was in protecting the interests of the majority. Immediate effective action could only mean a show of force.

And that was Britain's duty in Rhodesia.

INDIRA KRISHNAMURTHY
Hutti

COMMITTEES NO CURE

DEAR EDITOR: Mr. T. Ramanujam in his letter (February 4) has deplored that, in spite of the Santhanam Committee's recommendations, we see no abating of corrupt practices. He is mistaken in presuming that committees could do away with corruption. In that case we can set up any number of committees to deal with national vices.

He has suggested the abolition of customs and prohibition as remedial measures. Customs are levied as forts of protection to develop a country's industries. But for customs our steel industry would not have developed to the present stature.

Neither committees nor samithis nor laws can abolish corruption. It would be foolish to expect laws to bring about morality. The problem is so deep-rooted in us that laws are too shallow to reach it. Every man is a "hot-bed" of corruption and he alone can bring about a change.

N. VASUDEVAN

Madras 8

This was a life MAHARAJA GANGA SINGH 1880—1937

PATRIOT, statesman and administrator, Ganga Singh of Bikaner was a born leader of men. He came from martial stock.

Ganga Singh succeeded to the "gadi" of the imperial house of Rashtrakutas or the Rathores, at the age of seven. When he came of age he assumed full ruling powers. Famine gripped the state and for a time it seemed that the Grim Reaper would have an abundant harvest of human lives. It was the super-human energy and superb qualities of leadership of the young ruler that saved his subjects. His brilliantly organized relief work paid dividends.

Ganga Singh next turned to changing the obsolete machinery of feudal government into an efficient, modern administration. His reforming zeal led to an open rebellion by his nobles, but it was crushed with an iron hand. In a few years, he gave his subjects a Legislative Assembly.

Like a magician he turned the desert of Bikaner into a fertile land. The Ganga Canal is a monument to his memory. The canal irrigates over a thousand square miles and cost over two crores and a half of rupees. It seemed an impossible dream, but Ganga Singh's bulldog tenacity turned it into a reality.

When Lord Irwin declared the Ganga Canal open in 1927, the life-giving waters began to flow into the interminable sea of sand.

Though a leading personality in imperial politics, he was a courageous and outspoken champion of Indian political reforms.

His abiding interest in the welfare of his brother princes led to the formation of the Chamber of Princes. For five successive terms Ganga Singh was elected its Chancellor.

Along with Lord Sinha, the Maharaja of Bikaner was nominated to represent India at the Imperial War Cabinet. He was also one of the signatories to the Treaty of Versailles on behalf of India along with Lord Sinha. The then British Prime Minister, Lloyd George, paid a handsome tribute to Ganga Singh's statesmanship in his Memoirs:

"Bikaner", as he was familiarly and affectionately called—the Indian Prince—was a magnificent specimen of manhood of his great country. We soon found that he was one of 'the wise men that came from the East'. More and more did we come to rely on his advice, especially on all questions that affected India."

Ganga Singh was a freemason, a great shikari, and a great gentleman.

Q and A

Q—Do you want Hindi as the sole official language of India? Why?

S. RAJU, Karaikeni

A—Certainly not. It will mean that a whole generation not conversant with Hindi, will be cut from active participation in the nation's growth. It will mean not only India closing a window to the world, but virtually banging the door. Let us give Hindi more time to grow and permeate the land, and meanwhile English along with Hindi could remain the joint official language.

We need to include all our people in a common endeavour to build a new country. At this stage to make either English or Hindi a sole official language cuts out many of our people and weakens our unity.

Q—Can we achieve a Socialistic pattern of society through a mixed economy?

A. B. KHOT, Satara

A—Depends on what you mean by a "Socialistic pattern of society". The Scandinavian countries and Britain have a Socialistic pattern of society through a mixed economy, and in fact with moves like medicare, even the US is moving increasingly along Socialistic lines for the benefit of the people, where needed.

Socialism is born out of the need for economic justice in a society with gross disparities of wealth. The need for Socialistic measures in a country like India few will deny, but the debatable question is how far should it go. Shall we have Socialism through a mixed economy or should we go to the point of the East European countries where the State controls all means of production.

That society which brings out the best in man should be encouraged. The

Soviet Union, after about 50 years of scientific Socialism, finds that it needs to give once again incentives of a capitalist nature to produce results.

Ultimately Socialism is not a political theory but a way of life. The capitalist who uses his wealth unselfishly may do more to create a Socialistic pattern of society than a dogmatic Socialist who wants to liquidate another class without tackling his own selfish motives and the desire for wealth and power.

The key to the creation of a Socialistic society lies in the creation of a new type of man.

**ANY QUESTIONS?
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Wilson's Next Target

By Rajmohan Gandhi

HAROLD WILSON'S substantial majority in the British elections gives him a clear mandate from his people. Now for the first time he has the platform to launch himself into world leadership.

It is just conceivable that he might have a greater influence on the world's future than Johnson or Kosygin.

Of his wits and guts there needs to be no doubt. Not only British voters but ordinary men throughout the world were impressed when he answered the lad who hit his eye with a stink bomb, "Your aim should make you an England cricketer."

Political Skill

His feat in governing England for 18 months with complete confidence with a majority that varied from two to five will be remembered for long as a striking example of political skill.

His performance in the coming months will be most interesting to watch. The guessing has already started. But most of it seems restricted to how he will deal with the Labour Left on Vietnam, an issue where he has backed American policy, and the prospects of nationalizing steel.

My own belief is that Wilson will want to use his risen stature and power to assert himself more on the broadest themes that affect all continents.

Ever since the time when, as a boy, he was photographed outside 10 Downing Street, Harold Wilson has been aware that the task cut out for him was big.

Indian Disagreements

Indians have had disagreements with him, especially during the conflict with Pakistan last September. But they would wish him well in the coming years of opportunity.

Despite the decades of Britain's rule over India as a foreign power, Indians want Britain to have an influence in the flow of world history.

The real criticism in many Asian hearts, not necessarily always expressed, is the fear that Britain may reduce her role rather than increase it.

A senior Indian statesman, a passionate fighter for freedom if

ever there was one, told an influential Englishman in my presence the other day, "We view you in the light of your great history. You seem to be swamped in the day to day running of your affairs."

What concerned observers about the election that Wilson has won was the concentration on domestic issues. It is for the enlargement of Britain's responsibility that many will look to Wilson.

It seems to me important that there should be an adequate, effective force in the world, balancing the power of America and Russia. The events of the last decade have led some prophets to predict a war between America and Russia and others to anticipate an earth ruled jointly by a Russo-American alliance.

I am not sure that mankind would care for either of these alternatives. And one way of averting them would be the emergence of a strong third force.

The Commonwealth

A day might come when Japan, Australia, India, Pakistan and the rest of South-east Asia pool their skills and strength, but it is still remote. Neither a United States of Africa nor a United States of Latin America appears an early possibility.

The creation of an association of Western European nations has often been presented as a practical proposition. But the last years have belied the early promise, and the world has sometimes been disappointed at the exclusiveness of the European concept.

Will Britain fill the gap? She can, for two reasons. One is Britain's history of defying tyranny with a natural assurance that often simply rules out defeat and which has its roots in the qualities of character in which Britain has believed. The second is the Commonwealth.

Today, and rightly, the Commonwealth is an association of equal nations. Its actual united influence need not be overstated. It has no joint armies or parliaments. Militarily, even if there were any effort for an alliance, which I am glad is absent, it would not be a match for either America or the Soviet Union.

But there is something in it more than sentiment. The links, spread across Asia, the Pacific, Africa and the Western Hemisphere, of language and culture, and ties based on a common belief in democratic government and the liberties of thought, speech and worship can add up to a most potent if not decisive factor.

With all her staggering nuclear arsenal and space-conquering vehicles, America does not yet have the natural understanding and association based on a common life together that Britain has with peoples of different races, climes and faiths in Asia, Africa and the West Indies.

New-Style Partnership

The Soviet Union's dramatic strides in the spheres of science, technology and military power and its world-wide coterie of ideological sympathizers and adherents make her an enormous power. But she, too, would give anything to achieve the affinity and rapport which Britain still possesses with so many sections of the world.

Wilson's recent offer of fresh aid to India will be received with thanks. However, if a new style of partnership has to be achieved it will take far more than the distribution of economic aid.

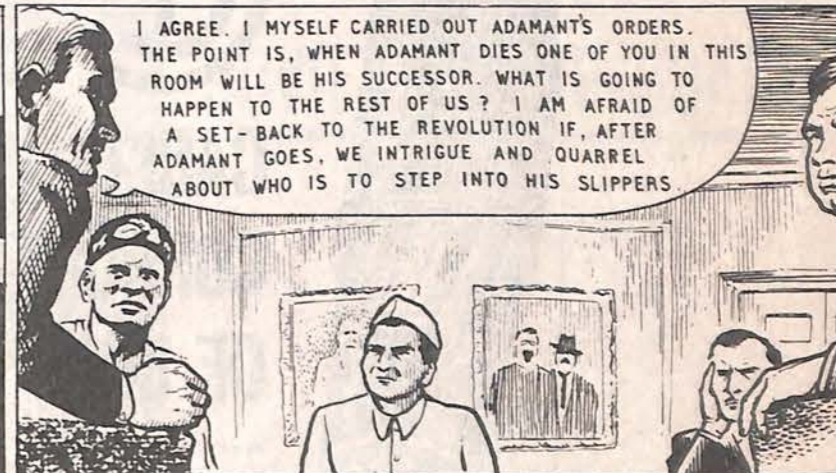
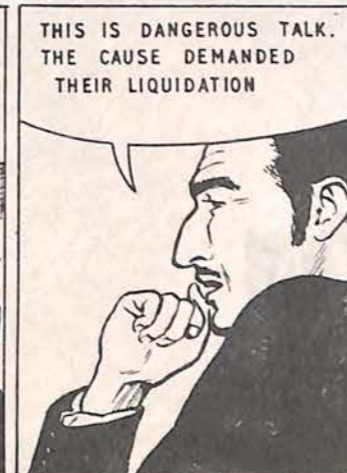
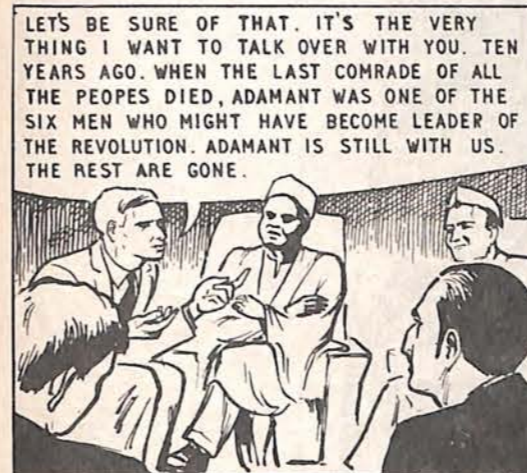
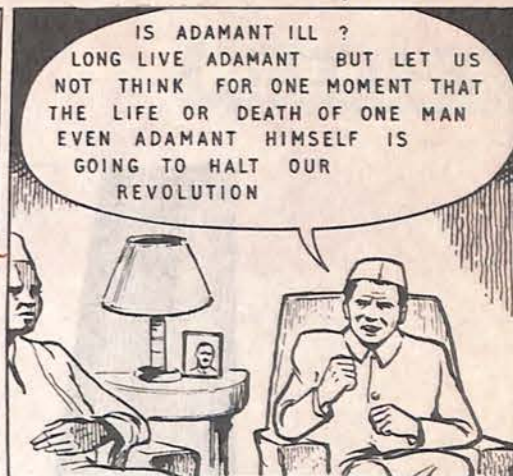
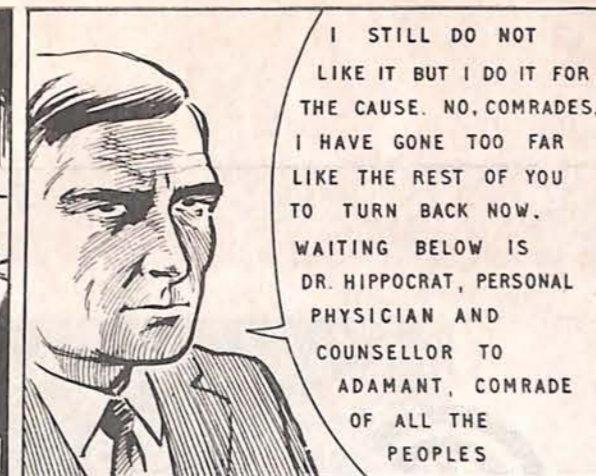
Hopes of Millions

Britain will have to proclaim, and live out, a target of a revolutionary society that neither America nor Russia has yet announced. A society with no room in it for hate, greed and self-absorption and with a special place for every man, whatever his background.

The Communist world, Europe, South America, Africa and Asia all seek a cure for corruption, division and hate among castes, tribes and races. If Britain under Harold Wilson gives evidence that she wants to grapple with these issues, Britain's new Prime Minister will draw towards himself the hopes and aspirations of millions. And the man in the White House, the men of the Red Square, as well as the dwellers of Asia's slum huts, will be among them.

THE DICTATOR'S SLIPPERS by PETER HOWARD

Episode 4



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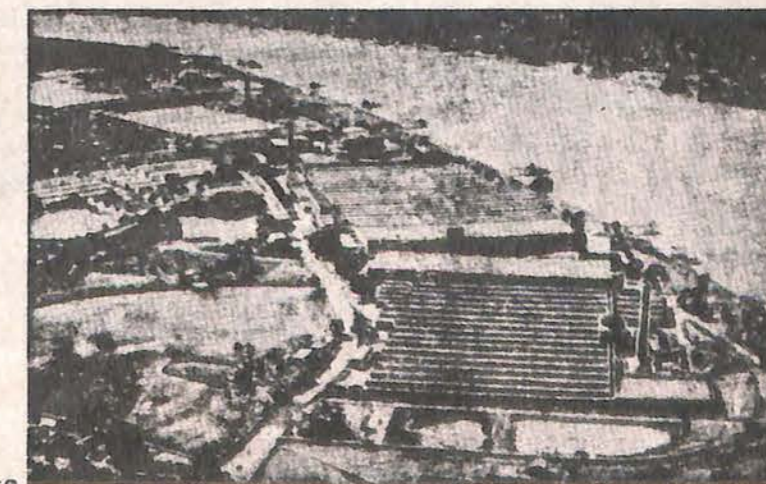
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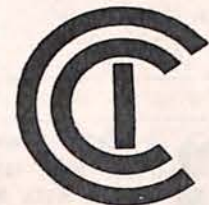
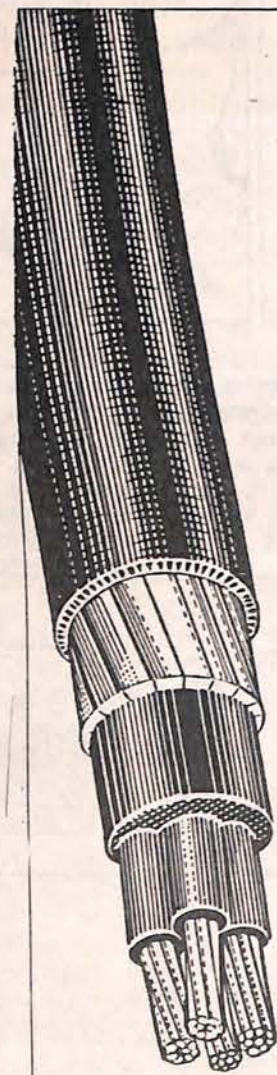
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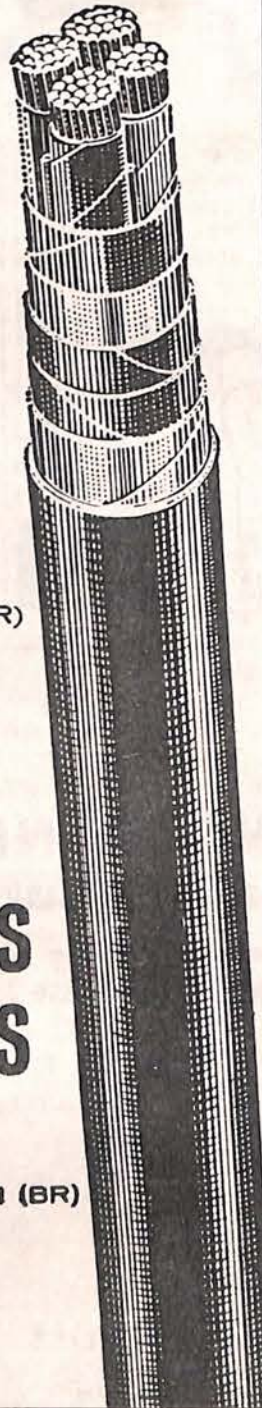


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