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EDITORIAL

RED STAR OVER SOUTH-EAST ASIA

Russia and China are playing their cards cleverly in South-East Asian politics, from Pakistan and India in the West to Vietnam and Laos in the East. Under the cover of ideological differences and faked political dissensions, these Communist countries intend to lull some of the unwary and the gullible into a false but comforting belief that world communism is no longer the fierce crusader it once was in the cause of 'The Sacred Faith' but it is full of internal cracks and fissures. And to a certain extent these wily attempts to mislead the people of the Free World seem to be succeeding. Excepting America which is carrying on her broad shoulders the major portion of the burden of standing up resolutely to this communist menace to the peace and security of South-East Asia, no other leading country of the world can be said to have assessed fully and properly the magnitude of this danger of Communist expansionism making its way surreptitiously into non-communist territories.

To achieve their ends, the communists do not stop at anything. They are in this respect amoral. To them the international agreements voluntarily entered into, are merely the means to gain time to consolidate their gains and to try for more. They

look upon such Conventions as no better than mere pieces of paper to be thrown on the scrap-heap when their purpose is once served, as they did last September in the case of self-imposed Test-Ban Maratorium and also in the case of Cease Fire in Laos recently. It is reported that the seizure of the town of Nam Tha near the China-Burmah border was effected first by the Chinese and North Vietnam communist forces and then the town was taken over by the Pathet Lao troops. Russia being the co-chairman with Britain of the Geneva Conference of 1954, has diplomatically enough kept herself in the background in this affair. But every student of politics knows that North Vietnamese troops have been well trained and equipped by Russians as much as by the Chinese and these very troops have been responsible for stirring up the recent communist revolt in Laos. The only difference between Russia and China is that the former, being a senior and more mature communist partner in this communist conspiracy of world domination and conquest, is now in a position to put on a veneer of being more urbane and polished than China, her youthful and junior partner, in her dealings with the Free World. The recent chain of events started by the communist intransigence in Laos has naturally spurred President Kennedy of America on to make a determined

and bo'd bid to call this communist bluff by sending immediately American Marines to Thailand near the border of Laos.

This rapidly developing crisis in South-East Asia is a grim reminder and a stern warning to the 'Free' Nations that they should keep a never-flagging watch and vigilance over the communist activities in this area. It must be emphasized again and again that the much advertised differences between Russia and China are only a make-believe. In fact there are very good grounds for believing that some sort of understanding exists between these two communist countries about the spheres of influence within the limits of which these two countries should operate in their grand mission to spread the communist faith and conquer the whole world. It appears that the South-East Asian backward countries which, according to communist theory, require a swift and ready handling, have been assigned to the Chinese sphere, while the industrially and politically advanced countries like India which need to be tackled diplomatically and gently have been demarcated as coming within the orbit of the Soviet influence.

This grand strategy planned by world communism if properly understood, will give a clue to the mysterious moves of Russia and China in the Kashmir dispute between India and Pakistan. This unfortunate conflict between India and Pakistan is being fully exploited by China and Russia

to further their communist aims in this region. They pretend to be ranged against each other in the opposite camps, viz., China on the side of Pakistan and Russia on the side of India, while in truth, the one common purpose inspiring both Russia and China is that of Communist expansion in Asia. The net result is that whoever might have lost their influence in India and Pakistan over this Kashmir problem—America and Britain seem to have already lost it heavily—it will not be the communist countries. On the other hand the latter seem to be winning by these subterfuges all along the line at the present hour.

Communists must now be thinking that when India and Pakistan, Laos and other Asian countries get weakened and exhausted by mutual conflicts and bickerings, then the time will come for them to demand the setting up in these countries of Neutral and National Governments containing strong communist elements as is proposed to be done in Laos. This done, the next step would be the establishment of full-fledged communist Governments there.

But it is sad to think that even professed Democrats like Nehru of India and Neutralists like Prince Souvanna of Laos are not alive to this danger from communism to the whole of South-East Asia. They are still thinking in terms of effete and impotent Neutralism. America alone through her financial and military aid to these countries will not be able to stem the tide of communist advance in South-East Asia without the active co-operation of the Asian countries themselves. But unfortunately today these countries are being led by Demagogues interested only in clinging to power even at the cost of Democracy and Freedom of their mother countries.

The future of Democracy and Freedom in this region is thus dark and gloomy indeed, unless all the democratic forces still in existence in this region remarshal their forces and assert themselves swiftly and effectively on this critical situation, with the support and sympathy of the Western Nations of 'The Free Alliance'. For the time being, it must be confessed, that the Red Star is looming large on the horizon in South-East Asia.

CONGRESS SOCIALISM AND ITS ILLS.

The home-thrusts that the retiring President Dr. Rajendra Prasad administered to the members of the Lok Sabha and particularly to the Congress Rulers, were most pertinent and also opportune. They will have served their purpose if they should shake up the present rulers of the country out of their mood of self-adulation and self-placency. Dr. Rajendra Prasad appeared not a little sad and perturbed at some of the inanities indulged in and follies committed by

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his erstwhile Congress co-workers who have been in the saddle of power and authority for the last fifteen years.

All impartial observers of post-freedom politics in our country will be agreed that most of the grievances listed by Dr. Rajendra Prasad against the present regime such as 'weakening of nation's moral fibre,' 'lop-sided emphasis on material wellbeing,' 'the tendency to forget the larger interests of the country as a whole for the benefit of smaller groups and smaller sections,' 'the enormous election expenses which inevitably created a chain of undesirable consequences,' 'the tendency to look up to the Government for everything' have been the direct outcome of our Socialist Planning which the present Government has imposed on our country in gross violation of the constitutional guarantees given to the people by the Indian Constitution regarding the sanctity of private property and the freedom to follow any trade and calling.

The Permit-Licence Raj of Mr. Nehru the redoubtable socialist, has bred as never before, even during the British regime, rank nepotism and corruption in the official and ruling circles right up from the Ministers and High Grade Officials to the lowest grade menial servants. And as the adage goes, 'even as the rulers, so are the subjects' this evil is eating into the very vitals of our body-politic and is spreading at an alarming rate among all classes of population. Want of a sound and well thought-out educational system has also brought about fissiparous tendencies to the fore, as complained of by Dr. Rajendra Prasad, which now promise to undo all the good work of National Integration that was under way under the influence of the centralized system of British Government and the English education introduced universally throughout India.

Lastly, the lust for power that has seized the ruling Congress party, in consequence of its over-obsession with socialism has only made a mockery of Indian democracy. These Congress rulers find it greatly advantageous to themselves to turn the General Elections into expensive affairs so that they might be beyond the reach of the common man.

It is therefore up to the people of the stature of Dr. Rajendra Prasad to take the lead in purifying our politics of the dross that has gathered round it. He will have begun well in this mission, if he should first succeed in dethroning the so-called 'socialist' ideal from the high pedestal to which it has been raised by the power-seeking Congress, since from this ideal flow most of the ills the country is suffering from today.

HERE AND THERE

The Finance Minister Mr. Morarji Desai in his reply to the General Budget Debate in the Lok Sabha said that 'the Congress concept of Socialism was not one of strangulation of all private initiative and that he believed in the Sarvodaya ideal of Mahatma Gandhi and Socialism was the first step to Sarvodaya'. So now we understand fully the nature of the rift in the Cabinet between The Right and The Left. Both the sides are agreed on the issue of socialism in the first instance. But they are sharply divided on the question 'where do we go to, from here?' Nehru-Menon wing replies 'to communism' (Samyavada) while Morarji wing says 'to Sarvodaya'. In the meanwhile people are being squeezed out between Nehru's Permit-Licence Socialism and Morarji's Sarvodaya Budget of high taxation of consumers goods.

The Assam Government has officially denied the report published in a section of the Press that the Chinese have recently infiltrated in Towang area in the Neefa. Of course our Provincial and Central Governments are so strong that they can afford to safely ignore mere infiltration. But they can be depended upon to take 'effective' steps when the Chinese prove beyond doubt that they have violated Panchasheela by Completely occupying the area.

Prime Minister Nehru in his self-musing mood delivered himself of these sentiments in the Lok Sabha on the possibility of a war with China. He said, 'As everyone realises now a war between India and China is going to be a tremendously disastrous affair and what is more something which will become interminable, because I do not see any possibilities of either party defeating the other. And warring for what? Well for certain pieces of territory, important they may be, but certain pieces of mountain territory. Therefore, one tries to avoid war unless it is thrust on us, and whether we avoid war or not we have to prepare for war.' This is certainly a masterpiece in self contradiction and self-stultification. 'To go to war or not to go to war, for merely certain pieces of mountain territory, important though they may be' is the great problem before this Hamlet of Indian politics. Perhaps he will make up his mind only when the Chinese cross beyond these pieces of mountain territory into the Indian plains below where the Defence Minister Mr. Krishna Menon will be ever ready to meet the invader face to face.

FOOD FOR THOUGHT

"Unfortunately it must be confessed that things are not as we wish them to be and here, there and everywhere we come across things which are not to our credit and which it should be the duty and business of all of us to eradicate."

—Dr. Rajendra Prasad.

Crisis In South—East Asia

M. A. Venkata Rao

TO those who think of the cold war as only a metaphor without the actual danger and pressure of war, events in Southeast Asia since the truce in Korea should be an eye-opener. The Geneva conference of 1954 was intended to be a peaceful settlement that betokened a final halt to communist penetration in the area after their successful grabbing of North Vietnam with its capital of Hanoi. The United States felt at the time and retain that assessment even today that the Geneva settlement could not be regarded as final and that communist plans for further penetration downwards had been given up. That is why they refused to sign the Geneva Pact in which the Indian Conciliation Committee played such a notable part, presided over by an Indian with a Pole and a Canadian as members. That committee has been revived now and has been in the area of Laos and South Vietnam observing the situation and hoping to check infiltration and breach of cease fire by the communist guerillas from North Vietnam, aided under the nose by Russia and China. Russia and China may be rivals for influence in the area. Dr. Ho Chi Minh has had to balance his rope walk between the two and leans to one side or the other from time to time. Russian planes have been observed in numbers assisting guerilla invaders in Laos and the northern borders of South Vietnam.

While the Geneva conference under the chairmanship of Mr. Malcolm MacDonald was kept busy talking as a screen and red herring across the trail, communists have been biting into Laos and South Vietnam steadily! The areas are remote from communication centres and are covered with lush tropical jungles and hills under cover of which the Red giants have been playing their game arming and training the North Vietnamese and the Pathet Lao faction in Laos and enabling them to nibble steadily into the soft Asian States'.

The SEATO was formed by Mr. Dulles to resist just such cold war-cum-guerilla penetrations into Laos and South Vietnam.

But the interregnum in the period of Presidential Election in the USA (causing a pause in policy-making some months before and some months after the installation of the new president Mr. Kennedy in the White House) was made use of by the Red strategists to the fullest extent. To them every treaty is but a temporary pause in their march towards world conquest. The USA were right and India was wrong in the estimate that they made of the ultimate goals and immediate prospects of Red satisfaction with

North Vietnam after the Geneva Agreement of 1954. India thought that the frontiers fixed after the withdrawal of the French following their collapse in Dien Bien Phu fort and the winning of freedom by North Viet Nam under communist auspices and of South Viet Nam under free world auspices (if this can be conceded) could be stabilised. She has proved herself a false prophet. Indeed she has proved herself a false prophet to her own disadvantage with regard to her estimate of Panchsheel's sincerity of Red China.

Today we hear that in spite of the presence of the Indian-chaired Committee of international reconcilers and observers on the spot, the pro-communist faction in Laos has made a further advance in the northern borders aided by Chinese battalions and have captured the town of Nam Tha and have penetrated further south to another town which was the headquarters of the royal forces under Prince Boun Oum and General Nosavao.

The Chinese personnel were always hovering on the border jungles and were keeping in contact with the Pathet Lao supplying them with war materials and military experts. Now we hear of their actual operation in force aiding the Laotian Pathet Lao and seizing a substantial part of the country. They had already broken the cease-fire agreements several times in previous years. But the reports and complaints of the King's men led by Prince Boun Oum were discounted by the Leftist press of the world as well as by statesmen of the free world and by neutralists like the Indian Nehru. The Rightist Prince was subjected to pressure by the Americans to agree to a coalition government with communist and neutralist leaders participating. This was supposed to heal the breach between them and to bring about a stable peace.

The hope had never any real foundation.

We have only to recall the utter failure of the Americans during the last war and in the early years of the peace till the communist takeover and expulsion of Chiang Kai Shek to implement this policy of a coalition. It is now realised that American officials in mainland China were in favour of the Red Chinese in the Rooseveltian era and scuttled the ship of Chiang Kai Shek with promises of military aid which were not fulfilled in letter and spirit.

Further, even high emissaries like General Marshall tried to force Marshal Chiang Kai Shek to accept Communists like Mao into his government! Their idea was a combination against the Japanese, But Chiang knew that the communists

were intent on capturing total power from him and were using the Japanese menace only as an argument to deceive the Americans. And he proved right but that did not help him as the misled Americans refused adequate help.

It is also now known that most, if not all, the Far East experts from America living in China for years like Owen Lattimore and most of the officials surrounding Roosevelt were pro-Russian. They were fellow-travellers and some of them like Hiss actually in the pay of the Russians!

Anyhow the misconceived policy of forcing Chiang into a coalition with Mao Tse Tung failed. Chiang knew Communists better than the Americans.

This same story can be seen repeated in Southeast Europe. In Czechoslovakia and Hungary, coalition governments were forced on non-communist leaders by the pressure of Russian statesmen aided by the presence of the Soviet armies in the country after the expulsion of the Nazis. The communists were only about 15 per cent of the members in the legislatures in these states. But by their tactics of misusing positions of power within the government, particularly of defence and police portfolios and by their tactics of inflaming labourers through control over their trade unions and through the so-called national committees they won the game.

Prince Boun Oum knows his customers through bitter experience. He knows his kinsmen who are leading the communist faction. He has full information about the doings and treacheries and tricks of the communists since the French power collapsed in Cochin China as a whole. Cochin China is now divided into the two Viet Nams, the communist North and the Rightist South, Laos and Cambodia. Laos and South Viet Nam are now under mortal peril with guerillas operating in them and gaining ground steadily while the free world is beguiled by Nehruvian "conciliation" and Genevan "negotiations." Keep the talks going and penetrate the jungles in dribbles! This has been the successful communist strategy to deceive the war-weary statesmen and populatoins of the free world.

The Americans are again playing the same game that they played so disastrously in Chiang's China. The foreign policy of the USA vis-a-vis Southeast Asia and communist penetration there has been as uncertain, hesitating, lacking in the realism necessary to size up the communist moves accurately and as much given to make-shifts and short term satisfactions as from the days of the Yalta and Berlin agreements. And from 1945 Stalin treated those agreements as mere scraps of paper and annexed Southeast European states under cover of Soviet-style elections which enabled the communist minority by force and fraud

and intimidation to seize power under the facade of democratic polls.

The refusal of Aid to Prince Boun Oum by the Americans for his refusal to trust his neutralist kinsmen is of a piece with their pro-communist Chinese policies in mainland China and in line with their fatuity with regard to Stalin's action in Southeast Europe.

Prince Boun Oum knows by experience that his opponents cannot be trusted. Trust in them since 1954 has cost him more than three parts of the kingdom already. The policy of forcing him to accept a coalition government under the so-called neutralist prince, giving them moreover the portfolios of defence and police is tantamount to a peaceful surrender and scuttle. This may suit the USA by way of gaining time for them. It is difficult to see any other meaning in their moves. The only meaning that makes sense is the meaning of "Munich"!

The offer of assistance by way of conciliation and service in an International Observation Committee by India is a tacit recognition of India's political interests in the area. Even the non-military and non-diplomatic orientation of Indian policy under Nehru has seen dimly that India has to maintain a military perimeter of defence some way beyond India's actual frontiers. The British had a wide perimeter with Italy and the Balkans in the West, Russian Turkestan and Tibet in the North and the MacMahon Line in the Northeast and Hongkong and Singapore in the East. Indian forces were deployed in this area even in times of peace when tension arose. Today this vast area is a power vacuum. No wonder China seeks resolutely to flow in and occupy this vast vacuum. What Japan tried and failed to accomplish, their yellow brothers from the mainland celestial imperium are now aiming to achieve.

From Ladakh in the north to Laos and South Vietnam in the Southeast, only the blind can fail to see the encircling prongs of the Chinese dragon. Chinese diplomats are using Machiavellian tactics like good pupils. They are softening the edges of the Indian border with conciliation treaties and mutual aid agreements with Burma, Nepal and Pakistan. They are now sending feelers into Bhutan and Sikkim. The hill tribes along the Mac-Mahon Line have been accustomed since 1951 to send tribute to Chinese forces in Tibet! Their centre of gravity has shifted Northwards to Peking and Lhasa and away from Delhi and Shillong.

Power is a stern goddess. She will shift to her devotees without compunction and without respect for panchasheel and Buddhist and Gandhian pacifism. State building and state protection need practitioners made of sterner stuff than

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The Ripening Fruit Of Non-Alignment

By M. N. THOLAL

Replying to the debate in the Lok Sabha on May 14 on the External Affairs Ministry demands for grants, Prime Minister Nehru reiterated India's basic policy of non-alignment and said, "To imagine that by pursuing any other policy India would have done better is, I submit, to be ignorant of what is happening in the world." What is happening in the world is a matter of interpretation, which may be widely different, but what is happening in India on her borders—inside her borders—does not admit of differing interpretation. We have the Prime Minister's own words for it, and they show very clearly that his policy of non-alignment has been a dismal failure, which would have been discarded long ago by any patriot who does not look upon it as his Kalma.

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agitators and orators who can sway vast but ignorant audiences.

The American policy of sending equipment and military trainers and airplanes and pilots without ground forces and forcing local rulers to forge coalition with communist stooges is futile. It is worse than useless. It beguiles the free world with the false confidence that something resolute is being done to contain the Reds. But it commits the sin of intervening without the saving grace of intervening enough for success! It is a double crime in politics. And there is nothing to be said for Indian policy. Indeed India discourages American intervention but refuses to intervene by herself.

This way we do not contain communist forces beyond any line. We shall be condemned to retreat as often as the Reds make up their mind to make a new thrust and occupy fresh chunks of territory.

If the free world continues this weak-kneed policy, holding back American efforts and initiative, with Britain and India cooperating in throwing cold water on American policies of intervention, the two prongs (the Himalyan and the Vietnameses) will advance until they meet on Indian soil!

There is urgent need for a foreign policy association to be formed on an all-India basis to advance studies of these grave problems and to create a better public opinion more realistic than the official one now being pursued without public participation in any real sense.

Mr. Nehru said it was very easy for members to talk bravely on the Sino-Indian border problem and say that India should do this and that. "As every one realises now", he proceeded to observe, "a war between India and China is going to be a tremendously disastrous affair and, what is more, something which will become interminable because I do not see any possibility of either party defeating the other." So that is what we are prepared for now—war with China which will be "a tremendously disastrous affair..... which will become interminable." That, in his own words, is the result of his policy of non-alignment and yet he says, "to imagine that by pursuing any other policy we would have done better is to be ignorant of what is happening in the world."

CAMP FOLLOWER?

Mr. Nehru often talks as if he is the only man in India who knows what is happening in the world. Is it not far better to be ignorant of what is happening in the world than to be face to face in one's own country with "a tremendously disastrous" and "interminable" war with a neighbouring country whose population is twice our own and who has a pact with Soviet Russia to come to her assistance in case of war with any other country. What is this "knowledge of what is happening in the world" compared to the country's security and safety from war now in jeopardy?

Every country's foreign policy is aimed at securing friends. India's foreign policy seems to be aimed at losing them. In any case, that is the result of our foreign policy and if the result is the opposite of what is desired, there is obviously something wrong with the policy or with the manner in which it is executed. Every country's foreign policy is aimed at avoiding war, and alliances are entered into for that purpose, with due regard to the disastrous nature of modern wars. But India's foreign policy would appear to be aimed at courting wars, swearing as it does by non-alignment. It is because Mr. Nehru really believes, what he has often said, that cold war is worse than a hot war—tremendously disastrous and interminable as the latter may well be—and he does not like the present cold war between China and India?

Mr. Nehru said in the course of his reply that India's past and future revolted against her becoming the "camp follower" of any military

group. But who is asking Mr. Nehru to make India a camp follower? Is Pakistan, whose territory China dare not annex although she claims it, a camp follower of the Western bloc? If she were, she would not be negotiating with China today. If she were, her leading daily, "Dawn," would not have written as follows under an authoritarian regime:

"People like ourselves who have thrown in their lot with America can never be sure of loyalty. As a sovereign nation, America has all sovereign rights, including the right to betray. But if she does identify herself with India's aggressive designs by helping to build up India's striking power against America's own allies, this nation too will be free to exercise its own sovereign right of a different choice. The people of Pakistan must still remain unprovoked and wait and watch. Some Americans may be fools, but even they are not, we hope, bloody fools. If they prove so, specially in high places, nothing can stop the triumph of socialism in the whole of Asia."

AVOIDING WAR

Mr. Nehru said, "one tries to avoid war". Does he think he was trying to avoid war when pointed out the "grave mistake", he said he failed to understand what else India could have done about it. India could have done a hundred and one things about it, had the will been there, and if Mr. Nehru had learnt the elementary political lesson that there is no generosity in politics, if he had realised that flattering Chou En-lai would not make India safe from China, and if he had realised that Chou En-lai is only a mouthpiece, a spokesman of a set of people who sit and dream and devise ways of world conquest through armed might.

He seems to think that every one is deeply moved by flattery as he is. Not only that. He seems to think farther that every prime minister is the sole guide in his country. Mr. Nehru (unfortunately) is in his own. When the worst happens, Mr. Nehru says he was unable to anticipate. But what is to be said of a man who is unable to anticipate what is staring him in the face, and is led away like school and college boys by slogans such as "Asian solidarity" when any one can see that warring forces are grouping under the Red and the anti-Red banners, the anti-Communists to protect themselves against the Communists? And what is to be said of him when, knowing his failings and weaknesses, he does not keep able and far-seeing men by his side to warn him of the danger ahead?

At Bandung in 1955 he was much more angry than Chou En-lai himself with the representatives there of countries who referred to "Communist imperialism". No one can fly in the face of facts

without suffering for it and Mr. Nehru has a habit of flying in the face of facts. "We will not have alignment for military purposes," he said, adding, "It meant giving up our whole soul, of what we have stood for, and handing over the future to others because they promise to defend us". It means nothing of the kind, though it does mean that Mr. Nehru then will not be the complete dictator that he is today in the country and will not be able to fish in troubled waters for self-glory and world leadership. Mr. Nehru has himself often talked of the need of interdependence, though he does not do so now. That interdependence is for safeguarding the future of the country, not for "handing over the future to others"; as he puts it. Indeed, it is non-alignment that is the best method of "handing over the future to others" and that is why the Communist Party of India is the most zealous supporter of Mr. Nehru's foreign policy. Non-alignment cannot indeed be defended except as an instrument of safeguarding Mr. Nehru's future. And that seems to be the reason why Mr. Nehru is so much in love with it. But what will his future be with the country's in jeopardy?

WRONG APPROACH

What is really wrong with our Prime Minister is his approach to international affairs. That approach is not in the national interest. It is not in the country's interest. Where is the sense, where is the morality, in our being angry with an "imperialism" which freed India at a time of the greatest political frustration in the land after the fizzling out of the "Quit India" movement of 1942? Because it is keeping under its "heel" tribes which will be at each other's throats the moment that "heel" is gone? And where is the sense, where is the morality, in getting angry at references to "Communist imperialism" which is keeping a dozen of the most civilised nations in the world under its iron heel?

"I hope we have not got the military mind", said Mr. Nehru in the course of the debate, "the military mind which interprets events through military ways". (Perhaps Mr. Nehru was referring to the military mind which would have told him what the consequences of handing over Tibet to China will be.) The recent Goa action betrayed a military mind. Pakistan Ministers' frequent statements that India has massed troops on her borders—which often went uncontradicted—betrayed a military mind. Kashmir betrayed a military mind. The military mind is the mind of the guardian, the mind of the watchman, the choukidar, which should never be allowed to sleep. All the steps enumerated above were justified, according to many, but where then is the occasion for that "better-than-thou" pose which Mr. Nehru is so often assuming? It is to be hoped,

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One Man's Gain

by Paul L. Poirot

THE LAW OF THE JUNGLE decrees that might makes right, that one man's gain is another's loss: that to the victor belong the spoils. This is the law that governs when disputes or differences flare to the point of all-out war, or in any contest where the outcome depends upon physical force: for every winner there is a loser.

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that he will not become a victim of his own poses in the country's interest and in the interest of India's security.

If we have not got the military mind, as Mr. Nehru hopes, so much the worse for us. Let us be quite frank about it. If Mr. Nehru does not want his Government to have a military mind, why does he not scrap the Army and the Air Force and the Navy, instead of strengthening them every day? Why does he not make Vinoba Bhave his Defence Minister? He has qualified for the job by his statement that the Army should be halved, to begin with. He has also qualified for the Education Ministership by his statement that English education is worse than useless. And his instinct for publicity qualifies him for the Information portfolio. Here is a man of world fame, a true disciple of Mahatma Gandhi, capable obviously of ushering in another holocaust who can be our Defence, Education and Information Minister all in one, an incarnation of Trimurti, under whose guardianship we can all go to sleep and let the Chinese do what they jolly well dare.

If the worst comes to the worst, the USA will come to our rescue, at least after the country has been well-nigh destroyed. And that, when all is said, is our greatest strength in our dispute with China. The USA is not likely to be deterred from its obligation of defending freedom from Communist imperialism because Mr. Nehru denies its existence, or because of any amount of abuse that he may choose to shower on it or its allies or its military pacts, who will all have to come to our assistance in their own interest when the worst comes to the worst. So why should we deprive ourselves of the pleasure of equating USA with Soviet Russia, American imperialism with Russian imperialism, and of donning the garb of Daniel-come-to-judgment to increase international tension, which will require that Daniel to come and do his proverbial job. Hav'n't we our high moral standards to maintain?

There is a certain merit to this law which governs the processes of evolution, natural selectivity, survival of the fittest, and the emergence of human beings among competing forms of life. But the very idea of being human gives rise to revulsion at the seeming cruelty of "Nature, red in tooth and claw." Man, because he is human, seeks to improve his own well-being and to resolve disputes by means other than brute force, sheer strength of numbers, or struggle to the death of at least one of the combatants. Justice tempered with mercy is the essence of humanity.

There is no doubt about the severity of the competitive struggle in Nature. And awareness of this fact leads some persons to conclude that for every winner there must be a loser. Yet, even competition always works the same way — that in Nature are to be found various forms of "mutual aid" and many rules of behavior which modify the competitive struggle, as when members of a herd cooperate with one another in defense against a common enemy.

Man, especially, has adopted humane rules of competition. Competitive sports, as we know them are tests of skill and stamina to pick a winner but not the bloody and deadly games of yore; even the losers in modern sports are expected to survive.

Nevertheless, in a world of some three billion human beings — with limited supplies of land, tools, and other resources needed or wanted for survival and human betterment — the competitive struggle persists. And men are far from agreeing on what rules should govern it.

In some parts of the world, the rule may still be "every man for himself" — the old law of the jungle. But in most of the so-called civilized world, there are various man-made attempts to modify that law.

In many countries, the rule is "from each according to ability, to each according to need," the compulsory socialist formula based on the view that the individual human being is and ought to be subordinate to the will of the ruling majority.

Respect for Person and Property

Elsewhere, and to the extent that some societies are not wholly committed to socialism, a private enterprise type of competition is practised. One of the important rules of competitive private enterprise is that each peaceful individual

is entitled to choose how he will use his time and talents; his right to life is respected. A corollary rule concerns the private ownership and control idea of "ownership in common" —which works out in practice, control by the governing class. Private ownership respects the right of the finder, creator, buyer, or otherwise lawful possessor of scarce resources to use such property according to his own choice. Consistent with the foregoing rules respecting life, liberty, and property are the practices of specialization (division of labour, according to each person's peculiar talents) and voluntary exchange (a willing buyer and a willing seller trading to mutual advantage).

It is important to note and remember that a free-market exchange economy — where each person chooses how to utilize his time and talents and property, and trades if he pleases with anyone else who is willing — rests squarely and essentially on the private ownership and control of one's own person (on slavery) and one's own property (no robbery or confiscation). Except as a person owns and controls a service or commodity (private property) he could not possibly offer it in exchange and make good the delivery.

Despite the fact that voluntary exchange is the only manner in which production and distribution of scarce goods and resources can be accomplished without coercion of any participant, there are nonetheless those who miss that vital point and who insist that competitive private enterprise is inhumane, that it is without sympathy for the weak, that some are poor only because others are rich, that one man's gain necessarily measures another's loss. They fail to see that when an exchange is voluntary then both parties must gain from the transaction — or at least think they have — else they would not willingly make the trade. The gain of one is possible only because the others with whom he trades also see gains for themselves.

The Worthy Are Rewarded

With minor exceptions, no doubt, those reap the greatest gains or profits from competitive private enterprise and free-market exchange are those with the best showing of satisfied customers. The more efficiently one produces and offers goods or services — the better able he is to hold quality up and costs down — the more likely are his customers to shower him with profits. Since the great majority of the potential customers in any society are the comparatively poor, it follows that many of the largest fortunes from business enterprise fall to those who have cut costs sufficiently to make their wares attractive to the masses of the comparatively poor. And the ones who lose out or fail in the competitive drive for satisfied customers are most likely to be the ones who could not or would not serve the poor. It takes no

socialistic government to reprimand and punish such ineptitude; open competition attends to that.

The socialist critics of competitive private enterprise, on grounds that it allows some to gain at the expense of others, obviously do not understand. For if they could understand, they would realize that socialism—despite its humanitarian, share-the-wealth appeal—does precisely what they deplore: it insists that some must lose what others are to gain. That is why socialism has to be compulsory. Every variation of the "welfare state" in the world today is but a crude reversion to the ruthless law of the jungle: might makes right, one man's gain is another's loss, to the victor belong the spoils.

The better alternative is competitive private enterprise and voluntary exchange—the only economic "game" that allows every player to win, the only social system that affords the maximum of true voluntary charity, and the only political concept consistent with the belief that individuals are "endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights."

—The Freeman

A SHORT HISTORY OF INFLATION

Government Officials of post-World War I Germany deliberately embarked upon a policy of monetary inflation as a means (they thought) of solving the country's economic difficulties. They assumed that inflation could be controlled and that "a little inflation" would stimulate business and make for a healthy economy.

The inevitable results of such criminal tinkering with a nation's economy are starkly revealed in these figures from a German history book (*Um Volksstaat und Volkergemeinschaft* published by Ernst Klett, Stuttgart, 1961, page 140):

PRICES IN GERMANY (in Marks)

	1914	1918	1922	1923	
				Summer	November
Potatoes (pound)	.04	.12	80	2,000	50,000,000,000
Egg (one)	.08	.25	180	5,000	80,000,000,000
Beer (glass)	.13	.17	60	3,000	150,000,000,000
Meat (pound)	.90	2.00	1,200	90,000	3,200,000,000,000
Butter (pound)	1.40	3.00	2,400	150,000	6,000,000,000,000

Out of the economic chaos thus created came Hitler, World War II, and the omnipotent governments threatening our world today. The current crisis in Berlin is but another manifestation of the continuing conflict between insatiable government and freedom-oriented individual man. The nature of that conflict has not changed over the past six thousand years.

—Cecil V. Grove in *The Freeman*

Retiring President's Admonition: Nehru's Saint

(From Our Correspondent)

In his farewell address to members of Parliament, spoken extempore and from the heart, as he said, the retiring President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, warned the country against "things, here, there and everywhere which do us no credit". Because of these things, he said, "we might not only lose our goal, but also some of the thing we have won." During the recent elections, he added, things had happened which should not have been allowed to happen — huge expenses had been incurred, both valid and invalid, and whoever had incurred them had also incurred obligations to the source of his finance. Perhaps the President had in mind the lakhs and lakhs of rupees contributed by a well-known company to branches of the Congress and the obligations thus incurred by the Congress to that company.

"I feel whenever I go round," he said, "I see people losing all self-dependence, all initiative, even for small things the people are looking towards the Government to do those things for them." This is the opposite of what one expected in Swaraj. But, it is being asked, how can the people retain their initiative of self-dependence in a licence-permit-quota raj? At every turn you need a permit or a licence or a quota, and to obtain it you have to depend on someone of the ruling party. If they make for the loss of initiative by the people and their dependence on the Government, so much the better for the ruling party and the continuance of its rule. This is the President's parting tribute to the Congress Party. It must be said that he would have been failing in his duty to the nation if he had failed to chastise the ruling party in the words he did.

He also admonished those who were "attached to questions which divide us" instead of to "the good of the country at large". This was obviously a reference to those who prefer to raise controversial issues and try to prove their patriotism, against the preceding admonition which was with reference to corruption. These pseudo-patriots are in one sense even more dangerous. In fact Dr. Prasad may be said to have summarised the cause of the partition of the country as well as the attempted repetition of it, for which conscious and unconscious efforts are being made by our pseudo-patriots, in these six

words: "attachment to questions which divide us". Whether it is music before mosques, as it used to be before partition, or it is "Angrezi Hatao", as it is now, one can easily see the lurking attachment to questions which divide us, to promote hostility rather than amity, to win popular applause at the cost of national integration by cultivating the majority against the minorities or vice versa.

PRIME MINISTER'S HEALTH

Mr. Nehru's health has been causing some anxiety. He does not now look the man we have been used to seeing. The physical condition in his case is apt to be aggravated by emotional strains such as he has been subject to of late. Any one who knows him knows that the decision "We are prepared" in respect of the boundary dispute with China, and its announcement, must have cost Prime Minister a good deal of anguish, for it indicates the failure of all his plans and policies and seems to suggest that he is far from being the man of peace he would like to be known as. The Nehru of May 1962 is a true disciple of John Foster Dulles, though he would hate to acknowledge it. Gandhi had the courage to admit some at least of his blunders. But Mr. Nehru never blunders. There is however this much to be said for him that, if he were to acknowledge one blunder, he would have to acknowledge the whole lot of them constituting as they do formidable links in a chain of formidable blunders.

His brief holiday at Dehra Dun, where he was accompanied by Vijay Lakshmi Pandit and Miss Padmaja Naidu, was for a visit to a woman saint whose popularity has been growing in India by leaps and bounds, rather than for rest. What rest can a convalescing man have in a day or two? Ma Anand Mai — the name of the saint — claims the devotion of followers of many faiths and members of many nationalities. She has an ashram near where I live and Pandit Nehru paid her a visit or sought her 'darshan' there about a year ago. That visit too was after a spell of illness. His latest visit to Dehra Dun for her 'darshan' rather than for rest, as it is believed in knowledgeable circles here, makes intriguing

reading. For, as every one knows, Mr. Nehru is an atheist and for an atheist to seek the 'darshan' of a saint as well as perhaps her blessings appears to involve an ideological contradiction. This seems to be another example of the natural decline of atheism in old age when what one needs most is support, and even imaginary support is welcome.

I had my first glimpse of Ma Anand Mai over thirty years ago when I was dragged by a friend much against my will to the Delhi Railway Station to see her. She was then a middle-aged woman and exceedingly attractive, with the sort of radiant beauty that is born of good health. I remained at a distance from her gazing at something that seemed almost supernatural. What was it that made her so attractive? I asked myself, and the answer came at once. She radiated joy, even as her name indicated. I think at least in those days it was impossible for any one to feel dejected or sorrowful in her presence.

There is an American here among her followers — not the only one with the face of Jesus Christ, with a flowing beard and flowing robes. By chance I had to act as his interpreter once and we became rather friendly. The only son of his parents, he told me when he saw some Hindus missionaries in USA and heard some of their lectures he felt convinced that India was his true home. So he persuaded his parents to give him leave to come to India. From on board his ship at Aden he saw drawn on the waves of the sea the picture of a woman in a sari, which persisted for several minutes and at which he went on gazing in amazement as long as it lasted. Reaching Bombay he inquired if there was any woman saint there. He was directed to Madras and from there to Benares where he was able to see and recognise the original of the picture he had seen at Aden. When he was able to speak a little Hindustani he told the saint that he had seen her picture on the sea waves at Aden, and she laconically replied, "I know."

SAVE DEMOCRACY CAMPAIGN

At a convention held in New Delhi on May 5 under the auspices of the Save Democracy Committee, leaders of the participating political parties gave expression to their concern at the manner in which the recent general election was conducted, with particular reference to the abuse of Government machinery by the party in power. The parties represented were the Akali Dal, the Swatantra Party, the Jana Sangh, the Haryana Front and the Republican Party. Presiding over the Convention, Mr. Jaipal Singh advised it to sportingly acknowledge the defeat of the Opposition parties in the election instead of finding fault with the ruling party — which would appear to have been the main purpose of holding the Convention.

Master Tara Sing and Mr. Gurnam Singh, leader of the leader of the Akali group in the Punjab legislature, were among those present at the convention, which also passed a resolution demanding that communalism in all its forms should be rooted out to save the secular character of Indian democracy. The main resolution demanded that the Central and state governments should be replaced by presidential rule six months before a general election. Punjab appears to have witnessed more abuse of Government machinery by the party in power than any other state. A series of well-informed articles from one of its correspondents appeared in the Statesman soon after the general election describing in detail how Government machinery in Punjab helped the Congress return to power in that state, making a mockery of democracy. Six months may be too long a period but a coup'e of months at least before the elections the ministers should shed their powers, if the official machinery is intended to remain neutral during the elections. This may be considered a novelty in democratic countries but then the conditions obtaining in the country are far from democratic, and something should be done to instil the spirit of democracy in the people's minds, so that even unfriendly critics should not be able to say that in India voters are driven like herds of cattle to the polling booths.

Book Review

PROSPERITY THROUGH FREEDOM:

by Lawrence Fertig; Henry Regency Company, Chicago, 1961; \$3.95.

Free enterprise offers the greatest opportunity for self expression states Lawrence Fertig in his book *Prosperity Through Freedom*. Collectivism is the opposite of individualism and therefore stultifying. There is no doubt, he says, that this country is better off than any other, and the advantage is due solely to the institutions of private capitalism.

Yet American education offers very little background on the free enterprise system in high schools and universities aside from distorted concepts and collectivist ideas. Questions directed to high school students revealed that 55 per cent indorsed the doctrine of "from each according to his ability, to each according to his needs."

As defined by this doctrine, profit is not a reward for enterprise but comes from "a contrived scarcity." The individual's right to engage in a business of his own is derided and is not considered "a basic freedom." Individual saving is scorned and a large public debt is praised. Dr. Samuelson, for instance, sees "no technical reason why a nation fanatically addicted to deficit spending should not pursue such a policy for the rest of our lives and beyond."

In a "growth and stability" lesson the author speaks of the 1951 Hansen-Heller report urging Germany to engage in deficit spending, to maintain a cheap money policy, enlarge government economic activity and shrink the private area—the same policies advocated for us. This was rejected by Minister Erhard who adopted instead a policy of balanced budgets, monetary restraint, encouragement of private enterprise and incentive for individual effort, with the result that Germany made a phenomenally successful recovery, but we are still being told "to spend ourselves into prosperity by way of government deficits."

Most people do not realize the staggering cost of featherbedding, Mr. Fertig states, and "while those who wish to increase the affluence of projects under government direction work actively on behalf of their plans, curiously little is said about the taxes which must pay for these plans." Business which make a profit already pay 52 per cent to the government, and personal income tax rates have risen to a confiscatory 91 per cent. "The withdrawal of capital which could otherwise be used for investment in economic growth is obvious," he says. "Our economy is being drained by one of the highest tax levies in the world."

According to David Riesman, author of *The Lonely Crowd*, a book which was widely read, we are now predestined by the character of our population growth to be "other directed." Prior to the modern age people were said to be "inner directed" — they acted nobly, responding with rectitude to the dictates of their conscience, having acquired an internalized set of goals early in life. Since the Renaissance a gradual deterioration has been taken for granted.

Professor Abba Lerner is an economist who seems to carry forth the Reisman idea by indicating that people are not really free, and "furthermore that it really doesn't matter whether they are or not." Thus, the author reflects, "the truth becomes illusion and illusion becomes truth, and control becomes freedom and freedom becomes control, and what reason is there to fight for freedom?"

— Henry George News

Gleanings from the Press

SHELVING THE ISSUE

The Congress has an easy way of shelving the issue of corruption in the party or in the administration. Whenever someone has the temerity to expose this skeleton in its cupboard it hastens to appoint a committee to look into the matter. The Committee does not meet at all, or

if it does meet marks time until the public forgets about the whole sorry business. Two years ago the Working Committee set up an "investigating panel" to inquire into complaints about the misuse of authority by party members in high places. But nothing has come of its labours so far. In fact it is not certain whether the panel is still there or has been wound up. Perhaps it found it more convenient to hush up such ugly facts as were brought to its notice than to expose them to the gaze of the vulgar who might have read all sorts of sinister meanings into them. The story is going to be repeated again now that someone in the Congress Parliamentary Party has brought up the issue of corruption, this time at the lower levels of the administration. True to its practice the party has authorised its executive committee to set up a small group to study the matter thoroughly. But a thorough study, as everyone knows, is a time-consuming process, and it can almost be taken for granted that the small group when it is set up will have neither the time nor the energy to pursue the matter to the bitter end.

—The Times of India

News & Views

U.S. FORCES READY TO DEFEND LAOS KENNEDY'S BID TO STEM COMMUNIST ADVANCE

WASHINGTON

President Kennedy is prepared to commit United States forces to the defence of Laos to prevent the Communists from over-running the country, Administration officials said.

Informed sources said the President had not yet taken a decision to intervene.

At the President's direction, a task force of the U.S. Seventh Fleet is now steaming through the South China Sea. Certain land air forces units have also been alerted as a precaution.

Officials disclosed that on the President's instructions a Seventh Fleet task force left Subic Bay in the Philippines on Friday, carrying a reinforced marine battalion of about 1,800 men.

Army and Air Force units in the United States were reported to have been alerted for possible swift movement to South-Eastern Asia.

U.S. PAPERS STRESS 'DISSATISFACTION' WITH NEHRU'S NEUTRAL POLICIES

WASHINGTON,

Two newspapers, the "New York Times" and the "Washington Post" have suggested that the Senate Foreign Relations Committee should reverse its eight to seven vote cutting back aid to India by 25 per cent or about 200 million dollars.

The "Post" editorialised the Senators had "much justification" for displeasure with the Indian action in Goa, for failure to meet Pakistan halfway in resolving the Kashmir dispute, for dislike of Indian politicians like Mr. Menon and for objections to Indian military spending.

The "New York Times" said that the Senate should restore fully the amount cut but, added: "However, the Committee's action should be a strong indication to Prime Minister Nehru and his Government of how wide-spread public disapproval is in this country of the disparity between India's protestations of devotions to peaceful neutrality and its conduct towards Goa, Pakistan and the United Nations.

"When a legislator as well versed in world affairs as Senator Symington, the former Secretary of the Air Force, leads the fight to reduce the Indian appropriation, the action cannot be written off as an expression of isolationist know nothingism."

HIDE AND SEEK GAME IS ON MANY SUCCEED IN FLEEING CHINA HONG KONG,

About 700,000 people are gathering in the southern Chinese province of Kwangtung for escape to Hong Kong, "The South China Morning Post" reported here.

A Hong Kong government statement said yesterday that about 25,000 Chinese refugees had been caught crossing the border, and turned back since the mass movement began on May 1.

Informed sources said that, instead of waiting quietly to be collected in groups and taken to camps many refugees were fleeing at the sight of the police and the soldiers.

Meanwhile, "Operation Ejection" continued today as army trucks shuttled hundreds of illegal migrants back into communist territory at the frontier railhead of Lowu.

The tiny Portuguese territory of Macao — a few miles across the bay from Hong Kong — is packed with Chinese refugees. Relief workers there today estimated the number at more than 10,000.

The refugees have told the relief workers that the authorities of Kwangtung province are

allowing more people to leave for Macao provided they give a "valid" reason.

ANOTHER LIBERAL PARTY TRIUMPH

WELSHPOOL, Wales

The Liberal Party won a resounding victory in the by-election in Montgomeryshire, a Welsh Liberal stronghold for 80 years.

They boosted their majority from 2,794 to 7,549 and gained their seventh seat in the House of Commons confirming the recent trend of increasing Liberal popularity.

INDIA NOT TO TOLERATE VIOLATION OF RIGHTS IN KASHMIR

U. N. CANNOT IMPOSE SOLUTION: MENON
NEW DELHI,

The Defence Minister, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, declared today that India would not be a party to any resolution of the Security Council which would "violate our sovereignty over Jammu and Kashmir."

"If the Security Council passes a resolution which is a violation of our sovereignty or attempts to impose upon us under the guise of the U. N. Charter, any condition which infringes that sovereignty, this country will take no part in it" he said in a public speech here.

Mr. Menon, who was speaking on "Kashmir and the U. N." under the auspices of the U. N. Association, however, made it clear that India would not boycott the Security Council.

"COUNCIL IS OFFENDER"

The Security Council, by postponing the question of immediate vacation of the aggression by Pakistan, was committing an offence against the Charter, "and, if this thing comes again, the Government of India will be completely justified in asking the Council to make a declaration on the basic issue, which is one of aggression by Pakistan," Mr. Menon continued.

BUT INDIA IS HUMBLE AND ENTREATING TOWARDS CHINA

NEW DELHI,

Mr. Nehru's renewal of his old offer for talks with China — on the basis of an agreed withdrawal of troops by both sides from the disputed area in Ladakh — is expected to be repeated in India's reply to the latest Chinese Note.

The Chinese Note of May 11 accused India of continually violating the very spirit of Panch Shila ever since its inception.

MAGIC OF NEHRU'S NAME FAST WEARING AWAY

POLL RESULTS from Phulpur (Nehru versus Lohia) are revealing.

They betray that the magic of Nehru's name is fast wearing away. Backed by Jana Sangh, the irrepressible Lohia polled more than the quantum essential to save one's security deposit is not as significant as the fact that IN 42 POLLING STATIONS LOHIA POLLED MORE VOTES THAN PANDIT NEHRU!

In one of these polling stations Pandit Nehru polled ONLY THREE votes as against more than four hundred polled by Dr. Lohia. There were two other polling stations also where Nehruji polled miserably — seven votes in one and nine votes in the other. In both of these Dr. Lohia scored several hundreds.

Even in the overall result, poll analysts consider it remarkable that as many as 74,000 votes should have been cast against Nehru (54,000 of these for Lohia), when of the 118000 cast in his favour, 50000 may be presumed to have been Muslim votes.

Does it mean therefore that a majority of the Hindu voters of Phulpur rejected Nehruji?

Organiser

TOUGH FIGHT AGAINST GOVERNMENT POLICY ON ENGLISH DECIDED GUJARAT PARENTS BODY RESOLUTIONS AHMEDABAD:

A Decision to prepare for a long and bitter struggle for the teaching of English from fifth standard was taken at a recent meeting of the executive committee of the Parents' association.

The committee also resolved to form local committees throughout Gujarat and chalk out a programme of action so as to make it impossible for the Government to ignore the opinion of the educated people in this respect.

A weekly organ for propagation of the ideals and programmes of the committee was decided to be started and also to introduce classes for voluntary study of English.

The committee expressed its confidence that the conflict would ultimately result in a change in the Government policy and that English would be introduced from the fifth standard.

Other States have heeded the warning but Gujarat being the "headquarters for 40 years of poisonous propaganda" against western culture, it would take some time to recover from its evil effects, the committee declared.

UNDEVELOPED HINDI

The committee expressed its opinion that Hindi would not be able to replace English as it was adopted in the Constitution with important reservations and that too, after long and bitter struggle by a small majority.

PATNAIK PROMISED NEHRU TO "DESTROY" THE SWATANTRA PARTY

BUT NEHRU THINKS THAT IT IS

STRONGER NOW

CUTTACK,

The resignation of Dr. RAM PRASAD MISRA, former president of the Ganatantra Parishad (now merged with the Swatantra Party), which was both unexpected and unexplained, seems to have been part of a calculated move to break the Swatantra Party in Orissa.

It is learned that before Dr. Misra resigned, he had long consultations with the Chief Minister, Mr. B. Patnaik, and from reports published in Orissa papers, it appears that Dr. Misra hoped to be given an important post in the Orissa cabinet.

THE FIAT CAR

Has Patnaik offered any special inducement to Dr. Misra for defecting from the Swatantra Party?

Mr. R. N. Singh Deo of the Swatantra Party Orissa Unit may also care to check whether Dr. Misra has jumped the queue in the waiting list for the Fiat car, further purchase of which it is said, Dr. Misra has applied.

It is widely believed in Cuttack that Mr. Patnaik had assured Mr. Nehru that he would "finish" the Ganatantra Parishad, and that when the Prime Minister asked him about his "failure", Mr. Patnaik's reply was that by merging with the Swatantra Party the Ganatantra Parishad was virtually finished.

PARISHAD, STRONGER NOW

Mr. Nehru is reported to have pointed out that the Parishad, by merging with the Swatantra, had in fact grown stronger, in reply to which Mr. Patnaik promised he would soon really "destroy" it.

MALAVIYA'S SUBSIDY OF RS. 500,000. TO LINK JOURNAL

The Indian Refineries Ltd., which is a 100% government concern have shifted their offices to LINK Building on Mathura Road in company of noted red and pink concerns housed in the same building.

LINK started two years ago with Krishna Menon's blessings and the blessings of such appreciative people as Bijoyananda Patnaik whose airline is said to have got a lucrative contract for airdropping food and supplies over NEFA on the recommendation of the Defence Ministry. (Estimated payment to Kalinga Airlines: Rs. 40,000,000—Ed.)

On a 4000 or 5000 odd circulation, reported unacceptable even at that low figure to the certifying authorities, LINK had built a 6-storey building, a feat which has baffled even those who concede the rope trick is possible.

THE ANSWER: INDIAN REFINERIES LTD. (in charge of Mr. Malaviya, Cabinet Minister) is reported to have paid 3-YEARS-RENT-IN-ADVANCE, a figure said to be in the region of Rs. 5,00,000.

Which tenant ever paid so much rent to a landlord in advance?

OR WAS THIS INTENDED TO BE A SORT OF "SUBSIDY" TO LINK FROM LEFTSYMPATHISING K. D. MALAVIYA?

LINK Building is said to have cost Rs. 50,00,000 (Rupees, not roubles—Ed.) and the land acquired on nominal lease. The lease deed, it is said, specifically mentions that the land will be used ONLY for the purpose of bringing out a weekly or a daily and for the residential quarters of the staff. The lease deed, it is said, prohibits use of land for any other purpose.

(Wake up, Mr. Member of Parliament! The country is anxious to have some answers from Malaviya and his Ministry—Ed.)

—Current

LIBERTARIAN SOCIAL INSTITUTE, BANGALORE

Mr. Philip Spratt, President of the Institute gave a book review Lecture at the Institute on "The God That Failed" on 19th May, 1962. Prof. M. A. Venkatarao presided.

Dear Editor

HINDI IMPERIALISM

In the course of his speeches to the Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti and the Arya Kendriya Sabha in New Delhi on the 6th of May, Dr. Rajendra Prasad was reported to have said that Raja

Ram Mohan Roy, Swami Dayanand and Mahatma Gandhi had recommended Hindi as the national language of India. He hoped that it would spread with the willing cooperation of the people in general and that the non-Hindi people would make it their own. He thought that it would be better if the non-Hindi people took the initiative rather than the Hindi people. He regretted that some people were disturbing the age-old unity of India by resisting Hindi.

Raja Ram Mohan Roy is better known for his advocacy of English rather than of Hindi. It was daring of Dr. Rajendra Prasad to invoke the name of Swami Dayanand to ask, not only the Arya Samajists but all Hindus as well as Muslims, Christians and other Indian nationals to accept Hindi as the national language. Mahatma Gandhi advocated Hindustani, with both the Devanagari and Arabic scripts. In preferring Hindi with Devanagari script, the Indian Constitution has repudiated Mahatma Gandhi. If Hindi has contributed to the age-long unity of India, there would be no need for the Hindi propaganda now in the interests of national integration.

It was, however, good of Dr. Rajendra Prasad to suggest that the initiative for adopting Hindi as the national language of India should be left to the non-Hindi speaking people. Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru went further and made a solemn promise that English would continue as the Official language of India until the non-Hindi nationals of India wanted to replace it by Hindi. But the Government of India has belied these promises and hopes. It has displayed a fanatic zeal to push Hindi by hook or crook. It has made Hindi compulsory for Government officials already in service and threatened them with disciplinary action if they failed to learn Hindi! The promise that failure to learn Hindi would not be a bar to employment in Government service is not likely to deceive anyone who is painfully conscious of the fantastic mania of the Government for Hindi universalisation. If this is probity, what is hypocrisy?

Now it is the turn of the students. The Director of Public Instruction in non-Hindi Mysore revealed on the 5th of May that Hindi would be made compulsory from the VI Standard onwards! He added that about 1,375 Hindi teachers would be appointed, and the expenditure would be borne by the Government of India! The Hindi teachers, particularly if they are imported from Hindistan, are bound to be enthusiastic about Hindi, if only for their jobs. But the Government of Mysore does not seem to be equally keen on compulsory Hindi. Or, it would have taken the initiative and found the money from its own resources. It is obvious that the Mysore Government is merely obeying orders from the Government of India. If this is not imposition, what is?

Bangalore

P. Kodandaras

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