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**What was hatched
at Hollybush? p. 5**

JOHNSON KOSYGIN

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HIMMAT

Asia's new voice

WEEKLY

BOMBAY FRIDAY JUNE 30 1967

"Indonesia Raya"

SINCE THE NIGHT OF TERROR on September 30, 1967, one of the most striking aspects of the Indonesian scene has been the silence of Sukarno's old political enemies. The soldiers parade, the students march, the workers demonstrate but the political leaders remain indoors.

Nonetheless, there are signs that Suharto may be preparing to beckon some of them from the wings.

The release was announced recently of three former Prime Ministers, all arrested for leading the abortive Sumatra rebellion in February 1958—Sjafruddin Prawiranegara, Mohamad Natsir and Burhanuddin Harahap. Some would like to see the brilliant economist and former Finance Minister, Dr Sumitro Djojohadikusuma, return from exile.

But the man to whom many look for post-Sukarno leadership is former Vice-President Mohammad Hatta. And after eleven years in the wilderness even he is speaking up again. 'Antara', the official News Agency, reported his recent criticism that there is still no democracy in the country. Hatta also warned that the nation's economy would not improve until it was handled by economists.

Suharto has been shrewd in slowly severing Sukarno's direct link with the masses. So long as he could thump a tub at some mass rally, Suharto knew that the bewitching image of a leader with wizard's powers would continue to spellbind the Javanese. Now that he is virtually under house-arrest in Bogor, Sukarno's hold is shaken. Three Indonesian judges even told the press in Tokyo last week that Sukarno would eventually be brought to trial.

But Suharto will have to move faster in restoring economic health and political democracy. Already there are signs that the population is beginning to tire of the military regime. The generals still command respect but soldiers wedded to the powers and privileges of civilian positions can become headaches, even if not corrupted.

Suharto would be wise to move the soldiers back to the barracks, the students back to the classrooms and the workers back to the factories. Then, with his army guaranteeing order and stability, he could hand over to a civilian administration comprising men of talent who can get the nation moving again.

And who better to lead than Hatta with the others who suffered under Sukarno's wilful crazes and yet never lost the vision of an *Indonesia Raya*. Hatta still has the vigour, talent and integrity to fulfil it.

The toothless tiger

THEY SAY that the tiger, when it gets toothless and too feeble to prey on the fleeting deer turns on human beings. Politically slowed down, its teeth knocked out in the last elections, the Congress Party is turning on convenient scapegoats.

Staged witch-hunts by Congressmen are intended to divert our minds from the central failure of the Party to provide homes, food and a decent life for millions. First it was Birlaphobia, sparked by Mr Arjun Arora. All our ills were laid at the doorstep of the House of Birlas. Though Birlas will be the last to claim angelic qualities, the fact remains that they have developed industries and given useful employment to lakhs of our people. No-one can condone the attempt of *any* business house to control political parties or the policies of the country. For any excesses permitted to the Birlas the Congress is primarily responsible.

One witch-hunt having been stalled, another was sparked by Mr Mohan Dharia, an MP from Maharashtra. He moved in the AICC that the privy purses of the Princes—Rs 5 crores a year between 500 former rulers—be abolished. It does not worry Mr Dharia that 20 years ago his Party negotiated with the Princes and solemnly agreed to give the purses not as a charity, but as a contract in lieu of their territories being handed over to the Union.

Congress Party members who lost their consciences some time ago raised their hands to pass Mr Dharia's resolution. Simultaneously the AICC resolved to nationalise general insurance and exert "social control over banks" which are at present run efficiently. Only a few weeks ago came the news that the nationalised Durgapur Steel Plant lost Rs 13 crores through inefficiency. It did not worry these "servants of the nation". Lest senior Congressmen call a halt to some of these antics, the stormy petrels tried to pulverise them by holding senior Congressmen responsible for the Congress debacle.

It is a pity that Morarji Desai, the one respected voice who could have spoken out, preferred to stay out of these issues. As a practical politician in charge of the nation's finance, he is not over keen to nationalise banks or general insurance, nor can one imagine that he is keen to break word with the Princes. He knows that none of these measures will stimulate the economy. Perhaps apprehensive of being termed a "reactionary" Mr Desai kept aloof.

It will need more than witch-hunts to rehabilitate the Congress—and this may not be the last of the witch-hunts. Had there been unity and strategy between Mr Kamaraj, the Prime Minister, Mr Desai and Mr Chavan, the top Congress leadership would not have presented the pathetic picture they did.

Mrs Gandhi has rightly stressed the need for youth and professional men coming into the Congress but she will have to make it more attractive if she wants any candidates for it.

Briefly speaking...

Bowles' note of cheer

IN A REPLY to *Birbal*, US Ambassador to India, Mr Chester Bowles, comments on HIMMAT's editorial "Scrambled Eggheads" appearing in the issue of May 5. The editorial attacked the thesis of the Paddock brothers, according to whose theory beyond 1970 there will be a food crisis, the US will have to choose "which nations to save and which not to save", and the United States will abandon India.

Mr Chester Bowles writes:

"I agree that the thesis of the Paddock book is both shocking and fundamentally wrong. It is absurd to suppose that, given the necessary inputs along with the advantages

offered by modern technology, agricultural production cannot be dramatically raised in the years ahead."

He adds a cheering note: "For the past year there have been growing signs that India stands on the brink of an agricultural revolution. Given a good monsoon, I believe that we will soon begin to see great improvements in agricultural production accompanied by a general upswing in the economy."



Mr Chester Bowles

Water at 17 feet

A FRIEND RETURNED to Bombay after two weeks' relief work in Bihar's Bodh Gaya District. He was in charge of relief operations in five villages. He says that out of about 40 wells he had the villagers dig, they struck water in about 20 of them at only 16 or 17 feet below the ground. Yet for centuries the villagers have not bothered to dig. These *kutchas* wells would last for two years and if properly walled are estimated to last for seven years.

The friend continued that most of the volunteers he found in Bihar came from either abroad or outside the State of Bihar. His conclusion: "The rains may have failed the last years but the real failure is not of the monsoon. It is a human failure."

Voice from Sweden

AT THE CONFERENCE of the Swedish Conservative Party last week which is preparing the programme for next year's election, a member and Councillor, Mr Ove Jensen, urged the Party "to consider the risk of an outbreak of mass violence in India if through the forcible use of sterilisation and contraceptives you kill the conscience of hundreds of millions of people." He quoted Mr

History is bunk

HENRY FORD, 1863-1947

Rajmohan Gandhi's statement, "Overpopulation is the symptom and greed is the disease."

He added, "How intelligent men can imagine that tinkering with the symptom will promote the peace and well-being of nations is difficult to understand. God has the complete answer for impurity. Purity is possible—it is normal. A massive movement of and for purity would naturally control the growth of population, increase affection inside and outside the family, and enable men and women to work harder and produce more. Like the electric light, purity could go into every home. It could be man's next great sensational advance."

Influence counts

UNDER THE REGULATIONS of the Government if a person has a criminal case pending against him a passport can be denied to him.

The Orissa Government requested that the passport of former Chief Minister Biju Patnaik be withheld because there were cases pending against him by the State Government. Yet the External Affairs Ministry overruled the State Government and granted him a passport.

Could it be that Mr Biju Patnaik knows too much about some leaders in Delhi for them to deny him a passport?

Birbal

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Air mail subscribers have been posted the song-book by surface mail three weeks ago and should be receiving it shortly.

JOHNSON-KOSYGIN SUMMIT:

What did they hatch at Hollybush?

BY R. M. LALA

NO GREAT HOPES have been raised by the meeting between President Johnson and Premier Kosygin and no great expectations have been dashed. The headlines, "Big Two Summit Ends Without Agreement" were expected, though much more may have happened behind the scenes at Hollybush House, Glassboro. The world cannot forget that there was a secret treaty at Yalta, between President Roosevelt and Joseph Stalin, which the world didn't know about for a long time. An open agreement on this occasion would have pleased President Johnson but could have ruined Mr Kosygin in the Arab world and among the hard-liners at home.

On the hot line

That is why Mr Kosygin has been at pains to say after the Summit that he has not departed a whit from his stand on West Asia. Reporters at the UN were given the impression that Mr Kosygin remained "unrelenting" in the face of American blandishment, and that neither the Arab world nor North Vietnam has anything to fear from the discussions.

The Big Two this time were meeting in the wake of an immense world crisis. Mr Kosygin could not afford to agree openly on West Asia and this was not the time to relent on North Vietnam either.

Everyone knows that the agreement on non-proliferation, which has been publicly announced by the President, is nothing new and one might expect that the negotiations on the anti-ballistic missile system may continue at the level possibly of Foreign Ministers and Ambassadors.

The cautious behaviour of the big powers during the Arab-Israeli crisis showed that they are closer to each other than ever before, whatever noises the Soviets may have made. The US silently paraded her Mediterranean Sixth Fleet while the Soviet Union disgorged warship after warship from the Straits of Dar-danelles, but when the actual flare-up took place on June 5, Moscow and Washington got on the hot line for the first time. Both played safe.

No-one outside an infinitesimal group knows what happened on that fateful morning between the two leaders. It is possible that the idea of a Summit was conceived at that time and the meeting at the UN provided the excuse for the Summit meeting rather than the Summit meeting being an accidental result of Kosygin's visit to the UN, as it is made out to be. It is also possible that President Podgorny was despatched to Cairo to placate Nasser before Kosygin met Johnson.

Ever since the Moscow Test Ban Treaty of 1963 the US and the USSR have come closer to each other. In the last years nations like India have felt the combined pressure of USA and USSR as these two find an ever-enlarging sphere of common interests. Both the super-powers have decided:

1 There should be peace between India and Pakistan as the conflict here can help only China. Both pow-

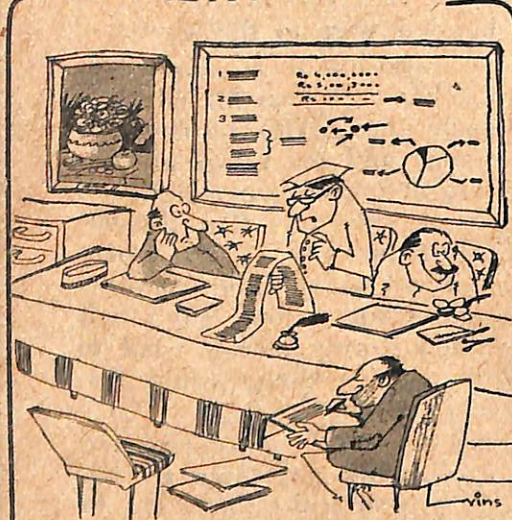
ers exerted pressure on India during the Indo-Pakistan war. At the subsequent negotiations at Tashkent, although Mr Kosygin was the sole instrument, he had the solid support of the US.

2 The United States and the Soviet Union are agreed that stringent family planning means should be adopted by India if economic assistance is to be generous. The Indian Government, coughing under these pressures, is moving accordingly.

3 Greatest has been the combined pressure on India to sign the Non-proliferation Treaty. So strong has been the pressure in recent months that a leading MP of the ruling party told HIMMAT "It is now obvious to us that the very top officials of both Russia and America in Government, legislature and the armed forces are aware of the tacit understanding already arrived at between the two

continued on next page

CHALTA HAI...



"We have decided to invest all our capital in raw material, and only in the next stage shall we raise capital for a factory."

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QUBIRAMA

On your toes

IN HITLER'S FOOTSTEPS

ANY GOVERNMENT which enacts the perversion of compulsory sterilisation is riding for a fall. The pundits of birth control, fortunately, mix largely with each other, inaugurate each other's dismal clinics and pontificate on measures which India's masses haven't the slightest hope of understanding or accepting. They spit at Niagara.

The Maharashtra Cabinet has decided to withhold loans, subsidies, reliefs and grants to families who have a fourth child after August 1968. It will, of course, collapse in face of the first challenge put to it in court.

But now its State Health Minister, Dr Rafiq Zakaria (no medico), has the effrontery to advocate compulsory sterilisation of all those with three children. He says the Union Law Minister concedes it is legally feasible. He won't be the first Congress Law Minister proved wrong. Even the archpriest of Family Planning, the Union Health Minister, Dr S. Chandrasekhar, admitted in Parliament last week that such a "drastic measure" might be contrary to "fundamental rights".

Could any Government but a fascist dictatorship possibly herd 56 million* parents to the operating table? Hitler certainly achieved such atrocities, but no nation with the God-fearing traditions of India would stand for a law which maims the human body as a penalty. The degradation, humiliation and affront to the modesty and religion of millions would be intolerable.

Could the Government carry it out? Look at the record. Union Deputy Health Minister Murthy said in Delhi on June 22: "Ordinary medicine is not available in the primary health centres. First of all, we say no buildings; if a building is available, no doctor; if a doctor is available, no medicine. What a sorrowful state of affairs." This is the Ministry planning to put 56 million parents under the knife—with only one doctor for nearly 50,000* of the rural population!

The family planners only reveal their desperation in this latest move. Could they not get as desperate about growing food and building homes for those already born? This the masses will understand.

*Dr Chandrasekhar's own figures.

Freelancer

VERDICT!

This week HIMMAT

PINS a medal on Madhya Pradesh villager Mithailal Tiwari who killed a full-grown panther with an axe after a furious struggle.

★

NOTES the growing demand for Sheikh Abdullah's release, latest support for which comes in a statement signed by 40 MPs including Swatantra and Communist leaders.

★

WISHES President Zakir Husain a successful visit to Canada in that country's centenary year.

★

CONTRASTS Moscow Radio's praise for boxer Cassius Clay's refusal, on religious grounds, to do military service, with Moscow's official policies of atheism and class war.

★

WELCOMES Bombay Municipality's scheme to cheapen household gas, but **RESERVES** its cheers till the scheme gets from blueprint to kitchen.

★

HAILS the plan of Britain's enterprising Sikh community (numbering 100,000) to send its own representative to the House of Commons.

★

IS DEPRESSED at the news that India lost over 10 million man-days last year because of work stoppages—50 per cent more than in 1965.

★

SUGGESTS that as the shutting of the Suez Canal will cause a serious food crisis in India, the External Affairs Minister Chagla devotes his diplomacy to stimulating its rapid reopening, rather than blowing his bent, dented and sand-filled trumpet.

★

REMINDS Mr S. K. Patil, who boasts, "I defeated every Swatantra candidate in Bombay," that he was somewhat less successful with the SSP candidate in his own constituency.

★

WISHES it could have been a fly on the wall when two middle-aged statesmen sat at a table in Glassboro, USA, to debate the future of continents.

HOLLYBUSH SUMMIT—from page 5

great powers. They have decided to run the world together."

This assessment by a man who has moved with more than one Prime Minister of India is all the more interesting because Mr Kosygin has just said at the UN, "We don't share the view that there can be a dictatorship of the two super powers of the world."

Small nations concerned

The US and the Soviet Union may need each other but smaller nations question: "Is it going to be the peace that they want and will smaller nations like us have the freedom of conscience and policy to operate as we wish?"

It is understandable that President Johnson wants to go down in history as the President who ended the cold war. He has two compelling reasons to want to work with Russia.

First, the Vietnam war. US planes over North Vietnam are spotted over Russian radars and fired on by Soviet-made planes or guns. If the Soviet Union keeps supplying weapons to North Vietnam, Pentagon advisers believe that the conflict could go on indefinitely in Vietnam—20 or 30 years at the present rate. President Johnson wants Moscow to bring Ho Chi Minh to the conference table—and quickly. He wants to clear the Vietnam war before elections in November next year. The only leverage he has with Ho Chi Minh is Moscow.

Playing on chess-board

Second, even the richest nations in the world can find the arms race ruinous. The anti-ballistic missile system once installed by the Soviet Union may have to be installed by the US at a cost of \$20 billion in the next 10 years. Where will it all end?

President Johnson is keen to make some contribution to slowing down the arms race as a follow up to the non-proliferation treaty—which has not cost the US or the Soviet Union anything to sign, as they retain their stocks of nuclear weapons.

With a view to getting Soviet agreement on these points the US President has been generous in encouraging trade between the US and

the USSR. He has arranged for the US Government owned Export-Import Bank to even underwrite the purchase of US machine tools worth \$50 million for a Fiat factory in the Soviet Union. Simultaneously he has arranged for the same Bank to have lending authority of up to \$9 billion to guarantee credits to East Europe—including Rumania, whose Prime Minister he met soon after the Summit. He has also removed export controls on hundreds of industrial items previously classified "strategic". But will such material benefits cool the passion of a revolutionary ideology out to dominate the world?

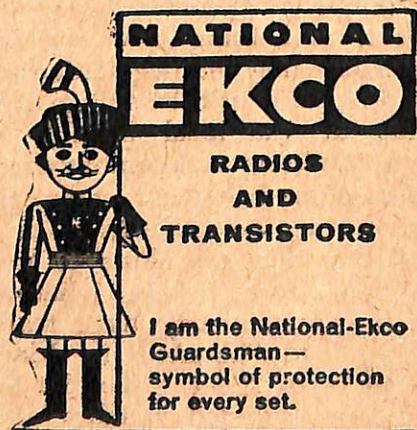
The US has also agreed that there will be no nuclear armament of West Germany. Both nations have common interest in the containment of China and they both will continue to play on the chess-board and occasionally move a pawn or two.

Chinese Secretary at Naxalbari?

by **ANTENNA**

ANTENNA learns that the Third Secretary of the Chinese Embassy, Mr Heieh Chen-hao, now expelled, visited Naxalbari last month. There have been serious outbreaks of violence in Naxalbari, ascribed to the extreme pro-Peking Marxists.

It is surprising that while our Embassy Staff in Peking cannot go 12 miles outside of Peking, Chinese diplomats are not only allowed freedom of movement but can visit disturbed areas with impunity.



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AICC session—futile exercise In demagoguery

THE ALL INDIA CONGRESS COMMITTEE has once again demonstrated the deplorable lack of leadership in the Congress at the moment of the country's greatest need.

What did constitute a departure from the set pattern was the revealing and self-critical analysis of Mr S. K. Patil and Mr Morarji Desai, obviously unrehearsed.

"It is not the Congress that has lost. It is not its objectives or its ideology that have lost. But it is the leadership of the Congress in many places which did not deserve to be there; and it is because of this that we have lost in the elections in many places," said Mr Patil (emphasis mine).

"The Congress has not become bad, but some of us have become bad, and those who are bad have to be weeded out," he continued.

Mr Patil rightly pointed out that candidates had been chosen for election who could help Chief Ministers

SAY THAT AGAIN...

The present (Congress) leadership is tired, worn out and exhausted. The leaders are too old for anything new.

FORMER RAILWAY MINISTER,
S. K. PATIL

There should be a ceiling on dishonest earnings.

CHAUDHURI RANDHIR SINGH, MP

"If India really wants a victory at Lords, captain Pataudi should wear a black eye patch."

EVENING NEWS OF INDIA

What use are the shoutings and rantings of Africans who demand that force be used (in Rhodesia) when it was clear that the British would not use it, and Africa did not have it?

PRESIDENT BANDA, MALAWI

Under the Lens

by **R. VAITHESWARAN**



chiefs like Chavan, whose command over votes alone put her in power, or Chief Ministers like Brahmanda Reddy or D.P. Mishra. There is nothing inherently wrong about such dependence except that where these provincial chiefs happen to head corrupt machines, they cannot be touched in any reorganisation of the Congress to give it a new image.

The weakness of Patil and Morarji is that while pointing to self-seeking Congressmen as the main cause of Party troubles, they want no accusations of corruption against Congressmen except in secrecy of Party deliberations which can therefore be conveniently hushed up.

Not touched by debates

The truth of course is that the men who wield the real power—the Congress Chief Ministers and in some cases the provincial party chiefs—and do so without considerations of moral scruple or ideology, cannot be touched by the volume or heat of the AICC debates. Their source of power is elsewhere. It is wielded according to its own law and maintained by its own momentum. Those who nominally occupy more powerful or important positions are dependent on them. Both Mr Patil and Mr Morarji Desai, long adept at the art of political survival, know this.

If Mr Patil will start by putting his own machine on the chopping block, to render it both clean and dynamic as a starting point of a "clean up the Congress" campaign, both the Party and the nation will take him seriously enough to ponder over similar action.

Mr Desai's intentions are of course sincere but then one wishes he were somebody else. For leaders of a high order, firm and principled but flexible, undeterred but bending, based on the unqualified loyalty of the nation can yet save the Congress from disintegration. The Congress Party gave no signs of such leadership at the Delhi sessions of the AICC.

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C I B A

FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

Withdrawal of UN Force from Cyprus hinted

FROM MARCEL GRANDY

NICOSIA With the anxious attention of the world drawn to West Asia and the tragedy occurring there, it goes almost unnoticed that the situation here in Cyprus, where the UN holds truce between Greeks and Turks, is still causing grave concern.

As the Security Council in New York is being asked again to renew the mandate of its Peace Force on the Island, the report of the Secretary-General U Thant cannot but underline the very long way still to be covered to answer such problems of human relationships as this one.

The report is a stern one. "Very little further progress if any was made by the UN Peace Force during the last six months in achieving a return to normality, let alone in overcoming the stalemate over broader issues. . . The Peace Force's patient and unremitting efforts could lead to more progress were they matched by a genuine desire by the parties to move towards a solution to the conflict. . . However, both sides seem grimly determined to stick to their entrenched positions and set attitudes. . ."

U Thant warns: "It is obvious the situation cannot be left indefinitely in abeyance and that new efforts are called for at the political level to actively seek a solution. . ." He then repeats, "I trust that all the interested parties will bear in mind the inexorable fact that the UN Peace Force in Cyprus cannot remain in-

definitely, if only for financial reasons."

Seventy million dollars will have been spent by the end of this month on the UN Force's peace-keeping activities since its beginning, in 1964. Efforts have been made, here and elsewhere, by sincere diplomats. They seem to be of no avail when faced with the refusal of the people here to settle their differences. With such deadlocking behaviour, it is possible that the UN presence is an encouragement to both sides, providing time and opportunities to strengthen their divisive policies, and so drag their country into a still more hopeless situation.

Cyprus today shows the futility of diplomacy without a better wisdom than the expediency of the conference table. Many sincere friends of Cyprus wish that this land, "small in size, great in the idea which spreads from its shores" can contribute to the peace of the world, starting with its immediate neighbours, the Arabs and the Israelis.

Vins in Europe



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The week in ASIA

KARACHI — The US Peace Corps said it was pulling out of Pakistan because of the Pakistani Government's wish to have technicians of a more sophisticated level than the Corps could provide.

VIENTIANE — Neutralist Premier Prince Souvanna Phouma made a new peace proposal to the pro-communist Pathet Lao to end fighting which has been going on since 1959 in Laos.

KUALA LUMPUR — Premier Tunku Abdul Rahman offered normal diplomatic ties with China provided Peking gave up its policy of subversion and domination of small nations.

RAWALPINDI — Foreign Minister Sharifuddin Pirzada said Pakistan would withdraw from SEATO and CENTO as "we are convinced that these pacts are acting detrimental to our country's interests."

SINGAPORE — Antara Indonesian news agency is reopening offices in Singapore, London and New Delhi closed since the confrontation with Malaysia began three years ago.

DJAKARTA — General Suharto issued instructions allowing foreign banks to operate in Indonesia.

SEOUL — President Park's ruling Democratic Republican Party won 130 seats in elections for South Korea's 175-member National Assembly.

TOKYO — China offered Japan a lasting market for many of her industrial products. Leading Japanese businessmen said after a tour of China that there was unlimited demand in China for several Japanese products.

BANGKOK — A dry spell is threatening Thailand's rice crop. Paddy fields outside Bangkok which are normally flooded this time of the year are still dry.

CANBERRA — Australia is to sell another 50,000 tons of wheat to India. Delhi had cabled the Indian High Commissioner in Canberra to request diversion of all ships berthed in Australian ports loaded with wheat meant for other countries.

ADEN — An Arab machine-gunner mowed down eight British soldiers as trouble broke out at two military camps outside Aden. Britain has now offered a new constitution for Aden and defence shield for the whole of South Arabia.

Kenya's spectacular advance

FROM VERE JAMES

NAIROBI. Four years ago, when Kenya achieved self-Government, President Jomo Kenyatta outlined the urgent needs of the new country and gave it a slogan "Harambee" (Pull together).

Like safari or uhuru, the Swahili word Harambee is entering the vocabularies of many languages. But it is more than a phrase. It has become the impetus and rallying cry of a nation.

What are the concrete facts? Has Kenya put Harambee into action? Does it work?

The Gross Domestic Product, £259,100,000 in 1963, was expected to increase to £298,000,000 this year. It has in fact risen to £310,400,000 and is expected to reach £404,800,000 by 1970.

The transfer of 1½ million acres of the former "White Highlands" to

32,000 African families was a political and social necessity. It may also prove to be an economic success.

The produce marketed by small African farmers has increased by 11 per cent. The value has risen from £11,300,000 to £19,000,000 and this has had a notable effect on the increase in Personal Savings Accounts.

Secondary school places have doubled in number. All hospital out-patients receive free medical treatment. Tourism is enjoying a major boom 31 per cent higher in 1966 than 1965—an increase to 106,500.

Even the road or rail controversy of colonial days has been settled in favour of a magnificent tarmac road

from Mombasa to Nairobi which will be completed this year.

Looking fit, confident and very much "in charge", President Kenyatta took the salute of an impressive parade of the Armed Forces on Madaraka Day—anniversary of self-Government—recently.

He said then in a speech to the nation that the achievements of Kenya since independence had confounded those prophets who had said Africans were incapable of ruling themselves.

Kenya's advance, he continued, had been described as spectacular. Without injustice and without discrimination, the people of Kenya had created a whole new social fabric.

The new "Mr Europe"

FROM PIERRE SPOERRI

GENEVA After months of speculation and deliberation it has been announced that Monsieur Jean Rey of Belgium would be named the new President of the Executive of the European Common Market. This election in itself would not be such a world-shaking event, if it were not for three reasons:

First, Jean Rey will be the first man to head up all three European Executives—the Coal-Steel Commu-

nity, Euratom and the Common Market itself—which are now merged into one. He will have more

power than anybody has had before in this field and this at a moment when the Common Market has become the world's biggest exporter of industrial goods and the biggest importer of agricultural goods.

Second, Rey's election sets the course for the evolution of the Community just when Britain, several of the Scandinavian countries and Ire-



Jean Rey
"MR EUROPE"

land have asked to join it. In one sense, Rey's election means a victory for de Gaulle as it signifies the end of the ambitions of Professor Hallstein, the present head of the Executive who wanted very much to remain in his job to carry on his fight for the complete political integration of Europe.

Hallstein openly opposed de Gaulle's concept of a "Europe of the fatherlands" and demanded a supra-national position for the Common Market institutions which would have made him and his successors much more powerful than any individual government. De Gaulle said a loud and unmistakable "Non". And that was the end of Hallstein.

The third reason why Rey's accession will be observed with greatest interest is Europe's need to find her responsible role in the present world situation. Several things are known about him. He is a hard worker and believes in the expansion of world trade and world economy. He repre-

sented Europe's interests brilliantly in the negotiations of the Kennedy Round and contributed greatly to the success of these marathon negotiations. Jean Rey is also known as a first-class mediator and reconciler of opposite standpoints. As a Protestant in very Catholic Belgium he learnt very early the art of bringing people of different backgrounds together. But above all Rey believes in the responsible role Europe has to play in the world.

At a European Moral Re-Armament Conference in Caux (Switzerland) in January 1967, Rey said: "The older I get and the more experience I have, the more I am convinced that it is ideas and not interests that lead the world. The concept of liberty, the notion of social justice, the birth of democracy—all springing from Europe—give us a particular responsibility to work energetically for these great ideals in the world."

No easy job

The new "Mr Europe" will have no easy job. There are still two fundamentally opposed tendencies which fight against each other at the heart of the Common Market institutions: those who want to make Europe into a centrally controlled political and economic entity, and those who insist on keeping the nations as sovereign powers who can work together but remain fundamentally independent units.

The only way to solve this conflict will be to give to both camps and to Europe as a whole a task beyond self-interest and prosperity. And that could be M. Rey's first job in his new position.

The week elsewhere

JOHNSON-KOSYGIN MEETING

NEW YORK—President Johnson of the US and Premier Kosygin of the USSR met near New York during UN General Assembly sessions on the West Asian crisis. The Russian leader had earlier called on the UN to condemn Israel as the aggressor in the six-day war, while Johnson had blamed the UAR for starting the war by blockading the Gulf of Aqaba. Indian External Affairs Minister Chagla followed Kosygin's

line by urging an "immediate and unconditional" withdrawal by the Israelis from their conquests.

RUSSIANS MOVE IN?

CAIRO—Soviet President Podgorny and Army Chief Zakharov flew here unexpectedly for talks with UAR President Nasser. Egyptian sources hinted the talks heralded more active Soviet backing than before. Podgorny told welcoming Egyptians, "We will fight until victory."

continued on next page

The week in INDIA

NEW DELHI—China climbed down from its unreasonable stand and lifted the siege of the Indian embassy in Peking. Two Chinese diplomats, declared 'persona non grata' by India, left Delhi.

CALCUTTA—Naxalbari people organised resistance forces to combat extremists led by CPI Marxists who had stirred up a "kisan" movement. Meanwhile, lawlessness spread to other areas of West Bengal—with hooligans looting rice and paddy, attacking trains and robbing passengers.

CHANDIGARH—Government scrapped middle school free education. Instead, a scheme of selective concessions for poor students was planned.

PATNA—The Bihar Government took a revolutionary decision to make the study of English optional in schools and colleges. Deputy Chief Minister Karpuri Thakur said there was no justification for burdening the mind of youth with an "unnecessary language".

MADRAS—The ruling DMK Party decided on State-wide demonstrations to urge the Centre to take up without delay the Salem steel plant and the Tuticorin port project.

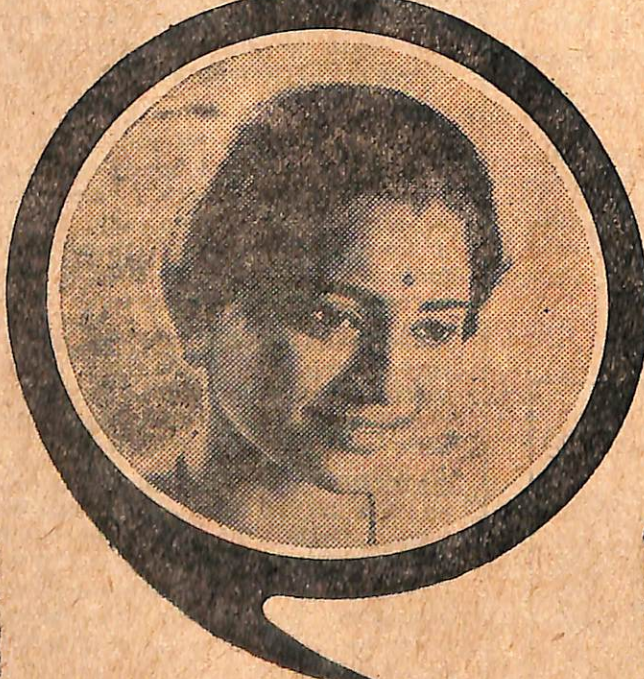
BOMBAY—"Economic Times" reported "A serious food situation is developing directly as a result of the West Asian situation." Closure of the Suez Canal would "likely" mean a ten-day gap in food shipments in July and long-term difficulties.

AMBALA—Officers of the Haryana Agricultural Department will go on duty dressed in either half pants or in pyjamas. This is to end their white collar mania as it is incongruous in present-day India, according to Deputy Chief Minister Chand Ram.


NEW DELHI—Bosses of the Congress Party came under heavy fire at the AICC meeting in Delhi. While Party chief Kamaraj took the blame on himself for the poll debacle, Mr Morarji Desai accused the critics of maligning the leadership.


TARAPUR—India's first nuclear power station will supply power to the western grid by May next. This will provide power for rapid industrialisation of western States.

NEW DELHI—President Zakir Husain left on a week's state visit to Canada.



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"BRITISH WITHDRAW"

LONDON—"The British Government has now reached a firm decision to wind up all British military commitments in the Far East and the Middle East by 1975 as the deadline date," reported the Conservative *Sunday Telegraph*. "It is hoped to begin substantial withdrawals of the forces in these areas early in the 1970's and to have completed the evacuation by 1973."

Britain now has some 30,000 troops in the Far East with 60-70 warships. One result of British withdrawal is likely to be the creation of a US Indian Ocean Fleet which, like its Mediterranean 6th Fleet, will be able to operate without shore bases.

CALL FOR MRA IN ILO

CAUX, Switzerland—Asian and African delegates to the International Labour Organisation Conference in Geneva spoke here of the practical help their countries had received through Moral Re-Armament. The

ILO delegates, including Labour Ministers from the Congo, Camerons and Honduras, had been invited to the MRA World Assembly by Mr Abid Ali, newly-elected Vice President of the ILO, and former Union Deputy Labour Minister in New Delhi.

The President of Pakistan's United Dockyard Workers' Union, Mr H. K. Choudhury, said MRA had been instrumental in uniting three divided unions in Chittagong, Pakistan's main port, and a crisis involving 22,000 workers had been averted. Mr C. M. Stephen, INTUC President, (Kerala Branch), said that if what he had seen at Caux could be "humanity will be saved from catastrophe".

Indonesian workers' delegate Mr Darius Marpaung, after visiting Caux, told the ILO plenary session in Geneva, "Labour relations, if they are to be effective, have to be based on certain moral principles.... To this end the ILO should stress the need for moral and spiritual re-
armament."

CHINA'S PRODUCTION DROPS

HONG KONG—Chinese Vice Premier Hsieh Fuchih admitted in a speech in Peking that production had suffered because of "armed struggle and sabotage" during the "cultural revolution".

Hsieh, who is the Chairman of the Peking Revolutionary Committee, said April's level of production had shown "a decline of 7 per cent below that of March". The Central Committee and Chairman Mao were "taking a serious view of this decline".

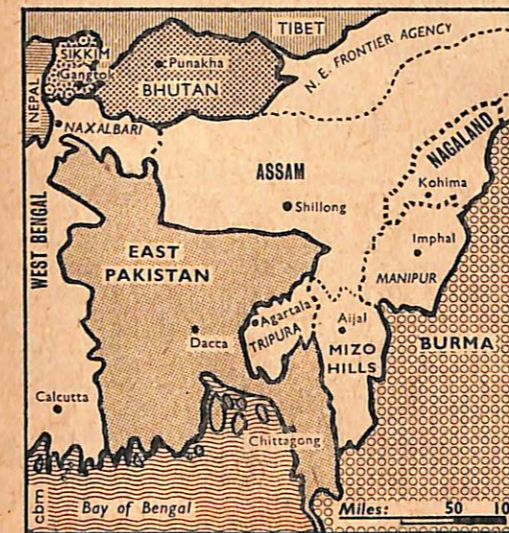
Hsieh said that according to "calculations still incomplete, between April 30 and May 10 there were 130 armed struggles around Peking, each resulting in casualty figures of from 50 to more than 100 and the total number of persons involved was more than 63,000".

A Peking editorial said Red Guards ordered to return to school three months ago still refused to settle down, and have been smashing school furniture and chanting Mao's saying, "Rebellion is justified".

"There may be an explosion in the North-East" says G. G. Swell, MP

Last January the Union Government promised to reorganise Assam State into a regional federation where the Hills region would be independent of the Assam Government in many respects, and have its separate legislature. Joint consultations will soon be held to implement the decision before July 13. If such a regional federation is unacceptable to the Assam Government, Assam Hills may very well become a new state of the Union.

IN THE STRATEGIC North-East on the borders skirting China, East Pakistan and Burma lie the hills of Assam. Five major tribes live in the Mizo Hills, Kashi-Jaintia Hills, Garo Hills, Mikir Hills and North Cachar Hills. Also nearby are the State of Nagaland, Manipur and the North-East Frontier Agency



(NEFA) which the Chinese army invaded in 1962.

"The Assam Hills appear quiet now but my fear is that one day the region may suddenly blow up unless we take precautions," says Prof. Swell, the Assam Hills MP. "There is already trouble among the Mizos. From Nagaland comes the news that 300 Nagas have crossed the border into China for training. If the people of the adjoining Assam Hills are satisfied by New Delhi it will prevent the trouble from spreading."

G. G. Swell has spearheaded the move for a dignified place for his people, who at present feel they are ruled by the "people of the

plains", the Assamese, who have the overwhelming majority. In 1960 the Assam Government decided to make Assamese the official language, though it is only spoken by a section of the people. This sparked the demand for protection of the rights of the Hills people who don't speak Assamese. In July 1960 Swell and his friends held the first All-Party Hill Leaders' Conference, asking for a multi-lingual state.

"We decided to fight for an identity of our own," said Swell, "and not to be relegated to second-class citizens. We saw in this ill-advised move of the Assam Government a bid by certain forces to perpetuate their power. We fought the 1962 elections and out of 15 seats from the area we won 11." Swell was elected to Parliament.

At his modest home in New Delhi, Swell related to me the struggle of his life and his people. Forty-two-year-old Swell was born in the Kashi-Jaintia Hills in a village 50 miles from Shillong. Son of a local merchant he was educated at the village school at the Ramkrishna Mission. He graduated from the Scottish Church College in Calcutta and later got his MA degree.

Swell became a lecturer. "Still, wherever I go in Assam there will be some former student who will call me 'Sir'."

He gave in some detail the background to the trouble in the Mizo Hills: "The Mizos are a warlike people. Almost every family had one member in the army. They did great service in World War II and served with valour in the Second Assam Regiment. They felt that officers from outside the Hills area had not treated them properly. They revolted and were disbanded."

Serious threat

Jobless and without a future many of the Mizos became bitter and were drawn to the extremist elements. Being men trained in the use of weapons they now pose a very serious threat to India's security forces.

"The Hills people have felt that

ON THE Spot



their interests are not looked after and hence we suggested that we have an Assam Hills State federated with Assam, but not an integral part of Assam State. We want to remain within the Indian Union. We feel it is best for the development to have such a federated State. We have common interests with the plains people of Assam. The Hills with its rivers are the source of hydro-electric power but the consumption is in the plains. We have the timber but it is sensible to establish newsprint factories in a convenient place in the plains. We need each other. However, if this federal idea is not acceptable to the plains people of Assam, the Hills people want a new State like any other in the Indian Union."

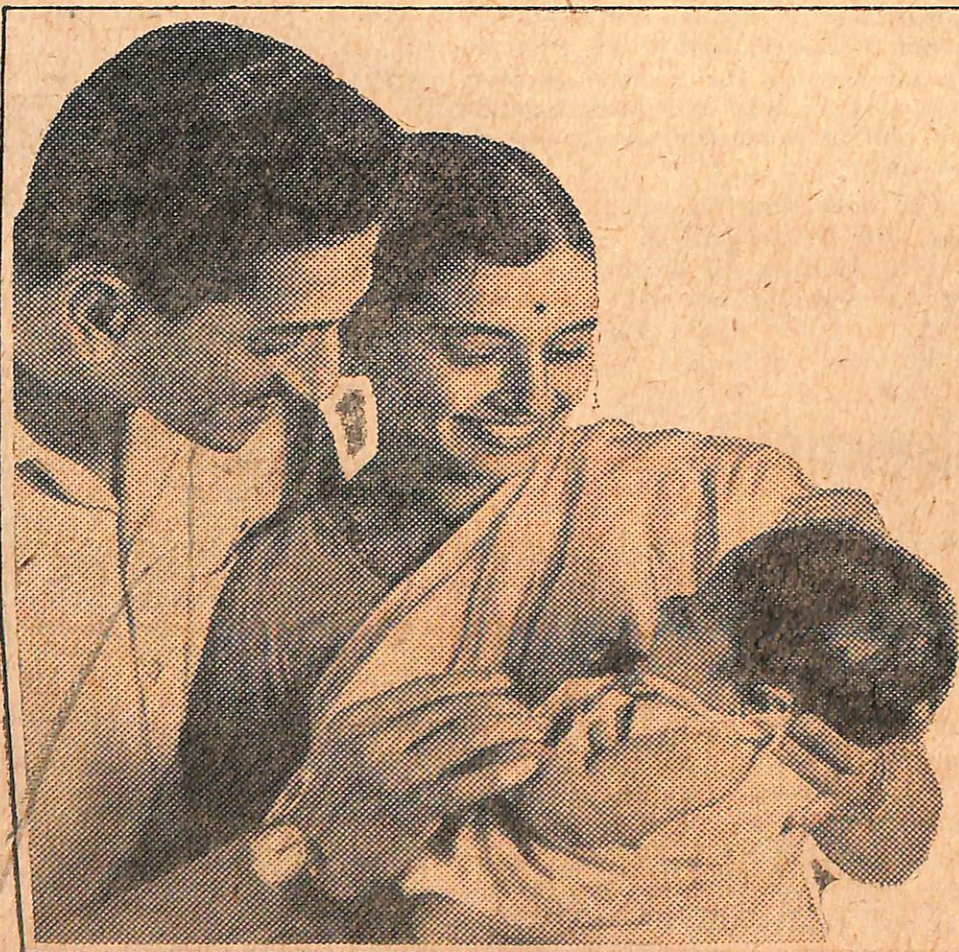
Assam Hills "a window"

"But where will it end," I asked. "The North-East has its special problems and what harm is there if there is an extra State within the Indian Union. After all, America has 50 States. The Union is not weaker because of it."

Swell feels keenly that "the Assam Hills can be a window to what India can do for a tribal people and thereby win over the common people of the Mizo Hills and Nagaland".

"The best defence of India's North-East frontier," he affirms, "is to have the people with you."

R.M.L.



As your responsibilities increase

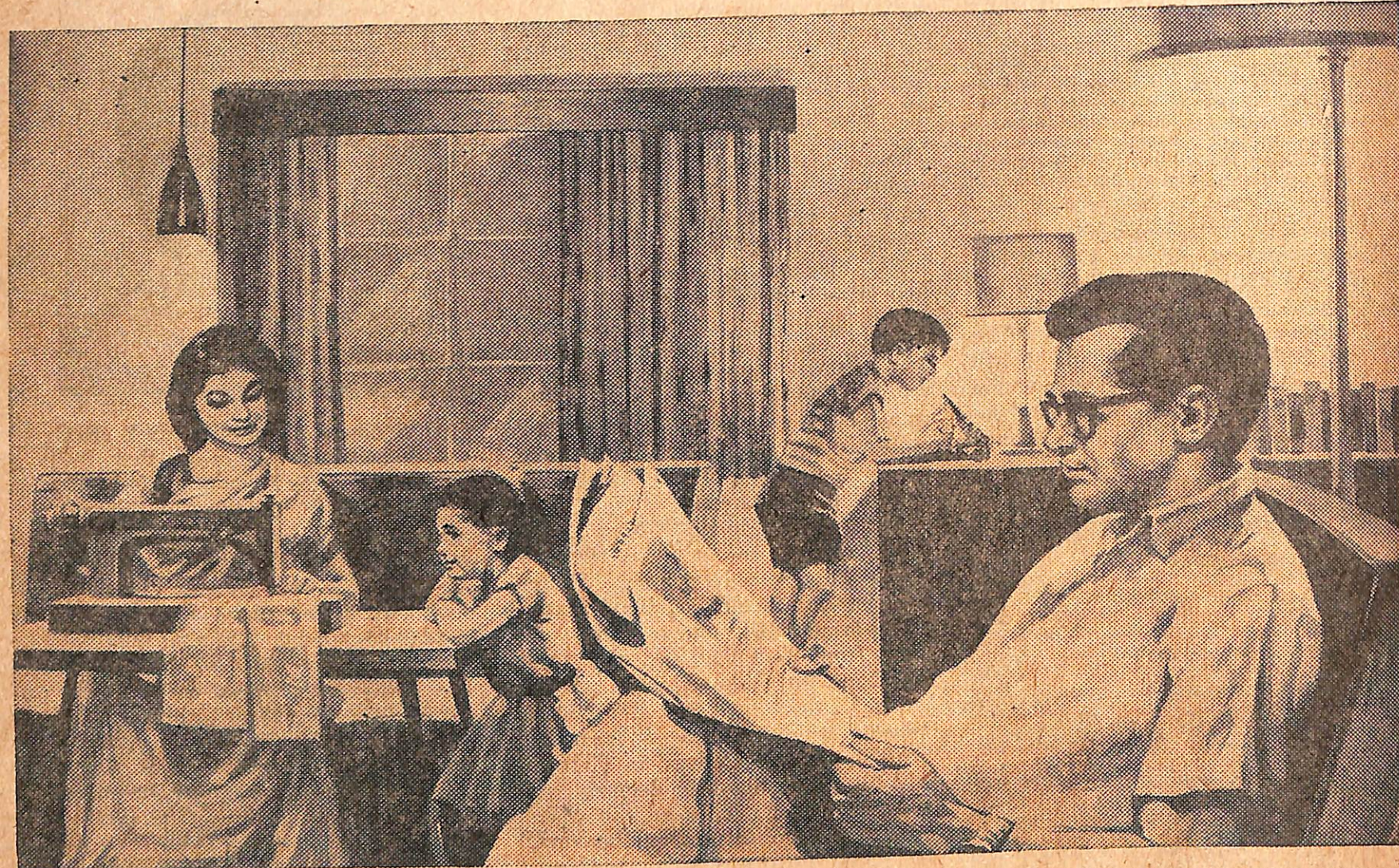
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HIMMAT, June 30, 1967

viewpoint

Should India sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty?

Foolish to sign such a one-sided treaty

First prize to S. Krishna Kumar, Bangalore 3

IN THE FORM in which it has been now tentatively drafted, the non-proliferation treaty is more a shameless attempt by the super-powers to preserve their nuclear hegemony than an effort to assuage the concern of the smaller powers. As such, it cannot be acceptable to any self-respecting nation.

There are three main reasons why India should not sign the treaty. First of all the treaty calls for an end to the further production of weapons by the haves as well as have-nots. This is designed to perpetuate the present *status quo* and is therefore advantageous to those who already possess nuclear weapons. In the absence of some specific guarantees it would be foolish for us to sign this one-sided treaty.

The second, and a more objectionable feature of the treaty, is its ban on nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes. As a nation planning not only to desalinate the sea waters but also produce power from it, we cannot accede to this.

Further, this clause provides that all non-nuclear states carrying on peaceful research should be subject to the supervision of an International Atomic Energy Agency. Only the five big powers are exempted from

this. Thus while the big powers are left with sufficient manoeuvring space, the others have to surrender their sovereignty.

Finally, India does not isolate the problem of proliferation and view it separately. She regards it as part of a plan which has as its ultimate aim

total disarmament, nuclear and otherwise. Even in this regard the treaty falls short of expectations. It does not provide for any follow-up action once the treaty is ratified.

We must demand an all-encompassing treaty which aims ultimately at total disarmament and which calls for sacrifices towards this end from all the nations. Such a treaty is bound to emerge soon. We shall then be the first to sign it.

Sitting duck—if we sign

Second prize to Ben, Karatand, Bihar

NO OTHER COUNTRY seems to have a more solid ground for refusing to sign this treaty than India. Over 500 million people are cautiously watching Mao's China, frantically working on the H-bomb and the more sophisticated ICB missiles. No doubt her long-range missiles are intended to counter the West, but her short-range missiles with nuclear warheads are directed more against New Delhi—her enemy No. 1 in this part of the world—than against Moscow or Washington. Moreover, time and again she has made it clear that no treaty whatsoever would affect her plans.

In the event of a nuclear attack, what guarantee is there that our cities with their massive population will be protected? There is, of course, the wishful thinking of some people that the big powers will rush to our rescue with their nuclear "umbrella". But the fact is, neither Moscow or Washington is very keen to assume this responsibility for New Delhi. Everybody's business is nobody's. Moreover, the idea of a joint defence undertaking is hard to contemplate for the obvious reason that it will pave the way for large-scale espionage. Neither the Russians nor the Americans are likely to welcome such a project.

If on the other hand India chooses to invite any one of the parties to do the job for her, that would mean the beginning of the end of her long-cherished policy of non-alignment. Finally the task is ours and nobody

else's. If we dodge this responsibility by signing this treaty, we shall be a sitting duck for our enemies.

The proponents of this treaty are countries that have the largest stockpiles in their arsenals. As long as they are not prepared to dispose of these deadly weapons which hang over mankind like the sword of Damocles, they have no right to ask a similar thing from others.

If, therefore, as it seems, this treaty in the name of peace demands that we abandon our right to frame our destiny, while countries like Red China can go on piling up weapons with impunity, India cannot accept it. We wish peace on this planet, but peace with honour, where, in the words of the late President Kennedy, "the strong are just, and the weak secure".

VIEWPOINT COMPETITION

* Is India's policy in West Asia wise or otherwise?

Closing date: July 7

** Use of the Suez Canal in peacetime should be guaranteed for all nations.

Closing date: July 21

Prizes: Rs 25, Rs 15

Send entries of not more than 500 words to Viewpoint, HIMMAT, First Floor, 294, Bazargate St., Bombay-1.



"Darling . . . I see so little of you nowadays."

HIMMAT, June 30, 1967

BOOKS

Anatomy of Britain

"top people" from Premier Wilson down, it is a far-from dry book. Written with an eye for the witty and illuminating anecdote or quotation, it puts flesh and blood on the bones of Britain's anatomy. For example, the pen-portraits of Harold

Wilson—"enjoys Dorothy Sayers' detective stories, with their mixture of romanticism and Oxford snobbery"; Foreign Minister George Brown "the kind of full blooded, temperamental politician who in the eighteenth century would have been loved for his faults"—and of other influential men, both in the public eye and behind the scenes.
A. de L.F.

Britain 1967—Official Handbook: C.O.I., London, 558 pp.

Anatomy of Britain Today: by Anthony Samson, Hodder & Stoughton, London, 720 pp., 42 sh.

THE UK Central Office of Information's well produced and well-organised survey is a mine of information. Aiming to be "a factual account of the administration and the natural economy of the UK", researchers can find here information ranging from how Lord's Cricket Ground got its name to what the British weather is like. For example:

—Ninety seven per cent of Britain's 54,435,700 people live in 16¼ million households—80 per cent of which have television sets. There are 9 million cars and 1¾ million motor cycles or scooters.

—Britain spends one fifth of her national budget on defence (6.6% of her Gross National Product) and maintains total armed forces of 421,700 men. Her under-strength police total 80,000. There are 250,000 Muslims.

—Compared to other countries, Britain comes 75th in size with 0.18% of the world's land area and 2% of its population. But in density of population, she is fourth after Japan, Belgium and the Netherlands. National income per head comes 7th among nations. In world trade Britain ranks third—one tenth of the world's total.

—The British buy more newspapers per head than any other nation—50 copies daily per 100 people. There are 120 daily and Sunday papers and 1200 weeklies.

Who runs Britain?

If the COI handbook describes what runs Britain, Anatomy of Britain Today sets out to answer the question who runs it. Britain '67 gives a comprehensive account of the nation's institutions—but contains scarcely a personal name; no mention is made of political parties, even of trade unions.

Samson's book, which updates his Anatomy of Britain to the re-election of the present Labour Government, is loaded with information about people. Though it contains over 50,000 facts, much of it culled from interviews with scores of Britain's



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CANADA: Celebrations now.... her future?

BY ANTHONY REYNOLDS

"NINETY-NINE YEARS out of one hundred we are a modest and unassuming nation. But this is our hundredth year!"

This bit of official exuberance is perhaps excusable in government posters inviting the tourist to Canada during her centennial year. For two hundred years Canada was a colony. The centenary year gives Canadians a chance to contemplate what their nation has lived through, what they as its citizens possess, and ponder where they may be heading.

But contemplation is hardly the word to describe the feverish activity that this summer extends from the Atlantic to the Pacific, across seven time zones. Celebration is more apt. Canoe teams from each of Canada's ten provinces will race two thousand miles along the route the old fur-traders used from the Rocky Mountains in the West to Montreal where Expo '67 symbolises the national birthday party. Millions will visit this giant international fair built on a 1000-acre city of the future.

Seventy nations

Seventy nations have participated in its construction. President Zakir Husain will be received there this week. Queen Elizabeth, President Johnson, President de Gaulle and the Heads of State of a score or more other nations will pass through.

Despite the excitement the party is already half over. When the guests leave, Prime Minister Lester Pearson is expected to resign. The Leader of the Opposition, John Diefenbaker, who sorely wanted to play host to the world himself during this year, is likely to be consigned to his memories by younger men of his party. As Canada's second century begins, new men will be in power confronted by a wholly new and complex range of challenges.

Canada's future as a nation faces little threat from the current tension between the French-speaking third of her population and those who converse in English — not to speak of the other third for whom neither France nor Britain is the

"mother" country. Should the French Canadians opt for a separate republic, as it appeared they might a few years ago, the remaining provinces would likely give way to pressure to merge with the United States. It is debatable how long a separate French nation of six million could stand up to the combined 210 million sharing the rest of the continent. So, today, dominant French voices call for a dynamic and

This week President Zakir Husain has flown to Canada to inaugurate the India week at Expo '67.

independent Canada as the best means of preserving all that is most loved in French tradition.

Two elements will determine Canada's future — her vast natural resources (the greatest concentration of natural wealth per capita in any nation with the possible exception of Kuwait) and the role she sets for herself on the world's stage.

In the last two decades foreign capital has gained 60 per cent control over Canada's industrial plant and 80 per cent control in natural resources such as oil. Our continued preoccupation as Canadians with the speediest development of this "inner frontier" prolongs the self-absorption that keeps us vulnerable.



P.M. Pearson on the way out?

Canada possesses extraordinary ties that cut across all divisions of race and economic advantage. None suspect her of ambitions to economic or political control. She is linked by agreements with India and Pakistan, East and West Africa, Australia, Malaysia, New Zealand, Central and Southern Africa as well as to Japan, Latin America and Europe.

Up to now, charity has been the mark of our involvement abroad, not the commitment of our own vital interests. Projects like the Colombo Plan or our participation in United Nations peace-keeping ventures fail to excite the imagination of the Canadian people because they make no demand on the ordinary individual.

Bold policies

Canadians want a creative, precedent-setting role for their nation even if it exacts a price from their pockets and private lives. Given bold policies by the men who take over after the birthday party, there will be little temptation to increase comfort and self-absorption and relinquish nationhood.

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End "shamateurism" in tennis

BY H. W. "BUNNY" AUSTIN

MR HERMAN DAVID, Chairman of the All-England Lawn Tennis Club, has suddenly shocked the tennis world and brought it face to face with "shamateurism" by calling the whole of the amateur tennis world "a living lie".

The questions of amateurism and professionalism have long been at the back of men's thinking in the tennis world. After the First World War a great change began to come over lawn tennis. The game, up till then played in a few countries by a small number of well-to-do people, suddenly caught the public imagination.

As the popularity of the game increased and spread to more and more countries, so also it was played by an ever-widening public. Many of those who took up the game could not afford the expenses of tournament play or the world travel demanded if they were to achieve championship class.

Faced with this problem many great champions such as Tilden, Ellsworth Vines, Fred Perry and Donald Budge left the ranks of the amateurs in the '30's and turned their skill to making money as professionals.

The amateur world was now faced with a dilemma. The cream of their players was being skimmed off to enrich the market of the professionals.

Would professional tennis with the crowd appeal of the great players kill the amateur game?

To meet this dilemma and to keep as many of the leading players as possible in the amateur ranks the amateur rules were increasingly ignored. The "expenses" of amateurs ceased to cover mere expenses and became payments to the amateurs for participating in tournaments and as much as \$1000 was paid to top players. They also received handsome monetary gifts for exhibition games.

The result is, as Herman David has said, that the situation has become a living lie. Proposals have



H. W. "Bunny" Austin represented Great Britain in six Davis Cup Challenge Rounds in the 1930's, of which Britain won four.

been put forward at International Lawn Tennis Federation meetings for open lawn tennis tournaments but the proposals have not received the necessary two-thirds majority.

The solution that must ultimately come is the one adopted in the cricket world where they have abolished the distinction between amateur and professional and called all players simply "players".

An alternative first step is the institution of tournaments open to both amateurs and professionals. However, although open tournaments have the support of the Australians, and the Americans intend to canvass their Association's views, France seems to be sitting on the fence, and the president of the Italian LTA, Giorgio de Stefani, as reported in *The Daily Telegraph*, says he feels open tournaments would cost more for host countries.

The president of the German Association, Hans Kleinschroth, in an un concealed admission of shamateurism, says, "We have lost many German tournaments in recent years because we cannot afford to pay the expenses of amateurs. Costs will go up if professionals are allowed too."

Against all the arguments that may be put forward in favour of maintaining the status quo must be placed Herman David's statement of the "living lie". Can a situation which is a lie really benefit the game? Can a situation as morally wrong as shamateurism really be right for lawn tennis?

It is time the lawn tennis world cleaned houses, put its affairs in order and trusted that right action will bring right results. Mr Herman David is to be congratulated on his lead.

WEST BENGAL:

The United Front is losing out

FROM DAVID SASSOON IN CALCUTTA

THE UNITED FRONT's power in West Bengal is waning and Congress popularity waxing. Three Bangla Congress MLAs, a Jan Sangh member and an Independent — all from the United Front — have defected to the Congress. A high source in the UF has rumoured that there is a possibility of a dozen more Bangla Congress MLAs leaving their Party for the Congress benches. This augers ill for the UF. The Congress strength in the Assembly of 280 seats has already risen to 132 (from 127) and if 12 more defect to Congress, it will have a majority again.

There are several causes for the decline of the once very promising UF. Mr Ajoy Mukherjee, the Chief Minister, judging by the most impartial standards, is a very capable man — but now a tragic hero who has decided to ride the Left Communist tiger. Even his Bangla

Congress colleagues are becoming disillusioned.

The CPI (Marxist) has always been covertly against the United Front (particularly the Bangla Congress). The former joined the Front's Ministry because of the force of the popular will. Moving with the



Ajoy Mukherjee

bourgeois group was merely a connivance to bide its time before staging a revolution. The Left Communists have been against the policies of Food Minister P. C. Ghosh from the start (they call him "Gandhian"), but have never provided any constructive alternative

to his ideas. In Howrah, where they are very strong, they have remained aloof in the municipal elections from the rest, indicating that when they combine with other parties they are merely making a convenience of them so that they will position themselves in seats of authority. After all, did Lenin not say that Communists are meant to support such coalitions in the same way in which a rope supports the one to be hanged?

Bangla Congress disappointed

The Bangla Congress has been disappointed with Mr Mukherjee's handling of the Naxalbari situation. He has taken the trouble in hand too late and allowed the extreme Leftists to do as they like. When the Cabinet mission was in the troubled areas, it was the Bangla Congress workers who organised processions protesting at the mild Government action against Communist goondas operating in the region. They urged that stronger measures be taken.

continued on page 21

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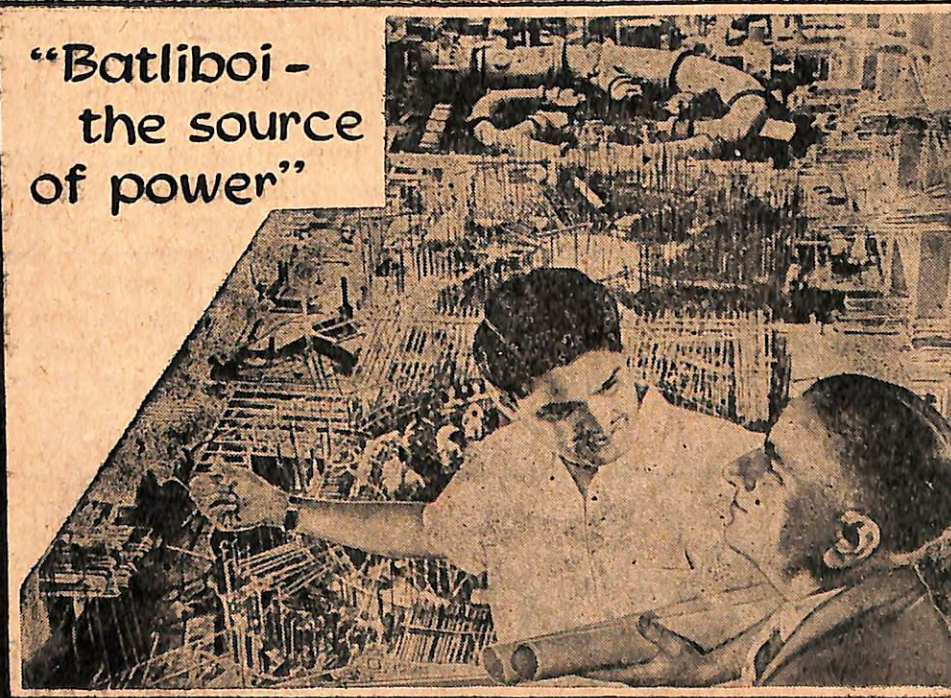
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High hopes for hungry in high protein corn

BY REGINALD HOLME

A NEW KIND of corn can help India fill the hunger gap.

Research scientists at Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana, USA, have discovered a way of increasing protein-content of corn. Proteins provide energy and are body-building. Millions in India and elsewhere get too little protein in their diets.

Corn (maize) ranks third in the world's grain hierarchy, after wheat and rice. The US grows about half the world crop.

Mutant gene responsible

Biochemist Dr Edwin T. Mertz and geneticist Dr Oliver E. Nelson have found that a single mutant gene, Opaque-2, can greatly improve the protein composition of a corn kernel. Genes, which reside in the nuclei of cells, govern the characteristics of all living organisms. This particular gene would contain the code governing the production of protein.

Opaque-2 corn, say these scientists, has 69-100 per cent more lysine and 66 per cent more tryptophan than ordinary corn. Lysine and tryptophan are important amino acids, the "building blocks of protein". Doubling the lysine content increases the food value of the new-type corn. The protein in high-lysine corn is reportedly equal to protein in milk, which ranks among the best.

High-lysine corn will not only give extra nourishing food for humans but is likely to have a world wide effect on formulae for feeding livestock and poultry. "If high-lysine corn can be

produced with consistent amino acid quality and high yields on a commercial scale," say the Purdue scientists, "then the amount of soybean meal required to balance pig rations will be cut in half."

Pigs over 130 pounds have gained an average weight of more than 20 pounds a day on the high-lysine corn plus vitamins and minerals. They did as well as pigs which were fed ordinary maize plus soybean meal.

Researchers report that animals eating high-lysine corn grew three times as fast, ate twice as much and developed smoother hair coats than counterparts fed ordinary hybrid corn.

High-lysine corn is still in the experimental stage and will probably not be available commercially in large quantities for five years. But nutritionists and geneticists are excited about what it may make possible. They are confident it will greatly improve the health of millions who eat mostly carbohydrates but lack protein.

Low cost synthetic form

Lysine can be produced in synthetic form and at low cost. They are trying out adding it to the flour or dough of corn or other cereals. They are also working to enrich wheat, grain sorghum and soybeans and hope to grow these with higher protein content. Enriching sorghum alone would benefit 200 million people in developing countries for whom it is a major part of their diet.

FRONTIERS OF science

On the corn development side a Purdue biochemist, Lynn S. Bates, is now in charge of the Protein Quality Laboratory at Chapingo, Mexico. This is part of the International Centre for the Improvement of Maize and Wheat. Bates reports that India will probably have enough Opaque-2 seed to have a small commercial planting of high-lysine corn this year.

8 million photos a second

SCIENTISTS working on British defence secrets, the London *Daily Telegraph* reports, are applying their talents and equipment now to non-secret technology. Men from the Central Unit for Scientific Photography are helping agriculture by checking on the performance, for instance, of agricultural machines. One of their cameras that takes 2000 pictures a second has been working at the National Institute of Agricultural Engineering to spot design defects in threshing machines and to improve efficiency.

The Unit, attached to the Royal Air Force Establishment at Farnborough, has a range of cameras that can take single exposures to speed up very slow movements, while others can take eight million pictures a second and slow down very fast movement, to enable it to be studied.

This was a Life

HANNIBAL 247-183 BC

THOUGH BORN 22 centuries ago Hannibal still ranks among history's greatest generals.

His city Carthage in North Africa was threatened by the military power and economic sanctions of the mighty empire of Rome.

Incensed by the domination of the Romans, the Carthaginians looked for new markets and colonised Spain under the leadership of Hannibal's father Hamilcar, sending back silver and merchandise to support their parent city. But the Romans, wishing to subdue Carthage completely, marched an army to threaten the colonists in Spain.

Hannibal, who was blind in one eye, led the colony with great skill when his father died. He decided not to fight the army sent by Rome. Instead he led 50,000 men with cavalry and 40 elephants over the snow-covered Alps in a daring attack on Rome itself.

Although nearly all the elephants died of cold, Hannibal enlarged his army with volunteers from tribes in Northern Italy, unaffected by the belligerence of the Romans. But even with these reinforcements his army could not match the numbers of the Roman legions.

By superior generalship he out-thought and out-fought the Romans for 15 years, avoiding the full force of the Roman army until he finally effected an enormous and humiliating defeat on the massed military strength of Rome at Cannae in South Italy.

Rome was spared and later Carthage was totally destroyed by the Romans.

Hannibal escaped to Greece where he tried to persuade the Greeks to forestall the onrushing tyranny of Rome. He failed, and for good or ill Rome exerted her influence on history. The Romans conquered Greece and demanded the imprisonment of Hannibal. He took poison before they could capture him.

Had he succeeded, the history of the world might have been shaped by other ideas; military strategists, however, still learn from him.

R.H.

HATRED OUT OF DATE

CONGRATULATIONS on your excellent coverage of the Middle East situation in HIMMAT, June 16.

It is puerile for the Arabs to hate the Jews out of sheer religious fanaticism. With the Jews eager for their friendship, the blind Arab obeisance to religious dogma is completely outdated.

No one would have believed two decades ago that there would one day be peace and friendship between Germans and Jews after what Hitler did to the latter. Equally unbelievable, after Hiroshima and Nagasaki, was American-Japanese friendship.

While these wounds have been healed in a matter of years, it is surprising that the Arabs have sustained their hatred for the Jews over centuries.

S. VENKATA KRISHNA, Bangalore 2

FREEBOOTER'S FALLIBILITY

FOR A JOURNAL that preaches belief in God as the prime act of faith in one's life and upholds respect for all religions, the reference by FREEBOOTER to Papal Infallibility in your issue of June 16 is likely to be misunderstood. I wonder whether FREEBOOTER, like most non-Catholics, is under the impression that Papal Infallibility means that the Pope cannot err or do anything wrong at any time. It only means that when the Pope speaks on *Doctrinal matters alone* in his official capacity that he cannot err but in all other matters he can make a mistake like any of us.

H. L. D'SILVA, Bombay 50

WEST BENGAL—from page 19

Many people in West Bengal have decried Mr Mukherjee's reluctance to allow a Parliamentary mission to come to the troubled spot and report back to the Lok Sabha. Mr Mukherjee's fear that this would lead to President's Rule is unfounded for the mission will not report to the Congress or the Central Cabinet, but to Parliament.

Not only is there dissension in the UF, which comprises a number of parties, but there is a split in the CPI (Marxist) itself. At a recent meeting, 19 members were expelled from the party for disobedience.

Meanwhile, the resignation of 29

Letters

CHINESE PUZZLE

THE RECENT INCIDENTS in Peking to which the First and Second Secretaries of the Indian Embassy were subjected, first by official functionaries of the Chinese Government and then at the airport by a howling mob of Red Guards, have naturally incensed public opinion in India.

What are China's aims? Like many other aspects of its conduct, its motivations are something of a Chinese puzzle. But it may well be preparing the atmosphere for the adoption of a posture of menace on the frontier, to create tension, divert attention from its own run-away Cultural Revolution, and compel India to take measures for defence preparedness that inevitably slow down this country's economic development, which seems to be one of the prime aims of Chinese policy.

T. S. PRASAD, Mysore

DIVIDED JERUSALEM

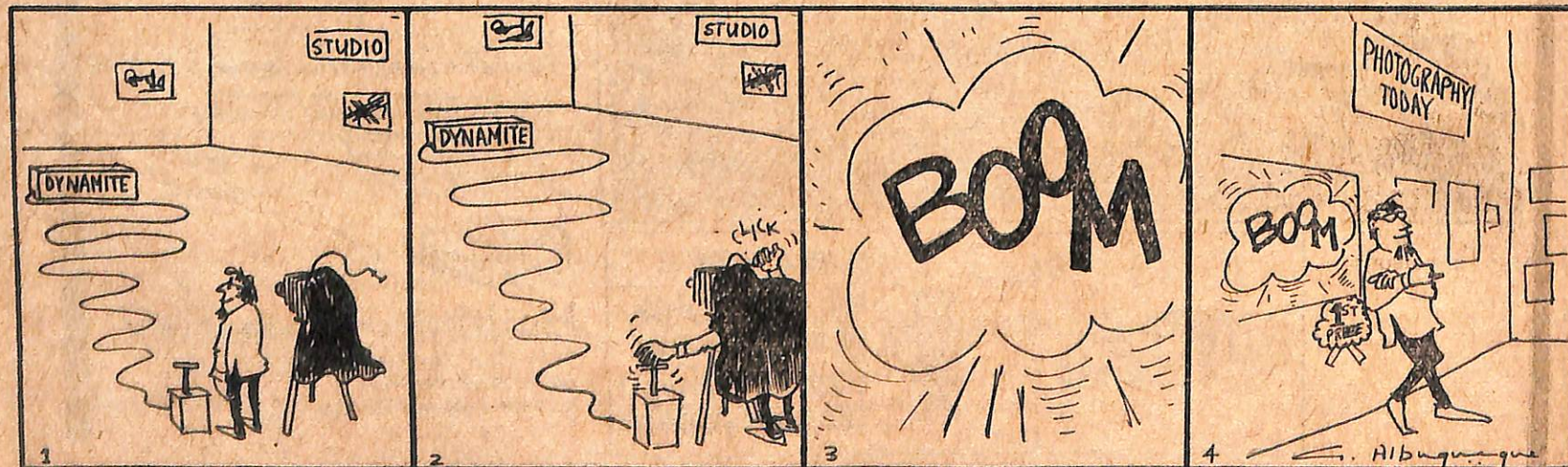
CONGRATULATIONS on your coverage of the recent Arab-Israel war, especially your covers. But surely your map-maker made a mistake when he showed Jerusalem entirely in Jordanian territory in the map (HIMMAT, June 2). At that time Jerusalem was a divided city and the border ran through it.

S. K. BANERJEE, Calcutta 19

Reader Banerjee is correct. Our map-maker explained that a sharp round of gunfire jolted his elbow at the critical moment!—Ed.

Congress leaders from positions of power in West Bengal has strengthened that Party's hand. The common man is beginning to believe that the Congress is sincere in its wish to reform.

If these events continue to escalate as they are, there is bound to be a reversal of power. There is no alleviation for the ordinary people's suffering. The prices of essentials here continue to sky-rocket. Even people who have money find it difficult to make their purchases for a dearth of goods. Sugar is scarce and so is rice. Cigarettes have disappeared from the market; some allege that they have gone up in smoke!





Cure for cruelty

by Rajmohan Gandhi

Oslo

IT IS PAST MIDNIGHT. Although the sun cannot be seen I can read and write by its light.

I have met Premier Borten of Norway and Premier Erlander of Sweden, a number of Cabinet Ministers, professors, businessmen, journalists and students. All are interested in India. Many are aware of the kind of problems we have and the answer we need. "You have a big job if you are really going to try to change the attitudes of your hundreds of millions of people," Socialist leader Gerhardsen of Norway, who was Premier of his country for 18 years, told me.

A 20-year-old Norwegian, about to launch out on a pleasureable career, said, "I want to change my plans and work with you in India."

Look after India

Under the headline, "Violence erupts in West Bengal", the London Times of June 23 has a story about the looting of food grains which it says is becoming an epidemic in the State.

It is difficult to imagine how violence and looting will produce more wheat or rice, and it is doubtful if the grain thus looted will ever reach those starving.

How do we get our millions, including their leaders, to concern themselves with how they look after India, and Indians, instead of how they are being looked after? We have become like a hospital without doctors or nurses, where all patients have a deadly disease and where each patient describes, in ringing tones, his own state of perfect health and prescribes the chaining or expulsion of some patients as the cure for all.

Drunk with hate and conceit, we do not see our own part in allowing or encouraging India to become what she is. Desperately do we need the doctors and nurses. And the conversion from patient to doctor or nurse may be the only way of getting them.

I wanted to bury my head the other day when I saw the picture

in the press of a beaten Chinese diplomat on his knees, his hand upraised, surrounded by a number of grinning Indians, some waving sticks. Next to the picture was the story of the Chinese H-Bomb.

Sadism is hardly likely to defeat the drive and set purpose of Mao's China. On the contrary, the base cruelty we showed towards the Chinese diplomat is a sure guarantee of our downfall. For we practise that low sadism also on the defenceless engine driver of the looted train and really on one another. Uncured, this twist in our natures will only increase the strength and ranks of those within our country who prefer the imposition of an alien, hate-filled dictatorship.

I would give my body and all I have to see the valour of the brave replace the cowardice of the bully in our land.

I know what I am speaking of. I know jealousy and hate. Once, on my first visit to England in 1956, I wished I had bombs to blow up London. It was during the Suez days, and my heart was a compound of jealousy and hate. I know spite and cruelty. I have rejoiced in the failures of my rivals and celebrated the humiliation of weak opponents.

Will crossed

I also know that there is a cure, because I have experienced it in my heart and life. God knows I need greatly to expand it, but that callous heart has come to care for and burn for an increasing number of people and countries, and, He knows it, for the people of India.

Change came to me when I decided to let God's will cross out my will. I wanted others to serve, and love and worship me. Now I want to serve others, and serve, love and worship God. Without a daily, hourly renewal of this decision my nature takes over and I am my vain, covetous self again. If, as I suspect, other Indians are like me, it is no wonder that we have hate and cruelty, division and chaos, poverty and weakness.

Unity will come when we all obey one master, instead of each demanding that all others obey him. We are not likely to agree on any man who could be such a master, and even if we did it would not help him or us if he became one. It seems best to let God have that role.

A friend once told me that one way of defeating jealousy is to recognise that the man I am tempted to be jealous of is precisely the man I am meant to work with closely. On that basis we in India are certainly meant to be working closely with one another.

Callousness and hopelessness have reached extreme limits in India. Those who want a cold, ruthless, Godless dictatorship have not been idle. They have been waiting for just the situation that now exists. In their belief the country is ripe for revolution.

We have the people

Will they succeed? Not if others of us work passionately and with inspiration to bring a superior revolution. And we have people in our country, in positions of importance and of seeming unimportance, who have the brain power and heart power to bring about the superior revolution. The Communists will want a better way when they see it lived out. Stirred by the misery of the oppressed, but without a cure to hate, they find themselves creating an association of men with stony hearts instead of the brotherhood of many they sought.

Will some people in India now show that extreme unselfishness, that limitless care, that passionate passion for souls which can make a Communist feel that it is possible yet to see a loving, laughing India?

Will India demonstrate the strength that comes to a nation where men care for one another, or will she be the conspicuous example of a weak land where spite-filled, self-important men destroy one another with cruelty?

The answer depends on what you and I decide.

FIND THE BALL Competition No: 26



2nd Prize:
Heet PEN & BALL
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HOW TO PLAY

The ball in this cricket action picture has been painted out. All you have to do is to mark a cross where you think the ball is. Then cut out the picture and send it to "Find the Ball", c/o HIMMAT, 294 Bazargate Street, Bombay 1, by noon Monday July 10.

The winner will be published in July 14 issue. There is no limit to the number of entries you can make, but only one cross may be marked on any one picture. The Editor's decision is final.

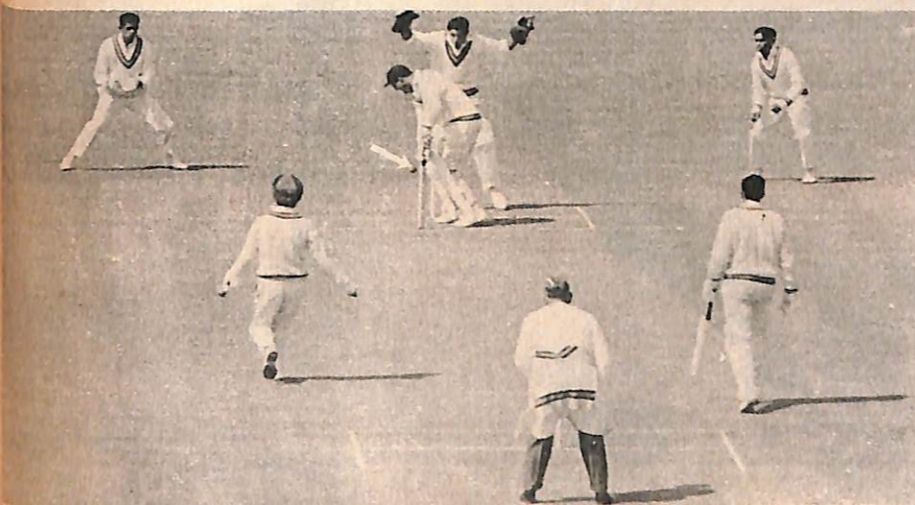
Nearest entry wins Rs. 25
On the ball wins Jackpot*

*Each week half the prize of Rs. 50 will be awarded to the nearest entry. The other half will be carried forward to a "Jackpot" to be won by the first competitor who marks the ball EXACTLY. This Jackpot will accumulate Rs. 25 per week until it is won.

Name _____
Address _____
I agree to the rules of the competition as outlined above.

WINNER OF COMPETITION 24

Jackpot of Rs. 75 to Ashok A. Pawar, 13 Abdul Latif Usman Rakhangi Mahal, K. E. Road, Parel, Bombay 12 (on the ball) 2nd prize to Mohd. Ali, 21-1-623 Hafiz Manzil, Rikab Gunj, Hyderabad, A. P., (1.5mm from ball)



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Liu Shao-chi
...OUT

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Mao provokes the world

....WHY?



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MAO
TSE-TUNG
rampant

LIN
PIAO
climbing

CHIANG
CHING
pushing

MISSILE WAR LOOMS OVER SUEZ