

INDIAN REVIEW

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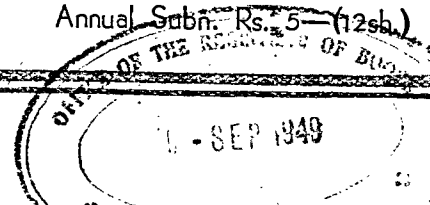
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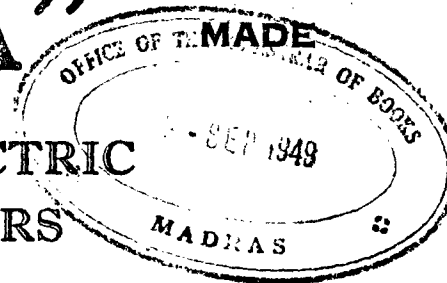
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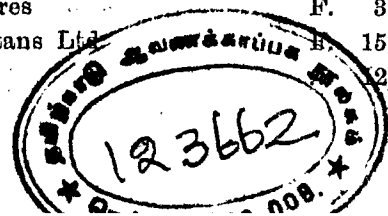
SEPTEMBER 1949:— DETAILED CONTENTS

[No. 9.]

	PAGE		PAGE
MECHANISATION IN OUR COUNTRY		TRIBUTES TO LATE MR. G. A. NATESAN..	475
By Dr. J. C. KUMARAPPA ..	449	HOME AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS	
INDIA, PAKISTAN AND THE DURAND		By "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST" ..	481
LINE. By Dr. NANDALAL CHATTERJI ..	450	WORLD OF BOOKS ..	486
CEYLON'S PRESENT-DAY LEADERS		DIARY OF THE MONTH ..	488
By Mr. G. VENKATACHALAM ..	455	TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS ..	489
"THE NEW REPUBLIC"		INDIANS OVERSEAS ..	495
By Prof. P. R. KRISHNASWAMI, M.A. ..	459	QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE ..	497
THE NATION'S HEALTH		UTTERANCES OF THE DAY ..	498
By Dr. JIVARAJ N. MEHTA ..	463	POLITICAL & PERSONAL ..	499
OUR AGRICULTURE		EDUCATIONAL ..	500
By Mr. P. N. SAMPATH ..	467	LEGAL ..	501
FROM MY NOTEBOOK		TRADE AND FINANCE ..	502
By "BEE" ..	470	WOMEN'S PAGE ..	503
TOPICAL CARTOONS ..	473	GENERAL ..	504

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS IN THE "INDIAN REVIEW"

	PAGE		PAGE
Advaita Ashrama ...	11	M. & S. M. Railway	F. 7
All-India Astrological Society ...	4	"Madras Mail" ...	6
Anglo-Indian Drug and Chemical Co.		Newman Book House ...	9
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Easun Engineering	F. 17	Srivatsava ...	12
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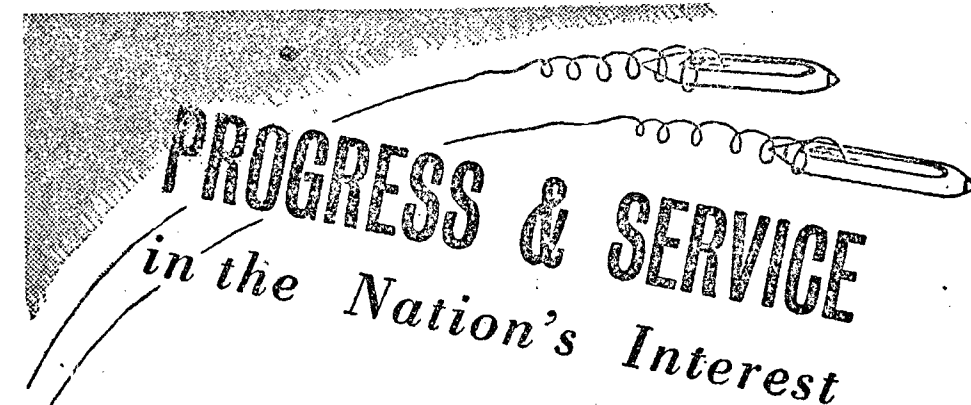
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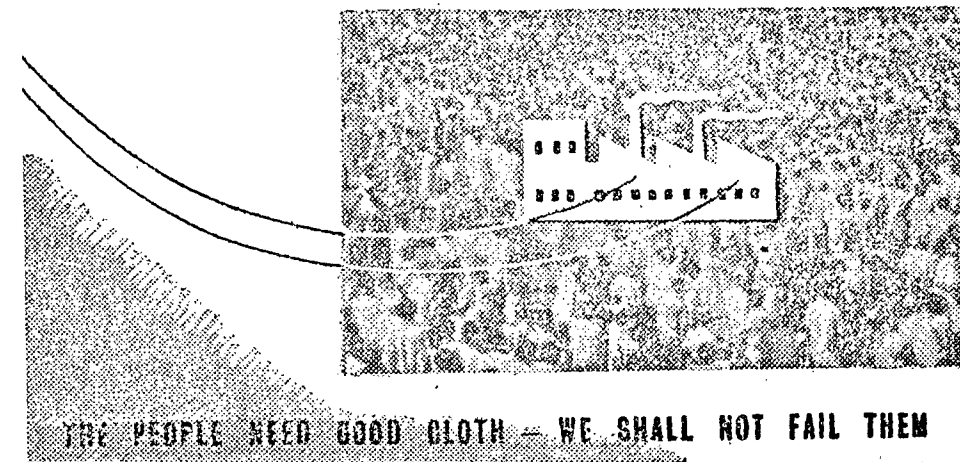
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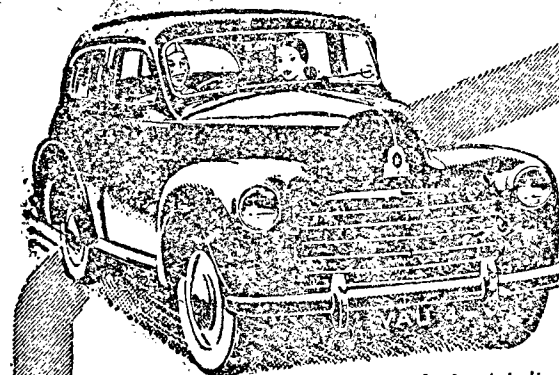
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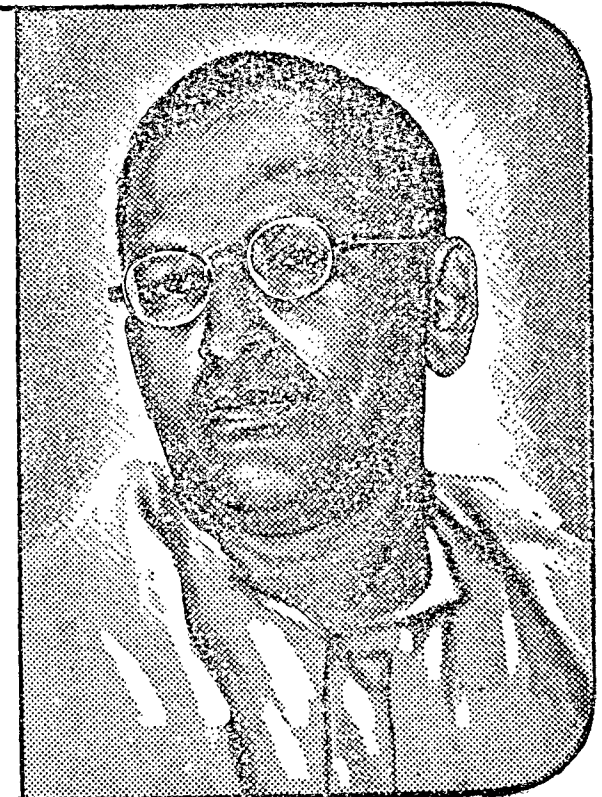
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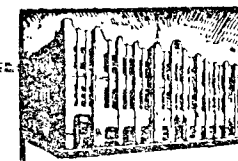
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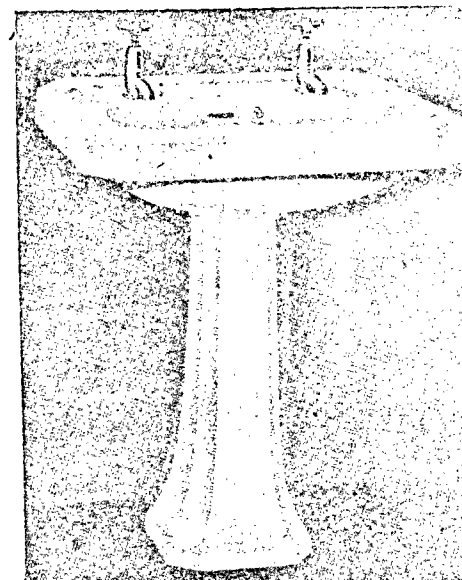
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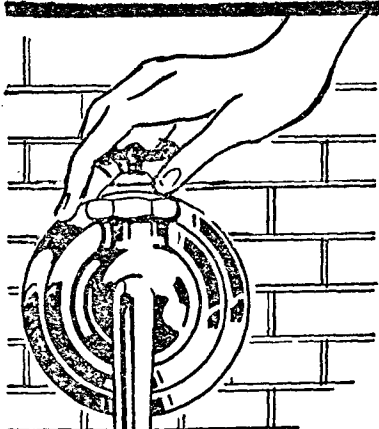
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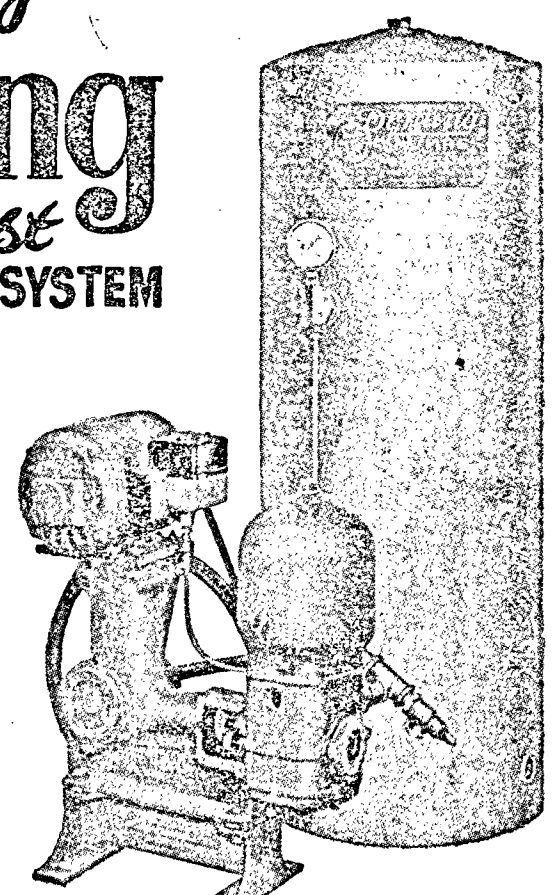
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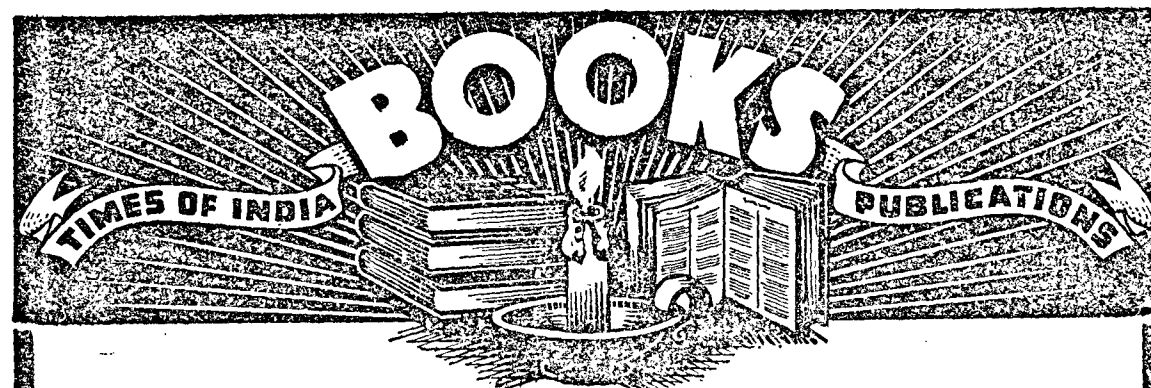
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Picture showing the Premier of Madras addressing the Sheriff's Public meeting to condole the death of Mr. G. A. Natesan, Founder-Editor of the *Indian Review*, at the Gokhale Hall Madras, on Wednesday 17th August.

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Managing Editor : MANIAN NATESAN

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Vol. 50.]

SEPTEMBER 1949

[No. 9.

MECHANISATION IN OUR COUNTRY

BY DR. J. C. KUMARAPPA

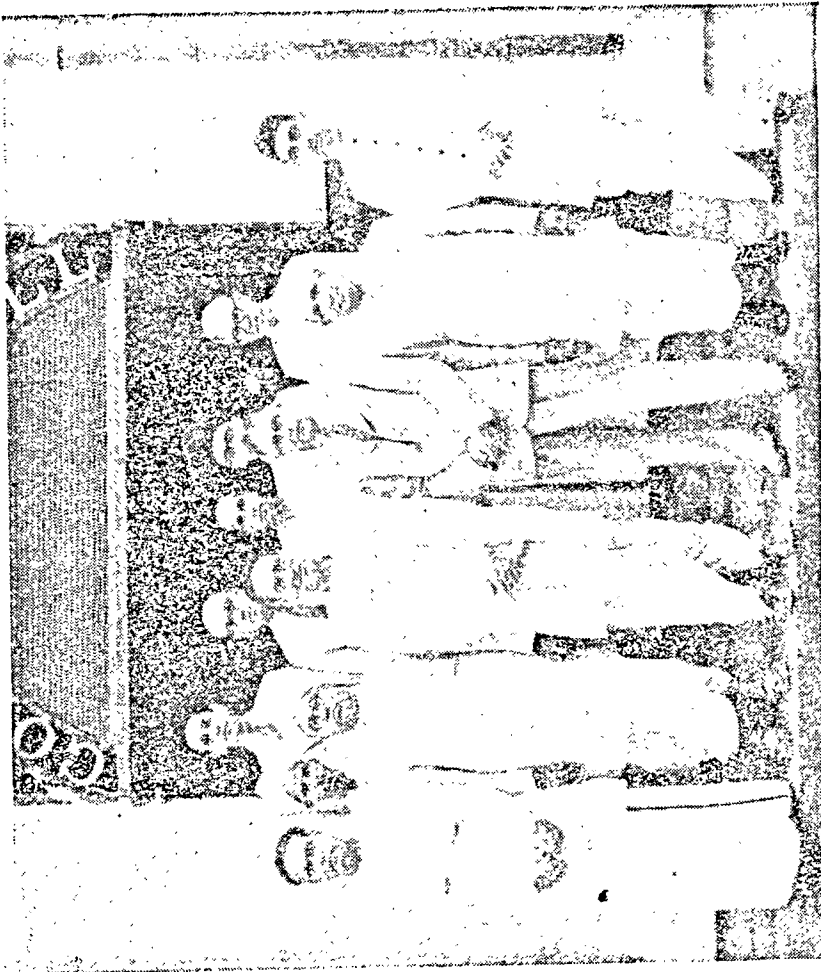
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IN India our land is considerably limited. It has to feed nearly one fifth of the world in population. Hence we cannot afford to be wasteful in our methods. The recuperative power of land becomes a very important factor in our calculations. When we cultivate a piece of land we are taking certain elements out of it. The land recuperates itself through various means within a certain time. We have to allow that time as well as rotate the crops grown so as to fit into this cycle. This is a highly technical proposition, as this recuperation conditions the pace of our production from land. If we produce larger crops by more intensive cultivation we shall be reaching the stage of exhaustion soon after which the land will become fit only for jungle growth or will remain a desert. Hence it will be necessary for us to draw on our resources with considerable thought.

We may say, in some respects, America is in the position of a rich man's son who draws on his capital in addition to his income for his current requirements, while India is like a self made person who is to equate his expenditure with his income. Therefore, the rate of production in India has to be well-balanced with the possibilities of the soil conditions. In America they are

constantly converting cultivable land into grass and forests with the depleting fertility and drawing on better lands by reclamation. Lands that have been dislodged are open to the menace of erosion which washes away the cultivable soil. Because of their constantly drawing on virgin soil it becomes increasingly important to use tractors. While they use tractors they also have access to the necessary fuel in their land. If we produce food on the basis of mechanisation while the needed fuel for the motive power is not available in India, we shall be in a very precarious condition. Our bullocks would have died out and at a time when fuel—crude oil and kerosene—is not available we shall have to die like flies, as bullocks for the needed power, cannot be grown overnight.

Our methods have to suit the conditions of our country. Our agricultural practices are largely conditioned by the vagaries of the monsoon. In attempting to control this the authorities have tried in some parts schemes of irrigation based on power. When electricity is available cheaply electric pumps are used for irrigation. The effect of this has been, we have been drawing on a very small fraction of the water that is showered on the land during the monsoon estimated at about 6 per cent, while the



The Hon. Mr. P. S. Kumaraswami Raja, Premier of Madras (Centre) presided over the late Mr. G. A. Natesan's Memorial meeting, convened by the Sheriff of Madras (third from the right) at the Gokhale Hall, Madras, on August 17.

balance runs waste into the sea and even out of this 6 per cent the benefit is for the rich. Those who can afford to instal electric pumps draw whatever water is available for their own fields. The poorer sections lose even that which they have, as their own wells and tanks, to which alone they have recourse, dry up as the pumps work. With the advent of the pump the sub-soil water-level sinks too deep for the wells and tanks to function. Not only this, but even old trees die out as the sub-soil level sinks below the level of their roots. These dried up trees are cut down and the land is exposed to erosion.

The drawing on sub-soil water in this manner may not affect the land in cases like the Gangetic plain and the river deltas which are sometimes even water-logged, but in most parts of the country where the water table is already low it will have a very adverse effect. Conditions in our land, therefore, indicate that what is needed is not the more intensive exploitation of the

sub-soil water, but the conservation of the major part of the water that runs waste into the sea. In other words, more than electric pump, we require small dams put across streams, rivulets and rivers to hold back some of nature's gift in store. Here is one instance where the much vaunted mechanical aid in the form of electric pump fore-shadows ruin and desolation to the countryside.

These instances only show the need for a comprehensive well-thought-out plan, unrelated to the greed of vested interests, bearing closely on the natural conditions that prevail in our country, and which will be within the pattern of life indicated by nature for a tropical country like India dependent on the monsoon. At the present, the schemes that have been put out do not give any signs of having taken such a comprehensive view of our needs. So we must warn our farmers from taking a step in the dark with promises which will prove to be short-lived.

India, Pakistan and the Durand Line

BY DR. NANDALAL CHATTERJI, M.A., Ph.D., D.Litt.

University of Lucknow

THE solicitude which the Afghan Government has of late been showing for the frontier tribesmen is a matter which directly concerns Pakistan. But, it would be a mistake to regard it as something of no consequence to India, for the tension between Pakistan and Afghanistan over the question of a sovereign Pathanistan makes the Frontier situation much too combustible for the ultimate security of India.

The idea of a sovereign Pathanistan originally mooted by the Congress leaders of the N.W.F.P. as an effective counterblast to the League move for Pakistan has now given the Kabul Government a long-awaited opportunity to demand a virtual revision of the Anglo-Afghan frontier line laid down by the Durand Commission. Even a superficial study of the Anglo-Afghan relations during the last century would serve to show that the tribal land has

always been a bone of contention between Afghanistan and British India. The recently developed tenderness of the Afghan Government for the Pathans of the tribal area is therefore neither a novel symptom, nor an entirely unintelligible move. The Afghan Government's refusal to accept the Durand Line as an international border is the latest phase of an imbroglio which originated with the introduction of a forward frontier policy in the last century. The present dissension has its roots in the past.

In order to understand the historical background of the Afghan attitude, it is necessary to recall the circumstances which gave birth to the scientific frontier policy of the Government of India in the latter part of the 19th century. The necessity for an advanced military frontier in the border country between Afghanistan and India was increasingly felt during and after the Second Afghan War when the intrinsic unsoundness of the previous line of defence became apparent to the British military strategists. The quest for a scientific frontier gave rise to the grandiose idea of pushing the Indus line to the vicinity of Kabul and Kandahar. The fall of the Conservative Ministry and the resignation of Lord Lytton interrupted the scheme. But the very fact that Lord Ripon, the Liberal Viceroy, who changed his predecessor's policy and methods in various details, did not relinquish the new frontier line from the Khyber to Pishin and Sibi showed that the cry of "Back to the Indus" was now finally given up by the British Government. This new frontier line was necessarily the result of a

compromise between the Forward School which had advocated the retention of the Kandahar line, and the Stationary School which urged that the Indus was the natural limit of India.

DURAND'S MISSION

In their natural anxiety to close the Afghan War without the least delay, and with good grace, the Government of India, however, overlooked for the time being the imperative need for a proper delimitation of the Anglo-Afghan boundary in the tribal no-man's land. In Lord Lansdowne's time, the Forward Policy again came to the forefront owing mainly to the influence of the Commander-in-Chief, Lord Roberts. The revival of this policy led to the mission of Sir Mortimer Durand, Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, to Kabul in 1893. This mission, the importance of which has been generally overlooked, forms a landmark in the history of Indo-Afghan relations. Its objects were, *firstly*, to assert a definite right of suzerainty over the tribal country, *secondly*, to demarcate a scientific frontier in accordance with the views of the Forward School, *thirdly*, to rectify the existing anomalies in the matter of India's defence line, *fourthly*, to tackle the problem of tribal unrest and modify the closeborder system on the frontier, *fifthly*, to curtail the Afghan Amir's right to suzerainty over the tribal land, *sixthly*, to prevent the possibility of Afghan expansion and interference in the extreme north including Chitral and Gilgit, and, *lastly*, to define the Indo-Afghan boundary for purposes of preventing chances of future doubt or friction, and complete the demarcation of the Afghan

boundaries after the work of the recent Anglo-Russian Boundary Commission on the northern border of Afghanistan.

Sir Mortimer Durand succeeded in bringing about an amicable settlement regarding the frontier delimitation, and the agreement which was finally approved and signed by the Amir defined the respective spheres of influence in the tribal country. In other words, the borderland was partitioned between Afghanistan and India. The new boundary popularly known as the Durand Line was jointly demarcated by British and Afghan Commissioners in 1894. It runs from north to south through the tribal area, deviding it into two zones.

The demarcation of the Durand Line could hardly be palatable to the Afghan Government, and it had to accept it reluctantly, merely because it could not have resisted the British Government over this matter. Afghan resentment was due to a number of reasons. First, the old and traditional right of the Kabul Government to suzerainty over the entire Pathan country was now challenged and circumscribed. Second, Afghanistan could no longer seek expansion in the only direction where expansion was feasible. Third, Afghanistan lost a serviceable buffer between its dominions and British India. Fourth, Afghanistan's military position was adversely affected by the sudden advancement of the British military line. Fifth, the manner in which the boundary line was drawn was hasty and shortsighted, for it was wrong to leave only a part of Waziristan to the Amir when the majority of the Wazirs were kept on the British side and it was equally wrong to bifurcate the

Mohmand country in the same manner. Sixth, the Durand Line accentuated lawlessness on the frontier, which has been a constant source of anxiety to the Afghans. And, lastly, chances of friction and misunderstanding between India and Afghanistan were now definitely aggravated, for mischiefmongers could always escape from one side to the other, and find shelter in accordance with the usual tribal code of honour.

ETHNIC ABSURDITIES

The Durand Line does not satisfy the essential conditions of a sound military frontier for the Indian sub-continent. Militarily, it is not a satisfactory defence line. It does not follow clearly defined and recognised natural features. For example, salients have not been avoided in the manner in which they should have been done. As such, it is a haphazard and unscientific frontier. But, the worst feature of the line is the violation of ethnic considerations, which shows an utter lack of imagination and foresight. The enormity of the ethnic absurdities was heightened by the fact that the wishes of the Pathans themselves were not consulted at all. They were treated like pawns in a diplomatic bargain, and were divided like so many cattle.

Now that the British have left, and India has been partitioned, the Afghans are naturally eager to rectify their eastern defence line, and, if possible, to re-establish a buffer state in the shape of Pathanistan between their country and Pakistan. That is why they have chosen to support the demand for a separate Pathanistan in the tribal country. The considerations on

which the Afghan move has been based may be thus summed up. First, the people across the frontier are essentially Afghan by race, and, as such they have the right to form a separate state of their own. Second, the choice between Pakistan and India given to the frontier people was unfair and undemocratic. Third, the Durand Line must be revised now that British rule in India has come to an end. Fourth, the Pathans themselves are keen on guiding their own destinies as an independent people. Fifth, the Pathans do not like to be treated as pawns in the game of international power politics. Lastly, the conditions in Pakistan are considered to be unfavourable to the realisation of Pathan rights and to the promotion of Pathan culture and genius.

As a matter of fact, however, the tribal people are not exactly what the Afghans call them, "their kith and kin." They have never before acknowledged Afghan suzerainty, except nominally, and have jealously preserved their own individuality. Having long been kept under Indian control, their country has now become part and parcel of the Pakistan defence system. Hence, the Afghan interest in the proposed scheme for a Pathanistan gives rise to a number of questions. Does it portend a possible conflict between Afghanistan and Pakistan? Will it lead to an international dispute, requiring arbitration by the U.N.O.? Will there be an armed revolt in the Frontier Province? Will there be a show down between the Pathan leaders and the Pakistan Muslim League? Is it likely that Russia has inspired the Afghan move and will eventually intervene in the quarrel? Could there be a general conflagration all over the borderland,

leading to a mass attack on the Indian Union? Will the impasse in the border country have its repercussion on the Kashmir situation?

WHY PATHANISTAN?

There are strong arguments both for and against the demand for Pathanistan. It is necessary to weigh them carefully. On the one hand, it may be urged that the bond of religion alone cannot keep the Pathans loyal to Indian Muslims, for even during Muslim rule in the past the frontier people had always been hostile and troublesome. A rebellious land would be a thorn on the side of Pakistan. Besides, it would lead to needless friction between the Punjabis and Pathans, and provoke foreign, and especially, Russian intervention, thereby causing a serious international problem. In any case, the Pathan movement would remain a permanent source of trouble to the Pakistani Muslims, for the Pathans do not like their domination. The allegiance of a part of the tribal area to Afghanistan is also a standing argument for the creation of a separate homeland for the Pathans in accordance with the principle of self-determination.

On the other hand, there are counter-arguments against Afghanistan's demand. The Durand Line is duly acknowledged and recognised border which Pakistan has inherited from the British, and therefore its legality cannot be questioned at this late hour. The tribal country is also too poor to maintain an independent status as a state, and Afghanistan too is not in a position to promote the economic development with its own slender resources. Again, if the Pathan country comes under the influence of the U.S.S.R., it would prove to be a menace both

to Pakistan and India. Without the Durand Line, the defence of Pakistan would be adversely affected in any case. The Indus frontier is useless under modern conditions. The invaders have always come through the passes, and so they must be checked beyond the passes and not on the Indus border itself. In modern warfare, a river is an obstacle. Besides, the Indus has never been a frontier, and even the Sikhs had to go up to the Peshawar line along the Khyber. Again, there is no guarantee that tribal unrest and frontier raids would not increase with the creation of Pathanistan.

Now, let us see, if the partition of India affects the defence system on the North-West frontier. According to one view India has no cause for worry on the score of Pakistan's dispute with Afghanistan. The arguments in support of this view may be thus summarised. First, Pakistan's trouble would be to the advantage of India, for if Pakistan is preoccupied with the Pathan problem, she would not be a menace to India's defence on the North-West frontier. Second, Pakistan would be forced to seek India's friendship and goodwill, if her dispute with Afghanistan is kept alive with the demand for Pakistan. Third, the present deadlock in the tribal country would facilitate a quicker return of peace in Kashmir. Fourth, Pakistan will become a useful buffer state between Russia on the one hand and Afghanistan on the other. Lastly, the frontier problem might lead to a joint defence system between India and Pakistan to the mutual benefit of both.

INDIA'S ANXIETY

It is on such grounds as these that it has been asserted that India has no cause for anxiety over the tension

between Afghanistan and Pakistan. Reasoning such as this, however, betrays a lack of a grasp of the realities of the situation. The position of Russia in Central Asia in the perspective of the division of the world into two armed blocks makes India's position much more hazardous today than it could have been in the past. It is true that Pakistan's difficulty may temporarily prove to be India's opportunity, but can it be seriously argued that India's own defence will not be jeopardised, if Pakistan's frontier system breaks down? Whether Pakistan will serve the purpose of a buffer is a question which cannot be answered so soon. With its inadequate financial and industrial potentials Pakistan cannot attain a dependable stability in the near future. Far from being a barrier, it may prove a burdensome neighbour on India's most vital land frontier. As for the hypothesis that Pakistan will be obliged to seek India's goodwill, it is only proper to remember that an excess of complacency in a matter like this is wholly unwarranted. To argue that Pakistan's break with the Pathans would solve the Kashmir problem, is only to imagine solace where it does not exist in fact. If anything, the trouble in tribal area will aggravate India's anxiety in the matter of frontier defence. The emergence of some joint defence arrangements is also not likely in the near future. In any case, there is no reason for undue optimism in this matter. In short, the hazards and responsibilities would outweigh any possible advantages resulting from a conflagration on the North-West Frontier.

A careful consideration of the respective viewpoints leads to the conclusion that the problem of the Durand Line affects

India also to some extent, for the N-WFP is a link in the chain of the Indian continental defence system and India cannot allow it to be used as a base by any foreign power. It is, however, equally clear that an equitable revision of the Durand Line is overdue ultimately in the interests of Pakistan herself. The strategical imperfections of the line need rectification as much on military as on ethnic grounds.

The boundaries of Waziristan and the Mohmand area require a satisfactory readjustment. It is India's interest to see that Pakistan has a scientific frontier, but it is equally necessary to bring about an amicable settlement of the problem of the Durand Line. If necessary the whole question needs to be referred to the UNO in the interest of international goodwill and world peace.

CEYLON'S PRESENT-DAY LEADERS*

BY MR. G. VENKATACHALAM

INDIA and Lanka are one. The narrow Palk Strait divides only to accentuate that unity. The ties that bind these two countries are older than the Himalayas and stronger than the earth-crusts that geologically unite them. Lanka, in reality, is only a physical fragment and a cultural projection of India.

Sita's captivity in Asokavana, Rama's battle with Ravana, Arjuna's romance with Chitra, Mahinda's mission to Tissa, Sanghamitta's pilgrimage to Anuradhapura, Ellala's epic fight with Duthagamanu, Pallavamalla's lifelong friendship with Manavamma, and the Chola and Pandya marriage alliances with Lanka's Kings were all merely incidents in that long connection.

All that was best and lasting in Lanka's history, her religion, arts and even language, went from India. The lion story of the Sinhalese—a sort of cock and bull story—goes back to India. Vijaya's adventures with his companions are part and parcel of Indian legend in that fair island.

Ceylon's past was as great and glorious as any country's and her great kings like

Devanampiya Tissa, Duthagamanu and Parakramabahu were as wise and strong as any king in the world's history. The ancient cities of Anuradhapura and Polonnaruwa rivalled in beauty and grandeur even Rome and Persepolis; the holy city of Kasi was their equal as a seat of learning.

Lanka's art heritage was no less great. Her skysoaring dagobas of Abhayagiri and Lankatilaka, her chastely chiselled carvings of Isuramuniya and Polonnaruwa, her famous frescoes of Sigiriya and Damila Mahasaya still impress one with their imperishable beauty and greatness. Two of the world's oldest historical records, the Mahavamsa and Suluvansa, belong to Lanka.

So much for the remote past.

Even in the very immediate past Ceylon produced some outstanding men, men gifted with vision, courage and character. The High Priest Sumangala, the silver-tongued bhikkhu Megittu-watte, the saintly

* A chapter from a new book to be published by Nalanda, Bombay.

statesman Ponnambalam Ramanathan, the scholar-administrator Sir Arunachalam, the good Christian politician James Peiris were some of the veterans.

SIR BARON JAYATILEKA

The last of this noble band was the lately lamented Sir Don Baron Jayatileka, Ceylon's first ambassador to India. A scholar by instinct, circumstances drove him into politics. A rebel in his younger days, he died a moderate. As a Buddhist who did his best for his religion he was popular; as a politician who tried to serve his country he was a failure.

A good man, simple of heart, gentle of manner, courtly and kind, he could have been a more popular figure but fate had willed it otherwise. He was a much misunderstood man, not because he was ambitious and self-seeking—that most men are, especially in public life—but because he was too cautious and calculating to give the right lead to people hungering for freedom. That was his tragedy.

Sir Baron was a self-made man. By sheer force of character and perseverance he rose to the position of Ceylon's number one politician and public man. He served his countrymen truly and well and to the best of his abilities. He was not an inspired leader but a man of sober and practical outlook, and considering the time and the circumstances in which he lived he did not do badly.

Next to politics, education was his passion. He started his life as a teacher, and after his return from Oxford he played a prominent part in the educational advancement of the Ceylonese, first as a

Principal and later as the Chief Minister and the President of the Buddhist Theosophical Society, which is the foremost educational body in the island, controlling hundreds of schools and colleges.

He had great regard for India and Indians, in spite of the anti-Indian measures he was forced to accede to in his capacity as Home Minister; and his last job as Ceylon's Representative in India was dear to his heart, as he told me in person, but cruel death has snatched him away before he could substantially and successfully bind the two peoples with the silken cord of mutual love and understanding.

MR. D. S. SENANAYAKE

His successor, both to the leadership of the Council of State and in public life, Mr. D. S. Senanayake, is cast in a different mould, and in many respects is his antithesis. Aggressive, dominating, rude and reactionary, Mr. Senanayake is what he looks, a tough guy. A son of the soil, he is a very much "stick in the mud" person, both in living and thinking. He makes a fiery patriot all right, but at what cost?

Lacking in imagination (a common curse with most politicians) and devoid of vision, he had been pursuing a narrow isolationist policy for his country which had nearly ruined his countrymen and his reputation. The global war and Ceylon's strategic position saved the situation. His cry "Ceylon for the Sinhalese", however sentimentally right, had nothing substantial to back it up except popular prejudice.

He played upon the passions of his people and became a popular hero. He carried on his anti-Indian agitation, both inside and outside the Council, openly and

barefacedly. He had a young colt of a politician to kick vigorously along with him, and they both had a merry time for a brief while. Soon sanity set in and they saw the error of their ways, if not the folly of their policies.

As a Sinhalese patriot he has much to his credit. His Minneriya agricultural scheme, when he was Minister of Agriculture, is a laudable attempt though a wild one. If instead of the malaria-ridden Minneriya had he chosen the obviously more fertile regions round about Tissamaharama for his costly experiments the results might have been more fruitful.

However dangerous as a politician—and all nationalists are dangerous politicians—he has certain sterling qualities as a man. Strong, independent, unbending, uncompromising and uncorruptible, Senanayake is a man to reckon with in Ceylon, and had he only the mild manners and serene scholarship of the late Baron he would have been a not unworthy successor.

MR. C. W. KANNAGARA

The teacher from the South, the unassuming and unostentatious Mr. C. W. Kannagara is one of the silent politicians who, unrecognised and often unrewarded, serve their country's interest through good and evil report. A man with marked ability and sincere nature he brought into being the long-desired University of Ceylon, and to this solid work, if not for anything else, the people of Lanka are greatly indebted to him.

THE ENFANT TERRIBLE OF CEYLON POLITICS

The Hon.'ble Mr. S. M. R. D. Bandaranaike is the *enfant terrible* of Ceylon politics. He had everything that birth, education

and wealth could give to become a national leader but he chose to be a communal firebrand. His father, Sir Solomon Bandaranaike, was a "yes-man" of the Government, who owned vast landed properties and lived in the legendary style of the Lords of England with country mansions, hunting dogs and a retinue of servants.

The young Bandaranaike did not follow in the footsteps of his father. In fact he revolted against everything for which his father stood. A born politician philanderer, he flirted with many things in his life, with Socialism in his Oxford days, with charka and rural welfare work in his early career, with nationalism and Buddhism in his gamble for power, and is now one of His Majesty's Ministers in the Ceylon Council of State.

His youthful idealism is a thing of the past: his ambition to be the Jawaharlal of Lanka has gone for ever. With a little power in his hand he transformed himself into a little Caesar and thundered wrath and fury against all and sundry especially against the poor helpless Indian coolies. He became the symbol of anti-Indian revolt, and even a man like Senanayake stood stunned and perplexed. He carried his bias too far and soon became a nuisance in his own country.

MR. PONNAMBALAM

His counterblast, both inside the Council and in public life, is the Tamil State Councillor, Mr. G. G. Ponnambalam. He is also a fire-eater but a more compromising type. Cambridge-educated, he thinks it his duty to oppose everything that his Oxford-turned opponent says or does. Equally ambitious and audacious he refuses to knuckle under or give in to the bumptious pretensions of the

major community leader. Both these men play with politics and with the lives of their respective countrymen.

PROF. SUNTHRALINGAM

The ex-professor C. Sunthralingam is another strong man from Jaffna who has entered politics to fight the extreme elements in the majority community. A brilliant mathematician, he resigned from the Indian Civil Service to serve the cause of education, and with the advent of strong party politics and communal feeling he thought it was his duty to gird up his loins and join the fray. He can hit hard and is as robust in his politics as he is in his health.

MR. GEORGE D'SILVA

George E. d'silva of Kandy is a good and generous hearted man, always in trouble with money and men. He wanted to be everything, a politician, statesman, trade-commissioner, an ambassador, and finally managed to be a minister. His pro-Indian proclivities are well known and he is a man of goodwill and fellowship. His predecessor in office, the late Mr. W. A. d'Silva, was an intellectual aristocrat while George is an out and out democrat, a man of the people.

MR. CORREA, THE LABOUR MINISTER

Another pleasant natured politician and a man of culture is the Proctor from Chilaw, the Labour Minister G.G.E. Corea. A man of broad views, he tried to tackle the Indian labour problem in a sympathetic manner and made several visits to India to arrive at a reasonable settlement. If he did not succeed it was not his fault. The opposition and prejudices were too much for him.

The minority community, the Jaffna Tamils, once led the island in politics, law, medicine and the services, especially the last, and do

so even now. But their present day leaders, compared with giants like Sir Ramanathan and Sir Arunachalam, are mediocre men with no vision, push or enterprise. The civil services, however, possess some brilliant men.

COMMUNISTS IN CEYLON

The Communists in Ceylon, known as the Sama Samajists, are of the Trotskyian brand, and though small in numbers have made themselves felt in the political life of the island. Most of their leaders, fine young men with courage and idealism, are either behind prison bars or in exile, and like most of the Indians or Chinese Communists they are foreign educated and widely-travelled men.

The real founder of the Sama Samaj in Lanka are the two Goonawardenes. Philip and Leslie. Philip was the brain of the party and its chief inspirer. A convinced Marxist and rebel at heart, he had an adventurous career as a revolutionist in Spain and in America before he returned to Ceylon. He suffered imprisonment and had given the slip to his captors in Europe long before he broke out of the Kandy jail with his comrades.

A silent strong man, Philip Goonawardene is a born schemes, a clever plotter, cool, calculating and daring, a sort of a little Lenin. Ceylon is too small a country for his revolutionary activities. And like all revolutionaries he is a good man at heart, gentle in his ways, modest in appearance, selfless and friendly, a man who wouldn't hurt a fly in his normal life but wouldn't mind liquidating men for a cause.

Leslie Goonawardene, a product of the London School of Economics and a pupil of Prof. Laski, is the purse-power behind the party. The only son of a wealthy landlord of Panadura, his fond father had high hopes

that his son would follow the Christ as an ordained priest, but the son chose to follow Marx. Fair, young and sweet-natured, Leslie doesn't give one the impression of a Red rebel or an elusive pimperl as he has proved to be.

N. M. Pereera and his charming wife Selini are two of the stalwarts of the Sama Samaj, but the most lovable of them is Dr. S. A. Wickremesinghe, the one-time Councillor of Matara. If ever a dreamer hypnotised himself into believing that he is a man of action, it is this doctor. Sensitive, generous and sincere, politics is the last thing for a man of his temperament. A successful doctor and a real poor man's friend whom the villagers love and trust, he preferred the shoddy, slippery way of politics to straight service which is his natural dharma.

When he decided to practise in London for a period he deliberately chose the East End

of the city to show his practical sympathy with the working classes and the poor. In his own home-town of Matara, in Southern Ceylon, when he set up practice it was more for the purpose of alleviating the sufferings of the poor villagers than amassing a little fortune for himself, which he could easily have done. Even the rich took advantage of his goodness and seldom paid their bills.

Lanka is a lovely land and the Ceylonese are a generous people, and some of my happiest days have been in their island and among them; and if I have tried to recollect and record here some personal impressions of their leaders it is only with a view to bring about a better understanding between the two countries which have so much in common and which I feel sure cannot be cut asunder by the machinations of any scheming politicians or self-seeking statesmen.

"THE NEW REPUBLIC"

A PLATONIC SYMPOSIUM

BY PROF. P. R. KRISHNASWAMI, M.A.

THE New Republic is a term which may apply to India after her rebirth on the 15th August 1947. But the Republic has not realised herself yet. Peculiar and perplexing problems confront the infant constitution. Food shortage continues to oppress the nation and imposes a disastrous strain on the administration. Democracy is understood to lower the standards of efficiency everywhere and the anxiety is felt for the securing of the best men to carry on the administration and keep the country safe.

Labour has created no end of trouble and we look forward to see the wisdom and strength arise, necessary to control labour and lead it to its highest productive power. The conflict between different interests and different classes, if not between different religions and different castes, has demanded an urgent solution which will unite all and inspire them to achieve the common glory of the nation.

Poets are the unacknowledged legislators of the world. What is the poet's dream

to-day becomes a reality tomorrow. It is a blessing to have ideas and ideals inducing us to strive towards a higher perfection. As the proverb says, where there is no vision the people perish. Human nature has reacted to its contemporary age generally in the same way. It is regarded as an age of transition, or it is an age of decadence, while others are complacent and think it an age of glorious achievement. The problems of social existence remain unsolved for ever and afford endless scope for discussion, though in the earlier centuries it was more often the political oppression which provoked ardent spirits to conjure up imaginary states in which men might live happily.

Plato's Dialogue of the ideal Republic has served as an inspiration to all later European writers. In the course of a discussion on justice the ideal type of a state is elicited. Goodness, truth and beauty are to be cultivated in that state, to the exclusion of all things repugnant to them. A social ideal rather than a political pattern is the objective of Plato's work. After the different occupations necessary in the state like building, husbandry, weaving, and trade, comes the profession of soldiers. The rulers and soldiers form the guardians of the state, and these must be the cream of the community. The education of the guardians becomes the great concern of the state. The qualities necessary in a ruler are stated to be the desire for knowledge, hatred of falsehood and love of truth, contempt for sensual enjoyment, indifference to money, high-mindedness and generosity, justice and gentleness, a quick understanding and good memory, and a musical and regular and

harmonious disposition. The people are classified according to their capacity, and the classification is not unlike the division of caste. The accidents of birth are also recognised, "a golden parent will produce a silver child and a silver parent a golden child." The rulers are to allot, ruthlessly, the children to the classes for which they are intrinsically fit. Socrates does not wish even wives and children to be private property. The women are to be eligible for any position in the state. Mating is to be arranged hygienically by the guardians. Justice lies in making the whole state happy, and not only any one class in it. The soldier coming to the fore creates Timocracy which is followed successively by Oligarchy, Democracy and Tyranny.

Sir Thomas More's Utopia (Greek word meaning "nowhere") was written in Latin and published in 1516. Utopia is divided into cities and cornland and pastures. The citizens live in farm-houses by turns so that they may all learn agriculture. No man is to be idle, but every one need perform only six hours of work in the day. In the cities, the head of the household fetches his necessities from the market without any payment. The citizens dine together in common halls, because the food there is superior in quality to what may be prepared at home. Before marriage man and woman are to examine completely the body of each other. In religion all faiths are to be tolerated.

Inequality in the distribution of wealth and the excessive toil necessary for raising produce are the two sore points recognised by the creators of an ideal state. Gonzalo, in Shakespeare's play the Tempest, pictures

a commonwealth which gets on well without administrative instruments being—in evidence.

All things in common nature should produce
Without sweat or endeavour.

Gonzalo's idea is traceable to a passage in an essay of Montaigne's, referring to a society maintained with little art. The Commonwealth of Oceana by James Harrington, published in 1656 pictures an ideal government in which property in land is so limited that no one can overpower the rest.

Samuel Butler's Erewhon (reversed spelling of Nowhere) published in 1872 is just a satire of little constructive value. In Erewhon a sick person is liable to be put in prison, and a criminal into the hospital. Excessive virtue is a fault, and Deformatories are there to correct it. "News from Nowhere" by William Morris, published in 1891 pleads for justice and equality among men and has an artistic bias to make the human race handsomer than before.

It is now 72 years since "The New Republic" was published. The author, W. H. Mallock, an Oxford scholar, was born in 1849, and this year, the centenary, is an appropriate occasion to revive the memory of the book. 1877 marked a time of striking new ideas in England. A galaxy of brilliant intellectuals appeared there. Ruskin, Carlyle, Matthew Arnold, Walter Pater, Huxley and Tyndall, were among the lions of the time, and it was a happy thought of Mallock to evolve a discussion of current social problems, in the manner of Plato's Republic, by brilliant interlocutors gathered for a holiday at a country house. Delightful parodies of the writings of the well-known men are woven into the book.

At the dinner at the country house, along with the items of food, the subjects of conversation are also prescribed in the menu card. The Aim of Life, Town and Country Society, Art and Literature, Love and Money, Riches and Civilisation, and the Present are the topics. The decreasing faith in a personal God and in personal immortality is mentioned by the host, and Mr. Herbert (Ruskin) remarks bitterly: "it was once thought a characteristic of the lowest savages to be without a belief in a future life. It will soon be thought a characteristic of the lowest savages to be with one."

A notable comment is made on the subject of sin: "Nothing is good or bad, but thinking makes it so; and the superstitious and morbid way in which a number of entirely innocent things have been banned as sin, has caused more than half the tragedies of the world." Fourteen years later, was to appear Hardy's Tess of the D'Urbervilles, the "story of a pure woman," but the idea is anticipated. Mr. Saunders says: "We think it for instance a very sad thing when a girl is as we call it ruined. But it is we really that make all the sadness. She is ruined only because we think she is so." Mr. Saunders expects the future will go far, some day, towards solving the great question of women's action by its recognition of prostitution as an honourable and beneficent profession. Mr. Storks (Huxley) quotes from the letter of an American physician that the strain of higher education is most prejudicial to the functions of maternity. The fulfilment of women's rights must logically lead to the extinction of the human race.

Dr. Jenkinson, a progressive religious thinker, preaches a sermon tracing the development of philosophy from the Greek times and reconciling modern science with Christianity. The Darwinian theory presents no terror for him. He points out that Christianity has its roots reaching back with many ramifications into the Western and Oriental thought of preceding centuries. He also states that the usual pessimistic view of the world is due to the wrong interpretation of evil. If evil is understood to be only undeveloped good "we shall learn to put a stop to all those fretful wailings over the badness of our own times of which we hear so much—wailings over the unbelief of our neighbours, the corruption of society, the misery of the poor, the luxury of the rich, or the decline of commercial morality."

Mr. Stockton (Professor Tyndall) speaking as a scientist denies emphatically that science can destroy religion or poetry. "Is not science essentially religious, essentially poetical—nay, does it not deepen quite boundlessly the religion and poetry already existing in the world, and fuse the two together, as they were never fused before?"

Discarding the formulation for Plato's ideal state, on the subject of justice—every one to mind his business and not interfere with others—Laurence says the people in the real state are to be divided into the rich and the poor, who are also the happy and the wretched, and justice is that which helps this state of things to continue.

Mr. Luke (Matthew Arnold) wants society to have real culture; wants it to think reason and read, and not merely dance, hunt and shoot. Mr. Rose (Walter Pater)

wishes to have London rebuilt on the artistic principles of the Italian Renaissance.

Another speaker points out that the conception of love was higher at the time than in previous ages. To illustrate this Novalis is quoted to have said that if all the human race were a single pair of lovers the difference between mysticism and non-mysticism would cease.

In the new republic of India we are carried off our feet by an avalanche of measures of social amelioration: the rescue of the tenant from the landlord, and appropriation of temple endowments for social purposes, prohibition, the abolition of horse-racing, the securing for women of equal rights of inheritance, and the abolition of polygamy, are a few of these. Obviously we want a whole body of thinkers to consider these problems calmly and set down their findings in books of literary value. The English writers who have recorded their conceptions of the ideal state have left a guidance for India to benefit as well. More wrote his beautiful book too long ago to touch us now. Bacon's *New Atlantis* is concerned all with scientific research, and Harrington with political reform, Samuel Butler was but a mocker, and William Morris too much of an artist. Only Mallock comes nearest a comprehensive discussion of the problems of social existence.

THE INDIAN REVIEW

"THE INDIAN REVIEW," (12 as.), published by G. A. Natesan & Co. in Madras, contains a number of interesting articles. This *Review* is level-headed in its policy and provides a fine example of decorous constructive journalism. Its format is neat. . . . Readers who appreciate an unbiassed survey of the political panorama will find it in *The Indian Review*—*Illustrated Weekly of India*.

THE NATION'S HEALTH

By DR. JIVARAJ N. MEHTA

[In the following paper specially addressed to men of the Indian Administrative Service, Dr. Jivaraj Mehta, Adviser to the Government of India's Ministry of Health, (since appointed Minister for Public Works in the Govt. of Bombay), gives a bird's eye view of the state of the Nation's Health and the health administration in the country at different levels.—ED. I.R.]

PRESENT STATE OF HEALTH

THERE is nothing to be proud of about the country's health at the present moment. In every community there are three classes of persons; namely those whose level of health is so low that they are victims of disease, others who, while they manifest no definite signs of sickness, are yet so devitalised that the possible range of their physical and mental achievements is considerably restricted, and a third class consisting of those who are blessed with an abundance of life and vigour. We might say straightway so far as this country is concerned, the people who belong to the third class are very few in number. No doubt, data regarding positive health are more difficult to collect than those relating to sickness and mortality, yet it is possible to assess the nation's health by collecting statistics relating to incidence of disease and the mortality rate. When we compare the Indian mortality rates with the rates obtained in other countries, we get an idea of the extremely low level of health in the country. Barring perhaps Egypt, India has the highest death rate in the world, namely, 22.4 per thousand population; whereas the expectation of life in U.K. is 58.74, in India it is less than half that figures *viz* between 26 & 27. Figures for expectation of life tell the same tale as the mortality figure, because they express, in terms of the probable length of life of the individual, the cumulative effect of the specific mortality rates at different ages in respect of the two sexes; the higher the

specific death rates in a community the smaller will be the expectation of life. We get the same picture when we compare the figures for infant mortality. Deaths under one year in India are four times those in England. When we analyse the causes of death in the country, the figure under 'fevers' tops the list being nearly 3.6 millions. A large proportion of deaths registered under 'fevers' is due to malaria. It is stated that over 100 million people suffer from malaria annually. It is also necessary to bear in mind that malaria is by far the most important disease in all the tropical and sub-tropical countries of the world. It is rightly called Public Health enemy No. 1, so far as India is concerned.

Next in importance is tuberculosis. It causes 500,000 deaths annually. Over 21½ million people suffer from active disease. Other important causes of death like cholera, small-pox and plague are also prevalent in an epidemic form from time to time in this country. There are certain endemic diseases like leprosy, filariasis, guinea worm infection and hookworm, which are responsible for a considerable amount of ill-health.

CAUSES OF ILL-HEALTH

This is a rather depressing picture of our nation's health. What then are the contributing factors which have resulted in the low level of health in India? The maintenance of public health requires the fulfilment of certain fundamental conditions which include the provision of an environment conducive to healthful living, adequate

nutrition, the availability of health protection, preventive and curative, to all members of the community, irrespective of their ability to pay for it and the active co-operation of the people in the maintenance of their own health. The large amount of preventible suffering and mortality is mainly the result of an inadequacy of provision in respect of these fundamental factors. Sanitation is at a very low level particularly in the rural areas where 88 percent of the population lives. Malnutrition and under-nutrition reduce the power of resistance of an appreciable section of the population. You are fully aware of the food situation in the country at the present moment. A state of emergency has been declared, so far as food is concerned. Without proper and adequate food it will be impossible to maintain positive health. Food should not only be adequate but also be satisfactory in so far as essential constituents are concerned. There should be proper amount of protein, fat, carbo-hydrate and vitamins. Again lack of general education and health education add materially to the difficulty of overcoming the indifference with which the people tolerate insanitary conditions which necessarily increase the sickness rate.

INADEQUATE HEALTH FACILITIES

The great inadequacy of the existing medical and preventive health organisation has also very largely contributed to the low level of health of the nation. First and foremost, we have not got sufficient number of trained health personnel. Whereas in the United Kingdom there is one qualified doctor for every one thousand of population, in India we have only one for every 6,300 of population. The state of affairs has been

made worse by greater concentration of doctors in urban areas whereas the vast majority of the people live in rural areas. As regards nurses India can boast of only one nurse for every 43,000 of population, while in the United Kingdom there is one for every 300. The same sorry tale can be told of other classes of health personnel as well. The number of hospitals and dispensaries are also totally inadequate. The quality of service rendered in these institutions also leaves much to be desired. The institutions are so understaffed that in most of them a doctor can hardly devote more than a minute for every patient. The number of beds available for treatment of diseases is also very inadequate. Whereas the United States can boast of 10.4 beds per thousand of population and the United Kingdom 7.14, India has less than 0.25 per thousand of population.

CAUSES SUMMARISED

To sum up, the factors responsible for the low level of health in India include among others prevalence of defective nutrition among a large section of people, inadequate facilities for health protection, a group of social causes consisting of poverty and unemployment, illiteracy and ignorance of the hygienic mode of life, and certain other social customs such as early marriage, etc. The continued prevalence of such conditions for many generations has probably helped to create in the minds of the people an attitude of passive acceptance of the existing state of affairs. This attitude will have to be overcome and their active co-operation enlisted in campaign against diseases if any lasting improvement in the public health is to be achieved. . . .

ORGANISATION AT CENTRE

So far as the Technical Health Organisation of the Centre is concerned, we have the Ministry of Health with the Minister in charge, and the Directorate General of Health Services with a Director-General in charge attached to the Ministry of Health. Before August 1947, there were two departmental heads on the technical side, the the Director-General of Indian Medical Service and the Public Health Commissioner. On the recommendation of the Bhole Committee the two posts have been amalgamated into one namely the Director-General of Health Services with a view to bring about an integration of curative and preventive health services in the country. The Director-General has a certain number of deputies and assistants under him. There are four main sections in the Directorate, namely, the Medical Section which is concerned with medical and hospital administration, medical, dental, nursing and pharmaceutical professions in general, medical education, technical training, etc., (2) the Public Health Section, dealing with different aspects of public health including port health quarantine, international health affairs, environmental hygiene, etc., (3) Planning and Development Section and (4) Drug Control Section which includes medical stores as well. The Director-General is also associated with the promotion of medical research in India. He is the Administrative head of the medical research department maintained by the Government of India. He is also the Chairman of the Scientific Advisory Board of the Indian Research Fund Association which is the largest body concerned with the promotion of medical

research in India. The Director-General also participates in the Health activities of a number of voluntary organisations either as a Chairman or as a member. These organisations include the Indian Red Cross Society, the Tuberculosis Association of India, the Indian Council of the St. John's Ambulance Association and the Leprosy Relief Association etc. etc. He is also a member of certain committees concerned with health activities, such as the Central Committee of the Pasteur Institute of India, the Governing Body of the School of Tropical Medicine. It will thus be seen that apart from the technical advice he places at the disposal of the Central Government, he is able to assist in promoting the activities of a number of voluntary organisations.

In order to control medical and allied professions, legal provisions have been made by enactment from time to time by the Central Legislature. The Indian Medical Council Act, the Dental Council Act, the Central Nursing Council Act and the Pharmacy Council Act have been enacted with a view to regulate the respective professions they represent. There have been 40 and odd enactments during the last 100 years in relation to public health in the country. Since the unified authority like the Ministry of Health has been formed, all these enactments could be brought together under a comprehensive public health act which will bring together as many health functions as possible under one authority, and relate the exercise of health duties still left for administration by other authorities, to the general health administration of the country so as to

permit of the enforcement of desirable minimum standards of performance in the different spheres of activity.

PROVINCIAL HEALTH ORGANISATION

According to the new Constitution the Provincial Government will be the chief executive authority in respect of health administration of the province. The health administration of a province is in the charge of a Minister responsible to the Legislature. Until recently the Provincial Ministers had two technical advisers who were responsible for the administration of the Medical and Public Health Departments, respectively, but during the last one year or so a number of the provinces have followed the footsteps of the Centre and have brought the curative and preventive health services under a single administrative head. It is hoped that the Provinces of Bombay, Madras and Bihar will also bring about the same integration as was recommended by the first Health Ministers' Conference. Till August 1947 the post of the head of the Civil Medical Service in the Governor's province was reserved for officers of the Indian Medical Service. With the abolition of the Indian Medical Service, since the attainment of independence, the Provincial Governments have been allowed to choose their own men as the Heads of their respective medical departments. The reservation of posts for any class of officers has been done away with. This is as it should be because the selection of administrative heads should be only on merit.

While in certain provinces the preventive health service has undergone a considerable development during the past two

decades, in others no such expansion has taken place. In these under-developed provinces there is no organised health staff for rural and urban areas in the districts, though there are Directors and Deputy Directors of Public Health at the headquarters. Even now in many provinces legal provisions are scattered over a number of Acts. Madras, no doubt, had led the way in the enactment of a consolidated Public Health Act. It is hoped that all provinces will soon have similar Acts before their Legislatures.

It would be useful to have an idea as to what a well developed health service should be. The objectives that should be kept in mind in planning a national health service are:

1. The services should make adequate provision for the medical care of the individual in the curative and preventive fields and for the active promotion of positive health;

2. These services should be placed as close to the people as possible in order to ensure their maximum use by the community which they are meant to serve;

3. The health organisation should provide for the widest possible basis of co-operation between the health personnel and the people;

4. In order to promote the development of the health programme on sound lines the support of the medical and other allied professions is essential. Provision should, therefore, be made for enabling the representatives of these professions to influence the health policy of the country;

5. In view of the complexity of modern medical practice, laboratory and

institutional facilities of various characters should be available;

6. Special provision will be required for certain sections of the population, for example, mothers, children, the mentally deficient, etc.;

7. No individual should fail to secure adequate medical care, curative and preventive, because of inability to pay for it. National Health Insurance would be an important means of doing so: and

8. The creation and maintenance of as healthy an environment as possible in the homes of the people as well as in all

places where they congregate for work, amusement or recreation.

The old adage, 'prevention is better than cure' has acquired greater significance as the result of achievements of modern preventive medicine which have reduced the sickness and mortality rates to a considerable degree. The preventive measures which are started for the control of infectious diseases have now included in its scope, measures designed to develop the sense of well-being in the individual and his capacity to enjoy his work and life to the fullest possible extent.

OUR AGRICULTURE

By MR. P. N. SAMPATH

YEAR after year, we have been passing through semi-famine conditions. The hardest pinch is being felt in certain months of each year. Food scarcity has become a seasonal visitation, as regular as the seasons. It is depressing indeed to find that we have not been able to get out of this vicious circle of recurring food crisis. We should not seek comfort from the fact that ours is not the only country that is acutely ill off in food economy.

Famine is the disease of all agricultural countries. India is, and always has been, mainly agricultural, under conditions peculiarly exposed to famine. What are those conditions? The prosperity of the Indian peasant in any particular year depends much upon the rainfall being tolerably normal in amount and seasonally distributed. Agriculture in India is a gamble against nature. Agricultural depression can result as much from excessive rains as from

insufficient rainfall. However, not every failure of the rains causes famine, as people are not generally dependant on the out-turn of a single harvest. But, scanty rain-fall covered over a continuous period of years is a factor for famine.

Secondly, the agriculturist, until very recently, has had to find for himself without any appreciable aid from the State. India being a deficit country in the matter of food-stuffs, has had to import millions of tons of food, year in and year out. During the placid times before the War, those imports were coming in without any difficulty, and the then Government did not give any serious thought to the fostering of the creed of self-sufficiency. The recent war had burst the bubble of this complacency and we are thus in a sorry plight. To-day the cry is 'Grow More Food'. More slogans cannot be the 'Open Sesame' to agricultural sufficiency and prosperity.

Indian farmers are noted for their perseverance and patience, more often amidst adverse circumstances. Their sincerity and skill are beyond question. This is what Dr. Voolkar says in his Report on the Improvement of Indian Agriculture: "At his best the India Ryot is quite as good as, and in some respects superior to the average British farmer, while at his worst it can only be said that this state is brought about largely by an absence of facilities for improvement which is probably unequalled in any other country."

Hitherto the Indian farmer has been antipathetic to the progress which Science can bring about, owing to the dread of novelty and the ignorance fostered by illiteracy. Now he is at least, really awakening to the realities of his position, and is now fully prepared to take action, if only someone will show him the way. The arduous character of manual and bullock-power labour is most marked in rice-cultivation. Indigenous implements and water-lifts of cheap primitive construction are those used in our country-sides. These primitive methods and implements may be good in themselves, but they are not conducive to large turnouts and better results.

Modern famine policy is thus a struggle against nature. As such it has two objects, the one remedial and the other protective. The system of land holdings as they are today, in scattered bits and fragments, with rampant absenteeism of landlords, and the abject indebtedness of the cultivating folk, certainly is not 'the good ground' on which the seed of our Government's honestly conceived plans can be expected to take root and grow. We

must find a new basis for achieving our ends. We want a reorientation of our agricultural economy and method. Complete socialisation of Agriculture, as it is in Russia, may be far-fetched for our present reckonings. But let us ponder over what Lenin, the practical socialist leader has said:—"We could increase the productiveness of labour and economise human effort by two or three times if we could effect a transition from small individual economies to collective farms." Now Russia's food needs are being met by her own production. Russian State farms are worked with wage-labour. The landless labourers are actively absorbed in this way. There are also collective farms formed out of a combination of small farmers for purposes of mutual benefit at minimum production cost. This co-operative spirit has yielded the best results. We in India can safely experiment with the Russian systems of farming.

Our farmers must be systematically educated and trained in the use of modern agricultural machinery. The widespread illiteracy of our rural population is a deterrent to quick progress in this sphere. The Government propaganda machine should be mobilised to the fullest extent to fulfil this great and difficult task. The work of rural reconstruction should follow two separate but complementary and correlated lines of work, synchronising with each other. One will deal with the provision of a natural and healthy system of rural education. The education imparted should be relevant and suited to the genius of the rural people. The other line will take up the problem of the soil, of conjoined

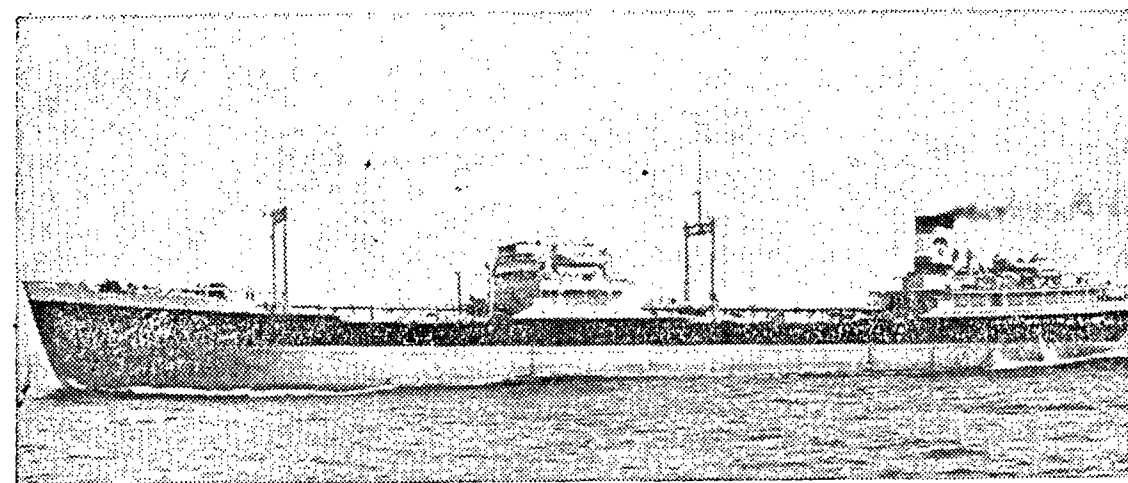
efforts conducive to conservation, economy and efficiency, in making most of the resources of the land and labour now existing, and improving the same.

New irrigation works should be undertaken, utilising our river and canal wealth most suitably and fully. This is a matter of less difficulty comparatively, though hardly of less importance. Irrigation works can do much but they are not absolute insurance against famine.

Provision of Agricultural capital on easy terms, and storage, marketing and transport facilities are equally important. The Government can help in the procurement and distribution of manures and supply of good seeds, by a more liberal and elastic system of Government loans and grants-in-aid to needy agriculturists, by instilling the co-operative spirit in the village folk, and by helping the banks which go to the aid of the agriculturists. Insurance of

livestock, insurance of crops against hail, protective posts, building up of food and fodder reserves, are some other protective measures meriting serious consideration by the Government. To offset the tendency of our rural people to migrate to urban and suburban areas, the Government can invest country life with suitable amenities. The now spiritless serfage must be converted into a resolute peasantry by slow means. The vast expanse of waste lands in the country which are at present producing nothing but bracken, broom and heath must be brought under profitable cultivation. The aim should be to put every rood of land to the best use.

When such a small country like Great Britain, primarily a manufacturing country, could establish a sort of self-sufficiency in food in a period of 30 years, there is no reason why we cannot do the same thing provided we go at it with diligence and devotion.



MOST MODERN TANKER

The 15,000-ton turbo-electric super-tanker "San Sylvestre", built by a British shipbuilding company of Haverton Hill, is claimed to be the safest, most efficient and most comfortable ship of her kind ever built. While compressed air will keep out the sea even if she is holed below the waterline, a single lever will set all her fire fighting appliances going, and gas released will make it impossible for a fire to spread. A special pumping system will enable the tanker to discharge her cargoes of petrol in record time.

FROM MY NOTEBOOK

By "BEE"

YET, O! STRICKEN HEART

In these memorial verses Stevenson offers some kind of consolation to the bereaved. It is true that death in the full bloom of youth and beauty is a grievous thing and the cant of consolation an outrage.

"Yet, O stricken heart, remember,
O remember
How of human days he lived the
better part."

He lived through the "singing season" and departed ere the day of sorrow. "Yours the pang, but his, O his, the undiminished, undecaying gladness." Would you have it otherwise?

Doomed to know not Winter, only Spring,
a being

Trod the flowery April blithely for a while,
Took his fill of music, joy of thought and
seeing,

Came and stayed and went, nor ever
ceased to smile.

Came and stayed and went, and now when
all is finished,

You alone have crossed the melancholy
stream,

Yours the pang, but his, O his, the
undiminished

Undecaying gladness, undeparted dream.

All that life contains of torture, toil, and
treason,

Shame, dishonour, death, to him were
but a name.

Here, a boy, he dwelt through all the
singing season,

And ere the day of sorrow departed as
he came.

Reading these verses one recalls the more
familiar dirge of Shelley on Keats:

He has outsoared the shadow of our night;
Envy and calumny and hate and pain,
And that unrest which men miscall delight,
Can touch him not and torture not again.

THE INEVITABLE

What matters it when it shall come to pass, since it is inevitable?.....What folly to torment ourselves about passing into a state of exemption from all torment! As our birth brought us the birth of all things so will our death bring us the death of all things. Wherefore it is as foolish to weep because a hundred years from now we shall not be alive, as to weep because we were not living a hundred years ago. Death is the origin of another life. So did we weep, so much did it cost us to enter into this life, so did we strip off our former veil on entering into it.

Nothing can be grievous that is but once. Is it reasonable to fear for so long a time of such brief duration? Long life and short life are by death made all one; for the long and the short are not in things that are no more. Aristotle tells us that there are little creatures on the river Hypaeres that live but a day. The one that dies at eight o'clock in the morning dies in its youth, that which dies at five in the afternoon dies in its decrepitude.* Which of us would not think it absurd to see this moment of duration put into the consideration of weal or woe? The greater or lesser duration of our lives, if we compare it with eternity, or yet with that of mountains, rivers, stars, trees, or even some animals, is on less ridiculous.

—Montaigne.

NOTHING IS HERE FOR TEARS

Nothing is here for tears, nothing to wail
Or knock the breast; no weakness, no
contempt,
Dispraise, or blame; nothing but well and fair,
And what may quiet us in a death so
noble.

—Milton's SAMSON AGONISTIS.

* To insects the twelve month has been an epoch, to leaves a life, to tweeting birds a generation, to man a year.—From Hardy's 'Journal' at the close of 1865.

SEPTEMBER 1949]

FROM MY NOTEBOOK

471

LINES ON A DEAD MISTRESS

It is said that Hardy did not simply make poetry out of life; he made life into poetry. The truth of his poetry, says Lucas is ruthless: "its only comfort lies in the tenderness of its sensitive imagination and the splendour of its quiet sincerity." He stripped life of its illusions and loved Truth better than Beauty. "Let there be truth at last Even if despair," he sang. And in these lines on a dead mistress we hear the poet speaking in a quiet voice "that echoes through his moods of gentle, hopeless irony."

I need not go
Through sleet and snow
To where I know
She waits for me;
She will wait me there
Till I find it fair,
And have time to spare
From company.....

What—not upbraid me
That I delayed me,
Nor ask what stayed me
So long? Ah no!—
New cares may claim me
New loves inflame me,
She will not blame me,
But suffer it so.

THE PITT NOSE

The Pitt nose has a curious history. One can watch its transmigrations through three lives. The tremendous hook of old Lord Chatham, under whose curve empires came to birth, was succeeded by the bleak upward-pointing nose of William Pitt the younger—the rigid symbol of an indomitable hauteur. With Lady Hester Stanhope came the final stage. The nose, still with on upward tilt in it, had lost its masculinity; the hard bones of the uncle and the grandfather had disappeared. Lady Hester's was a nose of wild ambitions, of pride grown fantastical, a nose that scorned the earth, shooting off, one fancies, towards some eternally eccentric heaven. It was a nose, in fact, altogether in the air,

—Lytton Strachey.

CALVERLEY'S NERVE

Calverley in his schooldays was a classical prodigy and knew more about Latin and prosody than the masters who were supposed to teach him. But, like all wayward youths he seldom read his school books. But there was no catching him out as the following story will show.

It was Calverley's duty to prepare a Latin theme to be submitted on a certain day at a viva voce examination. He appeared among the rest with the customary exercise book, but the pages of the book were blank. Only at the last moment had he remembered that his presence was required in the lecture room. The examiner called upon him to read, and his companions, knowing the state of the case, anticipated a storm. They were disappointed. Calverley stood up, cool as the dew, and proceeded without the least hesitation and in calm fluent tones to read from his book the exercise which he had not written, and of which not a word, up to that moment, had been composed.

Here is another. When he was a Freshman he was at a party at the Masters' Lodge, they asked him for a song. He went to the piano and began to sing in Italian.

"Soon," wrote Seeley, who was present, "a murmur passed among us undergraduates that his Italian was purely fictitious. So it was. If you listened attentively you found the song a mere string of nonsense made up of some dozen Italian words that every Englishman knows—contralto, sotto-voce, impresario, etc. . . ."

CONSISTENCY

A foolish consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds.....Speak what you think now in hard words and tomorrow speak what tomorrow thinks in hard words again, though it contradict everything you said to-day. "Ah, so you shall be sure to be misunderstood?" Is it so bad, then, to be misunderstood? Pythagoras was misunderstood, and Socrates, and Jesus, and Luther, and Copernicus, and Galileo, and Newton, and every pure and wise spirit that ever took flesh. To be great is to be misunderstood.

—Emerson.

PHILOSOPHY

I shall not know until the end what I have lost or gained in this vast gaming-house, where I shall have passed some three score years, dice—box in hand, *tessaras agitans*.

What do I perceive? Forms. And what besides? Forms. Of the substance I know nothing. We walk among shadows, ourselves shadows to ourselves and to others.

If I look at a rainbow traced as a cloud, I can perceive it; for him who looks at it from another angle, there is nothing.

A fancy common enough among the living is to dream that they are dead, that they stand by the side of their own corpse, and follow their own funeral. It is like a swimmer watching his garments stretched out on the shore.

Philosophy, that habitual and profound meditation which takes us away from all that surrounds us, which annihilates our own personality, is another apprenticeship for death.

—Diderot.

THE BROTHERHOOD OF THE BRAVE

To set the Cause above renown,
To love the game above the prize,
To honour, while you strike him down,
The foe that comes with fearless eyes:
To count the life of battle good,
And dear the land that gave you birth,
But dearer yet the brotherhood
That binds the brave of all the earth.

—Henry Newbolt.

LINES TO THE MEMORY OF PITT

Now is the stately column broke,
The beacon-light is quench'd in smoke,
The trumpet's silver sound is still,
The warder silent on the hill!

—Scott.

OVER THE DEAD

Weep bitterly over the dead as he is worthy, and then comfort thyself: drive heaviness away; thou shalt not do him good, but hurt thyself.

—Ecclesiasticus.

ON GOING A JOURNEY

I cannot see the wit of walking and talking at the same time. When I am in the country, I wish to vegetate like the country. I am not for criticising hedgerows and black cattle. I go out of town in order to forget the town and all that is in it. There are those who for this purpose go to watering places and carry the metropolis with them. I like more elbow room, and fewer encumbrances. I like solitude when I give myself up to it, for the sake of solitude; nor do I ask for

“—a friend in my retreat
whom I may whisper, solitude is sweet”.

Is not this wild rose sweet without a comment? Does not this daisy leap to my heart set in its coat of emerald? Yet if I were to explain the circumstance that has so endeared it to me, you would only smile. Had I not better keep it to myself, and let it serve me to brood over, from here to yonder craggy point, and from thence onward to the far distant horizon? I should be but bad company all that way, and therefore prefer being alone.

Give me the clear blue sky over my head, and the green turf beneath my feet, a winding road before me, and a three hours' march to dinner—and then to thinking! It is hard if I cannot start some game on these lone heaths. I laugh, I run, I leap, I sing for joy.....

—Haslitt.

SORROW AND SONG

We look before and after
And pine for what is not:
Our sincerest laughter
With some pain is fraught;
Our sweetest songs are those
That tell of saddest thought.

—P. B. Shelley.

HAD WE NE'ER LOVED SAE KINDLY

Had we ne'er loved sae kindly
Had we never loved sae blindly,
Never met, or never parted,
We had ne'er been broken-hearted.

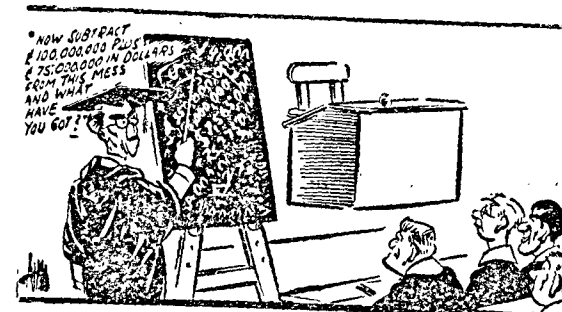
—Burns.

TOPICAL CARTOONS



Pandit Nehru, reviewing the situation in West Bengal, said that the people were dissatisfied with the Government and so they could not allow the situation to deteriorate further.

Courtesy: The Hindustan Times.

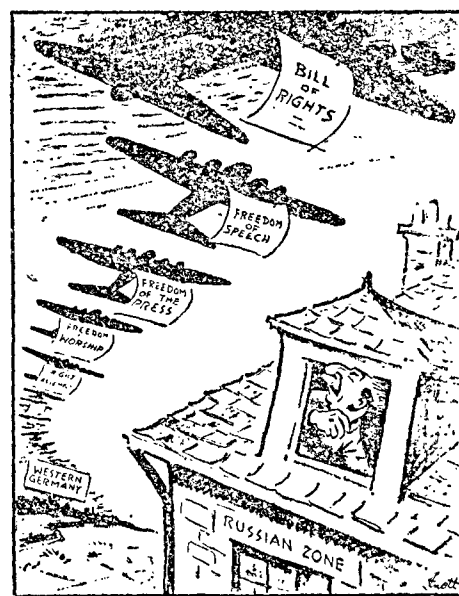


ATTENTION, PLEASE
Sir, Stafford Cripps has asked 'Commonwealth countries to follow Britain's lead by cutting dollar imports by £75,000,000.

Courtesy: The Hindustan Times.

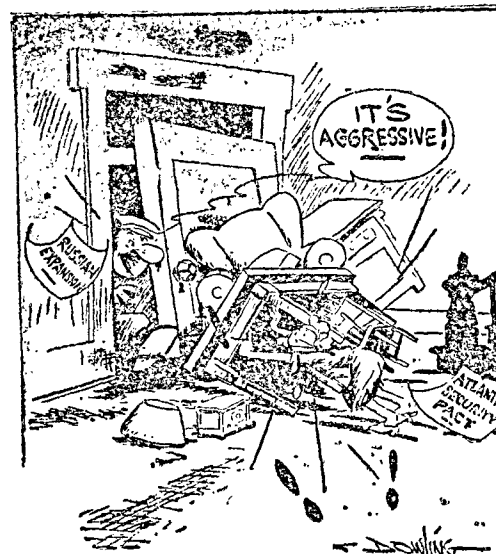


Courtesy: Free India.



THE AIRLIFT HE FEARS MOST.

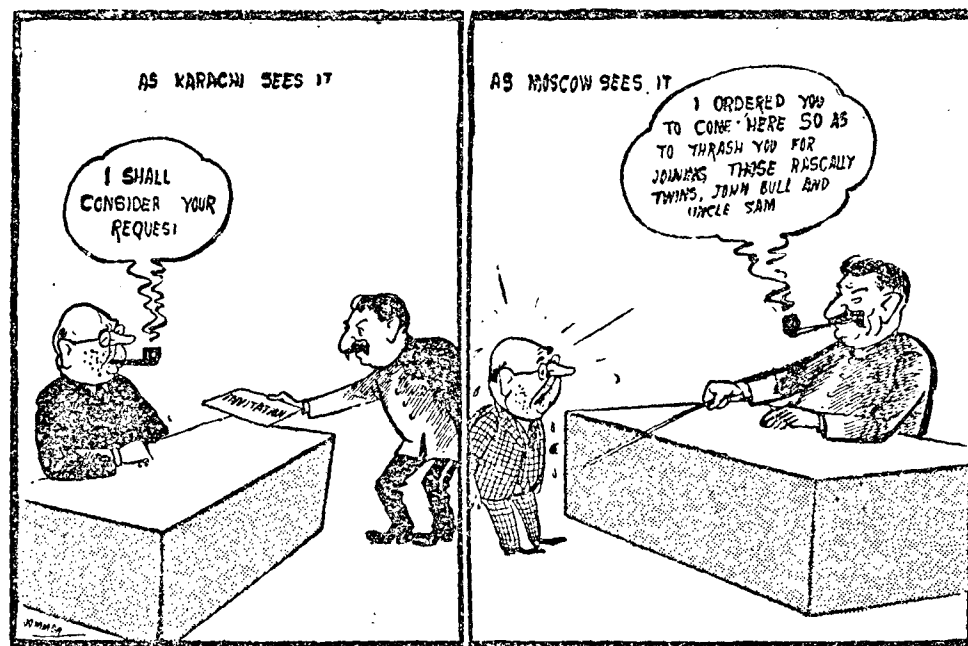
Courtesy: Dallar Morning News.



OUR HEARTS BLEED FOR YOU, JOE

Courtesy: New York Herald Tribune

POINTS OF VIEW



The so-called 'invitation' to Liaquat Ali Khan to visit Moscow is, in fact, a 'summons', says a Bombay report.

Courtesy: The Leader.

TRIBUTES TO LATE MR. G. A. NATESAN

SHERIFF'S PUBLIC MEETING

A Public meeting of the citizens of Madras to condole the death of Mr. G. A. Natesan was held at the Gokhale Hall, Madras, on Wednesday the 17th August, at 5.15 P.M. The Hon. Mr. P. S. Kumaraswami Raja, Premier of Madras, presided. The meeting was attended by leading citizens including Judges of the High Court and other prominent men.

SHERIFF'S OPENING SPEECH

Dr. B. PATTABHI SITARAMAYYA

President, Indian National Congress

THE Sheriff of Madras Sri C. M. Kothari opening the proceeding said :

It is my sad duty to-day to convene this meeting of the citizens of Madras to bemoan the loss of Mr. G. A. Natesan. Gentlemen, he was a pioneer journalist and great worker in the cause of political and social freedom. His zeal for the Indians overseas was so great that he devoted almost the whole of his time to that noble cause. His manifold activities in the legislatures and in the municipality are well-known not only to the people in Madras but also throughout the whole of India. I would not like to anticipate the speakers of to-day. I may mention that as the convener of this meeting, I have received messages from all kinds of persons, persons who had very great regard for the late Mr. G. A. Natesan.

He then requested the Hon. Mr. Kumaraswami Raja, the Premier of Madras, to preside over the meeting. The Hon. Mr. P. S. Kumaraswami Raja then occupied the Chair.

MESSAGES RECEIVED

Requested by the Chairman, Mr. S. Narayanaswami of Messrs. Chitra & Co. read the following messages :

H. E. Sri C. RAJAGOPALCHARI

Governor-General of India

Mr. Natesan is one of the honourable citizens whom Madras will not forget. The reading public of India should be ever grateful to him for embalming the memories of our great men in well-written books which the poor man could buy. Mr. Natesan's affection for me was remarkable in that it bridged a wide gulf in political opinion and activities. He was one about whose manifold virtues I as well as many others have had occasion to offer tributes of praise before this. But this is a citizens' meeting convened by the Sheriff and it gives me great satisfaction that I am enabled through this message to express my esteem alongside of others. I believe the first popular edition of the Gita with Dr. Besant's English translation was printed by Natesan, a service of which any printer and any Hindu may be proud and which any family may count as a great honour to be cherished as an heirloom.

H. E. KRISHNA KUMARSINHI BHAVSINHI

Governor of Madras

I am a comparative newcomer to Madras, but Sri Natesan's fame had long transcended the boundaries of this Province and he was as well known in North India as in the South. His career was one of unqualified distinction and of public service. He was one of the oldest friends of Gandhiji with whom he found common ground first while working for the cause of Indians in South Africa. His activities since then covered many fields. He was a politician and a journalist, but above all, he was a great patriot and a servant of the country. He numbered among his friends and associates people of the most varied and diverse views—Statesmen like Gokhale and Sapru, scholars like Radhakrishnan and Dr. P. C. Roy, and a host of others. He took at the same time a most active interest in the local affairs of Madras being a Councillor of the Corporation, a member of the Senate and Syndicate of the Madras University and holding at one time also the office of the Sheriff of this Town.

In the field of journalism, the *Indian Review* was started by him in 1900. This journal has most deservedly earned a very high place in this country.

His death early this year was a great loss not only to this city, not only to this Province, but to the whole country.

H. E. SIR MAHARAJ SINGH

Governor of Bombay

Mr. Natesan was an old and valued friend. He served the country in many public capacities. For many years he was prominent as the distinguished Editor of the *Indian Review* to which he devoted his life. He lived to see it one of the leading monthly magazines in India. With many I mourned his departure from our midst and paid a tribute to his memory in Bombay.

H. E. M. S. ANEY

Governor of Bihar

Mr. Natesan was a great journalist and a publicist. Being a man of sober temper and balanced judgment he was able to present to the public a considered and dispassionate view on every important subject. More than anybody else he has done his best to bring the leaders of India into closer touch with the younger generations of the country by publishing their handy sketches and cheap editions of volumes of their speeches. He worked hard when he was a member of the Legislature, both Central and Provincial. Owing to his sweet temper he was respected alike by the rulers and the ruled. He had friends in every circle and as far as I know. He was always ready to lend his helping hand to anybody who sought his assistance, if he was in a position to do some good to him. I am glad that a meeting is going to be convened by the Sheriff of Madras to condole the death of this distinguished son of Madras Presidency. I have no doubt that the large number of his friends and admirers who are scattered throughout the country and even outside, will all heartily extend their sympathies with the object of the meeting which you propose to hold. I wish it success.

H. E. SIR H. P. MODY

Governor of United Provinces

It is a matter of satisfaction that the citizens of Madras propose to honour the memory of the late G. A. Natesan. I knew him for many years and respected him for his knowledge, judgment and spirit of public service. He belonged to an order which is fast disappearing but it is well if the present generation occasionally pauses and thinks of the contribution to political awakening made by men of the type of the late Mr. Natesan.

HON'BLE MR. B. G. KHER

Premier of Bombay

It is very appropriate that citizens of Madras are meeting to condole the death of the late Mr. G. A. Natesan. Mr. Natesan tried to serve the cause of his country fearlessly and in spite of difficulties at a time when to be patriotic was fraught with some danger. He was an honest man and had the courage of his conviction. It is only proper that citizens of Independent India should pay their tribute of respect to him. I whole-heartedly join you in doing so.

MR. A. A. HAYLES

Editor of "The Mail"

I knew the late Mr. G. A. Natesan for many years and always treasured his friendship. He was one of the frankest of our public men, always speaking the truth as he saw it even at the risk of incurring displeasure, and was a valiant defender of the rights and privileges of the citizens. His death robbed Madras of a great personality. Our most sincere tribute to him would be in emulating his frankness, his courage and his loyalty to the causes of truth, justice and fundamental freedoms.

SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI AIYAR

Mr. G. A. Natesan, whom I was proud to acknowledge as one of my oldest and the most steadfast friends was one of the pioneers of journalism in Madras and as a Publisher he did much to diffuse amongst the people a knowledge of our scriptures from Epics and Puranas and of the personages who made history in our land. He was an ardent patriot who was a friend of all groups and parties and who worked and befriended alike Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Besant, Mr. Gokhale, Mr. Wacha and Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar.

Public life in South India owes much to him and the cause of Indians abroad was specially dear to him. He also did good work as a legislator. Taken all in all he was one who by his love for his country and his genius for generous friendship made a place for himself which is difficult to fill.

SIR MIRZA ISMAIL

Let us recall with gratitude Mr. Natesan's unrelenting devotion to the interests of his country upto the very last.

Mr. Natesan belonged to that galaxy of patriotic leaders whom Madras had the unique distinction of claiming as her own citizens in the years not so long past—Sir S. Subramania Iyer, Sir Bashyam Iyengar, Mr. V. Krishnaswami Iyer, Sir P. S. Sivaswami Iyer and the Rt. Hon. Srinivasa Sastri to mention only the most prominent among them. They were really high class men as we all know, men of character as well as brains in politics. India needs such men more than ever to-day. May the memory of such departed leaders be fresh in the land and inspire us all to follow in their footsteps.

DEWAN BAHADUR V. BASHYAM IYENGAR

In the death of G. A. Natesan we have lost a veteran publicist who rendered valuable service to the public of this land throughout his long life.

His memory richly deserves to be perpetuated.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH

The Premier then addressed the meeting:

We have assembled here to-day to place on record our profound feelings of sorrow at the loss of one of the prominent men of South India, the late Mr. G.A. Natesan.

It is not, as if the voice of condolence over his loss is raised today for the first time. Mr. G. A. Natesan, departed from this world seven months ago, steeping his family members, relatives and a large circle of friends and adherents, in deep mental pain and sorrow. Their feelings of sadness at the loss of their beloved fellow-being, were already expressed individually and in the Press in the early months of this year. But to-day we have gathered here to express sorrow collectively on behalf of the citizens of Madras. An elderly politician and a public man as he was, it is but fitting that the citizens' feelings of sadness should be recorded publicly in a congregation like the present one, convened by the Sheriff of Madras and represented by men of several sections and shades of opinion.

It is hardly necessary for me to tell you about the personality and public activities and attainments of the late Mr. G.A. Natesan. Because, he was a very familiar figure and was occupying a prominent place in the public life of Madras. I doubt if there could be anyone who did not know or hear of Mr. Natesan. Not knowing him is not knowing the leading and popular monthly journal, *The Indian Review*. Everyone, who claims to have some connection with journalism, either as contributor of articles, or regular subscriber or as a casual reader of journals, could not afford to miss the *Indian Review* and its featuring. The late Mr. Natesan belonged to the early school of politicians, whose patriotism and services for the cause of India contributed, in no small measure, to the growth and development of the Indian National Congress, though he was at variance with its creed and policy of the later days. Most of us here cannot claim to be his contemporaries in politics. He started his political career very much earlier, than most of us did. His initiation into politics took place very much earlier than that eventful chapter in the Indian politics, started by Gandhian creed of non-violent non-co-operation. With regard to most of us, who claim to be public-men and politicians, our political life should be taken as having commenced from the historic moment of the Satyagraha sponsored by Gandhiji in 1919. And a few of us could trace the commencement of our political life a little earlier, i.e., to the days of Besantine Home Rule Movement. But the late Mr. Natesan belonged to a much earlier school of politicians, whose political activities should be taken as having really paved the way for the enlargement of the National Congress in the later days.

I cannot claim to have knowledge of the activities of the late Mr. Natesan in his earlier life. My acquaintance with his journalistic activities cannot go earlier than 1918 or 1919 when, as a student, I was much attracted with the thought-evoking articles in his journal. The *Indian Review* was born at the beginning of this century. In those early days, it was not easy to start a magazine of the calibre of the *Indian Review*. So far as South India is concerned, the *Indian Review* could indisputably take the credit of its being the first journal of its kind. This novel adventure in journalism in those days could be attributed to the many-sided attainments and the youthful enthusiasm of Mr. Natesan. His special training

in journalism, which he underwent on the completion of his collegiate career, would seem to have caused an urge in him for embarking on journalism independently. Necessarily, he had to face difficulties in the beginning; but being a man of courage and vision he faced those difficulties and succeeded. The *Indian Review* made a steady progress and became a popular organ, ventilating its views on politics, literature, culture and various problems, social, economic, educational etc. Mr. Natesan made his mark on his generation by his personality and his many-sided contributions. His ability and enterprise as a journalist got him prominence in the public life of the country. He made his mark of distinction as a journalist and publisher of books.

The variety of articles and subjects in his journal, catering to the variety of tastes and views of the readers, would speak well of his versatility and journalistic acumen. His affability is reflected in his possession of a large circle of friends of different nationalities whose valuable contributions stand as a unique feature of his journal. His journalistic capacity alone would not have brought to him so much of eminence as he attained. For his acquisition of a place of distinction in the public life, his active political career in the Satyagraha period was responsible. The early history of the Congress and its Madras Session (1914) were inseparably bound up with his activities.

The cause of Indians in South Africa stirred his mind deeply. In those early stages of the fight which Gandhiji heroically put up in South Africa in defence of the elementary rights and amenities enjoyed by our nationals there, the late Mr. Natesan championed our cause by the might of his pen. It might be said without fear of contradiction that he was one of those, who created and shaped public opinion in our country, making us alive to the gross injustice and inhuman treatment meted out to our countrymen there. The late Mr. Natesan's journalistic activities in that respect attracted Gandhiji and greatly pleased him. So much so when Gandhiji came on his first tour to South India it was given to Mr. Natesan to be his host, during his sojourn in Madras. In fact, it was he who introduced Gandhiji in South India. Thus, he earned a unique honour rarely achieved by others.

However, when our country's politics took a different turn with the ushering in of Satyagraha movement by Gandhiji, there was parting of ways between him and Gandhiji, of course in political sphere only. Moderation in political ideas was the tone of political school to which late Mr. Natesan belonged. He could not compromise with the extremism propelled by Gandhian creed of non-co-operation. But the difference in political creed and persuasions did not in the least affect the personal affinity between him and Gandhiji. He remained to the very last as one of the personal friends of Gandhiji.

Since the advent of Gandhian era of extremism in politics, the *Indian Review* became an exponent of the moderate school of thought, and it remains even today as an organ of moderate views. The political aspect apart, his services to India from the point of view of cultural aspect, were immense.

The expositions of our ancient lore and of matters literary, economic, social etc., found a congenial place in the issues of his journal and his publications. Prominent among them were the valuable contributions of late Dr. Annie Besant, whose novel method of approach and interpretation of Gita attracted the public mind. By giving a prominent place to such matters in his publications, Mr. Natesan really served a noble cause, bringing a new enlightenment on matters relating to our ancient lore. He took a keen interest in the field of education. His interest in the civic affairs of the City were well-known. Public life in Madras owes a great deal to Mr. Natesan for his stimulating interest in all matters of Indian concern. His connection with the Senate and Syndicate of the Madras University needs no special mention.

To do honour in memory of such a prominent personality, we have assembled here to-day. I deem it a great privilege to be given an opportunity in associating myself in expressing feelings of sadness over the loss sustained by the public, and in conveying our sympathy to his bereaved family. In his demise the public life of Madras have faced a heavy loss. But he was not a figure to be forgotten by the people easily. His services to the Society and particularly the ideals that he set up in the sphere of journalism have made his name a living force in the memory of the people. I hope that the same ideals of his would continue to work through the medium of his publications and also through his journal, the *Indian Review*, which he has left behind him as a heritage to the cultural and literary world. May his soul rest in eternal peace is my prayer to the Almighty.

MR. JUSTICE BASHEER AHMED

The Hon. Mr. Justice Basheer Ahmed Sayeed then moved the following Resolution:

This public meeting of the citizens of Madras places on record its sense of the great loss which the country has sustained in the death of Mr. G. A. Natesan, a veteran journalist, a pioneer in the publication of national literature and a patriot who dedicated his life for the socio-political and moral uplift of his countrymen, and it conveys its sympathy to the members of the deceased's family.

In doing so he said:

My association with the late Mr. G. A. Natesan extends over a period of 25 years. I was no doubt a batcha when he had reached the height of his political fame. Mr. G. A. Natesan was a member of the Corporation Council when I entered the Corporation in the year 1926. For nearly ten years I was associated with him in the work of the Council of the Corporation, and I have had splendid opportunities to watch the way in which he worked for the civic welfare of this big city of Madras. He always brought to bear on the problems that arose in the Council his wide experience, his ripe commonsense and his impartial judgment. In the educational sphere also, I have had the privilege of having been associated with him. On the various authorities of the Madras Corporation, he was a prominent member and I also imbibed something of his courage and something of his clear exposition of things in a

manner fearless of consequences. Mr. Natesan I have always looked upon as a friend, philosopher and guide to me in both the places, —not merely in the Corporation but also in the Senate and in the Syndicate of the University of Madras. Mr. Natesan was a public leader of no small merit. His contribution to the public weal of this province will be remembered for a long time to come. He was a most successful journalist. His magazine, the *Indian Review*, has been one of the most popular of organs to stimulate knowledge and public opinion. His *Review* contributed a great deal in shaping public opinion on many matters that affected vitally the interests of this country. The most important thing, however, which interested Mr. Natesan during his life time and in regard to which he devoted a good deal of his time, was the cause of Indians in South Africa. He laid the greatest emphasis on our position in South Africa and he did his best to find out how it could be remedied with advantage to both the countries. In the course of the exposition of the cause of Indians in South Africa, he cultivated many friendships of persons who valued his friendship and who admired his courage and his devotion to the cause.

As has been already remarked, his services to the cause of literature in the dissemination of patriotic literature and religious lore have been unsurpassed; we should at the same time remember that he was able to do this dissemination of knowledge—relating to subjects like economics, politics, religious problems, etc.—at such cheap cost that every one was able to get access to the books published by him on those subjects. If any person wanted to know anything about any leader in India, he had simply to walk into Mr. Natesan's bookshop and buy the required literature.

Mr. Natesan was in the earlier days of the Congress, an ardent Congressman. As the Premier has pointed out, before the Gandhian advent to this country in the field of politics, Mr. Natesan was a prominent Congressman. His part in the Congress session that was held in the year 1914 was very laudable and it was spoken of in high esteem by all those who knew him then. No doubt, he was till the end, an ardent Moderate in politics. The extremist qualities did not appeal to him; but yet, that did not at any time stand in the way of his appreciating the work done by the Congress or by Congressmen. He was always very charitably disposed both in his personal life as well as in his political outlook and that accounted for his having cultivated friendships and intimate acquaintances with most of the prominent leaders of the Congress in his days. Mahatma Gandhi, C. Rajagopalachari and a host of others in the Congress sphere were his personal friends. Politics and political views did not interfere with social relationship which he maintained throughout with his friends. Even so, when I was in the Congress, my friendship with him was never interfered with, though we did not often agree with each other on matters concerning, even on occasions, civic welfare and civic amenities. Nevertheless, his genial temperament and the loyalty which he owed to his

friends were always a great point in his favour. One example of the friendship which he carried on right through in spite of his friend having changed, was the one which existed between himself and the late Mr. Yakub Hasan. Mr. Yakub Hasan was with him in the beginning as a moderate politician. Later on, Mr. Yakub Hasan became a Congress politician; but as between him and his friend, there was absolutely no gap, no difference. Mr. Natesan continued to be a very steadfast and loyal friend of Mr. Yakub Hasan till his last moment. And if he, Mr. Yakub Hasan valued any friendship, it was that of Mr. Natesan. They were both inseparable. I quote this also as an example of Hindu-Muslim unity, unity, concord and goodwill. It is a very good example for all of us to emulate.

I do not think, friends, I should detain you longer. What I should on this occasion remind you about is that Mr. Natesan was a patriot of the highest order . . . he was loyal and steadfast and gained the esteem of all his friends, and that in spite of differences; his friends regarded him with the utmost respect and were always loyal to him and trusted by him. He was practically the one moving soul in all public movements and public meetings held for the discussion of important public problems. On all such occasions, he did his best and contributed much to the solution of the various problems of the day. So that, if we are to-day to honour his memory, we should decide to some extent at least, as far as it lies in our power, to emulate his example. I have therefore great pleasure in commending this resolution to your acceptance. Thank you, Gentlemen.

THE MAYOR'S SPEECH

Sri S. Ramaswami Nayudu, the Mayor, of Madras, seconding the Resolution, spoke in Tamil to the following effect:

It is our practice to honour great leaders both during their lifetime and on their death. Sri Rajagopalachari and the Premier have referred already to the qualities of head and heart of Mr. Natesan. He was a great friend of Mahatma Gandhi. The history and life of the great leaders of our country have been written in books which he published and thus he brought them prominently before the eye of the public. His activities on the various bodies such as the Corporation and the Senate were actuated by a sense of common good to all people, high and low, irrespective of caste and creed. He was a moderate of moderates in politics but that did not stand in the way of his gaining many friendships in the various political spheres. He was one of the greatest leaders of his day in the Madras City. By this resolution placed before you just now, we are expressing our keen feelings of sorrow at his demise and are conveying them to his family. I second the resolution moved by the Hon. Mr. Justice Basheer Ahmed Sayeed.

MR. C. R. SRINIVASAN

Mr. C. R. Srinivasan, President of the All India Newspaper Editors' Conference, and Editor of *Swadeshmitran*, supported the resolution in these words:

Mr. President and friends: I have known the late Mr. G. A. Natesan for well over thirty years and as years rolled by our friendship developed into intimacy. He really belonged to an earlier generation of stalwarts whose size and importance made many people miss the wood for the trees. Among such a galaxy of great men, that he should have achieved a place of importance shows the stuff of the man. Friends, I will let you know a secret. I will tell you how he achieved that greatness. His talent really lay in discovering talent in others and in sharing his knowledge with the world. There was not one man of prominence whom he did not contact in his adolescent years. There was not one man who had anything of credit in him, whom Mr. Natesan did not know. In fact, it is true to say that whoever did not know him, wrote himself down as a nobody. I have told you where his talent lay, now let me tell you where his genius lay. It was in his friendship, the catholicity of his friendship that transcended the bounds of caste, creed and community, that transcended the physical bounds also of this province and this country and travelled right through the world. He made and maintained friends all over the world. It would be true to say that he was a friend of all and enemy of none (Hear, hear). That is really the lesson that he has taught us.

About his achievements in the various fields of his endeavour, those who spoke before me and those who have sent the messages have referred to them. I do not want to detain you by cataloguing them; but undoubtedly the one thing that made him prominent all over India and all over the world was the stream of political liberation—nationalist India's back-ground—that created the urge for Swaraj in this country, that developed the momentum for Swaraj in this country. And having done that he lived to see that achieved in this country (Applause). Friends, I admired him because he was a great synthesising influence in values, because he brought together men of various creeds and different political views and harmonised their activities for the service of the motherland. He was a man who was able to achieve many things out of almost impossible material, and over and above all that, he was a gentleman to his finger tips, a man who had a word of cheer, understanding, sympathy and goodwill to all who had the privilege to know him. I join with you all in sending our prayers for his eternal peace (Applause).

DR. V. K. JOHN

Dr. V. K. John, leader of the Opposition in the Madras Legislative Assembly, spoke as follows:

Mr. President, Sheriff and gentlemen: I consider it a great privilege to associate myself with the tributes that have been paid to the late Mr. Natesan and support the motion so ably moved by the proposer and seconder and supported by Mr. Srinivasan. Mr. Natesan showed great wisdom in choosing a business for a profession that lent itself to public service. His activities covered a very wide field. As a printer and publicist, as a patriot, as a parliamentarian, a politician and public worker, Mr. Natesan achieved very high

reputation and achieved great success. I should however think the greatest quality in the late Mr. Natesan was his capacity to make friendships and to retain friendships.

He was in friendly relations with almost every public figure in his time. I remember as the Secretary of a Students' organisation in 1916, when I went to Gandhiji to invite him to deliver a lecture to us, Gandhiji said that so long as he was in Madras, his conscience was kept by Mr. Natesan, and I had to approach him first. I approached Mr. Natesan afterwards and later Gandhiji addressed our meeting. Mr. Natesan's capacity for friendship I do not think is possessed by any living man whom I know. He has done very great service to this country and to this province, and in particular to this City. I think therefore it is only fair and proper that the Sheriff of Madras should convene a meeting of the citizens of Madras and place before them a resolution which I have the honour and the privilege to support (Applause).

SRI K. BALASUBRAHMANYA AYYAR

Mr. K. Balasubramania Ayyar, said :

Mr. President, Sheriff of Madras and gentlemen ; My friendship with Mr. Natesan was a precious part of my inheritance. Mr. Natesan was a life-long friend of my father and was closely associated with him in all public movements during his life-time. Mr. Natesan's career as a publicist coincides with the history of the freedom movement in our country from the beginning of this century. He was an outstanding figure in the public life of our country and exhibited great organising talents, lofty patriotism and keen grasp of public affairs. . . . He founded the great publishing house of Natesan & Co., which has contributed not a little to the publication and propagation of useful literature, political and religious for the last 50 years and which celebrated its Golden Jubilee in July 1947 when he was presented with a public address in recognition of his meritorious services. He founded the *Indian Review* in 1900 and was its editor till his last days. It has been all these years a first class monthly magazine which threw open its hospitable pages to the fearless expression of views by all parties and shades of opinion, and to the sober discussion of all sides of every question, political, social and economic. In his death, India lost a veteran journalist. As a leader of public opinion he established intimate contact with all the great men of India from Dadhabai to Gandhi and co-operated with them in all their activities. He it was that in Madras established an organisation for helping Mahatma Gandhi in his passive resistance movement in South Africa during the years 1908-1914 and during that period began his friendship with the Mahatma which continued throughout the period of their lives. It was with Mr. Natesan he stayed enjoying his hospitality when he (Mahatma) came to Madras in 1915. During the progress of years this friendship ripened into intimacy and affection

and in August 1947 hearing of Mr. Natesan's illness through a common friend, Mahatma Gandhi wrote in his characteristic way, a cryptic letter to him in which he said " You have no business to be ill. Your work is not yet finished."

In this connection I wish to refer to a very revealing incident narrated by Kaka Kalilker, a great friend and colleague of Gandhiji in the *Khaddar Malar* writing his reminiscences of Bapuji thus :

"During the Congress Sessions in Bombay in 1915. I had the privilege of spending some time with Bapuji. One day I noticed him searching furiously for something in agitated mood. I asked him : and he replied that he was searching for a small pencil. I offered to give him another pencil. But he said "I want the small pencil I am searching for". "You do not understand," Kaka, he said. "I should not lose that pencil. It was given to me in Madras by the young son of G. A. Natesan. How can I afford to lose it?"

During the years preceding 1920 Mr. Natesan was a leading congressman. Though, afterwards, he was not a member of the Congress, he was always its staunch friend and helped in many ways the great leaders of the Congress in their historic struggle for freedom. His activities in Madras covered many fields. As a prominent member of the Corporation of Madras for many years and as a member of the Senate and Syndicate of the Madras University he did yeoman service to the cause of Local Self-Government and education. He was a member of the Council of State and also a Member of the Indian Tariff Board and was also the leader of the Indian Delegation to the Empire Parliamentary Association held in Canada in 1928. As a member of the Tariff Board he boldly recommended protection for the indigenous steel industry.

His sterling virtues endeared him to one and all in Madras irrespective of caste or community. He had many friends in all communities, European and Indian and in all strata of society. In fact, he had a genius and a flair for friendship. He possessed all those qualities which are necessary for creating friendships both among the young and old and for maintaining them in spite of the vicissitudes that usually affect friendships. He was deeply attached to his friends and was intolerant of any unfounded disparaging remarks that might be made to him by others behind their backs. He held friendship sacred and he never played fast and loose with it. In fact, he never betrayed a friend. He was very tolerant of the views of others and political differences never affected his friendship. In this respect, his life furnishes a very illustrious example for all politicians in our country. His name was a household word in the City of Madras. He will be long remembered by the citizens of Madras as a great and valued friend of all communities here and as a great public worker.

The resolution was then put from the chair and passed, the audience standing.

Home and Foreign Affairs

BY "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST"

Independence Day

THE 15th of August in India as the 4th of July in the United States of America is a day of remembrance and dedication. It marks the beginning of a new era of freedom and is rightly observed with the pomp and ceremony befitting the occasion. On the second anniversary of our independence we dedicate ourselves anew to the service of the nation. In so doing we cannot do better than recall the language of the American Declaration which remains one of the greatest charters of human liberty for all ages and climes. The representatives of the thirteen United States of America declared unanimously :

"We hold these truths to be self-evident ; that all men are created equal ; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights ; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness. That, to secure these rights, governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed ; that, whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new government, laying its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such form, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness."

It is up to us to be guided by these noble thoughts enshrined in noble words.

The Leaders' Messages

Fortunately the leaders at the helm of the State to-day are men truly inspired by the lofty teaching and example of the Father of the Nation. They may not have lived up to the high aims and ideals of their great Master, they may have faltered in this or that task and succumbed to frailties common to the flesh, but their sense of duty and faith in the great destiny of the nation have never wavered. With firm faith and determination, with courage and no little wisdom they have steered the country clear of rocks and shoals, striven for order and unity within and

security from aggression without, and no doubt won distinction both for themselves and for the nation. The prestige of the country among the nations of the world was never higher.

Striking a note of cheer in their messages, the leaders have counselled the people to have the same faith and courage and adhere to the path of duty shown by the Father of the Nation. The Governor-General Mr. C. Rajagopalachari said :

People do not realise how much more fortunate we are in our resources and in the conditions in which we live than many other people among the nations of the world. Our men and women are not less honest than men and women in other parts of the world. Nothing is gained by depression and by needless self-abasement. Confidence is the foundation of achievement.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India made a spirited appeal to the people to set themselves against violence and disorder and extend their full labour and co-operation in tackling the manifold problems that face the country.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, the aged Deputy Prime Minister who is convalescing in Bombay, said :

If we reflect deeper on the problems that face us, I find no room for despair or despondency. If for a moment we reflect on the problems which we have successfully faced, the difficulties which we have effectively countered and the obligations which we have faithfully discharged, I have no doubt, we shall see rays of light which would penetrate through the gloom which surrounds us and would fill us with hope and courage.

Much remains to be Done

The leaders are alive to their short-comings and are certainly aware that much remains to be done. Freedom from foreign domination has been won but the other freedoms—like freedom from want and freedom from fear—are eluding us. As has been truly said :—

The Common Man in India to-day, duly grateful to the memory of Mahatmaji and to leaders of the stature of Nehru and Patel, finds that freedom from bondage has not brought in its wake freedom from want or even freedom from fear. He wants good food, cheap and enough. He wants decent clothes to wear and at least a good hut to live in. When he falls sick, as he does often, he wants free and efficient medical attendance. He wants to

feel that he is being permitted to enjoy his due share of the wealth of his nation and that he is not being exploited unscrupulously. He wants prices to go down and plenty to come back. And in almost every one of these his modest desires he finds himself disappointed and blames the government for it, as he has been trained to do during the past thirty or forty years.

Hence the absence of that joy and exhilaration which we witnessed on the first anniversary of our independence last year. Altogether it is a good sign that leaders and people alike are fully conscious of our short-comings and it is but just and natural that the first flush of enthusiasm should be sobered by thoughts of all that should be done to fill the gap between promise and performance. It is time the leaders talked less of their achievements during the last two years—however valuable and praiseworthy these achievements may be—and concentrated on the greater tasks that lie ahead of us. For "many and tough", as the Governor-General reminds us are the problems which the Governments in India are tackling. Let us hold fast to the anchor of our faith, and carry on. There will be time enough to think of long term plans for the distant future and carry the so called message of India abroad when we have set our own house in order. Let us remember first things first.

Kashmir and Pakistan's Politics

Evidently Pakistan is in no mood for a peaceful solution of her outstanding differences with India. The Chief of the U. N. delegation for Kashmir was congratulating himself only the other day that things at this end are shaping so well that he was ready packing for Kashmir. But Pakistan having definitely declined to carry out her earlier commitments, the U. N. has now no option but to call off the talks preliminary to the plebiscite. The expulsion of the raiders is a pre-requisite to any kind of settlement. But Pakistan is not prepared to disband or disarm the so called "Azad Kashmir" forces. In a communication to Pandit Nehru in December last, Dr. Lorenzo a former Chairman of the Commission stated that it was the Commission's intention that "there should be large scale disarming of these forces though it would not be possible to require withdrawal from the territories of

genuine inhabitants of these areas." Now India insists on this disarming, as otherwise the fair Valley whose defence has become our responsibility, will again be at the mercy of the invaders. To those who have been following Pakistan's tactics in all her dealings with her neighbours, her collaboration with the tribes-men and raiders would be no surprise. From the beginning those in authority in Pakistan have not been straight. They protested at the U. N. Assembly that Pakistan troops never set foot in Kashmir soil. When the U. N. Commission was about to arrive in the Valley, fearing detection, the Pakistan Government declared they could not dissuade their nationals from helping their fellow sufferers! Strange logic for a State exercising authority over its citizens. Then it was discovered that apart from arming the tribes their own forces were actually participating in the fray. This "fraud and deceit" as Pandit Nehru bluntly said, has become habitual with her statesmen. Her Foreign Minister, once Judge of the Federal Court in the late British regime, was making unabashed statements and thundering untruths at the international forum.

Here is the unenviable record of Pakistan politics as set forth by the P.T.I. correspondent :

When the Indo-Pakistan issue first came up before the Security Council, Pakistan's Foreign Minister Sir M. Zafrullah Khan totally denied that his Government had anything to do with the 'Azad Kashmir Forces'. When the Commission made on-the-spot enquiries it was revealed that the Azad forces were under the overall command and technical direction of Pakistan. The next discovery was the presence of Pakistan troops themselves in Jammu and Kashmir State. When the U. N. Commission passed the resolution there was no clear idea as to the exact strength of these raiders and it was put at five battalions but subsequent enquiries by the Commission itself confirmed that it was much larger and the actual strength is said to be over 32 battalions.

These and other points, it is stated, the Commission was prepared to include on the agenda for preliminary discussion but Pakistan was not prepared to have any discussion on them.

How could any decent Government deal with such slippery people?

The Prime Minister of Pakistan himself even in his Id message made provoking overtures to Indian Muslims which they rejected with scorn—a message which in an ordinary citizen would have been foolish.

There is no reply yet to our Prime Minister's protest, this factless performance of the Pak Prime Minister, in fact the whole policy and plan of Pakistan seems to be to obstruct any prospect of understanding or reconciliation with her neighbour India. They make agreements at periodic meetings only to break them. Our Defence Minister disclosed the other day that a major portion of the stores due from Pakistan are yet to find their way to India. Knowing that Pakistan stands to gain by evading settlement of evacuee properties, her government is deliberately evading the issue. The latest is the freezing of all non-Muslim property in Pakistan—evidently an act of misappropriation without justification. The Government of India has rightly declined to recognise such mal-practices. Pakistan people naturally take the cue from their leaders. And no wonder the Karachi mob made hostile demonstrations against India. It is something that the executive took prompt and firm action to quell the rioters. But what could we expect of a people so continually fed on this poisonous propaganda? It is time that Pakistan learns to behave like a good and friendly neighbour. It must realise that it cannot build itself by fanning hatred of the Indian people.

India wishes her neighbour well; the least that Pakistan can do is, not to continue sowing seeds of hatred, which only ill serves Pakistan. Pakistan will lose caste among the nations if it continues to behave in this irresponsible manner. Its agreements should be more than scraps of paper, if it is to have any future status in the world.

As we go to Press Mr. Attlee and Mr. Truman have made an earnest appeal to India and Pakistan to accept the U. N. arbitration. We appreciate their good offices in the cause of peace—but peace to be lasting must be based on justice and should not be a mere patched up affair. It must be remembered that the old method of asking India to give in at every turn on the score of its being able to afford it, has not answered. Such appeasement has only led to further unreasonable demands and worsened the situation. There is no point in appealing to India's generosity, the award must be one based on the justice of the case.

The Opposition

Free India's first Parliamentary Opposition Party in the Central Legislature has been formed, with Prof. K. T. Shah, of Bombay, as its leader. It consists of 12 members of the Indian Parliament, including three ex-Congressmen who recently resigned from the Congress Assembly Party and five former Muslim Leaguers and the Socialist member Seth Damodar Swarup.

It is understood that the new Party is opposed to excessive centralisation, or domination of the executive over the Legislature, and aims at giving full scope for local autonomy in the distribution of powers and functions of the State.

The party will be called the Social Democratic Party in the Constituent Assembly Legislative.

As the Constituent Assembly does not recognise parties, the new party will function in the House from the next session of parliament which is expected to commence on November 21.

Scientific Research in India

The rapid advance made by India in the field of scientific research and development in the last two years was explained by Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar, leader of the Indian Delegation to the United Nations Scientific Conference on utilisation of resources, at Lake Success.

The Indian Delegation included experts in the various branches of science with which the conference has to deal.

Dr. Bhatnagar said that India was greatly interested in the scientific conference and had sent a strong delegation. Science in India, he added had "come into its own" since India became independent. The Government of India was giving great importance to science in the solution of the various problems confronting that country, particularly meeting the deficit in food, which was India's urgent need.

A Scientific and Research Department had been established directly under Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and it co-ordinated all scientific activity in India. Under the auspices of this department,

all national research laboratories were being organised. There were, besides, other already-established organisations, such as the Agricultural Research Institute and the Medical Research Council.

A large number of Indian scientists he said are being trained in America and in Europe in order to take part in the development of Indian science and industries. Most of these scientists are being trained in American Universities and research institutes. The Government of India has also engaged the services of eminent American scientists and technologists to direct some of India's national laboratories.

Citizenship of India

After a two-day discussion, the Constituent Assembly adopted six Articles defining Indian citizenship, and detailing the various qualifications designed to cover all cases. Many front-benchers participated in the debate which was initiated by the Prime Minister and was rounded off by Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Chairman of the Drafting Committee.

The Articles deal with citizenship at the date of commencement of the Constitution, rights of citizenship of persons who migrated to India from Pakistan, and of re-migrants from Pakistan back to India under permanent permits granted to them by India, the rights of people of Indian origin residing outside India, the continuance of the right of citizenship and, above all, the power of Parliament to regulate citizenship laws.

The main criticisms centred round the provision granting the right of citizenship to those persons who, after having migrated to Pakistan from India, have returned to India under a permit for permanent re-entry and settlement.

Some speakers suggested that it would operate unjustly against Hindus and Sikhs, and would complicate the administration of evacuee property.

Dr. Ambedkar thought it would be "a breach of faith" if they said the people, who had returned from Pakistan for the purpose of permanent residence on the word of Government rightly or wrongly, should not have the right of citizenship.

Most of the amendments were withdrawn, and the rest rejected.

Andhra Gandhi

The passing of the veteran Congress leader Konda Venkatappayya on Independence Day removes a well-known and venerated figure from the public life of Andhradesa. He followed the Gandhian plan of life with rigorous austerity. Selfless, unostentatious, and absolutely void of personal ambition he gave up a lucrative practice at Guntur as early as 1915 and threw himself into public work. Later he joined the Congress, courted imprisonment and was closely associated with Gandhiji in all his movements. He was the pioneer of the Andhra Province movement, and was held in the highest regard in the Province.

To the very last Sri Venkatappayya was working in his own way for the country's cause. Characteristically enough it is stated, a few minutes before his death, Sri Venkatappayya started to dictate this message for Independence Day:

Through the able guidance of that great sage and statesman, Mahatma Gandhi, we have obtained independence rather cheaply and, therefore, we are not able to have a proper estimate of its value. The conditions that have followed the attainment of independence have been very deplorable, the saddest event being the death of Mahatmaji at the hands of an assassin. People have to conduct themselves in the way Mahatmaji expected them, and I hope that India will prosper as a leading nation in the whole world.

He did not finish.

Indonesia

Well begun is half done and the meeting of the Dutch and Indonesian representatives at Government level augurs well for the future of either countries. "The very act of our gathering here is the manifestation of the firm convictions of all parties concerned that our consultations will produce the end we have in view—an unconditional transfer of complete and real sovereignty to the Indonesian people," declared Dr. Mohamed Hatta, Indonesian Premier and leader of the Republican Delegation to the Round Table Conference which was opened at The Hague by Dr. Willam Drees, the Dutch Premier on Aug. 23.

Dr. Hatta said:

The bitter experience of the past years have impressed upon us the fact that the only solution to the Indonesian question is an immediate transfer of sovereignty. The history of the negotiations has taught us that this problem of sovereignty has always been at the root of the difficulties.

The Dutch Prime Minister, Dr. Willam Drees, opening the conference said that the Netherlands had taken the "irrevocable resolution" to transfer the sovereignty of Indonesia to the United States of Indonesia.

He struck the correct note when he declared unequivocally:

I feel the need to declare to the Indonesian delegates that when on the Netherland's side in previous agreements the preparedness was embodied to transfer the sovereignty to the United States of Indonesia, this signified for the Netherlands an irrevocable resolution.

Marshall Tito and the Soviet

The cold war which has been going on for some weeks past between Russia and Yugoslavia has of late taken a more serious turn. The war of nerves is giving way to more direct action. Reuter reports that the battle of invective went a stage further on Aug. 21 with a new note from Belgrade to Moscow answering "slandorous accusations about" Yugoslav policy on Austria. This was the Yugoslav's reply to a Soviet note of August 11, which described the Tito Government as "an enemy and opponent of the Soviet Union."

Russia charged Yugoslavia with negotiating with Britain about Yugoslav claims on

Austria "behind the back" of the Soviet Union. Belgrade replied by admitting it had approached the Western powers on the matter, but declared this was done at the suggestion of M. Molotov and M. Vyshinsky, then Soviet Foreign Minister and Deputy Foreign Minister.

Moscow struck a blow in another phase of the battle, publishing a note sent to Belgrade threatening to "take more effective measures" to defend the rights of Soviet citizens' inhumanly persecuted" in Yugoslavia.

One wonders where this war of words will end. Doubtless Stalin is held back by the fear of European repercussions if he plays the big bully in a direct way. Britain and America and all countries interested in the peace of the continent are watching the tense situation with anxious concern. It is just possible that Stalin refrains from actually rushing into the fray but contends himself with abetting and fomenting trouble among factions which are always ready to take the hint and act in unison with Soviet tactics. Anyway Tito has a hard job and it will tax all his skill to steer clear of the impending danger.

MONKEYING WITH BEAR



Courtesy: The Pioneer

The WORLD of BOOKS

(ONLY SHORT NOTICES APPEAR IN THIS SECTION)

THE WORLD'S CHIEF LANGUAGES (Formerly Languages for War and Peace.) By Dr. Maris A. Pei, Columbia University. (3rd edition). George Allen and Unwin Ltd. London.

This book is an attempt to enable the average student to understand the main factual features of the world's prominent languages, their geographical distribution, their linguistic affinities, their spoken forms and sound, and grammatical structure, along with a limited vocabulary for each. Key-languages like English, German, Russian, French and Japanese open up to the student vast areas and peoples, particularly where bilingualism and polylingualism prevail. The Indo-European, Semito-Hamitic, Ural-Altaic, Japanese-Korean, Sino-Tibetan, Dravidian, Malayo-Polynesian, African-Negro and American Indian are the chief groups of languages. The book comprehends accounts of the features of the different languages, with their chief features of structure and geographical distribution. There is an appendix on Esperanto, which a fully constructed international language, not a national tongue adopted for international use like basic English. Military slang, part of which has been absorbed into spoken English, neologisms accepted in civilian and military use, and a glossary of grammatical and linguistic terms and an index of countries, regions, localities, languages, dialects and other proper names enhance the utility of the subsidiary equipment of the book. It may be noted that the author has treated Hindustani as being sub-divided into Hindi and Urdu whose differences are more a matter of script and certain sections of the vocabulary, than of geographical location and says that the Dravidian alphabets, while related to Devanagari, appear to be totally different.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA: A SECULAR STATE, HOW IT WAS BUILT AND HOW IT WORKS? By M. Ramaswamy. Gokhale Institute of Public Affairs, Bangalore, Pp. 97, Price Re. 1.

The United States of America is a very large country with numerous religious groups strongly concentrated in different areas. Yet, thanks to the wisdom and foresight of her early statesmen, chiefly Jefferson and Madison, the country has generally been free from bitter religious factions and strifes which have been the bane of many a smaller community. Mr. Ramaswamy has briefly, yet satisfactorily described the process by which this "Secular State" was conceived and built up by conscious legislation and judicial interpretation. The wall of separation which Jefferson sought to erect between church and state, has been jealously guarded by a keen judiciary. "The legal position of a Christian church," observes Viscount Bryce, "is in the United States simply that of a voluntary association or group of associations, corporate or unincorporate under the ordinary law." The first amendment of the U. S. constitution made applicable to the individual states by the 14th amendment regulates the conduct both positive and negative of the State towards the church. The proceeds of taxation and the authority of governmental organizations should not be used to establish or aid any religion, nor should legislation ban the free exercise of religious practices by all citizens alike. In the matter of freedom, it has been however found necessary in the interests of good citizenship and peaceful living to compromise individual liberty and social obligation by prohibiting such actions as may disturb the national peace.

SEPTEMBER 1949]

THE WORLD OF BOOKS

487

MY SAVIOUR. By Prof. Subramanya Sastri, M.A. Published by the author from Trivandrum. Price Rs. 5.

'My Saviour' is the life of Swamy Subbier, a lineal descendant in the spiritual line of Sri Ramalingaswamy of Chidambaram. The book under review is a bulky volume of over 300 pages and gives a very detailed account of all the incidents, and achievements of the life of Swamy Subbier. The author seems to be deeply touched by His Guru's spiritual attainments from whom he has derived inner solace and inspiration and therefore he calls him his Saviour, who has saved him from temptations and from moral struggle. The author has fully described as to how he came in contact with him and in what manner he was benefitted by him. During the course of this book, here and there he has used his philosophic knowledge and claims to have written it from the rational point of view. It is doubtful whether this book with the threadbare detail and personal anecdotes, would be of general interest to such readers as have not the same faith and devotion as the author has. It seems that nothing of what he saw and knew of him has been left out from the purview of the author. One does not see the reason why all the correspondence and letters received in regard to the author's saviour should have been included in this book. The author holds a facile pen and has couched his ideas in flawless English.

NEWS-LETTERS OF THE MUGHAL COURT. Reign of Ahmad Shah, 1751-52 A. D. Edited by Professor B. D. Verma, M.A. Fergusson College, Poona, First Edition. Printed at the Government Central Press, Bombay, Price Rs. 14-18-0.

Professor Verma has done good work in making available to the scholar various data regarding the History of the Deccan, both under the branch Sultanates of the Bahmani Kingdom and of the Marathas. In this present book he has edited the News-Letters from the Delhi Court forwarded by the *waqi'ah navis* or News-writers forwarded to the Peshwa under cover of the despatches of the Hingane Family, who were the resident Maratha

envoys at Delhi. These letters contain valuable historical information. For the fateful years 1751-52, as they form a truthful diary of the events and incidents occurring at Delhi and the different parts of the empire. The important political events occurring in the letters are detailed in the introduction as also glimpses of administration and social life. We learn among other things that Nawab Salabat Jang accepted the Imperial *Firman* conferring on him the title of Asafu'd Daula dated 13-9-1751. Also we learn of the battle between Balaji Rao Peshwa and Salabat Jang in 1751 November when there was an eclipse of the moon and the Muslims took advantage of the devotional exercises of the Hindu army and defeated them. This contemporary News-letter supplements the account given in the Marathi Letters and from it we learn that the date of the battle should be 21st November and not on the 22nd. We wish similar editing of the Persian News-Letters preserved in the Peshwa Daftar.

HINDU GOD HEADS: SRI GANESHA. By Jean Herbert. Published by G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras and Paul Deran, Lyon, France.

This is the first of a series of pamphlets on Hindu Deities by Jean Herbert whose association with India has been very intimate.

The pamphlet is primarily intended for the continental reader whose ideas of India are derived from "Joseph Sedleys" and the followers of the Church who came to spread the Gospel in India and return back to tell their people about the Chariot wheel of Juggernaut in front of which people prostrate themselves to be crushed and transported to heaven!

In attempting to refute these sedulously fostered prejudices and ignorance the author adopts the most harmless cause of allowing his readers to have a glimpse at the truth as he has known it. He has not descended to argument, much less to vituperation. The attempt is praiseworthy. The author has served his own country and India at the same time.

DIARY OF THE MONTH

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- Aug. 1. Baroda merges in Bombay and Tehri Garhwal in U. P.
- Aug. 2. Consamby adopts article giving Emergency powers to President.
- Aug. 3. Cease-fire ordered in Indonesia. —Aga Khan held up and robbed at Nice.
- Aug. 4. U. K. to release 81 million sterling to India.
- C. A. adopts Emergency regime for Provinces.
- Aug. 5. U. S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson indicts Chiang's China.
- Aug. 6. Sir Ramaswami Mudaliar relinquishes Dewanship of Mysore and is nominated to U. N. Commission.
- Sardar Patel in Bombay.
- Aug. 7. Delhi Convention adopts Hindi as State language.
- Aug. 8. Sir Chintaman Deshmukh appointed to special post in External Department.
- Aug. 9. Two new Ministers, Dr. J. Mehta and Raja of Phalton, sworn in for Bombay Cabinet.
- Aug. 10. Dr. C. R. Reddi appointed Pro-Chancellor of the University of Mysore.
- Aug. 11. Russia indicts Marshal Tito as enemy of Soviet Union.
- Aug. 12. Defence of Hongkong—Mr. Acheson's warning to Communists.
- Aug. 13. India and Pakistan accept invitation to joint talks on Kashmir.
- Aug. 14. *De facto* transfer of power in Chandranagore.
- Counter coup in Syria: President and Premier shot.
- Aug. 15. India's Independence day: World wide greetings.
- Poets-Laureate receive insignia of Office in Madras.
- Aug. 16. Prosecution opens case against Razvi charged of conspiracy in the murder of Shoaibullah Khan.
- Aug. 17. Sheriff's meeting in Gokhale Hall, Madras, Premier of Madras presiding, to condole the passing of G. A. Natesan.
- "Operation Bastille" begins in Indo-China.
- Aug. 18. Kashmir talks called off by U. N. Commission.
- World Bank grants 34 million dollar loan to India.
- Aug. 19. Evacuation of Canton by foreigners and moneyed Chinese.
- Failure of Unity attempts in W. Bengal reported to Congress President.
- Aug. 20. Russia warns Yugoslavia.
- Delhi Conference defines position re: Multilingual areas.
- Aug. 21. Asian Cultural Conference appoints Sub-Committee.
- Tito alleges Soviet duplicity.
- Aug. 22. Hindi will replace English in 15 years according to Consamby's compromise article on State language.
- Aug. 23. The Hague talks on Indonesia start.
- India Govt. protest against Pakistan's ban on Evacuee property.
- Aug. 24. Delhi protests against Pakistan's freezing of Non-Muslim funds.
- Aug. 25. Dr. Radhakrishnan leaves for Moscow.
- Aug. 26. University Commission Report published.
- Aug. 27. Kashmir Commission decides on fresh truce proposals to India and Pakistan.
- Aug. 28. Pandit Nehru announces Food Control to continue.
- Aug. 29. Sikhs demand restoration of Gurudwara.
- R. S. S. leader Golwalkar meets Pandit Nehru.
- Aug. 30. Nehru's findings on W. Bengal Ministry published.
- Aug. 31. Attlee and Truman appeal to Premiers of India and Pakistan to accept Kashmir Commission's proposals.
- Gen. Cariappa decorated with U. S. Legion of Merit.



TOPICS From PERIODICALS



THE FUTURE OF ENGLISH IN INDIA

In the *Aryan Path* for June, Prof. Diwan-chand Sharma discusses the much debated question of the future of English in India. Now the best way of keeping ourselves open to the wholesome influences of the West, he says, is not to discard English, because this language is great not only on account of its original productions but also because it has proved to be such an effective medium for translation of the literatures and the technical books of the world.

There may come a day when one of our own languages may become as rich as English but a work of this kind cannot be done in years, but in decades. At the same time we should remember that Free India is not going to take to its bosom the King Emperor's English, but the other kind of English to which Dr. Mulk Raj Anand has referred in a very illuminating brochure on the subject. The King Emperor's English may have been the badge of our servility, but the noble English can be a mine of inspiration, a fountain-head of stimulus and a treasurehouse of all the riches of the world.

The twofold approach to this problem already adopted by some Universities should be clearly understood and boldly applied.

We should rightly understand the distinction between English as the language of utility and English as means of inspiration or pleasure. It is the old distinction, as enunciated by De Quincey, between the literature of knowledge and the literature of power. We should make this twofold approach to the acquisition of the knowledge of this language. So far as the study of English as language is concerned, it should be made available to the widest commonalty. But the knowledge of English as literature should be pursued only by those who have a special aptitude for it. The first should be compulsory after a student has finished his elementary schooling and the second should begin in our high schools and continue right up to the degree classes.

This means that we should now take to the study of English as a language which is an insurance against geographical isolation, territorial exclusiveness, mental stagnation and spiritual narrowness.

APPEASEMENT OF PAKISTAN

"The policy of appeasing Pakistan by financial and other kinds of aid has failed completely. Pakistan is pursuing a policy which is highly detrimental to India," writes Sri Taraknath Das, Ph.D., in the current issue of *Modern Review* and continues:

"A large part of the five-hundred millions of rupees received by Pakistan from the Government of India through the intervention of the late Mahatma Gandhi and two hundred millions of rupees received by Pakistan from the Nizam's Government (through Anglo-Arab Pakistan Hyderabad plot of 1947-48) have been used to acquire arms and ammunitions and to employ veteran British and Polish airmen to augment Pakistan's air-power.

Pakistan has recently bought a large number of Lancaster bombers as well as tanks to augment its army's striking power. British Generals and high military officials are working hard to organize a Pakistan Legion on the lines of Glubb Pasha's Arab Legion in Transjordan. If India refuses to accede to Pakistan's demands for annexation or at least partition of Kashmir, under some pretext Pakistan's aggressive warfare will be started again. This may happen during the coming winter.

What should be the policy of the Government of India in the present crisis? It must not be forgotten that the future position of India, nay the very independence of India, depends on the satisfactory solution of the Kashmir question. There is only one solution of the problem. Kashmir has been a part of India and will remain a part of India, in spite of Pakistan and her secret allies, the enemies of India. Pakistan is the self-confessed aggressor in Kashmir. India should not give any part of Kashmir to Pakistan."

BROKERS ALL

Good brokers deal in stocks and shares. And bogus ones like you deal in shocks and scares.

UNITY AMONG THE NATIONS

Scarcely four years have elapsed since the war ended, yet already the threat of a third world war looms large in the horizon. We are in doubt whether the statesmen of the world will be able to call "a halt to the pilgrimage of death, this march to the suicide of our race," writes Sri Kali Kumar Sen in the course of an article titled "World Problem To-day" in *Indian Affairs*.

The unity developed among the allied powers during the war, he says, is rapidly disappearing. That is quite natural. To quote the words of Dr. Radhakrishnan, "The war was won by the power of physical force, scientific cunning, industrial organisation and ruthless determination to defeat the enemy unenfeebled by any scruples of conscience, honour or international morality. Marshal Stalin raised his glass at Teheran not to American idealism but to American production, to the way in which American resources and industrial genius were mobilised in the war. Technical backwardness of the enemy, not our moral superiority is the real reason of our victory."

The world problem to-day is one of understanding and restoring true freedom and responsibility. Freedom can be restored only by improving ourselves. The world cannot have real peace until the people deserve it by their own actions. To quote Dr. Radhakrishnan again, "The only certain means of salvation from the terrible evil of war and the chaos of the world is the perception that we cannot correct evil while we are ourselves evil." We should do well in remembering the Preamble of the Charter of the United Nations: "War begins in the minds of men, and it is in the minds of men that the defence of peace must be constructed."

The economic scene bears strong resemblance to the political—indeed the two cannot be separated from each other. Reports from almost all quarters of the globe tell us that in every country a few are living in extravagant luxury while millions of people pass a miserable life in poverty that beggars description. This kind of unjust economic conditions is ruining the future hopes of mankind. The one and the only way to fight it is to correct the evils.

We all desire peace and security. Peace exists only when there is freedom from fear and freedom from want. There can be freedom from want only when men have standards of living that give value and meaning to life.

There is also the cultural problem. It is basically related to the development of a philosophy by which one can live. The struggle for the life of others is as indispensable as for the struggle of the life of the person himself—otherwise there can be no survival.

PAINTING UNDER-WATER LIFE

Mrs. Laurel Griffin of San Pedro, California, is probably the world's only deep-sea diving artist, the *Los Angeles Times* reports. The wife of an expert American deep-sea diver, Mrs. Griffin has been painting under the water for the last two years.

When she first started painting under water, Mrs. Griffin used a diving bell and thus was able to reproduce submarine gardens in water colors. Soon she began making dives in a shallow-water diving—suit and observation helmet. This gives her much more freedom of movement. Since the use of this equipment makes working with water colors impossible, Mrs. Griffin now uses special oil paints and works on a specially treated canvas. Her easel is weighted down by lead stripping.

All of Mrs. Griffin's diving equipment is equipped with two-way communication systems so that she can keep in constant touch with her husband who tends her air and life lines from the deck of their yawl. The yawl is both their home and workshop.

Painting the often grotesque and fantastic marine growth on the ocean floor is thrilling, according to Mrs. Griffin. She points out that marine life soon loses its bright color when brought to the surface.

The Griffins have lived a sea-going life for the last-eight years. When Mrs. Griffin is not employed on a diving job, they sail their boat on the Pacific Ocean to find new places for future art work by Mrs. Griffin. This summer the Griffins plan a cruise to Mexican waters where they will record on film and canvas the beauties beneath the sea.

THE FOOD SHORTAGE

Suggestions to meet the food shortage are offered by Sri G. Sitarama Sastri in a recent issue of the *Harijan*.

As a result of his experiences during the last four years he is convinced that the introduction of controls and rationing is a serious mistake. "Panditji put the food shortage at 10 per cent. while the Sardar put it at 7 per cent. and the actual figures given in the Parliament recently work out to 6 per cent. In a vast country like ours, it should be easy to meet the deficiency."

Apart from extra production if proper care is taken in the processing of food stuffs, this deficiency can easily be made up.

The staple food in the country is rice and wheat; and the writer goes on to add, "The experiments conducted both in my *ashrama* and at Maganwadi (Wardha) have clearly demonstrated that the use of hand-pounded or *chakki* rice will save at least 20 per cent. of food as compared with the use of highly polished rice both in quantity and in the nutrition provided therefrom. The use of handground flour *atta* in place of mill flour is also likely to give some saving."

Therefore, says the writer, it is the duty of Central and Provincial Governments to ban the mill processing of rice and wheat, and to insist upon the methods of processing advocated by A.I.V.I.A. "Immediately these two things are done, there is no necessity for controls or rationing or importation of food stuffs from abroad, which results in loss of twenty-five to thirty crores of rupees every year from out of the slender resources of our poor country. The abolition of controls and rationing will certainly lead to the disbandment of an army of unnecessary officials, whose maintenance (salaries and D.As.) is itself costing crores of rupees. This abolition will also help the consumers in another way. Some of the poorer folk in the country, who have been using millets for generations together, are now under rationing drawn into the fashion of eating polished rice, which is certainly less nutritious and causes vitamin deficiency diseases. These will then revert to millets."

CONGRESS TROUBLES

The London *Spectator*, in an editorial comment on "Congress troubles," says that "most of the difficulties which would face Congress after the British had left India could be, and were, foreseen." But this did not mean that it was always possible to neutralise them in advance, and in the past weeks Congress has only been saved from disintegration by the personal prestige and dynamic energy of the Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, himself. By the end of British rule, Congress had built up for itself almost a monopoly of patriotism (except, of course, in the Moslem districts, where the Moslem League enjoyed a similar monopoly), and in its ranks were to be found every element from near-Communists to millionaire industrialists. Only opposition to the British held these antagonistic groups together, and even when Congress took office in the Provinces under the 1935 reforms, it was always able to excuse its shortcomings on the ground that its authority was incomplete; at a pinch it could (and did) reign authority and leave an alien civil service to make shift with the work of Government as best it could."

Now all that has changed; there can be no comfortable excuse for failure, no remedy for inefficiency except greater self-discipline. The change, however, is not generally understood. "Local Congress bodies continue to behave as if the Central Government was British, and have tried to keep for themselves not only the luxury of unrestrained criticism but also the right to interfere in the local Government. This misconception has been dealt with, and the functions of Government and Congress separated. In Calcutta the problem is more difficult and potentially more dangerous, for there Congress traditions are tied up with the Bose family, with their aggressive demagoguery. The city is still unsettled and recalcitrant, though Mr. Nehru's visit has done something to restore order."

QUICK METHOD

Client: "I want to draw up my will, but I'm not sure how to dictate it."

Lawyer: "Just leave everything to me."

Client: "I suppose that would save time. It's bound to go to you in the long run."

THE ESSENTIALS OF RELIGION

Let us deepen our desire and aspiration for truth and not waste our energy fighting about dogmas and creeds says Swami Nikhilananda in the course of an article entitled Religion and World Fellowship in the *Journal of Religious Thought*.

Nevertheless we need organized religions. Without them the average person cannot set his feet on the path leading to God.

Suppose a dictator like Kemal Pasha or Lenin destroyed all churches, temples, mosques, synagogues, and other places of worship; suppose he burned the Bible, the Koran, the Vedas, and all other sacred scriptures—very soon civilization would disappear and human beings would lapse into the state of beasts. Churches are necessary. Even dogmas and rites are helpful to those who cannot appreciate the abstruse philosophy of religion. If properly used, these disciplines open a devotee's vision to the Infinite; but if improperly used they can keep him down on the earth. In order to serve a fruitful purpose the organized faiths must emphasize universal spiritual experience and broaden men's outlook.

Here then are a few concrete suggestions as to how organized religions can promote human fellowship.

First, in the theological seminaries the principal religions of the world should be taught and discussed. It is important that a religion should be taught by one who belongs to it or at least by one who has a warm affection for it. Religion cannot be treated with cold, critical objectivity. A living faith which is professed by a large number of people and regarded by them as a means of salvation is entitled to everyone's respect. Second, a minister should frequently quote from scriptures other than his own to explain the reality of God and spiritual values. Deep spiritual experiences are universal and have been shared by all faiths. In this way alone does religion assume a universal character. Otherwise a religion with an exclusive claim to spiritual experiences may be regarded as an abnormal phenomenon. Private truth is always suspect. Third, a church should celebrate the holy days and sacred occasions of other churches. This broadens our perspective and promotes human fellowship. Toleration is not enough; we must develop positive prospect. A genuine

devotee is loyal to his own ideal and at the same time respectful of the ideals of others. The cause of religion will not be promoted by our fighting with one another, but by our presenting a united front against the mounting tide of disbelief.

It can never be over-emphasized that different faiths are necessary to suit different tastes and temperaments. All religions are based on ethical foundations. If they should disregard ethics they would become tools of cruelty and oppression.

Though a mystic often transcends ethics, yet by no means is he un-ethical. As he sees God in all beings and all beings in God, he can never injure anybody. The basis of ethical disciplines such as love, sacrifice, and self-control is the unity of existence, which is a spiritual experience.

When the leaders of society are endowed with righteousness and nobility, then science, technology, politics, art, law, and all other branches of knowledge can promote human fellowship.

All these tools are needed to bring men together and make them realize that they are members of a common family. This righteousness becomes natural and spontaneous with those who have the exalted vision of the reality of God, the divinity of the soul, the unity of existence, and the harmony of religions. Genuine human fellowship is a spiritual experience.

INDIA LEADER OF THIRD WORLD FORCE

The development of an entirely new political philosophy in Asia, and the emergence of India as the leader of a new "third force" in world affairs is discussed by Mr. Phillip Talbot, senior associate of the Institute of Current World Affairs, in an article published by the Foreign Policy Association.

After dealing in detail with the main political and economic difficulties facing the Governments of India and Pakistan and admitting that many of these have still to be solved, Mr. Talbot asserts that both states have nonetheless emerged as

firmly established powers of major importance to the world.

"They have entered the world stage as leaders of renaissance Asia," he declared, "and to-day much of the non-Communist east swings in their orbit."

In his opinion, Pandit Nehru is a profound believer in a new destiny for Asia and has taken the lead in organising Asian nations to exert world influence.

"Both anti-imperialist and anti-Communist, Pandit Nehru and the Indian Government have thrown their weight into the development of a regional consciousness which will seek to prevent Asia from becoming anybody's pawn," writes Mr. Talbot.

In international affairs "both India and Pakistan are persuaded that an age of Asian resurgence is at hand," Mr. Talbot continues, "and they believe that ultimately the region can serve the cause of world peace because of the very fact that it is independent of the major power blocs."

Mr. Talbot goes on to express the view that India's philosophy is becoming increasingly acceptable to the people of Asia, as a whole as western imperial controls continue to break down.

This philosophy, he says is based on the following assumptions:—

The time has come for Asians to run Asia. This is not an attempt to imitate Japanese jingoism, but a belief that Asian countries should seek to end the remnants of European imperialism and avoid becoming pawns either of the United States or the Soviet Union. At the same time Asia might contribute to world peace by helping to shape a third force for intervention between the super-powers.

No fixed equation exists between peace and the *status quo*. For example, the world would be better served if it is held by giving Indonesia freedom than by holding it in screw to buttress the position of the Netherlands in Western Europe.

Under-developed countries have as much claim to technical assistance and capital goods from industrialised nations as the latter have to raw materials from the former.

DRAIN WATER IN VILLAGES

Writing in a recent issue of *Harijan*, Sri Triveni Sahay suggests a fruitful use for drain water. He writes:

"In village cleanliness, the problem of finding an outlet for drain water presents a great difficulty. There is no drainage system in the village and so water coming from houses or wells flows in the lanes causing nuisance, dirt, foul smell and insects of various kinds. The rural uplift department has introduced a temporary arrangement in the form of soak pits, five feet deep and three feet broad. But it affects the water of a nearby well."

In these days when there is shortage of food and fruits in the country, it is our duty to make use of all that would help their production. For growing vegetables and plantain trees, next to land, it is difficult to get adequate water for their extensive growth. The village water, though it contains nitrogen, an essential element for the growth of vegetables and fruit trees, produces only uncleanness.

If this water is utilized, it will remove uncleanness and provide water for fruits and vegetables. Some idle piece of land is available in almost every country house. A plantain tree or two and vegetables could be profitably grown on it with the help of the house water. A couple of trees would suffice for a small family. In a bigger family, where much water is used, more trees could be grown. They could also be planted nearby the village-well where people take bath or fill water. They require little space and add to the beauty of the surroundings. In a year the tree is ready to give fruit. If we rear it carefully, each one will easily give at least ten seers of sweet bananas. After the bananas are taken from the tree, the juice extracted from its trunk could be used in preparing *papad* etc."

By utilizing filthy water in this way, we can improve our health, clean the village and eat more fruits and vegetables.

FIGURATIVELY

A man does not marry a heiress for her face, but for the figure.

THE UNITED NATIONS

"The United Nations can yet live up to the dreams of its founders at San Francisco provided regional arrangements, like the North Atlantic Pact, serve to stabilize world affairs," says Thomas J. Hamilton in a Foreign Policy Association pamphlet entitled *Report on the United Nations*.

"It is to be hoped that the regional arrangements fill the basic need to convince the Soviet Union that if it provokes a war it cannot expect to win. If this message is understood in the Kremlin, there should be time for the long-range programme of the United Nations to produce results. The regional agreements may, in fact, act as a stabilizing influence."

The fundamental difficulty confronting the United Nations, says Mr. Hamilton, is the fact that the great Powers, particularly the United States and Russia, have not worked together but have engaged in a world struggle for power.

"This struggle is now the dominant fact of our times," but the violence of its outward manifestations is attributable more to the suspicions of the Kremlin, which in turn have bred suspicions in Washington, than to ineluctable necessity.

"Nonetheless, the Soviet Union has used its thirty vetoes in the Security Council to counterbalance its minority status, has blocked international atomic control and the establishment of an international police force along the lines desired by the United States and the U. N. majority, and in general has provoked precisely the counter-measures which it feared would be used against it."

Analysing the shortcomings of the United Nations, Mr. Hamilton continues: "The conflict between the Soviet Union and the United States... is far from being the sole cause of the troubles of the United Nations."

The Security Council has failed even in cases where the United States and the Soviet Union were in general agreement.

The Palestine and Indonesian questions have thrown into relief a fundamental weakness in the powers of the Security Council. It has the right to use force to bring about a cease-fire or truce, but no power whatever to compel the parties to a dispute to agree to permanent settlement."

GROUP POLITICS

Mr. K. G. Mashruwala, writing in the *Harijan*, deplors the growth of group politics in more than one province.

East Punjab, Maha-Rajasthan, Madhya-bharat, Vindhya Pradesh, Hyderabad and Madras, he says, have already brought to the surface the inherent evils of groups within a party. "Other provinces, which are still functioning as party Governments, are not entirely free from the affection. Regular responsible Government has already broken down in some provinces and may at any day break down in some others. Similar situations have arisen in some of the provinces of Pakistan also."

No single group finds itself numerous enough to form its own majority. Willy nilly it is obliged to woo other groups in order to form a Cabinet. Even instructions to do this are reported to have been issued in some cases by the Central Government. The leader is not chosen for his superior talents, knowledge, strength of character, high standard of integrity, and wide outlook. If he is a talented man, the talents are of the type needed for successful intriguing and breaking the strength of rival groups. His strength of character consists in being fearlessly unscrupulous about the means to be adopted for maintaining his strength. Not integrity but readiness to bestow favours and to overlook dishonesty and corruption is the qualification. His outlook is confined to his group and patrons.

But pure evil is like a bog. It is unfordable without the support of something that is good.

"Clique-men sooner or later discover that they are unable to make much headway unless they can put forth, at least nominally, some person who is respected for his goodness, integrity, diligence and patriotic sentiments, if not for high talents or knowledge of affairs. Goodness is a welcome ally to evil, if it is malleable. A few men with a combination of goodness and weakness are not wanting, and one of them is persuaded to act the leader. He does not lead, but has to respond to the wirepulling of cliquemen. He is not happy with his job, but is unable even to throw it off."

Gandhiji used to say that the British Government did not carry on because of the wicked and the selfish but because of the weakness of good men among us. One of the Viceroys is alleged to have remarked that as soon as good men of India became strong enough to say 'No,' when they do not approve of a thing, India will attain her *swaraj*. Gandhiji knew this weakness of the good and so emphasized the principle of non-co-operation with evil.

INDIANS OVERSEAS

South Africa

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was asked about the recent developments in the South African situation at his Press Conference on August 5th at New Delhi.

In his reply to questions, Pandit Nehru said that India had sent a message to Pakistan, as soon as the Indian delegation returned from the meeting of the United Nations' General Assembly, that both Dominions must take action jointly with the South African Government about the Round Table Conference in accordance with the United Nations resolution. The Pakistan Government did not reply for a considerable time. India then directly approached the South African Government, informing the Pakistan Government at the same time that she was doing so. The South African Government in reply, welcomed it, but made various suggestions, qualifications, provisos, etc. They suggested that before the Conference was held it might be desirable that the preliminaries to the Conference might be discussed by representatives of the two Governments and that India might send someone to South Africa for discussion. India preferred that some elucidation should take place by correspondence; nevertheless she was prepared to send someone.

£ 100,000 TRUST

Mr. M. L. Sultan, an Indian merchant of Durban, has created a £100,000 trust fund to promote cultural and educational development of the Indian Community in Natal. The gift is one of the biggest ever made by a South African Indian for the benefit of his people.

Indian leaders believe that the money will do much to accelerate the progress of the province's Indian population, which had been handicapped for years by the lack of sufficient primary and secondary schools. The trust fund was registered early in July.

INDIANS OVERRUNNING AFRICA

A forecast that fifty years hence Indians may completely overrun South Africa, is held forth in an article by Noel Monks, editor of the London *Daily Mail*, who recently toured South Africa.

One result of the Durban racial riots, he writes, has been a quick check-up among the Union's northern neighbours—Kenya, Uganda, Tanganyika, and the Rhodesia—of their own Indian populations, and the results are alarming.

In Kenya in 1935, there were 40,000 Indians. To-day there are 85,000 and they are arriving there by hundred each month.

In the same period, Uganda's Indians have increased from 15,000 to 27,000, while Tanganyika's Indian population has gone up from 33,000 to 58,000.

Rhodesia

RHODESIAN CITIZENSHIP BILL

Indians born in Southern Rhodesia will be entitled to the full rights of citizenship, if the Citizenship Bill which is now under consideration by Parliament becomes law. This is one of the significant differences between the two Citizenship Bills being discussed by the Parliaments of the Union and Southern Rhodesia.

"Both aim at the creation of a distinctive national status for the citizen of the respective state," says a correspondent of the *Rand Daily Mail*, "but whereas the South African Bill seems intended to make it as difficult for a citizen of any other Commonwealth country to acquire South African citizenship as it is for an alien, the Rhodesian Bill makes it clear that not only will preference be given to British subjects but that Rhodesian subjects will automatically become British subjects."

Should both Bills become law without any alterations South Africans, going to live in Rhodesia will be entitled to vote after six months and will receive Rhodesian citizenship after two years, but Rhodesians who go permanently to the Union may be denied South African citizenship indefinitely."

Malaya**INDIANS IN MALAYA**

Mr. John A. Thivy, representative of the Government of India in Malaya said that "the Indian community in Malaya has a grand opportunity for sowing the seeds of concord, harmony, self-respect and equality, well exemplified by the architect of India's freedom, Mahatma Gandhi."

In an interview to the P T I correspondent in the Far East, Mr. Thivy said that this was partly because Malaya had always been a country which had maintained a very high standard of friendly relationship among the cosmopolitan communities living there. Indians in Malaya had endeavoured through their principal political organisation the Malayan Indian Congress, consistently to maintain their primary desire to work with the rest of the people of Malaya for the political regeneration of Malaya. Indians formed a minority group in Malaya as compared to the Malaya and Chinese. Yet they could play an important part in the progress and development of Malaya. Indians had the unique background of their political regeneration of India which had never sacrificed spiritual values for the attainment of temporary objectives.

Ceylon**INDIANS IN CEYLON**

The Ceylon Indian Congress has protested against a Press statement of Sir Arunachalam Mahadeve, Ceylon's High Commissioner in India, in which he tried to prove that the citizenship rights that have been accorded to Indians in Ceylon are reasonable and fair. One of the conditions of citizenship for them is that individually every one of them will have to prove that he will be able to maintain himself and his dependants. As most of the Indians in that country are labourers, it is quite likely that a considerable section of them will be disqualified on that score. Besides, the condition of twelve years' continuous stay in Ceylon will also debar quite a large number from the rights of citizenship. That is the reason why the Government of India suggested the reduction of this period to nine years.

Fiji**INDIANS IN FIJI**

Reasons for faster Indian reproduction were deduced to the greater fertility, less mortality particularly in children, and a higher proportion of female children than among Fijians, Indian women also were found to bear children at an earlier age than Fijians.

"It is estimated that if conditions remain as they are in 1947", the report declared; "the Indian population will double itself by 1967, by which time it should exceed 250,000. The Fijian population may be expected to double itself towards the close of this century".

The total population of the colony by 1970 should exceed 500,000, the report said. Apart from Indians and Fijians, there were in the islands in 1947 just over 22,000 other inhabitants—Europeans, part Europeans, Chinese and other Pacific races making up roughly seven per cent. of the population.

England**TAMIL ASSOCIATION IN LONDON**

The Tamil Association in London has attracted considerable attention. Its membership has been growing steadily and has passed the 150 mark, covering practically all Tamil-speaking students and others in London, including students from Ceylon.

The Association which is, in fact, a revival of a similar body which ceased to function at the outbreak of World War II—has been formed with a view to providing a meeting place for Tamilian students in London and others interested in the language.

Burma**BURMA INDIANS**

Dr. B. V. Keskar, India's Deputy Foreign Minister, addressing 8,000 Indians, representing a cross-section of the large Indian Community during his last trip to Rangoon said:

"You have always a home in India. But my advice to those Indians, who have lived long abroad and have roots in those countries is that they should identify themselves with people in whose midst they live."

MULTUM IN PARVO

NEWS * DEPARTMENTAL * NOTES

QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE**FINANCES OF STATES: INTEGRATION WITH CENTRE**

Holding that integration of Federal Finances in Indian States and Union of States with those of the rest of the country is essential and feasible, the Krishnamachari Committee has recommended that the integration should start from the beginning of next financial year, i.e., April 1950. For Travancore-Cochin, however, the Committee has suggested August 17, 1949, when the new financial year of the States Union begins as the date on which the process should commence.

The Committee, which consisted of Sir V. T. Krishnamachari (Chairman), Mr. S. K. Patil and Mr. N. Dandekar was appointed by the Government of India in October last to report upon Indian States finances. Its Report which is in four slim volumes, deals with Mysore, the six States Unions and Baroda, but does not deal with other merged States, non-viable States or Kashmir. Hyderabad will be dealt with in a Supplementary Report.

Federal financial integration of States and Unions is conceived by the Committee as part of the new relationship between the Centre and the States embodied in the Draft Constitution of India. "The essential points in the new relationship are that there shall be a Union of India in which Provinces and States shall be equal partners and in which all power and authority are derived from the people," says the Report. "From the concept of States and Provinces as equal partners it inevitably follows that the Central Government should function in States over the same range of subjects and with the same powers as in Provinces. It is only in this way that the Union of India will gain in strength and its policies in effectiveness."

U. N. KASHMIR COMMISSION

The United Nations Kashmir Commission in a statement giving reasons why it called off the joint Indo-Pakistan meeting fixed for August 22 at New Delhi said "that it was made evident to the Commission that agreement even on the agenda could not be reached if the meeting were to take place."

The main difficulties with respect to the scope of the agenda for the proposed conference are connected with the question of disbanding and disarming of the Azad Kashmir forces and the question of defence and determination of the northern areas of the State.

In the present conditions, the positions of the two Governments as regards the truce agreement are far apart. Nevertheless the Commission had hoped that an agreement could be reached on the basis of which a joint meeting would without delay, proceed to the discussions of matters of substance. Reviewing the negotiations of the past few months in the light of replies of the two Governments, the Commission had concluded that the possibilities of reaching an agreement is remote.

"The Commission as the sponsor of the proposed conference feel that it would not be propitious nor would it better the cause which it pursued to convene the meeting. The Governments of India and Pakistan made it clear in their last replies that their views remain unaltered. It was, therefore, made evident to the Commission that agreement even on the agenda could not be reached were the meeting to take place."

The Commission will soon appraise the two Governments of what further step it will take in order to assist India and Pakistan in implementing their commitments to reach a final solution of the Kashmir problem."

PANDIT NEHRU'S CALL

Prime Minister Nehru, addressing a mammoth Independence Anniversary gathering in front of the historic Red Fort, Delhi on August 15 exhorted every citizen of India to do his duty to make India strong and prosperous.

"Our task," said Pandit Nehru, "is to consolidate the freedom that has been won through the sweat and toil of millions of our countrymen." He declared that while political freedom had been gained, the other freedom—freedom from poverty and distress of millions of people—still remained to be achieved.

Pandit Nehru said that three things had to be borne in mind by the people today. First, India could only progress when there was peace in the country. Secondly, they could not, in petty squabbles, lose sight of the fundamental question of building up India and thirdly, they had to have confidence in themselves. Only thus could they become really free, and independent of outside aid.

Pandit Nehru appealed to the people to "learn to see our country's problems in the larger perspective of the world and not permit the minor questions of the day to overwhelm us."

Stressing the need for the people to have "big minds and big hearts" if they were to be worthy of the great country of which they were citizens, Pandit Nehru said "Let each one of us do his duty to his country and our people and not think too much of the duty of others."

Referring to the food problem, Pandit Nehru said, "One of our most important problems today is that of growing more food, to avoid waste on feasting or in any other way and to conserve every bit of our present resources. We have to tighten our belts. If we co-operate in the business we shall solve not only this problem but many others. Our other problems and party differences can wait."

MR. HEMINGWAY ON PROBLEMS OF THE COMMONMAN

Claiming that the American democracy produces to a greater extent the goods and happiness that Communism promises but has not yet produced anywhere in the world Mr. W. L. Hemingway, one of the members of the "Town Meeting of the Air" said at the Delhi University Convocation Hall, "If the leaders of Communism in Russia were content to let their system prove its worth in their own country we would be very well satisfied but unfortunately for us and the world they wish to export their Communism to other parts of the world. Therefore they support and encourage movements in our own country of a treasonable nature leading to the overthrow of our Government by force. Further they send their missionaries into our neighbouring countries, stirring up Fifth Column activities and trying to embitter them against our country. We, therefore, have what is known as a cold war with Russia and we must answer. My feeling is that it should be answered in three ways.

Firstly by telling the world the things that we have accomplished without denying our shortcomings and weaknesses. This, I think, we can do in a way that may be helpful to other countries. Secondly, I think we should emphasise to the world the delinquencies of Communism as they are made known from time to time. I do not mean by that that we should exaggerate or overrate any of their faults but merely make known in no uncertain terms the facts regarding the operation of Communism which we know to be true. Thirdly we must make known that in the past history of the world many civilisations have been overrun by more powerful neighbours who were termed barbarians at the time because the victim was not willing to make sacrifices to keep strong and protect its civilisation.

We in the United States are determined that we shall not be overrun by any aggression. We do not want war with anybody, we certainly will make no aggressive act against Russia but we will keep ourselves strong enough to prevent any nation or group of nations from destroying us."

INDIAN UNION CITIZENSHIP

After a debate lasting over eight hours, spread over three days, the Constituent Assembly adopted the Articles relating to citizenship rights. The main issue on which there was a sharp controversy was the provision under which Muslims could return to India and acquire permanent citizenship rights.

The final form in which the articles have been passed is as follows:—

(5) At the date of commencement of this constitution, every person who has his domicile in the territory of India and (a) who was born in the territory of India or; (b) either of whose parents was born in the territory of India or; (c) who has been ordinarily resident in the territory of India for not less than five years immediately preceding the date of such commencement shall be a citizen of India, provided that he has not voluntarily acquired the citizenship of any foreign State.

(5-A) Notwithstanding anything contained in Article V of this constitution, a person who has migrated to the territory of India from the territory now included in Pakistan shall be deemed to be a citizen of India at the date of commencement of this constitution if (A) he or either of his parents or any of his grand-parents was born in India as defined in the Government of India Act, 1935, (as originally enacted); and

(B) (i) in the case where such person has so migrated before the 19th day of July, 1948, he has ordinarily resided within the territory of India since the date of his migration; and (ii) in the case where such person has so migrated on or after the 19th day of July, 1948, he has been registered as a citizen of India by an officer appointed in this behalf by the Government of the Dominion of India on an application made by him therefor to such officer before the date of commencement of this Constitution in the form prescribed for the purpose by that Government.

Provided that no such registration shall be made unless the person making the application has resided in the territory of India for at least six months before the date of his application.

5-B. Notwithstanding anything contained in Articles 5 and 5-A of this constitution, a person who has, after the first day of March 1947, migrated from the territory of India to the territory now included in Pakistan shall not be deemed to be a citizen of India.

Provided that nothing in this Article shall apply to a person who, after having so migrated to the territory now included in Pakistan, has returned to the territory of India under a permit for resettlement of permanent return issued by or under the authority of any law and every such person shall, for the purposes of clause (B) of Article 5-A of this constitution, be deemed to have migrated to the territory of India after the nineteenth day of July, 1948.

5-C. Notwithstanding anything contained in Articles 5 and 5-A of this constitution, any person who or either of whose parents or any of whose grand-parents was born in India as defined in the Government of India Act, 1935 (as originally enacted) and who is ordinarily residing in any territory outside India as so defined shall be deemed to be a citizen of India if he has been registered as a citizen of India by the diplomatic or consular representative of India in the country where he is for the time being residing, on an application made by him therefor to such diplomatic or consular representative, whether before or after the commencement of this constitution, in the form prescribed for the purpose by the Government of the Dominion of India or the Government of India.

5-D. Every person, who is a citizen of India under any of the foregoing provisions of this part shall, subject to the provisions of any law that may be made by Parliament, continue to be such citizen.

6. Nothing in the foregoing provisions of this part shall derogate from the power of Parliament to make any provision with respect to the acquisition and termination of citizenship and all other matters relating to citizenship."

EMERGENCY POWERS FOR PRESIDENT

The Constituent Assembly on Aug. 20, adopted Article 280 of the draft constitution which enables the President of the Indian Union during an emergency to suspend the right of Indian citizens to move a Court of Law for the enforcement of their fundamental rights. Such an order may extend to the whole or any part of India, and will have to be laid before Parliament as soon as possible.

Replying to the criticisms, Mr. Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, member of the Drafting Committee, said the country and nation must exist before individual liberties were guaranteed.

Dr. B. R. Ambedkar, Chairman of the Drafting Committee, replied that the article was framed, more or less on the American example.

EVACUEE PROPERTY IN INDIA

The Government of India have appointed Mr. Achu Ram, formerly a Judge of the East Punjab High Court, as the Custodian-General of Evacuee Property. The Custodian-General's duties will, generally, relate to the efficient working of evacuee property laws throughout the country where these are in force.

SOCIAL EDUCATION SCHEMES

The Government of India will distribute Rs. 90 lakhs among the Provinces for social education out of Rs. One crore set apart this year. The Provinces will get their share, after the approval of Provincial schemes of social education.

According to a decision reached at the meeting in New Delhi recently of officers in charge of social education of Provinces, Provincial Governments are to submit to the Central Ministry of Education detailed schemes of social education in their areas by the middle of August.

The officers, who met under the Presidency of Dr. Tara Chand, Education Secretary, had decided to appoint a committee of four, to prepare a handbook for the guidance of teachers and social workers engaged in social education.

C.R.'S ADVICE TO STUDENTS

His Excellency the Governor-General, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, visited the Hansraj Morarji Public School at Bombay on Aug. 17.

Addressing the students, Mr. Rajagopalachari said: "You have a better school to grow up in than millions of other boys who did nothing to deserve their bad luck. Make the best use of your good fortune. Build your character, heart and brains so that when you are out as grown-up men, you will be useful to the country, help to make India great and happy, leading others that stand in need of guidance. Do not contemplate misery. Always be cheerful. The best energy issues out of innocent laughter. Love your studies and respect your teachers. I have done. God bless you all."

ENGLISH IN UNIVERSITIES

The University Commission has expressed its view that English should be retained as the medium of instruction in the Indian Universities.

This was disclosed by the Education Minister, Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, at the Education Conference on Aug. 19 when he intervened while Mr. B. G. Kher, the Bombay Premier, was addressing the Conference and referred to the number of languages which one had to learn in certain areas.

EXCHANGE OF PROFESSORS
WITH U. S.

Indian Universities professors will shortly visit the United States to deliver lectures at American Universities on a reciprocal basis.

The Ministry of Education, Government of India, in a circular letter to the Indian Universities have asked for lists of teaching personnel who could be sent to the U.S.A., and the Lucknow University has suggested more than 12 names.

They have further asked the Indian Universities to suggest the names of foreign scholars who could be invited to India.

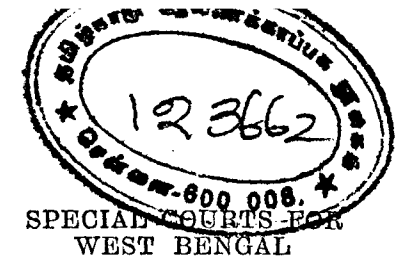
Some departments of the Lucknow University have received direct communications from professors in American Universities who are willing to exchange places with professors of the Lucknow University.

Prof. G. Murphy, of the Columbia University, in a communication to Dr. Radha Kamal Mukherjee of the Lucknow University has expressed his desire to deliver lectures at the Lucknow University.

COMMUNALISM IN MADRAS

The Convocation of Madras University was presided over by His Excellency the Chancellor on Aug. 19. Sir A. Ramaswamy Mudaliar delivering the Convocation address said:

"The communal problem in Madras Province is an infinitely human problem, not subject to mere logic or the theory of numbers, not capable of solution by references to the past or to the grievances of an ancient day. Is it not possible that men of goodwill on either side, men with large vision, with an eye to the possibilities of the future, with devotion to that which is most valued and inestimable—the good of the State as a whole—is it not possible that a few of such men, from either sections of the controversy, can meet together and evolve a solution, which will be lasting and permanent and just and equitable to all concerned?"



SEPARATION OF THE JUDICIARY

The Government of Madras have decided to separate the Judiciary from the Executive shortly in 12 districts in the province.

A Cabinet Sub-Committee set up to work out the details of separation of the functions decided to bring into force the separation in twelve districts within October next.

The scheme would be put into effect in the first instance in Chingleput and North Arcot districts adjoining Madras City, where the Judiciary is already independent of the Executive.

According to the scheme, the Judiciary in these districts will be under the control of the High Court and not of the Government and recruitment to judicial posts will be made by the Public Services Commission. Eighty per cent of the recruits will be drawn from the members of the Bar with a minimum of three years practice in law courts. The remaining 20 per cent will be filled up from the existing incumbents.

REPEAL OF CRIMINAL TRIBES
ACT IN BOMBAY

The Bombay Government have repealed the Criminal Tribes Act from August 13, and removed all restrictions on criminal tribes in the Province from that day.

About 7,00,000 people belonging to different tribes are completely freed from the legal stigma of criminality as a result of this decision.

The Criminal Tribes Act was first passed in India in 1871 and applied to Bombay Province in 1911. The Bombay Habitual Offenders' Restriction Act would safeguard society against these tribes going back to crime and antisocial activities, Mr. G. D. Tapase, Minister for Backward Classes, said.

Mr. Tapase said the experience gained by the Government "indicated that, employed and free from want, these tribes would lead an honest life."

SPECIAL COURTS FOR
WEST BENGAL

The Governor of West Bengal has promulgated an Ordinance empowering the Provincial Government to constitute special courts to try criminal cases at any place in the Province.

In dealing with refractory accused, a special court will have the power to proceed with the trial in the absence of the accused in court. It may refuse to summon any witness, "if satisfied after the examination of the accused that the evidence of such witness will not be material", and may, if it thinks fit, order at any stage of a trial exclusion of the public or any person from the precincts of the court.

The Ordinance, called the West Bengal Special Courts Ordinance, 1949, provides for the recovery of any fines imposed by attachment and sale of any property of the offender and for payment of compensation to any person, for any loss, injury or annoyance caused by the offence.

The Ordinance comes into force immediately and extends to the whole of West Bengal.

THE RAZVI TRIAL

The trial commenced last month before a special tribunal of Syed Kazim Razvi, 44-year-old leader of the Razakars—the fighting wing of the Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen which held power in Hyderabad State before the Indian Government's police action last September.

He was charged with abetment of the murder of Mr. Shoaibullah Khan, Editor of the Nationalist Urdu daily *Imroze* of Hyderabad.

When the proceedings opened before the three-member tribunal, the Advocate-General of Hyderabad, Mr. D. V. Shrikhande, filed a charge-sheet against the five accused in the trial.

The accused were: (1) Syed Kazim Razvi; (2) Adbul Munim Khan; (3) Syed Mohsin Raza; (4) Zamiruddin; and (5) Syed Imamullah Husseini. The fourth and fifth accused were stated to be absconding, while the sixth, Khadar Mohiuddin Azeer, has turned approver.

INDIA'S NATIONAL INCOME

The Government of India have appointed a three-man Committee to prepare a report on the national income of India and its various components, says a Press Note. The Committee will have Prof. P. C. Mahalanobis, Statistical Adviser to the Government of India as Chairman, Prof. D. R. Gadgil, Head of the Gokhale Institute of Economics and Politics, Poona, and Prof. V. K. R. V. Rao, Head of the Delhi University School of Economics, as members and Dr. R. C. Desai of the Ministry of Finance as Secretary.

The Committee will also avail itself of the advice of three foreign experts on national income: Prof. Simon Kuznetz of the National Bureau of Economic Research, New York, Mr. J. R. N. Stone of the Cambridge University and Dr. J. B. D. Derksen of the United Nations Statistical Office, Lake Success.

The terms of reference of the Committee are to prepare a report on national income and related estimates, to suggest measures for improving the quality of available data, collection of further essential statistics and to recommend ways and means of promoting research in the field of national income.

The National Income Unit in the Ministry of Finance will work under the Committee's guidance to compile authoritative estimates of the National income.

TRADE COMMISSIONER IN LONDON

Mr. K. N. Kaul, Joint Secretary, Finance Ministry, has been appointed India's Trade Commissioner in London and Financial Adviser to the Indian High Commissioner in the United Kingdom. He will be India's representative in the Commonwealth Liaison Committee and Sterling Area Statistics Committee, it is learnt.

Mr. Kaul has left New Delhi for the United Kingdom on August 21. It is understood that he will also look after matters arising from the recent Commonwealth Finance Ministers' Conference.

DOLLAR LOAN FOR INDIA

The World Bank granted a 84 million-dollar loan to India for reconstruction and development of State railways on August 18.

The loan will be used to finance part of the purchase price of locomotives, boilers and spare parts. The loan is for a term of fifteen years and carries an interest rate of three per cent, plus commission of one per cent. Amortization payments, calculated to retire the loan by maturity, will start on August 15, 1950.

Srimathi Vijayalakshmi, Indian Ambassador, signed the loan on behalf of India.

This is the first loan granted by the World Bank to a member country in Asia.

Announcing the loan, Mr. Eugene Black, President of the Bank, said: "We hope in the fairly near future to make additional loans to India, bringing the total to about 75 million dollars."

Mr. Black added: "I believe this first Bank loan to India will make a substantial contribution to the rehabilitation of the great Indian railway system, and I have great expectations that it will also have a favourable impact on the whole economy of India".

INDIA'S GOVERNOR IN
WORLD BANK:

Mr. B. Rama Rau Governor of the Reserve Bank has been appointed India's Governor on the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

Mr. Chintaman D. Deshmukh continues to be India's Governor on the International Monetary Fund.

At the forthcoming annual meeting of the Board of Governors of these institutions in Washington the Indian delegation will consist of Mr. B. Rama Rao, Mr. Chintaman Deshmukh, Mr. R. K. Nehru and Mr. V. Joshi.

RAJKUMARI AMRIT KAUR'S CALL

Delivering the Convocation address the Thackersey Indian Women's diversity, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, India's Health Minister, said: "While believe it is women's duty to fit herself for the role of wife and mother rich nature has planned for her, there no reason whatsoever why her field work should be limited by marriage."

She appealed to every young woman who had had opportunities of education to be trained for a profession and to consider it her bounden duty to give at least five years' of service to the State before she marries and as much as possible even after marriage."

She said: "The women of free India today are in a far happier position than our sisters were even a few years ago. We have secured for ourselves equality with men in every sphere of life. But in proving herself man's equal, there is no reason why a woman should feel a rival or a competitor to him."

"If we make ourselves fit to shoulder responsibilities," she added, "and perform our duties with truth and efficiency, we shall have no need to lay stress on our rights. Rights follow duties as night follows day."

WOMEN'S PLACE IN THE HOME

An International Conference on Adult Education just concluded at Elsinore, Denmark, decided that women's place is in the home.

A report by a special Sub-Commission dealing with the education of women stated: "The vocation of most women is not in gainful employment but in the daily routine of home making and the care of a family."

Adult education can help here, by providing practical instruction in the various domestic skills; by helping housewives to make the best use of the means, financial and otherwise, at their disposal, and by enabling them to deal with the problems of human relationships within and around the family circle."

WOMEN JURORS

Two women Miss J. A. Thomson, Professor of Modern History, Women's Christian College, Nungumbakkam, and Srimathi V. Jayalakshmi Ammal, building contractor, and social worker, made legal history in Madras last month by being the first, since the constitution of the High Court, and the establishment of a court of Criminal Sessions, to be called to serve on a jury trying Criminal cases.

And their presence in the jury resulted in a change of address by Judge and counsel from the old "Gentlemen of the Jury" to "Members of the Jury."

Miss Thomson speaking of her experience and her reactions, said she followed the case closely. "I may say" she added, "it was an interesting experience to sit on the jury. The summing up of the case both by Crown Counsel and Counsel for the accused as well as by the Judge enabled me, I hope to arrive at a correct conclusion in regard to the verdict which I with others pronounced."

MORE MARRIED WOMEN WORKERS
IN U.S.

In April 1948, 65 per cent. of all women in the civilian population of the United States were married and 21 per cent. were single according to recent U.S. Bureau of the Census estimates. Of the married women in the population in 1948, 23 per cent. were in the labour force, as compared with 17 per cent. in 1940.

Married women have constituted a growing proportion of the labour force over the years. Of 17,000,000 women in the labour force in April 1948, 48.3 per cent. were married 34.6 per cent were single, 17 per cent widowed or divorced. In 1940 the proportion of married and single women workers was practically reversed: 36.4 per cent. were married, 48.5 per cent. were single. 15 per cent. widowed or divorced.

INSTITUTE OF CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

The first election to the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India was held in New Delhi on August 12.

The following were elected: Messrs. G. P. Kapadia, N. R. Mody, B. D. Birdy, N. M. Shah, N. M. Raiji, M. S. Krishnaswami, C. S. Sastri, S. Suryanarayana Aiyar, R. N. Rajam Aiyar, S. Ghose, S. N. Banerjee, G. Basu, M. K. Deb, S. B. L. Vaish and P. R. Mehra.

Besides the elected members, the following have been nominated to the Council by the Government of India: Mr. C. C. Desai, Secretary, Ministry of Commerce; Dr. Tara Chand, Secretary, Ministry of Education; Mr. S. D. Nargolwala, Commissioner of Income-Tax, Calcutta; Mr. K. N. Gutgutia (in consultation with the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry) and Mr. G. M. Batbgate (in consultation with the Associated Chamber of Commerce.)

The Council was inaugurated by the Commerce Minister on August 15, 1949.

INDEPENDENCE DAY ENVELOPES

Special Independence Day envelopes, priced at one anna containing the imprint of Lord Vishnu, "the preserver and attainer," were released from the second week of August.

The design, suiting the occasion of the release of India's archaeological series of stamps, has been adopted from an image in the Madras Museum.

The cancellation mark is impressed with the head of an elephant, the drawing of which has been taken from an image lying to the rear of the main temple of Kailasa in Ellora caves. The words "Independence Day" and "15th August 1949" appear on the postal mark.

VIJAYALAKSHMI PANDIT HONOURED

The Howard University, U. S. A., has conferred on Shrimati Vijayalakshmi, India's Ambassador to U. S. A., the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws on the unanimous vote of the University Council representing all the Faculties of the University.

PENSION FOR ARMED FORCES

The Government of India have set up a Departmental Committee in the Ministry of Defence to examine the existing pension scales and rules for officers and men of the Armed Forces and to make recommendations on the post-war pension scales, says a Press Note.

The Chairman of the Committee is Mr. I. M. Lal, I. C. S., and the three Services will be represented on it by Captain K. I. K. Row, Director of Supply and Victualling, Naval Headquarters, Brigadier O. C. Gupta, Army Headquarters, and Air Commodore Narendra, Director of Technical and Supply Services, Air Headquarters. The Ministry of Finance (Defence) will be represented by Mr. A. Subrahmanyam, Controller of Military Accounts (Pensions), Allahabad.

CHERISHED RECORDS

The most treasured possessions to-day with the All-India Radio are 150 electrical recordings of Mahatma Gandhi's voice, now preserved in the Broadcasting House, New Delhi. If played back continuously, they would occupy 60 hours of broadcasting time.

Most of Gandhiji's post-prayer messages to the nation delivered during his last visit to Sodepur Ashram, Calcutta and his last visit to Delhi have been carefully recorded by All-India Radio.

All-India Radio, it is understood, is planning to have these recordings suitably 'processed' in order to preserve Gandhiji's voice for the posterity.

U. N. FELLOWSHIPS FOR INDIANS

Two Officers of the Government of India's Posts and Telegraphs Department will visit the United States to study tele-communications under a scheme of fellowships granted by the U. N. Economic Affairs Department.

They are Mr. P. S. M. Sundaram, Deputy Director-General, Telephones and Telegraphs, and Mr. C. P. Vasudevan, Director of Telegraphs.

They are among 21 candidates from 12 member-Governments who have been awarded fellowships. Another 29 fellowships will be announced shortly.

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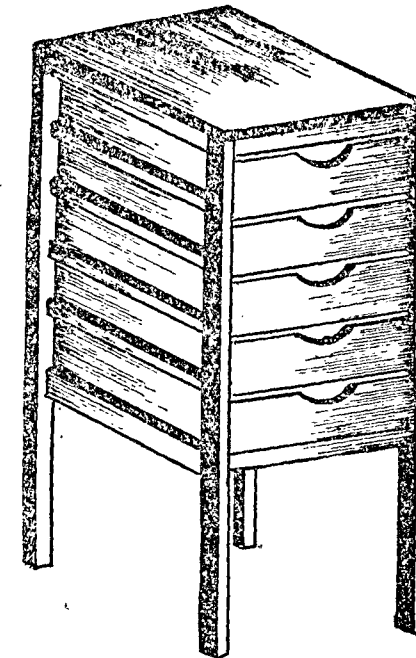
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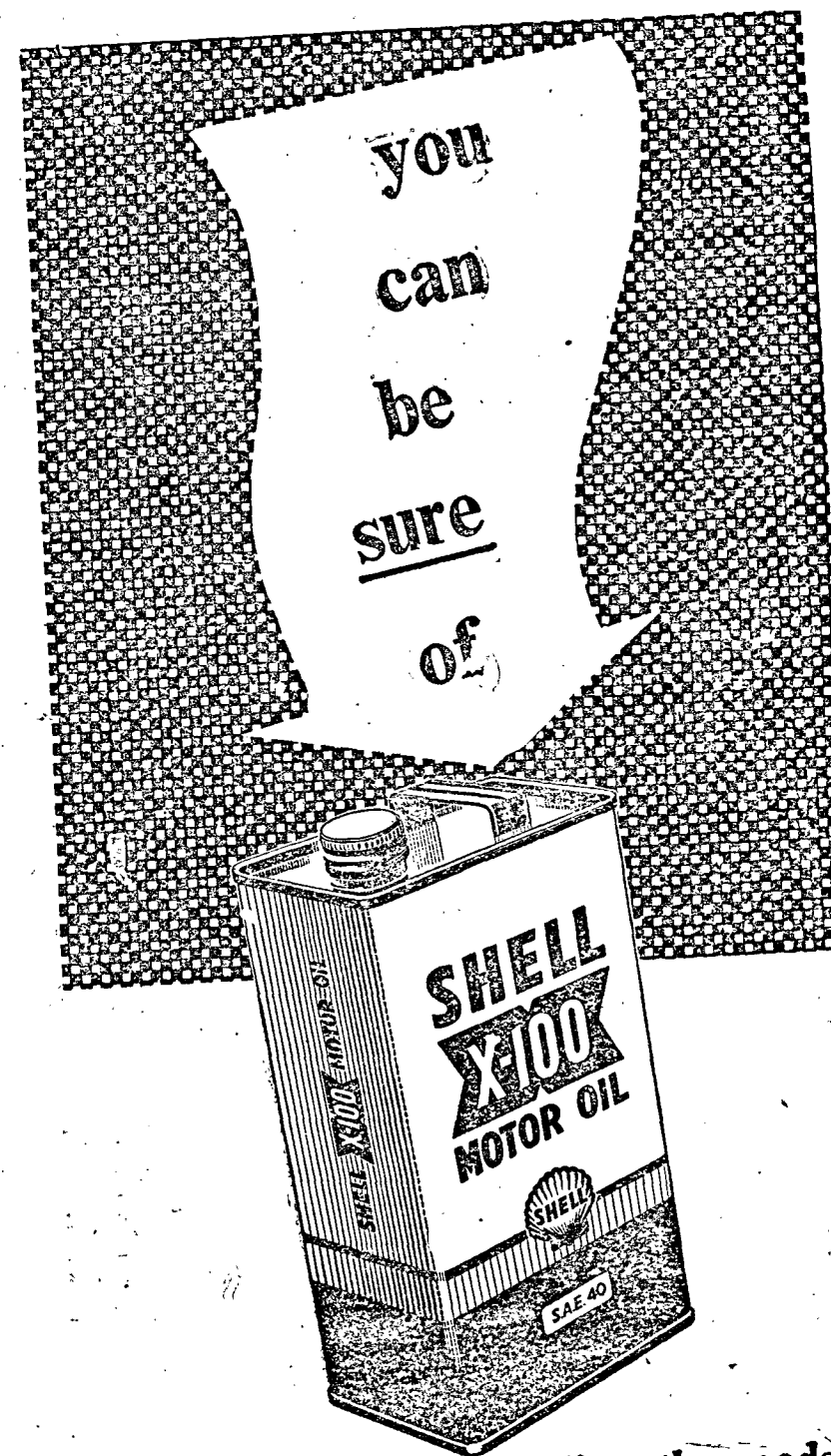
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