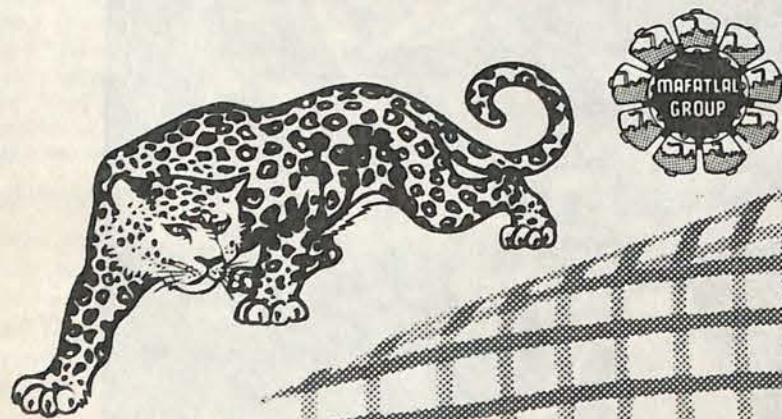


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LPE-Aiyars M. 109 A

Letter from Usha Chandiram—Madras 2nd Sept.

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

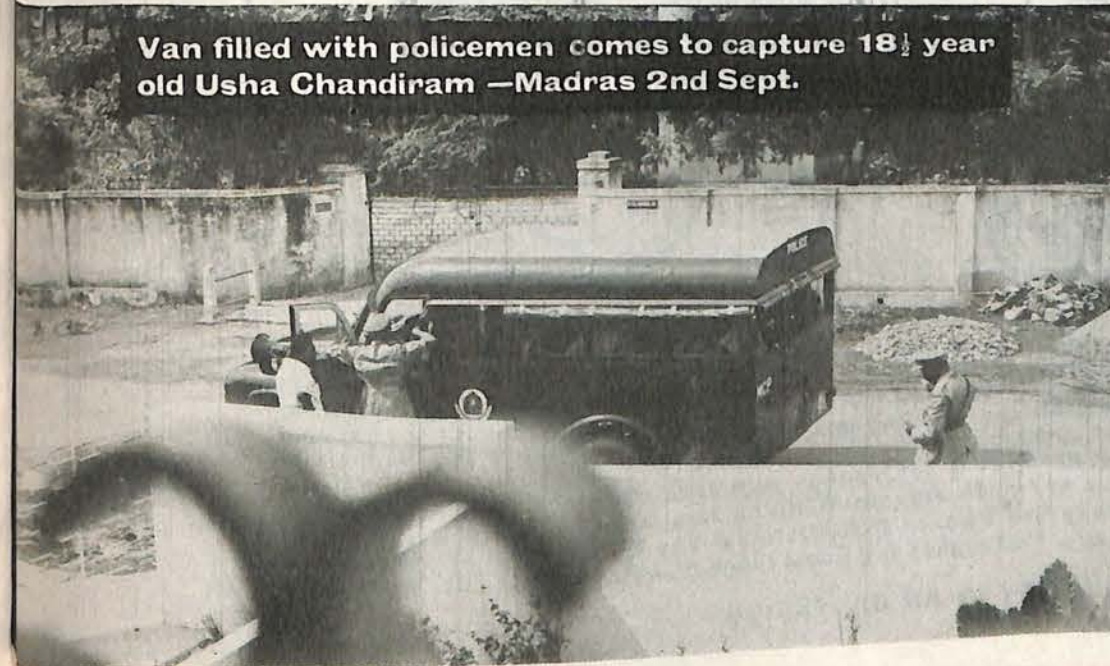
Usha Chandiram

2nd September 1966.

LONDON CONFERENCE URGES GOVT. OF INDIA—

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

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



AICC: FACE LIFTING AT ERNAKULAM

HIMMAT

Asia's new voice

WEEKLY

Bombay Friday September 30 1966

Taste For Tea

WHY HAVE THE RUSSIANS lost their taste for tea—at least the Ceylon variety?

During Mrs. Bandaranaike's left-looking premiership, Russia and other Communist countries bought considerable amounts of tea from Ceylon. (See our Colombo correspondent's report on page 9). Since Senanayake's conservative government came to power, these purchases have stopped, bringing on a crisis in the tea industry.

Does this apparent boycott have political aims?

Youri Ershov, Soviet Deputy Trade Representative in India, wrote in the *Economic Times* last March: "The Soviet Union does not attach any strings, political or otherwise, to its trade and economic co-operation with other countries."

But Leonid Krassine, a former Soviet Commissar for Foreign Trade, once stated: "In the absence of war, the struggle continues on the economic front, especially on the foreign trade front."

A classic instance was in 1958 when Russia was buying 17 per cent of Finland's exports under a five-year agreement. Following an election when the Finnish Communists won 25 per cent of the seats, Russia imposed a trade boycott to compel Finland to change the composition of her new government.

Under a recent five-year agreement, Indo-Soviet trade is to double by 1970, compared to 1964. In the current year India will become Russia's biggest trade partner outside the Communist bloc.

Should a government less compatible with Kremlin tastes come to power in New Delhi—say at the next elections—will Communist demand for Indian goods diminish?

In his next article Mr. Ershov may explain why Russians have lost their taste for Ceylon tea.

Exercise In Futility

IT DOES NOT REQUIRE much imagination to know that the reason for holding the All-India Congress Committee meeting in Kerala was to boost the sagging image of the local Congress. Its leaders sought to make up for their own tarnished image by parading national personalities. They may have succeeded in dazzling visiting delegates to the Congress session but whether they will succeed in dazzling the Kerala voter has yet to be seen.

All Opposition parties, except the PSP and the rebel Kerala Congress, held a 50,000-strong orderly march past for 90 minutes outside the AICC lest complacent Congressmen forget what they have to reckon with in Kerala.

Mrs. Gandhi and Congress leaders took pains to exude a feeling of confidence and on departing said that the chances for a Congress victory in Kerala were good.

The only flutter within the Party was an attack on the Congress High Command by Mr. Babubhai Chinai who is closely associated with the BPOC and its boss Mr. S. K. Patil. Mr. Babubhai Chinai complained that the High Command today consisted of a number of has-been personalities like a former defence minister "who went out of the Government for several reasons". The audience clapped and cheered, reflecting the pent-up feelings of the run of delegates against the Congress hierarchy.

Even so, election tickets being precious, not a soul backed Babubhai Chinai.

Congress President Kamaraj opened the election campaign for the Congress, calling upon the people to vote for it for political stability and economic progress.

HIMMAT correspondent G. S. Kartha reports from Ernakulam (page 8) that apart from exhorting Congressmen "to sink differences, no concrete plan was adopted to deal with the root problems that led to Congress demoralisation". Even the proposed enquiry by Mr. Sanjiva Reddy into Orissa affairs mooted on Saturday last was in doubt on Sunday.

Now the captains and the kings have departed. They have returned to their commands and their thrones hoping not to be disturbed by the Opposition. No one is much different as a result of the AICC. It is an expensive exercise in futility.

Salute To C.P.

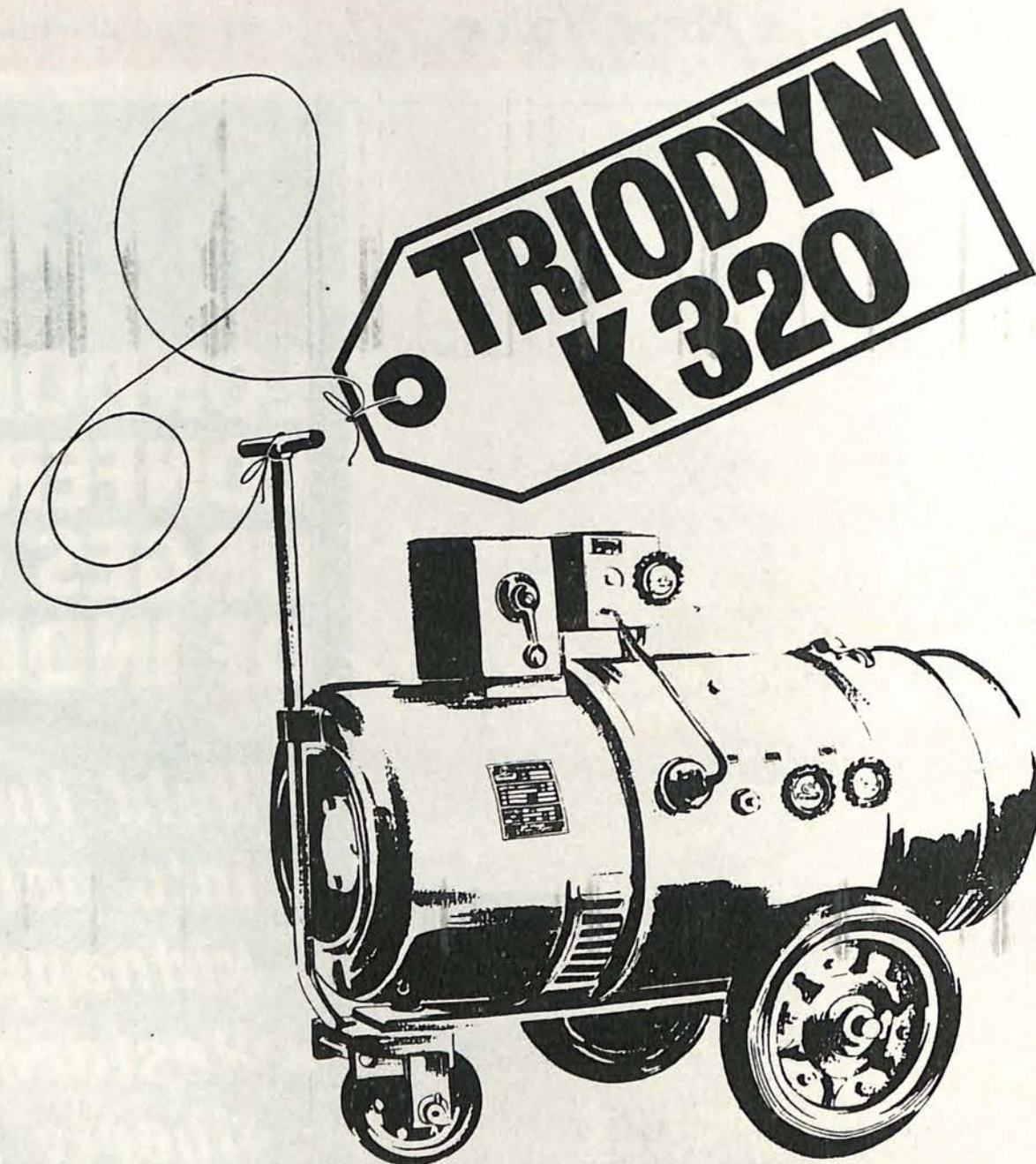
INDIA IS POORER for the loss of Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar who died suddenly in London on Monday at the age of 86. Educator, lawyer, author and statesman, Sir C. P. was a controversial figure. He was a man of conviction who disagreed with Gandhi before the 1920s and with Mr. Nehru in 1947, as he wanted Indian princely states to become independent when British paramountcy lapsed.

C. P. may not have been always right, but he had that quality so rare today, to bow his head to no man.

Best remembered as the Dewan of Travancore from 1936 to 1947, it was his proclamation of temple entry for Harijans that broke through the formidable caste barrier in Kerala.

A profound scholar in Sanskrit, French and English, his great love was education to which he devoted the last 20 years of his life on various commissions and as the vice-chancellor of three universities.

One wonders what he must have thought of the political field today which is flooded with those who have little to recommend them but the capacity to gather votes. He stood out amongst them as a vintage politician who commanded respect. The greatest tribute to him would be for men with learning, integrity and independence to move into our public life again.



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WHERE QUALITY IS AN OBSESSION

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Briefly Speaking ...

Institutions are worth no more than the men who work them.

AMEIL

Alien Nonsense

A PRESS REPORT states that the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom at its nine-day seminar in New Delhi has recommended the legalization of abortion. Held in collaboration with UNESCO, delegates from 17 countries participated.

A key to the care and concern of the seminar can be found in the wording of their statement that "working mothers... should be relieved of their special anxiety for the wellbeing of their children". No one will deny that more nurseries and creches should be available, but it is a fatal attitude for the mothers of growing children to want to be "relieved of special anxiety for the wellbeing of their children".

What sort of world are these ladies expecting to build when they want

to escape from the God-given role of a woman to look after the wellbeing of her children. Would such a generation of neglected children help to build the peace UNESCO seeks?

I am amazed that a sound Indian mother did not speak out against such alien nonsense inflicted on our people under the aegis of a body like UNESCO.

Did Censor Pry?

TWO PRESS TELEGRAMS were sent off from Madras on the MRA court case on Monday, September 13 at 2110 hours and 2305 hours, addressed to HIMMAT WEEKLY, Bombay.

It is not unusual for pressmen to send telegrams in the evening expecting the news to appear next morning. When HIMMAT office contacted the Telegraph office at 8.30 a.m. the next morning it was distinctly told that no telegram from Madras was received at this end. Both telegrams were delivered together at 10 a.m. that morning at HIMMAT office.

It is a measure of the efficiency of the telegraph office that in spite of letters being sent to the Director of the Central Telegraph Office in Madras and Bombay, no explanation has been received up to the time of going to press. Is this an instance of inefficiency, or the habit of prying into mail and internal presswires at which the Union Home Ministry seems to specialize?

R.M.L.

"I AM NOT GOING TO SIT BY" Says Janaki Varadhan

Thousands heard Janaki Varadhan give her convictions at showing of "India Arise", until Madras police forcibly removed her. A note in her own handwriting is reproduced facsimile below.

I love India and I believe her destiny is to lead Asia. I am not going to sit by and watch her go down the drain. If India has to save her hard-won freedom, she must change.

I have seen human nature change. I have postponed the completion of my medical course to travel with 'India Arise'. I am out to find men and women who love India enough to change, and to take on 'changing India' as their job and will do anything to get this job done.

The hour is too late for men who refuse to look beyond personal ambition, careers and the next elections. It is up to men with guts to stand up and make a determined and intelligent bid to change and shout those who believe in "impossible".

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CHALTA HAI...



"This is the Mark III model, completely redesigned and only twice the normal price".

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ARISTOCRAT

POLICE KIDNAPPING CASE LATEST

"World's Faith in Indian Democracy... A Grievous Blow"

By Our Staff Correspondent

THE NEWS of the kidnapping of Miss Usha Chandiram and Miss Janaki Varadhan has stirred the conscience of many in India and the world. *The Guardian*, London, of September 26, says that at a Moral Re-Armament Conference at the Royalty Theatre last Sunday, a resolution was passed urging the Government of India to investigate the unlawful detention of two Indian MRA full-time workers and to free them.

A press cable to HIMMAT says that the Conference was attended by 700 delegates from all over Britain, from Africa, South America and Europe. Among the speakers was Mr. James Muigai, the only brother of President Kenyatta of Kenya.

Passed with thunderous acclaim, the resolution read:

"This assembly in London is deeply interested in the struggle of the people of India for prosperity and a national purpose that will further freedom and peace for the world. The Assembly therefore takes serious note of the news from India that the police and Government officials in Madras have kidnapped two full-time Moral Re-Armament workers, Miss Janaki Varadhan, aged 22, and Miss Usha Chandiram, 18½, both of age under Indian law, and that they are now in unlawful detention allegedly in their parents' homes.

"It urges the Government of India to hold an immediate enquiry into the kidnapping and to restore to the two persons their liberty and their inalienable right to sacrifice all they have for the future greatness of India. In the absence of these steps, the world's faith in Indian democracy cannot fail to suffer a grievous blow."

The resolution was delivered to the Indian High Commissioner in London.

As news of the Madras High Court's order preventing the girls from appearing in Court was published, letters poured into HIMMAT from businessmen, students, women and parents. (see LETTERS page 17.)

Bombay businessman, Mr. K. M. Chinai, whose family is well-known in the silk and rayon industry, reflects the thinking of many freedom-loving people when he says in a letter:

"I cannot understand what business the State of Madras has to come into the picture and file an application preventing the appearance of the two girls, Janaki and Usha, before the

Chief Presidency Magistrate in Madras. One would have thought that they would have other things to do than interfere in the routine processes of law.

"It is, furthermore, very surprising that the Police Commissioner could orally threaten Mr. Gandhi with the serious charges levelled against him which could damage his reputation, namely abduction and kidnapping, but at the same time not have the courage to proceed against him. If the Police Commissioner has a case, he should charge Mr. Gandhi in a Court of Law, or he should publicly apologize."

He asks: "Is it the normal practice of the Police Commissioner of Madras when he registers a complaint not to take action? The Police Commissioner's silence in this case speaks louder than his petitions."

Whilst in his counter-petition presented to the Chief Presidency Magistrate on September 5, Mr. Singaravelu maintained that the girls were traced and located by the police

and that no pressure was applied, the Madras police brought a police van packed with policemen, directed by the Assistant Commissioner of Police and a walkie-talkie and virtually surrounded the house where Usha Chandiram was staying.

The Commissioner further claimed that the girls were being forcibly kept against their will. Three days before the Commissioner made this claim in a counter-petition to the Court, Miss Usha Chandiram wrote a simple note in her own hand to say, "I am above 18 years of age and I am working with Moral Re-Armament of my own free will."

In his article last week, Mr. Gandhi stated, "I am not carrying on an academic fight and it will not be my endeavour merely to press the point in a legalistic manner. Whatever will serve the main purpose of en-

Continued on page 8

On your toes

MEMORIAL FUNDS BUNDH

Government appeals for the Nehru Memorial Fund had barely ceased to echo and re-echo across the land when we were confronted with the Lal Bahadur Shastri National Memorial Trust.

If only the Government could consult the objects of these memorials they might be surprised to learn how disinterested they would also be in this never-ending process of collections in their memories.

Where there is a spontaneous and genuine clamour for establishing such funds—and people actually come forward with cash and other valuables—there is a purpose served in setting up these memorial trusts. Otherwise, with due reverence for the memories involved, I urge that local bodies who wish to build a school or library or sculpt a bust in memory of some great leader should be left to raise the funds themselves.

In this way there is a direct participation in the project. In donating to some amorphous national fund (invariably launched by a congenitally paralysed committee) which will eventually erect various forms of memorial, it becomes a highly impersonal business managed from some moribund headquarters in New Delhi. Further, it ends up in a form of begging which is an insult to the memory of the departed.

Instead of being required by circumstances to appoint a committee to manage the large funds given by a grateful public, the Government always forms a committee and then sends them off to hunt for funds from a resentful public.

Though the Shastri Committee has a target of Rs. one crore, donations received so far are reported to be only Rs. 3067, in spite of a national appeal three months ago by President Radhakrishnan.

I mean no disrespect to the memory of either Mr. Nehru or Mr. Shastri when I suggest that (1) People are no longer convinced that these memorial funds serve any special purpose, (2) The appeals are so bound up with Congress schemes rather than the wishes of the public that they engender suspicion, (3) Congressmen, rather than the citizens as a whole, should be levied for their schemes.

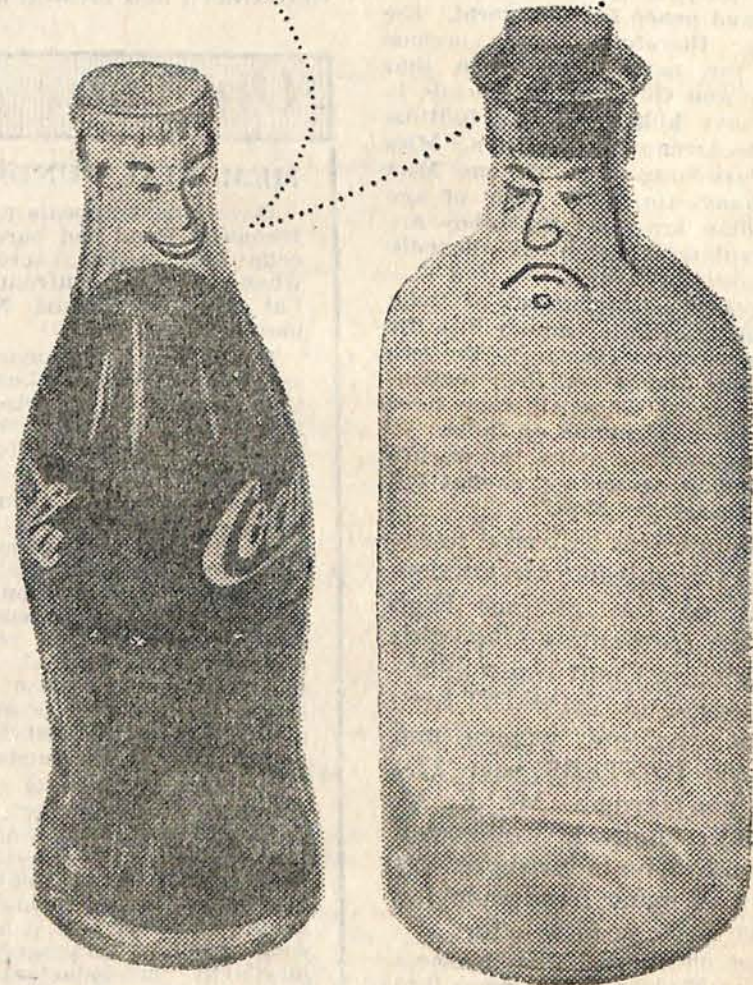
The citizens themselves are then free to erect their own memorials in their own towns and villages, according to their own ideas of how to remember the great. And this they do.

It was said that no Congress Minister even remembered last August 15 to invite Mr. Shastri's widow to the first Independence Day celebrations to take place since his death. Will they do any better in remembering the man himself and what he stood for?

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ICC-259

A nation is remade—II Korea in fever of construction

Seoul, South Korea

The Republic of Korea's President Park outlines a three-fold solution. "We must reflect upon the evil legacies of our past history... and the slavish mentality resulting from the Japanese colonial rule and firmly establish sound national ethics. Without a human revolution, social reconstruction is impossible."

The second plank of his programme is to "liberate ourselves from poverty". Towards this end, the military government launched on the first 5-year plan of economic development in 1962.

The third, remarkable because it is said by the leader of a military coup, is that "We must rebuild a sound democracy." President Park's revolutionary government promised the return of the civilian regime as soon as possible.

Loyal to principles

I was anxious to learn if the President had kept faithful to his declared programme. All the signs point to the fact that he and his colleagues have been loyal to the principles and idealism that prompted them to undertake the coup.

Modern Korea is in a fever of construction. From Pusan where I landed to Panmunjom on the 38th parallel there is hectic activity. Brand new roads, thousands of newly built houses, factories freshly sprung up in the green hilly landscape of unending paddy fields—this is the picture of the

SAY THAT AGAIN...

Can you name a single country that has done better? (since becoming independent.)

PRIME MINISTER MRS. GANDHI

The Indians are by nature a comparatively thought-ridden race.

DHARAM VIRA
Governor of Punjab

There are three types of Communism in the country—that of Kamaraj besides those of Moscow and Peking.

M. R. MASANI, MP

new Korea. Everywhere is visible the dynamism characteristic of a progressive nation. "Modernize the fatherland" is the great slogan.

The capital city of Seoul is changing fast from day to day. "This city six months ago was much the same as it had been 30 years earlier when the Japanese built it. Much of it had been destroyed during the war," the first Vice-Mayor of Seoul told me. "We are changing it very fast. In six months from now, it will be unrecognizable."

Citizens acknowledge the efficiency of the city government. "Dozens of overbridges have been built in just two or three months."

The Mayor is a powerful man. He and his immediate lieutenants are appointed by the government. He is nicknamed "the Bulldozer" as he allows no obstacles to stop him. They say he sleeps only four hours a day.

He is a young man of 40. The two Vice-Mayors are in their 30s.

Figures of the first 5-year plan results substantiate this picture of visible energy. During 1962-1965 gross national product increased at an annual rate of 7.6 per cent and per capita GNP by 4.6 per cent reflecting a population increase of 2.9 per cent. The rate of growth of mining and manufacturing industries was 15.3 per cent. The index of industrial production comprising mining, manufacturing and electricity went up from 100 in 1960 to 177.8 in 1965.

Between 1959 and 1964 rice production increased by 25.1 per cent, with a 16.5 per cent increase in the yields per unit area and 7.4 per cent increase in planted area. The proportion of irrigated area to the total rice paddy jumped to 54 per cent in 1965 from 15 per cent in 1945.

It is, however, in the field of development of import-substitution industry and the promotion of exports

Under
the
Lens



by R. VAITHESWARAN

that the growth has been spectacular. For example, Korea which normally imports US 50 million dollars worth of fertilizer now meets 40 per cent of domestic demand from two urea fertilizer plants newly set up. By 1967 when three more plants start full production, she will not only meet her entire domestic demand but export a little fertilizer.

Commodity exports which amounted to US 41 million dollars in 1961 now amount to US 175 million dollars—a four-fold increase. The proportion of manufactured goods in total exports rose from 18 per cent in 1962 to 62 per cent in 1965.

Double income

The second 5-year plan, just published, which begins in 1967, is envisaged as part of a 15-year plan to double per capita income and achieve full employment of the expanded labour force. The immediate emphasis is on the achievement of self-sufficiency in food (food imports in 1965 amounted to US 54 million dollars, one third of the total commodity exports), accelerated and diversified industrial development, and a further four-fold increase in exports to US 70 million dollars per annum.

The impression one gets is that the leadership have the ability to achieve their goal, for not only are they determined men; they have infected the nation with their enthusiasm for modernizing Korea. By and large, the country is a demonstration of the fever of work and enterprise. There is a change from the old Korean mode of taking it easy in the teahouse.

Everyone acknowledges that graft, which had become a problem of gigantic dimensions by 1960, has been dealt with very successfully by the Park government. In the days immediately following the coup, the whole administrative set up was drastically overhauled. Thousands of corrupt men were dealt with severely.

The leadership of government and

Continued on page 21

VERDICT!

This week **HIMMAT**

REPRIMANDS Bihar Assembly Speaker, Mr. L. N. Sudhansu, for declining to attend an airport reception for the Prime Minister because the invitation card was printed in English and not in Hindi, and **ASKS** Mr. Sudhansu whether he will decline the Congress ticket at the elections if the communication to him is sent in English, instead of Hindi.

EXTENDS ITS SYMPATHIES to the 40,000 flood victims of Japan's worst typhoon disaster in six years and **GRIEVES** with the families of the 300 dead and missing.

GIVES CREDIT to Mysore Minister M. V. Krishnappa for his forthright statement that "controls corrupted the farmer, the merchant, as well as the consumer", and **WISHES** that some others in the ruling Party would face this fact and do something about it.

IS DISTURBED that India's national income fell by 3.7 per cent in the year 1965-66, mainly due to drought and fall in agricultural income.

ANSWERS Dr. K. M. Munshi's question, "Are we becoming a nation of shirkers and idlers?" with the words, "Yes, but not all our people," and **BELIEVES** that the younger generation can reverse this trend and learn from the 78-year-old statesman to work hard and enjoy it.

COMPLIMENTS the Madras Government for conceiving a scheme for an open prison near Madras city from April, but **HOPES** that the Madras police are strictly informed where the prison limits end.

FUMES that Rs. 130,000,000 (Rs. 13 crores) are to be spent on publicity for the Fourth Five Year Plan, and seriously **DOUBTS** if people are behind it if the Government has to spend this enormous amount to make them enthusiastic.

Internal Problems Occupy AICC

From G. S. Kartha in Ernakulam

The twin problems facing the Congress leaders at the Ernakulam session, which mainly considered the draft manifesto, were winning elections and answering organizational problems.

Many delegates felt that only a united Congress could withstand the onslaught of the opposition parties' strategies. The main object in choosing Ernakulam was the face-lifting of the local Congress and boosting of the Congressmen's morale.

It was observed that many Pradesh Congresses expected a delay in the submission of candidates' lists because of internal problems. The question of finances for the election worried several Congress bosses, some states entirely depending on central aid. The tendency was to depend on big donors. Kamaraj's idea of Congressmen collecting small donations from people did not evoke a response.

Unity Plea

The keynote of Kamaraj's speech was an exhortation to Congressmen to sink their differences and ensure organizational solidarity. But apart from exhortations, no concrete plan was adopted to deal with the root problems that led to Congress demoralization.

While leaders speak of goals and achievements, Tarakeshwari Sinha

said that Congress is being judged more by its performance than its manifesto or speeches.

This is best evidenced in Kerala. Even after the Congress *mela*, the local Congressmen are shaky about Congress chances. While Congress showed strength at Ernakulam, the opposition parties, led by the Left Communists, utilized the opportunity to channelise popular feelings against Congress. They did so in the name of the Centre's neglect of Kerala's interests and claims, particularly the development of Cochin shipyard.

Demonstrators numbering 50,000 paraded before the Congress meeting shouting slogans against the attitude of the Central Congress Government towards Kerala and challenging whether Congress lived by its socialistic professions. The motive behind the demonstrators was widely recognized as the Left Communist plan to play up the states' feelings against the Centre, and also against the Congress, as part of their election campaign.

MADRAS CASE—*from page 5*

abling the girls to come out and have their free choice, that purpose alone I will try to fulfil by any further steps I might take."

The day for the liberation of Janaki and Usha is fast approaching.

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

Soviet Stops Buying Ceylon's Tea

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Colombo

Government and Opposition are deploying all their strength for the three bye-elections which are due shortly. The National Government has put one Cabinet Minister in charge of each area and Mrs. Bandaranaike and her former Ministers have also been thundering forth there.

The Government has been embarrassed by a new verdict in the case of Dodampe Mudalali, a suspect in the alleged coup last February,



Ex-P.M. Bandaranaike
—sold tea to China

who jumped to his death from a fourth-floor window while being questioned by the police. The Chief Magistrate of Colombo, Mr. B. G. S. David, who had returned a verdict of suicide, has now altered it to homicide in face of new evidence uncovered by the commission of enquiry.

The implication is that the police, many of whom are known to favour forceful extraction of information, may have been responsible for this man's death. Communist Party

leader Pieter Keuneman and others from the Opposition have been pressing home their advantage in Parliament, demanding a special enquiry, and have been getting a big press coverage.

Mrs. Bandaranaike indicated in an election speech that falling tea, rubber and coconut prices might have been avoided if she had been in power since many more countries had signed agreements to buy these commodities under her administration.

It is certainly true that the Soviet Union, China, Poland, East Germany and Czechoslovakia, who had bought Ceylon's tea substantially under her regime, have now stopped buying. Together with some Middle Eastern countries, their absence, experts say, has precipitated the crisis in the tea market.

The Soviet Union, who had been one of the largest tea buyers among the Communist countries, had contracted to buy about 20 million pounds of tea this year. But in May this year, after buying only 7 million pounds, she disappeared from the tea auctions—and has not re-appeared.

This has raised speculation whether the Communist countries are once again using trade as an ideological lever to oust the democratic Senanayake government, and are precipitating an economic crisis for their own ends.

Brazil's Bishops Urge Social Change

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Sao Paulo

Brazil, with her 80 million inhabitants, is the greatest Catholic nation in the world. But the often superficial Catholicism of the wide mass of people has worried the Church leaders for years.

Recently the Catholic bishops of North-East Brazil, led by Dom Helder Camara, the Archbishop of Recife, published a document condemning the misery and the wrong social structure in their area. The North-East is well known as the poorest

region of Brazil. Earlier, in 1963, the national bishops' conference said that nobody could consider the social order in Brazil just or Christian.

The recent statement was published at a time when the military
Continued on page 11

The week in Asia

TOKYO—North Vietnam protested against the landing of 800 Filipino troops in Saigon to aid the South Vietnamese Government.

HONG KONG—Uncontrollable Red Guard youth have apparently divided into pro-Lin Piao and pro-Liu Shao-chi groups. In Shanghai they attacked the home of Sun Yat-sen's widow, accusing her of living a luxurious life.

SEOUL—The South Korean Cabinet resigned after an Opposition member assaulted it during a Parliamentary scuffle. President Park has not yet said whether he will accept the resignations.

COLOMBO—All Ceylon Opposition parties signed a motion of no-confidence in the Government after a Colombo magistrate reversed to homicide a suicide verdict on a man suspected in the recent abortive coup against the Government.

PEKING—China accused US planes of attacking villages in South China. The US admitted their planes had violated Chinese air space but denied attacking villages.

JESSELTON—A UK regiment left Sabah by air for Britain in the phased withdrawal of British troops from Borneo.

TOKYO—The Japanese Government is inviting 123 nations and 21 international organizations to the World Fair to be held in Osaka in 1970.

DJAKARTA—Hundreds of arms were discovered during a two-day army swoop on suspected underground Communists here, disclosed the garrison Chief of Staff.

SAIGON—American B-52 bombers based on Guam attacked targets in North Vietnam in their first raid for five months.

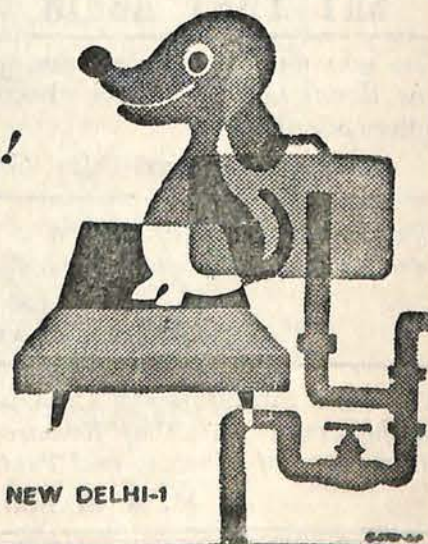
TOKYO—Japan will give India 40 million dollars emergency aid to finance the importing of fertilizers, secondary steel products, and other manufactured goods.

KUCHING—Sarawak's Legislative Council voted Chief Minister Dato Stephen Kalong Ningkan out of office in an emergency session.

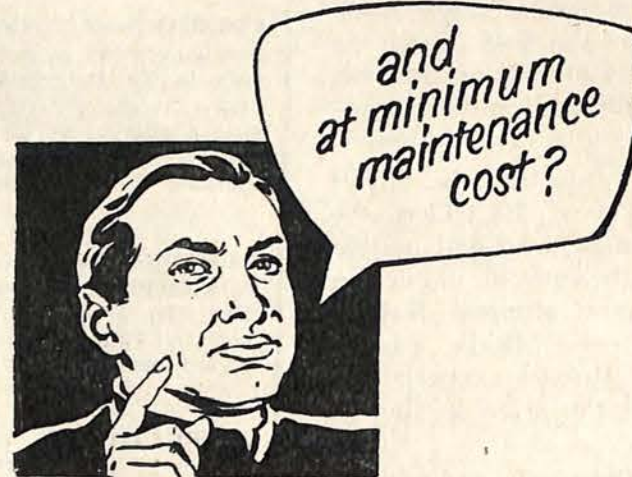
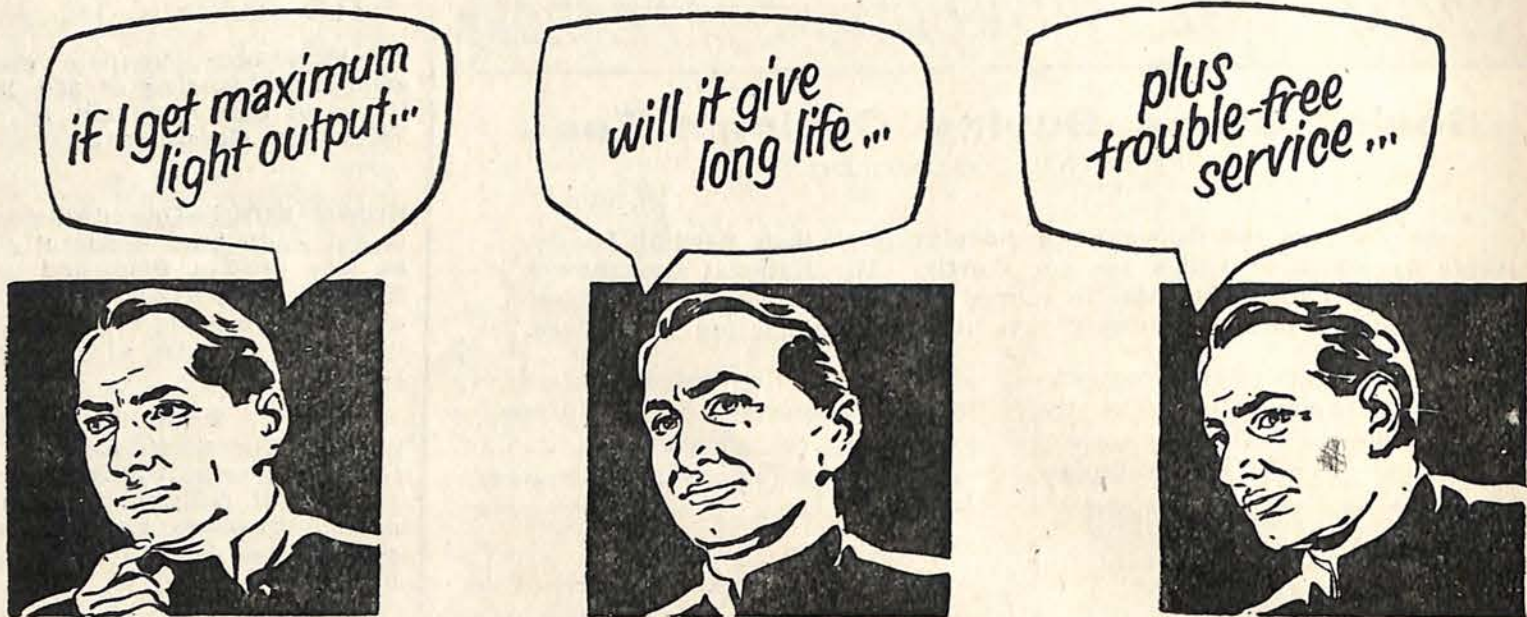


has compound interests!

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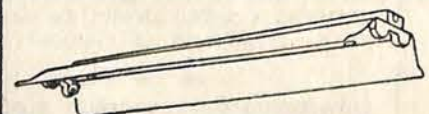
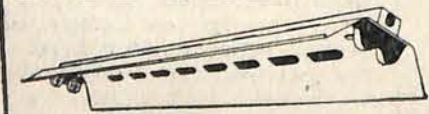
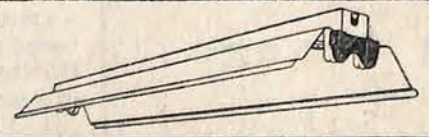




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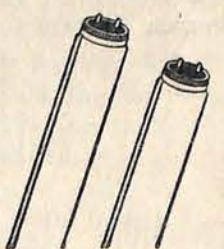


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FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

government of Marshal Castelo Branco was convinced that it was doing the maximum to relieve the misery of that region. Many of the military took the statement of the bishops as a personal attack. The military commander of the region called Dom Helder "agitator" and the Church in Recife "ripe for Communist infiltration".

But this brought a wave of reaction from Church leaders. One bishop after the other declared himself in solidarity with Dom Helder. This placed President Castelo

Branco in a difficult position. Fighting Communism and corruption he could not risk having the Church turn against him. The military commander of the region was replaced and Castelo Branco himself visited Dom Helder, after which he declared that all differences had been solved.

But this is true only on the surface. Bishops and priests all over the country are beginning to speak up for the need of a new social order with enough food, clothing, housing and education for all. Following the orientation of the Vatican Council they see this as part of their apostolic task.

Where Only Mao May be Worshipped

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Hong Kong

The Peking authorities have seen a red signal and ordered a temporary halt to the excesses of the Red Guards. Some newspapers here see this order to the youth to cease their month-long rampage to help bring in the harvest as a face-saving device to call off the reign of terror which has aroused such feelings and opposition throughout the whole country. Blood has flowed on both sides and there have been many deaths. Here in Hong Kong many people have suffered directly.

A Chinese lady I have known for many years was weeping last week because her aunt in Canton, a doctor, was accused by the Red Guards of bourgeois living and her whole household wrecked. She was left in the street with nothing. A nurse in a hospital with which I am closely associated was found crying bitterly because a relative in Canton had just committed suicide rather than

continue to face the denunciations of the Red Guards.

A husband who had been to visit his wife in Canton was interviewed by *The Star* yesterday when he returned to Hong Kong. The Red Guards confiscated and smashed all her gods and warned her not to worship them again. He said, "They told her the only person that could

Continued on next page

AN
IDEAL
COOKING
MEDIUM



RATH
VANASPATI

The week in India

NEW DELHI—Commerce Minister Manubhai Shah and the Indonesian Economic Affairs Minister, the Sultan of Djogjakarta, signed an agreement on commodities India will give Indonesia under a Rs. 100 million credit plan.

ROHTAK—Police killed one and injured 200 while dispersing a 1,000-strong mob demonstrating over a dispute between two religious groups.

KOTTAYAM—Talks aimed at unity between the Indian National Congress and the rebel Kerala Congress broke down, increasing the possibility of a Congress defeat in the coming elections.

CALCUTTA—The Bengal Bundh paralysed Calcutta life and reduced office and factory attendance to two per cent despite the arrest of 2,000 people before the day of the strike.

NAGPUR—Over 5,000 cattle died of starvation due to a drought in the Vidarbha district, said the Maharashtra Deputy Agriculture Minister.

NEW DELHI—The World Health Organization Regional Committee commenced its meeting here with a report that communicable diseases were the main health problem of South-East Asia.

NEW DELHI—Soviet Premier Kosygin will visit India in late October to lay the foundation stone of the Russian-financed Bokaro steel project.

COIMBATORE—Madras Chief Minister Bhaktavatsalam claimed that the DMK (Tamil) party might stir up anti-Hindi agitations on the eve of the general elections. DMK leader, C. N. Anadurrai, denied the accusation.

NEW DELHI—An Indian External Affairs Ministry note offered Pakistan discussions on all problems between the two nations without pre-conditions—to implement the Tashkent Declaration.

ERNAKULAM—Over 50,000 supporters of the Left-Communist sponsored alliance against Congress held one of the biggest demonstrations in Ernakulam as the AICC met.

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

be worshipped was Chairman Mao Tse-tung." She took her religion seriously and when she was refused the right to worship life for her came to an end. She jumped to her death from a height of 120 feet. Newspaper reports also tell of a mother who went from Hong Kong to Canton to see her son and find out if he was alright in the midst of the turmoil, only to discover that he was one of the Red Guards. He upbraided her for living in Hong Kong and said he no longer recognised her as his mother. She returned broken-hearted.

An Australian doctor has just returned from a five-day visit to China with 20 members of the Australian Society of Anaesthetists. The official guides told him that the Red Guards had been prepared over a period of at least six months before they became publicly active. He told the press here that his party had not at any time during their visit been subjected to rough handling, rudeness

or interference of any kind by the Red Guards. He said, "I left China with two lasting impressions. One was the solidarity of the youth masses. The other was kindness and helpfulness."

But he was a visitor who had to be influenced so that he would take back just such a report to the outside world. Where was the kindness and helpfulness towards the people who have been attacked, driven to suicide or killed?

What has been happening is the direct result of the study and accept-

The week elsewhere

SARAWAK EMERGENCY

KUALA LUMPUR—The Malaysian Government has taken emergency powers to put down an anticipated armed Communist rising in Sarawak. According to Deputy Prime Minister Tun Abdul Razak, the situation in Sarawak is similar to that in Malaysia on the eve of the Communist armed insurrection in 1948.

ance of this thought from Mao Tse-tung's book, "New Democracy". I give the official Communist translation:

"We will, however, not tolerate any party or person who either opposes us or who attempts to break up the national united front. Whoever chooses to oppose Communism must be prepared to be mauled and torn to pieces by the people. If you have not yet made up your mind about being mauled and smashed to smithereens, it would be wise of you not to oppose Communism."

TSHOMBE TRIAL

KINSHASA—Former Congo Prime Minister Moise Tshombe, now exiled in Europe, is to be tried in absence for treason. The charges are believed to relate to recruitment of mercenaries for an attack on Katanga, the Congo Province once ruled by Tshombe. The government has placed a curfew on Katanga following continued unrest.

RHODESIAN TALKS

SALISBURY—Two UK Cabinet Ministers arrived for talks with Rhodesian Governor Sir Humphrey Gibbs and Prime Minister Smith. The British Government stated that "such consultations would not mean recognition of the Smith regime".

KENYA EDITOR'S OFFER

CAUX, SWITZERLAND—Mr. George Githii, Editor-in-Chief of the largest chain of newspapers and magazines in East Africa, told the Moral Re-Armament conference here: "In Kenya people of different races are learning to live in harmony. While we ask the developed nations for capital, finance and manpower, we are also a proud people and are prepared to offer West and East the fascinating result of our human experiment."

JAPAN ROAD PLANS

TOKYO—The former image of Japan's roadways as being medieval tracks is changing fast. The government plans to spend 53,000 million pounds on road building by 1985. This is to cope with the 35 million new vehicles expected to be on the roads by then.

ON THE Spot

HIMMAT meets the people

"A time when every man wants to be free"—Chinese refugee

Hong Kong

I HAD STOOD on a hill in the New Territories of Hong Kong and watched the peasants working in the Communist fields of mainland China half a mile away over the barbed wire fence marking the border. I had studied the full and frequent reports in the Hong Kong press giving travellers' eye-witness accounts of the current upheavals in China. Now I wanted to meet a Chinese who had recently escaped to the British Colony, who could tell me something of the conditions prevailing on the mainland. And that was how I came across Mr. Chen.

Of course, Chen isn't his real name. But his relatives remain behind so that is what I shall call him.

After two years' careful plotting, Chen managed to link up with several others and by fishing boat flee to Macao, the Portuguese island colony some 40 miles south west of Hong Kong. From Macao, Chen made his way legally last April to Hong Kong where he is now settled and able for the first time in 17 years to speak his thoughts.

Why did you leave your homeland?

"There comes a time when every man wants to be free. I had become a marked man—regarded as a rightist reactionary. Life was very hard."

Had you opposed the regime?

"Not actively. But where I worked, as in every job, there was a cadre of Communist functionaries. In compulsory party discussions I had once quoted Karl Marx to prove that all parties eventually deteriorated and then disappeared. I was accused of being an enemy and sent to a labour camp for two years."

Does this happen often for such minor offences?

"Periodically the functionaries have to report batches of people as being enemies of the state just to show that they are on the job. This time it was my turn."

Was life hard?

"Not too bad, physically. We spent most of our days making bricks."

What is everyday life like for the ordinary man?

"Everything is controlled. If you wish to travel to another town you first must get permission and papers. On arrival at your destination you must report to the police. Every street has its Party Committee and your absence is quickly noticed by the Street Committee so it is dangerous to be absent without a permit. This idea of street committees to watch over the population goes back to imperial times but the Communists have developed it and made it much stricter."

Control of Marriages

What other restrictions are there?

"Marriages. These must be cleared by the local party as good matches—that is, politically reliable. If this is not done the marriage isn't necessarily prevented but the party makes sure that the couple is soon separated. One of the spouses will be sent elsewhere to work."

What about employment?

"People are assigned by the authorities to various jobs. Large numbers of students are sent farming and labouring on graduation. There is, of course, no private employment."

And housing?

"There are very few new houses being built. Very little building at all goes on. Some overseas Chinese have been allowed to retain ownership of their own houses and apartments. Others who did own property were jailed as capitalists and landlords and tortured until they 'voluntarily donated' it to the State."

Is any private business allowed?

"No. Anything which might appear to be a small private business is in fact a co-operative in which the proprietor has been forced to surrender his controlling interest and get only an equal share with others."

Is there enough food?

"It is a little better in southern China than it was five years ago. Rice of course is rationed—according to your occupation and your value to the State. So is cooking oil. But wages are so low that poverty also amounts to rationing because many can't afford to buy what they need."

What about clothing?

"The total cloth ration used to be roughly two yards per person per year. This has now been increased to five yards. This includes everything—personal clothes, household linen, etc."

Is transport satisfactory?

"There are hardly any motor cars and these—mainly imported from Japan—are used by Government officials. There is a truck factory in Manchuria which is Russian built. Most of the buses are converted trucks. Ordinary people use bicycles."

Is there much unrest under the surface?

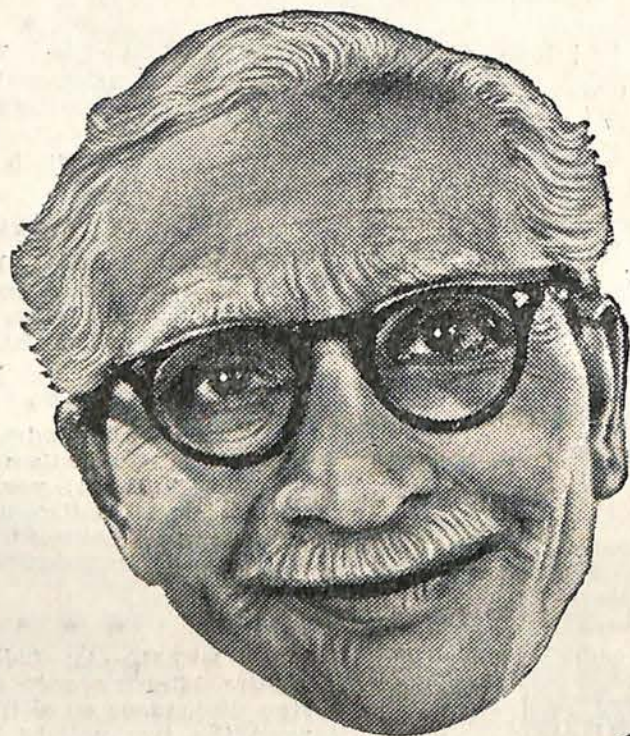
"Yes, there is. The southern Chinese tend to be more adventurous and rebellious—always have. But there is not much open discussion of these things for fear of a person being termed a reactionary. When even husband and wife dare not discuss their inner thoughts is it likely that others will? On the surface people appear to agree."

The world has read a lot about "Mao's thoughts". Can you sum them up briefly?

"His main philosophy comes under five headings:

1. All methods of revolution and economic development are subject to changing circumstances.
2. The revolutionary struggle is endless.

Continued on page 18



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DEFICIT FINANCING MAY BE NECESSARY

Prof. C. N. Vakil on the Fourth Plan — III

The large size of the Fourth Plan has been criticized. The main object of the criticism is to point out the many strains and weaknesses from which the economy is suffering at the moment as well as the possible external dangers.

The suggestion has been that it would be better to consolidate our position, to remove the weak points and bring about a better equilibrium in the economic life of the country and make a better preparation for a bigger Plan in future with improved manpower in all walks of life. The criticism also implies that the proposed resources for the Fourth Plan may not be available and that the proposals for such resources are beyond the capacity of the people and would involve undue burdens. It is also suggested that a Plan of the size of Rs. 23,750 crores may lead to further increase in prices.

On the other hand, the Planning Commission emphasizes the need to keep up the momentum for further growth and treats the present period as the crucial turning point which may enable the country, in spite of difficulties, to go forward towards a self-generating economy. They believe therefore that the country should be willing to face the inevitable strains of a transition period necessary for changing the economic life of such a vast country in such a short period.

Added Foreign Loans

The latter view has so far prevailed and it appears that the Fourth Plan will take shape on the lines suggested with minor modifications in the light of discussion. A consideration of some of the points discussed below will enable the reader to form his own judgment on the Plan.

There is emphasis in the Plan on self-reliance in spite of the fact that the Plan depends on external resources to the extent of about 30 per cent. The suggestion is that the country will require foreign aid till the end of the Fifth Plan and that it will be possible thereafter to do without foreign assistance.

This means that for the next 10 years we shall have to add to external loans which are already heavy. The service of the foreign debts which

is already a source of difficulty will therefore increase in dimensions and create more difficulties. The solution lies in our capacity to increase exports and earn more foreign exchange and at the same time to reduce imports thus bridging the gap in our international transactions.

The Planning Commission seems to feel that we shall be able to have

Prof. Vakil ends his series on the Fourth Plan draft with his comments on the planners' proposals.



Professor C. N. Vakil

such an equilibrium in our balance of payments by the time we reach the Sixth Plan or in about 10 years from now. In support of such an assumption one would have expected that the Planning Commission would have made a bolder effort to reorient the economy from the point of view of exports.

The same object underlies the policy which brought about the devaluation of the rupee. The measures necessary to make the devaluation of the rupee a success are the same as are required to bring about a self-reliant economy, namely to build up a strong export base in the economy or to produce both in agriculture and in industry surplus goods suitable for export markets, and to sell them in competition with other goods in international markets in adequate quantities for the needs of self-reliance.

This is a big effort requiring long range changes in the economy of the country with systematic efforts from all classes of people towards the same objective. It involves disciplined hard work at all levels. There is not enough evidence in the draft outline of the Plan of such an effort.

Even before the devaluation of the rupee the estimates for exports during the Fourth Plan were of the order of Rs. 5,100 crores. This will now be put up to Rs. 8,033 crores, the larger figure being an adjustment on account of devaluation of the former estimates. Though some suggestions

for more exports are found in the Draft Outline one does not find that determined effort to change the economy from this point of view.

Though deficit financing has been given up as a source from which the Plan can be financed, the Planning Commission is not able to assure the public that there will not be any rise in prices.

The public is perhaps anxious to see a downward trend in prices from the existing level to a more reasonable level, at which their domestic budgets can be made to balance. The public is in no mood to witness the prospect of a further rise in prices.

It is well known that large expenditure of the type that is contemplated in the Fourth Plan has built-in forces for rising prices, even if such expenditure is incurred efficiently and economically.

If however there is some waste in some public expenditure, due either to inefficiency or corruption or other causes, the possibility of rising prices will be greater. In view of the prevailing discontent in the country on account of rising prices, which is being exploited by certain political parties, one cannot look with ease on a prospect of further rise in prices.

Even if more substantial growth in the economy is promised in certain directions, it is well known that the growth in the economy takes con-

Continued on next page



From India's Leather

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by Z.K. Fias

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FOURTH PLAN—*from page 15*

siderable time before it reaches the ordinary citizen in any measure. In the meanwhile, he finds himself pauperised by the rising prices.

The feeling of injustice is aggravated when he finds that a few persons organised in trade unions or working in Government offices are continuously compensated for rising prices by rising dearness allowances. It is not possible to expect the ordinary citizen under these circumstances to live in hopes of a better standard of life in future.

The situation may be more gloomy if we consider the problem of resources. The assumption that we shall be able to mobilise additional resources by way of taxation and loans to the extent of Rs. 2,730 crores, including Rs. 985 crores by the States, may or may not be realised.

The effects of such a heavy draft on the income of the people in addition to the existing burdens may mean disincentive to production and may lead to greater efforts at evasion of taxes. *If the Government is committed to a larger Plan and the resources for the same are not avail-*

able, it may land itself into deficit financing. We have assumed that there will be no war or serious famine.

It is well known that the deficiencies of the Third Plan were due, among other reasons, to defects in the administrative machinery. Though some improvements in the machinery in the implementation of the Plan have been suggested, it would not be wrong to say that the same machinery will be asked to handle the much bigger Plan. The public may well ask the question whether the scope for loopholes and leakages in the implementation of the Plan will not be greater in view of the large size of the Plan.

Actions Not Speeches

In view of such legitimate doubts under the prevailing conditions in the country, it is imperative for the Government to see that the layman feels confident about the good use of public funds and such confidence can be aroused only by the actions of the Government and not by speeches of Ministers or statements in the Plan document.

The hopes and aspirations of the people have been raised to greater heights at each successive election. They will be raised again at the coming election.

The frustration of the people in not realising such hopes will be all the greater, if the machinery to implement the Plan continues to be the same bureaucratic type with which we are familiar and in which most people have lost confidence, because it has no dynamism, no initiative and it works in a routine way assuming powers which lead to harassment of the people instead of sympathetic help, its one aim being to please the Ministers at the top, whose calibre and integrity in the handling of such vast funds are not foolproof.

Concluded

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LETTERS

INDISCIPLINED POLICE

Newspapers reported recently that the Central Bureau of Investigation had set up a committee "to study the growth of student indiscipline", and that "the police have the immediate task of controlling violence in schools and colleges".

There is indiscipline among students. Certainly something has got to be done. But can the police do it? How can they tackle indiscipline among students, if they themselves are disciplined? Carrying off girls and forcefully entering private homes without a warrant is certainly no discipline.

BALBIR SINGH*

Madras 17

* This week's Rs. 10 prize winner

CONGRESS MANIFESTO

I was much impressed by Rajmohan Gandhi's article, "The Wish Without the Will". He has done well in pointing out the failures of Congress. The common man of this country is not concerned with the exact number of thousands of crores the Congress Government will put in the plan; nor are they concerned

with the draft manifesto of the Congress Party, prepared after deliberation by Congress luminaries.

What they do want is sufficient food to eat, shelter to live in, and cloth to wear.

DR. SURESH GANDHI
Hyderabad 8

COURAGE NEEDED

People of Shri Rajmohan Gandhi's indomitable courage are needed to improve the lot of all of us.

K. L. HOTCHAND
Pondicherry

A NEW LEADERSHIP

I read with avidity the interesting article "A New Leadership" by Rajmohan Gandhi. If our country is to be salvaged from the disasters of economic schizophrenia, moral turpitude, political uncertainty and social travail, the youth in colleges and universities should rise to the occasion and fight the evils with pluck and determination.

Given proper facilities, sympathy and encouragement, the students are capable of turning rocks into gold.

C. DAYAKAR
Waltair, AP

CONGRESS SOFT-PEDALLING

The Congress Election Manifesto should mention the party's proposals to solve the nation's problems instead

Janaki and Usha

SPIRIT OF DEDICATION

My family and I have noted with utmost pain and distress the happenings to Janaki and Usha, two MRA workers.

When we met Janaki recently in Bombay she was in high spirits, full of life and dedication. She came to our home and met a daughter of mine. One of my daughters at the age of 14 showed such dedication to MRA that my mind flashed back to the 1930s when I had the good fortune to see and meet such dedicated youth tearing themselves off for the great institution of those days, the Indian National Congress and for the noble cause it had championed.

I decided to back my daughter and I have not regretted that day. I have absolute faith in my child. I kept a very careful eye on all her MRA activities. I personally attended many of the meetings. My family went to most of the camps where they had been, and observed other members. After two and a half years the result is that one more daughter of mine is with Moral Re-Armament, along with her father who is very much drawn into it. I have some fine friends amongst them.

During this time my daughter is a totally changed person. She has matured beyond her age. Her outlook has improved and I am proud of her. My only complaint is that this spirit of dedication and service is not spreading far enough to meet the present grave situation in the country.

On Janaki and Usha, should my evidence as a parent be necessary, let me know. I will come.

BEJON GHYARA
Bombay 7

SHAMEFUL TREATMENT

I have read with grief the treatment meted out to the Moral Re-Armament "India Arise" group in Madras. I am proud that my daughter is a member of this troupe that is trying to do so much good for our country in these days when people have lost faith in the Government. That this organization should receive such treatment is a real shame.

H. A. THUNTHY
Bombay 1

PROUD OF DAUGHTER

My daughter is working with Moral Re-Armament and is at present with the musical revue "India Arise". I will be proud if she works with MRA throughout her life.

KANTILAL PATEL
Bombay 29

ARE WOMEN SAFE?

After reading your article on "Who Kidnapped Them?" I want to ask: "Are we, the women of India, really safe?"

SHERNA GHYARA
Hyderabad

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

of soft-peddling to appease its left and right wing members.

Talk of socialism before attaining self-sufficiency and improving the standard of living is putting the cart before the horse.

In the prevailing circumstances we can share only poverty in the name of socialism. Slogans should not blind us to reality.

C. L. NARASIMHAN
Madras 51

A HOPEFUL EVENT

The recent meeting between the Army Chiefs of India and Pakistan over keeping each other's borders calm is a hopeful event. Pakistan may have begun to think that a friend who seeks the destruction of religious sanctuaries, such as mosques and churches, at the hands of its Red Guards, in the long run may prove to be a foe.

G. R. YADAV
Satara

SENSE ON VIETNAM

It is time the Indian Government talked sense about the Vietnam war. The war is a result of the presence of North Vietnamese troops and Vietcong in South Vietnam. As a neutralist country India should have been the first to ask the North Vietnamese to withdraw their troops.

SATHISH ABRAHAM
Trivandrum

IN DEMAND!

SPECTACULAR is the only apt word with which we could describe the sales of HIMMAT dated September 9....

BUVANA CONCERN
Tiruchirapalli 2

VIEWPOINT

COMPETITION

* Are politicians using police for political ends?

Closing date: October 14

** Should banks be nationalized?

Closing date: October 28

Prizes: Rs. 25, Rs. 15

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



Bengal: Even Trouble-Makers Tire

From Ajit Das in Calcutta

Bundh-bitten West Bengal is sick and exhausted.

At the end of the two-day general strike called by the Red-dominated United Left Front, 45 million Bengalees who prayed for courage to face the ordeal are casting bewildered looks all around in search for an answer to the question: What's going on?

Even to the sporting Calcuttans, a hartal to-day is no longer "interesting" as the occasion for another unearned holiday. It is just irritating. The most unfortunate part of the episode is that while many whisper their grievances, few can collect the nerve to oppose it openly. Abject surrender by peace-loving folk to political dictation—an attitude of confused cowardice—is interpreted by the Bundh-leaders as massive popular participation in their programme to paralyse the state—to "punish" the government.

Longest Strike Since 1947

At the end of the Bundh, claims of success both by the strike-sponsoring parties and the strike-opposing government offer a ticklish mental exercise. The Government is happy that they handled the situation without firing a single bullet, thus denying the trouble-makers an excuse to prolong the 48-hours-long strike, the longest in India since independence.

The strike leaders are expressing pride in their hold on the people and their success in obtaining peaceful observance of the Bundh. "If we are not provoked, we do not hit back," they say.

Nobody—neither the Chief Minister nor the Communist leader Jyoti Basu—has cared to find out why the strike was so uneventful.

I have been constantly on the move throughout the city and the suburbs watching the situation, talking to the people. The big thing to-day is that even the trouble-makers are tired.

Despite all expressions of satisfaction at the peaceful observance of the Bundh and the compliments paid to the people by the leaders, it is an open secret that a small section of the pro-Chinese Left Communists is disappointed that the Bundh did not explode, and that the heroes of the last Bundh carefully avoided any fireworks on the streets and did not give the police any chance to fire. Nothing warms up opposition politics more than a few cases of police firing. Nothing again makes the police look more foolish.

Like the street urchins who refuse to become martyrs any more, the State Government also refused to be fooled this time. The firing in Bankura (on the occasion of the visit of Chief Minister Prafulla Chandra Sen) on the eve of the Bundh failed to trigger off fresh unrest. The Gov-

ernment hurriedly transferred the police officer responsible.

There are signs that the Opposition itself had a smell of the indifference with which the unsophisticated mass would treat the situation.

There has thus been a bigger accent on securing the involvement of the so-called intellectuals in all new moves calculated to embarrass the Government. Thus long before the Bengal Bundh, school teachers in hundreds started an indefinite squatting in response to the call of the All-Bengal Teachers' Association headed by two top Communist members of West Bengal Legislative Council.

The schools throughout the State had to be closed down indefinitely from the start of the teachers' strike on September 10. The schools closed just as the colleges reopened after an almost similar closure for four weeks following the strike by non-teaching employees of all the West Bengal non-government colleges. As the high school teachers enter the third week of their no-work movement, the primary school teachers, also under a Communist leader, have started a similar movement.

A Calcutta cartoonist has suggested that the different political parties and professional bodies will soon include in their charters of demand a new common demand: the demand for new streets in the city, as the existing ones are proving grossly inadequate to accommodate the processionists and squatters.

When will they demand a new leadership, unpolluted by politics, unspoil by sordid selfishness?

This was a life

ANAGARIKA DHARMAPALA 1864—1933

A BOY rose at a Sunday school and inquired, "Did God create the world?" The answer being yes, he asked, "Then, who created God?" The teacher replied, "God must have arisen himself." "Correct," agreed the boy, "then he must be a Buddhist. Every Buddhist is a result of his past Karma." (Fate)

The student was David Hewavitharne, later world famed as Anagarika Dharmapala, who revived Buddhism. Born in Ceylon at a time when foreigners had exploited the people and reduced Buddhism to a mockery, he shunned the salubrious ostentation of his father's mansion to seek a life among the have-nots and downtrodden.

Educated at St. Thomas' College, he joined the spiritual movement initiated by foreigners who had embraced Buddhism and studied Buddhism in India. He once visited Buddhagaya, where the Buddha gained enlightenment, then in shambles. An invisible voice told him to take care of this sacred spot. He returned to Ceylon and inaugurated the Maha Bodhi Society in 1891 to wage "war" against Mahant, the destructive landlord who had been responsible for assaulting the Buddhist monks, at Buddhagaya.

NATIONAL REVIVAL

In 1893, he was invited to address the World Parliament of Religions, held in Chicago, where he gained fame and also friends and admirers. When Swami Vivekananda was being attacked by some people, he defended him in public.

He was never jealous of rivals in the field of religious activity. His great work for the cause of Buddhism helped to bring about a national revival, which culminated in Ceylon obtaining independence.

He bravely attacked the British and publicly condemned those who changed their faith merely to curry favour with the rulers and those who adopted western habits. He travelled the length and breadth of Lanka, uplifting the moral, spiritual and cultural standards of the Ceylonese.

It is said that but for him the Asokan wheel would not have found its rightful place in the Indian flag. The only Buddhist Vihare in London even today was established by him. His valuable estate was placed in a trust, the funds to be utilised for Maha Bodhi Society activities.

In 1932, he was ordained a monk at Saranath, and passed away in 1933.

V. Y.

UNDER THE LENS —from page 7

administration was put in the hands of younger men who made up for lack of experience by their integrity, drive and initiative. Strict rules of austerity of government servants are enforced. They are debarred, for example, from the more luxurious and lavish places of entertainment. Although corruption continues on a small scale, it is no more the major problem that it was some years ago.

Democracy has been restored in Korea. Political activity was permitted from the beginning of 1963. Fresh elections under a new constitution were held in October of the same year. General Park and his colleagues like Mr. Kim Chong Pil resigned from the Armed Forces, formed the democratic Republican Party and went to the polls.

Even the Opposition leaders I met did not level the charge of unfair or rigged elections against them. The only allegation I heard from anti-government officials was of some cases of minor disturbances at opposition meetings.

Korean press free

There is a free press in Korea. Only pro-Communist propaganda is not permitted. Any newspaper is free to criticize the government within fairly wide limits. Freedom of speech of a broad nature exists.

Political opposition is weak and divided. Opposition leaders claim with some justification that much less is done for the rural areas although they concede that a great deal of development has taken place in the towns and cities.

Almost everyone I met is certain that in the elections next year the Opposition will become weaker and the government party will increase its strength.

There is, however, some restiveness among the youth who are not entirely satisfied. "Our country needs a leadership with a vision and we don't have it yet," said a journalist rather wistfully. When I asked him what he meant, he said, "I mean, for example, our policy on the problem of unification. It is not enough to repeat the same old formula that elections should be held under United Nations' auspices. There is room for fresh ideas and initiative."

Presumably, the pressure of this restiveness among youth has had its impact on government. President Park recently called for study of the possibility of a new initiative on the problem of reunification. To an observer from the outside, such as I was, it seemed as though the young man I quoted above was asking for too much. For the South Korean leadership is impressive precisely in the vision for modernization and the self-critical realism about what that involves.

The Republic of Korea is in the throes of a revolution which aims at nothing less than a vast human, social and economic transformation. "A patient cannot be cured only by a surgical operation named revolution, nor is health regained merely by removing the diseased tissue," says the President. "Permanent hygiene and restoration of a sound physical construction are required to prevent a relapse."

In a period of five years his regime has taken the country forward more than in all the previous 16 years of independence.

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Are Our Women Free?

By Rajmohan Gandhi

It was an Australian visitor who once told me that for sheer unhappiness and despair on people's faces, there was no country in his wide experience that touched India. It has been my privilege and pleasure to visit many nations, and although I cannot make an emphatic judgment of this kind, my heart is in passionate revolt against our society that produces such massive hopelessness on the faces of our people.

Go anywhere in the country and, barring loitering youths in temporary high spirits, so many people you look at are bitter, sullen, resentful and frustrated.

Failure of Families

It is my belief based on an intimate knowledge of a large number of families throughout our country that this general combination of sorrow and anger springs from the failure of our family life.

Putting it simply and crudely, it is love that is lacking. We love ourselves and not others, not even our family members. We demand affection, approval and praise, are furious and miserable when we do not get them, and we firmly refuse to give them to others.

It might be a good question for some of us to ask ourselves, do I love myself or my wife or children more?

According to an able young doctor who is keen to do more than earn money, many parents he has met are reluctant to give blood for their children, even when the child is dangerously ill.

I know of parents who can watch their daughters being humiliated by others without lifting their finger or raising their voice, for the sake of making some gain or preventing some loss. And I know of brothers who would similarly acquiesce in such treatment of their sisters.

Cruelty on Women

So many of us still seem to regard the forcible marrying off of our daughters or sisters as a normal, harmless thing. Personally I believe very much in a God who loves, grants mercy, forgives and also punishes, and I would not be shocked to learn that at least some of our national distress is due to the cruelty of our men on our women.

For petty financial gain, or to win the smile and gratitude of a tyrant or a bigshot, many of us are prepared to force our silent, suppressed and unwilling daughters or sisters into marriage.

God only knows the number of millions of women compelled to accept this kind of servitude in our land. They try to make the best of it, but no theory of resignation or fate can remove their chain of suffering.

Then there are so many instances of greedy men who succeed in using the police or other powerful agencies to get hold of a woman they desire. Liberty and dignity are crushed at the altar of brute might in a thousand different places, and more, every day.

We can and we will claim a stamina from God to build a land where our women will be able to walk about in safety and freedom, doing what they truly want to do, marrying those they deeply feel they are meant to marry and refusing to let themselves be committed to a job or a matrimony they feel is not right.

Gallantry of Men

I have no wish to suggest that the real battle in India is between men and women, and for the end just described India will require not only the gallantry of her men but the toughness and outspokenness of her women.

The desire to have others near you and do your will and obey you is not proof that you love them.

It seems to me that the essential quality of love is the freedom given to the person loved. God save us all and our nation from the tyranny and dictatorship which says that it knows best what we should do and will direct us, under pain of severe punishment, to be somewhere, do a particular kind of job and marry a particular person.

Love, it seems to me, is long-suffering, without envy, does not vaunt itself and is not puffed up. It rejoices not in iniquity but in the truth.

Families where there is love, laughter and freedom will lighten and brighten the Indian scene. It is they who will, with their example and efforts, build a radiant land.

The trouble with so many of us is that we want love, laughter and

freedom but are reluctant to pay the price for them. We want the fruits of the new life without its root. The price is our own change. The root is a faith based on the crossing out of our self-will.

India will never experience, in her family life or in her political, economic and social life, the love and care of man for man if we individuals do not sacrifice our self-love in favour of a love of God and eagerness to seek and do His will.

A Love that Works

Yet a miracle can take place in every human heart, displacing the icy resolve to be first in our own eyes and in the hearts of men around us and our family members. In its place can come a real love for people, for specific individuals, a love which rejoices in the success and triumphs of others, which works, sweats, plans and prays for the rise and growth of others.

Men and women trained in Moral Re-Armament are learning the secret of this care for family and nation and are giving it rapidly to a multiplying number of their fellow Indians. Here is the true patriotism. And those who work to hinder or destroy the progress of this revolutionary movement for which India has hungered for so long are, consciously or unconsciously, an anti-patriotic fifth column.

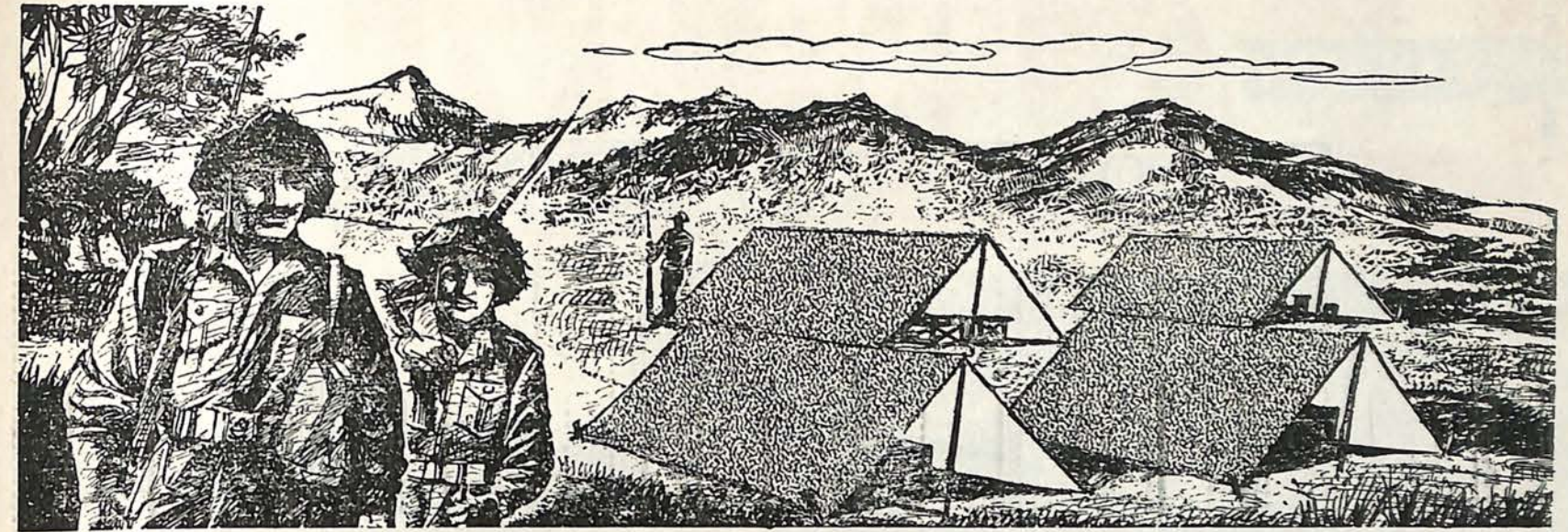
History's March

These petulant forces, uneasy at the advance of the right revolution, will not succeed. They cannot succeed, for they seek to fly in the face of history's forward march.

India is ready now to grasp and apply Moral Re-Armament, profoundly and on a large scale. Our economic collapse makes it urgently necessary.

Our political leadership is either ignorant of Moral Re-Armament or opposed to it or, in so many cases, aware of its power but too fearful in its self-seeking to proclaim it. The net result has been what we now have—a dismal, pathetic and dangerous performance.

A floodtide of the right convictions is now warranted.



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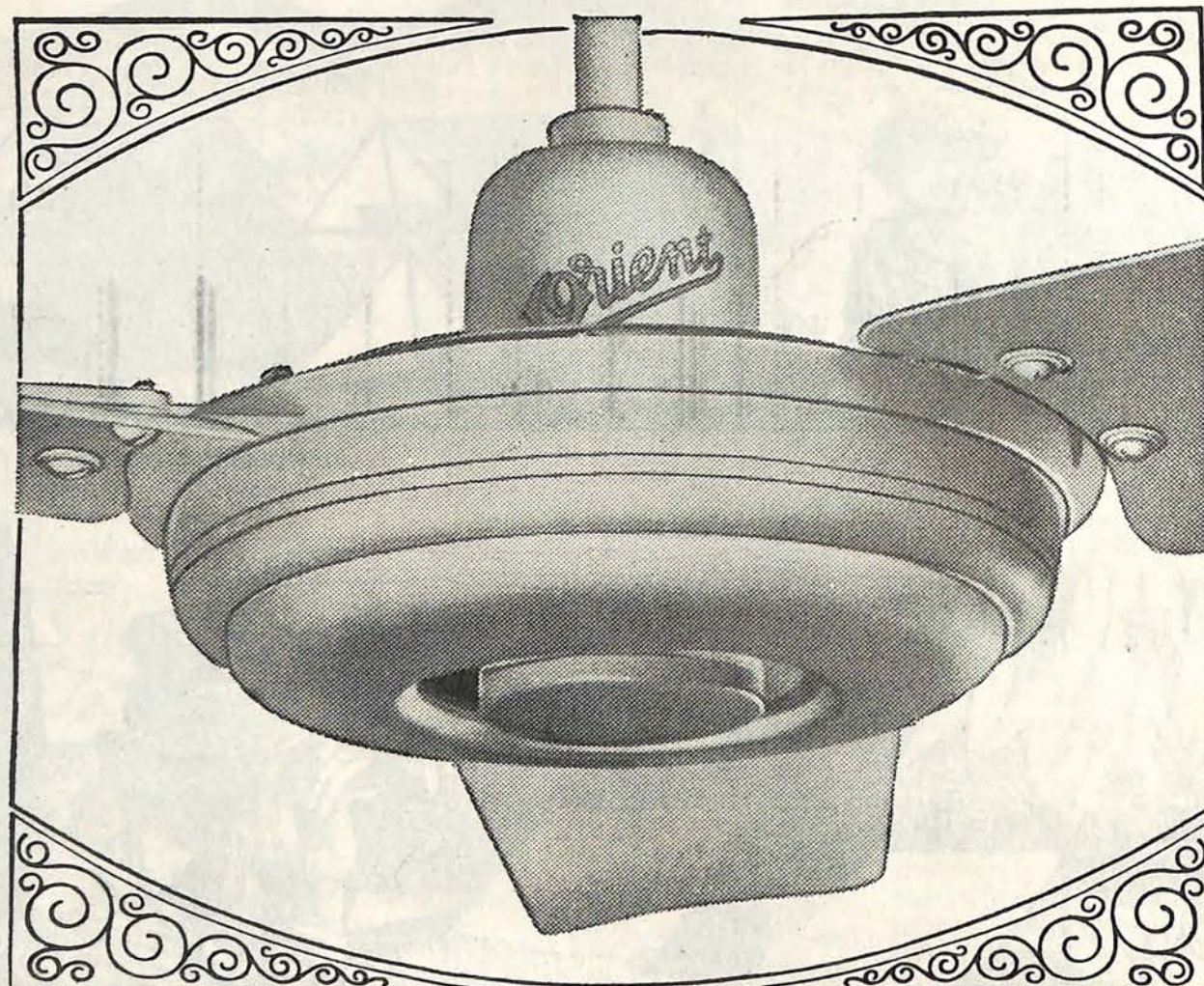
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by Usha

*"I want to be free.
I want to be free...
Please do something."*

See Page 5

RAJAJI on RIGHTS OF YOUTH

See Page 6