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# HIMMAT

25P.

Asia's new voice

WEEKLY

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Friday  
October 29  
1965

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# HIMMAT

Asia's new voice

WEEKLY

Bombay

Friday, October 29, 1965

Vol. 1 No. 52

## Twilight on the Bridge

"WHAT IS THE USE of being called President, Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, Prime Minister, Chairman of the Supreme Advisory Council and even the Great Leader of the Indonesian Revolution, if my commands are ignored?" asked a querulous President Sukarno some time ago. After 20 years of virtual dictatorship the "guider" of Indonesia's "guided democracy" finds his commands often ignored.

In a desperate attempt to resurrect his *Nasakom* establishment, Sukarno has taken to the old Indonesian custom of *musjawarah*—mutual deliberation among elders. But as he and his Communist-tutored colleagues debate the Republic's future course with the determined anti-Communist Generals in Merdeka Palace, the Army-inspired hunting down of everyone connected with the September 30 coup is pursued with vigour and some enthusiasm.

The PKI (Communist Party), so close to power four weeks ago, is now banned. Its top leaders, Aidit, Lukman and Njoto, have fled—their homes burned by hostile crowds. Also gagged is SOBSI, the Communist Trade Union Federation.

The Speaker of Indonesia's nominated Parliament has suspended 72 Communist members. Five senior Air Force officers and several members of the Supreme Advisory Council were also dismissed for complicity in the coup. Air Marshal Dhani, former Air Force chief, is scheduled for an "extended" tour abroad. With Foreign Minister Subandrio, Dhani is widely acknowledged to have been deeply involved in the coup. Open criticism of the two men was voiced last week for the first time. Djakarta's wall slogans included: "Hang Dhani and Subandrio."

The Army Chief, Major-General Suharto, has proclaimed military rule for all of Java and appointed new men to replace the murdered generals. Thousands have been detained and now the Djakarta Military Command has ordered Government Departments to submit lists of all officials absent on the day of the coup.

Demonstrations, led by the powerful Muslim Nahdatul Ulama Party, have demanded the cutting of ties with China. Their old friend Sukarno can no longer halt the rising anti-Chinese sentiment. His ignored appeals for calm and tolerance only serve to make his weakness more apparent.

However, veteran of many coups and victor of many intrigues, Sukarno still hopes to evolve a political compromise. But in the event of his proposals, including a revamped pro-Moscow PKI, not being acceptable to the Army it seems likely that the entire Communist apparatus, at present poised hoping for a last minute reprieve, will go underground and launch a lengthy guerrilla struggle.

The PKI has obviously been well-supported with Chinese arms already. Peking could guarantee a

steady supply in the future and land them at practically any place of her choosing along the extensive coastline of the island Republic.

Sukarno's pride and the Army's impatience will not brook a long delay in deciding Indonesia's future. General Nasution has called on Sukarno to purge the armed forces. Unless Sukarno deals swiftly with those who murdered the six Generals and Nasution's young daughter, the Army must move to consolidate its power. They may even instal General Nasution as the effective chief executive while permitting Sukarno to pace the bridge as nominal head of state during the twilight of his stormy career of revolution and philandering.

## Think Again, Mr. Smith

THE ORGANIZATION of African States began its Accra Conference by pledging military action should Rhodesia become independent unilaterally. But African countries alone would have a difficult task. For this reason the O.A.S. also urged Britain to take military measures against any Rhodesian "rebellion".

Rhodesia has a well-trained army of 10,000 including reservists, six squadrons of modern aircraft and 25,000 police reservists—a considerable force by African standards. The Zambesi River forms a formidable natural frontier with Zambia—her only African-controlled neighbour.

President Kaunda has offered Britain a base in Zambia for a campaign against Rhodesia. The British Government are unlikely to take up his offer. Nor would British troops have much stomach for fighting men of their own race to instal a black government.

The one sure consequence of a resort to force, economic or military, is that the Africans whom these measures are meant to aid would be the first to suffer. The four million Africans cannot escape from the unemployment and disruption that would result.

Nor will the consequences be confined to Rhodesia. Zambia, which is dependent on Rhodesian coal and power, will be badly hit. A collapse of Zambia's economy might lead to the replacement of President Kaunda by someone less moderate. By promoting white supremacy in Rhodesia, Mr. Smith will promote Communism and chaos in the continent.

To attempt to solve the Rhodesian problem by force is madness. A negotiated settlement is the only sane answer. It would have to guarantee African majority rule within a reasonable period. This would please neither African extremists who want "majority rule now" nor the whites who demand "independence without strings". But it might earn the gratitude of ordinary people of all races.

Mr. Wilson's flight to Salisbury gives hope that negotiation may yet succeed. Mr. Wilson is too shrewd a politician to undertake such a journey unless he had some assurance of success.

## Briefly Speaking ...

Prosperity doth best discover vice,  
but adversity doth best discover  
virtue.

FRANCIS BACON 1561-1626

### New Biscuit

NEW ZEALAND Dairy Research Institute has produced a new type of high protein biscuit which "may save thousands of lives in Asia". Made from processed cheese, it is freeze-dried for easy storage in a tropical climate. For Asian tastes, curry and smoked fish flavours have been added.

### Gratitude

"IT IS DANGEROUS to be too good in this world," said George Bernard Shaw when he heard of Gandhi's assassination. The way some of our officials treat the American PL 480 scheme reinforces Shaw's cynicism.

Under the PL 480 scheme, the United States has given us—at our frequent and urgent request—26,695,000 metric tons of wheat to a

### CHALTA HAI...



"The rent is only Rs. 250, but then there is Rs. 200 for furniture, Rs. 150 for the view, Rs. 5,000 for the key and three months' rent as commission for your humble servant."

This weekly feature comes to you through the courtesy of the Eagle Vacuum Bottle Mfg. Co. (Pvt.) Ltd., manufacturers of the Eagle range of vacuum flasks, jugs and insulated ware.



ARISTOCRAT

total value of Rs. 904 crores. Last year had the PL 480 ships not rolled in, there would have been mass starvation in this country.

Now, the Chairman of the Food Corporation of India, Mr. T. A. Pai, says that the dependence on American food supplies has come in the way of India's achieving self-sufficiency in production and has led to a stagnation on the food front. "By always depending on America for foodgrains, we are actually asking America to work out our food policy."

The Food Corporation was established about a year ago. It would be far more helpful if the Chairman of the Corporation could tell us about the positive achievements of his own Corporation, than blame PL 480 for failure of our own food policy.

Another conference in Gujarat last week also alleged that the import of U.S. wheat was mainly responsible for the lack of development in the agricultural economy. Certainly, let's be independent. But can a life-guard be blamed if he rescues a man who won't swim?

### Part to Play

THE DECISION of the Soviet Union to join Japan, the United States and about 20 other countries in an Asian Development Bank is welcome.

It is also important, however, for the developing nations to consider what their distinctive contribution can be. As with individuals, so with nations, each has a special gift to enrich the world.

### M.P.s Urge Government

INDEPENDENT AND OPPOSITION members of Parliament are turning their attention to Taiwan. Such prominent M.P.s as Mr. Prakash Vir Shastri, Mr. Dahyabhai Patel and Mr. A. P. Vajpayee have, in a statement, called on the Government to give "sympathetic consideration to the increasing demand in our country for establishing normal diplomatic relations with the Government of the Republic of China (Taiwan)". Chiang Kai-shek, who had recommended to Churchill to grant India independence, has been maligned for

too long by the so-called "progressives". It is to the credit of these M.P.s that they are putting this right.

### Get Well

FOUR MONTHS AGO the whole world knew him when he stood atop the Everest. Now, Major H. S. Ahluwalia is facing new challenges, unknown to the world. Wounded, he lies in a Delhi military hospital. Below the base of the neck, where a bullet hit him, he is paralysed and cannot speak, except an occasional word. He was planning to marry this month.

His mother, at his bedside, is reported to have said, "I was more worried when he went on the Everest expedition. I could only pray, I could not see him. Now he is here whatever his condition."

The whole nation will wish the Everest hero a speedy recovery, and also to all our wounded.

### Double Rules

FORMER Secretary-General of External Affairs, Mr. R. K. Nehru, pleads for a strengthening of diplomatic relations between India and China by posting an Ambassador in Peking. At present the Indian mission in Peking is headed by a *Charge d'Affaires*—and *vice versa*. Mr. Nehru feels that an Ambassador has the authority to talk on equal terms with the people who matter.

No doubt the Government is aware how shabbily treated is our *Charge d'Affaires* in Peking. He is woken up usually in the middle of the night between one and three a.m. to report to their Foreign Office to collect notes. His movements are restricted and no doubt he is followed closely.

The Chinese *Charge d'Affaires*, on the other hand, has the run of our whole country. If reciprocal dealings have to start, let them start at this point. Why should not the movements of Chinese diplomats be restricted to a 5 or 10 mile area as of our men in Peking?

### Up and Down

MAGISTRATES at the Middlesex County Sessions Court in London have announced they will stage a stand-up strike until they get new chairs with softer seats. "We shall rise for a period each morning and each afternoon," the presiding Magistrate said.

R.M.L.

# The ABC of Self-Reliance

By R. M. Lala

Self-reliance has been the theme of the Prime Minister's speeches the last fortnight. It "does not mean that we have everything we need," he says, "self-reliance is an attitude of the mind. A poor man can be self-reliant while a wealthy person may be dependent on others. Self-reliance means making do with what we have and cutting out of what we do not or cannot have."

It is but natural that when a nation is excited there is some scope for misinterpretation of self-reliance. Cartoonist Puri of the *Hindustan Times* portrays two Khaddar-capped gentlemen, one telling the other, "If everyone has to double his output we must make speeches morning and evening."

But by and large, the nation is in a sane mood to realize that now she has to stand on her own feet in matters of food, defence and economic development.

### Miss a Meal

The anchor of India's food policy has been imports of U.S. wheat under the PL 480 scheme. A few weeks back it appeared that the U.S. Government might use the lever of wheat stoppages to pressurize India on a Kashmir settlement. It is now clear that the Johnson administration will continue the shipments.

Rains this season have not been good and we have to make up the short-fall by a cut in consumption. "Miss a meal" Day will be announced for nation-wide observance. The Prime Minister has suggested State Governments give irrigation facilities free or at nominal rates to encourage farmers. Efforts are afoot to extend the area of cultivation and double the rotation of crops wherever possible. The Planning Commission has allotted Rs. 36 crores for a crash programme to grow more food. If money and executive decisions could do the job our granaries would be overflowing by now. Mr. Shastri has therefore appealed to patriotism, to ingenuity and hard work.

Lieut.-General S. P. P. Thorat has said publicly that if we have taken

a heavy toll of Pakistan tanks, and they have lost 500, we too have lost a substantial number.

Efforts to replace losses from abroad are being made by both sides. Pakistan being a member of military alliances may find it easier to procure replacements than India who will have to buy her needs. The imperative of purchasing military hardware against cash payment has prompted the gold bond scheme.

Military commentators ask, "What is the strength of India's and Pakistan's stock-pile of tanks, planes, artillery etc. to replace their losses?" "What is the capacity of their industrial base, to meet the specific requirements of their armed forces?"

The answer to the first is secret. To the second question one can say that both India and Pakistan have a poor industrial base in terms of a war effort though India's is better placed than Pakistan's to be defence-orientated. India is already self-sufficient in a large variety of ground weapons and ammunition. Our factories produce aircraft (though some components are imported) and our first tanks are due to leave the assembly line shortly.

Yet almost all our defence production has been in the public sector. Private industry is eagerly awaiting designs and specifications to gear its capacity for defence needs.

### Dependence on Aid

Foreign aid has been a key factor in boosting India's economy. Washington which has furnished roughly two-thirds of all our economic aid has declared that while existing pipelines will continue, there will be no new economic assistance (and certainly no military aid) to India and Pakistan so long as the present situation continues.

U.S. officials question the value of aid to people whose resources are being used to fight each other. "Naturally," they point out, "we are not interested in aid which simply disappears in violence and controversy." It is now hoped that a visit by Mr. Shastri to President Johnson might make economic aid flow again, but in case it doesn't, India is preparing for the worst.

While foreign aid is still needed, recent events have provided a healthy counter-check to the mentality of dependence that had gripped this nation. It is an invigorating challenge to live without aid, but what is the plus India needs to make it possible?

Words and exhortations will not produce food, arms and economic advance. Action will. If India is to reach its goal of self-reliance, it will involve a revolutionary change in the character of our people and equally radical change in the mentality and machinery of our Government.

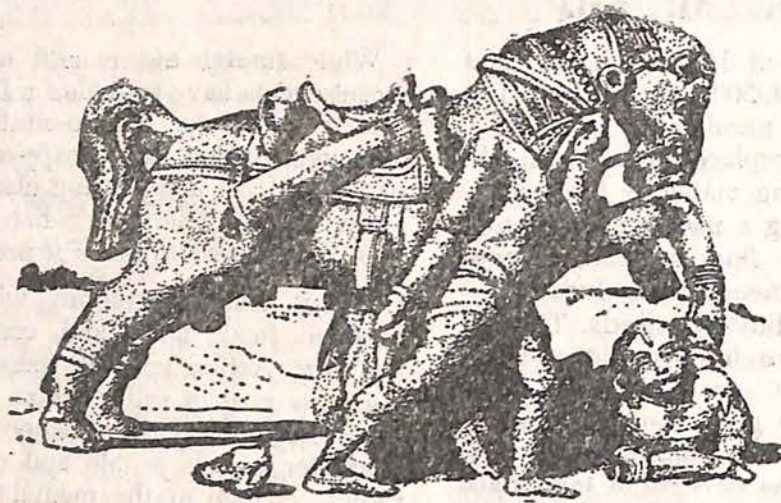
### Cut the Shackles

The Indian child is brought up in the climate of dependence—dependent on the joint family, the rich uncle or aunt. It is considered normal to expect others to look after our requirements. It has become as natural to us as a nation to expect that others bear a responsibility for our welfare because we are democratic or anti-Chinese. Self-reliance in national as in personal life can only come from taking full responsibility. Those who don't take responsibility blame others who do. Had self-reliance consisted in telling other nations, "To hell with you!", Sukarno's Indonesia would have been the first power in Asia.

If Mr. Shastri is serious about making India self-reliant—and obviously he is—he will have to cut through the jungle of controls which over the years has frustrated and sapped the initiative of the Indian people. Cut the shackles and let our people go.

The Indian people now, as never before, want to give their best to produce more, to show initiative in various fields, but wherever they turn, controls, regulations and permits snuff out their enthusiasm and at the end of the road they see little reward. The Government, too, will have to pay their share of self-reliance.

Finally, somehow, somewhere from India's teeming cities and villages, from her business houses, colleges and secretariats, have got to arise men who will say, "I will do it and will blame no man if I fail."



**Impetuous Horse, Konarak**  
- 13th century

The image of a chariot with 12 wheels is the unique model from which the perfectly proportioned Sun Temple at Konarak was built. Its wealth of carvings, among them the well-known Impetuous Horse, are some of the most impressive works of art of their kind.

# India and Germany carve a place in history — 700 years ago!

**Rider, Bamberg Cathedral**  
- 13th century

The same type of religious and artistic inspiration that glorified Konarak, also built Bamberg Cathedral, one of Germany's earliest examples of Gothic cathedral-building. Its perfect proportions are enhanced by masterly carvings. Of these, the greatest is perhaps the famous Bamberg Rider.

**Joint efforts in every field**  
- 20th century

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Shared ideals in the past...  
shared endeavour today



FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY



## China in Asia—a strategy of “uninterrupted revolution”

Only five weeks ago, China threatened one of the most strategic and vulnerable points on the entire border in Sikkim. The whole of Assam was in danger of being cut off. That the Chinese did not attack was as much due to Western and Russian reaction as to the greater military preparedness of India.

But the peril of China is with us; it is not only a question of the security of our frontiers. It is the threat arising from the pattern of Chinese design for Asia.

Mr. John E. Harvey, a Conservative Member of Parliament in Britain, spoke of the seriousness of the situation for this part of the world, at the recent conference of his party. He said that once China had found a pretext to gobble up Sikkim, it would not be difficult for her troops to go to the so-called aid of East Pakistan and cut off Assam.

“China is still courting Pakistan,” he declared, “and a glance at the map shows how one Chinese army moving into East Pakistan, and another 1,000 miles further east through Vietnam, could crack the nut of South-East Asia. With Indonesia perhaps a willing ally, there could, almost before we saw the threat, be a Chinese army massed in New Guinea just north of Australia.”

### Mao's Blueprint

We might usefully examine what the Chinese themselves say. A major article by Marshal Lin Piao, Defence Minister of China, was published last month in newspapers all over China and made available to the whole world. It is a blueprint of China's strategy for the world which claims for Mao Tse-tung the undisputed leadership of world revolution, “a revolution to be carried out by transplanting on a global scale the guerrilla war tactics that triumphed in China”.

Marshal Lin Piao makes the following points:

1. “Political power grows out of the barrel of a gun.” The most effective “touchstone” of a “genuine” revolutionary is his preparedness to use force. “The seizure of power by armed force,” says the Chinese Mar-

shal, “the settlement of the issues by war, is the central task and highest form of revolution.”

2. Mao Tse-tung's technique of establishing a “rural revolutionary base” and “encirclement of the cities from the countryside” is valid for the whole world. It is the basis for the struggles of all the “oppressed nations and people in Asia, Africa and Latin America”.

3. Just as extension of power in a nation proceeds from secure bases in rural areas, the next stage of world revolution consists in taking over the continents of Asia, Africa and Latin America and encircling the developed countries of the West. “Taking the entire globe,” says Lin Piao, “if North America and Western Europe are called ‘the cities of the world’, then Asia, Africa and Latin America constitute ‘the rural areas of the world’.”

### “Despising the Enemy”

4. The Communist Party alone can and must lead the revolutionary movement in these countries. The achievement of industrial development and the building of socialism are both the tasks of the Party. According to this theory of “uninterrupted revolution”, nationalist non-Communist governments which claim to lead the nations to development and even socialism after independence are really “lackeys of imperial-

Under  
the  
Lens



by R. VAITHESWARAN

ism” and must be subverted and destroyed.

5. The main battle in the world is against U.S. imperialism which appears strong but is “vulnerable”. “The enemy must be despised strategically and taken full account of tactically,” says Marshal Lin. He continues, “The struggles waged by the different peoples against U.S. imperialism reinforce each other and merge into a world-wide tide of opposition against U.S. imperialism.” He outlines his strategy. “Everything is divisible. And so is the colossus of U.S. imperialism. It can be split up and defeated. The peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America and other regions can destroy it piece by piece, some striking at its head and others at its feet.”

6. Fighting on the ground, the ideological consciousness of the men, and their spirit of courage and sacrifice are more important than even highly developed nuclear weapons. “The spiritual atom bomb that revolutionary people possess is a far more powerful and useful weapon than the physical atom bomb.”

Continued on next page

AN  
IDEAL  
COOKING  
MEDIUM



RATH  
VANASPATI

7. The sacrifices involved in wars such as in Vietnam are a necessary piece of revolution. "War can temper the people and push history forward . . . war is a great school."

8. China will give "firm support and active aid" to all revolutionary wars throughout the globe.

Not mentioned in the article, but as important as the threat of military advance into a neighbouring country, is the technique of fomenting division, increasing economic discontent and, in general, creating conditions which will enable local Communists to take to armed struggle and establish guerrilla bases. In the event of a country having common frontiers with China—particularly forest or mountain areas suitable for establishing a guerrilla base which can be reinforced with men and materials from across the border—an almost impregnable hostile base is established inside its territory. Without overt aggression, China is thus able to attain her military and ideological objectives.

When one nation falls in this manner, others are similarly threatened.

For example, Ho Chi Minh was finally able to win the war against

the French because of large-scale Chinese help in arms, training facilities for his guerrillas and bases inside China. In turn, North Vietnam directs the Viet Cong in the South and the Pathet Lao in Laos. Once South Vietnam falls, Pathet Lao forces which are already in control of half of Laos would occupy the rest of the country. With the fall of Laos, it would be much more difficult to defend Thailand against this kind of insidious, covert war. The guerrilla war would steadily move westwards, threatening Malaysia and Singapore.

#### **Precarious Assam**

India, Pakistan and Burma, all of whom have contiguous borders with China, also face a potentially dangerous situation. The extent and urgency of the threat depends on the strength of the Chinese-supported Communists and the extent to which internal division, economic scarcities and war have prepared the nations for subversion.

Already General Ne Win has been forced into close relations with China. Pakistan is friendly towards her. The Nepalese maintain a difficult neutrality. The Chinese are building a road

through Nepal which is strategic against India.

The continued maintenance of Chinese divisions on the Sikkim border in the context of Sino-Pak co-operation and the vulnerability of India from East Pakistan is a constant reminder of our precarious possession of Assam.

India's preoccupation with Kashmir and her hate affair with Pakistan can easily be a diversion from considering seriously the menacing Grand Design of Peking. Our only salvation lies in finding an answering strategy which will take into account the whole of South and South-East Asia, and Australia and New Zealand as well.

One element of such a strategy is the pursuit of co-operation, the exploration of areas of agreement and common interest and the settlement of the issues of conflict with our neighbours, including Pakistan. Such a policy will not only ease tensions but bring in a vaster scale of aid from all the developed powers including the Soviet Union. It will contribute to political stability and more rapid economic development of the whole region. It will establish the only sane alternative to Mao's plan for Asia.

## **Fresh Water from the Oceans—II**

**By Reginald Holme**

**Nations will fight shoulder to shoulder to end the world water shortage, or they will fight each other to make sure their own needs are satisfied.**

The bitter, almost pathological feud between Israel and her Arab neighbours has been aggravated for years by water shortage. Israel has exploited 85 per cent of her available resources. By 1970 she must find new sources or perish.

One can think of other quarrels over water that inflame national tempers to explosion. Combined effort could find ways of building dams, irrigation and power schemes for mutual benefit. It will cost less than conflict.

Fortunately, vast tracts of Australia, Africa, Asia and the Americas which are unproductive only through chronic drought are close to the sea. Given water for irrigation, Australia could house 200 million people. Libya could become a bread-basket as it was in Roman times. The deserts of Arabia could abound with harvests.

#### **Pollution Problem**

Industrialized countries are demanding more and more water. It is not generally realized that it takes 65,000 U.S. gallons to produce a ton of steel. A ton of synthetic rubber takes around 650,000. Some 85,000 are needed for a ton of paper. This water can be re-used. Some paper mills recycle their water 90 times.

Modern industries are pouring out so much pollution into rivers and lakes that ordinary methods of purifying, like filtration and chlorination, cannot cope. The U.S. Public Health Service reports that some synthetic chemicals can travel hundreds of miles, go through a treatment plant, and still show up in taps.

New York has so polluted her Hudson River with raw sewage and industrial effluent that it will take well into the 21st century to get it clean again. New York itself has had four straight years of drought. Its reservoirs are down to 35 per cent of capacity and still falling.

America, it is reckoned, will be 85,000 million gallons short of fresh

*Last of two articles by Our Special Science Correspondent*

water by 1980 unless she finds new supplies. Yet California shows what wonders enterprise, linked with water, can perform. Her coastal valleys, once a desert, now bloom with crops of citrus fruit and vegetables.

New water desalting projects promise further growth. Following President Johnson's call this year for speedy development of nuclear desalting plant a representative of the Southern California Edison Company, an electric power supply firm, told the U.S. Congress that they planned to start within a year on a nuclear-fuelled plant. It would produce 150 million gallons of water a

### **FRONTIERS OF science**

day from salt water, plus one and a half million kilowatts of electricity.

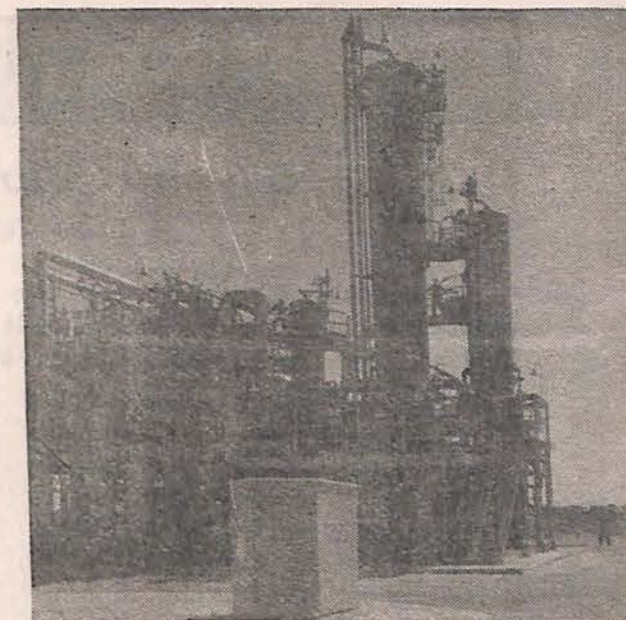
The cost of this water at present will be 30 cents per thousand gallons. Southern California can call on the mighty Colorado River for water, so her cost per thousand gallons of natural water is only 10 cents. The national U.S. average, however, is 42 cents, showing that desalted water, from brine heated with nuclear fuel, can cost less than natural water.

It is also true that in a town like Coalinga in California water had to be brought in from outside sources at a cost of \$9.35 per thousand gallons. The city built its own non-nuclear desalting plant. Now the residents are drinking fresh water converted from the salty water in their own wells. It is costing them only \$1.45 a thousand gallons.

Shortage of fresh water affects the world. The European Director of the World Health Organization, Dr. Paul van de Calysede, said in his annual report this year that demand in Europe is "outstripping the easily available sources of supply".

How is desalination done? people ask. There are various methods.

One of the simplest and most effective in areas where there are limit-



Part of the large desalination plant, using the freezing process, used for the municipal water supply of Wrightsville Beach, North Carolina, in the United States.

ed power and fuel sources was outlined by Indian scientists to a conference on desalination attended by representatives of 58 nations in Washington this month.

They described evaporation of sea water in solar stills. Shallow basins ("stills"), painted black to absorb the sun's heat, are filled with sea water. They are encased in glass cases like greenhouses used for plants.

The sun's rays turn the briny water into vapour. As the vapour rises, it condenses into water on the cooler glass surfaces, forms drops and runs into collecting troughs. Under good sun conditions about one pound of fresh water per square foot of basin can be obtained each day.

#### **Suitable for India**

A variation of it, also suitable for Indian conditions, is used on water-short Greek islands. Over shallow basins or tanks rubber-orlon coverings are spread to trap the sun's heat. One island gets 4000 gallons of fresh water a day by this method.

One of the most widely used methods is the "Multi-Stage Flash" distillation process. It is already in use in over 100 desalting plants around the world.

An expert at Weir Westgarth's in Glasgow, Scotland, pioneers of this method, explained to me how it works. It makes use of the fact that brine or salt water, not quite hot

*Continued on page 18*

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## FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

### O. A. U.—Beyond Slogans and Speeches

FROM VERE JAMES

Accra

Obviously Rhodesia was the first issue at the opening of the third meeting of the O.A.U. heads of States and Government assembled at Accra during the past week.

Immediately following the inaugural speech of Kwame Nkrumah, Somalia attempted to move the adoption of a draft resolution on Rhodesia for action by African States, submitted by the Council of Ministers. Without the restraint of Malawi, Sierra Leone and Zambia, the whole crucial question could have passed without discussion.

It immediately demonstrated the deep underlying differences between member States and how a unified continent is achievable. The radicals demand the Organization be strengthened with power to enforce the Conference decisions, while the moderates are strongly inclined to go slow and seek more peaceful and negotiable solutions.

When the speeches, statements and communiques on Rhodesia, South Africa, Portugal, political refugees, freedom fighters, neo-colonialism, imperialism, etc., are digested the opinions and views of responsible Africans inside and outside the Conference are revealing. "African unity is a grand idea," said a well-known senior African representing an important international organization, "but where is it? No one has yet succeeded in building a pyramid from the apex."

### "Pro-Freedom" Voice Louder in U.S.

FROM STEWART LANCASTER

Los Angeles

The student Leftist groups and rebels in search of a cause announced last month that there would be "massive anti-Vietnam War demonstrations" on October 15 and 16.

The national news media had given them massive publicity for weeks. As the day of demonstration drew near few students had signed up for the protest march from Berkeley to the military terminal at Oakland, California, from where soldiers embark for the war-front in Vietnam.

The Leftist "Vietnam Day Com-

mittee" (V.D.C.) boasted they would lie across the railway tracks preventing the troop trains from passing. A reported 10,000, mostly non-students, were collected by the Left-wing groups from across the country to march from Berkeley on the military terminal at Oakland, California. The marchers were dispersed.

Accra has been transformed in the past three months to receive the delegates. The summit meeting is taking place in a new building complex specially built for the occasion. In the twelve-storey State House, heads of States occupy sixty self-contained suites. The conference and banquetting halls are reported to have cost not a penny under ten million pounds. It outmatches the impressive Africa Hall in Addis Ababa, where the O.A.U. was founded two years ago.

Nkrumah's ideal is a Union Government of Africa and a unified military command. His main objective of the Conference, no doubt, is that it would find its home here. His proposal for the creation of a permanently functioning executive council under a chairman elected from heads of States and Governments is interpreted as a concrete step in this direction.

"Where are we going and how do we get there?" are the most frequent questions asked off the Conference floor. Many important political decisions will have been made this week, but there remains the uneasy feeling that instead of the constant repetition of anti-themes and slogans some fundamental questions of Africans' aims and destiny in the modern world remain unanswered.

In most cases with the exception of the well organized Berkeley demonstration the "pro-freedom, pro-U.S. Vietnam policy" demonstrators outnumbered the "anti-war" protesters. "Pro-freedom" students demonstrated in New Mexico by giving blood for the soldiers wounded in the Vietnam fighting.

Of the 24,000 students at the University of California in Los Angeles only 150 supported the Leftist V.D.C. demonstration. Three hundred other students on that campus sat on the grass eating sandwiches and listened to what the demonstrators had to offer in argument and entertainment.

The "teach-in" as it was called turned out to be less entertaining than the students had expected so the spectator students stood up and spoke out for the Government policy in Vietnam. One student called for a show of hands of all those who were for defending freedom in Vietnam and won thunderous support.

Another student said, "We are fed up with this continuous groaning about having to fight in Vietnam. No one likes to fight but we will when our freedom or the freedom of the people of South Vietnam is in danger." The students cheered.

The political climate on campus has turned and the students have come out strongly for the Government policy in Vietnam. They ridiculed, laughed at and hooted the demonstrators that have made Vietnam their cause.

The nation-wide "massive demonstration" fizzled. The wind of public opinion in America had changed.

### Postal Clean-Up

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

Colombo

Drastic reorganization of the Ceylon postal services has been long overdue. But at least the veil of secrecy is off and from now on the public will demand a higher standard.

Letters and packages have been found thrust into drains and altogether over 5,000 foreign registered articles have been "lost" in the last years.

Often real hardship has resulted. One Ceylonese wrote three times to his mother from Canada, each time enclosing a cheque. Neither letters

## FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

nor cheques were delivered by the time his mother died. "Even if you had stolen the cheques, I should not have minded, if my letters had been delivered," wrote the bereaved son to the postal department.

The strike by the Communist-led postal workers' union has fizzled out in face of the Government's firmness. The Prime Minister went against precedent in receiving a delegation

### Bleak Prospects for Arab Refugees

FROM HARRY ALMOND

Beirut

UNRWA is short for United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East. The Agency's Commissioner-General, Mr. Laurence Michelmore, has just presented his annual report to the U.N.

Faced with the reluctance of contributing nations to continue their annual subsidy and with natural increase in refugee numbers, he warns

tain imposed good government on Palestine during the Mandate period, she completely failed to provide a framework of government that could



Over 400,000 refugees, like young Ahmad, live in camps like this

that unless a solution is found to the agency's financial problems a breakdown in services will occur.

As of June 30 this year a total of 1,280,823 refugees were registered. Of this number 874,594 receive food rations equivalent to 1,600 calories in winter and 1,500 in summer. The rest receive partial aid. The Agency's budget for 1966 is \$15,887,000. In recent years 90 per cent of these funds have come from the United States, Britain and Canada. The remaining 10 per cent is made up by some 40 other nations where most of the refugees are located.

The immediate problem began in 1948 when British forces withdrew from Palestine as required by the terms of the Mandate. Although Bri-

continue as an independent Palestine. This was due to the extraordinary pressures created by Zionist immigration and the resulting Arab-Zionist hostilities.

The fighting that broke out in the wake of Britain's withdrawal led to the "Palestine problem" and the State of Israel. The refugees were forced to seek shelter in neighbouring Arab countries.

Many of the Arab refugees can stand in the camps, which since 1948 have been their "temporary" homes, and look across the truce line to watch Israelis farming land which, according to the UN, is still theirs.

The United Nations had already expressed itself clearly in 1948 when

Continued on page 14

## The week in Asia

**DJAKARTA**—The Indonesian Army banned the pro-Peking Communist Party (PKI) and its affiliates following an apology demand from Peking for an alleged army attack on the commercial unit of the Chinese Embassy. The Jakarta Army Commander announcing the ban said it was "essential" for the "speedy restoration of order".

**COLOMBO**—The House of Representatives stripped one of its members and five former members of their civic rights for seven years for bribe taking. This unprecedented legislation passed through the House unopposed.

**SAIGON**—A large Viet Cong force almost overran a Government base breaking the lull in fighting that had extended for seven weeks over the South Vietnamese highlands.

**TOKYO**—Prime Minister Sato told British Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart that nations possessing nuclear weapons, including China, should evolve measures to protect those without them. Both men agreed that North Vietnam's insistence on its four conditions for peace in Vietnam was an obstacle in the way of negotiated settlement.

**DJAKARTA**—President Sukarno told Japanese correspondents that the banned PKI (Communist Party) did not represent all the Communist forces in the country. He hinted at support for pro-Russian elements in the Party as opposed to those who were pro-Peking.

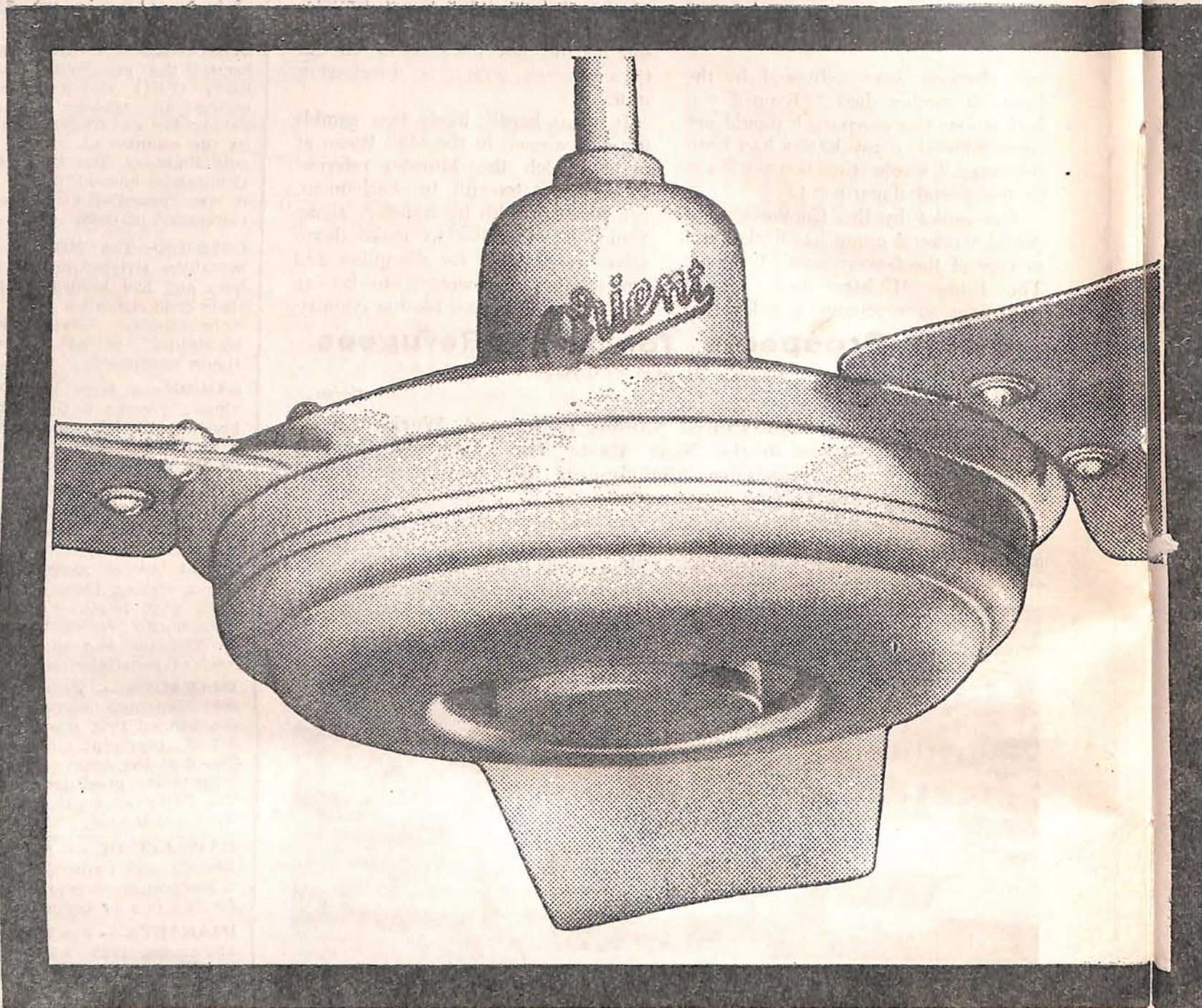
**RAWALPINDI**—Pakistan backed China's and Cambodia's request for a postponement of the Algiers conference due to begin November 5.

**DJAKARTA**—The Indonesian Army announced that 1,334 people had been arrested in the capital in connection with the recent coup. It called on all government departments to weed out all those sympathetic to the rebels.

**RANGOON**—The Burmese Revolutionary Council has ordered capital punishment or a minimum of ten years' imprisonment and confiscation of all property for sabotage of the "Socialist economic system".

**PEKING**—China protested to India against the banning of the Calcutta based paper China Review.

**DJAKARTA**—President Sukarno has banned all unauthorized demonstrations and accused anti-Communists of destructive acts in burning Communist headquarters. In an obvious reference to anti-Chinese feeling he asked the people in a broadcast not to adopt racialist attitudes.



ASP/OGI-1/65



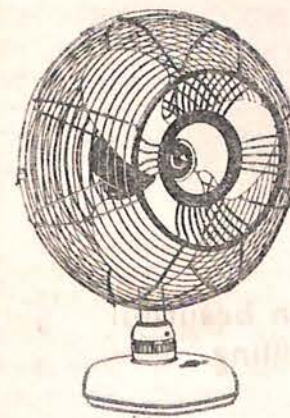
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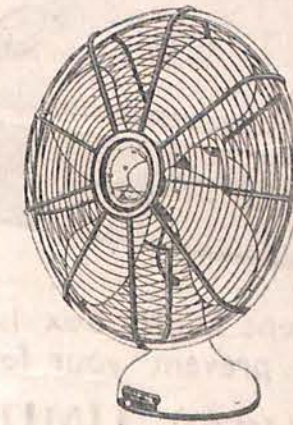
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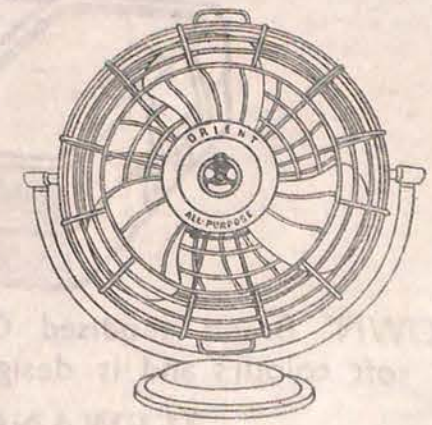
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the General Assembly adopted Resolution 194 (III) of which paragraph 11 stated in part: "The General Assembly...Resolves that the refugees wishing to return to their homes and live in peace with their neighbours should be permitted to do so at the earliest practicable date, and that compensation should be paid for the property of those choosing not to return..." The General Assembly has repeatedly noted "with deep regret" that the repatriation or compensation has not been effected.

Conditions are intolerable in some of the refugees' camps where emergency facilities provided seventeen years ago continue to be used. In spite of UNRWA's excellent educational programme, the future for camp-born children is bleak indeed.

On the other hand, in the years following 1948 the population of Israel has doubled to a total of 2,376,000. To implement a repatriation programme for even half of the Arab refugees would create as many problems as it would solve. Justice might be done should the Arabs choose compensation instead of repatriation. The United States offered financial aid to Israel should she undertake to implement the UN resolutions. Nothing happened.

None can deny the serious and continuing injustice of which these Arabs are victim. Likewise, none can seriously propose that to evacuate a

million Israelis after 17 years will contribute to international peace and justice. The problem has gone beyond human wisdom, but Jews, Muslims and Christians fully living out their faith whose roots are deep in the Holy Land, could lift the issue to an entirely new level.

### The General Sounds the Trumpet

FROM PIERRE SPOERRI

Rome

**The debate at the Vatican Council on the Church's position in the modern world produced some of the most searching and honest declarations by the Fathers of the Catholic Church.**

One of the high points of the debate was the first speech by the new General of the Jesuit Order, Padre Pedro Arrupe. He spoke of the task which Pope Paul has especially assigned to the Jesuits, the task of fighting against atheism.

Padre Arrupe attacked first a certain anti-God mentality in the modern world which "makes use of every possible means at its disposal, be they scientific, technical, social or economic... It holds almost complete sway in international organizations, in financial circles, in the field of mass communications: press, cinema, radio and television."

But the Jesuit General also tried to show what could be the answer to

this situation. He first spoke to the members of his own church saying, "The fundamental remedy for dealing with the evils which spring from atheism and naturalism today lies in the formation of a Christian society—not as a separate entity, a 'ghetto', as they say, but as a reality in the midst of men: a society possessed and animated by a Christian community spirit."

And Padre Arrupe went on including the people outside his church. "Let us invite all men who believe in God," he said, "to this common labour, that God be the Lord of human society. This collaboration in matters which are common to all men who believe in God, will it not effectively pave the way for further and deeper union...?"

Padre Arrupe, a Spaniard, has spent most of his life outside his country. He was in Hiroshima when the atom bomb fell and spent thirty years in Japan all together. He believes that the future of the world will be decided in Asia and Africa.

Like Pope Paul VI who affirmed in his speech at the United Nations the universality of his message, the speeches of the General of the Jesuits and several others who took part in the discussion on the position of the Church in the modern world open up totally new perspectives for Christians and non-Christians alike as they would have been unthinkable before the life and actions of Pope John XXIII.

## The week elsewhere

### NEW HUK REVOLT?

MANILA—China is reported to be trying to revive the Communist-led Hukbalahap revolt in the Philippines. The Army issued a statement that at least ten Chinese Communist agents have been landed in the Philippines and are now running training camps in remote areas. The Huk revolt collapsed in 1953. Only 200-400 rebels are now operating in Central and Southern Luzon. Their leaders are divided and betray by their speeches a poor understanding of Communism.

### KOREA GREET'S JAPANESE

SEOUL—South Korean Prime Minister Chung Il Kwon opened a Moral Re-Armament World Assembly before 1450 delegates. "I hope this spirit will penetrate all over the world. It is essential to the welfare of the family of nations," said Kwon, who was accompanied by Education Minister Pyong and former Prime Minister Sun. The Korean audience applauded Japanese MRA leader, Masahide Shibusawa, who called for 1000 young Koreans to go with Japanese youth to fight for MRA throughout Asia. "Your long-suffering land is qualified by history to heal the suffering of other nations," Mr. Rajmohan Gandhi of India told the delegates. "When MRA extends throughout the world, the possibility will emerge of the reunification of your loved land in liberty and justice."

### ESPIONAGE REVEALED

NEW YORK—A sensational book on Russian intelligence will be published next month. It is the "Penkovsky Papers", consisting of reports to Western agents by Oleg Penkovsky, who was shot by the Russians as a Western spy in 1963. Penkovsky's reports, written in haste and at night and hidden in his flat in Moscow, have been cut by the C.I.A., but what is left is believed authentic. The motive for their release appears to be the publication by Russia of a book by their spy in the West, Gordon Lonsdale.

The "Penkovsky Papers" first make known to the general public the disastrous explosion of a Russian nuclear-powered missile in 1960. Khrushchev had boasted prematurely of

a new secret weapon and pressed Soviet scientists for quick results. Senior officers attended the test firing, but the device failed to go off. The observers then left their shelter and the missile exploded, killing 300 including Marshal Nedelin, chief of Soviet missile forces. The disaster was kept out of the Russian press.

### 1500-TON ROCKETS

MOSCOW—Both Russia and America are planning super-rockets capable of sending loads of up to 1,500 tons into orbit. Russia plans a 1,000-ton rocket to reach the planets with a ten-man crew, Tass Agency reported. Chemical fuel would lift it into space, then nuclear power would propel it to the planets. It would return to earth using wings. The U.S. is studying plans for a 36-storey tall rocket able to lift a 1,500-ton load into earth orbit, said an American rocket expert, A.O. Tischler. It could orbit a research station with laboratories, living quarters and a crew of ten.

### DUE UP THIS WEEK

WASHINGTON—The Gemini-6 two-man space flight scheduled this week is an important stage in America's programme to land a man on the moon in 1969. For the first time the astronauts are attempting to link up with another space vehicle. This is an essential preliminary to the moon flight. Astronauts will then have to leave the moon's surface in a small spacecraft and rendezvous with an orbiting mother ship. Earlier this month the Russians failed in their third attempt to softland a space-capsule on the moon. Their Lunar-7 crashed on to its surface without slowing down.

### TRADE WAR FEARS

KUALA LUMPUR—Singapore and Malaysia have raised tariff barriers against each other on about 200 items. Reports from the two countries expressed fears of a trade war between them. Tunku Abdul Rahman, Malaysian Prime Minister, said last week that the possibility of Singapore closing its facilities to Malaysia could not be ruled out. To answer this, Malaysia would develop the port of Penang.

## The week in India

TRIVANDRUM — Left Communist Party leader E.M.S. Namboodiripad renewed his plea for peace with Pakistan and China on the basis of "existing territorial realities". India, he said, had given "de facto" recognition of Pakistan's hold on "Azad Kashmir" and China's control of Aksai Chin.

NEW DELHI—The Minister of Transport announced India's readiness to release Pakistani ships and cargoes impounded in Indian ports provided Pakistan reciprocates. Indian vessels totalling 13,000 tons are in Pakistani hands. India has impounded Pakistani vessels totalling 30,000 tons, estimated at one-third of Pakistan's merchant fleet.

NEW DELHI—The Union Government will seek Parliament's approval for the extension of President's rule in Kerala for another six months. The first decree will expire November 10. The decision followed consultations between Kerala's Governor A. P. Jain and State party leaders.

TRIVANDRUM — Malayalam will become the official language of Kerala from November 1, the Kerala Government announced.

NEW DELHI—Britain granted its first interest-free loan to India worth Rs. 13.3 crores in non-project aid. It will be repayable over a 25-year period.

AURANGABAD — Prime Minister Shastri affirmed that it was India's policy not to produce nuclear weapons, "and we stick to it".

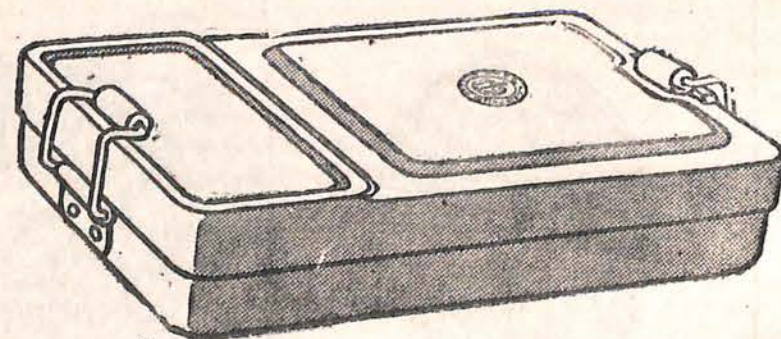
NEW DELHI — The Government proposes to mobilize hoarded gold reserves by initiating gold-for-gold bonus redeemable in 15 years. No questions will be asked regarding ownership of the gold thus released nor will it be subject to wealth or capital gains tax.

JAIPUR — Five million people in 20 of Rajasthan's 26 districts face famine conditions due to the failure of the monsoon.

SHILLONG—The Government is considering constructing a major port in Gauhati to offset the closure of the river route from Assam to Calcutta through East Pakistan.

SRINAGAR—Colleges were temporarily closed following student stoning of police at Hazratbal Shrine. Maulana Masmoodi and twenty others have been taken into custody. Night curfew in Jammu district has been extended for another fortnight.

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## LETTERS

### WANTED: CHARACTER

SIR: We admire the frankness of Mr. Nanda, our Home Minister. At least he has admitted that he is a disillusioned Socialist and that the vested interests in the country are "too powerful and too entrenched". He has also admitted that what should have been done has not been done and that as far as his drive against corruption is concerned, all that he has been able to do is to make an impressive impact, though he feels hopeful and rewarded in this field.

Even his worst adversaries will give credit to Shri Nanda for his untiring and sincere efforts, as also for his frank admittance. But that the experiment was not to prove a success in the short period of two years in the prevailing conditions in the country was a foregone conclusion. After all, it is not merely the setting up of the necessary machinery or the creation of proper public opinion or the seeking of co-operation of "important people" that is essential for rooting out corruption and vested interests. It is a case of all this and much more.

Unless the country develops a national character in the true sense of

the term, not much can be expected to be achieved. The malady has very deep roots which cannot be just cut at the surface to yield the desired results. Unless the entire fabric of the nation gets saturated with character in the real sense, not much can be expected. All the steps that may henceforth be taken should have this end in view. The use of the rod of punishment should not be spared to teach the "bad boys", for, very often, where everything else fails, the rod yields the results.

TALWAR M.M.\*

Bombay 3

\* This week's Rs. 10 prize winner

### "JUGALBANDI"

SIR: The "jugalbandi" between you and Shri S.P. Shukla regarding "Santa Cruz" was interesting. I was particularly amused since none of you seem to be aware of the existence of one more Santa Cruz near Panjim in Goa.

(MRS.) SUDHA DESAI

Bombay 14

### WHAT DRIVES CHINA?

SIR: The article "What Drives China?" besides being interesting and informative is educative. As I read through the article, my hatred towards the Chinese at large vanished and I began to admire and appreciate their dedication and sincere fight for their ideology.

We must realize that just with a few American jets, we would not be a match for China. We are weak not only militarily, but also diplomatically. That precisely answers why enormous quantities of American guns and butter have failed against China's diplomatic offensive. Our real weakness lies in "our inability to match China's ideological pressure with a more convincing idea for Asia". That only shows, whether we like it or not, that we have a lesson to learn from Peking—her dedication and her sacrifice.

The time has come when India and Pakistan must see beyond Kashmir and deep into the history of the advent of Communism in China. Let us not allow, in this sub-continent, the situation of the 1920s which drove China to Mao-ism. We are pathetically dependent on other countries for food, ships and arms. Let us at least be independent in an ideology and strive hard to make our country great.

N. VASUDEVAN

Madras 8

### GOLDWATER ECHO

SIR: During the Presidential Election in the U.S. last year, I, like many other Indians—wished success for President Johnson. But the recent developments in the world draw our attention to the fact that had Goldwater been in the White House today, Pakistan would not have dared to flirt with Communist China, for a person like Goldwater would not have tolerated this, as long as Pakistan remained America's ally.

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

Let us not forget that an extremist may be dangerous but at times he is better than a centrist.

A. S. TATA

Bombay 3

### PAVEMENT DWELLERS

SIR: Since the partition of India and Pakistan, Bombay is facing an acute problem of housing. Besides the people suffering from the shortage of decent and hygienic houses there are thousands of people homeless, who go under the name of footpath dwellers. Since the housing accommodation of the former category has a long way to go, we can do something for these footpath dwellers.

The Government of Maharashtra should invite the Bhoodan leader Acharya Vinoba Bhave to give his precious time in commencing the "Gramdan" movement in our city. He could give initiative to our people by convincing the city capitalists and religious heads by his simple appealing personality.

We, the students of the city, would surely not hesitate to co-operate with the movement in the May vacation and obviously his and our shramdan\* can make the Gramdan\* movement much more effective than anyone can think of.

M. D. BARBAD

Bombay 3

\*"Shramdan" means a gift of labour. "Gramdan" means a gift of land.—Ed.

### ON THE SPOT

SIR: I would like you to know that your feature, "On the Spot", has prompted me to talk with the common people of my land and to get to know their real hopes and yearnings.

ARUN MUNDKUR

Jaipur

### "FOREIGN LADY"

SIR: When four hundred and eighty million people unite and work hard on this our soil of India there will not be "so much to be done" in our nation.

"Foreign lady", (Briefly Speaking, October 1) we have the Aladdin's lamp in our hands in the shape of India. It is covered with the neglect of centuries, but we are too lazy even to rub it to get the genie out.

Until we work hard and unitedly we will be like Aladdin before he found the genie.

"Foreign lady", don't be shocked to see the sight you saw until, I hope, we, that is the next generation now in schools and colleges, change this generation's "go-easy life" and work hard for our India.

K. RAGHUVeer

Hyderabad 1

## VIEWPOINT

First Prize: Rs. 35

# HAS PROHIBITION PROVED TO BE A FARCE?

By Yezdyar S. Kaosji, Bombay

PROHIBITION a farce? What are they talking about?

Do we see bars on the streets? Is liquor advertised in the papers? Do we see drunkards on the Marine Drive? Do we hear people talking about "Scotch on the Rocks" in the buses and trains? Is liquor served at grand weddings and feasts? Do our aristocratic populace or the film stars enter daily the bouts of the bottle? Of course not!

The only exception may be that there are a "few" bootleg joints within a hundred yards of each other "remotely" spread all over the city.

In the evening after 10 p.m. (7 p.m. on Saturdays, maybe) we do come across people reeking of Scotch or rotgut (but what assurance that they are not permit-holders of either?). As for the drift of talk in buses and trains, they talk of the atom bomb as well! Atom bombs we don't have, that is one thing certain. Liquor we don't have, that is one thing official. So such conversation can be ruled out as useless! The aristocracy and filmdom—let them poison themselves to death! Who is left? The industrial worker, the clerk, the young executive and maybe the student, too. They divide themselves between bootleg shacks and bogus permits. Now, this is not drinking, to be sure. It is only an occasional fling... say, once every 24 hours!



"Amazing fellow. Comes back loaded every time."

No, sir. Prohibition is not a farce. It is the institution that has added another myth to the many that surround modern India. Let us retain it. There is no harm. (Foreigners are not affected, so there is no fear of inviting antagonism from individuals, who may eventually be responsible to give aid to India on behalf of their countries.) As for the local addicts, one has to walk one hundred yards or sometimes more to the "remote" bootleggers—and that acts as a greater deterrent than the law itself!

The real philosophy behind Prohibition (as I see it) is to let people have access to both liquor and the law. The good citizens will be sorted out immediately and the bad ones poisoned by their own addiction. In this way Prohibition augurs a day when all drunkards will drink themselves to death. Mother India will then enter an age of eternal prosperity.

Ladies and gentlemen, a toast to Prohibition!

### Second Prize Rs. 10 HIMALAYAN BLUNDER

By DR. S. S. GANDHEKER, Madras-59.

WE HAVE had prohibition for a little more than 18 years and what have we learnt from its working? Nothing. Those in authority and those who

profit by it in some substantial way shout for it. Others are opposed to it in varying degrees and would be glad if scrapped but they toe the line unable to influence the policymakers.

You cannot enforce moral conduct by legislative acts. The more severe the penalty the worse it becomes, as we see everywhere in our unfortunate coun-

## COMPETITION

\* The most realistic solution to the population explosion is more food not more contraceptives.

Closing date: November 5

\*\* Should India recognize Nationalist China (Taiwan)?

Closing date: November 12

Prizes: Rs. 35, Rs. 10.

Best Points: Rs. 5 each.

Length: Up to 500 words.

Send entries to The Editor,  
HIMMAT, First Floor,  
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try. Visit any village or slum area as an ordinary man (not when it is dressed up to receive a VIP), you will see much. Illicit distillation is widespread and leads inevitably to clandestine marketing of the foul, unscientifically prepared liquor.

Prohibition has also introduced other vices, one of which is supreme disregard for the sanctity of law. It is not merely the huge loss in revenue but the deterioration in moral standards that is distressing.

America introduced prohibition but found it unworkable. They realized that it introduced, at an alarming rate, vices in its wake, vices which would demoralize the country, and they had the good sense to repeal it.

Pussyfoot Johnson was an Englishman and a famous crusader for prohibition in the twenties and thirties. He travelled all over the world, but not to France or Germany or Russia, to preach prohibition. He went to Cambridge and came out losing one eye in an encounter with students but with no bitterness. He was a good man but a deluded one. He died disillusioned admitting the inherent hopelessness of his task.

We have got prohibition not because the common people want it but because our great leaders want it. Gandhi was capable of "Himalayan blunders" as confessed by him. Prohibition, linguistic states, language muddle and adult franchise were ushered in with an emotional fervour on the eve of independence without a second thought.

Change in character does not come through outside influence, much less through legislative acts. It is a question of self-awareness or of God-guidedness.

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**FRESH WATER**—from page 9  
 enough to turn to steam under normal atmospheric pressure, will “flash” into vapour at once in lower pressure. It condenses into pure “distillate” (distilled water) when it comes in contact with tubes of a lower temperature than itself.

Another method of ridding sea water of salt is to freeze it. Much less energy is required to freeze water than to boil it. The low temperature also means less formation of “scale” and corrosion in boilers.

But one trouble is that ice crystals are tiny and irregular in shape. So they easily trap salt crystals. Some of the precious fresh water must be used to wash these salt crystals from the ice crystals before they, in turn, can be melted to fresh water.

An American firm, Struthers Wells, is working on a freezing process that produces uniform, large ice crystals

that trap less salt. In a centrifuge, with high-speed whirling, the crystals are readily spun away from any salt sticking to them. After a quick wash they are ready for melting. Though mostly useful for small communities, there are freezing method plants being built to have capacities of 200,000 gallons a day.

### Use of Membranes

“Hydrating” is another process. Chemical agents are used which combine readily with water but not with salt. This method is done at higher temperatures than the freezing method, so less energy is used.

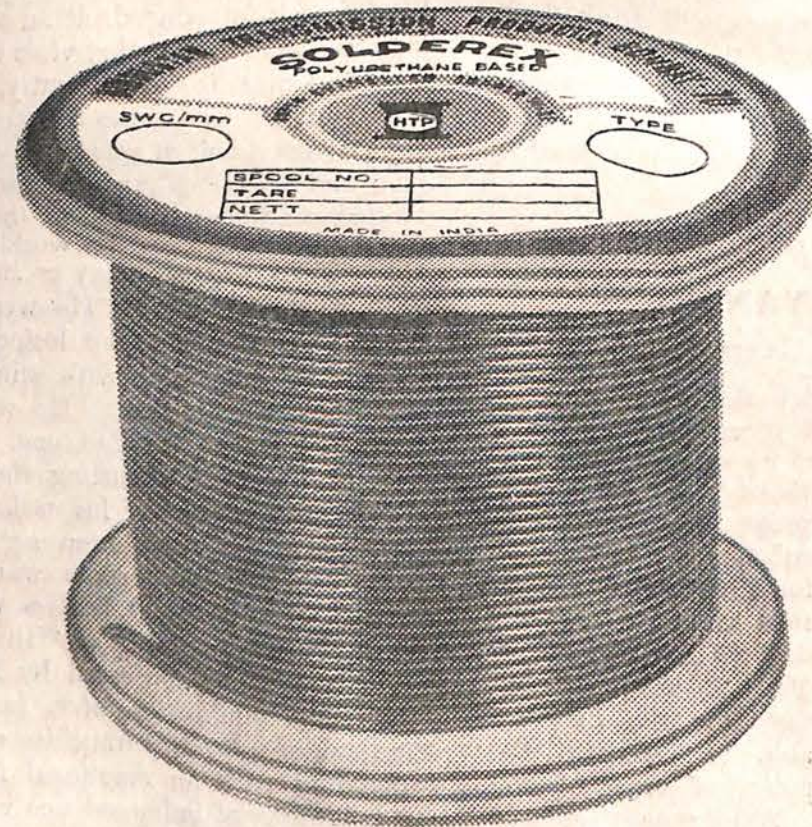
Membranes are also used to separate salt and fresh water. One process using membranes is electrodialysis. This is based on the fact that when salt dissolves in water, it breaks into its electrically charged components—negative chloride ions and positive sodium ions.

The salt water is pumped between membranes to which an electric current is applied. Attracted by membranes with an opposite charge, the chloride ions pass through the positively charged anion membranes. The sodium ions pass through the negatively charged cation membranes. Fresh water is left behind.

Major research into electrodialysis is going on in the U.S., Japan, England, Scotland, the Netherlands, Algeria, Israel and South Africa. Some plants using this process are producing from 250,000 gallons a day to 600,000 gallons a day.

Plastic membranes are now being made through which water, but no salt, can flow. Polymer base membranes have the longest life but are the most expensive. Research proceeds, world-wide, on all these processes.

**CONCLUDED**



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## ON THE Spot

HIMMAT meets the people

# Sees Hope of a Free China

A MAN who has lived through the capture of China by Communism and has a great belief in the ability of his country to find freedom again is Dr. Daniel Lew, Republic of China's Ambassador to New Zealand. A distinguished diplomat and academic, Dr. Lew was a member of his nation's delegation to the United Nations and, before China fell to Communism, the private secretary to the Prime Minister.

He lives in the New Zealand capital with his wife who comes from a distinguished Chinese family and two of his three sons, Anthony, 21, and Brian, 11. His eldest son, John, works in the United States.

*Why did you leave the Mainland?*

“When the Chinese Communist armies were sweeping down from Manchuria in the winter of 1948, I was teaching at one of Peiping's great universities as a professor of

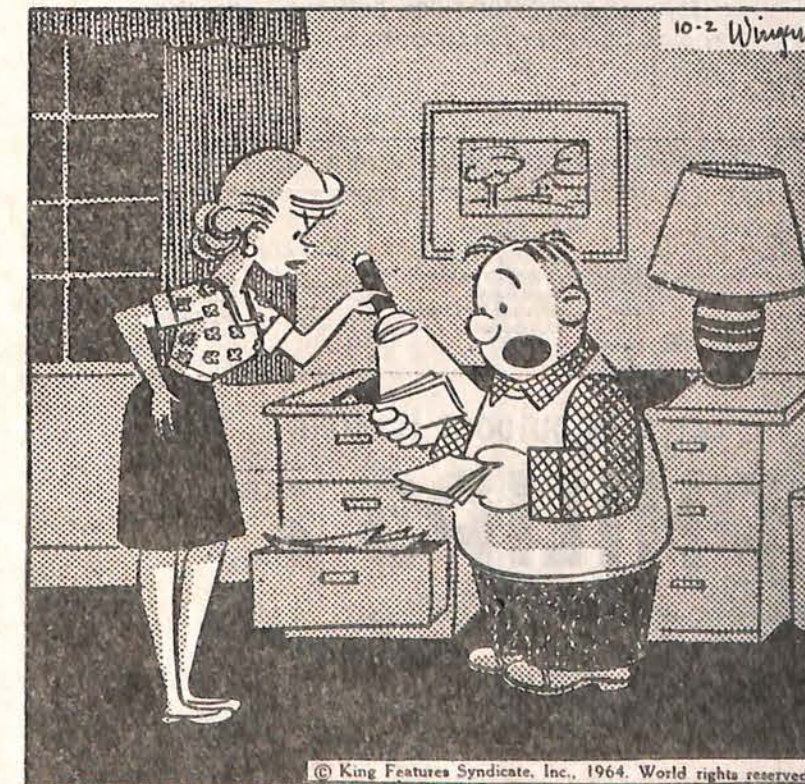
government. Many of my colleagues and students were planning to evacuate for their homes in the south, in Shanghai, Hankow, Canton and elsewhere. I thought that being a university professor I could take a detached and scientific view of the whole situation. As these Communists were Chinese I would be willing, with millions of my countrymen, to make the necessary sacrifices to live under the new order.

“But I discovered belatedly that my calculations did not include one very important thing: freedom. This, like fresh air itself, had been so taken for granted that it was only when lost that I felt its necessity.”

*How did you leave?*

“On July 4, 1949, after weeks of planning, I took my wife and our two boys, then aged 8 and 4, onto a British steamer sailing from Tientsin to Hong Kong. I arrived saddened, disheartened, frustrated and aimless.”

## HUBERT



“Water bill . . . gas bill . . . milk bill . . . here it is . . . electric bill!”

*How did the Communists take over?*

“In short, the Chinese Communists, who were in every other way the same as millions of other Chinese, had an ideology while the rest of us did not.

“Communism gave Chinese men and women the passion, plan and purpose they needed in their desire to do something for China. Other Chinese, like myself, with good intentions, good education and background, had nothing to match it and instead lived for our selfish hopes and ambitions. There were many sincere patriots, to be sure, and the Government has been able to stand because of them. But the masses were no match for the minority that were Communist.”

*Do you hope to return?*

“I certainly do. My hope is high and real.”

## Diplomatic Secret

*What do you see as the main hope for the future of China?*

“It was while a member of the Chinese U.N. Delegation that I was sent by my Government to attend the World Assembly of Moral Re-Armament at Mackinac Island in Michigan. I went with some reservations, indeed with an almost cynical attitude, because moral power seemed to me quite out of date in an age of nuclear power.

“But once I arrived at Mackinac and met the great assembly of people from all over the world, of all colours, creeds and classes, whose hearts were united under God, I said to myself: ‘This is the real United Nations.’ Moral Re-Armament convinced me that it was the idea to win the world. It was the answer I had been longing for to cope with the situation on the Chinese mainland.”

Dr. Lew showed HIMMAT some press cuttings from New Zealand papers of statements he issued on behalf of the Foreign Minister at the time of China's invasion of India, stating that although India had no diplomatic relations with Free China, his Government fully supported them in their struggle.

When asked whether the Taiwan forces had thought of invading China at the time of the Chinese move into India, Dr. Lew smiled and said, “That is a diplomatic secret.”

J.W.

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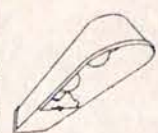
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## This was a life ANDREW CARNEGIE

1835—1919

A YOUNG Scottish immigrant was looking after a telegraph office in Pittsburgh, U.S.A., while the manager was out. An urgent message came in with news of a death. The youth deciphered the telegram and delivered it before the manager's return. He was promoted telegraph operator forthwith.

Years later Andrew Carnegie, who transformed the railways and steel industry of America, wrote of this incident: "Upon such trifles do the most momentous consequences hang. A word, a look, an accent may not only affect the life individuals, but of nations. He is a bold man who calls anything a trifle."

Carnegie joined the Pennsylvania Railroad. One morning news came of a serious accident. The manager was away. Carnegie gave orders to re-route a train that was speeding into danger. It meant dismissal if he erred. His initiative saved the situation. Before long he became divisional superintendent.

The American Civil War created new industrial needs. New iron rails were worn out in six weeks by excessive use. Carnegie imported the new Bessemer steel-making process from England. He made steel rails and steel bridges to replace the old wooden ones which were collapsing. He also pioneered night travel by sleeping car.

Carnegie was always ahead of his time. He spoke out fearlessly on the race issue. A distinguished hostess told him that her grandson at West Point Military Academy had been made to sit next to a Negro. "Is it not disgraceful?" she said. "Negroes admitted to West Point!" "Oh," replied Carnegie, "there is something even worse than that. I understand that some of them have been admitted to heaven!" There was a silence that could be felt. Then the hostess said gravely, "That is a different matter."

His enterprises brought Carnegie great wealth which he regarded as a trust to be administered for humanity. By 1911 his benefactions totalled \$350,000,000. They included nearly 3000 libraries, educational foundations and one of the world's best concert halls.

Born in the attic of a one-storey house in Dunfermline, Scotland, Carnegie always said that the Scottish patriotism he acquired in his childhood was his constant spur to action. "If the Judge within gives us a verdict of acquittal as having lived this life well, we have no other judge to fear," was his standard.

## Q and A

Readers are invited to send questions about our land or the world

**Q—Why have we appointed an ambassador to Spain for the first time?**

N.K. CHORDIA, Jaipur

**A—**The answer is simple. If we have an ambassador in Syria (population 4½ million) and some small Latin American republics, why should we not have an ambassador in Spain, a nation of 30 million? Spain happens to be the cultural centre of the Spanish-speaking world, which includes all Latin American nations except Brazil. Spain is becoming increasingly prosperous and important for trade reasons.

India for long did not have an ambassador in Spain, mainly because of Mr. Nehru's dislike of the Franco regime.

**Q—Why is HIMMAT supporting both Britain and America whose guilt was obvious in the Indo-Pak conflict?**  
N. Ch. VEERACHARI, Hyderabad 4

**A—**The function of HIMMAT is not to support Britain, America or any other country, but to judge each issue on its merit and with perspective. Unfortunately for us, the world does not judge every issue on the basis of India's national interests and any nation today which demands other nations agree with her, is out for disappointment.

If we reserve the right to tell Britain—and rightly so—that she was wrong on Suez or is wrong on her Aden policy, the British Government has every right to say what they feel. If we repeatedly needle President Johnson to stop the bombing of North Vietnam, surely America has the right to comment on our policies on matters

equally vital to us, as Vietnam is to America.

Patriotism does not consist in losing our long-term friends. We should at least credit them with the same motives that we like to appropriate for ourselves. Mr. Wilson's statement of September 6 was uncalled for and a political blunder, but then have not India's leaders been equally guilty of such gratuitous advice and comments in the past?

In Washington last week Railway Minister Mr. S. K. Patil praised the U.S. decision to stop supply of arms aid to both India and Pakistan. He understood that to do otherwise would be "to fan the flames". There was an intelligent appreciation on the part of Mr. Patil of the country he was dealing with. But then of course, you might well ask why are we supporting Mr. Patil?

**Q—Why have we not developed strong diplomatic relations with Taiwan, in spite of the fact that we need her support greatly?**

N. VASUDEVAN, Madras 8

**A—**Our official attitude to Taiwan is a hang-over from the Hindi-Chini bhai-bhai period when, to get the goodwill of Communist China, we damned the Chiang Kai-shek regime. Fortunately there are some signs that we are recovering from this hang-over, as instanced in the statement of five leading M.P.s to the Government to consider establishment of diplomatic links with Taiwan (see *Briefly Speaking*, page 4). We certainly should develop stronger connections with Taiwan for our own security and to reach the millions of China in future with an idea greater than Peking's.

Incidentally, at the height of the Chinese threat and ultimatum last month, Taiwan is reported to have requested the United States to allow it to land its forces on mainland China in order to divert the threat to Sikkim and North India. This offer should not be lost on India.

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# Up, Up With People

by Rajmohan Gandhi

Tokyo

HERE IN JAPAN militant Communist students, tough capitalists, dignified ladies, trade union leaders, professors, clerks, soldiers and teenagers are whistling the tune, singing the words and snapping fingers to this melody:

*It happened just this morning  
I was walking down the street,  
A milkman and a postman  
And a policeman I did meet.  
There in every window, and at  
every single door,  
I recognized people I never  
noticed before.*

*Up, up with people  
You meet 'em wherever you  
go.*

*Up, up with people,  
They're the best kind of folks  
we know.*

*If more people were for  
people,*

*All people everywhere,  
There'd be a lot less people  
to worry about*

*And a lot more people who  
care.*

*There'd be a lot less people  
to worry about*

*And a lot more people who  
care.*

*People from the Southland,  
people from the North,  
Like a mighty army—I saw them  
coming forth.*

*'Twas a great reunion, befitting  
of a King—*

*Then I realized people are more  
important than things.*

*Inside everybody, there's some  
bad and there's some good*

*But don't let anybody start  
attacking peoplehood,*

*Love them as they are—but fight  
for them to be*

*Great men and great women as  
God meant them to be.*

## Feasible Hope

"Up with People", sung in their fascinating accent by the Japanese, is from the Moral Re-Armament musical hit, "Sing-Out '65". This show has been given in Japan's traditional Kabuki Theatre and on different university campuses and civic auditoriums, drawing audiences of up to 8,000 each.

The Soviet and American Ambassadors saw it on the same evening as Prime Minister Sato.

The tune is terrific, but the words represent the heart-beat of humanity. I believe they portray the condition of our world with deadly accuracy and predict a feasible hope.

Enamoured as we are of ourselves, stirred with admiration as we reflect on our qualities and virtues, we fail to notice the people around us.

We are all in favour of humanity, of course. We shall resolutely fight "for the masses", and do our best for "the common man". But the actual, specific people around us? They can go to hell.

How many of us Indians, it is fair to ask, care, think and plan for Burma, Ceylon, Nepal, Bhutan, Sikkim, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia, the Philippines, Indonesia, Japan and Korea?

What does Africa mean to us? Is it merely a word to be used in sloganeering for Afro-Asian solidarity? Or do we actually love and burn for the 250 million individual Africans, each of whom is intensely proud of his own particular tribe, customs and country?

## They Get in Our Way

How many of us are prepared to use our lives to help Africa to remake the world, for that is the deep hope of the true African? If our attitude is mainly to discover what Africa will do for India in world politics, or how much money we can make for ourselves in Africa, we shall be lucky not to be called imperialists and exploiters.

The young Chinese in Hong Kong was speaking the truth when he told me, "The Asian heart is restless and rebellious. It will only be satisfied when it decides to be on the give to other nations and continents." Far too long have we strained to find out how heartless and heedless others have been to us, and what they could have done for us. The moment has come for us to use our hearts, minds and skills to help the world.

Our vanity and self-absorption, it seems to me, are responsible for the sluggishness of Asia. Disease, wounds, hates and sorrows are all around us, but we are not moved. We see human beings as crowds. They make life difficult for us. They get in our way. They compete with us for a seat in the bus,

a desk in school, a bed in hospital, a place in the queue or a job in an office or factory.

Let us be absolutely honest. Let us look at the people next door to us, beside us, in front of us or behind us. We might find a voice inside telling us, "It is the selfishness in men like you that has created the hate or resentment in these men around you."

## "Best Kind of Folks"

I know Gujaratis who feel they are better than Maharashtrians and Maharashtrians who feel they are better than Gujaratis; Tamilians who feel they are better than Andhras, Andhras who feel they are better than Tamilians; Punjabis who feel they are better than Delhiwallas, Delhiwallas who feel they are better than Punjabis; Biharis who feel they are better than Bengalis and Bengalis who feel they are better than Biharis.

The sweeper-woman, the cart-puller, the peasant, the domestic servant, the *chaprasi*—they are the "best kind of folks" in our country; and so are the landlords, traders, *zamindars*, industrialists, khadi-clad politicians, the cynics and the Communists. India is all of them. And with all her sins, with all our sins, she is a country worth fighting for, worth dying for, and worth living for.

India's task and the task of the rest of Asia is to demonstrate on a mammoth scale the quality of living to make the other man great, the quality of taking ourselves lightly and others seriously, of laughing at ourselves and not at the woes of others—a society where no one is content in his comfort while anyone else is in want.

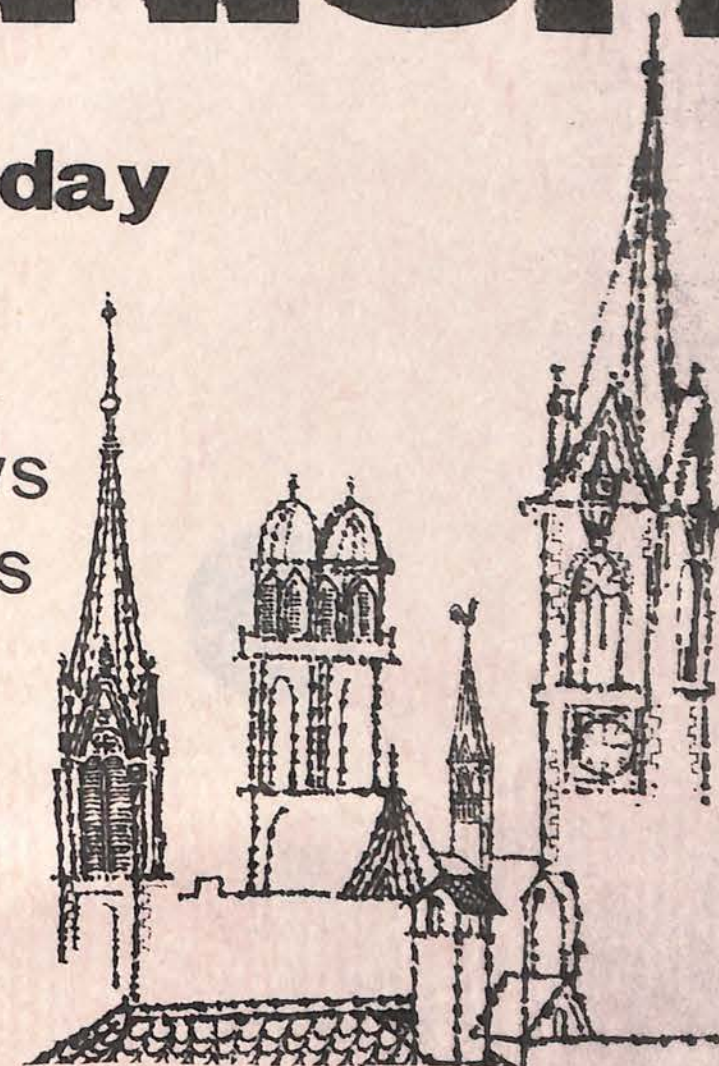
Unless we live out this revolution we have no means of meeting the resolute challenge of Mao and Chou, Chen and Liu. We shall need military preparedness. But without a moral preparedness it will not stand or survive before the ideological-cum-military push from the north.

On the other hand, if by our will we forge this new society in India and in the rest of non-Communist Asia we can look forward to the day when the rulers of Peking change their ideology and march together with all of us on the road of brotherhood and peace.

# ZURICH

## every Sunday

### —to Geneva on Saturdays and Sundays

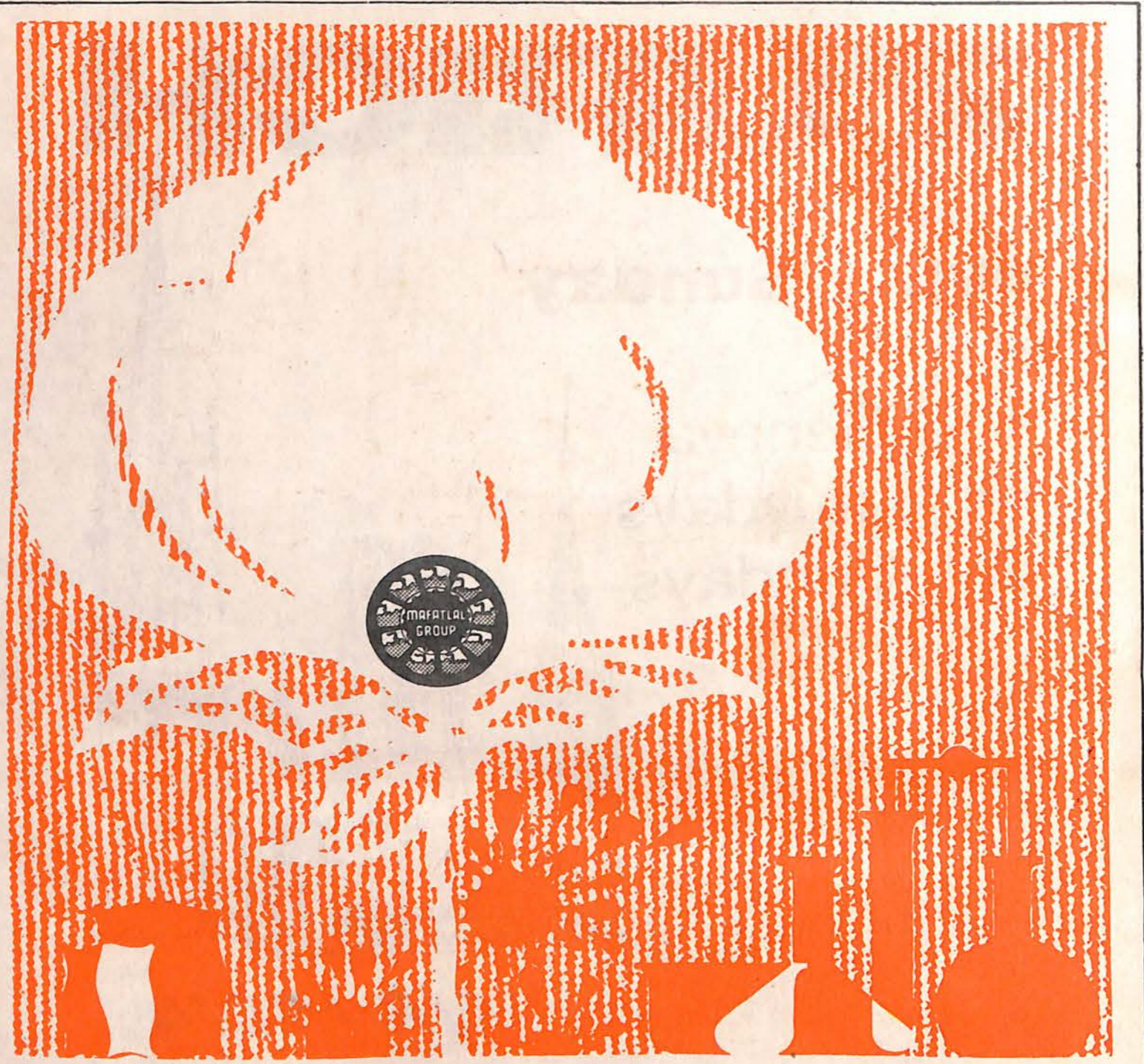


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