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**WE STAND FOR FREE ECONOMY
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MAKE ENGLISH THE LINGUA FRANCA OF INDIA

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EDITORIAL

THE DAY OF THE JUDGMENT IS AT HAND.

NO other event in India in recent times has stirred the Public opinion in the Western Democratic Nations so much as the proposed MIG Planes Deal between India and Soviet Russia. It is not long ago, that President Kennedy of U.S. sponsored a massive financial aid to India since in his opinion she was the bastion of Democracy in South-East Asia. But the sly attempt on the part of Indian leaders to draw India into the orbit of Soviet's military and political influence through this Deal must have given a rude shock to the statesmen of the Free World in their complacent belief in the democratic professions so loudly mouthed by our leaders. Nehru-Menon's strictly legalistic stand on this matter that India is free to purchase her military requirements from any country she liked, would carry conviction to none except to the 'Reds' and the 'Fellow-travellers' that the proposed Deal has been necessitated solely by considerations of India's effective defence against the aggressive designs of Pakistan against India. Pakistan's abominable behaviour towards us is no doubt irritating in the extreme, but that should not have led India's leaders to put on blinkers over their eyes so as not to see the obvious greater danger to her

security and her very free way of life from such an ill-conceived romancing about, with a communist country like Russia, with all its temporary glamorous excitements and pleasures. If India's Neutrality did not come in the way of her getting economic aid from U.S. and the 'Free Alliance,' it stands to reason to conclude that it would not have also blocked the path of India's getting military equipment from the same quarters. If Russia's commitment to aid China militarily under the Warsaw Pact does not deter her from supplying MIG planes to India, it passes one's comprehension why our leaders should think that the commitments of America and England to give military aid to Pakistan should prevent them from supplying India with supersonic planes, if a proper political and diplomatic approach should be made on behalf of India to these countries. Moreover, this very diplomatic move on the part of India would have served as a powerful brake on the intransigence of Pakistan towards India and would have helped solve the Kashmir problem through the good offices of these European Nations.

But this course of action would not be very much to the liking of the Defence Minister Mr. Krishna Menon who has deliberately created the present situation just to drive a deep wedge bet-

ween India and the Western countries. Otherwise there was no reason why the redoubtable Defence Minister should have fumbled and prevaricated when confronted by the press representative with a direct question on this Deal some time back. He would not have flatly denied the fact that he knew anything about the Deal, unless his 'Communist' conscience were biting him very much in face of the truth having leaked out somehow prematurely, before he had even the time to complete the Deal. And when this truth was laid bare in the Parliament, the Defence Minister put on a brave face and claimed for India the unchallengeable right to choose the country from which she should buy the required arms and weapons of military warfare. Mr. Nehru also—we make bold to say since truth must be told in the interest of the future of our country—has been not an unwilling partner in this nefarious game of Mr. Menon to sell the 'Freedom' (Free way of life) of the country to Communism for a mess of pottage. The pithy remark into which one M.P. burst forth in his righteous indignation in the Parliament that the Indian Lamb and the Chinese Lion could co-exist only under a Nehru regime, applies with equal force to Nehru-Menon's joint endeavour in this MIG affair also. Nehru's ideological impatience born of his growing infirmity of old age to turn India into a Marxian Socialist country at all costs, is being exploited by Mr. Menon for gaining his end of throwing this country into the arms of Communist Russia or China. For this reason Nehru and Menon are roaring like Lions against Pakistan and are turning down unceremoniously all proposals of a compromise on the Kashmir issue while, at the same time appealing and begging of China with a piteous look of the lamb, to come to some settlement and save them from the 'obnoxious' necessity of fighting against her, as persistently urged by the outraged and indignant Indian public opinion.

This is the only commonsense view that one could take of the present attitudes of Nehru and Menon in respect of the MIG Deal and Kashmir and China problems. To them Pakistan's intransigence is pure 'Aggression' (which it undoubtedly is), while the Chinese occupation of a vast Indian territory extending over thousands of miles (which is a much greater and more serious aggression) is still a 'boundary dispute'. Mr. Nehru's evasive reply to the question of his successor, despite his undoubtedly failing health which we very much regret, can be put down to his being inwardly inclined, in favour, of Mr. Menon in this regard. Mr. Nehru, it must be said would be any day hand-in-glove with Mr. Menon in having India painted 'Red' if by doing so Mr. Nehru could fulfil his life-long dream of bringing the socialist heaven to this unhappy land entrusted to his benevolent care and guardianship.

The conclusion is therefore inescapable that The Day Of The Judgement has at last arrived for Nehru-Menon's leadership of the country. The Western World has again extended its olive branch to India. It is ready to discuss and consider favourably the question of a Deal with India in supersonic planes on easy terms to match India's air strength against that of Pakistan. The Western Democratic World seems now to be determined to bring out Mr. Nehru in his true colours and is therefore making this challenging offer which Mr. Nehru if he be a true democrat, could not but accept albeit with suitable alterations and changes as might be desired by the Indian Government. Whether Mr. Nehru will come out of this ordeal as a full-fledged democrat or emerge as a cringing and sly communist is to be seen. Indian leadership particularly that of the Congress Party is at the parting of ways. Let other Parties which still stand by Freedom and Democracy rise equal to occasion and organise themselves in the defence of India's Freedom and Liberty, even if Mr. Nehru carried away by his idealistic fancies and illusions, unfortunately chooses the Communist Way in collaboration with Mr. Menon his most trusted colleague, if not yet his publicly owned successor.

PLANNING, ECONOMIC OR DOCTRINAIRE?

Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda, the Minister for Planning while addressing members of the Informal Consultative Committee of Parliament admitted a

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serious short-fall in the output of almost all the goods and service during the first year of the Third Plan. Except for a feeble attempt to consolidate the work of the Second Plan, nothing concrete seems to have so far been achieved by way of implementing and fulfilling the production targets fixed by the Third Plan. The principal shortages in industrial output during the year, related to cement and steel while transport had also lagged far behind, creating a crisis in coal supply to almost all the major industries in the country. Mr. Nanda also admitted that on the agricultural front too, the benefits from irrigation and fertilizer production had been below anticipation and agriculture had disclosed a decrease in cotton production and only a limited increase of one million tons in foodgrain production.

All these paradoxes of Indian Planning as anticipated by many eminent economists, though not by doctrinaire politicians who set the tone of planning in our country, are the natural consequences of an over-ambitious ideologically motivated Development Programme, requiring a massive expenditure on heavy industry, when the demand for its production is itself problematical and at the same time involving comparatively small expenditure on agriculture and construction of roads and railways and making available better transport facilities, education, power and fuel which, so to say, constitute the infra-structure of a developing economy as that of India. This top-heavy Development Plan, as contrasted with a modest and realistic Economic Plan, totally unrelated to the actual economic conditions obtaining in the country has necessitated large scale deficit financing, bringing in its train the evils of inflation and to some extent even the present foreign exchange crisis as also the never-ending series of bottle-necks and breakdowns in most of the major industries. The coal muddle is a standing example of the monumental folly of such a lopsided development planning.

It is time our Planners realised that real economic growth of the country is not promoted by such 'bold' and showy developmental projects which cannot be fulfilled and which only subject the common people to unnecessary and avoidable hardships. It is up to them now, in the light of this bitter experience to re-orientate their economic thinking, policies and programmes, in terms of 'economic' development which will 'enlarge the flow of goods and services desired by the people' and improve their living standards, by a judicious and economic use and deployment of all the internal and external resources available to the country.

NATION DESTROYERS AT LARGE

Mr T. T. Krishnamachari of the Mundhra scandal fame has once again been installed in power as a member of the Indian Cabinet of

senior rank through the Grace of the Almighty Nehru. The outstanding 'merits' of T. T. K. are many, the chief of them being the dexterity and irresponsibility with which he wriggles out of unhappy situations created by his own misdoings, by unashamedly trying to foist the blame on his poor subordinates who have to carry out their master's orders or instructions even though the master should be cunning enough to issue them 'orally'. The Mundhra Enquiry conducted by Chagla and Vivian Bose Commissions fully proved the charges against Mr. T. T. K., which the latter tacitly accepted by resigning from the cabinet four years ago.

But our Prime Minister's mind is operating on totally a different plane today. Any individual like Mr. T. T. K. who flatters his socialist vanity and who promises to save his moth-eaten Socialist Pattern for the country (or for his own self?) is readily acceptable within the inner circle of the Nehru fold. Even minimum standards of decency and moral behaviour in public life and administration have lost all their meaning for Mr. Nehru. Mr. Nehru, the erstwhile freedom fighter, the selfless patriot who even threatened to hang the black-marketeers has turned now into a self-centred man who can be easily taken in, by the machinations of 'yes' men, devoid of all sense of probity, sincere and upright conduct in public affairs, who would be deemed unfit to hold any public position of trust and responsibility in any other civilised country.

Absolute power has thus absolutely corrupted Mr. Nehru and his men. At the time of his resignation T. T. K. said, 'Man-eaters are at large'. But now it could be said with greater relevancy and justification: "under Nehru's Dispensation a whole gang of nation-destroyers is at large."

HERE AND THERE

Mr. Hridayanath Kunzru, referring to 'National Integration' in a speech at Poona, bewailed that 'the people did not think it was better to lose the elections than to lose principles.' But what if the Congress believes that winning elections is the highest principle to be followed, since national integration could be achieved only through the Congress gaining political power? Be It Therefore Known To One and All that the Congress means the Nation and National Integration only means Congress Consolidation!

Swamy Rameshwaranand has complained to the Prime-Minister that ministerial answers in English to questions in the Lok Sabha are 'Greek' to a hundred members who can understand only Hindi. But what about the larger number of members from the South and the East to whom Hindi is Latin?

Russia Versus The United States Of America

M. A. Venkata Rao

THE whole world is by now aware of the bitter and deadly world struggle between Soviet Russia and the United States of America. The newspapers are broadcasting the details of the vast rivalry between the two colossi of the contemporary world in screaming headlines. Slogans of either side are splashed in catchy phrases. And so the cold war goes on, every now and then approaching the brink of armageddon, fearful to contemplate in its outcome for all mankind.

Vast masses of people everywhere, particularly in the free world of the West are now (no doubt) aware of the conflict. But it is a grave question as to how many actually understand the final issue involved for the welfare of mankind.

The western world has familiarised us with the idea of progress which has been described, as the watchword of the nineteenth century—the century of hope.

But that inspiring hope of the last epoch has been replaced by an era of anxiety and foreboding after the two world wars of 1914-18 and 1939-1946.

The total nature of the wars and their impact on every part of the population of modern nations, have introduced a new and alarming phase in the history of mankind. It has been truly said that in a modern war, women and children in the home towns and villages are in greater danger of destruction and maiming than the soldiers in the trenches! This has been the curse of civilian bombing of open cities.

This new danger has been infinitely enhanced in its destructiveness by crucial developments in nuclear weapons such as atomic and hydrogen bombs. The tragedy of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, when America dropped the new deadly bombs on open Japanese cities marks a new stage in the suicidal "progress" of modern humanity.

The latest inter-continental missiles in perfecting which Russia and America are engaged in keen, colossal rivalry, (the cost of which is beyond all other Western Powers including Britain and France) have underlined the vast new danger confronting mankind of well-nigh total destruction if war should break out at last.

But no amount of description and embroidery of horror stories can succeed in halting the world race for superiority in armament and war potential actuating the leaders of Soviet Russia and America.

The decisive factor is the need for defence against unscrupulous foes—each regarding the other as such.

The ultimate nature of the issue confronting the whole world (which will be involved sooner or later if the precarious peace should cease and the guns begin to boom and the rockets to fly and the bombers and fighter planes cover the skies) needs to be clearly and imaginatively understood and realised by the bulk of mankind or at least by the determining percentage of society in the leading countries both behind and in front of the Iron Curtain.

Mr. Nehru did not see any Iron Curtain when he visited Russia. But today we read of two Russian young men (who attempted to fly to the free world beyond the Iron Curtain) being actually shot! The Soviet Russian citizen is not allowed to leave the country. Millions would stream out of their 'earthly paradise' if only they could! Millions have fled from East Germany under the Russian totalitarians to West Germany and freedom since the end of the last war!

This is by way of an aside.

The determining factor is therefore the realisation by decisive groups in important countries of the real nature of the issue in the cold war and the world struggle.

The first thing to realise is that actually, (incredible as it may seem) Soviet Russia has a philosophy of world conquest and world revolution which it has grimly built into its domestic and foreign policies.

Thanks to the Yalta agreements, the Russians gained vast accession to their territory and population as a result of the victory in the war. And now they are actually within an ace of realising their dream! That is the ultimate meaning of the cold war. In the absence of shooting war, Russian diplomacy is engaged in a ceaseless and relentless pressure against the free world in all continents—Asia, Europe and Africa and even Latin America!

Those who do not realise this great fact disqualify themselves from the right to comment on the world struggle and to judge the contending Powers.

There is a widespread tendency on the part of educated people in the free world—Asian or European or even American, to give the benefit of the doubt to Soviet Russia. There is an almost universal feeling, that Russia as the champion of the underdog is morally superior! America is denigrated as a culture inferior to communism, as being only bourgeois and capitalist. The implication is that America has a social system (economic, political and sociological) in which a

minority of property holders are allowed to exploit the rest of their countrymen who are helpless by reason of the lack of wealth cruelly. Society in the free world, according to Russian propaganda is supposed to be riven by class war and therefore unstable needing only a push at the right moment to precipitate a bloody class war and social confusion—which will be the opportunity for a communist revolution.

Too many educated people in our country share this view of the relative moral status of the contending world powers.

The question ramifies into culture and sociology and the use of technology.

It is said that both Russia and America are dominated by science and machine industry and technology and by the civilisation that results from their impact on society and human values.

It is felt that both Powers are caught in an "illusion of progress" to the effect that happiness for man can result from an ever-increasing accumulation of the instruments and means and apparatus of good living. It is thought that if and when every human being in their societies has a car, refrigerator, television set, a home or flat, plenty of good-clothes and abundant food, means of travel, full social security, public health and preventive and curative medicine and various gadgets for amusement and sports such as the cinema and Olympic games spectacles and horse races and so on—in fact, freedom from hunger and disease and satisfaction of wants in ever-increasing number and ever higher quality. It is felt that social ideals such as these are essentially the same in both blocs and leading States. The substance of culture and civilisation is the same and therefore there is nothing much to choose between them!

This is a profound and far-reaching error. It is very important for as many people as possible to get rid of this fatal fallacy.

A truer understanding of the difference between Soviet culture and way of life and those of America as the leader of the free world is essential for social and political action and wisdom in the choice of the bloc for our support.

This picture of the essentially materialist nature of the culture in both blocs should be corrected. Moreover, materialism need not entail such mechanisation and brutalisation of man and his consumption. Materialism does not require us to ignore human values which are higher than those of the animal.

Human nature does not consist in animal wants only. It has powers and aspirations higher than animal—knowledge, love and affection, morality which impels man to identify his own good more and more with ever-increas-

ing groups of fellow beings. He has capacities for appreciating things of beauty in art and nature which give him glimpses into the infinite aspects of reality higher than the lower aspects of matter which are revealed in physics and chemistry and biological instincts. It is not necessary to assume a Personal God to support such higher human values.

Buddhism and Jainism in India have formulated systems of values personal and social, schemes of salvation nirvana and kaivalya without the assumption of any spiritual reality underlying the universe and individual beings. They believe and teach morality without God and religion in the usual sense of faith in supernatural realities or a Being like Brahman of the Vedanta or God of Islam and Christianity.

Having accepted the reality of the world struggle for domination between the two colossi, it is essential to realise that in addition to this struggle for power, there is involved a far greater issue for mankind as a whole stemming from the inmost nature of the two rival systems of social and military power.

The Russian system is essentially an extension, fearfully grim and relentless, of mechanisation to every aspect of life. Modern progress was ushered in (no doubt) by the machine. Russia was late in the race for machine power. But she made up for it in a wrong way by enthroning the machine as the ultimate means of progress, mechanising the individual human being himself! This is truly the Frankenstein, the monster machine, that comes alive and reduces man to a robot and servant of itself. Instead of the machine serving man, it becomes his master and mechanises his whole life—inner and outer.

The Russian system is a dehumanised mechanism in which the individual is not a self-directing being realising his life plan through free choice. He is reduced to the status of Pavlov's experimental dog which is defined as a chain of conditioned reflexes. The Soviet system of government treats Russian citizens like dolls and conditions their work and leisure and contents of their mind from moment to moment. The Iron Curtain is introduced for this purpose of determining what is presented to the people's minds through book, newspapers, music, art in general and even scientific theory and history! The theory on which Soviet readers proceed is that the mind is a *tabula rasa*, a blank sheet that will take whatever impression is presented to it. The Soviet system seeks to re-make man in the image of biological psychology interpreted in terms of physics and chemistry.

The United States on the other hand has preserved freedom as the motive of life. Its

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Hindi Experiments

By M. N. Tholal

AT his Press Conference on June 13, the Prime Minister expressed thorough dissatisfaction "with the Hindi used by All-India Radio" till recently. "I have been thoroughly dissatisfied with the Hindi of AIR as it used to be," he said, adding, "I think I know Hindi fairly well, but it was beyond me." It was also beyond the average North Indian and the only reason one could discover for its use in AIR was its unintelligibility to the man in the street. So highly Sanskritised it had become that to appease Muslim sentiment broadcasts of news in Urdu had to be added to the programme. The reaction to the introduction of Urdu news broadcasts was a farther Sanskritisation of Hindi broadcasts, as it was no longer intended for Muslims, and it was assumed — just assumed — that all Hindus are Sanskrit scholars. Those who understand English could turn to English news broadcasts, but those who did not understand English had to go without the benefit of hearing news on their radio sets.

National Disintegration

Asked why it was tolerated for ten long years, the Prime Minister said, "Because we are a very tolerant people." If the Prime Minister implied that in any other free country Radio offices would have been stoned for such broadcasts, he was probably right, but what the Prime Minister might have more truly said is, "Because we love nonsense and tolerate it." Owners of sets stopped listening to Hindi news but that did not matter to AIR. Those who said the people do not understand the language of AIR broadcasts in Hindi or Urdu — which also became highly Persianised — were told they should. If they do not understand the language, they should learn the language. The

(Continued from page 5)

ideal is a free world of free nations regulating their affairs, (quarrels and all) through world institutions, like the UNO and the ILO and the World Court under a world rule of law. Force may be retained in a world army under the world court.

If the United States triumphs in this content over Soviet Russia, there is a real chance for the world to proceed in freedom without crushing individual well-being based on free choice. The defects in the United States are curable because of freedom.

authorities did not realise they were putting the cart before the horse and thought that, to understand their precious broadcasts, the people would start learning the language of the broadcasts. They did not care to remember that they were neglecting their function of instructing the people through news broadcasts and were persuading them to switch on to Ceylon Radio for entertainment.

And what of national integration? Broadcasts meant for people using the same language were made in two languages, neither of which the people could understand. In other words, AIR was trying to bring about national disintegration by refusing to help the evolution of a common language where a common language practically exists. It was trying to persuade the Hindus to have a language which the Muslims do not understand at all, and it was trying to persuade Muslims to have a language the Hindus do not understand at all, and the upshot of it all was broadcasting in two languages which neither the Hindu nor the Muslim masses understood. That may be said to have been the result of two of their five-year plans.

This was the result of the policy of Hindi enthusiasts — maniacs would be the better word — who are for purifying Hindi by the process of elimination of all words of Persian or Arabic origin. This is a kind of untouchability to which the Hindu mind is prone. These Hindi maniacs invoke the name of Mahatma Gandhi at every opportunity but conveniently forget that Mahatma Gandhi stood for Hindi-Hindustani. The truth is that these Hindi maniacs are really communal at heart and whether they belong to the Jana Sangh or the Socialist camp — and the worse for not realising the fact. It is no use blaming the Jana Sangh when they are entrenched in the Congress and other parties too. Every one knows that Hindi had a lot to do with the election of Dr. Rajendra Prasad as President and perhaps it was his subtle influence that indirectly evolved the language policy of AIR, which the Prime Minister rightly condemned at the Press Conference. It may well be that the retirement of Dr. Rajendra Prasad has something to do with what the Prime Minister seems prepared to tolerate no more.

New Experiments

The Prime Minister in reply to a question admitted, "I did suggest to him (the new Minister for Broadcasting) to look into this matter,"

adding, "His Deputy Minister (Mr. Sham Nath) is interested too." This seems to be an indication of the reason for the selection of Mr. Sham Nath as Deputy Minister for Broadcasting, for he is well-known as a protagonist of Urdu, and naturally be presumed to be interested in changing the policy of AIR in the matter. Experiments are being conducted in AIR and it is to be hoped that the result of the experiments will be a language which the people of the area served understand because it is the language they use. To despise the common language is to despise the common people and such hatred should be anathema in a democracy.

What the people understand and what the people like to hear is proved by the language used in "Hindi" films. This is a field where personal prejudices and predilections can operate only at the cost of the success of the film. An attempt was made some years ago to "Hindi-ise" the Hindustani language of the films but it was a dismal failure. The films should not be our guide, it is true, but no one can deny that their makers know the kind of language that is understood by the masses all over the country and the kind of language they want to hear. In fact the films have done much more to make Hindi, i.e., Hindustani, popular in the country than all the Hindi enthusiasts put together and there is no reason why the AIR also should not put its shoulder to the wheel and popularise a type of Hindi which can be understood by people in Kashmir, Punjab, Bengal and the South.

Mr. Nehru said there were "certain people who take pride in not understanding Hindi," but surely the number of such people is decreasing rather than increasing. If those who want to make it popular also make it un-understandable, no one can blame people who react to this kind of fanaticism by declaring, even with a certain amount of pride, that they do not understand it. Before castigating such people Mr. Nehru had himself admitted that the Hindi of AIR was beyond him. Surely he does not include himself among people who take pride in not understanding Hindi?

Hindi of the Constitution

The Prime Minister made an important announcement when in answer to a suggestion that, with the proposed change in AIR Hindi, the Hindi of the Constitution would also have to be changed, he said, "You are quite right. We have to. We propose to." As he said, "It is a continuing process of developing a language" and "this development is impeded by certain rigid ways of approach". He might have more truly said "impeded by fanatical ways of approach" but he has to guard against offending those who uphold a cause dear to the Hindu heart. The Prime Minister said the real lan-

guage develops if it is in touch with the people and not with some literary academies only. Perhaps what he meant to say was that a language develops not by non-co-operating with the people — as the AIR has been doing — but by co-operating with the people, particularly with that section of the people who by their writings mould the language of the people.

The upshot of it all is that, although Hindi is to replace English and has been our national language since the Constitution was enacted, we do not yet exactly know what we mean by Hindi. The Hindi maniacs do not think in terms of the hundreds of millions of their countrymen who cannot all be Sanskrit scholars. If they did, they would not be in favour of tongue-twisters but of simple words in common use. We cannot rewrite history. We cannot efface all the effects of Muslim rule in the country, howsoever lamentable it might have been. We have never ruled over the English people, yet in the English dictionary there are hundreds of Hindustani words just as there are hundreds of words of other languages. A language does not grow by excluding but by including words from other languages. No language can have in it the equivalent of all the words of all other languages in the world. And if, as is now generally acknowledged, Sanskrit is the mother of all languages, there is hardly any provocation for us to be fanatical in the matter. Hindi may be a better daughter of Sanskrit than other languages, but surely our love of Sanskrit should be reflected in affection for her numerous daughters and that affection should countermand the elimination of their words from our Hindi or Hindustani. There has to be a basic Hindi and it is obvious that it has to be simple. In the interest of Hindi itself, therefore, simplicity should not be ruled out by fanaticism. The fact that experiments are being made would appear to suggest that English should not and cannot be replaced by Hindi for a long time to come.

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Hindi Raj And Hindu Raj

P. Kodanda Rao

ALL attempts to sustain and promote the national and emotional unity of India are gravely thwarted by the imminent threat of Hindi Raj and the potential threat of Hindu Raj. Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri has, no doubt, shown great courage in announcing, while inaugurating the Silver Jubilee of the Rashtra Bhasha Prachar Samiti in Wardha on May 27 last, that a Bill would be introduced in the next session of Parliament to maintain the present status of the English language in India. He is entitled to thanks for it. But he did not go far enough to satisfy the non-Hindi people, as he professed to do. For, he qualified his statement by adding that English would continue as at present till a majority of Indian youth acquired sufficient knowledge of Hindi, and that in the meanwhile, he was taking all possible steps to push Hindi, in Nagari script, throughout India with all the resources of the Government of India. He did not reveal as to who was to judge when a majority of Indians acquired sufficient knowledge of Hindi to warrant the change from English to Hindi. He did not reaffirm solemn promise of Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru that it would be left to the non-Hindi people of India to take the initiative to ask for the change from English to Hindi. It is obvious then that Mr. Shastri implied that it would be for the Government of India to decide when the majority of Indian youth acquired sufficient knowledge of Hindi to enforce the change. If this be the final view of the Government of India dominated by the Hindi apostles, the non-Hindi citizens of India are in for Hindi Raj and they have to give up all thought of national and emotional integration of India and embarked on a defensive agitation to stave off their humiliation and enslavement, for it is none other.

Normally, if people desire anything, for pleasure or profit, they seek it voluntarily and without official pressure. For instance, more and more people are travelling by rail, road, air and water, voluntarily and without official coercion. The voluntary demand for educational facilities has far exceeded the current supply, and more students are voluntarily seeking education in science and technology than in arts because of their superior usefulness. Similarly, if Hindi has any all-India value, it will be sought after without the unconscionable pull and push of the mighty Government of India armed with enormous persuasive and coercive powers and only too willing to use them ruthlessly. English, on the other hand, because of its intrinsic merits, is be-

ing sought voluntarily, in spite of discouragements and restrictions imposed by the Government. Most of the Universities prefer English to Hindi; the demand for English in Gujarat has taken the form of an organised agitation, because of its repression by the Government of Gujarat; in Mysore the Government and the educational institutions are faced with the enormous and incessant demand for English as the medium of secondary and college education, even as against Kannada, not to speak of Hindi. High officials of the Mysore Education Department said that, given the choice, eighty to ninety per cent of parents would opt for the English medium in the secondary schools for their children. It may also be recalled that the Mysore Education Reforms Committee of 1953 had at first decided to introduce Hindi in the Primary stage itself, but later, under better advice, dropped it for English. Even the Hill Tribes of Assam wanted English and not Hindi. The Madras Government would have English and not Hindi, though preferring Tamil to both. Even the Government of India has accepted the Three-Languages Formula, making English compulsory all over India even from the Primary stage of education, thus universalising it in a few years. If Hindi also is made compulsory, the compulsion will apply only to non-Hindi people and against their wish. Given facilities, people will voluntarily learn their local regional language and English, but not Hindi if it be not the local regional language.

The justification for universalising Hindi is said to be that national integration needed a common language as a link between the regional languages. This is by no means an axiom, to be accepted without question. Even otherwise, more than ninety per cent of the people of India have no occasion to use any other than their mother-tongue or the local regional language. The other can use the English language as a link, not only for national but also for international communication and integration. There is no need for two link languages, English and Hindi, for national purposes while one, English, is enough and better for the two.

II

The propagation of Hindi is not merely a linguistic issue but has sinister undertones; it is intended to humiliate the non-Hindu people and to install not only a Hindi Raj but also a Hindu Raj in India. The Jan Sangh, at its meeting in Kota on May 27 last, professed confidence that it would soon be the Number One party in India. Sri. Golwalkar is its most respected and influen-

tial Guruji and he controls the militant R. S. S. organisation. To him, Hindus are the only rightful and exclusive citizens of India, and Hindi is their language. He said in his book "We, or Our Nationhood Defined" published in 1947:

"The conclusion is unquestionably forced upon us that in this country, Hindustan, The Hindu race, with its Hindu religion, Hindu culture and Hindu language (the natural family of Sanskrit and her off-spring) complete the nation concept."

While rational nationalists lament and repudiate the current belief that Hindi is Hindu and Urdu is Muslim, Mr. Golwalkar speaks of "Hindi" language, which is said to be no other than Hindi as the current spoken language, thus confirming the unwarranted link between the Hindu religion and the Hindi language.

Mr Golwalkar went further when he said:

"The non-Hindu peoples in Hindustan must either adopt Hindu culture and language, must learn to respect and hold in reverence the Hindu religion, must entertain no idea but those of glorification of the Hindu race and culture, or may stay in the country subordinate to the Hindu nation, claiming nothing, deserving no privilege, far less preferential treatment, not even citizenship rights. There is, at least there should be, no other course."

Again:

"In this country Hindus alone are the nationals, and Moslems and others, if not actually anti-national, are at least outside the body of the nation."

Unless Mr. Golwalkar has since recanted his views, they are an ominous combination of racial, religious and linguistic chauvinism, reminiscent of the Nazis in Germany and Muslim League in India than of Mahatma Gandhi, the Indian Constitution and sheer commonsense. It is some comfort that the Jan Sangh and the R. S. S. are not yet as influential in the Indian Parliament and Government as the D.M.K. and the Hindi fanatics. But they are menacing forces, particularly the R. S. S., which is developing militant discipline, like the Hitler Youth. Hindus being the large majority of the electorate, the Jan Sangh and R. S. S. may soon capture power and use it to further their anti-national policies, even as the Communists did in Kerala, even as the Hindi protagonists are doing presently.

If Hindi can be justifiably forced on India on the ground that it is spoken by the largest single group, which is questionable, Mr. Golwalkar may also justify the imposition of Hinduism on non-Hindus on the ground that Hindus form the majority in India, which is unquestionable. If the universalisation of Hindi be necessary for

national integration, the universalisation of Hinduism may also be said to be necessary for the same objective.

The R. S. S. may seek to justify its creed as only a reaction to that of the Muslim League and Pakistan but cannot by any stretch of Imagination justify it with respect to other non-Hindus like Parsis and Christians, who have been exemplary nationalists, with no thought of separatism like the Muslim League and who sought no separate electorates or weightages. The Jan Sangh may argue that in the world there are sovereign states with states with state religions, like Christianity, Buddhism, Islam and Judaism, but none with Hinduism, except the small state of Nepal. But these are not precedents which are worthy of India to follow. Britain is a Christian state, but non-Christians are not denied citizenship rights, as the R. S. S. would deny to non-Hindus.

Hindi Raj is a sinister advance-guard of Hindu Raj. The Government of India, with its Hindi mania, is, consciously or unconsciously, playing into the hands of Jan Sangh and R. S. S. The patriotic and nationalist Indians, who would stave off the twin calamity, must bestir themselves before it is too late and bring into operation maximum constitutional pressure on Hindi Government and Hindu R. S. S. by agitating immediately for: *English Ever: Hindi Never.*

Communist Semantics

THE most formidable barrier between the COMMUNIST and NON-COMMUNIST WORLDS is not merely the difference in ideologies — it is also a matter of language. Terms universally applicable in free-world society have totally different meanings — often, the exact opposite — when used by Communists.

Most of the words and phrases in everyday Communist usage have a propaganda context, that is, they are given special meaning in accordance with the dogmas of Marxism-Leninism. These arbitrary definitions then serve as guidelines for party members, organizers, and propagandists everywhere.

Communist semantics provides verbal ammunition for assaults on the "capitalist" and, equally important, is designed to influence various targets of foreign and domestic propaganda.

Included in the Communist lexicon are such antithetic terms as "colonialism" versus "liberation"; "people's democracies" versus "Western imperialism"; "peaceful coexistence" and the "peace camp" versus "reactionaries," the militarist bloc," et cetera.

A major premise of Communist dialectics is that "SCIENTIFIC SOCIALISM" (communism), as expounded by KARL MARX and V. I. LENIN, is IPSO FACTO the only rational political system and correct social philosophy. Hence, arguments in its behalf are irrefutable.

Also from the Communist viewpoint, the theoretical "rightness" of any action or attitude of a Communist Party or regime is implicit according to the canons of "Communist morality," as distinguished from "bourgeois morality".

The Short Philosophical Dictionary published in Moscow, states: "From the point of view of Communist morality, 'moral' is only that which facilitates the destruction of the old world (capitalism) and strengthens the new Communist regime."

ADVANCING COMMUNIST CAUSE

Thus, the numerous violations by Moscow of treaty obligations, the annexation of the Baltic States, the ruthless suppression of the Hungarian rebellion, and countless plots, political assassinations, and other iniquities of communism in action are blandly justified as contributing to the advancement of the Communist cause.

From the day when the Bolsheviks first seized power in Russia, a leading ingredient of Communist semantics has been the Marxist-Leninist interpretation of "war" and "peace." Thus, "capitalism" (or its ultimate form, "imperialism") by "historical necessity" embraces war as a means of enslaving nations, whereas the "socialist camp" (Communist regimes) is committed irrevocably to "peace" and "peaceful coexistence."

According to the SOVIET DIPLOMATIC DICTIONARY, "Lenin recognized two kinds of war—imperialist wars, and therefore unjust, and wars of liberation, and therefore just."

According to this thesis, only Communists are competent to decide whether a war is "unjust and reactionary" or "just and liberating." Thus the unprovoked Soviet attack on Finland in 1939 and the surprise invasion of the Republic of Korea in 1950 were "just" wars.

In Soviet history, World War II became a "war of liberation" (the Great Fatherland War) only after Nazi Germany invaded the USSR in 1941. Although the Stalin-Hitler non-aggression pact of July 1939 precipitated the world conflict, in Soviet propaganda it was known as an "imperialist" war for two years.

The "peace" theme and its corollary, "peaceful coexistence," have been time-worn Communist catchwords for more than four decades and are also the stock-in-trade of all international Communist fronts. The reiteration of "peace" slogans by speakers at front meetings, and peace resolutions passed by various fronts have often coincided with flagrant breaches of the peace by Moscow. Communist fronts have never commented adversely on Soviet aggressions.

For example, the so-called "Stockholm Appeal," commonly known as the Stockholm Peace Petition—a product of Soviet propaganda—gained millions of signatures throughout the world in 1950. This was at a time when Moscow was preparing to invade the Republic of Korea through its puppet forces in North Korea.

The Soviet Communist Party Chairman, Nikita Khrushchev, in demanding a "peace treaty" with the East German Communist regime in 1961 threatened the Western nations with nuclear destruction as the alternative. He attributed the Berlin crisis to the revanchist ("revenge-seeking") aims of West Germany and the "aggressive" intentions of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO), among other convenient scapegoats.

On December 9, 1961, at a congress of the international Communist front, World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU), Khrushchev repeated his nuclear threats in more menacing language. He compared the Soviet bigbomb stockpile to a "sword of Democles" hanging over the heads of the Western nations.

**In line with the distinction in Communist idiom between "just" and "unjust" wars, Communist regimes are never considered to be aggressors. According to the Dictionary of the Russian Language (Moscow), aggression is an "armed attack by one or several imperialist countries against other countries, with a view to the occupation of their territories, their forcible subjugation and the exploitation of their people."

This definition precisely fits the sequence of events in 1940, when Soviet armed forces occupied the Baltic States, compelled them to accept communism, and prepared the way for their annexation by the Soviet Union.

On July 8, 1961, Party Chairman Khrushchev told a teachers' conference in Moscow: "The struggle for peace waged by the Soviet Union and the socialist (Communist) countries is in fact associated in the minds of hundreds of millions of people with communism. On the other hand, the idea of aggression, of war, is associated by them with imperialism."

Six weeks earlier, on May 28, 1960, Khrushchev announced at a labour conference in Moscow: "If the United States should resume such (nuclear) tests, under any pretext whatsoever, we shall be compelled, of course, to resume new nuclear weapons tests in order to insure the security of our country and of countries allied with us. What this will lead to is clear, too."

On September 1, 1961, the Soviet Union, with less than 24 hours notice to the world, broke a moratorium on all nuclear tests, which had lasted for two years and 10 months. By the end of the Soviet testing period, some 50 nuclear devices

(Continued on page 11)

Anti—Nuclear Claptrap

(From Our Correspondent)

Presiding over the Anti Nuclear Arms Convention Dr. Rajendra Prasad was frank enough to suggest that India should disarm unilaterally "if her appeal (to world powers) for unilateral disarmament is to carry any weight." But we Indians do not seem to believe in the proverb, "Example is better than precept". On the other hand, we seem to believe in the maxim "Precept is better than example," as it usually is, for the example the highest amongst us sets is generally deplorable. Those who have been intimately connected with the Gandhian movements since 1920 or have been on intimate terms with the leaders of the land, Congress and non-Congress

(Continued from page 10)

had been detonated, including the "superbomb" with an explosive force of more than 55 megatons.

The people of the USSR and even members of the Communist Party were unaware of the number and power range of the whole series. The release of the monster bomb was the subject of a jocose comment by Khrushchev at the 22nd Party Congress, to the effect that the scientists would not be reprimanded for setting off a larger bomb than expected.

On November 25, 1961, U.S. President John F. Kennedy, in an interview with Aleksei I. Adzhubei editor of Government newspaper *Izvestia*, set forth the position of the United States on important issues, including the Berlin crisis. He also voiced concern over Soviet intentions to communize the world.

The full text of the interview was published in *Izvestia* on November 28, without comment but, on December 3, the paper offered a bellicose rebuttal of the President's observations, accusing him of telling a "cock-and-bull" story.

Repeating the hackneyed phrase of "freedom of choice" by the people of Eastern Europe, *IZVESTIA* declared: "The peoples (of Eastern Europe) have chosen the socialist (Communist) system...because capitalism and fascism have brought incalculable sufferings to these nations."

This piece of sophistry ignores the historical facts of the Communist takeover of Eastern Europe by Soviet armed forces, internal subversion and—in the case of Czechoslovakia—Communist-led mobs. The Moscow paper also ridiculed all the basic freedoms, including free elections, as (capitalist) "artifice theses."

—The Current

will find it difficult to understand how Congress leaders are able to claim as Dr. Prasad did at the Convention, that India had the unique privilege of achieving independence through non-violent means under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi. One would have thought that such a travesty of facts would be hard to beat, but still we find the most respectable amongst us mousing it with glee. Giving that myth as the reason, Dr. Prasad said that India should set an example to other countries by disarming unilaterally.

"The vicious circle of mutual fear and distrust stood in the way of universal disarmament," said Dr. Prasad, and if India took the lead in disarming unilaterally, she could help break it. Normally a pronoun refers to the noun preceding and, if 'it' in the last sentence refers to India, Dr. Prasad's declaration is undoubtedly sound. Any one should be able to foresee the result of India disarming. Pakistan would grab Kashmir and China would grab the remaining portion of her ever-expanding frontier in what is our north and her south. According to Dr. Prasad, the world will not allow the disarming country to fall a victim to aggression. How? By intervening militarily? If that is the proposition, Dr. Prasad is suggesting the speediest route to the next war: unilateral disarmament for India. The western powers will presumably come to our aid against China and the Soviet bloc will come to our aid against Pakistan and a double war would ensue on our soil which before its end, will undoubtedly see the break-up of India, which, according to Dr. Prasad, will then go down as "the benefactor of mankind". We saw the result of "non-violence of the highest type" in 1947. That was 15 years ago. There is no reason why (now that we are free) we should not see something similar again on a grander scale. Mr. Nehru must have had something like that prospect in mind when he said at the Convention, "While I am convinced of the virtue of non-violence and its power, I am not sure that people in this country or in any other country are able to carry on the burden of non-violence. If they fail, they will fail utterly. That is my difficulty. To put it differently, one has to face the problem as a leader of a country in a way in which a prophet need not do."

So Dr. Prasad is now among the prophets. Those who move among Muslims and Christians know that almost every Hindu is a prophet, always ready and willing to see other people sacrificing their lives to uphold his ideal. (As

for himself he has certain difficulties in having sisters or brothers or sons or daughters or aged parents to support!) But even a prophet need not ignore current history. For, with that in mind, it is difficult to understand his statement that "mutual fear and distrust" stood in the way of universal disarmament. It seems to suggest that this mutual fear and distrust is justified and valid. Every one knows that the USA had the monopoly of the atom bomb for years and she could have dictated to Soviet Russia during those years. Did she? Did she even try? On the other hand we know that she intervened in the Anglo-French attempt to dictate to Egypt in 1956 at the risk of alienating her own allies. Does Russia really fear that the USA will swallow her if she disarms, or will allow Britain to swallow her? Can any one believe it? But if, Soviet Russia believes that, after disarmament, she will not be able to keep Eastern Germany and Hungary etc, under her heel, as she must be believing, then her fear and distrust are justified and that fear renders all talk of disarmament out of the question for her. How can the oppressors think of disarming? But those who believe in claptrap must, like Daniels, come to judgment amidst applause. Perhaps their greatest solace is that no one is likely to take them seriously, at least not among the Powers appealed to.

As if in answer to Dr. Prasad's suggestion for unilateral disarmament, Mr. Nehru said it was much easier to put an end to tests unilaterally than to achieve unilateral disarmament. It certainly is much easier if his counsel of perfection regarding trust is accepted as sound and distrust and suspicion are not allowed to come into the picture despite past and present history. That, however, would hardly be realistic and we know what it costs a nation to be unrealistic. It is easier to realise one's own difficulties than those of others and Mr. Nehru was treading that easier path. But it does not appear to have struck him that putting an end to tests unilaterally may mean almost the same thing to nuclear powers as unilateral disarmament.

It is being pointed out here that this Convention should have met when Soviet Russia broke the no-test moratorium last year and not when the U.S.A. had to resume tests in order not to be left lagging behind in the race. Fear of Soviet Russia dominates these Peace advisers to such an extent that they may well be said to belong to the group whose motto is "Better Red than dead". It is the best motto for fellow-travellers.

Suggesting the formation of atom-free zones in Asia, Africa and Europe as a step to lessen the present tension in the world, Mr. Nehru admitted it did mean much "because the ultimate thing is no war and disarmament!" Dr. Radhakrishnan said the same thing. He ob-

served they must work for the abolition of war as an instrument for settling international disputes. That end, as Mr. Nehru said, can only be achieved "by something deeper, by the minds of men and the hearts of men and the spirits of rising to somewhat higher levels." The minds of men and the hearts of men and the spirits of men have in certain parts of the world been rising to somewhat higher levels. Those parts are Britain and France, and even Belgium, the powers who have been liquidating their empires and setting their colonies free. This fact is generally acknowledged by journalists here but not in their writings. This is a fact of great historical significance which it does not seem to suit the promoters of peace to acknowledge — again for fear of offending Soviet Russia which has so far hardly shown any sign of freeing the captive nations of Eastern Europe. Disregarding this central fact of the situation the Convention must be considered to have met in an atmosphere of make-believe.

DEATH OF THE UNBORN

A special convention of the Socialist Party of India held recently at Gorakhpur analysed the problem of the "Indian revolution" and arrived at the conclusion that there were "unmistakable signs that revolution was dead in the country". The Socialist Party would have done better to establish the birth of the revolution before proclaiming its death, though that would not have helped it solve non-existent problems. A statement released on this issue affirmed India was the worst country as far as poverty, disease and falsehood were concerned. Lord Curzon, it may be recalled here, had raised a storm of protest by blurting out that Indians were liars. Many would also be inclined to agree with the subsequent part of the statement: "In the Lok Sabha debate on defence and the Army not a single plea was made for 'ahimsa', although there was a demand from many quarters for nuclear weapons. The leader of the Government advises the whole world to scrap nuclear arms while his own country goes on purchasing outdated weapons from any country which offers them cheap." But is not the purchase of outdated weapons the nearest approach to ahimsa? A body which can believe that Mahatma Gandhi was the "liberator" can also believe in the revolution by which "an overwhelming majority of the people had not been affected".

"The Indian mind over the last 1,500 years," according to the comprehensive statement, "has been divided into two compartments, one abstract and the other concrete, without any relationship between them. India is acclaimed as a land of synthesis which is a pleasant word but absurd

when it means yielding to a powerful opponent. Much of the country's synthesis has been of this kind." The statement complains that the leaders of the revolution began to concentrate on raising themselves to the privileged plane. That is what they wanted and they would not have succeeded had there been a revolution in the country. All that they wanted was that fear of themselves should replace fear of the Government and in this they have succeeded admirably.

After solving the problem of the Indian revolution, the Convention offered a solution to the Indo-Pakistan problem. As a first step the Convention visualised a loose confederation with five components: India with the Jammu and Ladakh portions of Kashmir, Pakistan with the Poonch and Srinagar valleys of Kashmir, an autonomous East and West Bengal, and Pakhtoonistan. They do not seem to have been aware that they were opening a Pandora's box.

A resolution passed by the National Committee of the Socialist Party found "trends of disintegration in the country" — not in their resolution quoted above — and said "it is absurd to talk of national unity so long as the English language prevents the creation of a national centre through which various states might communicate with one another". For, "Delhi today is merely an administrative centre; when the Assamese intellectual and his Bengali counterpart hold a cultural intercourse, they do it not through Delhi but through London." What does not seem to matter to the Socialist Party is that they succeed in holding a cultural intercourse instead of trying to use lathis to make any kind of intercourse for ever impossible — as happened only recently in Assam.

No wonder the Committee decided to hold an "Abolish-English Conference" in Andhra in December. Its programme is fairly comprehensive and leaves little to be desired by any Socialist. A "fix-price conference", an "end-caste conference", a "civil disobedience day", a "revolutionary week" and demonstrations at all district headquarters to protest against the Central Government's taxation policy. There is also for Socialists a hardly-needed warning against launching any movement without preparing the ground for it. With past experience in view, this is an escape clause which will no doubt be extensively exploited.

Book Review

HOW COMMUNISTS DESTROY DEMOCRACY:

(A Lesson from Czechoslovakia). A pamphlet of 43 pages published by The Democratic Research Service, 127 Mahatma Gandhi Road, Bombay 1962. Price Re. One.

This is a very useful and timely publication

by the Democratic Research Service of Bombay.

It is said that the musk deer is intoxicated with its own perfume and fails to catch scent of its enemies in time and is stalked and caught by them all the more easily!

Educated people in the free world may be truly compared to such musk deer! They are too blinded by their own good intentions, humanitarianism and trustfulness to see the real motives of the enemies of democracy and national independence in spite of the most glaring evidence. They would rather blame those who point out the danger and condemn them as cynical and interested propagandists rather than weigh the evidence at its true logical worth!

Hitler proclaimed to all the world in his *Mein Kampf* (which was sold and broadcast in tens of millions of copies) his terrible and grandiose blue-print for world conquest! Leaders of culture and politics in the democratic world refused to take him seriously with the result that his fearful accumulation of power could not be checked in time.

Today we have the Kremlin's blue-print for world conquest and universal revolution (in which all human and democratic values will suffer shipwreck) being openly proclaimed and planned for! The Russian leaders continue their campaign and world conspiracy through the instrumentality of communist parties of nationals in most countries of the world.

The social and historical sciences taught in their Lenin Institutes are nothing but Machiavellian handbooks for training effective revolutionaries! All culture and education are oriented in Russia and her satellites to this supreme objective.

This pamphlet describes how the work of subversion and capture of power is to be achieved by communist parties by a mixture of open and secret, legal and illegal methods! They are taught how to combine Parliamentary opportunities with extra-Parliamentary conspiracy to subvert democracy.

Lord Herbert Morrison (former Minister in Attlee's Cabinet) came across a copy and got it translated and published.

The blue-print combines subversion from above i.e. through a coalition cabinet containing communist ministers with subversion from below i.e. through trade unions and "national committees" in workshops, villages, cooperatives and factories.

In Kerala they tried this method as far they could.

Today the goal of the Communist Party of India is directed to the capture of power along this route of infiltration into Congress, coalition government and capture of the state apparatus.

It is to be earnestly hoped that every publicist, journalist, politician (official or non-official)

—every educated person in fact—will obtain and digest this timely pamphlet.

—M. A. Venkata Rao

Gleanings from the Press

ANATOMY OF CORRUPTION

The first cause of corruption is from the fact that the Central and State Governments and local bodies have now become responsible for spending nearly a third of the national income. Any expenditure on this scale by parties who have not the responsibility to earn the money, on one hand and are not personally benefitted by the results, on the other must naturally carry potent allurements towards corruption.

The second cause arises from the first, that for this enormous expenditure of public money, there is not one agency which is honest. The popular representatives, who exercise the supreme executive power are actuated by the single thought of reimbursing themselves against the fantastic expenditure incurred by them for their elections. Although to a majority of them, the legal salary and allowances aggregating for Central Ministers to Rs. 6500 monthly and for members of parliament to Rs. 1000, is many times their previous income, the opportunities of improper gains are in much higher multiples.

The third cause of corruption is that the Government itself has created the instruments for it. Instead of simplifying procedures which the British devised against Indian subordinates whom they distrusted, the Congress is endlessly complicating them. It is the very labyrinth of rules, which enable officials to hold the public up for illegal gratification.

It seems therefore that as long as there is the Congress in power, there will be CORRUPTION in the country.

from INSIGHT.

LIBERTARIAN SOCIAL INSTITUTE, BANGALORE

Sri. D. A. Subba Rao, M.A., addressed the Study Circle Meeting on 15-6-1962 on "Humour in Literature and its Social Functions."

Prof. M. A. Venkata Rao presided.

News & Views

INDIA'S PLAN TO BUY SOVIET MIGS

U. S. Paper's Comment

NEW YORK, "The New York Times" in an editorial linked up the Security Council's renewed discussions of the Kashmir question with India's plans to buy Soviet MIG fighters.

It said: "There is every reason why Mr. Nehru and his Government, as a matter of enlightened

self-interest, should scrap the bid for the MIG's and acquire British or French jets instead."

It added: "But the Communists in New Delhi, including some members of Parliament, have been noisily inveighing against any such decisions. They would like to see their country become militarily dependent on Russia and so they are shouting that if the Prime Minister rejects the MIG deal, he will be succumbing to western blackmail."

"Actually, of course there is some reason to suspect that if any blackmail is involved here, the source of it is in certain Indian circles bent on getting a bargain jet sale from the West.

"In view of Commonwealth ties, the British may well feel impelled to handle the issue in a gingerly fashion.

"As for the United States, however, we think it should make clear that Americans are getting fed up with certain aspects of the Nehru Government's policy and that they will not particularly be distressed if it chooses to get itself mixed up with Moscow in a MIG deal."

"INDIA WILL GAIN, NOT LOSE"

U. K.'s Entry Into ECM

NEW DELHI,

INDIA is hopeful that Britain's entry into the European Common Market will result not merely in avoiding damage to her exports but in increasing her share of the trade with the enlarged Community.

This was stated by the Minister for International Trade, Mr. Manubhai Shah, in reply to a question in the Lok Sabha.

In the first two years after the formation of the European Common Market, Mr. Shah said, India's exports to the ECM countries had declined from Rs. 49 crores in 1957 to Rs. 39 crores in 1958 and Rs. 48 crores in 1959.

There was, however, a recovery in 1960 when the exports totalled Rs. 49 crores. In 1961, the exports amounted to Rs. 55 crores.

The common external tariff, the Minister added, was being applied by the ECM countries to those outside the ECM by stages, and would not be fully operative till 1970.

RECIPROCAL TARIFF TERMS

Asked about the steps taken to secure favourable tariff terms from the ECM countries on a reciprocal basis, Mr. Shah said that India was having negotiations with these countries under the auspices of GATT.

In addition, the Minister said, the Indian Government had entered into trade agreements with several countries and taken measures to promote exports in general.

INDO-PAK UNION THE ONLY SOLUTION UNITED NATIONS, June 15.

(PTI)

Just before the Security Council debate on Kashmir started, a delegate, who wished to re-

mais anonymous, told a reporter in the lobbies:

"My delegation is going to support self-determination for Kashmir but we are doing so out of the 14-year-old habit. If you ask me, there is only one solution of the problem and that is the union of India and Pakistan."

"There is a Chinese saying, 'When the union has lasted too long, there is separation. When separation has lasted too long, there is union.' But don't expect us to say that in the Council," he added.

ENGLISH WITH A VENGEANCE

MADRAS: A fresh impetus has been given by the Madras Government to the teaching of English in the elementary schools in the State. The teaching of English had been introduced in Standard V two years ago. From the academic year commencing June 1962, English is to be taught from Standard IV.

That it would be "highly desirable" to start the study of English in Standard III itself, is officially recognised and conceded in Madras. But as this step involves an extensive revision of the existing syllabus for Standard V, it has been held over for the present.

PAKISTANI INFILTRATION INTO PUBLIC OFFICES

INFILTRATION, by implication, needs to be surreptitious and sly.

So, we can hardly consider that Pak citizen an infiltrator who holds regular Pakistani citizenship papers, but still is one of the officials in the Calcutta police!

A believe-it-or-not case, you would say. But it is true nevertheless. Also true is the fact that though several complaints have been made about the presence of this alien in our Police, the issue continues to hang fire because the relevant files, mysteriously, just go round and round without the matter in any way being allowed to be clinched.

But then this is the case of just one Pakistani. What do you feel about the startling disclosure made in the Calcutta Corporation last week by an Independent councillor Sri Biman Mitra?

Sri Mitra said that more than 3,000 Pakistani citizens are working in various workshops and offices of the Calcutta Corporation, and particularly in key positions of the water works!

The dangerous implications cannot be over-emphasised.

— The Organiser

HOW CONGRESS ABETS CORRUPTION BHUBANESHWAR: DR. RAM PRASAD

MISRA, of Orissa it appears has a current account with the STATE BANK of India at Bhubaneswar, the ledger folio of which, as judged by his statement of account is 525. It

appears to be a new account as no previous balance is shown.

Dr. Misra was former President of the Ganatantra Parishad in Orissa, which party is now merged with the Swatantra Party. Recently ~~Dr. Misra resigned from the Swatantra Party~~ in order to join Congress.

Dr. Misra, it is learned has had the bait of a Ministership and the early release of a FIAT car from the Govt. quota, dangling before him.

Dr. Ram Prasad Misra, the latest convert from the Swatantra Party to Congress, may care to enlighten the people of Orissa (and India) on this alleged cash entry.

Dr. Misra may further care to state whether he has another account in the State Bank at Balangir from which he is reported to have withdrawn Rs. 22,000 after he joined the Congress Party.

Has the doctor another account in the Central Co-operative Bank at Balangir where his balance recently was said to be in the region of Rs. 16,000?

This lay amount of Rs. 55,000 in cash is said to have been banked by Dr. Misra a day after he made a fiery speech in the Orissa Assembly criticising the Congress Government's Kendu Leaves Trade Control policy and threatening agitation against it.

Thereafter Dr. Misra seems to have calmed down, resigned from his Swatantra Party, given up his threats AND JOINED CONGRESS.

Will Patnaik now make him a Minister as he is reported to have promised the Doctor?

— The Current

STERILISATION CITED AS WAY TO CHECK POPULATION RISE

BIRTH CONTROL EXPERT'S APPEAL

A systematic programme of sterilisation during the next few years was suggested by an eminent surgeon and birth control expert in Bombay on Tuesday for reducing the alarming growth of population and, thereby, relieving the "stress" on the country's economy.

Dr. G. M. Phadke, Consulting Surgeon at the K.E.M. Hospital who has been connected with family planning for two decades said the rate of rise in population could be brought down successfully if at least 5 per cent of the eligible persons were sterilised surgically in the next ten years.

Addressing the weekly luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club of Bombay on "Role of sterilisation in population control" at the Taj Mahal Hotel Dr. Phadke said sterilisation, besides being the only effective way of preventing conception, was a minor operation in males, costing very little and harmless.

ANNOUNCEMENT

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