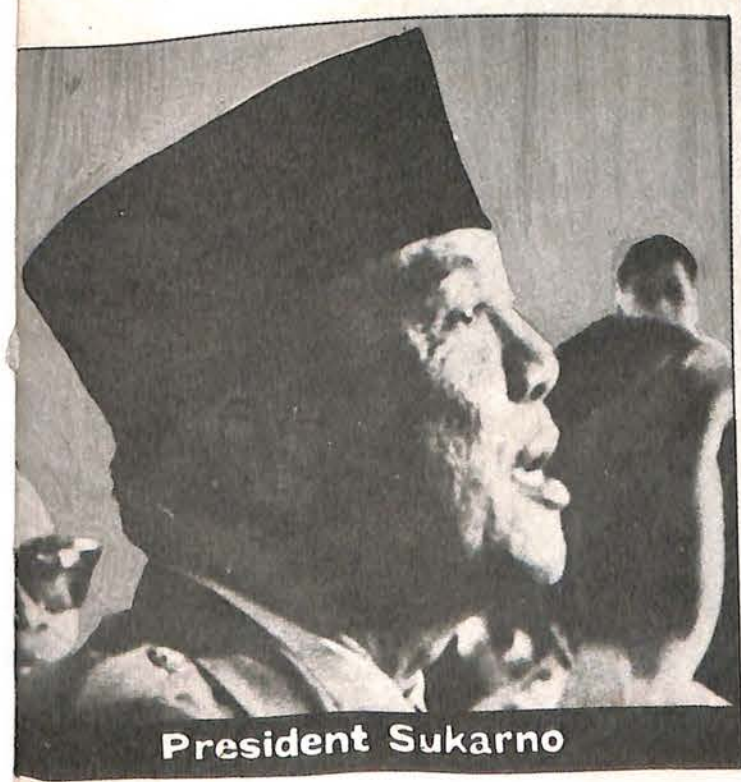
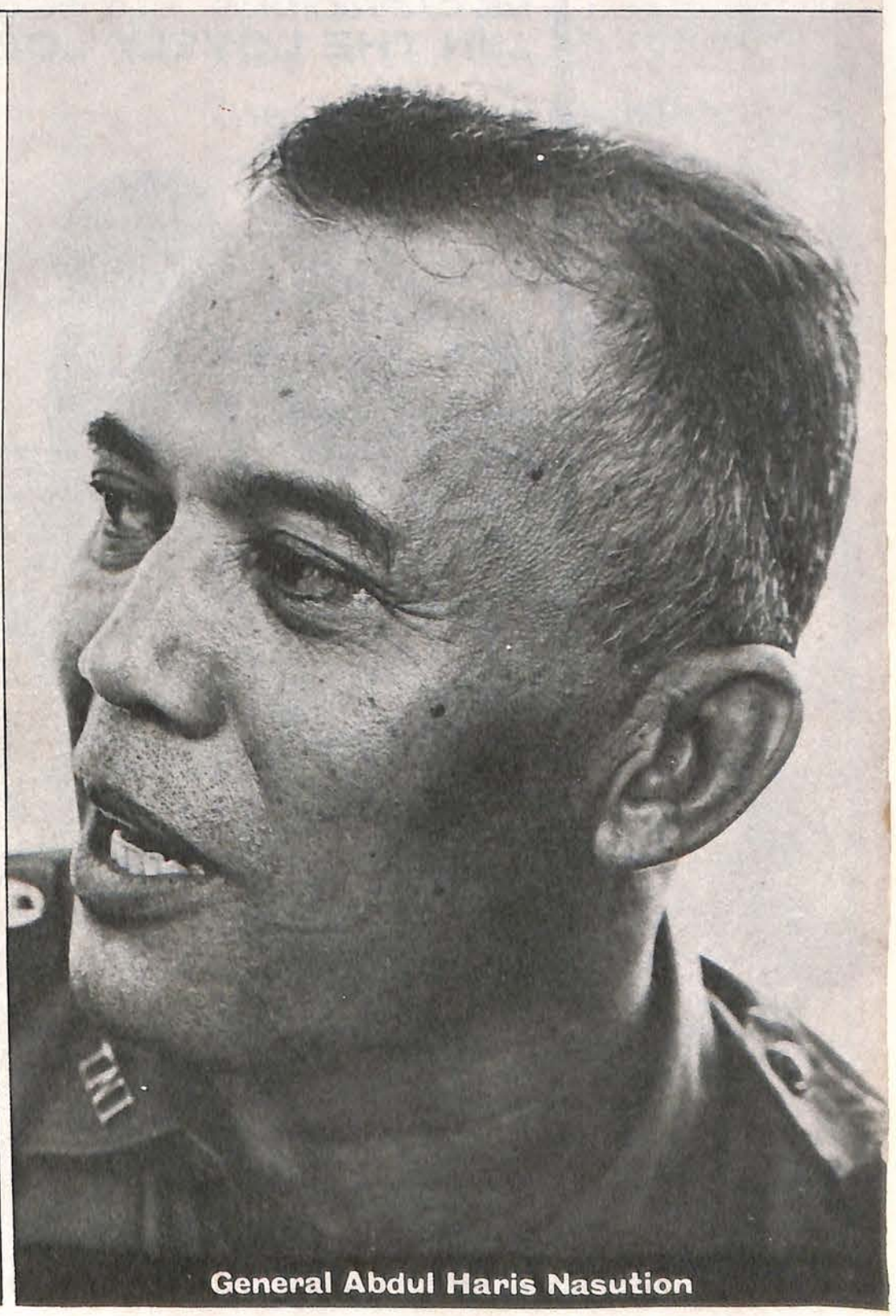


NASUTION'S CONFRONTATION WITH SUKARNO

Page 3



President Sukarno

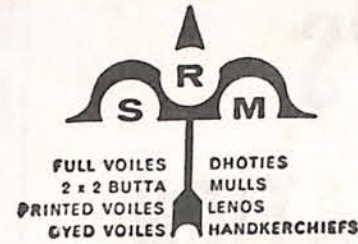


General Abdul Haris Nasution

HAREKRUSHNA MAHTAB M.P.

Where did we go wrong?

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WEEKLY

Bombay Friday May 6 1966

Confrontation with Sukarno

INDICATIONS ARE GROWING that General Nasution, Indonesia's former Defence Chief who was dismissed by President Sukarno, is putting on his spurs again. His latest move is a public challenge to Sukarno's right to remain "President for life".

According to a report in the *Armed Forces Daily Mail*, he has argued that such an arrangement is a departure from the 1945 Constitution, often revered by Sukarno as marking the dawn of Indonesia's freedom. It clearly lays down general and presidential elections every five years. In fact, Sukarno has tolerated only one general election, in 1955. In March 1960 he dissolved the elected Parliament and replaced it by a Parliament of Presidential appointees and a People's Consultative Congress which included the nominated house and some 335 other regional and functional delegates. It is this Congress, in the face of mounting demands throughout the nation for a return to Constitutional government, that has been summoned by Sukarno to meet on May 12 in Djakarta.

While Djakarta's ubiquitous students were noisily demonstrating for free elections outside last Monday, Parliament called for the election of a new Chairman to replace Sukarno's nominee. Parliament also set up two new committees to study two questions: Sukarno's many Presidential decrees and the economic situation, with special reference to a budget and to inflation. Their findings are to be given to the People's Congress next week.

President Sukarno's bombastic claim: "I remain the President, Prime Minister and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces," has not slowed down the purge of Communists from key posts. Listed together they represent a sizeable section of the administration: 499 Ministry of Communications employees, including 122 of the staff of Garuda Airways, arrested; 384 police arrested plus 49 civilian working with the police; 300 Air Force Officers arrested.

Major General Rachmat, Minister for Internal Affairs, says that 18 of Sukarno's former Cabinet have been arrested. Former Prime Minister Ali Sastroamidjojo has been removed as Chairman of the PNI (National Party). Some 15 high-ranking officials of the Attorney General's ministry have been fired. Numbers of senior diplomats have defected or been detained. Sukarno was also forced into dismissing all Communist and left-wing members of his old 70-member Supreme Advisory Council.

Following closely on this political weeding comes the announcement by Army Chief General Suharto that the Indonesian Government is anxious to end its dispute with Malaysia. "We should regard ourselves as Asians," he said.

Foreign Minister Adam Malik has also said Indonesia wishes to return to the United Nations. Her foreign policy would be guided by the realities existing in the outside world "which whether we like

it or not, will have to be faced". He added, "If Peking is not satisfied that is not our business."

Sukarno's slogans, prestige schemes and expensive philanderings have almost exterminated the Indonesia he professed to love.

Nasution, now has his chance, often sought, of removing the ailing "Great Leader" by methods which are constitutional and, almost as important, which appear to be constitutional.

His recent public challenge to Sukarno could ignite the smouldering desire in the people for an honest, healthy, modern Indonesia.

True and Sham Socialists

THERE is a self-appointed lobby which claims to defend the pristine purity of India's policies. It has its spokesmen in the Congress and the Opposition. When the Government takes fresh initiative in economic or foreign affairs, they scream that sacrilege has taken place against the memory and policies of Mr. Nehru.

When the late Mr. Shastri came to power in June 1964, one of his first observations was that no new public sector projects should be commenced until the ones in hand were completed. He was attacked and he yielded. Now in April 1966 that very decision is expected to be officially taken. Had it been taken earlier some of the mess in our planning could have been avoided.

Now they have attacked the fertilizer deal of the Indian Government with the US Government, and the Indo-US Foundation. The Foundation will make available for educational and exchange programmes between the two countries Rs. 5 crores (\$10 million) annually. Assurances that a joint Indo-US Board will administer these funds and that the projects will have Government approval, did not make a dent on these critics.

Mrs. Gandhi seems to have had just about enough and has slammed them in her strongest speech to date. "If India could be sold that easily," she thundered, "then it will be sold one day. Such a wild charge is not only an insult to me but also to the entire country."

Mrs. Gandhi affirmed she was a Socialist. "But I do not stick to a kind of Socialism which makes all kinds of pretences and misguides the people," she said.

For the benefit of critics of her own Party, she asked, "Did not Lenin give oil concessions to the US which was not only hostile to Russia but also out to smash it indirectly or directly?"

Policies, she explained, were instruments of public good. There was no meaning in saying that every new act which did not have a precedent was *ipso facto* a departure from policy. In more colourful terms, she said it was like saying one should not board an aeroplane because one's grandparents had not done so. Her critics are not against travelling by plane. They are only worried where the plane is made.

In the coming days Mrs. Gandhi will need all the support of the true Socialists of India, to whichever Party they belong, as she attempts to rationalize the chaotic and crazy maze of Indian planning of which our ordinary people have been the victims.

Briefly Speaking ...

Never lend books, no one ever returns them; the only books I have in my library are books that other people have lent me.

ANATOLE FRANCE, 1884-1924

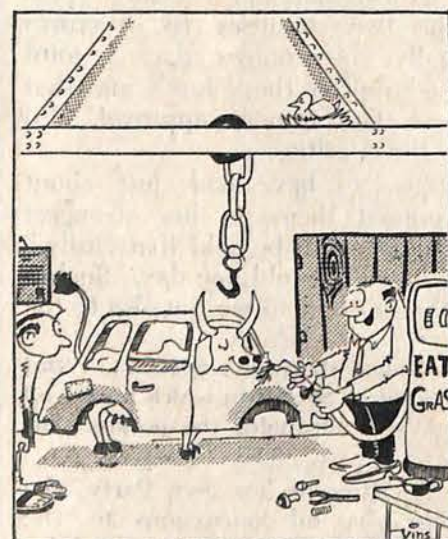
Power and Principles

THE PSP PARTY in Maharashtra has now threatened that the dispute over river waters and the border between Maharashtra and Mysore be settled in Maharashtra's favour or it will launch an agitation.

Such resolutions make nonsense of the speeches of some of its leaders calling for national unity from time to time and of the need to meet aggression from outside. How can we when there is aggressiveness in our own hearts between state and state?

The Congress Party is, of course, over-playing the game particularly because it wants to steal the thunder from the Opposition and is happy to throw principles to the winds.

CHALTA HAI...



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HANDY-DANDY

New Tongues

WHETHER IT BE the prospect of the approaching elections where Congress MPs will have to face the masses again (it is so much easier to explain the Kashmir case in Beirut or Accra) or whether the Congress MPs are gathering strength at the expense of the Union Government, many of them appear to be finding new tongues.

Having mutely accepted for three years the Gold Control Act, in spite of severe public agitation, Congress MPs last week were as vociferous as the Opposition in demanding a review of it. If the change in their attitude is genuine, it is welcome.

I predict that in the next months many more Congress MPs will conduct mock fights in Parliament while the election ticket bosses, eager for Congress victory, will turn a blind eye to it.

Parkalam ("Let's wait and see").

In for Trouble

An Associated Press news-item says:

The Rev. David Thomas Lowman at Richmond, Virginia, recently recorded a sermon based on one of the Ten Commandments. He reported on Thursday that the tape-recording was stolen. Topic of the sermon: "Thou shall not steal."

Leisure and Light

THIRTEEN INDIAN UNIVERSITIES do not teach more than 600-700 hours in a year. This gives the universities an average instructional session of 100-125 days a year. This is one of the findings of the Educational Commission. Casual holidays, celebrations of religious festivals, birth and death anniversaries of eminent persons and even visits of dignitaries take between 20 and 35 days in a year.

The Education Commission recommends that not more than 10 days should be spent in such instances. It advises too that institutions should never be completely closed during vacations or holidays and suggests that some sort of academic extra-curricular and sports activities should be provided during the period.

Unqualified Teachers

ANOTHER SIDELIGHT on education is provided by the National Council of Research and Training which, in a survey of secondary teachers and their qualifications, found that most of our secondary school teachers have neither the proper background nor qualifications. The subject with the most qualified teachers is English language, with 33.81 per cent who are qualified. In other subjects the percentages are: geography 3.67, physics 3.31, chemistry 2.91 and biology 0.92.

Is it any wonder that our education standards are so low in spite of the inherent brightness of the average Indian student.

Justice Delayed not Denied

WHO SAYS that we have no achievements since independence?

A civil suit pending judgement for about 800 years has been cleared within 18 years of independence.

In 1205 the rights of a certain Maloji Thorat of Hingangaon in Haveli Taluka to preside over public functions and religious festivals were contested and litigation begun. The case involved complicated questions of law and the findings of the authorities of the East India Company preserved in old documents of 1205, 1552, 1705, 1745, 1806 and 1831.

After hearing the case for three months, on April 28 Civil Judge Sanjana, Poona, delivered a 36-page judgement at one sitting, and polished off the suit in favour of the descendants of Maloji Thorat.

R. M. L.

WIN A TRANSISTOR RADIO

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

—Circulation Manager.

India's ability to execute plans efficiently is now in question

Mrs. Indira Gandhi is not to be envied as the head of Government at this moment of reckoning for the accumulated mistakes and failures of many years. On the one hand, she has to persuade the industrialists of the country that she is above all a pragmatist uncommitted to any ideology except the speedy economic and technical progress of the country. On the other hand, she has felt it necessary to reiterate the ideological position of the Congress Party and placate the small but vocal group of Communist leftists in her Party.

Thus she speaks of the Public Sector retaining "the commanding heights" (a phrase made famous by Lenin) in her justification of the new fertilizer policy. She compares the concessions offered to foreign private capital to Lenin's New Economic Policy and the concessions granted by the nascent Soviet State to US capital.

She is attempting a similar piece of tightrope walking in external relations as well. She has to allay the fears of institutions like the World Bank and countries like the USA about what the *Economic Times'* correspondent calls "India's seriousness of purpose" and that "she is no longer a slave of outmoded ideology, her sole aim being greater production". She has to initiate measures of economic policy that demonstrate this fresh intention at the same time as she denies that these shifts and modifications constitute a change of policy.

SAY THAT AGAIN...

"The amount of black money in India has been roughly assessed at Rs. 3,000 crores. This is large enough to shatter any economy."

MR. JUSTICE P. B. MUKHERJI

"Rhodesia is and has been since our day of independence one of the most peaceful and happiest countries in this world."

MR. IAN SMITH
Prime Minister of Rhodesia

"The digging of roads goes on round the year; only the diggers change."

A. N. JHA
Chief Commissioner, New Delhi

The Government's dilemma is understandable. The economy is in a worse state than at any other time since independence. It is not only that neglect of agriculture as well as failure of many aspects of our agricultural policy has resulted in scarcity conditions unprecedented in this nation for a long time. It is also the acute foreign exchange crisis which is virtually without solution as failure to increase our trade or cut down on our foreign exchange requirements has combined with the growing burdens of interest payments and capital repayments to make us into a bankrupt nation. The ultimate in failure is our stagnation in industry (into which we have poured vast sums of money) which for the first time in the last fifteen years has registered an absolute decline in output.

Survival Sense

If this grim situation did not inject some realism in Government, it obviously could not survive the forces of violence and revolution unleashed by it. The realism, such as there is in Mrs. Gandhi's policies, is therefore as much as a matter of political survival as of common sense. The surprising element is not the shift in Government policy but the absence of any enthusiastic support for it in the Congress Party which compels Government to be dubious and indecisive.

Doubts over the ability and power of Government to carry out the needed change towards efficiency rather than any lack of persuasiveness on the part of Mr. Asoka Mehta or even any fundamental disagreements on what is needed, is responsible for the slow progress of negotiations over aid in Washington.

There is plenty of evidence in the past months of the cowardice of Government leaders and the consequent unwillingness to spell out the full implications of Government action. They take refuge in the safe but meaningless statement that there has been no change of policy. This is as true of fertilizers and controls as of Nagaland and Vietnam. The Government's integrity and nothing less is in question. If a Government does not have the courage even to

Under
the
Lens



by R. VAITHESWARAN

admit a new policy, will it have the will to carry it out?

Mrs. Gandhi has often suggested in the past weeks that India's present troubles are a sign of growth and not a failure or inefficiency, though she admits that there have been mistakes. This will not convince anyone inside or outside the nation. A perusal of the Indian press even of one week presents volumes of evidence of inaction, delay, waste of Government funds and corruption.

Thus the Committee on Public Undertakings, in its Report on the Alloy Steel and Coal Washing Projects, laid on the table of Parliament last week, points out that before making the decision on the setting up of the projects Government had not even bothered to collect data on their economic feasibility, cost of production, profitability, etc. "A sense of urgency has been lacking," it adds, referring to the inordinate delays over simple matters like the appointment of a Production Adviser which took twenty months after the recommendation was made. The Committee also points out that because of the failure to plan for the early starting of ferro-alloy plants to feed the Alloy Steel plant, there is a net additional foreign exchange expenditure of Rs. 3 crores every year.

Instances of this kind can be multiplied from all over the country in agriculture, industry and administration.

In a series of articles in the *Times of India*, Mr. S. G. Barve, member of the Planning Commission in charge of industry, has made an impressive evaluation of the failures and needs of planning "industrial growth" in India. Again and again, he draws attention either to inadequacies of policy or failure of implementation.

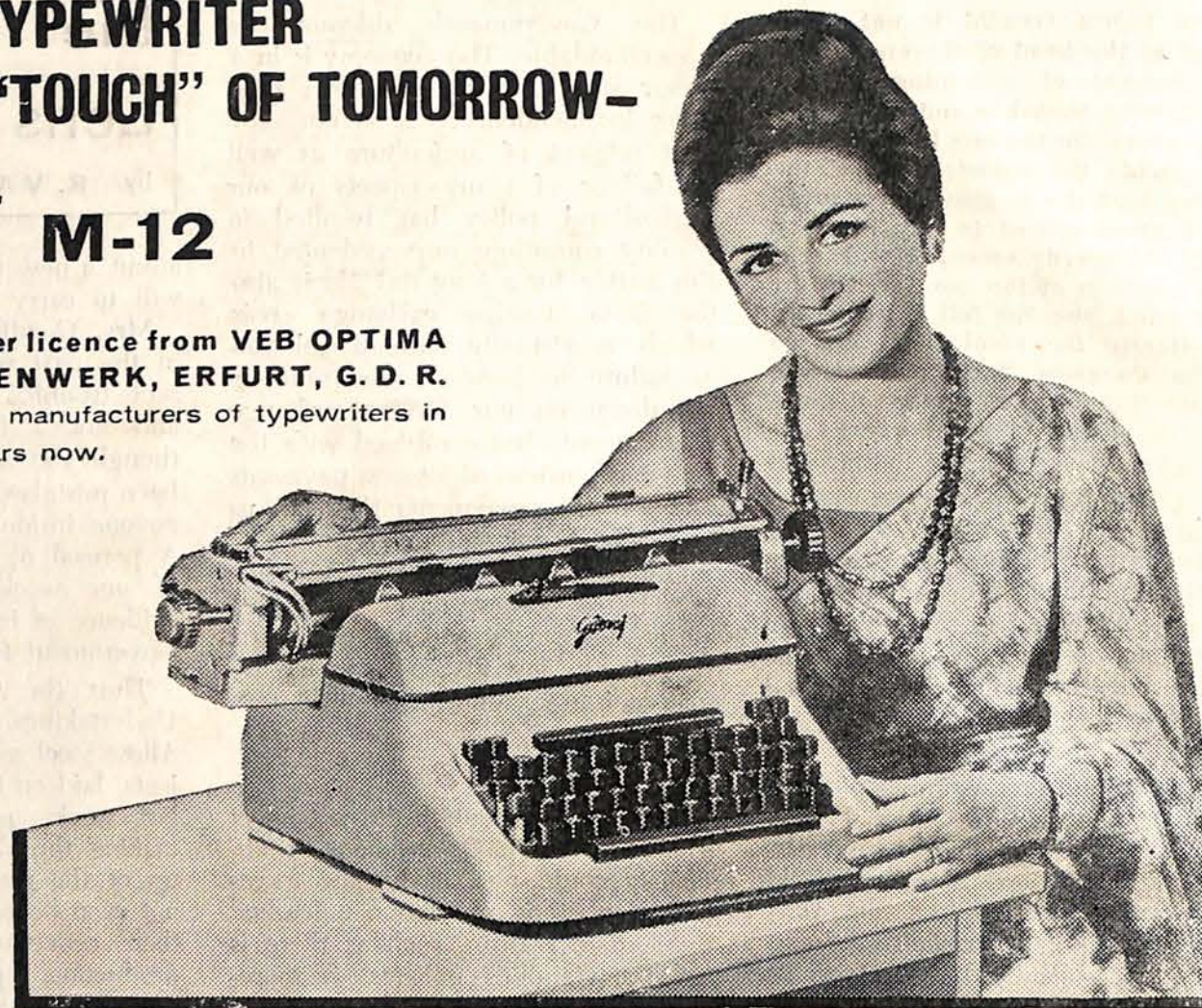
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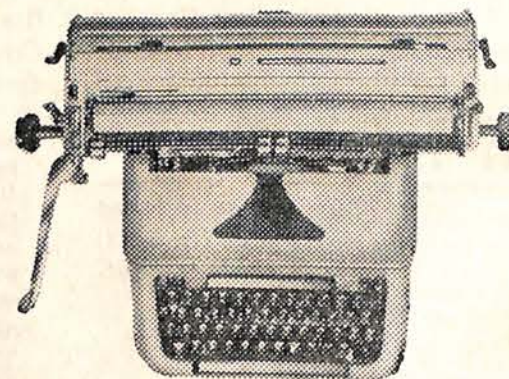
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Where Did We Go Wrong?

By Harekrushna Mahtab, M.P.

IT IS NOW ADMITTED in all circles that the drive and enthusiasm required for the purpose of leading a developing country to the stage of full development has been lacking in India for the last many years. Enthusiasm which was created by attainment of independence resulted in Five Year Plans for development.

The First and the Second Five Year Plans raised hopes all around the country. Enthusiasm of the people was visible everywhere. There was competition even among the rural people to make sacrifices for the purposes of improving their conditions. About the middle of the Third Five Year Plan, not only popular enthusiasm dwindled, but sharp reaction in the shape of discontent became visible everywhere. Today an atmosphere of frustration prevails all over the country. The psychological process through which the country is passing should be carefully examined.

Ignored Human Factor

The Five Year Plans opened the door to economic prosperity with the assumption that the prosperity or even the hope for it will not create any change in the minds of men. The mental make-up of an individual or of a society depends on the prevailing circumstances, particularly the economic conditions. The Indian Plans, however, did not take into account the development of the human factor in economic development. The desire for economic prosperity without the necessary moral check to control it, grew wildly all over the country. The result has been demoralization on a large scale in all spheres beginning from Panchayats to the Central Government. The Congress Party, or for that matter all the political parties representing different sections of the people, have become victims of the prevailing conditions of society.

Life of Ease

To achieve something great requires a disciplined life, to undergo difficulties and to make sacrifices and

Dr. Harekrushna Mahtab was formerly Chief Minister of Orissa, a Union Cabinet Minister and Governor of Bombay. Author of the History of Orissa in English and of novels and one act plays in Oriya, Dr. Mahtab is a prominent member of the Congress benches in the Lok Sabha.

at the same time the determination to overcome them and have the pleasure of success at the end. Instead of a life of this kind we have now developed a life of ease, expecting the rest of the world to help us in leading a life of this kind. The life of ease does not take into account either individual or national self-respect.

Lawlessness Rampant

It indulges in a crude display of hunger for power and pelf. It results in all kinds of machinations for the purpose of remaining in power. It does not realize how and when the power slips away unnoticed and nemesis comes without warning.

It is to be considered whether or not India is moving towards that stage. The Community Development work first started with an appeal to

the people to make sacrifices for the development work. It has now ended in pandering to the demands of people in order to secure their pleasure and support.

Indiscipline in the shape of corruption and lawlessness both in the administration and amongst the people is rampant everywhere. Moral leadership does not appear to be anywhere, although the authority of arms is visible even in the half-naked tribal areas of Bastar. The authority of arms without the corresponding moral authority has proved to be dangerous in all countries at all times.

Youth Can Enthuse Nation

The problem now, therefore, is not so much political or economic but it is really a moral one. A country, having a leadership equipped with moral authority, can easily pass through all kinds of hardship. Moral authority in leadership creates the atmosphere that can surmount difficulties.

No useful purpose will be served in blaming this or that generation for having failed to provide leadership of the requisite type. It is always the privilege of youth to provide the right type of leadership to the society in all circumstances. I feel sure that the youth of India will provide that leadership which will enthuse the people to overcome all difficulties and build a bright future for our country.



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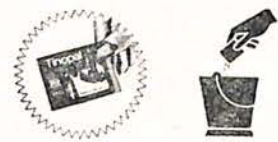
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FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

America Rethinking China Policy

FROM STEWART LANCASTER

Los Angeles

American-Asian relations and policies are undergoing re-examination in Washington, DC. World War II policies are terminating and new policies are in their embryo stage of development.

The emphasis, say some China-watchers, will be more on political than military force, both in "dealing with Communism and in constructing a world-wide alternative to Communism".

The new line on China, "containment without isolation", was recently aired by Vice President Hubert Humphrey and endorsed by most of the leading China experts on a recent China discussion held by the US Senate.

Innovations in America's China policy have begun with the reduction of restrictions of US travel to Red China and by inviting Chinese doctors, students and professors to visit the universities of America.

The Chinese experts at the Senate hearings on China concurred on one point—that the Red Chinese are their own worst enemy in foreign affairs by their policy of isolationism, by alienating the world communist movement and by offending the neutral powers.

The Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Senator Fulbright, recently launched what appears to be a one-man campaign to stop blocking the admission of Red China into the United Nations. He has also come out in favour of the "neutralization" of all of South-east Asia.

Few national capitals take China so seriously as does Washington, DC. An intensive search is being made

into the real nature of Communist China, so thoroughly, the story goes, that Peking officials await publication of US studies on the Chinese economy in order to evaluate their own progress.

Every square foot of mainland China has been photographed by American airplanes in the last few months. A US military appraisal states that the Chinese conquest intentions are crippled by their inability to transport their armies over long distances. "They are limited in how far they can march without food and ammunition."

China's internal problems are so immense, say the experts, with a reduced agricultural production from that of the 1930's, an increase of population by one hundred million, it is felt that the Red Dragon is less dangerous than earlier thought. It is also felt that China will not impose a very serious "military threat for another ten years".

A great interest is now being taken in how to win "the third generation of Chinese leaders". With 72-year-old Mao Tse-tung, there was felt to be little room for reason or re-evaluation of the China-American relationship. The new policy of "containment without isolation" is a move to attract some response in the younger generations of China and perhaps alter their desire for revolutionary conquest by military means.

Jordan Women Get the Vote

FROM CHARIS WADDY

Jerusalem

"Women given voting rights—Royal message to Premier directing amendments to law.—"Jerusalem Times", April 21, 1966.

The announcement came from King Hussein in the course of a visit to the new University of Jordan where women and men both study. "The Jordanian woman is equipped to participate actively in the coun-

try's democratic march." She has achieved a high level of education and political consciousness, the King said, and should be able to elect and be elected.

Continued on next page

The week in Asia

DJAKARTA—The Indonesian Ministry of Air Communications dismissed 499 employees in a purge of Communists, said Djakarta Radio.

★ ★ ★

SINGAPORE—Indonesian shore-based guns shelled a British warship while in Singapore territorial waters, a Far East Command spokesman said. The shots missed.

★ ★ ★

TOKYO—A 24-hour railway strike, accompanied by sympathy strikes by bus and taxi drivers, disrupted passenger transport throughout Japan.

★ ★ ★

TASHKENT—An earthquake killed four and injured 150 in this 1200-year old city.

★ ★ ★

PEKING—A million Peking residents staged the biggest welcome ever given a foreign visitor for the Prime Minister of Albania, General Mehmet Shehu.

★ ★ ★

DJAKARTA—Kelud volcano in east Java erupted killing at least 13 people.

★ ★ ★

TOKYO—Japanese Government experts said China was likely to explode a third and more advanced nuclear bomb in early May.

★ ★ ★

PESHAWAR—Pakistan closed US monitoring establishments in the north-west of the country.

★ ★ ★

DJAKARTA—President Sukarno formed a new 66-member Supreme Advisory Council leaving out Communists and sympathizers who belonged to the old Council.

★ ★ ★

TOKYO—A Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman said Japan did not consider necessary any "Japan-Australia-India" military alliance to contain Chinese expansion.

★ ★ ★

CAIRO—Soviet Prime Minister Kosygin is to visit Cairo on May 9 and 10, reported the Middle East News Agency.

★ ★ ★

HANOI—US jet fighters using air-to-air missiles engaged Russian-built MiG-17s over Hanoi and shot down two. Two US planes were shot down by ground fire. It was the first air battle of the Vietnam war.

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

"It is a good thing but it has come almost too easily," commented the President of a women's society. "I myself wish there could be some qualification of education, instead of treating the illiterate and the university graduate alike."

"We welcome it, but we did not miss it," said an able young secretary. "Voting is not the most import-

ant thing. Women have already taken their place in all the professions along with men."

"We were expecting it. We women need to take this responsibility," said a teacher. "Look at what Mrs. Indira Gandhi is doing for the millions of India."

Among Jordan's Arab neighbours, Egypt and Lebanon give women the vote. Lebanon has no women MP's but Egypt has several and has had

one woman Cabinet Minister. The Palestine Liberation Organisation, which is engaged in organizing separate elections for a body representative of the million refugees from Palestine, has already planned to allow women to vote.

Tackled Every Need

At the same time, there is a strong feeling that political rights are no panacea. The advance of women in Jordan rests on a foundation of service and community initiative, born out of the needs of the people. The Arab Women's Union, most active of many societies, started in 1929. Typical of the new voters is its President in the town of Bethlehem. "We were a social club," she said, "and the tragic events of 1948 took us un-awares. First came the wounded—eighty a day in our small town alone. We improved hospitals, and learned to care for them. Next came the refugees, and everyone in Bethlehem took them in. We have tackled every need as it arose, and at present we are feeding 500 children a day, mostly from the neighbouring frontier villages, which are very poor, having lost their lands. We run classes in literacy and handicrafts, to make women self-supporting. Now we are starting co-operatives."

Hard Days Ahead

In a growing number of villages, as well as towns, societies are being formed, encouraged by the government but depending on local initiative. They run maternity hospitals, clinics, kindergartens, adult classes, according to local need.

The level of education in Jordan is the highest in the Arab world, for girls as well as boys. Young Jordanians, highly intelligent and able, find their way to the universities of the world, with the help of scholarships from UNRWA and USAID. The new women voters will include the increasing numbers of university graduates, along with the hundreds of women who give dedicated service to Jordan. They face hard days. Jordan's monarchy is considered more democratic and stable than some of its neighbours, but the sudden arrest of over 100 citizens this month on charges of planning a coup, as well as sporadic frontier fighting with Israel, reminds every-one of the country's difficulties.

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

Language Strains in Belgium

FROM GORDON WISE

Brussels

India is not the only country which has troubles over linguistic divisions. Belgium has seen bloodshed recently when miners were killed in police firing. The men were demonstrating against pit closures in the Flemish-speaking area of Belgium.

The Common Market, which is not all moonlight and roses, has rationalized coal and steel. This has led to enforced closure of some uneconomic mines in certain regions. These miners in the Flemish area were protesting that the older pits in the French-speaking "Walloon" region of the south should all be closed before theirs were. Hence the riots. The cleavage was one of language rather than of class.

Modern Belgium, as a state, dates back only to 1830. The North, which now has a larger population, has its affiliations with Holland. The Flemish language is very close to Dutch. The South, which borders on France, is French-speaking. This region was one of the earliest industrialized parts of Europe.

Formerly, the French-speaking Walloons dominated the Administration and positions in the Army. Their industry gave them advantages. But those who spoke French, on the whole, resisted learning Flemish, while the Flemish-speaking Belgians learnt French in order to compete for positions.

M. Collard, the respected President of the Belgian Socialist Party, believes that the State should have made both languages obligatory. He gave as an instance his own children who live in a region which is only a half-hour from the Flemish-speaking part. But his children have chosen English as their second language, not Flemish.

In the north, when a priest delivered his sermon in French, some time ago, his Flemish-speaking congregation walked out on him. In Brussels, the capital, I was in a restaurant with a Dutch friend who ordered coffee, in Flemish. The waiter would not take any notice until my friend spoke in French.

Partition Unworkable

Some Belgians are gloomy about finding a solution at all. Partition would be painful and well-nigh unworkable. For what would be done to divide the capital of Brussels?

One veteran politician said, "The trouble is we Belgians are over-fond of good living. We do not work hard

Continued on page 14

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The week in India

NEW DELHI—The King of Bhutan had talks with Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi and the Defence and External Affairs Ministers.

CUTTACK—Dissident Congress MLAs decided to form a separate party to contest next year's general election in Orissa.

NEW DELHI—Official figures showed industrial growth fell from 4.3 per cent in July-September last year to 0.9 per cent in the quarter ended December. Available data indicated a further decline this year.

NEW DELHI—Home Minister Nanda said the Government had documentary evidence of Naga leaders' involvement in sabotage acts.

KOHIMA—Underground Naga leaders condemned recent sabotage on the North-East Frontier Railway. The underground "Home Minister" in a cable to Prime Minister Mrs. Gandhi described as "baseless and unfounded" the accusation that the Nagas were behind the train sabotage.

NEW DELHI—Seventy Supreme Court advocates sent a statement to the Prime Minister that continuance of the emergency was "patently unconstitutional and an abuse of constitutional power".

NEW DELHI—Home Minister Nanda told Parliament the emergency would continue "for the present" though use of Defence of India Rules would be restricted.

NAGPUR—An explosion at a cotton-seed oil mill in Amaravati killed 44 people.

LUCKNOW—Jan Sangh secretary N. Deshmukh said his Party would contest 2000 State Assembly seats and 250 in the Lok Sabha at the next elections.

CALCUTTA—Dissident West Bengal Congressmen decided to form a separate Congress organization in the State.

COCHIN—A US grain ship was diverted from here to Goa because a port workers' go-slow for better pay held up unloading.

SRINAGAR—Right Communist leader Dr. Z. A. Ahmad said the CPI had decided to set up a Party unit in Jammu and Kashmir.

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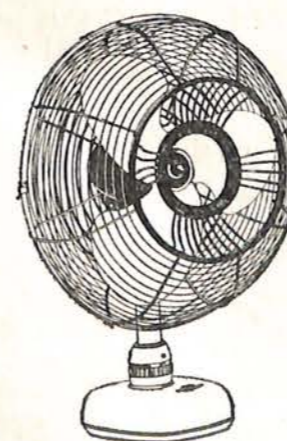
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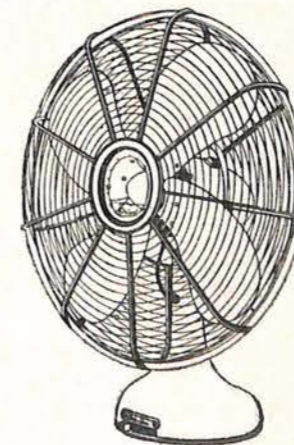


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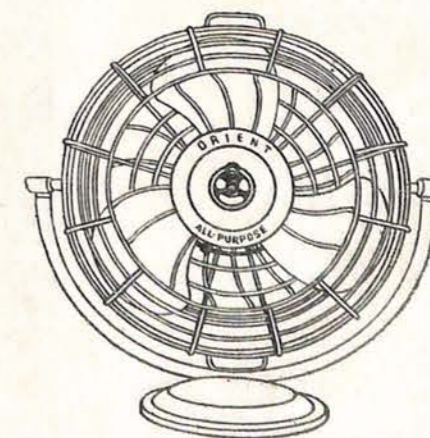
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FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

enough. Our industries and installations, unlike neighbouring Holland, were not destroyed by the war so we recovered quickly. We lived off our fat rather than investing in modernization of our factories. The Dutch, next door, worked harder and have rebuilt their destroyed port of Rotterdam. Now it is the world's busiest, far outstripping Belgium's Antwerp."

Prices are rising in Belgium at a critical rate as the tendency is for people to consume more than they produce. Belgium, like Britain, has

The week elsewhere

NOW ANTI-SOVIET

DJAKARTA—Indonesian students demanded the closing of a Russian exhibition commemorating Lenin's birthday. Troops were ordered to guard the building. "We hate Communism and do not want Communist ideology in Indonesia," said Fahmi Idris, who led a delegation for talks with Soviet officials. The demonstration was said to be the first ever against the Soviet Union. Rus-

seen a colonial empire dissolved and needs to reach beyond her borders with an aim bigger than self-interest.

Switzerland has long been regarded as something of a model in this regard with its four official languages. But there, too, there are now stresses and a claim for secession in the French-speaking Jura area.

Perhaps India can show the way to these European lands. Many people feel that Moral Re-Armament is the answer for India. But some Europeans miss the point that India, with Moral Re-Armament, may have the answer for them.

sia has provided Indonesia with about 1000 million dollars in aid during the last ten years, much of it military.

RED FLEET IN BLUE SEA

ATHENS—Greek sources said Russia has stepped up her naval activity in the Mediterranean since the beginning of the year. Two cruisers and two submarines are known to be in the Mediterranean, as well as smaller craft used for reconnaissance.

GROMYKO MEETS POPE

ROME—Pope Paul met Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko in a 45-minute private audience. It was the first time a Pope has received a leading Communist statesman.

LONDON-SALISBURY TALKS

SALISBURY—Mr. Oliver Wright, private secretary of the British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Wilson, had private discussions with Mr. Smith, Prime Minister of the illegal Rhodesian government. The talks were believed to indicate that sanctions were seriously affecting the Rhodesian economy and that Mr. Smith was anxious for a settlement. Mr. Chad Chipunza, the African leader of the Opposition in the Rhodesian Parliament, welcomed the talks.

LARGEST SHIPS BUILT

BANTRY BAY—Gulf Oil Company (fourth largest in the world) announced plans to build a vast oil terminal and storage depot at Bantry Bay in southern Ireland. It will create a reservoir of crude oil next to oil-using countries of Western Europe and change the pattern of

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

world oil distribution. Gulf is to order from Japan 300,000-ton tankers to bring the oil from the Persian Gulf and Nigeria. The new tankers, 1100-foot long, and the largest ships ever built, are to be in operation within three years. Smaller tankers will distribute the oil from Bantry Bay to European refineries.

BEETLES vs FLIES

CANBERRA—Australians hope to beat flies with Beetles (insect variety). Thirty thousand foreign beetles, now completing quarantine, will be released shortly in different parts of the country. Their multiplied descendants will, it is hoped, attack fly larvae which breed in cattle dung. When cattle were first brought to the country, anti-fly insects were not brought with them. Entomologists of the Commonwealth Scientific Research Organization hope the new insects will reduce the vast number of flies and save agriculture millions of dollars.

MAO STREET

GANGTOK—Two 70-year old monks who left Tibet recently say the Chinese are renaming streets in Lhasa, the capital, after Chinese revolutionary heroes. The monks, who were imprisoned after the 1959 Tibetan uprising as "reactionaries", were released this month. They were ori-

ginally Indian citizens who had gone to Tibet to study theology.

VANISHING BLACK BOARD

TOKYO—A Japanese company has produced a "whiteboard" to replace the traditional blackboard. The white polyethylene surface is said to make colours stand out more clearly, and can also be used as a film screen.



"This is the Committee for solving the population explosion."

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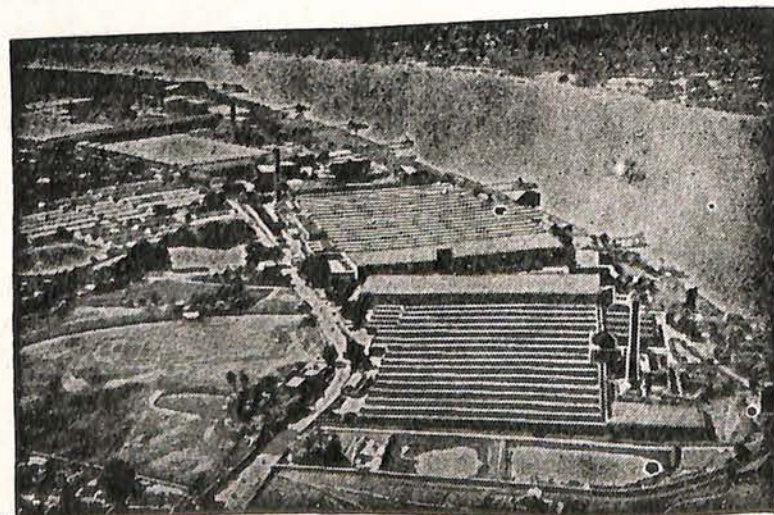
One of Duncans' major enterprises. Anglo-India Jute Mills Co., Ltd. is a vital foreign exchange earner, exporting over Rs. 3 crores worth of jute goods annually.

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HIMMAT, May 6, 1966

VIEWPOINT

First Prize

LINGUISTIC STATES DO MORE HARM THAN GOOD

By Subhash Thadani, Bangalore 25

NATURE HAS GIVEN TO MAN many languages, and the division of a country into water-tight unilingual States serves no purpose—cultural, sentimental or administrative. Linguistic States are unprecedented in the world. They are even more anachronistic than theocratic States, which at least satisfy religious sentiment and tend to unite like theocracies.

The members of the minority linguistic groups (and these are more numerous than minority religious groups) are *de facto* reduced to second class citizens owing to compulsory knowledge of regional language for purposes of government employment, domicile as a necessary qualification for admission to universities and executive authority.

Political Blackmail

The English language, which has been a great unifying force in Indian history, is relegated to relative insignificance by linguistic states. The first meeting of the Indian National Congress in 1885 was possible only because all its delegates knew English. English is the language of the intelligentsia and professional classes. It is the language of science and technology. It is the language of the judiciary and of journalism. The younger generation, born and bred in unilingual States can easily acquire the false impression that English is unimportant and that it can be neglected with impunity. The result will be a babel of tongues and bitter and acrimonious confusion.

Linguistic States are not based on any administrative principle. They are the products of political blackmail and electoral expediency. It will be recalled that in 1952, Potti Sriramulu undertook a fast unto death to gain the Telegu State of Andhra Pradesh. With his death on the seventy-first day, Pandit Nehru lost his nerve and departed from the J-V-P (Jawaharlal-Vallabhai-Patta-

bhi) Pact and Andhra was formed in 1953.

It will also be recalled that the ruling party suffered electoral reverses in Andhra in the 1952 elections; the bilingual Bombay State was bifurcated into Gujarat and Maharashtra on the eve of the 1962 elections; and the bilingual Punjab State is to be bifurcated into Haryana and Punjabi Suba on the eve of the 1967 elections. All these lead to the inevitable conclusion that the ruling party is succumbing to the fear of loss of office and is placing the interests of the party above those of the nation.

Linguism has now replaced nationalism. This is witnessed by the increasing internecine quarrels among States; the proposal to conduct UPSC examinations in regional languages and the sinister clamour for the pernicious quota system (in colleges); the heartless hoarding of foodgrains by the surplus States, etc.

The division of the country into linguistic States must be reversed. This is possible because the country is still governed by comrades who sacrificed and risked everything in the struggle for independence, comrades who have seen the rise of Indian nationalism and who have nurtured Indian nationhood in its infancy. The reversal cannot wait. Within a few years a new generation, fed upon linguistic chauvinism and bigotry, will replace the older generation, and then it will all be too late.

Second Prize

Build India Through Linguistic States

By V. B. KULKARNI, Bombay 57

JUST AS birds of a feather flock together, similarly people of the same religion with a common mother tongue have a natural inclination to live together and grow to their

ENTRIES SHOW

For Linguistic States	= 25%
Against	= 75%

full height. Language is a binding force and men, women and children cling to it as if to a mother's breast.

India is a vast country with many States, each having a language of its own. It would be suicidal if an outside language is forced on any of the States. No Government can hold people by force or threat to adopt a particular language against the will of the people.

Division of a country on linguistic basis is a means to an end and not the end in itself. One has to be a patriot in thought, word and deed, and the call of the country should be above everything. And our history teems with instances when language has proved no bar to the country's clarion call.

A part is as important as the whole. In fact, it is parts that go to make the whole. If the different units of India are allowed to function in their own language, encouraged to develop their own culture and fashion and thus rise to great heights, I am sure these units will be stronger in themselves and, in turn, will make our country stronger.

The psychological effect of a regional language being in the forefront is exceedingly great which opens a new vision of oneness before the public. It is essential that people should feel assured that they can easily ventilate their grievances in their own mother tongue.

For all these reasons, I am of the firm view that the need for division of a country on linguistic basis is urgent and pressing.

COMPETITION

* My plan for clearing the slums.

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294, Bazargate Street, Bombay-1.

LETTERS

STRONG WORDS ON GOA

The Union Government is doubtless aware that strong words have been uttered and strong feelings exist over Goa. Every passing day adds to the intensity of the situation. Time enables fresh champions on both sides to enter into the fray and invent fresh arguments. The politicians are happy but the people are confused and uncertain. They do not know what is ahead, but would like very much to know in order to settle down to a normal life. They really are not very much interested in the hair-splitting dialogue that goes on between the proponents of the different schools of thought. They do not care who administers them so much as how they are administered.

To say it is time New Delhi tackled the issue is not to say that it must give a decision over the future of Goa now. This, as the Prime Minister maintains, needs deep and careful consideration. But it should decide as to when it will give a decision and say on what basis (elections, referendum or the Union Government's own judgment) it will make the decision. For the responsibility for the future of the territory rests not on the Goa or Maharashtra Legislature or with the A-ICC but with the Central Government. Meanwhile, all concerned having had their say and more, by now the Prime Minister should call for a moratorium on all public controversy over Goa.

J. S. PRASAD*

Bangalore

* This week's Rs. 10 prize winner

WRETCHED POSTMEN

The greatest deprivation of the Australian mail strike has been that we have missed our copies of HIMMAT.

It is our favourite newspaper because we feel it gives news that you can trust—fights to put right what is wrong—is fearless, and we also thoroughly enjoy the humour.

MURIEL B. ROBERTS

Tasmania, Australia

NIGERIA'S COUP

The Nigerian High Commission has read with interest your fairly balanced and educative article on "Nigeria's coup within a coup" (HIMMAT, March 25). We would wish to say that it is not very often that one reads of a candid report about events in a foreign country. May we, however, point out that political parties have not been dissolved or banned in Nigeria; but rather political activities, shouting of slogans and display of party symbols and flags. No doubt, you will agree that this is a right step forward in order to usher in an era of peace and tranquillity as indicated in your article.

M. C. OSU,

for Nigerian High Commissioner
New Delhi 16

THANKS TO THE WORLD

People of all nations have been extraordinarily generous in sending us the foodstuffs for our starving millions. We tender our heartfelt thanks to each and every one of them who at the cost of great sacrifice saved a good amount for our suffering poor. We are specially grateful to His Holiness the Pope who conveyed the message to the whole world of the imminent need of food for India at this critical moment. We are especially grateful to those four lame, fatherless children from Germany, who, forgetful of their own misery, parted with their only savings to meet the needs of their suffering brethren, and the two Italian children who consider India as the third child of their parents.

These sublime sacrifices and generous donations have revived in us the latent feelings to do our best for our own brethren. We had arranged for a farewell party for the SSLC students of our school and a collection was made. But after a talk by one of our teachers inspired by the writings of Mr. Rajmohan Gandhi, we made a spontaneous offering of the whole amount and were ready to forego the party. The teachers joined with their contributions, and herewith the widow's mite, Rs. 155, but offered with a willing heart.

May we request you to convey our sincere thanks to all the nations of the world who rose to the occasion to help us in our dire necessity with their colossal donation of food and money.

STAFF AND STUDENTS,
St. Philomena's High School

Hassan

A REALISTIC APPROACH TO THE FOOD PROBLEM

Rationing has been introduced in the country for nearly two years and an artificial, man-made scarcity of foodstuffs has been created by none other than our Government. The country is on the verge of famine only because of the ineffective policy of the Government in respect of ration of foodstuffs. In Calcutta itself—which is a statutory rationed area—when I went to a hotel, they told me that their quota of rice was sufficient only for one day's meals, and for the rest of the week they buy from the black market. The statistics prove that foodgrains are available in the country to a reasonable extent. The above fact proves the same.

The food problem should be above politics. It is a national problem. Unless you feed your people fully, you cannot expect prosperity for the nation which we boast is our aim.

Let the removal of rationing be immediately considered on a nationwide basis, and also food zones. Let there be free movement of food-grains throughout the country. Let the Government flatly refuse to reimpose rationing of rice, wheat, kerosene, etc. Then only the black marketers—traitors of our country—who want to will come out

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

with their stocks, which will balance the price level simultaneously.

Let the tillers of the soil be given sufficient encouragement and incentives to produce more and the Government should devise proper ways and means whereby the tillers of the soil on whom the whole nation depends now, may not be deprived of their basic needs. Concentration at this juncture should be on agriculture and agriculture only till we become self-sufficient in food. Small nations like Japan, Israel, etc. are glaring examples of the results of hard work.

R. NARAYANAN

Calcutta 29

RUPEE DEVALUATION

Due to the recent foreign exchange crisis, the demand for the devaluation of the rupee has become strong. It is contended that devaluation will increase exports, cut down imports and thus stabilize our external balance.

In spite of all advantages, devaluation will be of doubtful use. As we have already regulated our imports, further import cuts will not be possible because of devaluation alone. In case of some of our main exports like tea, our exports can increase at the cost of some other developing country which will follow us in devaluation. In general, where the industry as a whole is handicapped by lack of raw materials, spare parts for depreciated machines, etc., our exports cannot rise very much.

All the imported goods will cost more in terms of rupees. Thus, when the machinery and raw materials imported from outside cost more, our final products also will be costlier. Add to this the fact that we are relying on large food imports this year. If the imported food costs more, the Government has either to sell it at higher prices or to subsidize the sale of food. In the latter case, how can the Government raise money for the purpose? In the former case, what happens to our price index? If the internal prices rise because of devaluation, it will have served no purpose.

N. B. KULKARNI

Bombay 1

"PENNY WISE, POUND FOOLISH"

I have read your article on the first page, "Penny Wise, Pound Foolish", (April 22), with great interest.

I think it is worth being "Penny Wise"—since "Pound Wise" (or Dollar Wise) would fetch you only Rs. 13.33!!!

I bet no one in the world can beat our "Indian Brains"! The only thing we need is determination and will—the will to work for the betterment of our motherland.

R. P. PARIKH

Bombay

ON THE Spot

HIMMAT meets the people

"Cricket Can Be a Link to Unite Youth of Country,"

—SAYS CHANDRASEKHAR

THE RIGHT ARM with which Chandrasekhar bowls is polio-stricken. But he has turned this liability into an asset. He has a peculiar action which puzzles the best batsmen more than anything in his attack. His fingers give a fuzz and spin to the ball that makes it come faster off the pitch and seems almost alive after pitching. He has a ball, very hard to play, which whips back from the off with tremendous break and spin. He also varies his pace and length with great skill.

No story of present-day Indian cricket would be complete without a reference to 21-year old B. S. Chandrasekhar—a new star in the firmament of Indian cricket.

He was one of the real architects of our glorious test win over the Australians at Bombay in October 1964.

"Bowling is Brainwork"

When and how did you take to cricket? I asked him.

"I took to cricket as a duck takes to water. I was lucky to be coached by an able and sympathetic coach like Shri Tarapore (who himself had undergone training under Shri Dileepsinghi). He taught me that bowling is mainly brainwork, and that a spin bowler like me should make a ball do a lot. The quality of training imparted to me by Shri Tarapore was of the highest standard.

"I started as a wicket-keeper but later took to off-spin bowling. After having performed satisfactorily in inter-state junior zonal cricket matches in Mysore, I made my debut in first-class cricket in 1963 when I played for Mysore against Kerala in a Ranji Trophy Match, and claimed two wickets. During this period I was lucky to be spotted by Shri Chinawamy of the Cricket Control Board, whose encouragement was a source of great help to me."

When did you first play for India?
"In 1964 against England in Bombay. I took ten wickets in that match."

And that difficult catch. How did you manage it?

"I was able to take it because I was watching the batsman intently. A fielder must watch the batsman like an animal watches its prey. Then only is he in time for a fast and hard catch."

How many test wickets have you taken so far?

"Twenty-seven. England-10, Australia-9, New Zealand-8."

What is the secret of your phenomenal bowling performances?

"Frankly, I don't know. But I lay great stress on my mental attitude when bowling, as it plays a prominent part in securing success for me. I try to put into my bowling as much attack and variety as I can. I try to keep the batsman playing all the time. Sometimes I give him too many loose ones with a purpose, because it pays me to do so. I always try to find out the weak points of the batsmen against whom I am bowling and give him a ball that attacks his weak points. A bowler ought to have many strings to his bow, because once found out, he ceases to be a terror."

Notions of Fairplay

Which was your best bowling performance?

"When I captured Peter Burge's wicket in Bombay. It turned the tide because his exit opened the way for a well-deserved victory for my side. I found his blind spot and bowled with deadly accuracy to him and to the batsmen coming after him."

What practical good have you gained from the pursuit of cricket?

"It has not only improved my physique, but has also enforced a clean



life and steady habits on me. Also a spirit of accommodation and 'esprit de corps'. Cricket reforms from within. I have inhaled notions of fairplay on the cricket field."

Which bowlers have impressed you most?

"Titmus, Sobers, Nadkarni, Durani, Desai and McKenzie. All of them have great keenness for the game. I have cut off many rough edges of my bowling by watching them in action."

Cricket's Future

What do you think of the future of cricket in India?

"I am only a newcomer but from what I have seen in my own state—Mysore—I can say that cricket has a brilliant future before it in India. It has taken a strong hold on our youth, and can be a link to unite the youth of our country. Today a great change has come over the spirit of the game in India. The general tone is decidedly improving and the number of able and intelligent cricketers is fast growing. There are many ways of touching the heart of Indian youth and I have always thought cricket is one."

H. M. S.

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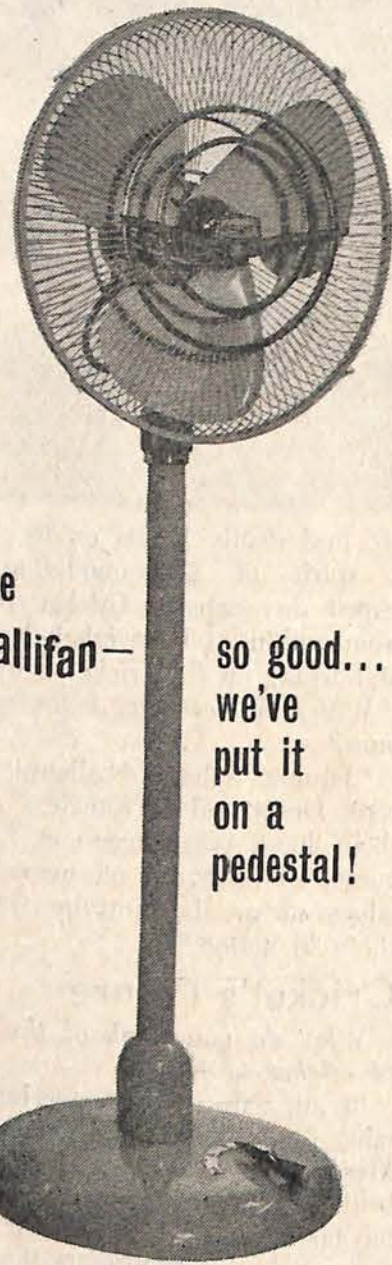
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Education that Creates Leaders

BY OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENT

Andheri

On May day, headmasters, administrators, professors and students demanded an upheaval in the type of education given to the 60 million students enrolled in India's schools and colleges.

Dr. (Mrs.) Madhuri Shah, Officer in charge of Municipal Education in Bombay covering 500,000 students, said, "Education is creating conformity and breeding a lack of faith and courage to face situations. Never was there a time in the history of our nation which required such courage to stand up against conformity and fight for social change."

"Knowledge is a double-edged sword. Without moral standards it is of little value," said Mr. Y. M. Trilokekar, distinguished Maharashtra educator and former member of the Bombay University Senate.

"The aim of education is to create a leader," said Professor R. Vaithe- swaran, Director of the Roving Col- lege for a New India. "We fail totally to achieve any of the aims of education today. In 500 million people we do not see five real lead- ers on the national scene."

Mr. Trilokekar and a committee of educators initiated the two-day seminar at the India Arise Confer- ence. Speaking of MRA's Roving College which has been conducted since December, Mr. Trilokekar de-

clared, "This College has trained students in a synthesis of absolute moral standards and knowledge, and has equipped them to spread this synthesis throughout our educational system. It has been a very great work."

Professor Vaithe- swaran in his address to the seminar said that edu- cation's first task was to make stu- dents "morally responsible for the events of their time. The inevitable end of the road of blame is violence, the establishment of a Hitler or a Stalin. Tyranny will be the lot of the Indian people if we educators surrender our responsibility."

Students from many colleges spoke out against the aimlessness and the commercialization of education. "We have been betrayed because we have not been told the truth about this country," said Ashok Shah, a college student from Poona. "Instead of pretending that all is well in India, you could have told us the truth and included us in a revolution to change it."

Over the weekend, hundreds of students, children and their parents swarmed over the conference site to take part in a Children's Day, the highlight of which was a production of Peter Howard's pantomime, "Give a Dog a Bone", produced by Miss Joy Weeks, with children under thirteen taking part in the pantomime.

UNDER THE LENS—from page 5

To quote a few instances, he points out, "the non-realization of a large volume of licenced capacity is direct- ly responsible for the shortages with which the country is plagued at the moment in cement, fertilizers, alumi- nium, etc. Nor is the Private Sector the only defaulting party. A num- ber of Public Sector undertakings have been inordinately delayed in im- plementation, throwing out of gear entire segments of related industrial activity."

With regard to the foreign ex- change crisis, Mr. Barve points out that "a foreign exchange crisis is not an act of God that it should come upon us unpredictably like a failure of the monsoon". He squarely laid it on "the failures and deficiencies" of a number of years in several fields

Most foreign observers feel within a few days of their arrival in India that there is a breakdown of admin- istration. Herein lies the crux of the matter of Western aid to this coun- try. The obstacles to the success of the Asoka Mehta mission are not only questions of policy like con- trols, attitude to foreign capital, de- fence expenditure and the Indo-Pak conflict. They are essentially a ques- tion of the confidence of the World Bank in the ability of the Indian Government to implement mutually agreed policies for the economic benefit of India and its capacity to change the situation from one of lethargy, indifference and words un- supported by deeds to one of mini- mum, efficient implementation.

This was a life

LIONAL EXTON

1886—1960

LIONAL EXTON was tall, sophisti- cated and had a flair for making money. He grew up in the heart of the business world of one of Eng- land's cities. While still a teenager he managed one of his father's hotels. Later he developed interests in more hotels, an ice-rink, engineer- ing concerns, etc. At 47 he had everything a man could wish for—a charming wife and children, a beautiful home and the business world at his feet.

Yet this man experienced an amazing transformation of character and motives. Through his wife he met the men and women of Moral Re-Armament at a conference. There he was gripped by the evi- dence he saw that human nature could be changed. "I'm sitting on a fence," he said, but he knew which side to get down. His thinking changed from lining his own pockets to meeting the needs of the world.

He applied his new-found faith to his businesses:

- 1) He apologized to his workers for the way he had lived, putting profit before people.
- 2) He said that in future all decisions would be taken on the basis of what was right not who was right.
- 3) He started a works council before these were general practice in industry.

These moves created an atmos- phere of trust. The new relation- ships between the shift leaders meant that in one factory, turning out essentials for the war-effort, produc- tion which previously required three shifts was maintained by only two.

One day in his home town he knocked at the door of a Commu- nist leader, a road-worker. He was refused entrance. "I'd like to talk to you," he said. "If my idea isn't more revolutionary than yours, you can throw me out." He was let in and he and the road- worker became friends. So he won the hearts of Communists around the world. They saw in him the impossible, a capitalist whose selfish motives had been changed.

One of his daughters said of him, "He was a true father. He let us know he was a sinner so I knew I could tell him the deepest things in my heart."

His revolutionary calling took him to many countries and he never re- tired. "We who know the answer must give it to the world," he said. "We must make it priority."

R.E.R.P.

Q and A

Q—Do you agree that the proliferation of population is one of the principal causes of the unending food shortage?

K. VIJAYENDRA REDDY,

Hyderabad 12

A—It is true that India has two per cent of the world's land area and 14 per cent of the population. Therefore popu- lation pressure on the land is great. On the other hand, the yield per acre in India is far less than in most other lands and the scope for improvement in yield per acre is immense. In the two major crops, here are some comparative figures from the FAO Year Book 1964:

	100 kgs. per hectare	
	Rice	Wheat
India	15.4	7.9
Pakistan	17.2	8.3
Japan	52.4	12.3
USA	44.4	17.00
World Average	20.5	12.00

With right agricultural methods India can produce far more food and the popu- lation problem needs to be seen in its proper perspective.

Q—Do you give any concrete solution for the reduction in the number of political parties in India and thus for a strong democracy?

R. RAJU, Karaikeni

A—Political parties exist in so far as people want them. When they get super- fluous they either vanish or tend to merge. There are seven national parties in India—Congress, Jan Sangh, Swatan- tra, Praja Socialist, Samyukta Socialist and the Communist Party, Left and Right.

They all represent distinct trends in the nation. There are also some regional based parties that are the product of local demands and needs.

But for internal rivalries and jeal- ousies, the two Socialist Parties would have stayed one. The Communists, though now split, are set on the road to become one again.

Democracy can be strengthened not so much by "reducing" the number of political parties, as in having all parties adhere to genuine democratic means and ways. For example, there has been a healthy reaction to the antics of the SSP in Parliament recently and public opinion can strengthen democracy and enforce a certain amount of respect by Party leaders for the democratic cause.

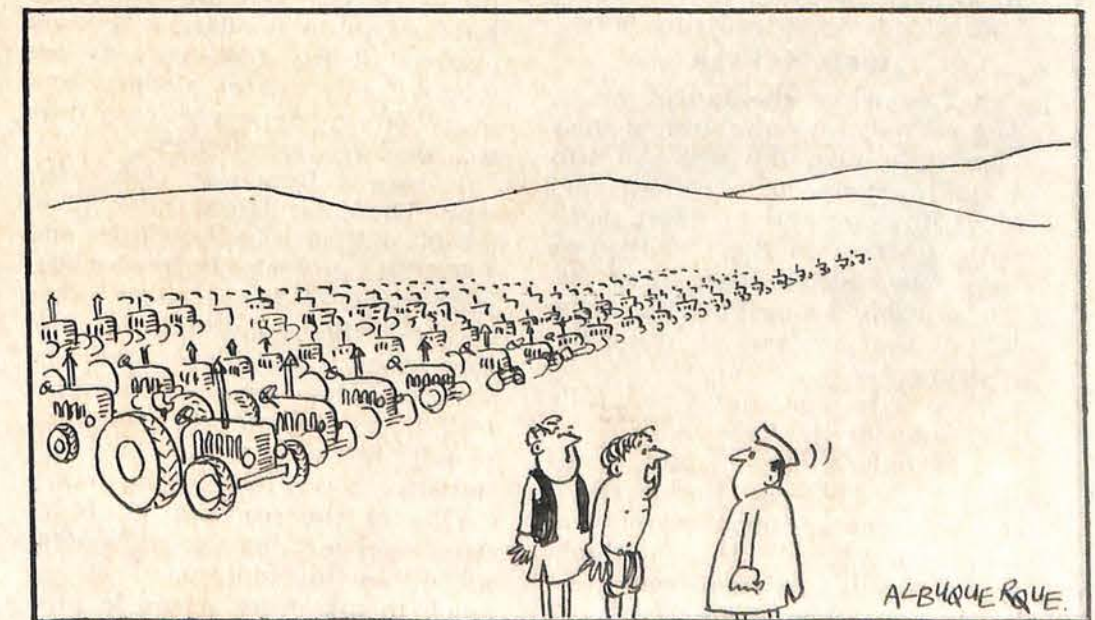
Q—There will be no united India if the Government is captured in four or five states by opposition parties. Comment.

S. RAJU, Karaikeni

A—It is not fair to say that. In the coming elections some Opposition parties will have an electoral alliance. If they manage to beat the Congress in a few states, it may prove a salutary lesson to the Congress and may compel the Opposition alliance to work to- gether and prove themselves. They will not lightly disunite India.

A lot depends on what Opposition parties come into power and with what alliance. If the Swatantra Party or the Jan Sangh comes into power in a state or two they will uphold the unity of India in principle, whilst if the DMK comes into power in Madras State, its policy may not be conducive to India's unity. Our Central Government must get used to working with Opposition parties in various states. Patriotism is not the monopoly of any one party.

**ANY QUESTIONS?
SEND THEM TO Q & A, HIMMAT.**



"But Sir, what we really need is some fertilizer."

Prove It For Yourself

By Rajmohan Gandhi

HOPE, MORE HOPE and still greater hope. This is the sequence as each day passes in the India Arise Conference at Andheri. At last we have seen a force out to transform the country and prepared to pay any price in their lives.

They have come from far and near. Eight remarkably able young men and women have come from Britain to devote a year to help India arise. A dozen students from Ceylon have arrived to help strengthen India. Six Japanese have landed, including Masahide Shibusawa in whose home Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose lived while in Tokyo.

They have come from Nagaland and Gujarat, Kashmir and Kerala.

A man from Patna, for years a dedicated Gandhian and Congressman, was so struck by the conviction and dynamism of Indians trained in Moral Re-Armament that he wants his house to be used as a base for action in Bihar.

A distinguished figure from Orissa, who has served in the Army and in senior civil posts, wants his family lands to be used for the establishment of a training centre for Orissa and the east.

A Bombay schoolmaster, one of dozens of teachers who have participated in the Conference, says, "Education is corrupt from top to bottom. But your ideas and plans interest me. Perhaps our system can be changed. From the first issue I have been an enthusiastic reader of HIMMAT. I now want to arrange meetings of colleagues and friends to spread this hope."

Instant Task

A Colonel of the Indian Army, just retired, says the instant task now is to take the news of this hope to every man, woman and child in India and to select particular districts in the country and have men elected from these districts during the next elections who live by the standards of Moral Re-Armament.

"My wife, son and I are fully available for this," he adds.

A Bombay lawyer and social worker said, "I am impressed at the way the common people are represented here." He was thinking of the fisherwomen from near-by Versova who came.

These fisherwomen and their menfolk are thrilled with the

thought that they have a prominent part in radically and speedily changing Indian society. They have a dignity, heartpower and shrewdness that could become an irresistible combination. They want now to reach all the people in their village and have invited the delegates to hold a rally there.

A mechanic in a textile mill came with his wife and children. His pockmarked face beamed as he declared, "I am overjoyed to discover Moral Re-Armament. Everybody must hear about it."

A well-known writer and socialite was completely captured. "I am going to organize a meeting of some of my friends in my home. You must come and speak to them," she says.

A dress designer of fame asserts, "You must not leave out the top people. They need it badly and will have a lot to give in building a new India."

"You Must, Must, Must"

George Mathew, the crippled but faith-filled patriot from Kerala, is insistent: "You must come to Kerala. You must, you must." He says he wants 150 men and women trained in Moral Re-Armament to cover every taluk of Kerala in the next four months. He feels Kerala is seriously sick, but he is also certain that a reborn Kerala will affect New Delhi and Peking.

There are school and college students from all parts. Many have resolved to make their schools and colleges patterns for the rest of the country. Ten are from one girls' school in Bombay. "We will change all the 1500 girls in our school and invite leaders and everybody to come and learn from us," declares one of them.

I learned from the Vice President, Dr. Zakir Husain, that there are 60 million school children and 1,600,000 students in post-school institutions. What is going to become of these multitudes? Will they roam our village and city streets aimless, unemployed, frustrated and violent? Or will they march forward with guts and initiative towards a richer India?

One of the teachers at India Arise told me there were 700,000 schools in this country. Is it too much to ask every school to produce or turn out one revolutionary remaker of men every year?

Anyone can make this experiment and prove this for himself. Decide that you will use your life to change India. See where change is needed in your life. Be honest about your nature and weaknesses. Then go and invite any Indian you meet to join you in making this country new. Nine times out of ten the response will be positive.

The willingness to do anything, be anybody and go anywhere is the key. A girl from Kashmir said at the Conference, "I have decided to give my life to God once again. I am not going to take it back. I will do anything that is required of me. I will cook, type or anything. And I am going to change people right and left."

The simple truth about family life is vital for the greatness of a nation. A girl from Jaipur says, "I was always bossing my younger brother and telling him what to do. I did not realize how completely I had squashed him. I want to change and take my hands off him and to help him grow in his own right. This I am doing not just for the sake of my younger brother, but for all the men in India. We women need to take our hands off our men and leave them free to become great."

Resources Needed

Many here speak of the necessity of the ordinary man putting up a fight for truth and justice where he is. If laziness, dishonesty and tyranny are dealt with by each one of us wherever we find them, the task of government and changing India would be easier.

Speaking on this theme, a Bangalore student said, "My professor used to exploit me because he was to be my examiner and I was afraid to cross his will."

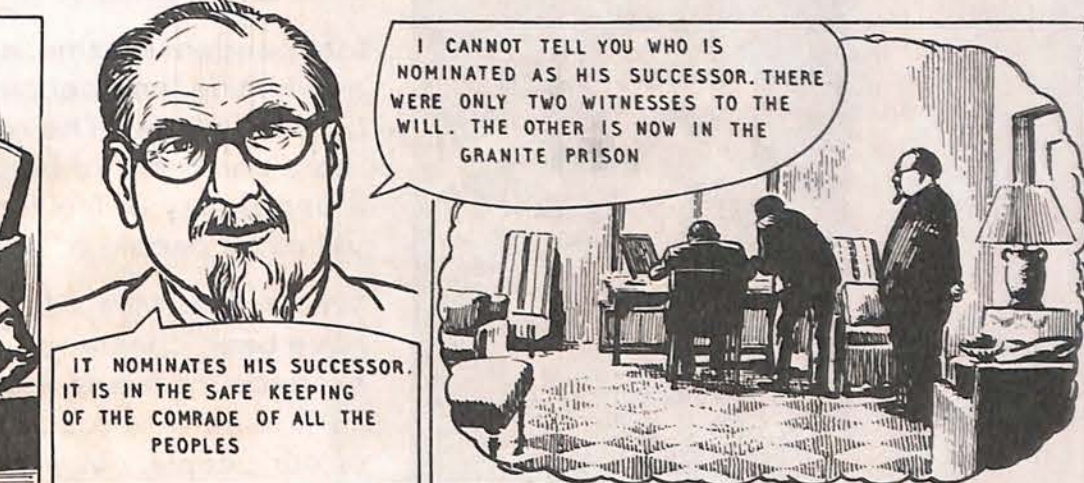
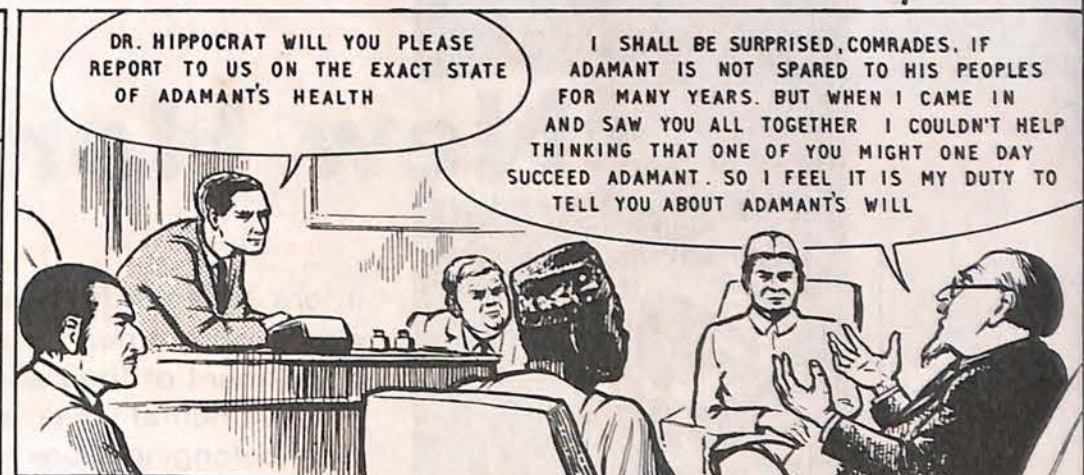
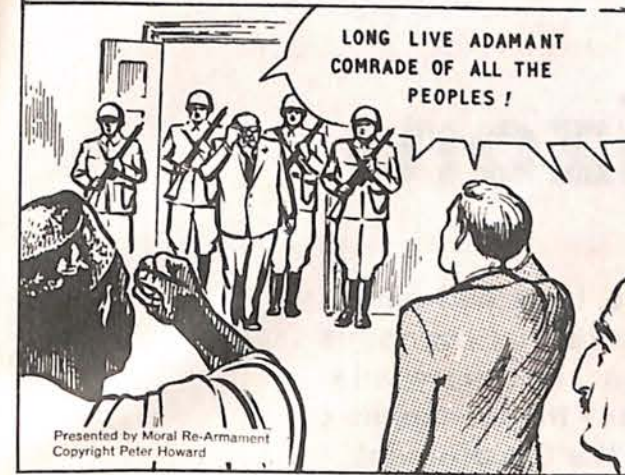
"One day I found courage, went up to him and told him I was not going to be controlled by him like this any longer."

This Bangalore student feels that India's need is so pressing that he should give up his career and work full time to bring Moral Re-Armament to the country.

We need lots more men, and a great deal of money and other resources. It is a superhuman task, but fortunately God is with us. And I have a hunch that we will get what we need.

THE DICTATOR'S SLIPPERS by PETER HOWARD

Episode 8



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IS INDIA READY FOR POST-MAO CHANGES?

Page 5



Chairman Mao
last seen in November 1965

TACKLE STARVATION ON WAR FOOTING

Page 3