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SVETLANA

**— A CHALLENGE
TO WASHINGTON
AND MOSCOW**

EDITORIAL P. 3
RAJMOHAN GANDHI 30

NEW LOOK AT INDO-PAK RELATIONS

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HIMMAT

Asia's new voice

WEEKLY

BOMBAY FRIDAY APRIL 28 1967

Opportunist coalitions

HAVING TROUNCED THE CONGRESS in nine States one would have thought that the coalition governments would try their hand at competitive politics and show that they can govern better. Alas, these hopes are belied. Some seem so enamoured of political adventurism that they are little inclined to administer ably.

Why else should Bihar's new Chief Minister, Mr M. P. Sinha, declare famine in one third of his State one day and on the next catch a plane for Bombay to campaign in the by-election of a political has-been? Surely he could spend his time better bringing succour to his starving millions.

If non-Congress Ministers don't stop politicking and get down to serious work they will be flung out sooner than they think. Their span of political life will not be 20 years—or even five. There may well be a major swing back towards the Congress.

The Haryana Chief Minister, Rao Birendra Singh, who left the Congress, has very little to show yet of achievements in his State. But he is quick to stir up the issue of Chandigarh for Haryana.

Many are asking now: "Are these men serious in governing the nation or does their sole interest lie in toppling the Congress Central Government?" The The General Council of the Jan Sangh needs to be congratulated for its perspective in declaring, "Non-Congress Government in States must avoid the temptation of blaming the Centre for every difficulty or failure." It has urged political parties to do nothing to jeopardise the unity and integrity of the country.

Non-Congress parties in India now need to find a theme and motive beyond the destruction of the Congress. If they don't they will destroy themselves and India.

Former Union Minister Humayun Kabir, now an Independent MP, is organising a convention mid-May in Patna to bring together like-minded political parties and individuals to form an All-India party to rival the Congress. Just another party will not satisfy the longings in the hearts of our people.

The real division in India is not between Left and Right, Socialist and Capitalist, Congress and Opposition. It is between men who genuinely want to serve and revive the nation and men whose primary aim is to manipulate the present instability to further their advantage.

There are the "Gives" and the "Give-me's" in all walks of life. It is time that men like Annadurai,

Singh Deo, Ajoy Mukherjee and EMS, men of differing political convictions but all men of integrity, gave the non-Congress parties a businesslike note.

One day our people will turn to the unselfish and straight men to govern them. Men who are neither self-righteous nor too wise, men who because they love their country have decided to shed their lust for power and position and will do so whenever it grips them. The multiplying of such men is the urgent need of our public life. If we fail, political pygmies will run and ruin this great nation.

Svetlana emerges

SVETLANA ("Little Light") STALIN, no longer the fugitive she appeared after her dash from New Delhi, has emerged from her six-week sojourn in Switzerland, vigorous and smiling.

On arrival at New York airport, Svetlana gave a hint of the deep search for truth she has been making: "I was brought up in a family where there was never any talk of God. But when I became a grown up person I found that it was impossible to exist without God in one's heart. I came to the conclusion myself without anybody's help or preaching. But that was a great change because since that moment the main dogmas of Communism lost their significance for me."

The late Konrad Adenauer of Germany once boldly predicted that Khrushchev's grandchildren would not be Communists. But who could have imagined that the daughter of the most ruthless Communist of all time would one day embrace the faith her father had smothered in millions?

Will societies which have elevated anti-Communist materialism to a form of religion be taught anew by nations who have made the dreary pilgrimage to Communism and, in their honest emptiness, come to recognise that obedience to God alone can answer the hunger in men's spirits, and bellies.

Now oust the hate

SAVAGE SCENES are again reported from Djakarta.

The facts behind the arrest of the President of the Overseas Chinese Association for alleged espionage have been disputed. Peking claims he was tortured to death. Djakarta police say he suicided.

A thousand Chinese on scooters, provocatively no doubt, rode ahead of his funeral procession handing out anti-Government leaflets. Tension mounted. Ten Chinese were killed in police firing. Then Indonesian youth swooped with bicycle chains. Chinese residents were beaten, their cars and shops burned.

Are these periodic explosions of hate and arson to be a hallmark of the post-Sukarno era? Indonesia's youth claim a powerful voice in the new regime. They say their policy is "a new order". Their rejection of Peking pressures encouraged Asia. Their continuing hate of Chinese people dismays us all.

Briefly speaking...

Most wooed man

THE INDIAN CAPITALIST is a resilient character. Before the elections the politician goes to him begging for money. During the election campaign he describes the capitalist as the "root of all evil", hoarder, blood-sucker and what not. But having won his election he begins to woo him again.

On one of his first visits to Delhi after victory, Communist Chief Minister Nambudiripad breakfasts with Number 1 industrialist, G. D. Birla, ostensibly to urge him to invest more in Kerala.

Mr Nijalingappa, Mysore's rotund, cheerful and buccaneer Chief Minister, makes a foray into labour troubled Bengal and tells its industrialists to invest in his State where there is no labour trouble.

On the defensive, Bengal Chief Minister Ajoy Mukherjee pleads for industrialists to stay where they are and assures them that there will be no more difficulties for them.

The most wooed and cursed man in the country, the Indian capitalist, is used to taking the rough with the smooth.

Advance information

A HEADMASTER IN NORTH BOMBAY related the other day the story of a student of his who confided, "Sir, my father's godown is going to burn down this afternoon."

"How do you know?" said the headmaster.

"I heard them discussing it at breakfast this morning," said the innocent.

The Steel Chancellor

A LOT OF WORDS will be written on the life of Adenauer but few can recapture the steel in his character or the compassion in his heart.

I recall the late Prime Minister Nehru breaking journey at Cologne Airport in 1961 or 1962 on his way back to India from the UN. As the Air India plane landed, a cold drizzle began. In the crowd awaiting him everyone opened his or her umbrella. But the then 86-year-old Chancellor

It is not the atom bomb which is the problem—the problem is the human heart.

ALBERT EINSTEIN, 1879-1955

stood on the tarmac, erect, without even a hat on his head.

He showed the utmost courtesy to his visitor. After their deliberations, the leaders gave a brief press conference. German pressmen questioned Mr Nehru sharply on his attitude to Berlin which they felt was more pro-East Germany than West Germany. Chancellor Adenauer, to save embarrassment to his guest, cut short the conference with a witty remark. He was more interested in Nehru the man than in scoring a political point off his guest.

Fall in popularity

THERE IS A DISTINCT FALL in the popularity of the Prime Minister which is visible whether one talks to the MPs in Delhi or the taxi drivers in Bombay.

A Sikh taxi driver asked me on Saturday, "What is going to happen to our country? The lady, it seems, doesn't know how to rule. She tells us, 'Prices will go up.' We didn't put her there to tell us prices will go up! We put her there to bring them down."

He sighed, "I don't think it is a woman's job."

Birbal

Should India sign the Non-Proliferation Treaty?

BY A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT

THE PAST FEW WEEKS have suddenly brought into proper perspective the fears of a world anxious to rid itself of the nuclear menace.

The Moscow Test Ban Treaty of 1963 was a good beginning. Three nuclear powers (US, USSR and the UK) set an example of discipline aimed at the ultimate objective of eliminating the production and testing of nuclear weapons. It is significant that the Nuclear Weapons Powers have shed their anxiety to set an example this time, and want to impose conditions on Non-Weapons producing Nuclear Powers like India, which are purely discriminatory (e.g. on peaceful uses of atomic energy.)

Twin significance for India

For India the Non-proliferation Treaty is of twin significance. Strategic and security considerations are balanced with our natural and legitimate desire to make the fullest and unlimited use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes.

The possession of nuclear weapons by an unscrupulous and irresponsible hostile neighbour should have been reason enough for us to invoke Article 4 of the Moscow Test Ban Treaty which India signed and which clearly mentioned that a signatory could withdraw if "the supreme interests of the country" were jeopardised. That several years after China's nuclear explosions we should

still be looking for plausible guarantees from other States doesn't speak too highly of our security-mindedness. Considerations of security would demand that Chinese nuclear capability, however limited, should have a reciprocal deterrent at India's command. Anything less would only jeopardise our position as a major democratic bulwark in Asia and undermine national self confidence.

A guarantee from a friendly state or states could only be considered decisive if Indian participation in the deterrent system was accepted. Then, instantaneous reprisal would be automatic and at India's will without the time consuming processes of diplomatic delay and consultations. Indeed the theory of deterrence would dictate that India's hand

on a 'Nuclear Trigger' would alone prevent nuclear blackmail and attack. Failing such an arrangement it should be quite clear to us that we cannot hope to deter a hostile nuclear power without our own nuclear tactical weapons.

We are fast becoming self sufficient in the most immaculate details of atomic energy. It has a role to play in our economic development. We have some of the world's largest thorium reserves, to feed our atomic reactors. We have practiced a nuclear abstinence in the true sense of the word. It is here in the field of the peaceful uses of nuclear energy, that some of our strongest objections to the proposed treaty hold good.

Any limitations, direct or indirect, on the peaceful uses of Atomic Energy by a country like India would be an indirect award to those who have flouted world sentiment to explode their way into the prestigious Nuclear Club. We have already abridged our sovereignty (in 1963) by agreeing to foreign inspection of

continued on next page

CHALTA HAI...



"As you see, we are mobilising all our resources. George has even agreed to make him a member of the union."

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On your toes

KASHMIR DUPLICITY

NEVER has the case for Sheikh Abdullah's release after 13 years of detention been put more poignantly, nor the double-talk of the Central and Kashmir Governments been exposed more blatantly, than in the following reports:

NEW DELHI, April 13 — "Detention without trial for an indefinite period of men with deep convictions not only defeats its avowed purpose but is utterly repugnant to all democratic principles and practices... No one, whatever his political creed, can afford to remain indifferent to the continued detention of men who are willing to sacrifice everything for their convictions."—an appeal for the Sheikh's release signed by 23 prominent citizens including C. Rajagopalachari, Jayaprakash Narayan, C. D. Deshmukh, K. Santhanam, Mrs Lakshmi Menon and Frank Moraes.

SRINAGAR, April 19 — "Sheikh Abdullah will not be released unless the Kashmir Government wanted it, Union Commerce Minister Dinesh Singh said here today."—UNI report.

SRINAGAR, April 19 — "Kashmir Chief Minister G. M. Sadiq said the Central Government had to decide

about the Sheikh's release. 'But if the State Government is consulted we will have no objection to the withdrawal of restrictions against the Sheikh.'—PTI report.

SRINAGAR, April 21 — "Sheikh Abdullah has expressed the view that freedom is only for 'members of the ruling party and supporters of the Government'... In the latest issue of 'Aina' a Kashmir weekly, he says: 'Without unrestricted freedom of the press and assembly, without a struggle of opinion, life dies out for some and only bureaucracy remains an active element. Public life gradually falls asleep and only a few dozen party leaders direct and lead.'—UNI report.

The heartless situation is made more heartless by the crude statement of Kashmir Chief Minister Sadiq: "We do not want to do anything which would disturb the present peaceful conditions here and affect the tourist season."

How much longer will Mrs Gandhi, daughter of another leader who languished in prison for his convictions, stall justice in this case?

Must we wait for the end of the tourist season in Kashmir?

Freebooter

VIEWPOINT COMPETITION

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Closing date: May 12

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

VERDICT!

This week HIMMAT

FINDS irony in a USIS report of an American engineer who 70 years ago sought Indian technical know-how on irrigation and used what he learnt to change a barren waste in the western US into a productive area supporting 40 million people.

★

IS TOUCHED by the action of Zinabhai, a harijan of Baroda district, who gave Rs 11 to Gujarat State Health Minister Gaekwad for the people of Bihar.

★

ACCLAIMS the team of 100 Army engineers who worked almost 18 hours a day to complete and put into operation eight tube-wells in the drought and famine-hit Nawande tehsil, Gaya district, thus bringing relief to the suffering people and **URGES** other organisations, voluntary and official, to emulate the Army men's work.

★

SALUTES the Administrative Reforms Commission on its suggestion to have an Advisory Body for top appointments of Governors and other dignitaries, and **URGES** that such appointments be made on merit, not on lesser considerations.

★

DISBELIEVES former Maharashtra Congressmen who say they are founding a rebel Jana Congress, not because they were refused tickets at the last elections, but because they foresaw the doom of Congress, and **OBSERVES** that the defeat of one's party is in any case no grounds for deserting it.

★

APPRECIATES Madame Svetlana's decision to hand over to charities in India, Switzerland and the US part of the income from publication of her memoirs and to establish a relief fund in Kalakankar, home town of her late husband, Brijesh Singh.

★

CONGRATULATES Mrs Tara Sapre on her victory in the Bombay North-East by-election.

NUCLEAR TREATY — from page 5

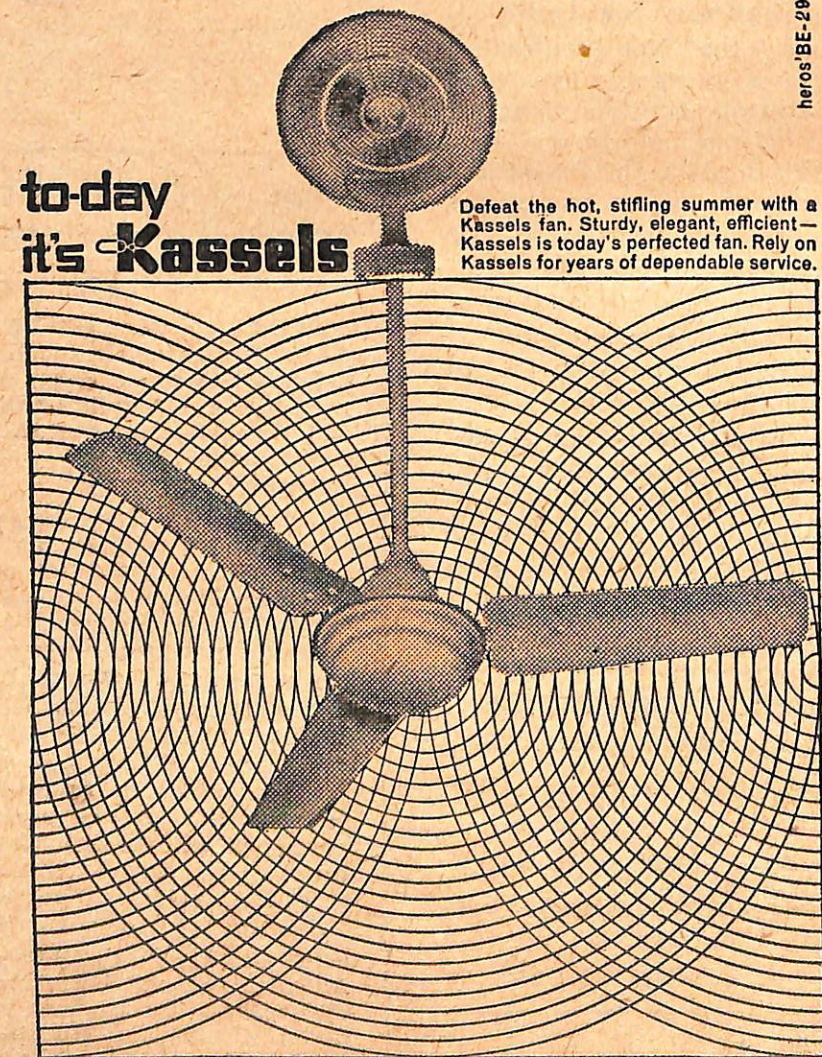
our nuclear establishments. By signing the present treaty and agreeing to limit the fullest use of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes, we shall be further reducing our capabilities without any countervailing benefits.

The decision not to make the bomb has been ours, and of our free will, and we hope to stick to this decision as long as permitted. However, peaceful nuclear explosions have come to be accepted as part of the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes. We were the first country to reserve to ourselves the option of conducting explosions for peaceful purposes and this view was made known to the UN General Assembly.

The Nuclear Weapons Powers must realise that unless they also

agree to put a freeze on the production of Nuclear Arms, it will not be possible for the Non-Weapons Nuclear Powers like India to deny themselves for ever the fullest uses of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. This view is finding many echoes around the world.

The proposed Non-proliferation Treaty for us is a step towards general disarmament and not an end in itself. It must take into account the Moscow Test Ban Treaty of 1963 and complete the unfinished task and plug the loopholes. It must be universal in nature and non discriminatory. It must further the cause of peace and not allow it to be imperilled by the continuance of the production of nuclear arms. It must relax and calm the nerves of the world rather than divide a distraught community of nations into further haves and have-nots.



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Protests cannot replace a new look at Indo-Pak relations

THE DECISION of the US Government to resume sale of spare parts of lethal weapons to India and Pakistan and to continue the ban on military aid to both countries has been differently received in both.

Understandingly, the emphasis in Indian reports has been on the resumption of sale of spare parts and not on the continuation of the ban on military aid, because availability of spares would reactivate a portion of the Pakistani military machine. Pakistan is also happy at the removal of restrictions on her obtaining new US weapons from third countries.

Indian reports, however, have taken no account of the fact that denial of military aid to a treaty partner of the United States (which Pakistan is, despite her coolness to CENTO and SEATO and her friendliness to China) is in itself a major concession, if not to India, at any rate to the cause of peace in South Asia. We seem to have little appreciation of the significance of the military aid, little though it is, that we have been getting from the US (a fact we have not been too anxious to publicise in view of our professed aversion to military pacts) without embarrassment to our pretensions to non-alignment.

SAY THAT AGAIN...

Soviet Russia needs another revolution

MAO TSE-TUNG

Where can one discover the invisible spring that changes human nature and the relationships between people?

NOVOSTI (USSR) PRESS SERVICE

Nowhere is the contrast between what Government can afford and what they actually spend on arms more heartbreaking than in India and Pakistan.

THE GUARDIAN, Manchester

The chorus of protests from official spokesmen of India at the opportunity, probably limited, offered to Pakistan to rebuild her partly destroyed military machine is rather out of perspective. They continue the same emotional fear of our neighbour that has been the keystone of our policy for 20 years. Sadly, there is no attempt on both sides to find a fresh approach that would break through the hysteria of fear and self-justification to a saner policy.

To protest at Pakistan buying arms is a policy of futility unless the causes of tension between the two countries are simultaneously sought to be removed. At the moment, both the nations fear that the arms build-up of one is directed against the other.

The aim of the United States is clear. She is not prepared to see the economic aid granted to either country frittered away by costly armaments, nor her military aid dissipated in conflict.

Increasingly, Soviet interest in South Asia is also stability. In the particular matter of Indo-Pak relations the view of nearly all other nations is that the conflict is senseless. As long as some of them also grant us substantial amounts of economic aid, their view is bound to be reflected in their aid policy. It is therefore true that their efforts to prevent conflict between our two nations constitutes "pressure".

If we are honest, the now sanctified Tashkent declaration was the result of such "pressure" both from the Soviet Union and aid-giving powers, and not of any reasonableness on the part of India and Pakistan. As long as we refuse to find a fresh approach to the problem we shall continue to be subject to such "pressure". Frankly, in spite of Foreign Minister Mr Chagla's brave talk about not "bowing" to any pressure, we shall be forced to abstain from conflict in exactly the same way as the late Mr. Shastri and President Ayub Khan were forced into a settlement over the Kutch border dispute,

Under the Lens

by R. VAITHESWARAN



and into the Tashkent settlement.

It is all very well for Mr Jha, the Foreign Secretary, to declare boldly that no third power shall be allowed to hold the military balance in our part of the world. The reality is precisely that between them, the UK, the US and the USSR largely determine the pattern of defence systems of India and Pakistan at the moment.

It is true that the fact of the \$1,500 million of military aid received by Pakistan from the US up to 1963 makes the present US decision to sell spares more favourable to Pakistan than to India. But equally, we have enjoyed comparative advantage for our defence build-up through our special relationship with the UK and USSR.

Inflexible dogmatism

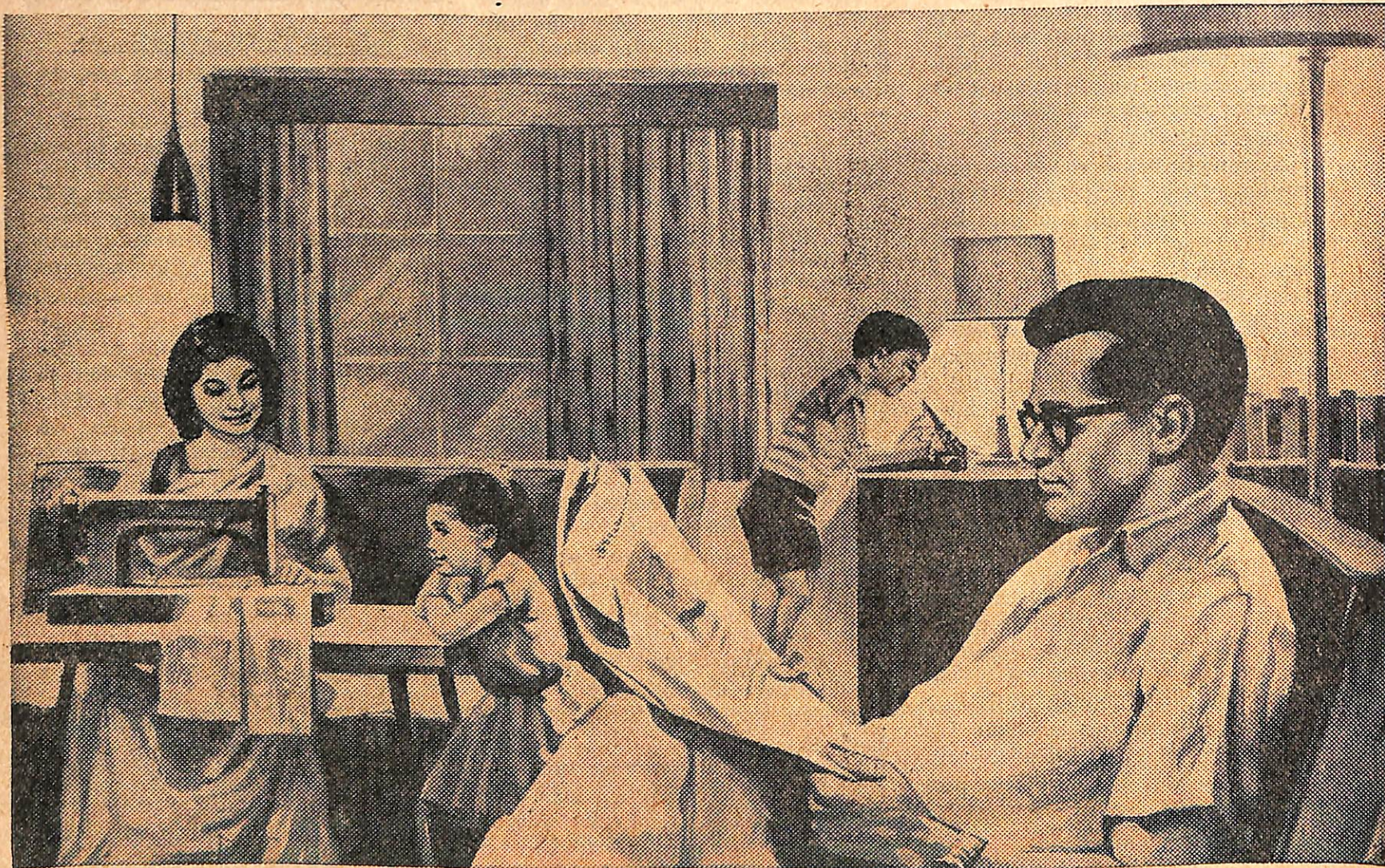
It is also true that India has the special problem of China which entitles us to a greater arms build-up. But is it legitimate to argue that since India has no aggressive intention towards Pakistan, she is not entitled to a strong military set-up of her own?

The fact is that defence, more than ever, is a function of foreign policy. The inflexible dogmatism of Pakistan and India in their relations to each other, rather than their relative military strengths, is their real problem.

It is neither prudent nor statesmanlike to acquiesce in permanent hostility. Even if we think that we are being realistic in assuming conflict between each other, we cannot compel other nations which are emotionally uninvolved to think so—still less, to oblige us in our mutual demands for defence.

By continuing to regard conflict as inevitable, we invite the Third Power interference which we deprecate. The best way to reduce US as well as Soviet "pressures" on South Asia is for South Asian powers to come together.

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FROM THE WORLD'S CAPITALS

Australia seeks same goals as Asia

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT

CANBERRA Prime Minister Harold Holt and Minister for External Affairs Paul Hasluck, just returned from significant missions to Asia, have done much to put Australia on friendly personal terms with many leaders in the region.

Mr Holt became the first Australian Prime Minister to make goodwill visits to Laos, Cambodia, Taiwan, and South Korea. He said the reception he had received in each country far exceeded his expectation.

Mr Hasluck attended the annual meeting of the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) in Tokyo and while there took the opportunity to exchange views with Japan's new Foreign Minister, Mr Miki.

Reporting to Parliament on his 13-day tour, Mr Holt said Australia was seeking the best possible relations with Asian countries which had chosen neutrality.

"We are not opposed to the social revolution which has been taking place and is continuing in South-east Asia. This revolution reflects long-suppressed yearnings for national identity, social betterment, and economic progress. We seek these things for ourselves," he told the House of Representatives.

"We support and seek to uphold the national integrity of countries in the region and we look to a future settlement with China, without which there can be no lasting peace in Asia.

"In our search for a secure Asian region growing in economic prosperity, we promote the closest relation with Asian allies in collective defence organisations."

In pursuit of this objective, Mr Holt has not set out with a satchel-full of ready-made solutions. In each country he stated Australia's point of view, but was also ready and willing to learn and listen to his hosts.

In his judgment Australia is not, as has sometimes been alleged, damaging its image in Asia because of its Vietnam policies. "Many countries

in the region publicly support our position; others have expressed in private their understanding of the reasons for our participation in Vietnam," he said.

"But," Mr Holt added, "while the war drags on we must be vigorous in our planning for peace."

A Japanese Foreign Ministry spokesman described the Miki-Hasluck exchanges as "the fullest and most detailed discussions ever held between Australia and Japan. When he returned to Canberra, Mr Hasluck said of his discussions with Mr Miki, "We talk the same language."

Mr Hasluck pointed out to Mr Miki that part of the conscious policy of China is to make India fail in its economic and other programmes. "But China cannot make Japan fail. It is already a success," he said.

"We believe India, Australia and Japan are the three main solid bases. Pursuing this, we hope for the most frank and intimate relations with Japan.

"We don't think we have as much economic strength as Japan; we are the smaller partner. But because of its economic progress and political stability, Australia can make a great success with Japan of raising living standards in Asia."

Kenya tackles space

FROM VERE JAMES

NAIROBI Kenya is about to make its own contribution to space research. The first space satellite to be launched from this country is expected to be orbiting around the Equator sometime this week.

The satellite which will gather data on air density, the temperature of air molecules and solar radiation in the equatorial belt, will be

continued on next page

The week in ASIA

SAIGON — South Vietnam proposed to pull back from the nine-kilometre zone dividing the two Vietnams as a first step to end the war. This was in response to Canadian Minister Paul Martin's four-point peace plan.

SYDNEY — There is some hope for dwarfs. Five Australian dwarf teenagers have increased their height by seven inches after injections of a human growth hormone, the "Medical Journal" of Australia reported.

TOKYO — The Economic Commission for Asia and Far East decided, on India's initiative, to call an Asian ministerial conference on trade expansion in developing included population studies and countries. Other points discussed harmonisation of national development plans.

DJAKARTA — Indonesia's angry young men are on the rampage again. Chinese-owned house, shops and cars in Unarukan and Situ-bondo were set on fire and the wreckage thrown into gutters.

HONG KONG — The latest posters in Peking carry slogans demanding the death of President Liu Shao-chi and party Secretary-General Teng Hsiao-ping for betraying the country to foreign powers, which by implication are the Soviet Union and US.

PANMUNJOM — Frayed tempers marked a joint military armistice commission meeting when the UN Command showed a film of President Johnson's visit to South Korea in November last year. North Koreans walked out in protest.

LAHORE — The US decided to revive spare parts arms aid to India and Pakistan. But Pakistanis were not happy and they shouted "To hell with American aid" as former US Vice-President Richard Nixon made a brief stop-over.

HONG KONG — Ma Szu-tung, one of China's leading composers, sought asylum in the US because he feared the Red Guards would imprison him. Ma was director of the Central Conservatory of Music in Peking.

TOKYO — Japan and six other countries promised Ceylon Rs 37.5 crores loan to help its balance-of-payments crisis.

DACCA — Sixty-eight people were reported killed in a cyclone that devastated Faridpur district in East Pakistan. 750 were reported injured and 25000 made homeless.

propelled by a four stage rocket supplied by the United States Aeronautics and Space Administration.

The experiment, known as the San Marco II Space Project, is being conducted by scientists of the Italian Space Commission and Italian universities in co-operation with the Kenya Government and the University College, Nairobi.

The rocket and satellite will be launched from a platform four miles off the Kenya coast at Formosa Bay.

The satellite and its intricate instruments will travel an elliptical path—600 miles at its greatest height from the earth and 105 miles at the lowest.

Two platforms have been constructed on pylons bedded in the Indian Ocean; *San Marco* where the launching will take place and *San Rica* accommodating the hundred or more technicians engaged in the project. They have all the facilities of well equipped ocean-going ships.

This launching will be the first in

a series to collect data for international space exploration in the specialised field of radio communications.

Once again Kenya demonstrates its reputation of the land of contrasts. It would be interesting to

"Containerisation" spells faster freight

FROM GORDON WISE

LONDON "Containerisation" is a revolutionary new word in the vocabulary of maritime men. Ships have been built—and many more are on the way—designed to carry their cargoes in huge containers to suit every type of cargo. These containers can be hoisted on and off the vessels by giant dock cranes, speeding the turn-around of ships.

It has been estimated recently that by 1970 some seventy per cent of all the North Atlantic general cargo trade will be "containerised"—and that more than half the non-Communist world's general cargo will be transported this way in ten years.

To quote one of the American pioneers in this field. "The sea is just another highway." For these containers can be brought by truck over express highways, from the factory to the ship's side, and hoisted aboard. Railway cars have also been built to handle containers. Un-

overhear the comments of the coastal fishermen in their dug-out canoes and the traders in their Arab dhows when they first encounter these huge sea-houses and hear the rocket taking off into space.

loading and distribution at the other side of the ocean is just as speedy.

At the new container terminals at the Elizabeth and adjacent Port Newark port complexes in the USA, the procedure is as follows: Each van is weighed on scales as it arrives; the driver's documents are put into a pneumatic tube; he receives a computer card bearing a number parking slot and parking directions; he then delivers the container to its right position for shipment; radio-controlled scout cars sniff out the containers that inevitably are mis-

placed occasionally in the vast parking area; and the computer works out the loading order for each container onto its ship on the basis of gross container weight.

In Britain, the Port of London Authority is sure that it can do things as well as Port Newark. Southampton and Liverpool are also gearing up. Smaller ports along the British coasts can also have a part if they can match the efficiency of the larger ones.

The Port of London Authority (PLA) has given a lead by spending £20 million at Tilbury which is convenient for big ships entering the Thames. Tilbury has thereby snatched a lead from its rival container port of Rotterdam and hopes to stay in the lead by offering unique services. Mrs Barbara Castle, the British Minister of Transport, has announced permission for other berths to be built, for example at Southampton in the South and Greenock on the North West Scottish coast.

Owing to the swiftness and ease with which container cargoes can be shifted in and out of ships and handled on land, a single container berth can deal with up to ten times more cargo than a conventional dock berth. This means that a single container berth can deal with some 500,000 tons of cargo a year.

It is perhaps too soon to hope that this development will aid speedier turn-around of ships in Indian ports. Specially built terminals are required and they are costly. There is also the important human question of the surplus labour which undoubtedly results from these new methods. But with retraining of labour and faster handling of goods, it is likely that more men not less will be required as more cargo will be handled. And of course the needs are limitless.

Certainly, in other industries, though the short-term outlook for workers seems bleak when new methods need a smaller work force, in the long term the increased trade and national prosperity benefits everyone.

Pope's encyclical raises a storm

FROM PIERRE SPOERRI

GENEVA When Pope Paul VI, on Easter day, spoke to the assembled masses in St Peter's Square, nobody expected him to announce a new encyclical. Even if some had had wind of the proposed document, nobody would have expected it to carry such weight and to produce such a world-wide reaction.

Reactions to *Populorum progressio* (the progress of the peoples) appeared even before the text was completely known, and the 60-page document promises to be one of the bestsellers of the century.

There are three main issues treated in the encyclical. One is the question of "population control" or "birth control" which the Pope refers to only in passing. He consciously avoids proclaiming any new doctrine. When a journalist asked Monsignor Poupard, head of the French section in the Secretariat of State, if the Pope was trying in his encyclical to give an answer to the population explosion, the Monsignor replied: "The Pope is working on a special document about the problems of the family." In spite of this very clear statement, commentators all over the world insisted on reading into the new document one attitude or another on the question of birth control.

More essential discussions were

produced by Pope Paul's declaration on the right use or the misuse of profit and personal property. Some considered the Pope's statements as a direct attack on capitalism. The Liberals in Italy are still up in arms, and even the Socialists regret that the notion of "liberty" is not stressed enough when one speaks about the need of transforming the social system.

But Pope Paul VI reserved the strongest statements for the growing gap between rich and poor nations. His visit to India as Pope and his visits to Latin America and some parts of Northern Africa when he was still in the Secretariat of State, had obviously touched very deeply the social conscience of the Supreme Pontiff.

The last passage of the Papal pronouncement shows how deeply Pope Paul feels: "If development is the new name for peace, who would not

continued on next page

The week in INDIA

NEW DELHI—Police have fired on mobs 2000 times since independence, reported UNI. 1875 were killed in these firings and 4984 injured.

BANGALORE—Indian Telephone Industries produced a new device, a "flasher", which will wink cautionary flashes several minutes before a train reaches a given point indicating its approach. This will warn vehicles approaching unmanned level crossings.

NEW DELHI—The Supreme Court, in a bribery case, held that a tape-recorded statement was admissible as evidence. But the time, place and accuracy of the recording must be proved by a competent witness and the voices must be properly indentified.

LUCKNOW—The Rightist CPI of UP threatened to pull out of the Samyukta Vidhayak Dal Government unless it implemented its 19-point programme. But the Government claims it would lose crores of rupees if it implemented the programme.

BOMBAY—India needs a Government of experts to fight her problems, not amateurs clinging to obsolete ideas, stated Mr J. R. D. Tata. He foresaw a national or coalition Government—"sooner or later".

ALLAHABAD—Stalin's daughter Svetlana wants to visit India again—not as a Russian citizen but as a tourist or citizen of some other country. She said in a letter to a friend that she "cannot feel secure in India or in any other country on which the USSR Government can bring pressure."

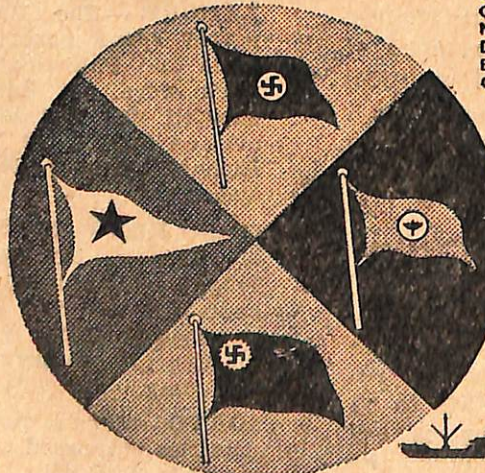
GAUHATI—About 1500 Naga hostiles are in Tuensang area of Nagaland and the Tirap area waiting to cross into China to join 150 hostiles already there. The Chinese are training them for use in any future hostilities, according to the Express News Service.

PATNA—The Bihar Government, defying the Centre's wishes, declared one-third of the State a famine zone. This is to rouse the conscience of the country and of the world, according to Mr Karpoori Thakur, the State Finance Minister.

BHOPAL—Land, water, power and concessions in octroi and sales tax are among the numerous incentives the MP Government will give to woo industrialists, said Dr Shankar Dayal Sharma, Industries Minister.

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The week elsewhere

GHANA COUP FOILED

ACCRA—Ghana's National Liberation Council foiled a take-over bid by a 120-man army unit led by young officers. Lt Gen E. Kotoka, commander of Ghana's armed forces, was killed in the fighting, during which the rebels seized control of Accra radio station for four hours. The National Liberation Council, which overthrew Dr Nkrumah's regime 14 months ago, detained six officers for questioning.

NEW MOON LANDING

PASADENA—The US landed its second unmanned spaceship, Surveyor 3, on the moon's Ocean of Storms, following its 217,000-mile journey through space. Second US spacecraft to land successfully on the moon, it is designed to dig into the moon's surface to test its ability to take the weight of a manned vehicle. Within an hour of landing, Surveyor 3, which was thought to have

landed in a lunar crater, began sending back television pictures.

HEALTH GAP WIDENS

GENEVA—The health gap between rich and poor nations is widening, said World Health Organisation Director-General Marcel Candao in his annual report. He blamed "inability or unwillingness" of rich nations to help; instability and inefficiency in countries needing help. WHO statistics showed developed areas had roughly 1 doctor to every 1000 people, against 1 to every 50,000 in many areas of Africa and Asia.

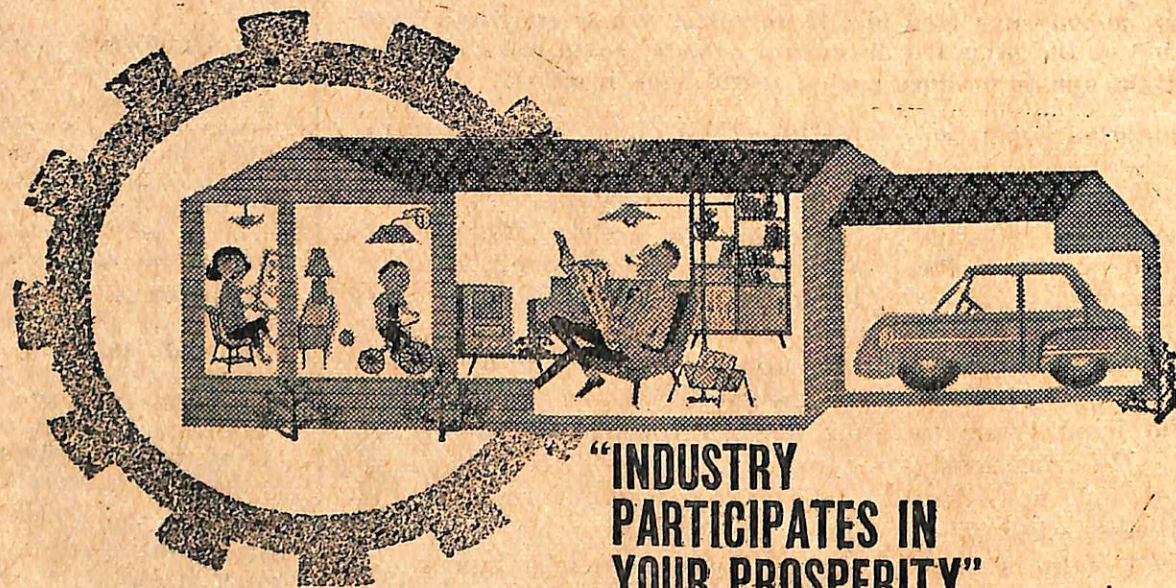
TANZANIANS ARM

DAR ES SALAAM—Tanzanians living near Mozambique are getting arms and military training, stated Defence Minister Kawawa, following border incidents involving Portuguese troops. Portuguese-controlled Mozambique is under attack by nationalist freedom-fighters believed to be based in Tanzania.

He calls for the creation of a "World Fund for the Poor" which would be the gift of the rich nations to the developing ones. But he also knows that the real obstacle to development lies in human nature and he tackles some of the toughest problems in this field by name—the temptation of the rich in the developing nations to send their capital to foreign banks, the unwillingness of some rich countries to pay the right prices for basic commodities, etc.

like to work for it with all his strength". But the Pope knows that the time of mere appeals is over. He therefore makes some very concrete proposals.

The next weeks and months will show how many governments and peoples will take *Populorum progressio* to heart. It will take a gigantic application of the principles evoked in the papal pronouncement to start to answer the hunger and poverty around the world.



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The Wheel moves—the industrial wheel. It paves the way for prosperity. Back home, away from the din and hustle of the factory, a new life is flowering—peaceful, purposeful and happy life. Children learn and play, healthy in mind and body—and grow into true citizens. The dad leans back in peace, all comforts within his reach—from morning paper to the motor car. Keep the wheel moving—to keep the nation moving towards prosperity. That is exactly what we at J.K. have been doing for the last century and a half. Today we employ about 45,000 persons in our chain of industries ranging from machinery to paints, jute to typewriters, textile to chemicals.

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INDIA

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A SPRAWLING COUNTRY covering an area of 1,269,640 square miles—about two-thirds the size of Europe excluding Russia—India is a land of big rivers, lofty mountains and dense forests. India is also a land of legends woven round a civilization spread over 5000 years.

Some of the great civilizations have risen along the banks of its rivers—the Ganga, the Yamuna, the Brahmaputra, the Narmada, the Tapti, the Godavari, the Krishna and the Cauveri.

Over hundreds of years foreigners have flocked to the country to learn something of India's spiritual and artistic achievements. It is not strange then that nowadays foreigners flock to this country to stay for a while and admire its historical monuments, its traditional arts and crafts and eye-filling scenic beauties.

What does India offer these numerous visitors, apart from the Taj Mahal, which, of course, is the biggest draw? To most minds, the great places are undoubtedly those which are connected with India's ancient religions and culture.

For instance, Varanasi, Konarak, Kajuraho and Mysore offer something of the greatness of Hindu civilization; Delhi, Agra and Kashmir something of Muslim arts and crafts; Amritsar represents the cream of Sikh religion; Goa, Christian influence; Ajanta and Ellora are Buddhist high-watermarks; and Rajasthan depicts the valour of the Rajputs.

Land of the Rajputs

The land of the Rajputs, Rajasthan, is a land of legend and romance—with hundreds of ruined forts as mute reminders of India's past. Muslim and Hindu influence is seen in its architectural heritage—a tribute to the creative genius of the Rajputs. The temples at Jhalawar, Osia and Jagat are among the best specimens of religious architecture.

Rajasthan's cities display the town planning of ancient times. Jaipur is

one of the best laid-out cities of the East with a beautiful observatory and huge palaces like the Hawa Mahal and Amber. There is also Udaipur with its beautiful Pichola Lake, Chitor with its Tower of Victory. Jodhpur with its mediaeval charm, Bikaner and Alwar with their big game sanctuaries, Ajmer with its fort and Bharatpur with its bird sanctuary.

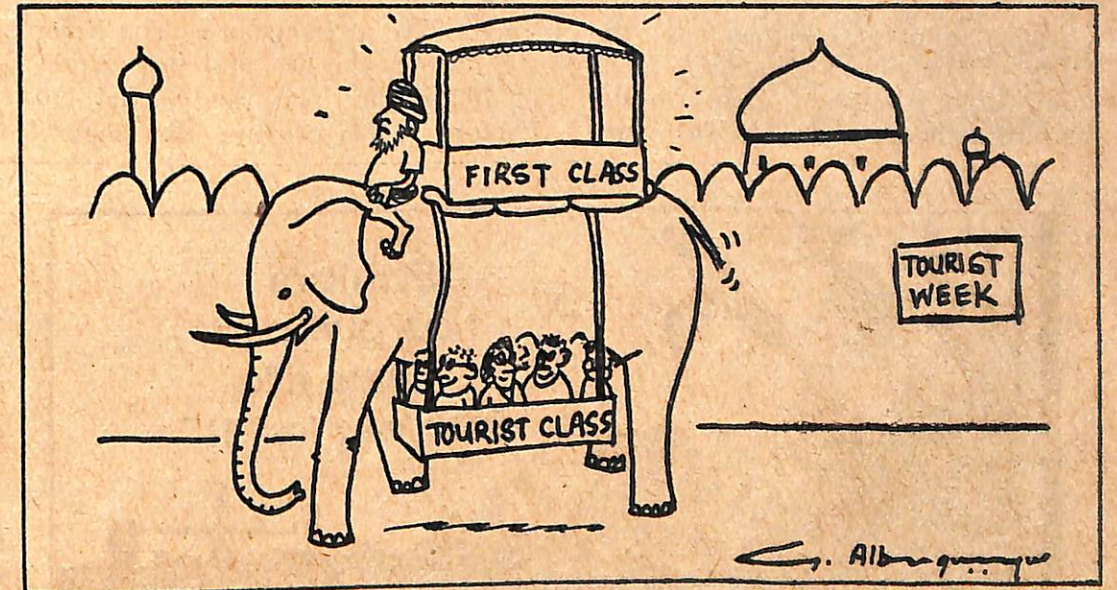
Hindu architecture

The magnificent temples of Khajuraho—the Bharati, Vishwanath, Kandara, Mahadeo, Bamanji—are only some of them which lie deep in cent-

standing majestically on the waterfront, it is one of the most picturesque cities in the East. Varanasi has always been a centre of learning—a tradition kept alive by the Banares Hindu University.

There are also the 11 bathing ghats with colourful umbrellas looking like mushrooms. The Dashashwamedh Ghat, Manikarnika and Panchaganga Ghat and Lalita Ghat are the most important.

Banares Hindu University alone takes half a day to visit; then there are the temples—Vishwanath, Annapurna, Durga, Sankat Mochan (where the famous poet Tulsidas is said to



ral India, about 340 miles from Delhi. They are stated to be the most original works of Hindu architecture. These temples have engraved celestial beauties, and a range of gods, goddesses and animals. Spread over 8 miles, 20 of the original 85 temples are standing today. The largest, the Khanlariya Mahadev temple (102 feet long, 66 feet wide, and 101 feet high) is dedicated to the Hindu God Siva. Every inch of its walls is covered with intricate carvings.

To Hindus, the city of Varanasi (Banares), on the left bank of the mighty river Ganga, is the holiest of the holy places. With its numerous shrines, temples and palaces

have composed his invocation to Hanuman), Gopal Mandir, the Hanuman temple, and the Kedareshwar temple. There are other places of interest like Aurangzeb's mosque, St Mary's Church, the Kala Bhawan (art gallery) and the palace of the Maharaja of Banares.

Splendid aura

The Konarak-Puri-Bhubaneswar complex is dotted with temples. Bhubaneswar, now capital of Orissa State, at one time had some 7000 temples. The 100 which remain exhibit a splendid aura of architectural

continued on next page



styles. Most important are the Lingaraja, Mukteswar, Raja Rani, Vaital Deul, Bhaskareswar and Parasurameswar temples.

The Car Festival

Puri, on the eastern coast, is a place of pilgrimage. The temple of Jagannath there, built in the 13th century, is 190 feet high and is crowned with Vishnu, the Hindu god's wheel and flag. During the Car Festival, held in June-July every year, the image of Jagannath, placed on a mammoth chariot and supported on 16 wheels, each of which is 7 feet in diameter, is drawn through the streets by hundreds of pilgrims.

Mahabalipuram, known as the "City of the Seven Pagodas", is 53 miles from Madras. Here on the shore is a cluster of rock-hewn monu-

ments dating back to the 7th and 8th centuries AD. They are among the important architectural remains of South India.

Mighty Mysore

A land of forests, colourful cities and ancient shrines, Mysore is bound to appeal to tourists. Situated about 3000 feet above sea level, its climate is one major attraction. Mysore's history goes back to the days of Asoka, three of whose rock edicts stand in the north of the State. Under the Hoysala kings, architecture and sculpture achieved perfection. The temples at Somnath Pur, Belur and Halebid are witnesses to the skill of India's craftsmen.

Mysore State has also some of modern India's industrial giants. Hindustan Machine Tools Factory, Indian Telephone Industries, Bharat Electronics, the Indian Institute of Science and the Hindustan Aircraft Factory are at Bangalore. The Kolar Gold Mines, the Iron and Steel Works at Bhadravati and the Sandal Oil Factory at Mysore are also import-

ant. Bangalore itself boasts of the Lal Bagh, covering several acres and having one of the largest collections of rare plants in India. The State is also one of the largest producers of silk and soap in India. Mysore has Chamraj Sagar, the large artificial lake, Nandi, a summer resort, the great waterfalls of Sivasamudram, and the Chamundi Hills.

The palace of the Maharaja is one of the most beautiful buildings in India. The best time to visit Mysore is during the Dasara festivities, celebrated with pomp and pageantry for 10 days. On the 10th day the Maharaja goes in procession through the principal streets seated in a golden howdah on an elephant, headed by camels and accompanied by elephants, horses and palanquins.

Krishnaraja Sagar, 10 miles away, is a large reservoir with a water area of 50 square miles. Here stretch the world famous Brindavan Gardens, laid out by the side of the dam with lawns and beds of flowers. At night illuminated fountains throw up streams of colours.

continued on page 19

Tourist of 1971 will travel at twice the present speed

A REVOLUTION IN TRANSPORT is at hand. The tourist and businessman from 1969 onwards will be flying in planes with up to 490 passengers and by 1971 will come the Anglo-French Concorde which will fly at 1450 mph, more than twice the present speed of aircraft. It will be followed by the American Supersonic Transport (SST) which will fly at 1800 mph.

Air India this month is reported to have cancelled its delivery for the Concorde supersonic aircraft and has chosen instead four Boeing 747 Jumbo Jets at a cost of Rs 83.60 crores (£42 million). Two of these jets will be delivered to Air India in 1971. Meanwhile, Pan American will be the first with Jumbo Jets in 1969. The Jumbo Jet compares to the present Boeing 707 as follows:

	Boeing 707	Boeing 747
Length	152 feet	228 feet
Wing span	145 feet	195 feet
Fuselage width	12' 4"	21' 3"
Gross weight	328,000 lbs	680,000 lbs
Passengers	199	490
Speed	600 mph	625 mph

Man who finds the world crowded will soon have to get used to large numbers of fellow humans in the heavens as well as on earth.

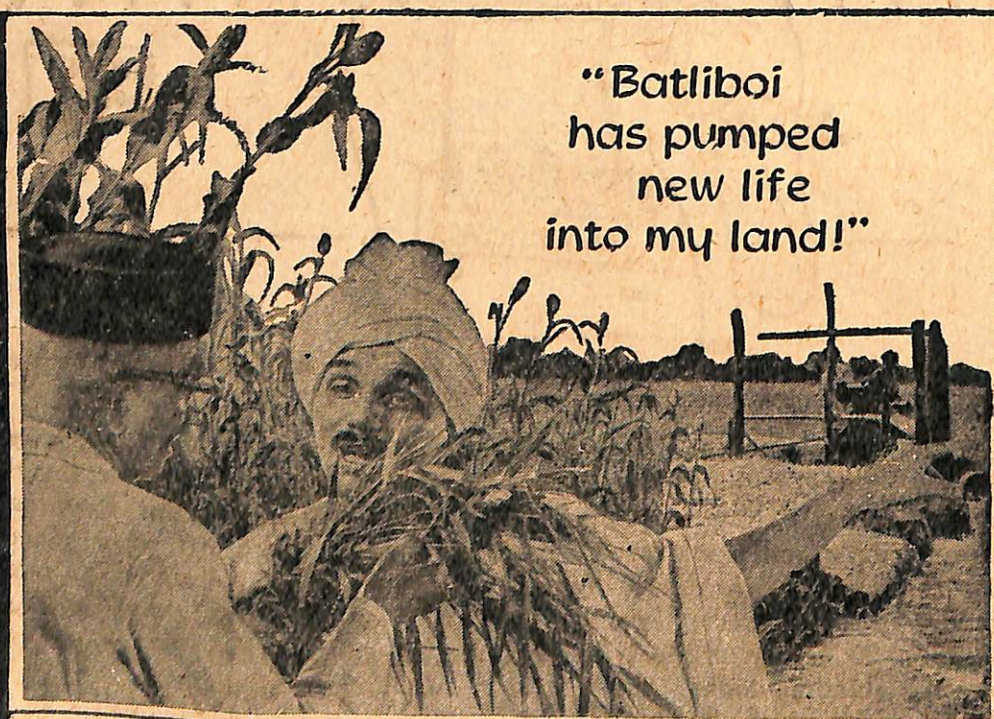


Above: This double exposure shows comparative sizes of the Boeing 707 and the 747 Jumbo-Jet of the future.



Right: The turbo-fan engine has a diameter of 8 feet 8 inches. Its thrust of 41,000 lbs is twice that of today.

Below: The economy-class of the 747. Depending on the airline's choice of interiors, the plane can carry 350 to 490 passengers 6,000 miles without refuelling.



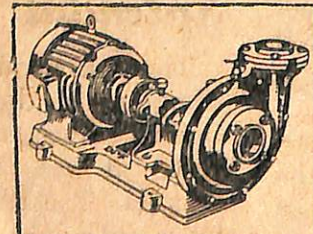
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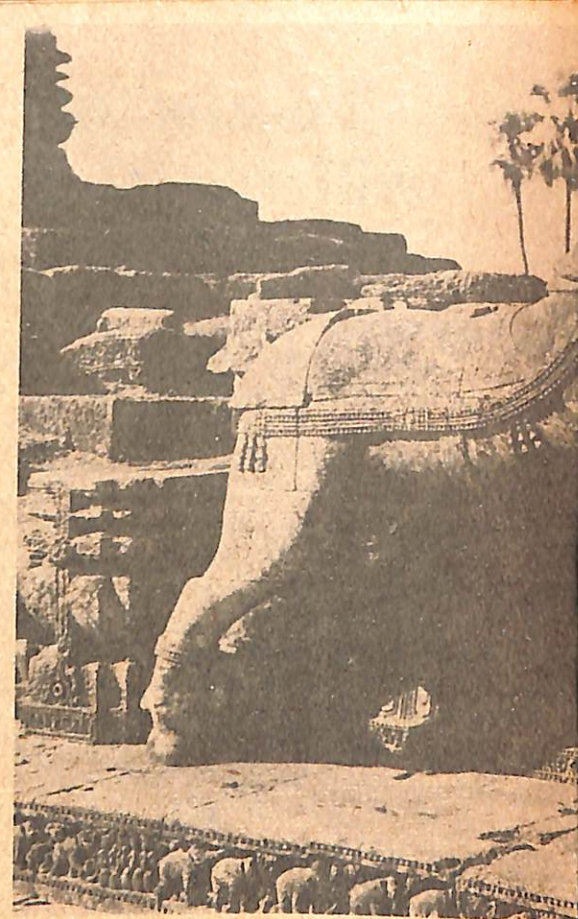
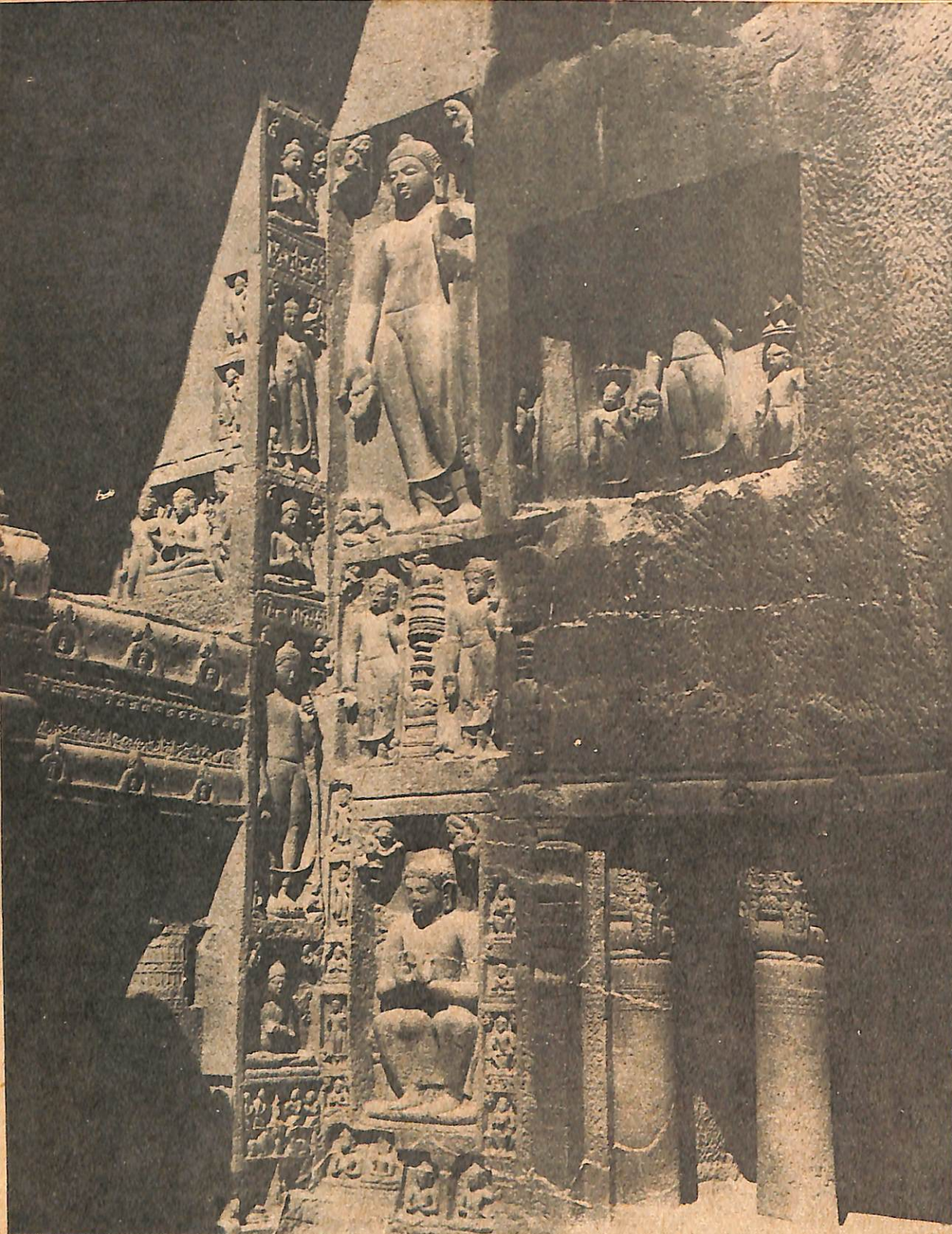
INDIA

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Marble Screen inside the Taj Mahal, Agra.
"Today, the eternal sorrow of the mind
of Man,
Embracing this marble Beauty
Is seeking its realisation night and morn."
— Rabindranath Tagore

Golden Temple, Amritsar—Holy Shrine of 7 million Sikhs. The domes are covered
with gold leaf.

"The Temple and the Mosque are the same; the Hindu worship and the Musalman
prayer are the same; all men are the same, it is through error they appear different."
— Guru Gobind Singh (1675-1708)

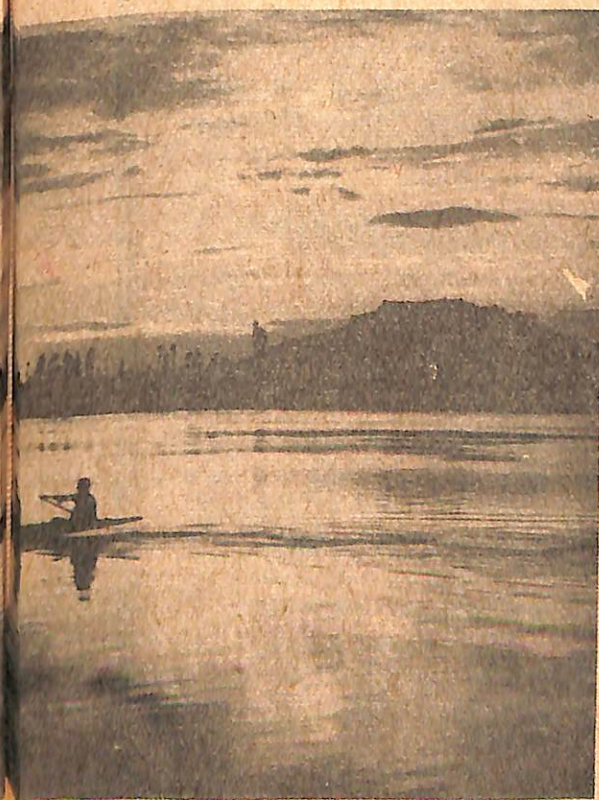


Sculptured steed from Konarak Temples

The Dal Lake, Kashmir

"See my Beloved, how the sun
With beams that over the water shake
From western skies has now begun
A bridge of gold across the lake."
— Kalidasa (Circa AD 400-500)

Photos by courtesy of
Govt. of India Tourist Office, Bombay



Khandeva Mahadevia Temple, Khajuraho

Above: Ajanta Cave No 26

The Ajanta Caves are temples
hacked out of rock by hand by
Buddhist monks from 200 BC to
600 AD.

"The feeling of movement is extra-
ordinary. It is almost cinemato-
graphic. Wherever you look you
see figures in continuous motion,
people gesticulating, dancing,
stooping, kneeling to the Buddha . . .
The immediate effect is to give you
the sensation of warmth and
beauty."

— Alan Moorehead

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TEMPLES, TIGERS from page 14

Tallest in the world

The shrine at Somnathpur is a marvel of grace and beauty. Srirangapatnam, 10 miles from Mysore, is on a small island and was a fortress in the days of Tippu Sultan. Sravanabelgola, Belur and Halebid are three other places of great interest. At Sravanabelgola, according to tradition, Emperor Chandragupta Maurya, with his vow of renunciation, spent his last days in meditation.

On a hill at Sravanabelgola is to be found the tallest known statue in the world, erected in 983 AD. Carved out of one huge boulder, it is that of a Jain saint, Gomateswara, and is 600 feet high. The 900-year-old temple of Belur is a beautiful specimen of Hoysala art.

Moghul glory

Delhi has been the capital of the country for centuries and reached its zenith of glory during the Moghul days. The Red Fort was, according to one source, the "most magnificent palace in the East, or perhaps in the world". Built by Emperor Shah Jahan between 1639 and 1648 AD the Fort is famous for its Diwan-i-Khas or Hall of Private Audience. Facing the Fort is the Jama Masjid, "the biggest and the most beautiful mosque in India", characteristic of Moghul architecture.

Chandni Chowk, mile-long bazar, is an important shopping centre. There are also two Asoka pillars in Delhi. Purana Quila (Old Fort) on the site of which stood the famed city of Indraprastha, is two miles in circumference. The tomb of Humayun is a beautiful proportioned structure in red sandstone with a central dome of white marble. The biggest attraction in Delhi, of course, is the Kutb Minar, 238 feet high, the highest stone tower in India. It has five storeys, with projecting balconies and offers a panoramic view of Delhi.

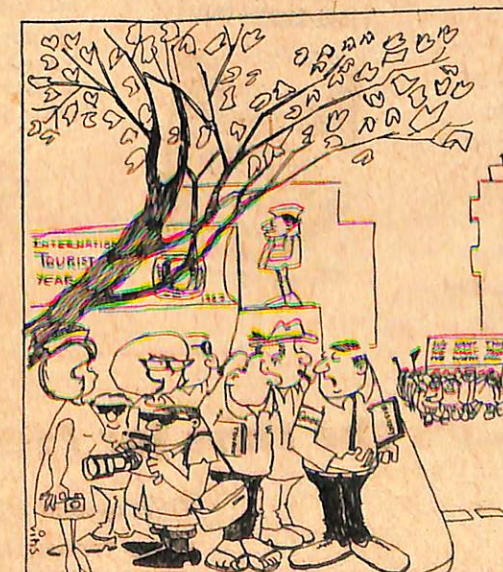
Nearby is the famous Iron Pillar of King Chandravarman, a solid mass of wrought iron 16 inches in diameter, 23 feet eight inches in height. It has never once rusted despite exposures to sun and rain for over 14 centuries. It carries an inscription of Chandragupta II describing the victories and glories of Chandravarman.

The Central Secretariat, the Rashtrapati Bhavan, Parliament House with its open colonnade running round its entire circumference, the Jantar Mantar (an observatory erected in 1725 by Maharaja Jaisingh II of Jaipur) and Connaught Place, the main shopping centre, are other places of interest in Delhi.

'A dream in marble'

Agra, historically one of the most important cities of India, lies on the banks of the Jamuna, 124 miles from Delhi. Akbar, the greatest among the Moghuls, built several structures including the Agra Fort with its massive 70 foot walls. It was in the 17th century that Shah Jahan built the Taj where the remains of his beloved wife, Mumtaz Mahal, are enshrined, and where beside her he was later laid. The Taj has been called a "dream in marble" and a "poem in stone", unrivalled by any building in the world.

Fatehpur Sikri, built by Akbar, is 25 miles from Agra. It was also Akbar's capital. Its splendid palaces, magnificent mosque, carvings and paintings remain almost intact.



"No, I'm afraid they are not part of your welcome. It is just one of our daily demonstrations."

Kashmir

Kashmir, the "paradise on earth" as Persian poets put it, provides a magnificent view of the snow-capped peaks of the Himalayas, among them Nanga Parbat (26,600 feet). In the centre of the valley is Srinagar the capital, with the Jhelum running through the city. Srinagar is rightly called the "Venice of the East", standing as it does on the edge of the Dal Lake. The Moghul Gardens of Chashma Shahi, Nishat and Shalimar, with the backdrop of the hills, are a feast of colour. The Kashmiris are fine craftsmen and their woodwork, embroidery and silverware attract visitors. Kashmir shawls are known the world over. Gulmarg or "The meadow of flowers" is 27 miles from Srinagar. It is a golfer's paradise and its Upper Course is stated to be the best in Asia.

Golden Temple

Amritsar, the largest and perhaps the most picturesque city in the Punjab, is the citadel of Sikhism and a religious and trade centre. The biggest attraction is the Golden Temple, surrounded by a pool.

Of the Christian influences in India, Goa remains a living symbol. Goa came to be known as the "Pearl of the Orient". The mortal remains of St Francis Xavier, Apostle of the East, are today enshrined in the Basilica of Dom Jesus in Old Goa. Goa's 65 mile coastline offers some of the world's most picturesque beaches. Among Goa's ancient temples is the 400-year-old Mangesh temple in Priol.

No visitor should leave India without seeing the rock-cut temples of Ajanta and Ellora. The Buddhist monks chose this site for their meditation, three centuries after the Buddha preached his first sermon. For 1000 years the monks worked silently and fashioned lofty shrines out of hard rock.

There are 29 "viharas" (monasteries) here. On the walls inside are exquisite frescoes which are as fresh as when they were painted centuries ago. According to an English critic, "very rarely in the world's history has there come together such true symphony of the three arts—painting, sculpture and architecture."



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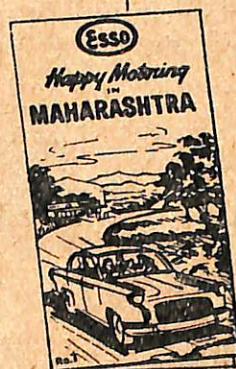
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Indian Hockey Team prepares for Mexico Olympics

by GOPESH MEHRA

A 21-MEMBER Indian hockey team is bound for Europe to size up the international challenge to India's hockey supremacy in the forthcoming World Olympic Games in Mexico City next year.

The team left Bombay last Monday. Its itinerary includes three matches in Cairo, participation in the International Hockey Festival in Madrid (Spain) from April 29 to May 8, an international fixture in Holland, Belgium, the two Germanies and three matches in England.

The team for this hectic five-week tour includes eight new caps, players who are getting their first opportunity to tour abroad and represent India in international fixtures. But experience has been carefully blended into the team to make it a strong combination.

India's penalty-corner expert, full-back Prithipal Singh, has been entrusted with the captaincy of the side on this European tour, which is the first of three the Indian Hockey Federation has planned during the next 14 months before they defend their world title in the Mexico Games. With the exception of the Rome Games of 1960, India has been winning the world title ever since the first Indian team participated in 1928.

Other luminaries in the team include the swift right winger Balbir Singh of the Railways whose miraculous effort in the Bangkok hockey finals against Pakistan last year helped India win the Asian hockey title for the first time; Mohinder Lal, also of the Railways, whose lone goal in the Tokyo Games hockey final in 1964 helped India regain the world hockey title which she had lost to Pakistan in Rome; V. J. Peter of the Services, who continues to be one of the best schemers in the game; Inder Singh of the Railways who with his speed and ball-control spells constant danger; Jogender Singh of the Railways who makes his reappearance after the Tokyo Games of 1964 where he, along with Harbinder, gained international match experience to so many

young players. Most of this team's newcomers have been included for their performances in the National Hockey championships which were staged in Madurai last month.

Our selectors are fully conscious of the style of play adopted by most European nations who constitute a challenge to India's supremacy in the game. For a while our mentors were led to try those hustle and bustle tactics employed by some foreign teams but it was given up before it could cause any real damage to our players, who have perfected a style Singh, was described as a player of unrivalled merit anywhere in the world; and Balbir Singh of Punjab, an able forward.

The Indian Hockey Federation selectors are to be complemented in giving a chance of gaining international play with superb speedy move-

ments, short passing and dribbling techniques that are the cynosure of hockey players the world over.

Our selectors have therefore rightly placed stress on fast wing play which succeeds in drawing the players out and we have fortunately had an unending quota of brilliant forwards ever since the days of hockey wizard Dhyani Chand.

The team to tour Europe includes:

Goal: Munir Sait (Madras) and Mukerji (Bengal).

Full-backs: Prithipal Singh (Punjab)—Captain; Mukhbain Singh (Railways); and Vinod Kumar (Punjab).

Half-Backs: Balbir Singh (Services); Bagjit Singh (Punjab); Harmik Singh (Punjab); Amarjit Singh (Services) and Mohinder Lal (Services).

Forwards: Balbir Singh (Railways); V. J. Peter (Services); Balbir Singh Randhawa (Services); Inder Singh (Railways); Usman Khan (Bengal); Jogender Singh (Railways); Balbir Singh (Punjab) and Tarsen Singh (Punjab).

Manager: Ram Prakash Mehra.

Coach: R. S. Gentle.

Umpire's name to be announced.

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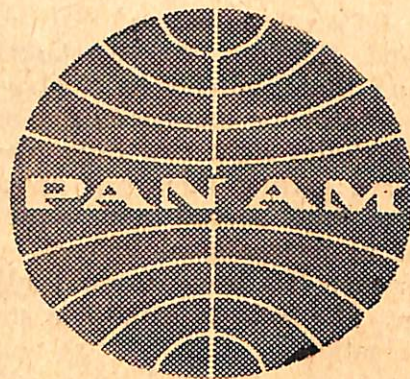
Andhra Pradesh is the home of India's most visited temples at Tirupathi, Bhadrachalam and Srisailem.

Hyderabad, the capital, is itself a happy blend of old and new—the hub of growing industry typical of New India as well as the nostalgic mogul architecture of narrow streets and large "Devdis" (palaces) of the old city.

B. R. K. SASTRI, MA, IAS

Director of Information and Public Relations,
Government of Andhra Pradesh, Hyderabad.

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Promoting tourism is everybody's job

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT



MONUMENTS ARE ONE PART of India's story—her people are another. This throbbing nation of 500 million people has produced an Asoka and an Akbar, a Buddha and a Gandhi. In this crucible of humanity are the Mongloid race in the North-East, the Dravidians in the South and the Aryans in the rest of India.

India however, doesn't make life easy for tourists. It is often an irritating but always a fascinating country. Of India's 150,000 tourists, 26.5 per cent come from the United States and 15 per cent from the United Kingdom. Germany, France, Australia and Japan each provide between three and five per cent of the tourist traffic.

Some progress has been made to attract the tourist. The *Son et Lumiere* at the Red Fort, New Delhi, gives in sound, word and music the story of its historic past. As one sits in the cool breeze of the Delhi evening in the courtyard of the Diwan-e-Am and hears stereophonic sounds of the galloping of horses, so real that the audience turns round to observe, one is proud of what India can offer its tourists. The Taj Express is a welcome facility for the tourist.

Tourists do not spend all their time at monuments. What matters to them is how they are received by the Customs, what comforts they are extended at the airport and what

facilities they get when travelling by train or in the hotels where they stay.

If India is seriously planning to attract tourists a lot will have to be put right. Until this year every visitor to this country was treated by the Customs as if he was guilty of smuggling something—unless he was proved innocent. With the International Tourist Year the Customs are much more lenient and they should remain so.

Whether at the busy airports or when getting a reservation at the railway stations, our Government seems to have a fascination for having forms filled in with a total disregard for convenience of travellers. A British lady tourist told HIMMAT:

"In Madras I queued up for a ticket for 20 minutes. When I got to the window the man insisted that I should go to another window and fill in a certain form for reservation. I went to the form window. The forms were out of stock. I was given a bit of paper (reverse of a poster crudely torn up) and had to write my name and other particulars on it and queue up another 20 minutes to get to the same booking window."

If Indian Railways are really interested in promoting tourist traffic from abroad or even within India, they will have to scrap the antique systems which are prevalent in no civilised country and even open

separate windows for foreign tourists whereby they can get their tickets and reservations within five minutes.

Airports are our show-window to the world. Bombay airport which is one of our busiest has, apart from a second rate restaurant, no air-conditioned lounge for foreign tourists (nor has Palam Airport, New Delhi). This month the spacious sofas outside the international departure lounge at Santa Cruz Airport have been removed without any substitute arrangements for seating.

Facilities for collecting luggage in Indian airports are primitive.

A printer arriving from abroad in the city told HIMMAT: "The first thing that struck me was the state of your pavements. They seem to be permanently under repair." The modern tourist is not a pilgrim who wants to inflict inconvenience on himself but expects at least reasonable facilities when he drives on the road or walks on the pavement.

The facilities afforded to a tourist are handled by several departments. Municipalities look after roads and pavements, the Ministry of Finance after Customs, the Ministry of Civil Aviation, the airports. It is not only the job of the Ministry of Tourism to facilitate tourism. It needs the united thrust of the whole nation.

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A HOTELIER SPEAKS:

“To encourage tourism, Government needs to rethink policies”

OF THE WORLD'S 120 million tourists only 150,000 visit India every year, earning us Rs 20 crores per annum.

It is a false idea in many that the average tourist who comes to this country has all the money in the world to spend. Ninety per cent of the tourists are ordinary men and women who have very often saved for a life-time before they can go on a round-the-world trip.

The secret of good tourism is low-cost tourism. It is the middle class tourist who is the backbone of the tourist trade. He needs greater facilities at lower cost. To make these available, certain considerations will have to be extended to the needs of the hotel industry. I would recommend the following steps:

1 *Reduce land value:* Decent hotels have got to be in a good locality. As most of the land is owned by the Government in such areas, the Government should consider giving hotels land at least at the same price it gives to its own corporations and subsidiaries. At Churchgate Reclamation, Bombay, Oberoi International had to pay Rs 2600 per square yard whilst Air India paid only Rs 450 on the adjoining plot.

2 *Hotel Development Fund:* The public is not interested yet in investing in the hotel industry. Hoteliers for years have urged the Government to have a Financial Development Fund for the hotel industry as they have for the shipping. A high-powered committee led by Mr L. K. Jha, former Secretary to the Prime Minister, recommended such a fund to be set up. The Government now says that it cannot accept the recommendation, as other industries will claim the same preference. After a considerable delay the LIC is now asked to make funds available to hotels or underwrite their loans from banks.

3 *Give rebate on imports:* Essential imports are permitted to the hotels who have a tourist trade, but an import duty of 70 per cent is charged on all goods imported.

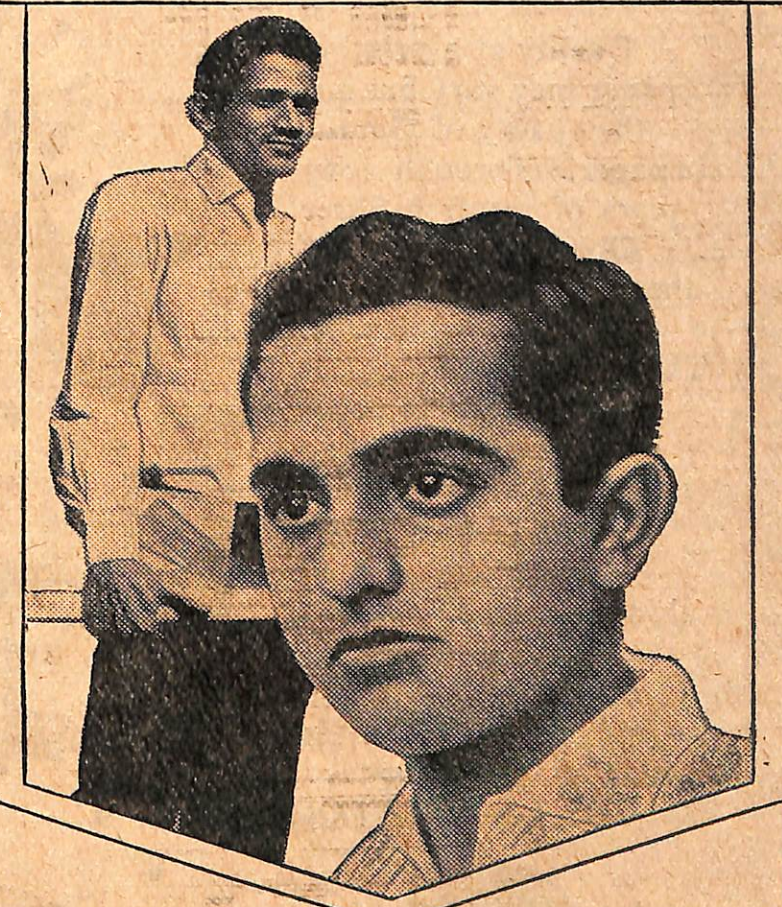
4 *Public utilities are not the easiest to obtain:* Good hotels need facilities like a telephone in every room. Electric power which is sup-

plied to factories at reduced rates is not made available to hotels.

5 *Promote foreign collaboration:* This will bring in both the finances and trained personnel (of whom we do not have enough yet) and an increased flow of tourist traffic. For

example, if Hiltons can set up a hotel in a city, so high-powered is their salesmanship with travel agencies that cities with Hilton Hotels will be included in the itinerary of tourists who would not normally visit that city or country.

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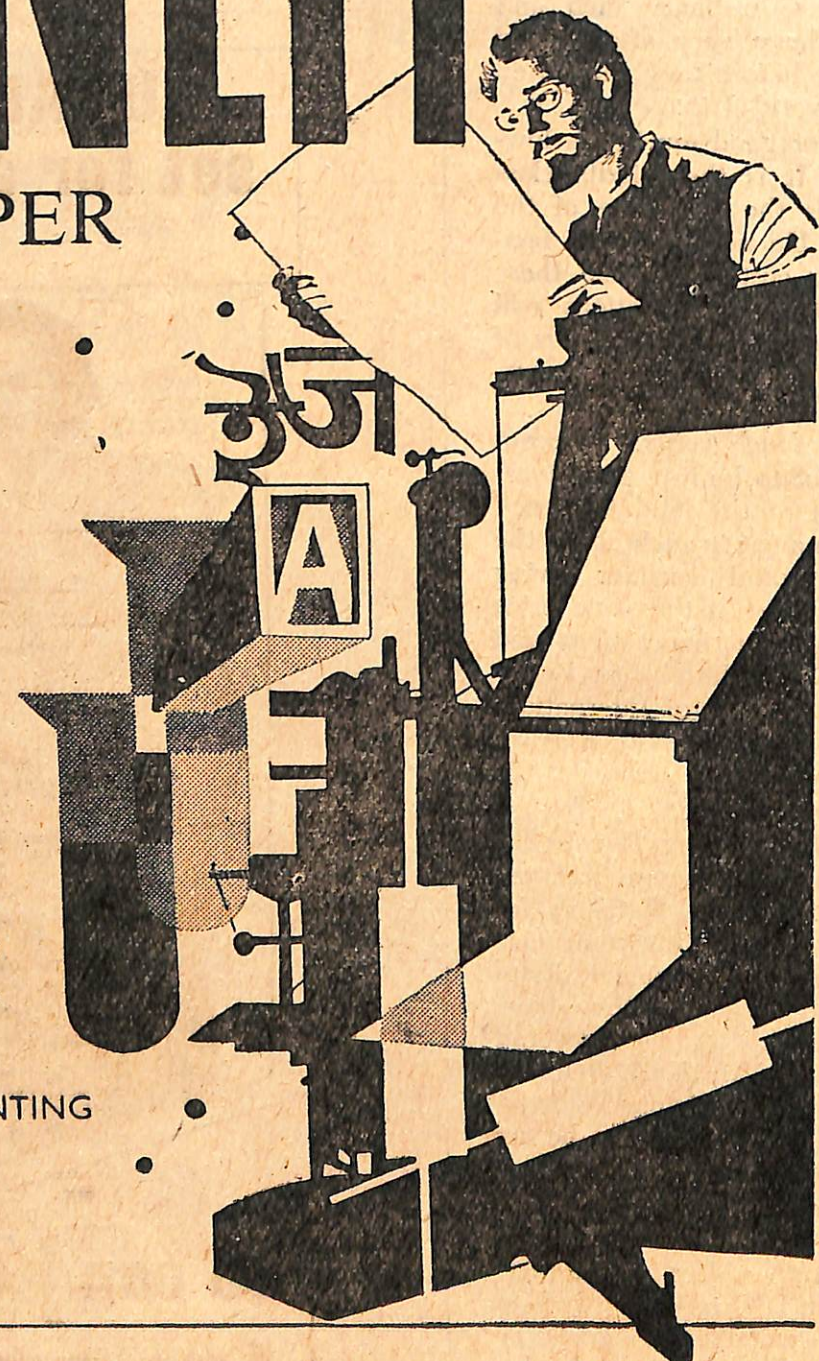
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Across the world in Holdfast II

ALAN MACLEOD OF DUNEDIN, New Zealand, is not only a farmer, engineer, father of six and practical philosopher. He is above all a MacLeod, a proud member of that worldwide clan of doughty Scots who affectionately acknowledge as their Chief, Dame Flora MacLeod of MacLeod.

I met him on Marine Drive in Bombay. In their large caravan-lorry, "Holdfast II", MacLeod, his wife and five of their children are making their way from Dunedin to the 700-year-old Dunvegan Castle on the Isle of Skye, home of Dame Flora.

"The Chief has just written asking me to give her good warning of our arrival," said MacLeod, his eyes twinkling and his reddish beard fairly twitching with anticipation. "Dame Flora wants to give us a big welcome," burst in ten-year-old Malcolm MacLeod who excitedly recalled their earlier visit in 1963.

That was the MacLeod's first major trip. They covered 35,000 miles in an old converted armoured car purchased from army disposals and christened "Holdfast" after the motto of the MacLeod Coat of Arms.

You must have had some excitement on that journey.

"Yes, around every corner there is a mystery and a challenge. We have forded jungle rivers on the Singapore-Bangkok Road using our four-wheel-drive; we were caught in a military coup in Turkey, but the worst experience of all was when our 7-ton home-on-wheels crashed into a ditch at 38 mph.

"A shackle pin on the suspension snapped about 130 miles out of Bangalore on the way to Bombay. It was a terrible mess. I was first to regain consciousness. I staggered to the back and looked inside. It was a jumble of broken glass, splintered timber, blood and groceries. I wasn't sure if my family were dead or alive. They were all unconscious. As they began to stir I said, 'Take it quietly. No panic. Everything will be alright.' I didn't realise what a sight I looked covered in blood and gashes."

Even that didn't turn you back?

"Young Flora, who was 13 at the

time and paralysed from the waist down, said as she came to, 'Dad, we'll be able to go on won't we? We won't have to return home?' But Marilyn was the worst. It took 6½ hours to have her stiched up."

Fortunately, MacLeod told me, there was an American missionary living only 600 yards from where they crashed. She stiched and banded them up and fifteen days later they were on the road again.

How about Holdfast?

"A nearby garage worked on it for a week and they wouldn't accept any payment for their labour. We finally drove it to Bombay with one front wheel 5½ inches behind the other. In Bombay another garage finished the repairs and again they wouldn't charge for their labour. Before setting off, we had a party with all the mechanics. That's India for you."

What made you embark on such a journey?

"We have always wanted to travel and this seemed the cheapest way. Holdfast II is an old Bedford Army lorry. I brought it for £90 and sold a winch that was on it for £150. So that gave us a good start. Then I put a Leyland Comet Diesel in it. I was quoted £800 to build the body which sleeps eight. But in the end I built it myself for £80."

Who does all the driving?

"I do. But I can tell you, I have a lot of advisers sitting in the back!"

How do you get on for food?

"We carry most of our own and just rely on local sources for fruit and vegetables. We set off this time with 600 tins of meat. The meat was from our own farm and we had it canned at the local factory. Then we have 350 lbs of oatmeal, 40 tins of biscuits, 60 cans of milk powder, 60 lbs of dehydrated cheese, 80 lbs of soup mix, 120 lbs of dried peas and 18 lbs of cocoa. We use a portagas stove and when my wife cooks people crowd around to watch."

The children seem to enjoy it.

"Yes, and they all pull their weight. I insisted that before they could come they had to raise their

ON THE Spot

share of the cost and pay their way."

How do the children get on for studies?

"Maybe they are neglecting their ABCs, but I thought a bit of unconventional education would do them good. On this trip, meeting all types of people, the kids have got the conviction that the most important thing in life is to get to know people as they are and to appreciate them."

This is your second trip. What do you have to say about India?

"To our family India is no longer 500 million people but 500 million individuals, just like the ones we have met all along the way. Before we left New Zealand people said we were crazy. In fact, the shipping clerk said to me, 'I wouldn't be responsible for selling you a ticket.' But I think we have removed a lot of ignorance and have shown that travelling like this is safe. And I want to thank the people of India for their wonderful hospitality. Without it, a trip like this would be completely barren."

As they pulled away in Holdfast II it was "all aboard". They have many miles to cover—Pakistan, Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq and on through the Middle East to Europe, across the Channel and up through England to the Isle of Skye.

MacLeod is their name. And "Hold Fast" is the spirit of this gay, adventurous family from Dunedin.

C B M

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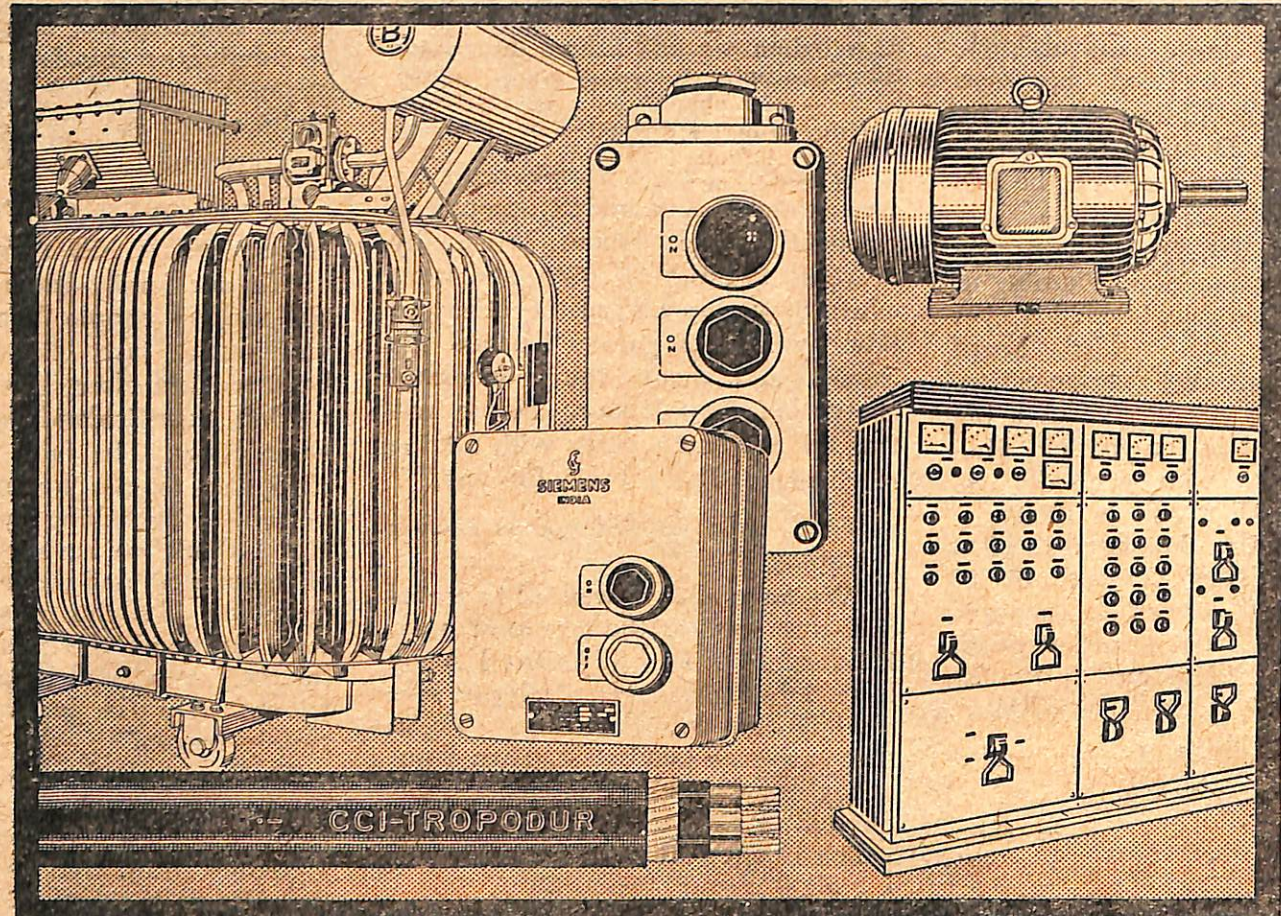
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This was a Life

KONRAD ADENAUER 1876—1967

THE DEATH of former Chancellor Dr Konrad Adenauer was not unexpected. When a man gets to be ninety years old and does not hesitate to use all his time and energy to travel, speak, write and fight to ensure the future of his country and his continent, one has to expect that death will take him away right from his desk or his office and that one will be suddenly faced with a big vacuum which the great man had filled.

In January, shortly after his 91st birthday, on a lecture tour to Spain, Adenauer expressed once more his deep and heartfelt concern for Europe which he saw threatened even more by a spirit of complacency and materialism than by military aggression from outside. When the "non-proliferation treaty" was being negotiated in Geneva, in his final public utterance he warned against the danger of American-Russian co-operation at the expense of Europe. His call for a strengthening of the ties between Germany and France in particular was heard by the new government in Bonn, and so the "old man"—as he was fondly called—will have died with the knowledge that one of his greatest achievements would be preserved for years.

Adenauer was a man with a stern exterior but with a limitless sense of humour. Even Adenauer's political enemies found it difficult to define what it was in the "old man" which had finally won them over. Foreign Minister Willy Brandt, who was defeated many times in elections by Adenauer, said in a radio-message that the former Chancellor had been a man "who set standards".

To his official biographer he once said, "We have reason and we have a conscience, and both are the gift of God. In using them, as a politician, I make my contribution towards the establishment of the order willed by God even here, in this world." It was this same deep faith and vision which made him understand the aims of Dr Frank Buchman and of Moral Re-Armament when he first met them in 1948 in Caux, Switzerland.

In his conversations with Buchman and in his messages to the Assemblies of Moral Re-Armament he often expressed his deepest thoughts for his country and for the post-war society. "A nation with an ideology is always on

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Dr Adenauer never be found unless Europe as a whole found a new aim. For Adenauer, European unity had to start with forgiveness and change between Germany and the countries it had wronged during the war. Although Adenauer had directly suffered from the Nazis, he personally apologised to one of the Foreign Ministers of Western Europe whose country had been occupied for many years by Germany, and took the responsibility for the faults of his country.

Adenauer took an active part in the negotiations leading up to the Schuman

the offensive", he once wrote. "A nation without one is self-satisfied and dead."

While leading Germany back into the family of nations again, Konrad Adenauer constantly expressed his conviction that a new aim for Germany would

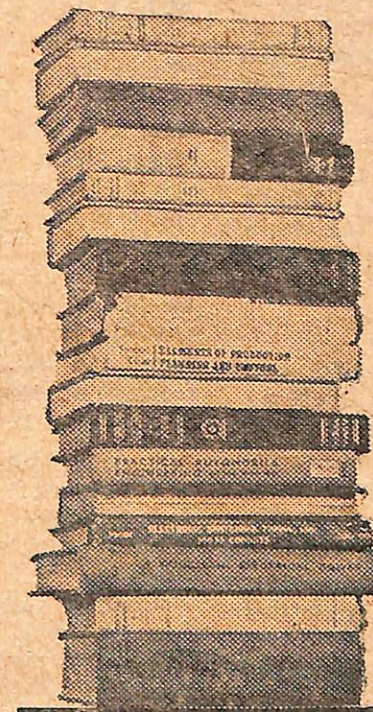
Plan and the Common Market. Shortly after the conclusion of the Schuman Plan, he wrote: "We have seen the conclusion after some difficult negotiations of important international agreements. MRA has played an effective part in bridging differences of opinion between negotiating parties."

Two political aims which Adenauer tried to achieve, the re-unification of Germany and the political integration of the whole of Europe—were not reached during his life-time. This "unfinished work" of the Adenauer era is one of the points on the agenda of the Western leaders when they meet at the German Chancellor's grave. But even more important than these will be the question where can you find men like Adenauer who will fight up to the last breath of their lives to secure the future of their country and the world.

P S

LETTERS

The feature is held over this week. It will be resumed as usual next week.



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Svetlana and the USA

by Rajmohan Gandhi

SVETLANA'S ARRIVAL IN AMERICA as a refugee is a test for America. It is also a test for Svetlana.

Frankly, I am neither interested nor impressed by the view that Svetlana's leaving the Soviet Union for America proves Communism's failure. Most people, Communists and non-Communists, have been clear on that point for some time. Furthermore to know what works is more important than to know what does not.

Svetlana's entry into America does not prove that the American way of life has the answer for Russia or the rest of the world. She clearly has entertained the hope that America would give her refuge and liberty. Freedom to do what one likes and material comfort are useful things. But they'll not give a woman like Svetlana the conviction that her millions of compatriots will enter into a new era of liberty. They will not be enough to give her hope about the future and China's millions or India's or Pakistan's or Indonesia's or Africa's or even America's.

Bitter disillusionment

Since a self-centred life can never for long satisfy, Svetlana could be destined for bitter disillusionment. And those painfully disappointed have been known to wish for a return to the grim life under dictatorship.

Svetlana is doubtless one of the most celebrated refugees from the Communist world. And she is not the only one who has left. The story of the reactions of others before her to the West's pattern of life is worth looking at.

A great number of those who left Hungary during the 1956 rebellion have returned to their Communist homeland. They went to different Western countries in search of far more than personal relief. They longed, almost prayerfully, for a resolute bid in the Western world to penetrate all nations including the Communist ones with a workable concept of an unselfish society.

They found instead patronage, superficial and temporary good-

will, people ready to exploit them for social, political and financial ends, the subordination of any plans for a new world to the ruthless pursuit of pleasure. They realised with a shock that often what was called liberty was really dressed-up decadence and drift. They started wondering whether, with the philosophy of each for himself and sliding standards of morality, the West could permanently withstand the onslaught of Communism backed by discipline and drive. The latter they knew, the former surprised and wounded them.

Will Svetlana's experience be different? That is the challenge before the America of 1967.

What will she give?

If Svetlana's move increases the West's vanity and self-satisfaction, as indeed it might, it can in the long run only help Communism's cause. The smug self-adoration of the non-Communist world is Moscow's and Peking's strongest weapon. It blinds the Western world as well as the non-Communist world of Asia and Africa to the erosion of standards in their nations and also to the continuing resolve of Moscow and Peking to Commune the world.

If Americans approach Svetlana in the spirit of that revolutionary Pennsylvanian Frank Buchman, initiator of Moral Re-Armament, they will get somewhere. This is what he felt for America: "My deep personal wish is to have every American free under the direction of God to fight for America; so to fight that America really be free, free from the tyranny of sin under God's direction, the unforeseen but ever present power... men must learn to have a faith that will create the right revolution. If we can spread this revolution fast enough we can save America and the world. Unless we have this revolution there will be a revolution of chaos."

If Americans should ask themselves what they will do for Svetlana, she too needs to think through what she is going to give America. Will she tackle America with truth

as well as love, frankly, fearlessly and with care and a vision for what America can do for the world?

Peter Howard was a foreigner who confronted America in this way. He, an Englishman, loved America. He thanked America for what she did for Britain and Europe during the war and afterwards. He saluted America for her swift assumption of world responsibility and leadership. He marvelled at her scientific achievements and variety of races.

He also spoke without fear and in the most pungent terms about the need for Americans to change and to accept motives that would radically alter the way they spent their time, energies, minds and money.

The result was that he won thousands of Americans old and young to a revolutionary programme of world remaking. He captured them for an ideology that showed the next step for Communists and non-Communists alike.

Go down in history

Were Svetlana to approach America the way Howard did she will go down as one of history's most effective women. If she shirks a battle of this kind she will turn bitter and resentful.

Her statement that people were not Communists or capitalists but were really good or bad, honest or dishonest, contains hope and promise.

The true dialectic, ageless and modern, consists of the battle between good and evil. This battle goes on in every human heart. Victory in this battle waged personally, nationally and globally will bring peace, prosperity, justice—and real liberty. Avoidance of that battle will inevitably lead to the ultimate victory of tyranny.

Communism was devised and used often by sincere men as a cure for a selfish society that permitted man's exploitation of man. Yet the disease remains. But the cure does exist.

The world wants to know what America will do about it, and Svetlana.

FIND THE BALL Competition No:17



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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 May 8.

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 and no correspondence will be entered into about results.

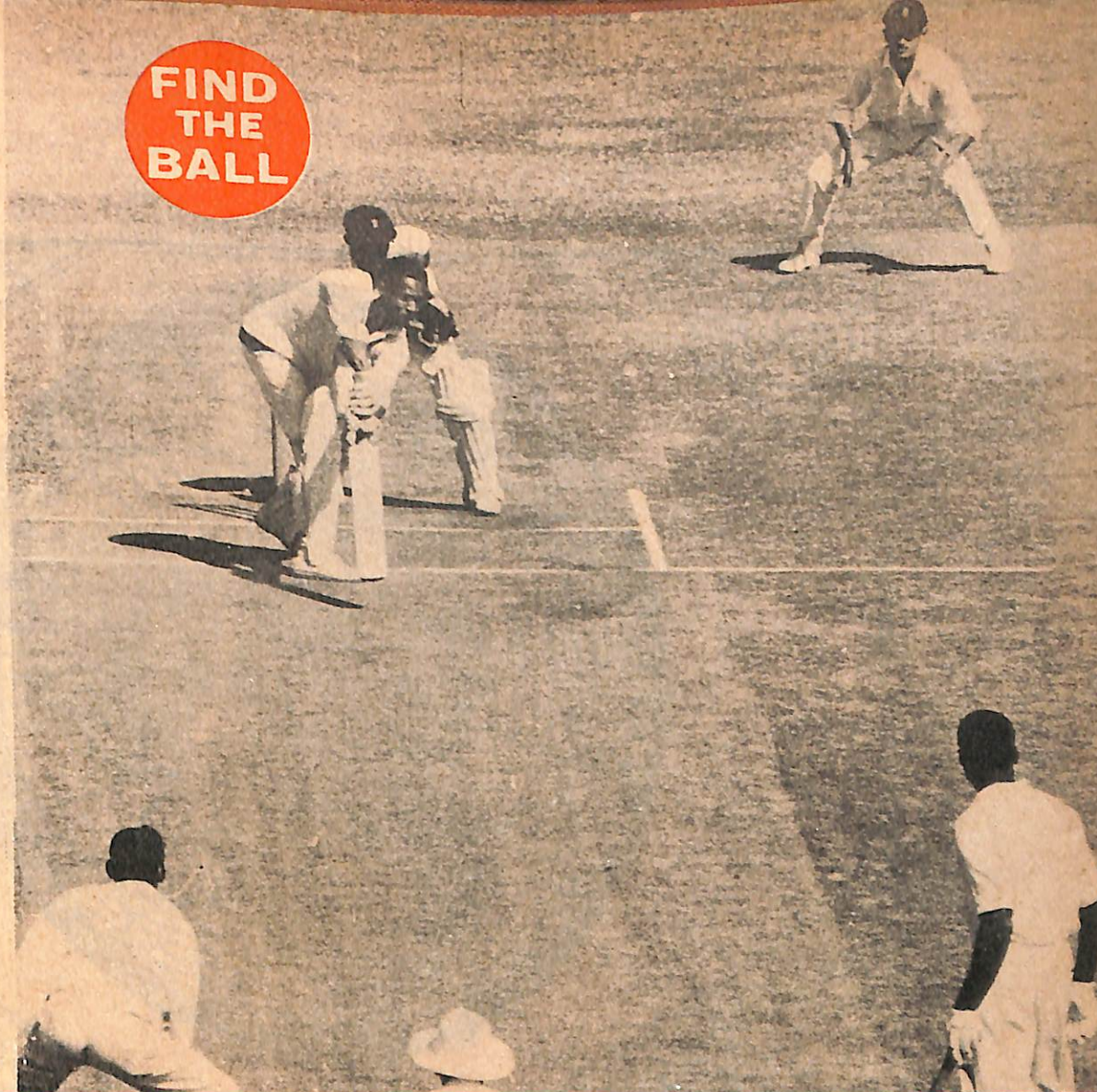
The winner of Competition No.17, with the picture showing the ball will be published in May 12 issue.

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

Special Competition closing soon!

WIN CONRAD HUNTE'S BAT

Entries close May 15 and results will be published in HIMMAT, May 19, 1967. Entry forms available by sending Re. 1 with stamped and addressed envelope to:
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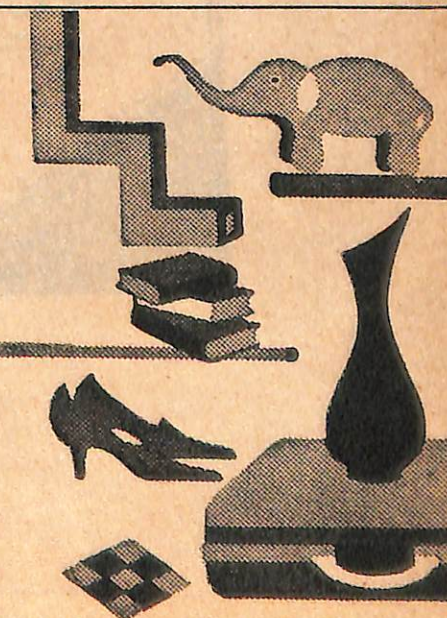
The winner of Competition No 15 is
**Gautam Tahiramani, 9/13, East Patel
Nagar, New Delhi 8**



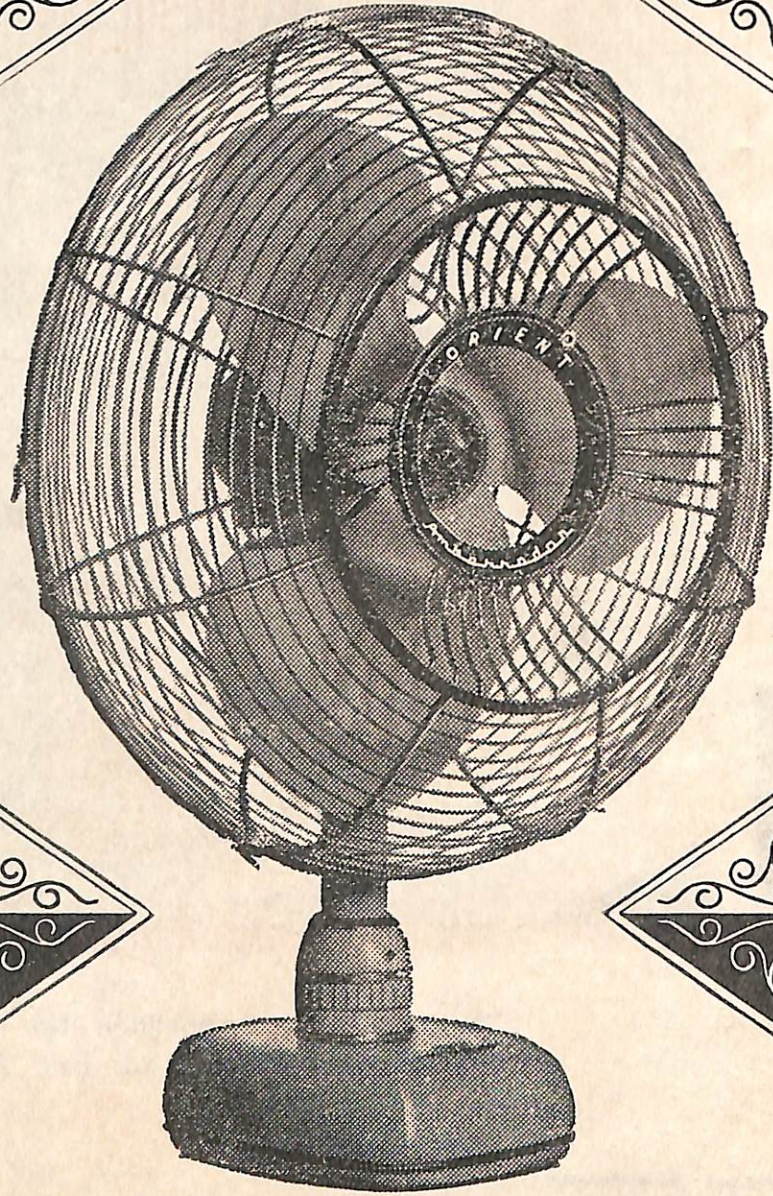
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