

deny it to them, we are in a way cutting off our nose to spite our face. So, we have to balance it by doing something for the others. Although the benefit does seep through, as we have seen in the Punjab, that is, with the improvement of agriculture the rich farmers got richer, but so did the middle farmers and so did the smaller farmers, and finally the laborer. Their daily wage went up as well. So, it does percolate down.

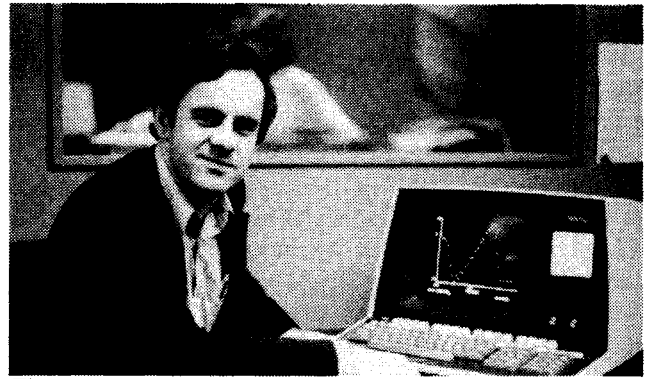
As I said, it is such a large country, there are large areas which have not benefited, and we must reform, where we give land to the landless. Then, in our twenty-point program we also propose building small houses for the homeless, and various things like that. If anything is lacking, we will take up new programs to provide it. Employment—we have certain programs, but at best they are patchwork, because employment can only come with greater development.

There is a constant quarrel going on. . . . On this again, the government immediately before mine felt that because we were encouraging industry, we were neglecting the farmers. This is not at all true, because most of our industry is based on agriculture or for the benefit of agriculture. In a place like the Punjab, bringing in machinery there has not led to unemployment. On the contrary, it has led to a shortage of labor. So all of these things are there.

The election has cut across different layers of the population in many places, but in this interim period, when we were not in power, caste-ism ruled very largely. It was always there, but had not played such an important part in politics. There is a general lack of will, a lack of thrust with everyone working together. Now, a lot of people who come from abroad, say that people here have been apathetic compared to what they see in Germany. So we have been able to build up that atmosphere. The year just before my defeat, people felt they were involved with India and everybody felt that it was their future, and it was not something in the air. So, we have to bring back that kind of feeling.

**Q:** Since I have been here, and talking to people in different parts of the country, there is an atmosphere of expectation.

**A:** Yes, you know it is the usual expectation, that somebody has come and something is going to happen from above, which simply cannot happen. At the most you can give a direction, you can give encouragement. What has to be done has to be done all along the line. If agriculture production in my time has doubled I did not go and dig the fields, but we gave a program. The farmers accepted it, and it yielded results. All that we can do is to try to help to the best of our ability, but they must have the feeling that they must take advantage of the programs that are made for their benefit.



*The Fusion Energy Foundation's Dr. Uwe Parpart*

## Parpart tours India: 'Science is universal'

Special from New Wave by Leela Narayan

*Beginning in mid-May, Dr. Uwe Parpart, Director of Research for the Fusion Energy Foundation, undertook a tour of India with Daniel Sneider, EIR's Editor-in-Chief. Dr. Parpart is also a contributing editor to EIR. Both men had addressed a conference May 6-7 in Frankfurt, West Germany, jointly sponsored by FEF and EIR under the title, "The Industrial Development of India—Its Potential, Its Necessity." That conference was devoted to a special programmatic report issued on the basis of the LaRouche-Riemann economic model, which outlined measures that could successfully achieve "economic superpower" status for India by the year 2020. The 40-year program, based on specific, high-technology development projects, focused on irrigation of agriculture in the Ganges-Brahmaputra region. It included an extensive treatment of Indian energy needs—emphasizing that nuclear power was absolutely indispensable—and proposed both educational and manpower development programs. Naturally arousing great interest in India, Dr. Parpart and Mr. Sneider were invited to undertake their current tour, with the goal of elaborating and clarifying the details of the programmatic proposal in the minds of Indian officials and the scientific community on the subcontinent. We publish here a report on Dr. Parpart's Indian lecture tour dispatched to EIR by Leela Narayan of New Wave, the influential Indian weekly newspaper.*

Addressing the Indian National Science Academy and the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library here last

week, Dr. Uwe Parpart, director of research and development for the U.S.-based Fusion Energy Foundation, asserted that India today is best positioned in the entire developing sector to utilize the "vital inputs" of its economy to become "an industrial superpower by the next century."

Dr. Parpart's talks in the capital concluded a three week lecture tour of India which he himself has described as one of the most refreshing tours he has done in recent years. He addressed a variety of audiences in Hyderabad, Bombay, Bangalore, and New Delhi, speaking before hundreds of scientists, engineers, technicians, development planners, economists, and progressive-minded businessmen.

## Two themes

There were two themes to his lectures, both provoking much thinking and questioning by his audiences. First, he presented the scientific community, through slides and detailed descriptions, the progress in the field of fusion energy development. The FEF has been carrying out a major educational campaign to acquaint both the layman and the scientist of the dramatic work being done to make controlled thermonuclear fusion the plentiful and commercially viable energy source of the near future.

His second theme was the FEF-initiated study on India's growth potential, "India in the Year 2020: An Industrial Superpower." The report asserts that India can, through concentrated and optimal management of three key resources, energy, water and skilled manpower, make the kind of development breakthrough in the next 40 years the way Japan, Germany, and the Soviet Union did during the last 100 years. The question in development, Parpart told his audiences, is not whether the country is too "unmanageable" or "vast," as it is fashionable to say these days, but does a country have enough skilled manpower in absolute terms to concentrate this on specific, time-bound project-linked breakthroughs. Of all the Third World, Parpart asserted, India is best positioned to "take-off."

## To the scientists

Before 45 scientific-minded people at the Indian National Science Academy on June 6, Dr. Parpart gave a full briefing on the state of fusion energy. He gave the following timetable for making fusion a viable global energy source: by 1982-83, breakeven will be achieved on energy input and energy produced. The Princeton fusion achievements were one key step in this direction. By 1987-88, the completion of an engineering test facility is within reach, and in the last decade of the century, the reactor design and so forth achieved.

"Fusion is not only an energy source," Parpart as-

serted, "it is a revolution in technology, in disposal of nuclear waste, in chemical recycling and reprocessing and reducing materials to plasmas at the high temperatures in a fusion reactor. Lastly, fusion processes can directly crack water, making hydrogen a possible portable." He effectively debunked the "limits to growth" propaganda that has made scientists reluctant to fight for their views.

Parpart reminded the audience of the predictions and achievements of Dr. Homi Bhabha, founder of the Indian Atomic Energy program, and urged scientists to retake their role in policy-making for the country. The INSA itself is a body that was led by such eminent figures as Bhabha and Nobel Laureate C.V. Raman. "Science is universal," he told them. "Science is not for the colonies or the colonizers nor for the rich or the poor. Only if we view it from that standpoint does mankind have hope for the future."

## Nehru Museum

Perhaps the impact of Parpart's lectures was most felt at the presentation to Nehru Memorial Museum and Library on June 7. The location was uniquely appropriate to the topic since the museum and library commemorate the life and work of India's first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru.

Parpart used Nehru's own ideas on development to communicate to the 70 person audience that India's nation-building efforts are not in vain. They are front-edge of the battle to develop the entire Third World. He warned that if India does not commit its resources to rapid industrialization in the face of its expanding population, the nation will be beset by uncontrollable chaos.

The lecture was followed by lengthy and lively discussion involving many members of the audience. The chairman of the lecture, Dr. Raga Ramanna, an eminent scientist associated with the nuclear program as well as the Indian Defense Ministry, best summed up the reactions in his concluding remarks. "I must say that Dr. Parpart has cheered us up quite a lot, especially living in Delhi, where one sometimes gets depressed about the progress being made. And then, you suddenly go abroad and come back and you find that the progress made in India is really enormous. When people like Dr. Parpart come along and tell us that this is so, it is very heartening. It is more heartening, because this is a thing that does not often happen, that somebody coming from abroad makes the case for nuclear energy. It is so popular to run it down in all its aspects, so, when a person who has thought about it sufficiently says that's your answer, well, I feel cheered."

Dr. Parpart's talk at the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library received wide coverage in the major Indian daily newspapers, including the *Times of India*, the *Statesman*, the *National Herald*, and the *Patriot*.

# FEF proposals make headlines in India

*The Statesman*, June 8: Dr. Uwe Henke Parpart, Director of Research for the Fusion Energy Foundation of New York, said in Delhi on Saturday that the key to India's industrial development lay in . . . nuclear energy. . . .

Dr. Parpart said that India was rich in manpower, educated and skilled (and water resources). The country had achieved self-sufficiency in food grain production, and could well be an exporter in the near future. But, the country was poor in energy resources. . . .

India has got tremendous reserves of coal but its quality was not good in that 40 percent of it was just ash. And there are limits to which hydro-power can be developed. So, what was important for India was to identify the basis of energy on which development of industry could be based for the next four decades up to 2020, he said. . . .

Dr. Parpart said that one reason why India should identify and develop its future source of energy was that its population would be doubled by 2020. . . . If India fails to plan its energy development now there would be internal strife, unemployment, droughts and famine.

He said that at one time it used to be polemically said that "India's oil is its water." Time has now come for India to prove it by harnessing its immensely rich water resources and hydro-power. It was estimated that there existed in India a water level of 10 inches year-round. This meant that if this water resource was properly distributed it would lead to tremendous, all-round prosperity.

*Times of India*, June 8: Dynamic planning, decisions based on political will and high-technology, can make India a prosperous nation within the next forty years, according to Dr. Uwe Henke Parpart. . . .

Disagreeing with the Malthusian theories and the Club of Rome report on limits to growth, he hinted that India becoming an economic superpower was a feasible proposition in light of studies carried out by the Fusion Energy Foundation.

He made a strong plea for a new kind of approach to development and progress using sophisticated, modern technology. To become an industrial power by 2020 A.D. the country must utilize its extraordinarily high number of scientists and engineers, he said.

*The Patriot*, June 8: An American scientist and social philosopher, Dr. Uwe Henke Parpart, said in Delhi on Saturday that India could become an industrial superpower in the next four decades using its scientific and engineering manpower, and its natural water resources.

. . . He warned that if India did not go in for a very rapid development, it would be on the brink of disaster and internal strife within the next four decades . . . .

*National Herald*, June 8: In his vision of India in 2020, the population would have doubled and if problems of economic development of all the people were not taken into account seriously, "there was a disaster" awaiting the country. Here he underscored the importance of peace and its relationship to economic development.

The evening turned out to be a lively one, when many questions doubting the 'tantalizing vision' of Dr. Parpart were put. To a question as to how the dream which he was presenting could be achieved he said the real problem lay with investment to finance nuclear efforts in the country. In its effort to increase its nuclear potential, the country could always fall back on the help of France and the U.S.S.R., two countries willing to share expertise and offer help. Of course, the political component in this field could not be underestimated.

*Times of India*, May 30: For India's growth as an industrial superpower and for its own existence as a secure nation, it should return to the kind of strategy formulated by Pandit Nehru. Appropriate technologies, labor intensive processes, and non-involvement in heavy industry would not succeed in India.

This was the point stressed by Dr. Uwe Henke Parpart. . . .

Extolling the virtue of the slogan 'Atoms for Peace,' he recalled Dr. Homi Bhabha's prediction in 1956 that man would control thermonuclear reactions for the benefit of humanity in 25 years, became a reality in exactly as many years. . . .

He belittled the nuclear hazards, and said ninety-five percent of the world's nuclear waste is owing to military weapons and the contribution by civilians was very negligible.

*India Express*, May 30: Dr. Uwe Parpart . . . suggested in Bombay on Friday that India could not afford to neglect research on Fusion energy.

. . . Dr. Parpart said that India could march on the path of all-round development pursuing the policies laid down by the "visionary leader, Pandit Nehru."

He said that the problem of energy and development were interlinked. India could achieve its industrialization only because of the right policies in this regard implemented by Nehru.