

THE INDIAN REVIEW

Managing Editor: MANIAN NATESAN.

Editor: B. NATESAN.

Vol. 50.]

FEBRUARY 1949:-- DETAILED CONTENTS

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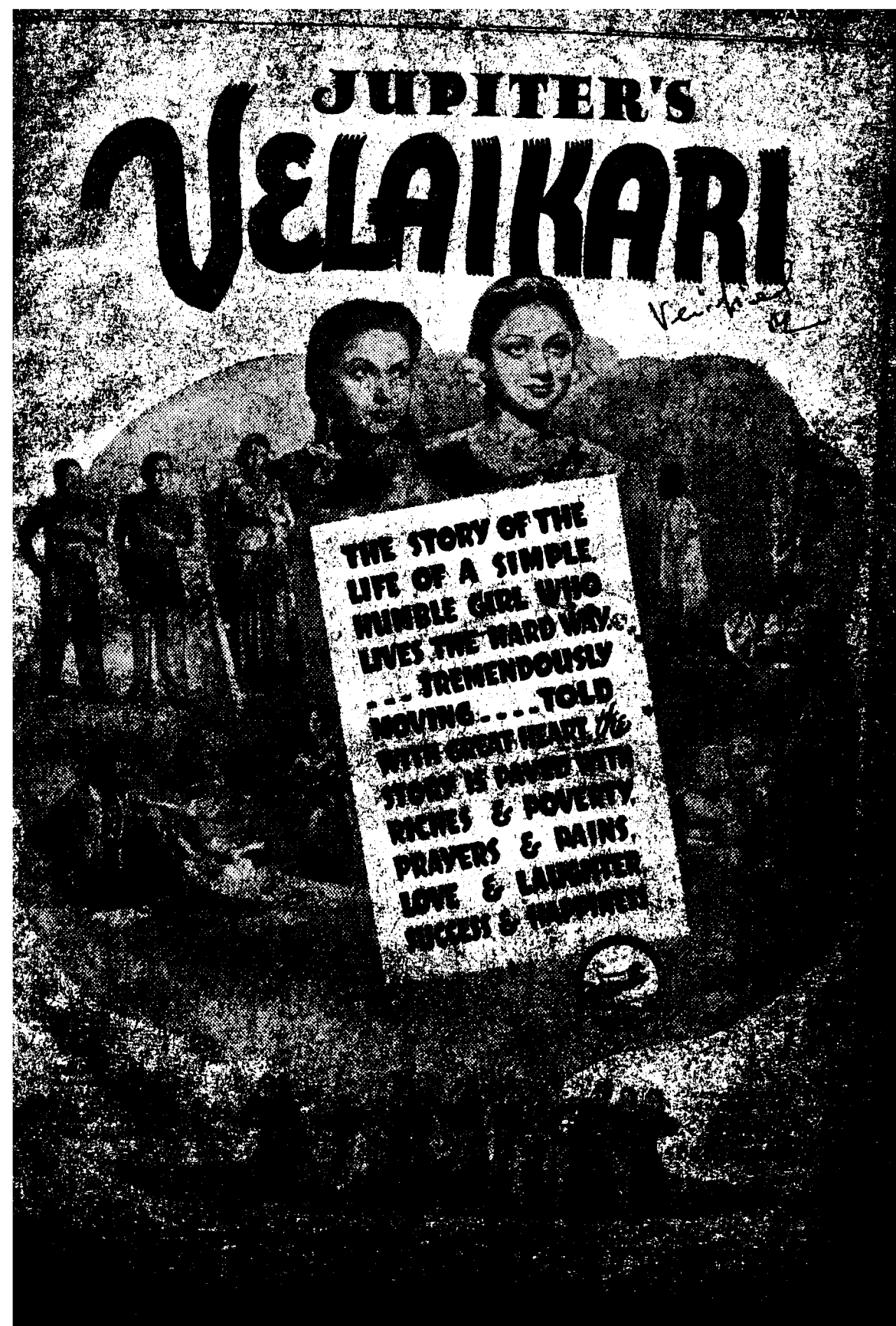
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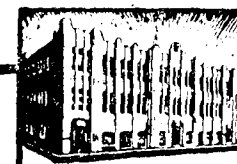
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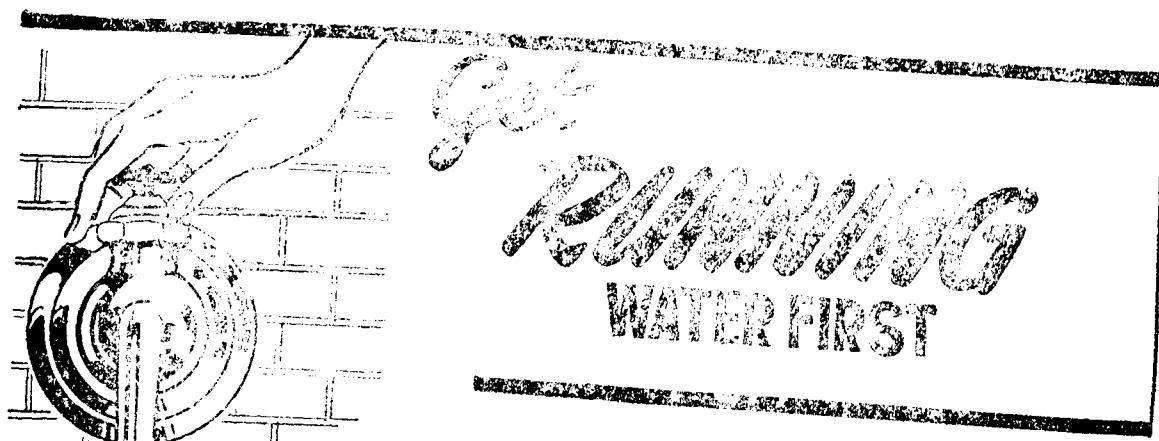
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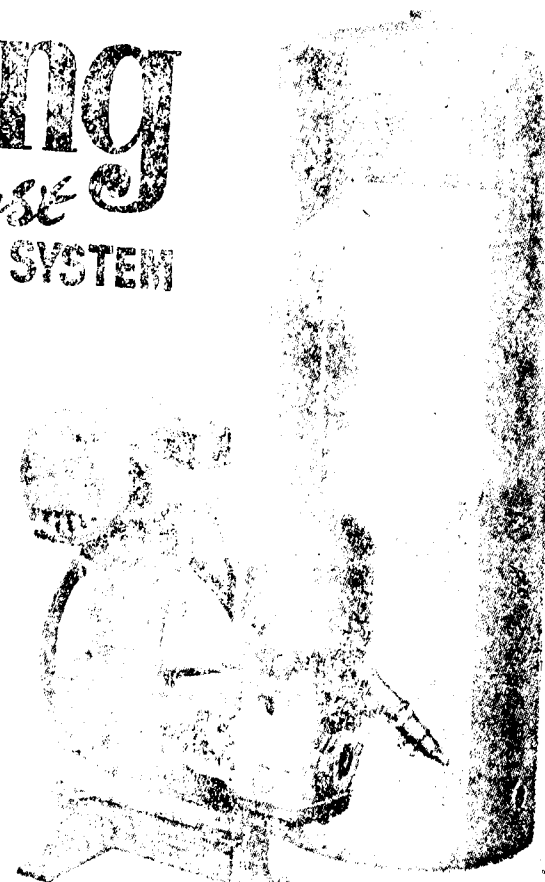


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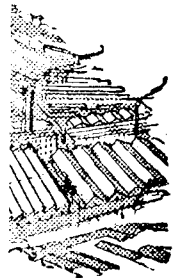
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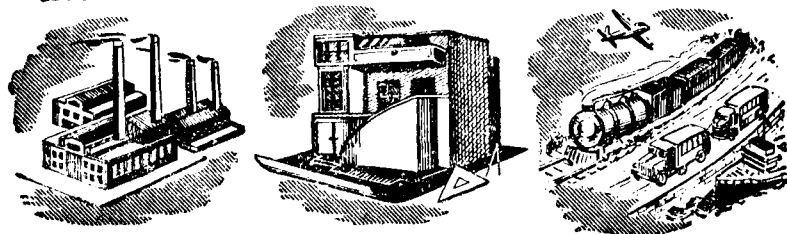
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Managing Editor: MANIAN NATESAN

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Vol. 50.]

FEBRUARY 1949

[No. 2.]

THE LATE MR. G. A. NATESAN

BY

DR. SIR C. P. RAMASWAMI AIYAR, K.C.S.I.

ON several occasions I have availed myself of the opportunity to pay a tribute to the qualities and characteristics of my late friend, G. A. Natesan. It is with mixed feelings of sincere sorrow and of compelling duty that I now approach the task of bestowing my meed of appreciation with regard to one whose death his numerous friends will un-affectedly mourn.

I first came across Natesan as a senior student in the Presidency College who had already built up that reputation for cultivating friendships and for the organisation of publicity which distinguished him throughout his life. As the Secretary of the Presidency College Literary Society, he made it a point to introduce to the Society and enlist the support of every prominent visitor or tourist who visited Madras and whom he persuaded, willingly or even unwillingly, to address the Society. In addition, his compulsive persuasiveness was utilised to introduce many of us, shy new comers, to start on their career of public speaking. Then, as later, he had his own detractors and opponents as well as deeply attached friends and I was one of his opponents whom he converted into a co-worker.

Soon after leaving College, the speedy choice of a career was forced upon Natesan owing to his financial circumstances and although his brother was a well-known and rising member of the Secretariat staff, he unhesitatingly chose the career of journalism which was then neither so well established nor had such financial possibilities as is now the case. The fact that a philosopher and scholar with an enormous capacity for versatile public speaking like Professor Rangachariar of the Presidency College, a shy and undemonstrative savant of multifarious acquirements like Professor K. B. Ramanatha Aiyar, a critical and discerning student of history and public affairs like G. Venkatranga Rao, all rallied around Natesan and made steady contributions to the *Indian Review* and enabled it to establish its reputation from the start, was proof of Natesan's instinct for gathering adherents. Every notable man in the field of scholarship, science, law and public affairs sooner or later, became a contributor; and the brief apprenticeship which Natesan underwent under Mr. Glyn Barlow as well as the intimate comradeship of C. V. Muniswami Aiyar, that greatest of Indian Reporters and most warm-hearted person of his time

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From left to Right : PROF. K. B. RAMANATHA IYER, MR. G. A. NATESAN, MR. SRINIVASA SASTRI, AND MR. G. A. VAIDYARAMA IYER. [A group taken in 1907.]

who made and made men's political reputations in Madras in those days, made Natesan understand the intricacies and potentialities of journalism. Through Muniswami Aiyar also he contracted the friendship of Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyar during the period when he was displaying to the full his talents of convincing and tempestuous advocacy and the generosity with which he spent money as lavishly as he earned it. Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar was not only the leader of a very accomplished Bar but was one of the formative figures of Madras politics in the early days of the Congress; and he and Natesan formed a kind of political partnership which was of great assistance to both. Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar, side by side with his legal acumen, and his rhetorical gifts, also possessed a quick temper and a faculty of righteous indignation which made him somewhat inaccessible and contributed to a misjudgment of his undeniably conspicuous and very human qualities. It was Natesan's pride and duty to smooth political differences which arose between Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar and his group of disciples and adherents on the one hand, and the influential group led by Sir C. Sankaran Nair and T. Rangachariar on the other. Stemming from this political partnership, Natesan widened his circle of friends until they included the great Gokhale, the brilliant and masterful Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, C. Y. Chintamani and Mudholkar and that financial expert, D. E. Wacha whose temper was no sweeter than Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar's. The early chronicles of the Congress, and especially of its Madras sessions, are inseparably bound

up with the activities of Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar and G. A. Natesan with whom many of us worked.

As very often happens in public and professional life, those who supported Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar could see no virtue in persons who did not share either his qualities or his outlook; and men like Natesan and myself were unsparing critics of that great man, Sir P. S. Sivaswami Aiyar, who eschewed all showiness and was content to let time vindicate the greatness of his soul and his far-sighted beneficence and the integrity and inflexibility of his moral and professional standards. Both of us radically revised our opinions; and Natesan, during the latter days of Sir Sivaswami Aiyar, was one of his staunch supporters.

Almost from the beginning of his journalistic career, Natesan took an interest in the lot of Indians in South Africa and had corresponded with Gandhiji during the period of his titanic political struggle in that country. It was given to Natesan to be the host of Gandhiji when he first arrived in Madras and when that great leader made his first debut before a Madras audience, it was with the introduction of Natesan. From that date until the demise of Mahatma Gandhi, Natesan, differing as he often did from Gandhiji's preachings and programmes and expressing his divergences, sometimes in public and more often in private, continued to enjoy the close sympathy and unstinted friendship of Gandhiji. The same was the case with Dr. Besant and the first notable financial success of Natesan was due to that great friend of India who gave him the publication rights

in respect of her translation of the Bhagavad Gita. Its sale was phenomenal and Natesan never forgot his indebtedness to her.

During the days of the Home Rule agitation, Natesan who belonged to the group of Krishnaswami Aiyar, Mehta, Gokhale, Wacha and Surendranath Banerjea, looked askance at Dr. Besant and her methods of political agitation which were too fierce and out-spoken for him. Nevertheless, throughout their lives there were sincere bonds of sympathy between them which manifested themselves in several ways.

Of all those who worked in close collaboration with Natesan in politics and, to a certain extent, in other fields, there are practically only two who are now living, namely, T. R. Venkatarama Sastri and myself. I separated from the Moderate or Liberal Party and worked under the leadership of and in close association with Dr. Besant in the Home Rule League and from that moment my contacts with the Liberal Party became infrequent and slender. Nevertheless, nothing prevented the fullest possible ventilation of political differences and agreements between Natesan and myself; and we agreed to differ on many important occasions. One of Natesan's chief characteristics was that he could respect and honour such differences for he was a true comrade and knew how to put up with human frailties and make allowances for personal and political difficulties. It was given to me to be associated with him in the Madras Corporation and the Senate and Syndicate of the University and later on, to be of help to him in enabling him to be nominated in the Council of State and the Tariff Board. He

served the country manfully in several capacities in India and outside and he always stuck to his guns although he was often exposed to the open criticism of his enemies and the veiled criticism of his so-called friends. With him, there were no half-measures. He was there a doughty and uncompromising opponent and he was a fierce adherent and a champion of the causes and men he believed in. All in all, it may be asserted that Natesan was a man who made a real mark on his generation by his personality and his many-sided contributions.

ii. H. E. SIR MAHARAJ SINGH GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY

I had known and respected Mr. G. A. Natesan for many years. Both my father, who also knew him, and I had a very high opinion of his ability and enterprise as a journalist and of his high character as a man. It was not easy, forty (forty-nine to be more exact) years ago, to start a magazine of the calibre of the *Indian Review*. But Mr. Natesan was a man of courage and vision and in spite of difficulties he succeeded. I had occasionally the privilege of contributing to his magazine for which he worked so hard. The last occasion on which I saw him was three years ago in Madras when at an At Home given to me by a mutual friend, Dr. John, M. L. C., Mr. Natesan was kind enough to come and give to me a most friendly welcome. Men of his type are too rare in India. I extend my deep sympathy to the members of his family."

“I know, as few people know, how deep his affections are, how readily he forgets and forgives offences and apologises for them and how incapable he is of deep rancour or animosity. He claims to have changed for the better since his younger years when he pronounced harsh and inflexible judgments on men and to realise now more than ever before he did that people are much better than we suppose them to be; and I must say that there is much within my knowledge to justify this claim of his.

“Those who loved Mr. Natesan have steadily grown to love him more and more; those who were indifferent have begun to like him; those who hated him and attributed to him all sorts of imaginable and unimaginable sins have abated a great deal of their hate and rancour. These changes are in themselves a tribute to his qualities. I hope I am right in thinking that they also attest to the slowly and steadily improving temper of the public judgments of our time.”

That is what I wrote of G. A. N. in the Souvenir volume issued on the occasion of his Sixty-first Birthday in 1933. The fifteen years that have since elapsed have not confirmed me in my hope but they have correspondingly added to my appreciation of his *bonhomie* that has enabled him to win over his foes and to make new friends and closer friendships.

There have been two phases in his life, the one slowly and imperceptibly moving into the other. The first phase was that of a pushful young man working his way up to recognition; and the second was that of one who had achieved his measure of recognition and acquired in the process a

mellowed temper to life and a *bonhomie* that conquered all.

At college, when I came to Madras in 1894, he was not a popular figure among his class-mates. He had free and easy access to the Principal, Mr. J. H. Stone. As Secretary of the College Union he invited high-placed Europeans to come and lecture or to preside at meetings. A little jealousy on the one side, and perhaps conscious self-importance on the other accounted for the unpopularity. Jealousy pursued him when later he was admitted to the friendship of men like Mr. V. Krishnaswami Ayyar, older than himself with whom he was allowed to move on terms of exceptional familiarity. His capacity for organising and conducting elections made him indispensable to these friends then in the local rivalries of politics. Congresses and Conferences admitted him to intimacy with a great number of men all over India. Having become acquainted with Englishmen from earlier years he was on friendly terms with them. It was somewhere in the second decade of this century that he reached the latter phase of his life during which he acquired many sided friendships irrespective of party affiliations. His associations fixed him in the Liberal fold but that did not prevent his friendship with other groups though at one time it gave him the unique experience of being suspected on the one side of being a Government man, and on the other of being warned by the Government for his anti-Governmental activities. His early work for Indians Overseas brought him into contact with the Mahatma and a fast friendship grew between them which

lasted throughout life. The contributions to the Souvenir will show his many-sided friendships with Europeans and Indians alike. His circle of friends widened in these later years.

G. A. N. had shrewd commonsense and in the Corporation or Senate or Syndicate, he would, after listening to the heated discussions, suggest a solution acceptable to both parties. Years have earned for him increased appreciation. It has been said that he had always an eye to the main chance. I see nothing wrong in it. Prosperity in his chosen field has contributed not only to his worldly position but also to the building up of the peculiar tracts of his character. He was generous according to his measure to his subordinates and servants.

iv. DR. PATTABHI SITARAMAYYA

President, Indian National Congress

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FIFTY years ago the Rev. Dr. William Miller, founder of the Christian College, Madras, and moderator of the Church of Scotland had in some context announced in a tone of proud satisfaction that one of the *alumni* of his college chose after graduating to become a printer and publisher. In 1900 Mr. G. A. Natesan started his monthly magazine, *The Indian Review*, which has made a name for itself and brought reputation to its editor. The magazine with its green cover became highly popular and was largely patronised by the Indian Civil Service. It became indeed, the exponent of the moderate school of thought since 1906 and remains till today the chosen vehicle of the sober and sedate politicians.

He never had a quarrel with any one. He listened to his detractors with geniality, confessed to his faults and closed discussions when they threatened to turn into heated controversies. His friendships were not feigned. He was intensely loyal to friends as not many among them were to him.

I must close with a personal note on our relations. Even before 1920 we had become fast friends. We met nearly every day at the beach in those days though he was in Town and I was in Mylapore. During these latter years when he was occasionally ill, he felt that my presence gave him relief. In the last days he desired me to see him everyday if I could. I have found him always a good and deeply attached friend.

Mr. Natesan would not take second place in school or society, in college or municipality, in the press or on the platform. He was once described, while he was still young, as ubiquitous and irrepressible. But he always had the courage of his convictions and called a spade, a spade never a crowbar or a cotter-pin. He was highly impetuous but never impulsive though he was explosive to a degree. He lived the psalmist's full span of three score and ten and added another six years to it.

He had been a Commissioner of the Corporation for decades and held the Office of Sheriff which cost him a couple of thousands from his pocket.

He had a shrewd business instinct and had the wisdom to have his own house,

keep his own car and form his own centre of family affections.

It is, however, difficult to say which attracted him more, his own family ties or his affection for the object of his admiration, the Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Sreenivasa Sastri. Indeed he formed a trio of himself, Sastri and Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri, while Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar held a

high place in the hearts of the three.

He was intensively affectionate and highly hospitable. He has left a legacy to the world in his publishing house which is comparable to some of the houses in England. Mr. G. A. Natesan has passed away but "Natesan & Co.", will remain for ever".—*Globe*.

V. SIR T. VIJAYARAGHAVACHARYA

MR. G. A. NATESAN was a class-fellow of mine in the Presidency College, Madras, in the year 1892 and 1893. While in college, he showed his organising capacity as Secretary of the College Literary Society. He raised it from a small society to one of the big college societies of Madras. He was able to get distinguished public men to come and address the Society and thereby create undergraduate interest in public affairs.

He was also a working member of the Association formed in Madras to protect the rights of citizenship of Indians in South Africa. Dr. Whitehead, the Bishop of Madras, became the President of the Association and both he and Mr. Natesan enlisted the sympathy of Lord Hardinge, who was Viceroy of India at the time and thereby nullified the efforts of the local Government which under the Governor, Sir Arthur Lawley, attempted to put down the Association. The Governor issued a circular prohibiting Government servants from either joining the Association or subscribing to the funds. The Governor went further and asked the Bishop to resign his Presidentship.

The Bishop refused to obey the order and in a famous statement, said that he

was not responsible to any earthly Government for his actions. He characterised the action of the South African Government in putting Gandhiji into a South African prison as un-Christian, and expressed his surprise that the South African Government should imprison so saintly a man as Gandhiji.

When Gandhiji visited Madras to see his old fellow-workers of the South African 'passive resistance movement,' who mostly belonged to villages on the Tanjore coast, Mr. Natesan took a lot of trouble to put him in touch with his old associates.

Mr. Natesan was also a friend of Mr. Gokhale and helped him in his work in Madras. All this voluntary work he did in addition to his professional work as journalist, publisher of books, and editor of the *Indian Review*.

Public life in Madras owes a great deal to Mr. Natesan for his stimulating interest in all matters of Indian concern. He was an active member of the Madras Corporation and did a great deal of unrecognised work for municipal ratepayers.

With his death there passes away a landmark of Madras. His death, following the death of Mr. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, removes two conspicuous figures in South India.

G. A. N.—HIS LAST DAYS

By "B. N."

G. A. N. took ill in the last week of October and died on the morning of the 10th of January. It is difficult to think of Madras without its "inevitable" G. A. N. who was for such a long time so energetic a figure in the busy life of the City. Friends who used to meet him at a particular spot in the marina missed him in the good company of Mr. T. R. V. Sastri and others. They wondered if his eczema had again got him into trouble. A week later they came, one by one, to meet him in his garden house in Mylapore. There he lay, "very leonine and kingly," in spite of waning strength. Eczema and other little ills have a way of disappearing in the wake of more serious ailments. They discovered the seriousness—it was heart trouble complicated with the function of the kidneys. His family Doctors, P. Rama Rao and Chander and Capt. Krishnaswami were in constant attendance. His devoted wife and both sons were always at the bedside holding the spitting pan near his mouth when he coughed. And the cough gave him trouble and he struggled hard to breathe.

But no suffering or struggle could quench his insatiable interest in things. For all his bodily ailment his mind was clear at all times. His well timed farewell message to readers of this *Review* in the last issue gives us a measure of his grip of things to the end of his days. Life, it is said, is only a very dull and ill-directed theatre unless we have some interests in the piece. And G. A. N.'s interests were abundant and insatiable. He spoke on all things all day long. Life is, at best

and mainly, a matter of the close at hand, and the immediate little things—which make so much of the stuff of life—always engrossed him. He left nothing to chance or Providence. He took care to see the children fetched from school in time and the cattle called home and fed at sun down.

His concern for the future of his firm and family and those nearest and dearest to him absorbed his mind and he continued to give instructions with his wonted care and interest. Contrary to general expectations, age found him more receptive and tolerant, and shedding the usual brusqueness of the successful man of business, he mellowed with age. Ripeness is all. He always made kind enquiries of friends and their families, and a warm cup of coffee greeted every visitor. He took care to order his car to take friends and relatives home from their visit. Even on the night before his death he insisted on a visitor dining before leaving. That was his way. His habitual tact and courtesy and geniality never failed him. No amount of pleading that such things could be attended to by others were of avail. To the last, he was inexorable in his attentions to the little things that sweeten life.

Friends used to complain that a little more detachment would have done his soul good. But that is not so. He was not made that way. Where any sick person would seek solitude and the darkness of his chamber, G. A. N. had the doors and shutters open for light and visitors, and invited the callers to share the talks which ranged on all subjects, sublime and trivial. At a time when he

struggled hard to breathe and was advised to rest, he took change of occupation for rest. He would not lay his head down on the pillow. He would ask the nurse and those who attended on him to put him erect. And he sat there on his bed, "like a lion mortally wounded." Politics and business left him little time to cultivate the niceties of Indian ragas. But he was strangely moved by a good tune; and time and again he would ask his obliging granddaughters—Rukku and Vimala—to sing his favourite song—*Eppadi Padinaro*. Dear old K. B. S. entertained him with her tuneful melody more than once. And he spoke of it in grateful remembrance.

Rajaji's tearful message that he was "paying a heavy price for living longer than others, seeing friend after friend passing away" re-calls the deep words of a writer who says: "At the death of every one whom we love, some fair and honourable portion of our existence falls away, and we are dislodged from one of those dear provinces; and they are not perhaps the most fortunate who survive a long series of such impoverishments, till their life and influence narrow gradually into the meagre limit of their own spirits and death, when he comes at last, can destroy them at one blow." But then R. L. S. took care to add a rider by way of a note. Thank God, we so collect about ourselves the interest or the love of our fellows, so multiply our effective part in the affairs of life that we need to entertain no longer the question of our right to be. For

"He as a living man, has some to help, some to love, some to correct; it may be, some to punish. These duties cling, not

upon humanity, but upon the man himself. It is he, not another who is one woman's son, and a second woman's husband and a third woman's father. That life which began so small, has now grown with a myriad filaments, into the lives of others. It is not indispensable; another will take his place and shoulder the responsibility; but the better the man and the nobler his purposes, the more will he be tempted to regret the extinction of his powers and the deletion of his personality. To have lived a generation, is not only to have grown at home in that perplexing medium but to have assumed innumerable duties. To die at such an age, has for all but the entirely base, something of the air of a betrayal."

So much to do and so little done. A sensitive mind is apt to feel oppressed by thoughts of the futility and the end of all things. "How odd men are," mused Epictetus of old, "if they die young, they rail against the harshness of fate; if they attain old age, they say they have lived too long, that life is no longer worth living and that they wish they were dead; and yet if they feel ill they send off post-haste for a doctor and beg him to spare neither time nor trouble to keep them alive! What do they want?"

Natesan was full of the desire of living and the fear of death common to our species, and he seldom gave a thought and never entertained any curiosity about the life beyond. His mind was so full of the things of this world that he had no time to brood over the next.—or if there is a next. To my knowledge he was at no time troubled by

those vain and unanswerable questions as to whence we come or whither we go—questions which are a perpetual harassment, and an enigma to the inquiring mind. We wonder then what thoughts were surging in that active brain when the call came, and he passed into the Valley of the great Shadow! But his friends should console themselves with the reflection that:

When a man of seventy-six
Has come to a place of public esteem;
Whose citizenship has been true,
And whose religion shone
In the radiance of his character;
When nature closed the day with death
That is not the time to mourn.

It is rather the time for
The blare of the trumpet;
For the clarion call of victory
And o'er his grave
There should sound
The taps of peace.

Yet the end was by no means sudden: it came peacefully and fitly, like the last strains of a great song. And now that he has left us, the burden and the responsibility have shifted to other shoulders. It is difficult to live up to that life of passion and endeavour. For Natesan, as some kind friend observed, was not a man merely but an institution in himself. His heirs and successors have inherited something of his energy and enterprise. It is up to them to pursue his task with filial piety and well directed will.



The Prime Minister and Sheriff in a happy mood.
"C. R.", then Prime Minister of Madras with Mr. G. A. Natesan at a
Dinner party at the Y. M. C. A. Madras, (1938).

G. A. NATESAN: A MEMOIR

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G. A. NATESAN: A MEMOIR

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[We deeply regret the death of Mr. G. A. Natesan, Editor of this *Review* at 1.30 on the morning of January 10, at his residence "Mangala Vilas", Luz Avenue, Mylapore. Mr. Natesan was aged 76. He had been ailing for the last two and a half months from heart trouble. The end was sudden. His wife and his sons, Messrs. Manian and Chandran Natesan were present at his bedside at the time. The funeral which took place at noon the same day, according to the immemorial tradition of Hindu families was attended by a vast gathering of friends and relations, including many leading citizens of the city.]

MR. G. A. NATESAN, head of the publishing house that bears his name and editor of this *Review*, was born on August 25, 1873 at Ganapathi Agra-

of an official career and decided to set up a printing and publishing house. In fact, after taking his B. A. degree Mr. Natesan kept two or three terms at the Law College, but he was not attracted to the legal profession. He preferred journalism, and apprenticed himself on *The Madras Times*, which is now amalgamated with *The Mail* and worked under the veteran journalist Mr. Glyn Barlow, who took kindly to Mr. Natesan. In January



MR. VAIDYARAMAN & MR. NATESAN

haram, a village in Tanjore district. He had his early schooling at Kumbakonam and Trichinopoly. He graduated from the Presidency College, Madras, in 1897.

Mr. Natesan lost his father early in life but had a guardian angel in his elder brother, the late Mr. G. A. Vaidyaraman, who settled the career of young Natesan.

Contrary to the current ideas, Mr. Natesan, on the advice and with the help of his brother, discarded all temptations



MR. BARLOW AND MR. NATESAN

1900 Mr. Natesan started *The Indian Review*, a monthly, and the regular contributors to that magazine included the

late Right Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri and the late Rao Bahadur K. B. Ramathan. *The Indian Review*, which has been before the public for 49 years, has secured an assured position in the world of journalism.



G. A. N. WITH BAPU, KASTURBA & YAKUB HASAN (1915)

Mr. Natesan's first publications were sketches and writings of our eminent publicists and leaders. He followed them up by easily understandable and abridged versions of Sanskrit classics, enriched with suitable annotations and English translations. His edition of Besant's English version of the Gita has been responsible for bringing the Celestial Song to thousands of readers. Natesan's publications are well-known in the United Kingdom and other Commonwealth countries as well as in the U.S.A. The India Office Library and the British Museum have copies of all Natesan's publications from which Indian students in Britain had their first introduction to Indian patriotic thought.

From his very youth, Mr. Natesan developed a genius for making friends and before middle age almost every one noted in any walk of life in India and in British Commonwealth countries, had become his good friend. Even in the evening of his life, he evinced the same interest and passion for work that had always marked his adolescent days. Many were the sincere messages of good wishes and congratulations that he received on the festive occasions, domestic and professional. His friendship was markedly free from any kind of irritation, and among his friends were personalities of diverse views and genius like Mahatma Gandhi, Dr. Besant, Rajen Babu, Rajaji and other stalwarts of the Congress on the one hand, and men like Ramsay MacDonald, Sir Valentine Chirol, Sir Alexander Cardew, Sir Frank Noyce and other British notabilities. Politicians like Gokhale, Sapru, Jayakar, Sastri and Sir C. P., and men of scholastic distinction like Radhakrishnan, P. C. Ray and Dr. Bhagvandas were also intimate friends of Natesan.

The office of *The Indian Review* in George Town became the meeting place of men who moulded public opinion in the first quarter of the century. Ardent Congressmen gathered there to discuss their programmes. Small parties that met there thought and planned great activities.



EMPIRE PARLIAMENTARY DELEGATION (1928)

Mr. Natesan cultivated a warm friendship with Mahatma Gandhi in connexion with the Indian struggle in South Africa and the friendship continued undiminished till



INDIAN TARIFF BOARD (1933)

the end of Gandhiji's life. A few months ago, on hearing of Mr. Natesan's illness through a common friend, Mahatma Gandhi wrote to Mr. Natesan stating that he had "no business to be ill" as his work was not finished.

GANDHIJI'S FRIENDSHIP

Indeed ever since the beginning of the Indian struggle in South Africa, Mr. Natesan earned the warmest friendship of Gandhiji. In fact Mr. Natesan was the first to introduce Bapuji to South India. Mr. Natesan championed the cause of South African Indians and Gandhiji himself had always enthusiastically acknowledged his yeomen service in this connection. Some of Gandhiji's earliest letters on the subject were addressed to Mr. Natesan. Mr. Natesan was an active member of the National Congress for years, down to the crisis of the Amritsar Congress in 1919, when he joined the Liberal Party of which he was the first General Secretary and the permanent Secretary of the Madras branch for a number of years.

Mr. Natesan's services were utilised by the Government in several fields of public activity. He was the leader of the Indian

delegation to the Empire Parliamentary Association held in Canada in 1928. He twice assisted the Public Services Commission in the selection of candidates for the I.C.S. examination and was for a full term a member of the Indian Tariff Board where he boldly recommended protection for the indigenous steel industry. While in the Council of State, he also served as chairman of the Retrenchment Committee for stores, printing and stationery, on account of his knowledge of these arts. He was likewise mainly responsible



G. A. N. WITH HIS SONS
MANIAN & CHANDRAN (1938)

for the well-known Natesan-Grey report on the means to find employment for repatriates from South Africa.

In spite of his increasing business and public activities Mr. Natesan never lost his refreshing interest in local affairs

and was a most active member of the Senate and Syndicate of the Madras University for more than twenty years. He was a Councillor of the Madras Corporation for a very long period. He was a member of the Council of State in the years 1923 to 1933. The Provincial Government, in recognition of his singular services, appointed him Sheriff of Madras in the very first year of its autonomy under the 1935 constitution when Mr. C. Rajagopalachari was the Premier of Madras. It was at this time too that he was invited to join the Directorate of the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, an office which gave him an insight into the problems of labour and management of big business.

In 1939, shortly after the outbreak of the second World War, he was appointed Chairman of the Madras Provincial War Propaganda Committee which office he held till the termination of the war. In 1944, on completion of his seventieth year, he was the recipient of numerous messages of congratulations from friends and admirers in India and abroad.

During the last fifteen years he had been working on the ancient Hindu classics, the Vedas, the Epics and Puranas, etc., which have deservedly become popular. In July 1947 on the occasion of the Golden Jubilee of his firm Mr. Natesan was presented with a public address eulogising his services to the country.



H. E. The Most Rev. Leo P. Kierkels, Papal Legate to the National Eucharistic Congress, and with the Hon. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, the Prime Minister, the Archbishop of Madras, and Mr. G. A. Natesan, Sheriff of Madras, at the Garden Party at the "Willingdon", Madras, (1938.)

MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE

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H. E. DR. C. RAJAGOPALACHARI

H. E. the Governor-General, Dr. C. Rajagopalachari, in a message to Mr. Manian Natesan, said:

"I am paying a heavy price for living longer than others, seeing friend after friend passing away. Be worthy of the respected position your father had earned for himself in the highest circles in India and abroad."

MRS. SAROJINI NAIDU
Governor of the United Provinces

"My heartfelt sorrow at the death of your father, who was a dear friend and among the first to welcome me in the world of letters. His great, efficient, consistent and unstinted services to the country will be remembered and valued by all who can appreciate genuine intellectual and moral worth. My deep sympathies to you and your family."

H. E. THE MAHARAJA OF BHAVANAGAR
Governor of Madras.

"We were very distressed to hear this morning of the sad news of your bereavement. Mr. Natesan's death is a public loss not only to this Province but the whole of India and we send you our deepest sympathies and condolences."

HIS EXCELLENCY MR. M. S. ANEY
Governor of Bihar

"While India will deeply mourn the death of Mr. G. A. Natesan, a veteran journalist, publicist and parliamentarian, he leaves behind him a very large circle of personal friends throughout the country to mourn his loss. May his soul rest in peace!"

RT. HON. SIR TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU

"I had known him last forty years of his life and had held him in high esteem for his ability and power of organisation. I think that Indian journalism is very much poorer to-day by his death."

MR. S. RAMASWAMI NAIDU
Mayor of Madras

"Oldest friend of Bapuji is no longer with us. Very sad event indeed."

MR. O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIAR

Premier of Madras

"In the death of Mr. G. A. Natesan, the country has lost a veteran journalist and a wise and level-headed patriot with a long and distinguished record of public service of which any one can be proud. A pioneer in the publication and popularisation of nationalist literature, he did yeoman service to the country by publishing attractive biographical sketches and notable speeches and writings of the Congress Presidents and other national celebrities, which served at once to educate and inspire the youth of the country to emulate the noble example of their illustrious leaders and to dedicate themselves to the service of their Motherland."

MR. DEVADAS GANDHI

"With a heavy heart, I paid a call to Mr. G. A. Natesan's sons and their mother and shared with them the sense of emptiness which has suddenly overtaken the home. I have been a member of the family since 1919 when Mr. Natesan took me under his paternal care while I carried on experiments as a young lad in the teaching of Hindi. Since then he always treated me with the greatest affection and I rarely failed to see him whenever I was in Madras. His life was an object lesson to younger men in industry, courage and fair-dealing. He is now in peace and I am happy that the physical suffering he endured during the past few months is at an end. His unseen presence will continue to be felt by all those who had the privilege of coming in contact with him."

DIWAN BAHADUR KRISHNALAL M. JHAVERI
Bombay

"At his invitation I used to contribute to the *Indian Review* ever since 1895 and did so till very recently. I used to see him whenever I came to that side. He was a journalist of no mean order and a nationalist and patriot. I feel that in his death I have lost a close friend and in my old age (81) I feel the loss keenly."

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MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE

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DR. U. KRISHNA RAO

"Mr. G. A. Natesan did yeoman service to our country by publishing short sketches of the lives of our great leaders. I got the first insight into the Gita by reading Dr. Besant's translation of the Gita published by Mr. Natesan. Mr. Natesan was a fearless critic and at a time when journalism was very difficult to carry on he did so with success."

DR. V. K. JOHN

"Many who had come into contact with Mr. Natesan would regard his death as a personal loss. Mr. Natesan was always kind, affectionate, affable and helpful. He was a politician, parliamentarian, journalist, publicist, educationalist and a businessman—and in all these fields he proved to be a remarkable success."

SIR VEPA RAMESAM

"Whatever name Mr. Natesan made was through his journal which had established its reputation all over India."

MR. K. SANTANAM
Minister of State, Government of India

"Please accept my deepest sympathies. The country has lost a distinguished public worker and the city of Madras one of its most prominent citizens."

SIR MAHOMED USMAN

"I am sorry my long-standing colleague and lifelong friend has passed away. Mr. Natesan's services to the country are most outstanding. He was popular with members of all communities. His death is a great loss to the country."

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR

"He was a towering figure and it was my privilege to have known him for very nearly forty years. As a colleague in the various University bodies, I came to admire his worth and contribution."

HON. MR. JUSTICE A. S. P. AYYAR

"Truly your father was a bulwark of learning, a soldier of humanity."

MR. ARTHUR MOORE

"Mr. G. A. Natesan did much to raise the standards of periodical journalism and publishing not only in Madras but throughout the country."

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H. E. SGT. SRI PRAKASA
Governor of Assam.

"A great figure has been removed from the Indian stage; but it is some consolation to think that he lived long enough to see to some extent at least the fruition of the dreams of himself and his great contemporaries, namely, the winning of the freedom of the land."

SIR RAGHUNATH P. PARANJPYE
Former High Commissioner to the Government of India in Australia.

"He was a friend of mine of long standing and a staunch Liberal. His journalistic career was long and distinguished and he will be missed by the profession for many years."

DR. C. R. REDDY
Vice-Chancellor of Andhra University

"Even from his student days Mr. Natesan was a first-rate figure in our public life. He is the pioneer in the field of the monthly periodical in India and the number of books published under his auspices has had a remarkable effect in the awakening of India."

HON. SHRI M. PATANJALI SASTRI
Judge, Federal Court

"Your father's genius for making friendships broke down the barrier of my natural reserve and shyness and we became good friends. I shall miss his genial presence very much indeed at our evening Beach gatherings when I go back to Madras."

HON'BLE SRI B. GOPALA REDDI
Finance Minister, Government of Madras.

"Besides being an eminent journalist and publicist for a long number of years he was particularly affectionate to me and he was making kindly enquiries about many matters."

SRI P. R. SRINIVASAN
Editor: *Indian Finance*

"He was, I think, the last of a generation which stood for a rare blend of many sturdy qualities."

SIR V. T. KRISHNAMACHARIAR
Prime Minister, Jaipur

"Public life in India will be the poorer for his death."

MR. R. K. SHANMUKHAM CHETTY

"I have known him intimately since my college days. I can never forget the kind of encouragement that he used to give me. He was indeed a remarkable man."

SIR MIRZA M. ISMAIL

"I have lost, as so many like me have done, a true friend. We have known each other for many years".

MR. H. I. WONEFOR

Managing Director, Parry & Co., Ltd.

"During his long and distinguished career of public service to Madras, the late Mr. G. A. Natesan was the trusted friend of many of the partners and later Directors of this Company, all of whom had the greatest respect for his sound liberal mind and public spirit".

SRI T. T. KISHNAMACHARIAR

"Mr. Natesan's was a unique personality in the City for more than four decades and had a very wide circle of friends holding opposite views in politics and social matters. Though a Liberal, he gave his moral support to the Congress in its fight for freedom. Many people in India will miss Mr. Natesan, people who have held him in affectionate esteem."

HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE P. N. SAPRU
Allahabad High Court.

"I had the pleasure of knowing him for a number of years and had a very high regard for his many sterling qualities of heart and head. He was one of our outstanding men in the world of Journalism and was throughout his career a good servant of the motherland".

PROFESSOR P. K. ACHARYA

"He was a great soul and friend of scholars. I had the privilege of his generous patronage in giving publicity to my researches on Indian Architecture. His own publications dealing with our ancient literature have done a great service to our ancient glories. I have indeed lost an esteemed friend. May his noble soul rest in peace in the highest heaven of god."

MR. B. W. BATCHELOR C.B.E.

Bimby & Co., (Madras) Ltd.

"For many years I have looked upon him as a real and trusted friend and he will be greatly missed from the Board of the Buckingham & Carnatic Co., Ltd."

MR. D. V. GUNDAPPA

"It was your great father that gave me the first push forward into journalism now some 38 years ago; and his kindness and affection for me had since then been constant and uniform till the last minute. . . I have lost a great well wisher and helper. The country has lost a great public educator and social servant as Rajagopalachariar has spoken with deep feeling and for all public workers in the country".

SRI ULLUR S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR
Dewan Peishkar (Retired); Travancore

"In his death South India loses one of the most stalwart of her publicists. You know how intimately we were associated with each other, and his demise comes to me as a personal loss. Mr. Natesan's many-sided career remains yet to be written, and I hope that some one will do it and earn the lasting gratitude of not only India, but South Africa and other countries also".

SJT. B. SHIVA RAO
Member, Constituent Assembly

"It will be very difficult for me to think of Madras without your father—so long had he been associated with our public life. No one could have hoped for a fuller record of activity, nor for greater recognition from so many friends scattered all over India. That must be a source of comfort to you".

SJT. ZORA SINGH
Minister, Azad Hind Govt. of Netaji Subhas Bose.

"In the death of Sri G. A. Natesan, the country has lost one of the veteran journalists, loved and respected throughout the country. His long and distinguished record of public service will ever be a beacon light on the path of those youngmen who dedicate themselves to the service of the motherland."

SRI K. V. RANGASWAMI AIYANGAR

"We had been friends for over fifty years, and had common friends in Dr. Srinivasa Sastriar and Prof. K. B. Ramana-tha Aiyar as well as the late Dewan Bahadur C. V. Muniswami Aiyar. It was given to me to work with him on the University Senate and Syndicate for many years. . . He did more for India than many better advertised leaders".

DR. P. SUBBARYAN

"He has done great service specially for Indians overseas, and it was through his kindness I first met Mahathma Gandhi. His has been a life of service unostentatiously given in the cause of our Country."

ST. NIHAL SINGH

Bihar

"He and I had got in touch with each other soon after he started the *Indian Review* in the early years of this century and through all these decades cooperated in serving the country and particularly Indians abroad through the press and otherwise. His death is to us a heavy personal loss, as it must be to many other public workers."

SRI A. S. IYENGAR
New Delhi

"He was a good and kindly soul and was always helpful to his friends. You will recall that I wrote about him on the occasion of the Sixtieth Anniversary Number in the *Indian Review*. No visit of mine to Madras was complete without seeing your father and having a meal with him at 'Mangalavilas'. You will naturally appreciate how sorry I am at the loss of one whom I regarded as a friend and guide."

DR. M. H. SYED: ALLAHABAD

"I had the privilege of knowing Shri G. A. Natesan for the last thirty years. He was one of those few editors of an English monthly, who was free from all racial, religious and provincial bias. He treated his contributors with equal consideration."

SJT. SACHCHIDANANDA SINHA

Patna

"He and I had been very good friends for now more than half a century. I think I met him at Madras just before he started the *Indian Review*, and while he was still planning it. I took the idea of the *Kayastha Samachar* (since January 1903 the *Hindustan Review*) from his *Indian Review*, though in certain respects they were differently planned. Since then I had been meeting him at various places, particularly Delhi and Madras, and our friendship had grown with our growth and strengthened with our strength. He had rendered highly useful and very valuable services to the public not only as a journalist and publicist, but also as public-man of high renown, and it will not be easy for Madras to fill the void created by his disappearance."

SIR JAMES NUTTALL

Bimby & Co., Ltd., London

"I had a great admiration for your father and I always considered myself fortunate in making his acquaintance from the very early days of my service in India. I remember with affection his valuable work on the War Committee and also his help and guidance as a fellow Director of the Mills. His many other activities endeared him to me and I grieve with you his passing."

SJT. HEMENDRA PRASAD GHOSE

Member, Institute of Journalists (Britain)

"We had been friends practically since 1900. He was three years my senior and his death is a reminder to me that we have seen the race of life. When he was at Calcutta I persuaded him to publish the Second volume of the Speeches of the Presidents of the Indian National Congress. He was the pioneer in the publication of nationalist literature and India is grateful to him for the publication of the biographies and speeches of prominent Indians.

Life's work well done
Life's race well run
Life's laurel well won
Now cometh rest.

MR. N. CHANDRASEKHARA AIYAR

Retired Judge of the Madras High Court

"With the death of Mr. G. A. Natesan another old landmark in Madras public life disappears. In politics he was a Liberal, but he had contacts with the influential members of almost every group and shade of opinion. He was intimate as much with the ardent patriots of the country as with the lofty British bureaucrats. His loyalties to friends and causes were steadfast and his social qualities endeared him to most people with whom he came into contact in the course of five decades of a strenuous life devoted not merely to his own advancement but also to the building up of the nation. He was not of the heroic mould and his achievements were not spectacular; but he will long be remembered as an example of a self-made man, who spared himself no pains and who steadily worked his way up through life ever remembering that public service was as important as private enterprise."

SRI S. P. THIAGARAJAN

"Death is one of those solemn enigmas for which we can find no explanation or solace. Our own history is full of wise instances when Yudishtira and Buddha in the fabled past and Humayun in later historic times exemplified how to meet the same. But men are we, and must grieve when the great depart leaving us behind. You know both my great reverence and attachment to your father and his respected elder brother."

MADAME SOPHIA WADIA

Editor: The Aryan Path

"Your father will always be remembered as a pioneer publisher and a true patriot."

DR. R. S. AGARWAL

Dr. Agarwal's Eye Institute, Delhi.

"No doubt he is a great loss both to the family and to the country. I had an opportunity of having his darshan".

SRI T. G. MENON

Indian Government Trade Commissioner, Coo

"I had the privilege of knowing him from my College days and it was in fact, who first initiated me into journalistic activities and I published my article in the *Indian Review* as early as 1923. I do hope you will follow him in his worthy footsteps and maintain the tradition he had set up."

MR. SYED HUSSAIN

Cairo

"Deeply grieved to learn your father's death. He was a pioneer and illustrious figure in Indian Nationalist Journalism."

MR. K. RAMACHANDRAN

New Delhi:

"It is a heavy loss to Madras and leaves a void in the cultural life of the city and in the publishing business of the entire country. . .

In spite of his wealth, eminence in the social life of Madras and his contacts with all who counted in the life of the country Mr. Natesan was simple and good to everybody who came in contact with him. I remember occasions, during the time I was a mere junior reporter in the *Mail* when Mr. Natesan showed interest in some of my reports and spoke warmly about me. He was perhaps the only outstanding personality in Madras during the last two decades for whom everyone had a warm regard."

SRI SAMI VENCATACHELAM CHETTY

"I have had the opportunity to have known him for the last 30 years and also to have worked with him as a brother Councillor in the Corporation of Madras."

Though we belonged to different parties in politics his was one which was nearest to the Congress Party and very often his party was a second line of defence in our fight for political freedom. It is a consolation that Mr. G. A. Natesan has served the public long and well."

Amrita Bazar Patrika.—The death of Mr. G. A. Natesan, closely following the passing of Syed Abdullah Brelvi, creates a void in the rank of eminent Indian journalists. . . Journalist, author and public man, Mr. Natesan has died full of years and honours. Nevertheless, his loss will be keenly felt by his countrymen.

The Mail, Madras.—Mr. Natesan influenced public life in this country for nearly 50 years through his numerous timely publications and by his public utterances, which were characterised by close thinking, and sober judgment. He was a fearless critic, but always ready to study the points of view of others, and he never allowed differences of opinion on public questions to interfere with his wide friendships. A generous host and a stimulating guest, Natesan was one of the most popular figures in social life. He strove to banish ill-feeling from public life. *Absit Invidia* was the motto with which he began the publication of his journal, *The Indian Review*, and that principle inspired him till the end. He has left an enduring example as one who strove to promote unity.

Indian Social Reformer.—Before party politics came into the country, he was Court publisher, as it were, for Indian Nationalism. Natesan was unique among Indian journalists. He was a businessman who succeeded without resorting to sensationalism and scandal-mongering.

Indian Finance.—But it would be a high tribute to any stalwart, that his publications were one of the most powerful factors in creating political consciousness in this country. . .

Malabar Herald.—More than journalists, they (Natesan and Brelvi) were distinguished Indians, Brelvi the indefatigable champion of communal harmony, and Natesan the pleasing old publicist politician of the province. The writer knows both of them personally and endorses every word of condolence the Press of India is showering on them.

The Whip.—He had been what I feel, India's political educator through his literature on politics published when such literature was felt a crying-need in the country. Personally, he had qualities of a great gentleman, himself being a man of very wide culture. He supported all causes that he felt righteous and his contribution to our national life in many spheres is history.

The Vishwamitra.—(Hindi Daily of Bombay): The exemplary path laid by the late publicist is a living embodiment of his true character and is pregnant with fruitful reward to humanity.

Mahratta.—Sri Natesan's death has removed a representative of the fast-disappearing liberal tradition and a prominent figure from the Indian publishing world. . .

Sunday Observer.—Mr. G. A. Natesan of the *Indian Review* was in the public life of Madras for over 50 years as a publicist and a politician. . .

Sunday Times.—With the passing away of G. A. Natesan and Syed Abdullah Brelvi, two prominent landmarks in the political and cultural life of the country have disappeared. . .

G. A. Natesan was one of the pioneer journalists, who, by virtue of having been the editor of the *Indian Review* and publisher of a large number of books of great political and religious interests, helped the movement of renaissance to take firm roots on the Indian soil. Mr. Natesan has died in the plenitude of years and honours.

Swatantra.—Mr. G. A. Natesan practised journalism and public life with a quiet efficiency and a keen business acumen. In an avocation full of risks he achieved unbroken prosperity. . . He won valuable friendships with the charm of an unassertive temperament engrossed in ceaseless activity. . . He was the father of propaganda through the printing press for promoting public causes. . . He rendered priceless

service in popularising, through nationalist literature, knowledge of the lives of the great in the country on just the occasions when interest in them could be mobilised to the highest pitch. . . With his passing away has gone, too, a bulwark of cheerfulness from our midst.

Hitavada.—If any man in India could take the credit for popularising nationalist literature in the country, it was the late Mr. G. A. Natesan. . . A tireless worker, bubbling with enthusiasm and energy, G. A. Natesan had not known an idle moment in his life and like a tried warrior, he has gone to his eternal rest at the ripe age of 76. In his death, India has lost a noble son and Indian journalism an illustrious pioneer.

Pioneer—Natesan belonged to the school of the moderate, and his chief contribution perhaps lay in his championship of the cause of Indians in South Africa. He was also a great friend of Mahatma Gandhi with whom he kept up a lively correspondence.

Forum—Natesan was a gentleman to the fingertips. He was amiable and sociable, with remarkable knack at befriending others. He could not give up that habit even as a politician. He had a large number of friends among the Englishmen, who in some way or other harmed the cause of our nationalism. Perhaps Natesan did not believe in personalities as he did in principles and causes.

Natesan was a typical product of the renaissance age. So he marched all through his life with well-measured steps. He had friends both among extremists and liberals, but he always kept off their track. He combined extremist thoughts with liberal ideals and swallowed up the mixture.

Saturday Mail.—By their death (Natesan and Brelvi) not only Indian journalism but India has become definitely poorer. . . A close associate of Mahatma Gandhi since his emergence into the Indian scene, G. A. Natesan was one of the oldest nationalists of the South. Natesan was one of the pioneers who did yeoman service to the country by publishing attractive

biographical sketches and notable speeches and writings of the Congress Presidents and other national celebrities which served at once to educate and inspire the youth of the country, to emulate the example of the illustrious leaders and dedicate themselves to the service of the country.

A few days before the passing away the Mahatma wrote to ailing Natesan in August last year; "You have no business to be ill: your work is not yet finished". A distinguished South Indian Natesan was again a great Indian. All India mourns at his loss.

Indian Express.—In his death India loses an outstanding Publicist, Madras a familiar and outstanding public man.

Tributes to Mr. Natesan appeared in almost all the Dailies and Weeklies in Tamil and other Vernaculars, in the form of leading articles and notes and biographical accounts.

PUBLIC BODIES

Messages of condolence and sympathy with the bereaved family were received from the following public bodies and institutions:

Dominion Parliament, Delhi.
Andhra Chamber of Commerce.
South Indian Chamber of Commerce.
All India Newspaper Editors' Conference, C.P.
South Indian Journalists' Federation, Madras.
Bombay Union of Journalists.
Madras City Corporation.
Servants of India Society Madras.
Director of Information and Publicity, Assam.
Delhi Provincial Congress Committee.
Indian Tariff Board.
The Mahajana Sabha, Madras.
Young Men's Christian Association, Madras.
Lakshmiapuram Association, Madras.
Young Men's Indian Association, Madras.
Masulipatnam Municipality.
Shet Narain Bankat Vaahanalaya, Chaligaoon.
Parlo-Audheri Borough Municipality, Audheri.
Schools Committee; Bombay Municipality.
The Dawoodi Bohra Welfare Society, Bombay.
City Congress Committee, Jubbulpore.
Leader, Boy Scouts of Mysore.
Hotel Owners' Sangam, Coimbatore.
Chennapuri Andhra Maha Sabha.
Malayalee Conference, Madras.
Thiruvannamalai Municipality.
Ramakrishna Vivekananda Sangham, Karaikudi.
S. Indian National Association & Ranade Library.
Hassan District Journalists' Association, Hassan.
Saraswati Mandir, Nova Goa.
Mysore Legislature.
Kashmir Journalists' Association.

HOMAGE TO MAHATMA GANDHI

—(O)—

JANUARY 30, the first anniversary of Mahatma Gandhi's death, was observed all over India and in many cities abroad in Europe and America, with befitting solemnity. Processions and public meetings and prayer meetings were the order of the day. The A. I. R. programme included many important features recalling the life



MAHATMA GANDHI

and memory of the Mahatma. In Delhi over a million people, of all communities and walks of life, went on pilgrimage to Rajghat. On the banks of the Jamuna where Gandhiji was cremated, elaborate arrangements had been made to regulate the crowds.

At the great gathering at Rajghat which was attended by the Governor-General and members of the Cabinet, the Congress President, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya read "The Message", which had been drafted by the Congress Working Committee for the occasion. It was repeated in chorus by the gathering.

The message gratefully recalled the leadership of the Father of the Nation Mahatma Gandhi and said:

It was the particular teaching of Gandhi that service should be directed more specially towards promoting unity and goodwill between all the people of India, abolishing class distinctions and those based on birth or caste or religion, and working for a classless democratic society in a peaceful manner. Above all, the lesson Gandhiji taught was the adherence, at all cost and in all circumstances to the moral values which give meaning to life.

Later in the evening, the Prime Minister, Pandit Nehru and the Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Patel broadcast to the nation on the significance of the observance of "Sarvodaya Day", (the first anniversary of the death of Mahatma Gandhiji).

PANDIT NEHRU

Reminding the people that a year ago the light that had illuminated their lives had gone out and darkness seemed to envelop them, the Prime Minister said:

I address you again after you and I have shouldered the burden of this fateful year. That light had not gone out, for, it is shining more brightly than ever and the message of our revered leader rings in our ears. And yet often many of us, led away by passion and prejudice, close our eyes to this light and our ears to that message. Let us to-day open our eyes and ears and hearts and think of this with all reverence and think above all of what he stood for and what he wanted us to do. This evening many of us all over India—in cities and towns and villages—have heard the message of Gandhiji repeated and we have pledged ourselves anew to work in that light.

At no time was this message more necessary than in the distracted and disintegrating world of to-day. Again and again this world has tried to solve its problems by methods of violence and hatred and again and again it has failed and faced disaster. It is time we learnt a lesson from our own bitter experience. That lesson is that we cannot ignore moral values except at peril to ourselves, that, not by conflict and hatred shall we put an end of the ills of India and the world but by peaceful methods and co-operation and disinterested service to freedom and truth, that we must promote unity and goodwill among all the people of India and endeavour to abolish class distinction and distinctions based on birth, caste or religion.

SARDAR PATEL

Appealing to the people to pledge themselves this day to follow in the footsteps of Mahatma Gandhi, the Deputy Prime Minister, Sardar Patel, said that the year that had passed since Gandhiji's departure had been like an age.

Even though he is gone, he still watches us. Every moment we have to consider whether our actions are in accordance with his ideals. We are, however, not as farsighted as he was. Therefore, we have anxiety and fear. But still he has left us his guiding principles. He was an *avatar* of the epoch. In our times, there has not been such a great one as he was. It is our great good fortune that he lived amongst us and bequeathed to us a heritage, which can enable us to adhere to the true path. There is much suffering in the world to-day and India is no exception. There is much poverty and suffering in this country. In the poor and their troubles, Gandhiji saw glimpses of divinity. He saw God in poverty and thereafter he called the poor and the depressed Daridra Narayan. In the service of Daridra Narayan lay his particular way of life. He exhorted us to follow the same path.

His soft and sweet voice and his compassionate look soothened our hearts and also gave us enthusiasm and enabled us to strive hard. To-day our strivings are beset with doubts and fear. Still it is our duty to keep to the path he prescribed for us and for himself. We have to go forward in this path, which is the only right one. Indeed we have to move along this path with zeal. In this troubled world, people have been set thinking. Many began to feel that by following the beaten track the world will not be able to avoid calamity. Therefore, the proper way out is the one pointed out by Gandhiji.

MISS MURIEL LESTER

"Gandhiji as I knew him", was the theme of a broadcast talk given by Miss Muriel Lester, Gandhiji's London hostess from the A. I. R. New Delhi. She said.

One cause of his tremendous vitality was his acquired habit of never wasting time or regretting things. He would build up some project perhaps over a period of years. Some event, some unexpected crisis occurred which put an abrupt end to the whole work. There was no repenting. Such folly consumes far too much energy. Besides, was not the whole thing in God's hands? The plan had not been undertaken for any personal motive. Then leave the whole situation to God. Keep ready and alert and sooner or later another opportunity would present itself.

The same serenity was always noticeable in his speeches. Whether he was talking to a group of villagers in Bihar in 1934, stunned by the earthquake that had left their fields covered with six inches of sand and the bodies of their relatives under a pile of a mass of rubble, or addressing the Round Table delegates or the Congress Working Committee there was the same economy of words, the same low, clear, even tones. He never talked down to his audience, however illiterate or even uneducated."

H. E. THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL

H. E. C. Rajagopalachari, in a message to the Dacca Memorial Meeting in which the Governor-General of Pakistan participated, said :

Nowhere can the memory of Gandhiji's life and death be more vivid and poignant than in East Bengal. His faith and his mission reached its fullest meaning in facing the problems and misfortunes with which our people were confronted in 1947. He found joy in Noakhali and Calcutta for his faith was confirmed by the response of the people. May that joy now be the privilege and inheritance of the people whom he left behind to bear their own burdens without his personal guidance. If we keep our hearts pure we can still get guidance from the spirit of the departed teacher.

DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, Chairman of the Gandhi National Memorial Fund, writing in the *Harijan*, under "Observance for adoption", says :

Twelve months have passed away since the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi. . . We Hindus, observe the death anniversary of our ancestor, but it has become only a form except perhaps in some rare cases. It will be a tragedy greater than the one which was enacted on the 30th January, 1948, if we are to reduce this observance also to a mere form or ceremony. We must utilise this occasion for bringing to our mind the great virtues which the Mahatma embodied and for strengthening our own resolve to adopt them in our individual and national life.

ARAB POET'S HOMAGE TO GANDHIJI

Paying his tributes to Gandhiji on the occasion of his first death anniversary, Mr. Henry Bey Abu Fadil, reputed Arabic poet and secretary to the Lebanon Delegation to the Delhi Conference on Indonesia, wrote :

A guiding light of wisdom, so was Gandhiji's teaching ;

A reviving history of mercy, so were his deeds ;

A glorious history of struggle, so was his life ;

Struggle for construction and promotion
Struggle for uplift of needy and poor
Struggle for truth, non-violence and peace.

And though the days are passing fast
Doctrines will ever last.—U. P. I.

THE STRUCTURE OF THE DOMINIONS

BY MR. SARATHI NATH SET, M.A.

: 0 :

THE students and teachers of world affairs have been familiar with the evolution of the British Commonwealth of Nations in the post-war era. The free dominions are universally recognised as the greatest and highest custodians of the political institutions that have been maintaining their autonomy perhaps apparently, "in no way subordinate to one another in any aspect of their domestic or external affairs though united by common allegiance to the crown and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations". It is known to history that "the title 'Dominion' owes its origin to the Colonial Conference of 1907, when it was chosen as a means of distinguishing the parts of the Empire enjoying responsible government from the dependent Empire. It then denoted the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, New Foundland, and the South African Colonies which in 1909 formed themselves into the Union of South Africa. In 1921-22 the Irish Free State was added to the list". (p. 151-ch. V. "The Dominions as Sovereign States" by A. B. Keith). It is with the transfer of power on and from August 15, 1947, that the new dominions, the Indian Union and Pakistan were born and recently, Ceylon became officially a dominion on February 4, 1948 last. Obviously, the dominions as they stand in the eye of international law, have undoubtedly been passing through an evolution of absolute autonomy free from external authority since the post-war era.

LEGISLATIVE ASPECTS

The essential features relating to the structure of the dominions may be critically examined to assess the sovereign character of the dominions as international persons. It is fact that the legislatures and judiciary of the dominions have no longer any connection or semblance of subordination to any outside authority, subject to the constitutional limitations of the dominions

concerned. Constitutionally speaking, no dominion has in any way remained a sort of appendage inspite of the fact that there has been a British Crown as the link of the Commonwealth as a whole. The point at issue needs to be explained in proper perspective. For all practical purposes of constitutional niceties, "the British Government has renounced any right to interfere with the legislation passed by Dominion Parliaments, which are now free to enact whatever they please, subject to the provisions of their constitutions. The fact is that constitutional changes require acceptance at a referendum by the majority of the voters in the Commonwealth of Australia and Eire; the constitution may be changed by Parliament at its discretion in the Union of South Africa and New Zealand; in the case of Canada the constitution was made rigid by the British North America Act 1867, creating the Dominion, because the statesmen of Canada retained that provision for their own convenience. In practice, however, the British Parliament would act only on the request of the Parliament of Canada". (p. 32. The British Commonwealth of Nations by A. B. Keith).

THE CROWN

(a) The executive authority of the dominions is to-day symbolised by the Governor General (except the Irish Free State) whose authority is limited by the constitution of the Dominion, by the Letters Patent creating his office and by his Instructions. Obviously, the limitations apply only to the subject matter in regard to which he may act, and are similar to the limitations imposed upon the sections of the King. Within the limits prescribed the acts of the Crown performed by a Governor General have exactly the same force as those performed by the king himself.

Thus, the Governor General (except the Irish Free State) are in their official capacities virtually constitutional monarchs

advised by responsible Ministers, but personally they are responsible at law for their illegal acts.

(b) It is sometimes maintained that the King or his representative may in law refuse assent to a Bill passed by the deliberative sections of the legislature but in practice the Crown's advisers in the United Kingdom may no longer advise His Majesty to disallow Dominion legislation nor advise him in a sense contrary to the views of the Government concerned in connexion with Bills that have been reserved for the significance of His Majesty's pleasure. The reservation of Bills from the Dominions has almost ceased (in certain dominions, there is an exception to this rule in the case of Bills affecting trustee loans).

SPECIAL NOTES FOR PARTICULAR DOMINIONS

1. It may be noted here that the Constitution (Amendment No. 27) Act, 1937 passed in conjunction with the Executive Authority (External Relations) Act on the occasion of King Edward's abdication, removed from the constitution of the Irish Free State all reference to the Crown or the G. G. whose office was thereby abolished.

2. The South African Status of the Union Act, (S. 4) requires the King (or his representative) to act on the advice of his Ministers but the powers of the Governor General relating to the appointment and dismissal of Ministers and the summoning, prorogation and dissolution of Parliament remain subject to the usual conventions.

The late Dr. Arthur Berriedale Keith observes that "the Dominions enjoy now virtually unfettered freedom in selecting and removing the head of the executive, subject only to such moderating influence as might be exercised by the King, by whom appointment and removal must formally be approved. In neither case need the Imperial Government be consulted nor need it be accorded any right to intervene (p. 65. "The Dominions as Sovereign States" by A. B. Keith).

In view of the changes that the Dominions have been maintaining internally and externally as the sovereign states, the Dominion Parliaments have absolute right to enact whatever they like.

CANADA: SPECIAL IMPLICATIONS OF THE POSITION

In constitutional law, the Crown is the pivot or focus of government, the King is represented in the Dominion by the Governor-General and in the provinces by Governors, these royal representatives nominally participate in all legislative enactments and in most executive appointments. Generally speaking, there has been in theory invented a fictitious partition of royal authority termed technically "the Crown in right of the Dominion" and "the Crown in right of the province". The King (Dominion) has never sued the King (provincial) as has been done in Australia. In view of the fact that the Canadian Parliament has not yet determined on change of the rigid constitution imposed by the British North American Act, 1867, the situation demands that His Majesty's Attorney-General for the Dominions is likely to appear in court to confute His Majesty's Attorney-General for a province if and when Dominion and provincial Governments are at odds. It may be pointed out that Sec. 7 (1) under the Statute of Westminster, 1931, lays down: "Nothing in this Act shall be deemed to apply to repeal amendment or alteration of the British North American Acts, 1867 to 1930, or any order, rule or regulation made thereunder."

It is clear that an amendment, if any to be determined by the Canadian Parliament may take the form of an "Address" to the King from the Dominion Houses of Parliament and such an "Address" usually contains the precise words of the desired amendment. Thus by convention though not by law, the Dominion Parliament does really control the amending procedure.

"Since the enactment of the Statute of Westminster the right of the Judicial Committee to hear appeals of any kind

from the Irish Free State and appeals in criminal cases from Canada has been effectively barred by statutes held valid in June 1935 in two decisions of the Judicial Committee itself." Moore and others *Vs.* A. G. for the Irish Free State and others (1935) A. C. 484, British Coal Corporation *Vs.* The King (1935) A. C. 500.

IRISH FREE STATE

"The decision in the Irish Case settled a much more fundamental matter than the question of appeals to the Judicial Committee, for it was held that one of the effects of the Statute of Westminster was to enable the parliament of the Free State to enact legislation abrogating the Anglo-Irish Treaty in so far as it was part of the law of United Kingdom". (p. 199. The British Empire, Ch. XIII R. I. I. A.)

SOUTH AFRICA

By the South Africa Act the Union Parliament is empowered to make laws limiting the matters in respect of which special leave to appeal from the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court may be asked but Bills containing any such limitation must be reserved for the signification to His Majesty's pleasure. (S. 106 of the South Africa Act. The provision requiring reservation was left intact by the Status of the Union Act, 1934). We must admit, however, that the constitutional conventions remaining as such, His Majesty could not now constitutionally refuse his assent to such legislation. It is also within the power of the Union Parliament to repeal the provision in the South Africa Acts that calls for reservation. The Union is accordingly, now in a position to bar appeals in all cases to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council.

AUSTRALIA

In Australia, the Commonwealth Parliament may, subject to reservation (which in practice makes no difference), bar all appeals from the High Court except by way of certificates of the High Court *inter se* cases. The

legislatures of the Australian States are competent to abolish appeals as of right and to forbid the State Courts to give leave to appeal except in so far as such appeals were authorized by Order-in-Council under the Judicial Committee Act, 1844; but they cannot bar the right of the Judicial Committee to grant special leave to appeal. (Here also a reservation may arise if and when the Commonwealth Parliament invests a State Court with federal jurisdiction. It may be that the Commonwealth makes a condition that no appeal in cases in which the federal jurisdiction has been exercised shall be taken elsewhere than to the High Court). It is also clear that the adoption of the Statute of Westminster by Australia does not in any way alter this provision, for it would neither repeal the provisions of the Colonial Laws Validity Act (1865) respecting repugnancy in so far as they apply to state legislation nor give the state legislation the necessary powers to make laws having extra-territorial operation.

NEW ZEALAND

New Zealand could bar all appeals if its Parliament were to adopt the Statute of Westminster. At present there is a right of appeal from judgments of the Supreme Court of New Zealand in all civil cases involving a minimum sum of money and there is no restriction on the right of the Judicial Committee to grant special leave to appeal.

In line with the internal autonomy revealed in the day-to-day administrative problems facing the Dominions, there is a big margin of external freedom so far as the status remains as such. In the international place, the Dominions have the sole discretion as of right to make treaties, without British mediation of any kind in all those countries in which Dominion diplomatic representation exists. It may, however, be noted that the Dominions like Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia and New Zealand resolved to take part in the last war against Germany effort to dominate Europe, perhaps on the authority of the Governments of the U. K. and the Dominions acting together. In the Union of South Africa the Premier proposed neutrality

but this was decisively rejected by the Assembly and a new ministry was formed. In Eire alone was neutrality decided upon and maintained. In the case of the Irish Free State, Article 49, of the constitution provides that except in case of actual invasion the Free State shall not be committed to active participation in war without the consent of the legislature.

The constitution of Eire requires the assent of the Dail for a declaration of war but otherwise leaves the authority indefinite (Article 28 (3)).

The case of the Union of South Africa is, however, different in as much as the whole external authority of the Union is vested in the Governor-General, and it could be used by the Ministry without even the concurrence of the King. The late Dr. Arthur Berriedale Keith maintains that a declaration of war by the Union against *e.g.* Portugal or Germany would seem at least not wholly excluded as a matter of law by the constitution. Dr. Keith believes that at common law, which is in matters affecting the sovereign authority the law of the Commonwealth were not restricted by legislation the declaration of war by the King creates a relation between all persons in his dominions, and all persons in enemy countries and with the same token of reasoning a declaration of neutrality would really mean a determination to secede from the Commonwealth by political, not legal, reasons. Dr. Keith similarly allows that the Dominion Parliament possesses unfettered authority to limit or regulate as they think fit the exercise of the prerogative of the Crown applicable to Dominion conditions. It is in the background of the above study that we are now in a position to state that the new dominions, the Indian Union and Pakistan under the Indian Independence Act, 1947 are, constitutionally and legally, fully sovereign States in the eye of the international law. We may state the leading principles of the Indian Independence Act for better understanding of the relevant issues involved. (Sec. 6.)

(1) The Legislature of each of the new Dominions shall have full power to make laws for that Dominion, including laws having extra-territorial operation.

(2) No law and no provision of any law made by the Legislature of either of the new Dominions shall be void or inoperative on the ground that it is repugnant to the law of England, or to the provisions of this or any existing or future Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom, or to any order, rule or regulation made under any such Act, and the powers of the Legislature of each Dominion include the power to repeal or amend any such Act, Order, rule or regulation in so far as it is part of the law of the Dominion.

(3) The Governor-General of each of the new Dominions shall have full power to assent in His Majesty's name to any law of the Legislature of that Dominion and so much of any act as relates to the disallowance of laws by His Majesty or the reservation of laws for the signification of laws by His Majesty's pleasure thereon or the suspension of the operation of laws until the signification of His Majesty's pleasure thereon shall not apply to laws of the Legislature of either of the new Dominions.

(4) No Act of Parliament of the United Kingdom passed on or after the appointed day (Aug. 15, 1947 last) shall extend, or to be deemed to extend to either of the new Dominions as part of the law of that Dominion unless it is extended thereto by a law of the legislature.

(5) No Order in Council made on or after the appointed day under any Act passed before the appointed day and no order rule or other instrument made on or after the appointed day under any such Act by any United Kingdom Minister or other authority shall extend, or be deemed to extend to either of the new Dominions as part of the law of that Dominion.

(6) The power referred to in sub-section (1) of this section extends to the making of

laws limiting for the future the powers of the Legislature of the Dominion.

Section 7 (2) The assent of the Parliament of the United Kingdom is hereby given to the omission from the Royal Style and Titles of the words "India Imperator" and the words "Emperor of India" and to the issue by His Majesty for that purpose of His Royal Proclamation under the Great Seal of the Realm.

Further more. Section 18. (4) & (5) are also cited here to the point at issue.

Section 18 (4). It is hereby declared that the Instruments of Instructions issued before the passing of this Act by His Majesty to the Governor-General and the Governors of Provinces lapses as from the appointed day and nothing in this Act shall be construed as continuing in force any provision of the Government of India Act, 1935, relating to such Instruments of Instructions.

(5) As from the appointed day so much of any enactment as requires the approval of His Majesty in Council to any rules of court shall not apply to any court in either of the new Dominions.

The students of world affairs are familiar with the latest constitutional position of the new dominions, in no way subordinate one to another, in view of the fact that the Governor-Generals over the two dominions are officially constitutional monarchs being advised by Responsible Ministers. It is clear that the new dominions have unfettered authority to draw constitutions of their own and act accordingly. It is patent too, that the new Dominions have virtually been in a position to make treaties in the countries where their diplomatic representatives exist. Factually speaking, the Draft Constitution of the Indian Union aims at a Sovereign Democratic Republic that explains the fully sovereign status in the eye of the international law.

In view of the new status obtained by Ceylon and from February 4, 1948 last, the External Affairs Agreement between

the United Kingdom and Ceylon, places Ceylon in the position of other members of the British Commonwealth setting forth Ceylon's readiness to adopt and follow the resolutions of past Imperial Conferences making arrangements for the interchange of consultations and information; proving for the appointment of a British High Commissioner in Colombo and a Ceylonese High Commissioner in London, and pledging British support for Ceylon's membership of the United Nations or specialised international agencies.

The Ceylon Independence Bill was enacted on December 10, 1947 last. (p. 9006—K. C. A.)

It is however clear that all the dominions are to-day members of the United Nations Organisations or specialised international agencies that recognize the full sovereignty and the statehood of each in the international plane. Mr. S. St. Laurent, Canada's Foreign Minister said on April 29, 1948 last: "The greatest strength of the Commonwealth bond is the adherence of its members to its common ideals, their common political heritage which assures mutual understanding without the necessity of formal instruments of association and their common interest in promoting and defending the democratic way of life. These ties persist in spite of all the changes in the world situation." (Quoted in "The Commonwealth and the Empire Review", July, 1948).

CONTRIBUTIONS

THE Editor solicits contributions on all topics of general interest, and in particular on subjects bearing on the political, commercial, industrial and economic condition of India. Short articles on topical subjects are preferred. Contributions accepted and published will be duly paid for.

It may be stated that a page of the Review takes in about 700 words.

All contributions and books for Review should be addressed to Mr. G. A. Natesan, Editor, *The Indian Review*, G. T., Madras.

SOCIAL SECURITY PLANS IN INDIA

BY MR. V. R. NATARAJAN, M.A.

THE fifth article of the Atlantic Charter promised social security to all classes of people. It was the culmination of a movement which began long ago in Germany. All important countries devised comprehensive social security plans in the shape of the Beveridge plan in England; Wayner Murrey plan in the U.S.A., Marsh plan in Canada, etc. All these plans guarantee to every member of the society the minimum requisites of living. These plans include social insurance against sickness, maternity, accidents, unemployment plus social assistance in the shape of old age and invalidity pensions, funeral expenses, widow pensions and orphan's pensions, family allowances etc. These aim at the establishment of a common monetary fund, built out of contributions from workers, employers and the State. The necessity of adopting such a social security plan in India is obvious. More than any other country, India is the greatest sufferer from the ravages of the twin evils of want and disease. Here, only haphazard attempts have been made to provide protection to the workers in the shape of workmen's compensation and maternity benefits. In recent times, discussions were going on regarding the introduction of health insurance for certain classes of workers. At the present moment we are suffering from the problems of labour instability, turnover and absenteeism. This is due to the fact that the worker has no protection against the uncertainties of life. It is essential to ensure a reasonable standard of living to him by providing for sickness, unemployment, old age, premature death, etc. The introduction of social security plans will lead to the contentment of labour and help in the solution of the problems of absenteeism and constant labour turn over.

While the necessity of introducing such a scheme is urgent, the difficulties are also very serious in our country. According to the estimate of the Bombay planners, the maintenance of a minimum standard of

living would require an income of Rs. 74 per head. But the average *per capita* income is only Rs. 65. Unless we can bridge this gap by increasing our productivity, the introduction of such a plan is not a practicable proposition in our country. Of course, the adoption of the plan will exercise some beneficial influence in our national income on account of increased employment and prosperity. Thus India's problem is more difficult. Here it is not only a question of a wiser distribution of national income, but also of raising the national income by stupendous efforts to a sufficiently high level so as to ensure at least a minimum standard of living for all.

The International Labour Conference adopted a Draft Convention in 1927 concerning sickness insurance. The Government of India, however, refused to ratify that Convention. In 1933, the I.L.O. adopted Draft Conventions regarding invalidity, old age, widows' and orphans' insurance. The Government of India, however, refused to ratify these conventions on the grounds of administrative and financial difficulties involved in a country like India, where the number of beneficiaries would amount to over 40 millions of old and incapacitated people, widows and orphans. The question of old age insurance was also raised in the Legislative Assembly in 1937. The Government, however, refused to give the proposal any serious consideration, as any granting of insurance at the rate of Rs. 5 a month would cost the Government Rs. 7 crores a year.

The British Government has also published a white paper on social security for Britons containing proposals closely following the scheme recommended in the famous Beveridge Report of 1942. The essence of the proposals is the introduction of a single comprehensive scheme of social insurance, covering the entire population and ranging from maternity benefits to funeral grants. The amount of the full cash benefit has also been fixed at a nas

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THE WOMAN QUESTION

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12, 8 and 4 for A, B, and C class workers respectively. (A, B, and C class refer to workers drawing wages @ Re. 1 or more, between as. 8 and Re. 1, and less than as. 8 per day respectively.)

The Adarkar scheme of sickness insurance is not a very ambitious project. The whole scheme is based upon an intelligent guess-work, framed in the light of experience in other countries. The Adarkar scheme has rightly distributed the cost of the scheme among three parties, namely, the State, the employer and the employee. The modern State cannot disown its responsibility in the sphere of social

legislation. Messrs Stack and Rao have suggested some important modifications to the Adarkar scheme. A Bill has just been introduced in the Central Assembly to provide for compulsory State insurance for certain benefits in the event of sickness, maternity, unemployment and injury to workmen employed in or in connexion with factories. The administration of the scheme is proposed to be entrusted to a corporation, constituted by Central Legislation. In short, there does not seem to be much justification for the feeling that social security systems tend to dump the spirit of initiative in economic life.

THE WOMAN QUESTION

BY MRS. AMBA PRASAD

THERE has been a great tendency in recent times in Young Ladies wanting to do jobs that have been done for so long by men in various professions and to compete with them. They seem to prefer doing 'office' routine to the 'home' routine. This appears to be due to their misconception of the inferiority complex and an unbalanced idea of 'freedom'. But freedom from what? If it is from work and the authority of man, it still continues in a changed form from your own husband to a strange man that is 'boss' in the office. What I would like to understand is how women are worse off for cooking, sewing and nursing, than for writing, typing etc., or what is the difference between taking orders from the "Boss" in Office to taking them from the husband at home. Why should the job of making a home and family comfortable be less pleasant than sweating in office for a steady 9 A.M. to 5 P.M. with an hour's break for lunch along with cycling to and from work in the hot sun daily for six days in the week and eleven months in the year? Is it not more comfortable to stay in the sanctity

of the home, cook and sew in the company of children where she is queen?

When the 'Boss' is pleased with the work he asks her out to dinner and dance or pictures or something of the sort, for which she takes extra great pains in dressing up and perhaps also a few hours spent at the hair dresser's—and tries to be extra charming and agreeable in her manners. While the husband pleased or displeased is her support for life and thus a certain security to a lesser or greater degree, and she seldom takes as much pain in her toilet as when the 'Boss' is taking her out. Nor does she make the same effort at being charming and agreeable.

It is as easy to get an unreasonable 'Boss' to work under, as is to get an unreasonable husband to live with, but, whether it is profession or married life, a certain amount of foresight, forbearance, self-control and last but not least, diligent effort is essential for achieving any appreciable good result in any sphere of life.

Work in the home has been termed 'household drudgery'—yet how many women attend to domestic work as enthusiastically and work conscientiously, diligently day after day as they do their office work and are content with the 28 days leave in the year if the exigencies of service allow?

Women study and acquire qualifications for the office work—how many acquire qualifications for fitting themselves for home and domestic work? How many run a really good home? Marriage should be for a woman, what profession is for a man. With modern education and conveniences the house and home should be looked after and run scientifically and efficiently reducing labour, getting better results and making the job more pleasant.

So much for the misconceived idea that 'household drudgery' is after all really not so despicable nor such an injustice as it is made out to be, provided you go about it the right way. I will now say a word on the so-called 'superiority' of the male and the (freedom) from the authority of man.

That man is superior or woman inferior is a mis-statement and absurd. Men and women are both the same in kind and aptitude and given the same education and pursuits would differ only accidentally and nominally in their achievements. But, as nature has in certain ways handicapped the female and made her of delicate physique, she is better suited to make the diligent and tender hearted home maker. While the man who is normally of sturdy physique is better fitted for work outside the home to acquire food etc. and fight the enemies.

Except for certain individual cases an average man would not make as good a nursemaid and housewife as the woman, nor the average woman as good a soldier or bread winner as the man.

The virtues, abilities and achievements of man and woman are not identical but different because of the different functions and duties they must adhere to under the law of nature. While every avenue of study and education should be open to both sexes equally, and also the specialization of any subjects they choose for distinct achievements—the ulterior object should be not a competition of the sexes but the achievement that will make them a source of strength to each other. All justice and rights of citizenship must be given to woman as to man—for, injustice in this would mean injustice and disregard to at-least half the population. Let it not be forgotten that woman is irreplaceable in the most constructive art of home-making, woman who makes and nurtures with love and affection individuals who collectively make the nation.

Full scope and freedom must be given to women to enable them to develop their characters and finer instincts. By this I do not mean that they should take so much interest in social activities and pursuits of higher education and manly professions that would result in the negligence of home and children; for it cannot be denied that the active sphere of the majority of women must eventually be more confined to home life and home building.

Inferiority and superiority of one sex to the other does not exist—except in the imagination—but, what does exist, is the fact that each is of vital importance and correlated. Not complexes nor competition but their association is required to make them useful and necessary to one another, and last but not least the altruistic function to produce for the nation a worthy race of noble qualities.

"A woman much married and happy."

UNITY THROUGH LANGUAGE

BY MR. T. R. VENKATARAMA SASTRI, C.I.E.

THE cultural unity that we had in the pre-British days was built up by the Sanskrit language and its religious and cultural literature. The political unification of the country during the British period was effected through English as the common language. Whether another language could not have equally served is not a point now for consideration, though my own view is that no other language could have served as well. If it were possible to carry on with English, as during the British period, it would simplify our problems very much. There are enlightened men among us who desire that we should not break with the past in this respect and should continue to retain English in its present position. But they are few and an overwhelming majority of our people will reject that view. I have expressed the same view as Dr. Rajendra Prasad that it would be unthinkable that an Independent India should agree to use a foreign tongue for all time as our common language for all purposes. I have no doubt that we should have deeply versed scholars not only in English but also in French, German and even Russian for scientific as well as for cultural purposes. How can we neglect their literary treasures when we find them carrying on researches into our ancient literature and getting our great epics translated into their languages?

But, necessary as it may be to have men with wide interests making available to us the treasures in other languages, we cannot afford to confess that for all time the assistance of English is necessary for the conduct of all our national activities. To a correspondent who objected to my calling English a foreign tongue at this time of day, my reply was that, even if some of us attained a certain proficiency in English and were at home in its use, it was a foreign tongue for the common folk, and it would be no credit to the education we have received if we had become incapable of using the mother tongue for the purpose of education.

The question for our consideration is, 'Do we or do we not require an Indian language to take the place of English in our lives to-day?' Would it serve our national purpose if we allowed each Province to conduct all its activities in its own language? Any one who has watched the pronouncements of our patriotic men will realise that what they want is that every man in the province should be able to follow all that is happening in the Province,—proceedings in the Legislature and in the Courts and all public affairs, whether they relate to Provincial or Central or world matters: and, therefore, the provincial languages should be used for all purposes. When writing this, I had the pronouncements like those of Mr. Kondah Venkatappayya in mind. But since writing the above, we have the weighty pronouncement of the Congress President. This is what he says:

Its (the Federal) basis is provincial autonomy and the Federation is formed by the grouping together of certain powers voluntarily surrendered by the Provinces. Each such provincial unit has to build up its own internal strength by its own unaided resources.... Only the units must be provided with suitable opportunities of marshalling all their resources by their own genius.

I will not pause to criticise this conception of our Federation. If the residuary power is vested in the Centre, this is not a correct conception of the nature of our Federation. The Centre gives powers to the Provinces, not the Provinces to the Centre. If Provinces confer powers on the Centre, who is to give them "suitable opportunities"? But let me go on to a more important statement:

Such a genius can express itself in the mother tongue.... Hence the need to carve out institutions, educational, administrative and legislative, which transact all their internal affairs through the regional language. That is the rationale of redistribution of India into linguistic provinces.

I ask the people who take this view to consider the following matters:

What is to be the language of the Federal Legislature and of Federal Legislation? How are the people of the various Provinces to know what has been done by that legislature which will control

and govern a by-no-means negligible area of their lives? What is to be the language of the Federal and Supreme Court? What is to be the language of the Central Government? As I have said, the assumption of the Provincialists is that all should be able to understand everything that goes on around them. Life would be intolerable not only for the common man but also for the highly educated if they should aspire to learn everything for themselves. In all countries (even the most enlightened of them) having put the men of their choice at the top, the common men do not worry about anything unless it knocks directly at their door.

In Provinces can we afford to let everything go on in the provincial language? What is to be the language of legislation? Is the Supreme Court to have legislation and judgments of High Courts translated to them in cases that go up from the High Court? Are we to have Law Reports of decisions of the High Court and of the Supreme Court? If so, what is to be the language of the Reports? What is to be the language of the inter-provincial correspondence and of the All-India Conferences for all sorts of purposes, scientific, cultural, political, etc.?

It is said that the desire for unity will not, in any way, be affected by the linguistic division of the country. I entertain no doubt that those who are for immediate linguistic division are as good patriots as those who are against it. They desire equally a strong, close-knit centre. But their immediate aspirations are illcalculated to produce the result they have at heart. On the other hand, they will produce just the opposite result. It is in this sense that I understood the discerning comment of Mr. Louis Fischer that India has as yet no system of compulsory education which will secure a common language for all India in a very short time. I rather think that the fact that English language serves them now in all spheres, in the local and central legislatures and in the Constituent Assembly and even for the Congress Presidential

address and discussion, and they feel no present inconvenience, blinds their judgments to the plight in which we shall be in an India in which we have dispensed with English and have no language to take its place. Language is one of the most important of cementing factors. It is not, therefore, surprising that the idea of a provincial language should appeal so strongly to the provincialists. But it is not tempered by the recognition that a national language is equally necessary to maintain the solidarity of the people within the Federation on which ultimately depends even the prosperity of the component parts. . . .

As we must replace English by an Indian language to serve as an All-India Language, the choice is between Hindi and Hindustani. To my mind, the rivalry is meaningless. Hindi is all or nearly all Sanskrit. Hindustani has Persian and Arabic words also. Words of these latter languages, which have become part of the spoken language of the North, must remain, having acquired as it were an Indian domicile. Domicile, which we support as to citizens, must apply to words also. If, hereafter, we have to add to our vocabulary in the wide and ever-widening world of our ideas, let us go to Sanskrit except when we decide to retain the words current in the international world. The national language, by whatever name we designate it, should become the possession of many if not all people. When the dissemination of that language reaches the level that English has now reached in India, we shall be in a position to move the whole burden on to that language. Until then the language that has helped to knit us together in the world of politics must continue to keep us together. Only so can we escape slipping down the slope of provincialism with the arduous task again of building up nationalism, and that only by an imposition from above as in the case of English. It requires all the care that the Central Government can bestow, to prevent the slipping down.

RECENT CONFERENCES

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There have been other Conferences in different centres of India, following the 55th Session of the Indian National Congress at Jaipur, an account of which appeared in our last number. In this issue we give a precis of these gatherings—political, cultural and economic—prepared mainly from press accounts and reports of special correspondents.—ED. I.R.]

Conference of Social Work

The need for organised social service in free India to reform society by eradicating poverty, ignorance and disease was stressed by Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Health Minister, Government of India, presiding over the second annual session of the All-India Conference of Social Work at Madras on December 18.

"If we have rightly understood the meaning of our political independence," she said, every adult is, or should be, a social servant inasmuch as he should endeavour to live well and do his duty in whatever sphere of life he is placed by fate. Good citizenship connotes social service. In the past, dictated as the policies of Government primarily were by foreign interests, social service was looked upon as something wholly distinct from what the Government was doing for the people. Indeed, the Government was doing for the people, were reformers, and Congress workers in particular, were often in conflict with authority where really there should have been no conflict. Today the Government is ours and it is for social workers to help it in the carrying out of welfare plans and for the Government to make the fullest use of those who are capable of rendering intellectual and useful service.

Among the nation-building activities on which social workers should concentrate, she emphasized that priority should be given to promoting national health.

If the health of the nation continues to remain at the present-day low level and, indeed, continues to deteriorate, there can be no hope of progress.

The Maharani of Bhavanagar, wife of the Governor of Madras, welcoming the delegates to the Conference emphasized that any tendency to approach social work with an air of condescension—that of a superior trying to do good to an inferior individual—should be eschewed. She expressed the hope that the social workers would keep this ideal before them in their work.

Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Chairman of the Reception Committee, paying a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi as the greatest of social workers in the world, said that

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, their President, being a close disciple of Mahatma Gandhi, he was sure, the Conference would chalk out a programme of organized service to serve the needs of the country. He had no doubt that the Conference would have to strengthen and enlarge the scope of social service attracting a band of enthusiastic voluntary workers from all walks of life.

DR. KUMARAPPA'S APPEAL

Presiding over the Rural Reconstruction section of the Conference Dr. J. C. Kumarappa emphasized that the approach to social work, whether rural or urban, should be from a spiritual, moral and humane plane.

The social worker, he said, should be a humble servant, and should feel that through social work he was not only benefitting somebody, but to a great extent, also helping himself to a richer life.

Dr. Kumarappa added:

When the economic life of a village is properly set, it should be turned as to produce model citizens who will function not only in their limited sphere satisfactorily, but will be able to lead the urban life in the way it should go and ultimately also point to the direction in which international affairs could be settled satisfactorily. Rural reconstruction, therefore, is a responsibility and a vital factor on which the future of nations and civilization depend.

Dr. Kumarappa said that the greatness of India was due, in no small measure, to village *panchayats*. Unless Village *panchayats* were revitalized it would not be possible, for India to take up her role amongst the nations of the world.

DR. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIAR

Addressing the State and Social Service Section, Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar said that in a democracy it was the paramount duty of every citizen to do his bit for the welfare of its people.

He said, there should be tripartite agreement between the teachers, citizens and parents, whether it be in villages or in towns to look after the upbringing of children.

REFUGEE PROBLEM

Dr. L. C. Jain, addressing the Refugee Relief and Rehabilitation Section said that consequent on the partition and the communal disturbances, the Government of India were faced with the problem of rehabilitating about 60 lakhs of people who had come from West Pakistan. Besides, over 15 lakhs of non-Muslims had migrated from East Pakistan to India.

Out of 60 lakhs of refugees from West Pakistan to be rehabilitated, he said, 25 lakhs were urban and 35 lakhs rural. About 30 lakhs of people depended on agriculture, 12 lakhs on industry and nine lakhs on trade and the remaining nine lakhs dependent on other professions. Unless the Government of India had the full support of the people and the various provincial and State governments, rehabilitation of the refugees could not be tackled properly.

WELFARE IN INDUSTRY

Mr. V. V. Giri, India's High Commissioner in Ceylon, presiding over the deliberations of the "Welfare in Industry" Section said that in dealing with the problem of the future of Indian labour, the Dominion of India had to take vital decisions.

"The future aim of the Government of India," he said "should be a Socialist State, broadly based on principles of democracy, ousting capitalism and its exploitation of labour for private profits. All large-scale industries, such as defence and basic industries, should be managed by the State whereas small and medium scale ones should be owned by other corporate bodies. Land, trade and banking should be nationalized."

Mr. Giri felt that unfettered activity of trade organizations was a condition precedent for industrial progress. Equally important, he said, was the establishment of a satisfactory machinery for conciliation of industrial disputes.

He suggested the creation of a permanent tripartite labour organization, composed of the representatives of the Central, Provincial and Indian State Governments as well as representatives of employers and employees, for securing peace in industry.

Mr. Giri also suggested the institution of a suitable type of unemployment insurance for workers, which would promote their welfare and maintain their working capacity, preserve stable supply of labour to industries and guarantee the economic welfare of the community.

Hindu Mahasabha

The Council of the All-India Hindu Mahasabha met at Delhi on December 26, under the presidentship of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar, President of the Sabha. About 120 members from different parts of India were present. The Working Committee in a four hour sitting on the first day had discussed three main questions.

(1) Whether the Hindu Mahasabha should continue to be a political body with its old programme and policy; (2) Whether there should be a new political party; and (3) Whether the Hindu Mahasabha should reorient its policy so as to include members of all communities into the organisation.

Addressing the Council the President observed:

The Hindu Mahasabha and the R. S. S. are not the enemies of the newly won freedom of India, nor of the leaders in whose hands at present are the reins of the Government of the Dominion of India.

He added:

We are wholeheartedly for not only strengthening the State but also for making its might and voice a potent factor in the decision of the world issue and in ensuring the future of Asia. I may assure all that these organisations will not fail to sink their differences to fight shoulder to shoulder with any other organisation in the defence of the country and its freedom. We fully realise that our future is indissolubly linked up with the future of the Dominion of India. But we are also painfully conscious of the fact even now subtle attempts are being made to weaken the majority community and thereby weakening the backbone of this dominion. It is obvious that the critics of the Hindu Mahasabha and the R. S. S. are labouring under a misconception of their aims, objects and aspiration. The right way is to approach the leaders of these two organisations, to ascertain in detail their views in right earnest to bring together the leaders of the different parties and to get them to discuss in a friendly spirit the plan of future action, insofar as our Dominion's internal and external policies and programmes are concerned.

The Council considered the Working Committee's proposition of a new definition of the term 'Hindu', which stated, "a Hindu means a person who declares that he is a Hindu and regards this land of Bharata Varsha, from the Sindhus to the seas, as his fatherland as well as his holy land". But the Council threw out this proposition and accepted Dr. Gokul Chand

Narang's proposal that the original definition of Hindu in the Mahasabha constitution, accepted in 1934, be adhered to. The original definition stated that one who professed any religion of Indian origin was a Hindu.

The Council decided by an overwhelming majority, to revive its political activities which were suspended after the assassination of Mahatma Gandhi on January 1948.

A resolution passed by the Council stated:

Whereas the present Government dominated by a party which has in fact been responsible for appeasing and encouraging the worst type of communalism, has started a systematic campaign of suppressing all the democratic and nationalist parties, groups and organisations; dubbing them as communal, and whereas it is necessary to mobilise all political forces for building up a truly democratic State in Hindusthan, this Council hereby empowers the President to form a committee including representatives of the provinces in order to rally all the national elements on a common platform so that their full weight may be felt in the political field of the country.

Other resolutions included the demand for the release of Mahasabha and R.S.S. leaders and repudiated the charge of secrecy.

The Mahasabha concluded its deliberations after adopting the following 14 objectives:

To establish Akhand Hindustan: to establish a really democratic State on Hindustan based on the culture and tradition of the land: to organise and consolidate all sections of the people into one organised whole: to establish a new social order in which all the nationals will enjoy equal rights and opportunities and share equal responsibilities: to assure to each national, dignity of human values, and full freedom of thought, expression, association and worship: to revive and promote the ancient Indian ideals of plain-living and high-thinking, and the glorious ideals of Indian womanhood: to establish Hindi as the national language and Devanagari as the national script: to make Hindustan politically, economically and materially strong and self-reliant: to remove all forms of social inequalities and disabilities: to reclaim all those who have left the Hindu fold: and welcome others into the Hindu fold: to remove gross inequalities in the distribution of wealth, to assure a decent standard of living to each national, and to secure to the workers and peasants their rightful share in the economy of the country: to industrialise the country as rapidly as possible: to promote cow-protection and to stop cow-killing and to cultivate friendly relations with other nations with a view to maintaining international peace and progress.

The Philosophical Congress

The Indian Philosophical Congress commenced its 23rd Session at Bombay on December 27. Dr. P. V. Kane, Chairman of the Reception Committee, whose speech was read in his absence by Mr. V. K. Jog, observed that the study of philosophy brought to light the fact that

the problems with which the world had been confronted from ancient times, were not materially different from those which had to be tackled to-day. For the search for knowledge and truth had been the great quest both in the East and the West.

Dr. M. R. Jayakar, Vice-Chancellor of the Poona University inaugurating the conference, remarked that in the context of present day conditions, philosophy was powerless to bring about the emergence of new spiritual values, particularly if it were pursued merely as an affair of the intellect. Dr. Jayakar, emphasised, India,

must, however, undertake to rebuild the world in obedience to her own dynamic system of philosophy, which was not only an imposing fabric of thought, but also suggested a scheme of life governing the entire conduct of man from the cradle to the grave.

Dr. S. K. Maitra, President of the session, said that Mahatma Gandhi was the greatest humanist of the age and that his doctrine of "Ahimsa" was the greatest humanitarian doctrine conceived by the mind of man. He pointed out

that philosophy should not care either for position or for popularity, but must aim at evolving a code of conduct which was capable of effectively dealing with the desperate ills of present-day civilisation.

"Free India" said Dr. Maitra, "requires a different philosophy from what India needed when she was in bondage; I may even say that it is only now when we are free, that we can have a philosophy."

During the afternoon session, the delegates and visitors were addressed by Dr. B. N. Roy, President of the Logic and Metaphysics section.

The Congress then sat in sectional meetings. The Congress took the opportunity to offer its felicitations to Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.

Dr. Radhakrishnan was also presented with a silver plaque in appreciation of his work in philosophy and as chairman of the Executive Committee of the UNESCO.

Indian Historical Records Session

Inaugurating the Silver Jubilee Session of the Indian Historical Records Commission at Delhi University on December 23, Pandit Nehru asked the historians to develop a popular approach to history and at the same time emphasize the binding aspects of events rather than the disruptive and the fissiparous.

Though he called himself an amateur, he spoke with the authority of a scholar and interpreter of historical material and explained how, as one connected with the making of recent history, he had sought guidance and inspiration in the events of the past.

Apart from its utility as a guide to the present and the future, history was a fascinating subject and he had often with nostalgia thought of studying it in the calm, sequestered atmosphere of a university. But, perhaps, this was no more than the usual dislike of people to the particular job they did.

MAULANA AZAD'S ADDRESS

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, who presided, however, stressed a slightly different angle. He spoke of discrepancies in various accounts of given periods and suggested fuller investigations so that people could have a comprehensive idea of the past.

He read his speech in Hindustani, while the audience had copies of the English translation.

VICE CHANCELLOR'S WELCOME

Earlier, Sir Maurice Gwyer, Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University, welcomed the guests and the Commission which, he said, had taken a notable part in the renaissance of India. The Commission's work, he remarked, had an element of romance in it not always associated with the work of such bodies, and would therefore, make a strong appeal to the imagination.

PAPERS READ AT SESSION

Before the Prime Minister left, the Chinese Ambassador, Dr. Lo Chia-Luen, read a learned paper on "Chinese Sources of Indian History."

The Chinese Ambassador's was the first of a series of papers to be read during the session. Besides a number of Indian scholars, the contributors included several foreigners.

RESOLUTIONS

Concluding its two-day Session, the Commission resolved

to ask the Government of India to approach His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom for the return to India of all the ancient books and documents relating to Indian history which are at present in Britain.

It was also resolved that, steps should be taken by the Government of India to procure from the Governments of Holland, France and Portugal copies of their records relating to India.

By another resolution, the Commission recommended to the Government of India, that arrangements should be made for the cataloguing of historical portraits and paintings in the possession of various institutions in India and abroad.

It also recommended that arrangements should be made for publication of manuscripts and documents unearthed by its Regional Records Survey Committees.

Another proposal adopted by the Commission urged the listing, cataloguing and indexing of the Residency records.

The Commission accepted the Orissa Government's invitation to hold its next session at Cuttack.

Indian History Congress

The eleventh Session of the Indian History Congress met at New Delhi on December 25. Inaugurating the session, Sir S. Varadachari, ex-Chief Justice of the Federal Court, said that the danger that lay in the conception of a secular State being misunderstood and misapplied could not be ignored or under-estimated.

"This conception as a negative ideal dissociating the machinery of the State from active encouragement of any particular form of religion," he said, "will be unobjectionable. But to give it a positive interpretation, in favour of encouraging the exclusive secular and materialistic outlook on life is fraught with dangers."

Sir Varadachari added that the problem before those who were interested in historical study was two-fold—moral and practical. The writings of socialists had recognised the fact that the real source of insecurity to democratic culture lay in the loss of respect on the part of men for ethical standards.

The new era in India he said, was a dangerous state.

The transition from a place of inferiority to that of equality or superiority was a serious period in the life of any nation. A proper study of history always had

a healthy effect in a state like this. Reference had been frequently made by the leaders in India to the country's glorious past. If these references were not to become mere slogans and if they were to benefit from the glorious past, the people must read and understand history in its true perspective.

He called up the historians to create among the younger generation a deep and abiding interest in the study of history.

SIR MAURICE GWYER

Sir Maurice Gwyer, Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University, welcoming the members of the Congress, expressed the hope that historians would fill the dry bones of history with flesh and blood, in order to make history live and inspiring to young students. "In the pageant of past centuries stretching back to the beginnings of time," he said,

you alone can make them realise that history marches not through this country or that, but encompasses the whole globe and that the enthusiasm for the record of one's own country is not inconsistent with a genuine admiration for what is great in the record of others.

PROF. D. V. POTDAR

Prof. D. V. Potdar in his presidential address said that history, as it was now understood, must be a history of the people as a whole. The common man could no longer be neglected.

In this larger context, we cannot merely rest satisfied with a study of historical documents. But we must extend our studies to literature, arts, folklore and beliefs to draw up an accurate picture of the common man. A minute study of the literary and other sources has to be undertaken to secure this end, which is not possible without an intensive study of the Indian languages and literatures.

The duties and responsibilities of a national Government towards history, he added, were well-known. Its first case was its care of archives.

All big schemes like the establishment of a Central National Museum, the publication of the National Archives series, and the extension of the archives department, must be held up till the financial situation eased.

But there were certain matters where finance did not come in the way.

What for instance, should prevent them from transferring old documents found exhibited in some of the archaeological museums of the Government—those of Delhi and Bijapur—to the custody of the National Archives, where they could be more properly looked after? Was the Government Central Book Depot serving the cultural needs of the country satisfactorily? If not, could it not be better organised without causing additional strain to the finances?

Economic Conference

Inaugurating the 31st Session of the All-India Economic Conference at the Osmania University, Hyderabad (Dn.) on December 26, Maj-Gen. J. N. Choudhury, Military Governor, referred to two of the special problems facing Hyderabad. There was the general backwardness in education, and the second, powerful and age-old vested interests. In the world to-day "such feudal relics are an anachronism," the Military Governor said, but added that "too rapid a change leaps to unrest." These problems would be solved ultimately, he said.

The Conference, which was presided over by Prof. J. C. Sinha of the Presidency College, Calcutta, was attended by about 200 delegates from all over India.

Maj-Gen. Choudhury referred to the present conditions in Hyderabad, and said:

I wonder if some of you have realised, that though the name has been Military Government, we have worked entirely through normal democratic channels, and in the normal accepted manner of any constitutional Government.

At no stage had martial law been declared, nor had the Military Government at any time taken those "unconstitutional" measures which Military Governments after the fall of Germany and Italy had taken. This in itself might have contributed something to the fact that conditions in the State approached normal so quickly.

PROF. SINHA'S ADDRESS

Prof. J. C. Sinha, in his presidential address, dealt with some aspects of recent economic policy in India, and said India was denied any opportunity to industrialise herself during the war.

There was a tremendous increase in money income accompanied by a very uneven distribution among the various income groups, Prof. Sinha said. Since the propensity to consume is not very high among the rich, a good part of this money income in the hands of the well-to-do was saved. So far as the lower income groups were concerned, there was "forced saving" of a rather grim character, not of the residual and involuntary type. In India, there was no appreciable reduction of this money income through taxation as in other countries on account of a widespread evasion of taxes.

Prof. Sinha estimated black market funds at Rs. 350 crores.

Music Conference

Dr. M. R. Jayakar, addressing the fourth session of the All-India Music Conference at Calcutta on December 24, observed that Music

must be protected against the present-day world condition which sought to destroy everything high and glorious in human sentiments, and developed as one national art. This task was to be undertaken by the State, Universities and public benefactors, if for no other reason at least for greater fusion between the two communities, Hindu and Muslim, who had jointly laboured for this 'one' art.

Dr. Jayakar described music as a divine art.

But that art was in great danger now, he continued. There were assailants in all directions.

There was the present-day world condition which sought to destroy culture, the latest being the aggression of the Dutch on the people of Indonesia; it was just an illustration of the forces which had been let loose in the present-day world to suppress everything high and glorious in human sentiments. These might overtake India very soon.

There was also the internal danger, Dr. Jayakar continued,

with the present Administration desiring to make the State completely secular. How far this "secular" craze would go, nobody could tell: to make everything secular, even this great art which had as its basis Hinduism might be attacked.

The second danger, Dr. Jayakar went on, lay in the fact that royal personages, great zamindars and landed interests were fast facing annihilation.

They had nurtured culture for centuries and centuries. If they were to be destroyed now like dolls who were going to protect this art? Who would protect this art—not the demos, (laughter), because the demos in modern context sometime meant vulgarity. So, the State must protect. They must call upon the State to protect the art. The University must protect this art by making it a subject of study, to use the technical term, by opening a faculty.

He concluded by welcoming the announcement of the creation of two scholarships of Rs. 1,100/-each by All-India Music Conference to best singers. That was a laudable effort and he hoped that the great work begun by the Conference would be continued with greater success.

Earlier, Sri P. N. Banerjee, Vice-Chancellor, Calcutta University, moved the resolution

accepted by the Conference creating the two scholarships, to be awarded to most outstanding singers in the domain of Indian music to be selected by a panel of judges who were to be appointed by the Trustee of the Conference. The singers competing for these scholarships should have studied music for ten years under any distinguished exponent of Indian music or at some recognised Music college or school.

A distinguished gathering was present on the occasion, and the conference was addressed by Sjis. B. M. Birla, Ramaprosad Mookerjee, Sris Chandra Nundy, Damodar Khanna, Birendra Kishore Roy Choudhury.

Music Academy

The Experts' Committee of the Madras Music Academy met under the presidentship of Asthana Vidwan Rajamanikkam Pillai during the closing week of December.

Srimati Geeta Sarabai, Joint Secretary of the Indian Section of the International Society for Contemporary Music, addressing one of these meetings gave a talk on the method of development of Raga according to the Hindustani school and Ustad Ali Akbar Khan demonstrated the same on the Sarod. On behalf of the Academy, Sangita Kalanidhi T. L. Venkatarama Aiyar explained the Carnatic mode of developing Raga and Vidwan Narayanaswami demonstrated the same on the Veena.

Both the lectures and demonstrations were appreciated by a very large gathering of musicians and enthusiasts.

Srimati Geeta Sarabai explained the formation of the Indian Section of the International Society for Contemporary Music and thanked the Academy and its authorities for making possible a joint session of the Society with the Music Academy and thus giving an opportunity for bringing together musicians and scholars of both Hindustani and Carnatic schools for the promotion of greater understanding and appreciation of the two schools of music which were based on the same foundations.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru As I Saw Him

BY MR. R. N. AINCAR, BAR.-AT-LAW.

AS I write this article with the forbearance of my young friends, the present Joint Editors of the *Indian Review*, the thought, the regretful thought, that comes uppermost to my mind is that the late Editor of the Journal Mr. G. A. Natesan, my old friend and mentor



SIR TEJ BAHADUR SAPRU

with his ever benignant smile, his crisp words of wisdom, his great commonsense and business acumen has passed away from us, leaving behind the memory, an ineffaceable memory, of a great journalist, a gifted political worker, a shrewd appraiser of men and matters, staunch and loyal in his friendships. At his house, noted for sumptuous hospitality, I had the privilege of meeting Sir Tej at a private dinner party. I had met him on an earlier occasion at a similar party at the residence of Sir C. P. Ramaswamy

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Iyer. I heard Sir Tej arguing two cases in Courts of Law—one case involving complicated questions of Hindu law, another covering a mass of facts and principles of Criminal Law. How did he appear to me? My first impression of him was that he was an aristocrat of aristocrats, proud of his Kashmiri-Brahmin descent and of the environment he had created for himself, refined and cultured in all his manner and expression, noble and dignified in his bearing; a great personality, easily the most notable in any assembly of men big or small. On closer acquaintance, I saw and admired his affability, geniality and comprehensiveness; his intimate knowledge of constitutional law and of political happenings at home and abroad, which enabled him to hold spellbound any audience with his sure and certain comments on historic and current events. Himself a brilliant conversationalist, he gave a polite and appreciative hearing to others, putting everyone at his ease and bringing out the best in all around him. At the end of each party I left him with considerable regret, wishing the party had lasted much longer. The secret of his charm and success in society lay in his profound knowledge of English, Urdu and Persian literature which enriched his most trivial conversation; his innate nobility and graciousness; his constant desire to help people and good causes, to promote universal goodwill and mutual understanding and sympathy. Above all, he was and will for ever remain in our memory a great peace maker. And blessed are the peace makers. Among others he was largely instrumental in bringing about the

A third and more significant resolution touched on the need for establishing a suitable machinery for promoting co-operation within the frame work of the United Nations.

Pandit Nehru, the Chairman, sent to the President of the Security Council of the United Nations the Conference's resolution urging full transfer of power by the Dutch to the United States of Indonesia in stages by January 1, 1950.

In commending the resolutions Pandit Nehru made a speech reviewing the work of the conference. The resolution on future contacts, he said, indicates the beginnings of that close consultation and co-operation which, I hope, come to stay among the nations represented at this Conference.

India and Pakistan

The report that the tribesmen are quitting Kashmir on the advice of the Pakistan authorities is a welcome sign of the changing relations between India and Pakistan. It is perhaps the first tangible proof of Pakistan's oft repeated declarations of peaceful intentions so often belied in practice. During the period following the partition Pakistan leaders were emitting fire and brimstone against India, inspite of the fact that partition itself was the result of an agreement to separate. Their actions and utterances led to a tragedy of which both countries should be ashamed. We therefore welcome this change of attitude, though it comes late, for the only sensible way is the way of peace as becomes good and friendly neighbours.

The New Outlook

Not long ago people in India rubbed their eyes as they read the wild utterances of men like Sir Zafrullah Khan, Pakistan's Foreign Minister, at international gatherings. It is true he was speaking for world consumption as *advocatus diaboli*. But to think that one, who till the other day was one of us and a judge of our Federal Court, the highest judicial authority in India, could use such language, was something that shocked and amazed us. But the recent utterances of Sir Zafrullah show that he is turning a new leaf and the lead given by so important a

personage in the Government of Pakistan will not fail to infiltrate into the minds of the Muslim masses. With the acceptance of the U. N. mediation in Kashmir, both countries are now in a position to consider *de novo* their attitude towards each other. From this point of view Sir Mohammed's recognition that what is called for is a positive rapprochement and not merely cessation of overt hostility is thrice welcome. "Not only friendliness but a genuine eagerness to promote each other's welfare and happiness", he said, "would serve to eradicate the bitter legacy of the last two years". It is heartening to hear Sir Zafrullah's plea that "we must also turn over a new leaf and seek to emulate each other in benevolence rather than continue to compete with each other in pin-pricking and repression." We reciprocate this call heartily.

Pakistan to be a Secular State

Much of the fear and confusion that led to the recent tragedy of the refugees doubtless flowed from the thoughtless insistence on what Pakistan leaders called the rule of the *Shariat*. It was a useful and handy slogan to whip up Muslim fanaticism. But nobody had any idea of what that would be except the fear that non-Muslims would be treated as Kaffirs as in old mediæval times which none would care to recall. It is some thing that Pakistan, in this, as in other matters, is trying to copy India closely. That is one great thing that Gandhiji taught us. Do the right thing irrespective of what the other man or party will do. Your example is sure to catch. So has it always been. And now India's persistent adherence to the policy of the secular State in the teeth of Pakistan's declaration in favour of Islamic rule is now having its effect on the more thoughtful minds of our neighbouring State.

Mr. Mohammed Ismail, High Commissioner for Pakistan in India, declared the other day that Pakistan was a secular, democratic State and that it stood pledged to do justice and give a fair deal to all its citizens, irrespective of caste, creed or religion. That is as it should be.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

By "CHRONICLER"

China and Burma

EVENTS in China and Burma are taking a serious turn, and the eyes of the world are now centred on the dramatic movements in these countries. The enforced retirement of Chiang after 22 years' uninterrupted power and the rapid advance of the Communists on Nanking must eventually mark a significant change in the shape of things in the Far East.

Nor is Burma, our near-eastern neighbour, free from disturbing factors. The sudden cancellation of the Indian delegation's visit to Burma at the request of the Thakin Nu Government is but an indication of the most unenviable position in which the latter finds itself today. The Karen revolt threatens to engulf the capital itself. For the Karens have been engaging Government forces for well nigh five weeks and the recent occupation of Toungoo, Pyu and Bassein (since retaken by the Government) provides some measure of the steady pressure applied by them.

U. N.'s Directive to The Dutch

The Security Council adopted on January 28 the Four-Power resolution on Indonesia, which among other things, calls for the immediate cessation of hostilities, the immediate release of Indonesian Republican leaders and freedom to them to exercise their functions in the Jogjakarta area, vests a United Nations Commission with power to assist in the negotiations to establish an Interim Federal Government in Indonesia before March 15 and recommends that elections be held by October 1 and that sovereignty be transferred to the United States of Indonesia not later than July 1, 1950.

A Soviet amendment calling for an immediate withdrawal of Dutch troops was lost.

European Council

The Five-Power Western Union Consultative Council announced on January 28 that it had agreed to establish a "Council of Europe."

Israel Recognised

Britain has decided to recognise Israel *de facto*. A British Foreign Office spokesman said the question of *de jure* recognition would be considered in due course "in the light of the establishment of Israel's future frontiers and the general development of the situation in Palestine."

The *de facto* recognition he said, does not imply recognition of any specific frontiers. It is thus without prejudice to the settlement of Israel's frontiers, which remains to be carried out under the authority of the United Nations.

Australia, Belgium, Holland, Luxembourg and Italy have followed suit.

Professor Harold Laski, commenting on New Delhi reports that India was not prepared to recognise Israel, said 'I profoundly regret to hear this. The proximity of Pakistan is the basis of Nehru's view rather than the equity of the problem.'

Segregation in S. Africa

Dr. Daniel Malan, South African Premier, proposed in the Assembly last month a Commission of both Houses to consider the detailed application of the Government's policy of separation of Europeans and Africans.

Replying to General Jan Smuts' motion of "no-confidence" (which was lost) on the Government's handling of racial and economic problems, Dr. Malan moved an amendment that "the House expresses its confidence in the Government and expects they shall proceed further to carry out into effect their policy of separation in accordance with the mandate from the people at the last Parliamentary general election."

He suggested the Commission should report by January 31, 1950.

American aid Programme

Secretary of State Dean Acheson named India as one of the countries which could be developed under the world development programme recently announced by President Truman.



The WORLD of BOOKS



(ONLY SHORT NOTICES APPEAR IN THIS SECTION)

THE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT OF HYDERABAD Vol. I, Rural Economy by Anwar Iqbal Qureshi, H. E. H. The Nizam's Government. Published by Messrs. Orient Longmans Ltd.

This volume contains 19 detailed chapters, including a Historical Introduction dealing with the rural economy in the State. The physical environment and natural resources of the State are clearly summarised, showing the water power resources and hydro-electric power projects. Population trends show the pace of increase in the proportion of urban population; and we learn with regret that tribal people have the shortest expectation of life. With regard to agricultural production the problems of agricultural holdings and of subsidiary occupations for labourers are pressing, and in reality the wages of these labourers are held to be even less than those indicated by the prevailing wage rates. The *Bagela Serf* Labour has not been fully eradicated as yet. Radical alteration of the financial policy of the State regarding irrigation works is also an urgent desideratum. Land tenures and revenue and agricultural tenancy present their own basic problems. The State Tenancy Legislation is inclined to approximate to that of Bombay. The cause of relief and methods of relief of agricultural indebtedness and the provision of credit to agriculture are examined in a thorough realistic spirit. The marketing of agricultural products is shifted in its stress from the selling to the buying side, and Government has got to be prepared to meet this change. The Co-operative Movement is held to be improvable on the basis of loans and contributions which should bear no interest at all. Our author values this principle as embodying the real spirit of co-operation, because loans free of interest alone will constitute a difference between

loans of money-lenders and those of true co-operative societies. Analysing the fact of the great economic depression of the thirties, that affected the State, stress is laid on the slow pace of agricultural recovery and on the rift between agricultural and industrial prices. Among the details of agricultural operations are to be noted the bunding of fields, and at the reduction of the areas under cash crops. Price control in the State has led to various other controls and it is claimed that success to an appreciable degree has been achieved in controlling the prices of agricultural products. The question of adjusting food-supply to population has been examined and it is concluded that in spite of all efforts of the Government, the State would be just able to provide only the elementary necessities of life, and no more, for the people for the next ten or fifteen years; and this is in no way presenting an encouraging picture.

THE TURN OF A CENTURY 1849-1949
P. Orr & Sons, Mount Road, Madras.

This is the title of a very attractively got up brochure in commemoration of the completion of a century of existence by the well known Madras firm P. Orr and Sons. The booklet is full of attractive photographs of the firm's activities and the personalities connected with it, from the days of the founder Peter Orr down to the present times.

The firm had its beginning as a supplier to the army and the Government, developed in course of time with the support of the rulers into the noteworthy institution that it is to-day. A succinct account of its multifarious activities is given in the booklet.

In tracing its activities the author of the booklet has traced the history of the city of Madras from the days when ice was brought from abroad in sailing vessels to the days when the "first son of the soil" began to rule the province.

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THE WORLD OF BOOKS

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INDIAN CAVALCADE. By Bhabani Bhattacharya. Nalanda Publications, Bombay, Rs. 6-12.

'Indian Cavalcade' is a brightly written history of India in which the well known author has attempted to put the more human and dramatic aspects of our history in popular and attractive story form. He lifts the veil of centuries and reveals a gallery of living characters. With the gift of a novelist and story teller Mr. Bhabani Bhattacharya has used imagination to enliven facts and colour to make historical truth vivid. "Indian Cavalcade" as the publisher proudly claim, "weaves a rich human tapestry out of the varied life experience of peoples on the sub-continent. From King Vikram to Vivekananda, from Ujjain to Amritsar, is a long and fascinating account of India's trials and triumphs through a period of twenty centuries and more."

MODERN COTTAGES. By G. V. S. Mani. Mani Putthaka Salai, Swamimalai, South India.

The author of "Stylish Homes" has followed up that very useful treatise with another volume of designs for more modest houses. "Modern Cottages" presents 80 designs and plans for residential quarters on a modest scale, to meet the needs of middle class people. The designs are carefully drawn and the plan is to afford at a minimum cost both convenience and elegance. In these days of housing shortage when schemes of building construction are multiplying, it is an advantage to the middle class citizen to be guided by competent craftsmen who know their trade and try to serve the public with expert knowledge and skill. It is as easy to choose a design to suit your means and taste from this volume as to select your wrist watch from an attractive catalogue.

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RATHOD DURGADAS (Hero of Marwar) By Maha Mahopadhyaya Pandit Bisheshwar Nath Sen, Archeological Deptt., Jodhpur.
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INDO-RUSSIAN TRADE. By S. M. Siddique, (Indian Council of World Affairs), Oxford University Press, Madras.
FUTUBUS-SALATIN. By Isauri. Edited by A. S. Usha, B.A. Junior Lecturer in Persian, University of Madras.
JAIPUR. Issued on the occasion of the 55th Session of the Indian National Congress. The Information Bureau, Government of Jaipur.
MADRAS FINANCE. (1947-'48) Sir William Meyer. Endowment Lectures. By Dr. B. V. Narayanaswami Naidu, The Madras University.
THE PROTECTION OF YOUNG WORKERS EMPLOYED UNDERGROUND IN COAL MINES. Coal Mines Committee, I.L.O. Office, Geneva.
PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS: Diagnosis and Treatment. By S. Sen, Bookland Ltd., 1, Sankar Ghose Lane, Calcutta.
FOOD CONTROL VS. PEASANTS. By Prof. N. G. Ranga, Andhra Provincial Paddy Growers' Association, Nidubrolu.
LABOUR-MANAGEMENT COOPERATION IN U. S. WAR PRODUCTION. International Labour Office, Montreal, (Indian Branch, New Delhi).

COLLECTED POEMS (in three series) Separately and in one volume, Methuen & Co., Ltd., Essex Street, London, W.C.2.

GANDHIANA: A Bibliography of Gandhian literature compiled by P. G. Deshpande, Navajivan Publishing House, Ahmedabad.

U. P. GOVT.'S REPORT OF THE AYURVEDIC AND UNANI SYSTEMS REORGANISATION COMMITTEE 1948 Vol. I. Superintendent, Printing and Stationery, Allahabad. Rs. 2.

ASIA'S TRADE: A study of the Trade of Asian Countries with each other and with the rest of the world. By B. G. Ghate, (Indian Council of World Affairs), Oxford University Press, Madras.

FINANCE OF INDIAN PLANNING. By C. W. B. Zacharias, M.A., Vora & Co., Publishers Ltd., 3, Round Building, Bombay.

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DIARY OF THE MONTH

- Dec. 25. The Nizam and Pandit Nehru exchange visits.
 Dec. 26. Sir N. G. Iyengar, Transport Minister meets Railwaymen in Madras.
 Dec. 27. Constituent Assembly resumes sittings.
 Dec. 28. Nokrashy Pasha, Prime Minister of Egypt, assassinated.
 Dec. 29. Sudden death of Sir Akbar Hydari.
 Dec. 30. Indonesian Envoy meets Nehru.
 Dec. 31. Sourashtra State rulers decide to integrate.
 Jan. 1. Cease-fire ordered in Kashmir.
 Jan. 2. Orissa Government take over administration of Mayurbhanj.
 Jan. 3. Indian Science Congress meets at Allahabad.
 Jan. 4. Arab States accept invitation to Delhi Conference on Indonesia.
 Jan. 5. Communists reject Chiang's peace offer.
 Jan. 6. U. N. Commission outlines plebiscite plan for Kashmir.
 Jan. 7. Mr. Marshall resigns.
 Jan. 8. Indian delegation at Karachi for Inter-Dominion Conference.
 Jan. 9. President Truman's record Budget for U. S. presented.



SYED ABDULLA BRELVI

- Jan. 10. Death at Madras of G. A. Natesan Editor of *Indian Review* and of S. A. Brelvi of *Bombay Chronicle* in Bombay.

- Jan. 11. Agreement at Dacca Conference for ending border incidents.
 Jan. 12. Dr. Pattabhi Sircaramayya, Congress President, in Madras.
 —Heavy fighting in Tientsin.
 Jan. 13. Racial riots in Durban.
 —Kashmir truce terms clarified.
 Jan. 14. Smuts indicts Malan Govt.
 —Union of Greater Rajasthan announced.
 Jan. 15. Gen. Cariappa assumes charge as C-in-C. of India.
 Jan. 16. Pak communique on Kashmir truce.
 —Plot against Burma Govt. disclosed.
 Jan. 17. Govt. asks Indian official to report on Durban riots.
 Jan. 18. Reds advance on Nanking.
 Jan. 19. R. S. S. Satyagraha movement called off unconditionally.
 Jan. 20. Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru passes away.
 —Asian conference meets at Delhi.
 Jan. 21. Sardar Patel urges Baroda's merger with Bombay.
 Jan. 22. Chinese Govt. appoints five man Peace mission to meet Communists.
 Jan. 23. Pandit Nehru informs Security Council of Asian conference's decisions.
 Jan. 24. Section 93 applied for governance of West Punjab.
 —France recognises Israel.
 Jan. 25. Chinese government moves to Canton.
 Jan. 26. Premier Attlee defends in the House of Commons British plan in Palestine.
 Jan. 27. All India Women's conference in Gwalior.
 —U. N. debate on Indonesia.
 Jan. 28. Security Council passes directive to stop hostilities in Indonesia.
 Jan. 29. U. K. recognises Israel: More countries follow suit.
 Jan. 30. Anniversary of Gandhiji's death.
 —Reds demand arrest of war leaders including Chiang and Soong.
 Jan. 31. Baroda and Kolhapur to merge with Bombay.
 —Bhopal Nawab takes over administration.



TOPICS From PERIODICALS



LEADERS OF THE NATION

Dr. Pattabhi Sircaramayya, the Congress President, in an article contributed to the *Hindustan Times* sums up his colleagues and predecessors who have made the national organisation what it is today. He begins from the beginning and gives a snap shot picture of leaders from A. O. Hume to Dr. Besant and Dadabhai to Gandhi.

Then came Gandhi, a philosophical Engineer who developed non-co-operation into passive resistance, civil disobedience and satyagraha. He turned the torch inward and made it not an instrument of heat with which to scald the enemy outside but a source of light to purify the spirit within.

Of the men of the day it is difficult to speak. Jawaharlal is a world character and was rightly chosen through play of instinct by the Mahatma as his successor.

He had earlier succeeded his father to the *gaddi* of the Congress and easily raised the level of the country to higher heights at Lahore than any of his predecessors when he hoisted the flag of complete Independence on the banks of the Ravi (December 31, 1929). His broad outlook, and his wide vision, his global concepts and catholic sympathies have saved India from pettifoggish communalism and elevated it to the high altitudes of a widely receptive nationalism. He has thus acquired a position in the domain of world politics, striving for world peace even as his predecessor Mahatma Gandhi had carved out for himself unchallenged leadership of the spiritual world.

Sardar Patel has become a legendary figure of modern India. He is the one and only Sardar of India, whose material personality, quick decision and strong action make him the real power behind the throne in all internal matters.

His greatness lies in his unfailing capacity to distinguish the essential from the non-essential, the immediate from the remote and the detail from the principle. He knows when to strike and at the right moment he strikes with that vehemence and that thoroughness which only warriors know on the battlefield. His words are few but his commands are irresistible. His success has always been due to his unerring judgment and his relentless enforcement of it.

C. R. will remain C. R., says Dr. Pattabhi, whether he is the Premier of Madras or

the Governor of Bengal or even the Governor-General of India.

His capacity lies in turning dross into nuggets of gold. As Premier of Madras he made a reputation for himself and for India equally in India and in England. As Governor of Bengal, he would not allow that those who came to scoff remained to stay. As Governor-General he is rendering a sincere post into a seat of authority and a throne of power. His sound knowledge of affairs, his thorough study of men and matters, his learning without pedantry, his faith without asceticism, his culture without pride—all have made his pronouncements able on art and philosophy, on commerce and industry, a new gospel of the age, and himself a new messiah of the times.

The Congress has had its Valmikis and Vyasa but Rajendra Babu according to the writer, is its Vasishta—sage in counsel as wise in judgment, moderate in expression as unflinching in action.

He is altogether a loveable personality who grows upon you ever more the more you get to know him. His desire to reach the truth and to render justice is as ardent as it is unconditional. There was in ancient Greece, Aristides the Just. There is in modern India, Rajendra Prasad the Truthful. He is incapable of prevarication, his frankness is only equalled by his fairness and both are excelled by his thoroughness. Thoroughness implies painstaking, dispassionate study and a judicial temper. Haste begets prejudice, passion obfuscates judgment. Rajendra Babu runs no risk of his thoughts being corroded or his judgment being corrupted. To be forewarned is to be forearmed. His capacity for work is as unmeasurable as his patience in study is inexhaustible. His *India Divided* and his Autobiography are monuments of his qualities and capacities and will long abide in the memory of successive generations when the author and his life have ceased to be factors in current politics but have enriched the pages of history.

Touching other leaders of New India, Dr. Pattabhi goes on to say that, if ever the history of the Constituent Assembly comes to be written there will be three or four names which will be intimately associated with the great work of art which the production will doubtless be—Sri B. N. Rau, Mr. Munshi, Dr. Ambedkar and Mr. Anantasayanam Iyengar.

INDIA'S PROPER STUDY

For a generation past people in the West have been complaining that the social and psychological sciences have fallen behind the physical sciences and are not giving the guidance society requires. That is a point, says "P.S." in *Mysindia* which India might take notice of. Let us not be caught unprepared as the West has been.

"India is already some way along the road the West has taken before her. Political freedom and a democratic constitution bring her very near the brink of the precipice over which the West seems to have hurled itself. While we yet have time, let us try to remedy the fault the West committed. Let us try to bring the social and psychological sciences up to the point where they can begin to give guidance. Let us understand this process of social disintegration, and see if understanding can suggest remedies."

Western thought upon this problem seems to be fairly agreed upon one point—the desirability of decentralisation and the cultivation of a local corporate life. "The breakdown of the old organic society leaves the individual unattached and unhappy, and it is difficult for him to re-establish a satisfactory social life in the big town, where extreme concentration, diversity of occupation, and mobility prevent more than casual acquaintance with neighbours."

That problem, though it is present, is not yet a very serious one in India. "But local society is breaking down in the same sort of way as elsewhere; only people are not leaving the villages so freely because there is no room in the towns. The problem of making country life worth living again, but in a new way, is just as urgent here. The Gandhian school gives it much attention, but rather neglect the essential phrase in a new way"

The other school which has stressed local reorganisation is the Radicals. "Their draft constitution, like the Gandhian

constitution, gives real power to the elected village committees. The suggestion may be premature at present, as Dr. Ambedkar argued in the Constituent Assembly; it would no doubt have to be supplemented by other measures, in particular an appropriate education, which are not in sight yet; still it seems clearly the right way to think about the problem."

However it is but a vague indication of a direction. The work of study, theorising and planning has yet to be done; has yet in fact to begin. The anthropologist, the sociologist, and the psychologist have to take their part.

THE COST OF THE UNITED NATIONS

The United Nations levies \$3,50,00,000 (or about Rs. 11½ crores) for administrative expenses in 1948 on its 57 members.

It may look like a good deal of money. But this premium which the entire world pays to insure itself against war and for social and economic progress is not a penny more than the total amount American families spend every year to insure their private property against fire and theft, writes Mr. Gunther Stein.

The United States is naturally rated the financially most potent member of the United Nations and assessed the largest single contribution, Rs. 4½ crores, or about 40 percent of the total United Nations bill.

The United Kingdom ranks second, with a Rs. 1 crore 31 lakhs annual due. It is followed by the Soviet Union which, together with the Soviet Ukraine and the White Russian Soviet Republic, has to pay Rs. 85 lakhs. China and France are each assessed Rs. 69 lakhs.

India's dues amount to slightly more than Rs. 45 lakhs. Security Council members who dealt with the India-Pakistan conflict were amused to read in the United Nations' financial statement that "the Government of India has undertaken in the first instance to pay the total assessment for India and Pakistan for 1948, subject to an inter-governmental adjustment between the two States"—which virtually makes Pakistan India's guest at the United Nations.

THE MISCHIEF OF CONVERSIONS

The Draft Constitution confers on every citizen of India the right to propagate religion. Commenting on this right in *Free India* Mr. V. S. Thiagarajan, M.A., points out that,

In our tolerance we Hindus have always, in theory and practice, accepted this right to propagate religion, we never questioned the exercise of this right by other religionists before nor do we even today. The result is—there are seven million Indian Christians in our Union today and seven times that number of Indian Muslims. In the last 1000 years, when all this happened, how many people of other faiths have been converted to Hinduism? No figures are available, of course, but even if accurate figures are available will they be anywhere within miles at least of these millions upon millions of lost Hindus?

Mass conversion of Harijans in village cherries by Christian Missions is still going on. The methods have not changed the vilification of current beliefs and practices of the Hindus, and the lure of material advancement for the Harijans. Gifts of clothes and money are given after the ceremony of Baptism. Schools are built and maintained with State grants irrespective of the number of children attending them, for the primary purpose of keeping the converts from straying away, as the main function of the teacher, mostly now converts, is to hold religious ceremonies on Sundays and religious classes on other days.

And then he gives a concrete instance. There are 65 Harijan families in Maniyanoor, he says.

Originally they fetched their water from a step well two hundred yards away, adjoining the burial ground of the caste Hindus. They had no school. A Social Service Organisation dug a draw well for them close to their houses and built a school for their children, with a local literate Harijan as teacher. Several amenities were provided for the children and the adults were induced to learn spinning and carding. All went well for a number of years.

Then the war of 1939 came. Food and other necessities became scarce. Prices soared. The wages of these unskilled labourers never kept pace with the prices. A few joined the fighting forces,

but that gave no relief to those at home. Then the Christian missionary came. He offered every help to the adults. He offered free higher education to their children. He reopened their school which was closed owing to poor attendance. He held religious classes and "compensated" them for attendance with a few annas for each day. Registers of attendance were kept. After a few weeks 23 families were converted. The school teacher is the catechist of the village.

The caste Hindus of the place were indifferent—they merely looked on, in a casual way.

Now, what is happening? The parapet wall of the well collapsed and two children fell into the well while drawing water. They were saved.

The local Village Panchayat Board, which contains a Harijan member too, after 2 years of petitioning, is yet to repair it. The Christian Missionary says: Let the Hindus pay Rs. 5 per family. On behalf of the Christians I will pay the balance of cost and repair the well. The converted Harijans tempt the faithful ones with "why do you not join our fold, it is so easy and so fruitful immediately?" The poor Hindu Harijans are in a dilemma; "well or the religion of our fathers" they have to choose. The missionary is marking time.

This is in February 1949. And we have been independent for over a year!

This is how the right to propagate religion actually works.

It has to be worked in an entirely different way, in the way of the Saint and the Mahatma, of Ramanuja and Gandhi.

The renegades have to be reclaimed. The conversion has not made deep changes in their beliefs or way of life. They feel that with the coming of Independence and the establishment of an Indian Government, the foreign religion, accepted but in a superficial way for material benefit should now be abandoned "we ought to take them back," says the writer. "We must take them quickly."

The great convocation halls of the universities throughout the length and breadth of this country are ringing with the call of our wise men for rural life and service to the poor and needy, humble and meek. Will some at least of the educated young men and women who have heard it take up this truly religious service?

GANDHIJI AS DOCTOR

To keep himself healthy and to be able to live long, should be a doctor's motto. More than that, he should also say and do such things to help others to be happy and free from disease. This is where Gandhiji's triumph lay as a doctor. Gandhiji lived the unadulterated life he preached. Had not the assassin's bullet caused his death in his 79th year, there is no doubt he would have lived to be 125 years of age, as he wished to, says Mr. Krishnakumar Gupta in *Health*.

Gandhiji had had illness, and serious illness at that, once or twice in his life, but he sincerely believed that man had little need to drug himself. "Almost every case can be cured," said he, "by means of a well-regulated diet, water and earth treatment and similar household remedies. He who runs to the doctor, Vaidya or Hakim for every little ailment and swallows all kinds of vegetable and mineral drugs, not only curtails his life, but by becoming the slave of his body, instead of remaining its master, loses self-control and ceases to be a man." The opinion expressed is clear, categorical and effective to the highest degree.

The system of medicine that found favour with Gandhiji was, so to say, naturopathy. It was slightly his own creation. Based on long personal experience, extensive reading and thorough research, Gandhiji's views were antagonistic to allopathy, Ayurveda as well as homoeopathy. He thought and rightly so, that prevention was better than cure, and cure, to be useful and abiding, should be in the lap of nature. This is the only real treatment which does permanent good at little or small cost and in a very short time.

If we can but keep our bodies and our children's bodies scrupulously neat and clean, we can avoid many diseases. Taking a bath in the Gandhian sense would not be a one second's dip in the Ganges every morning but a thorough cleansing of the parts of the body with clean water. Similarly, putting on clean clothes is not

necessarily adorning ourselves with sparkling white garments. Well-washed, old, faded clothes are equally clean for all intents and purposes. It is no shame to have patched clothing. "They," Gandhiji said, "are like wounds on a brave soldier's body."

Cultivation of neat, clean habits, besides not defiling the place around us includes cleaning the place that is already dirty. The practice of using common tumblers for drinking water and the practice of kissing the lips of another person, are furthermore, absolutely objectionable. The height of Gandhiji's standard is exhibited when he said that the uttering of foul abuse was also uncleanness. To use the tongue to utter vile abuse when it has been given for the purpose of praising God, is inconsistent with the laws of cleanliness.

With regard to disease, Gandhiji desired that it should be distinguished from signs and symptoms. "Headache, fever, etc., are not diseases," he said. "They are only the outward effects." The composition of the human body is such that it has the power to expel poisons from the body and also has healing power of its own. That power is expressed through fever, pain, etc.

RELIGION AND SCIENCE

Nripendra Nath Sen, writing in the *Pra-Buddha Bharata* for December 1948, observes that Religion in its present form, as it is taught by the great prophets, represents man's attempt to conquer his inner nature, which in its native form is a medley of inconsistent desires and wishes of thoughtless actions and passions. Religions represent the will of man to follow consistently a path without being led astray to random passions. And science, in its purest form, is an attempt to know external nature by minutest analysis and to conquer it by mechanical devices. Though some scientists and their over-zealous followers make too much of their abilities and gave themselves airs, yet science has nothing to do with the conquering of the inner man. It would be useless to have control over external nature, when man is a slave to his own nature.

INDIAN STATES

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Hyderabad

PANDIT NEHRU IN HYDERABAD

Pandit Nehru and H. E. H. the Nizam of Hyderabad exchanged visits during the former's stay in Hyderabad.

Political observers believe that Pandit Nehru took the opportunity to go over with the Nizam the entire political and economic condition of the State, particularly during the months following the police action.

It is understood that Mr. V. P. Menon, Adviser to the States Ministry, has also had an audience with the Nizam. It is stated in political quarters that the discussions of Pandit Nehru and Mr. Menon with the Nizam may lead to the introduction of some change in the political and administrative set-up of the State.

NEHRU'S APPEAL FOR CO-OPERATION

A number of matters arising in connection with Hyderabad and its future were explained by Pandit Nehru at a public meeting he addressed on December 25, at Fateh Maidan. He made it clear that the replacement of the present Military Government by a popular one depended on how soon normal conditions were restored and he appealed to the people to co-operate with the administration in this behalf. He declared that ultimately the people were the arbiters of their own destiny but, obviously, it would not be possible to plan for a long-term arrangement without satisfactorily solving immediate problems.

MONCKTON'S FEES

Attempts to recover income tax from Sir Walter Monckton, former Constitutional Adviser to the Nizam, on payments received by him, are being made by the Hyderabad Administration, it is learnt.

It is stated that he received large sums as his fees, and is to receive more money for participating in the long-drawn out Indo-Hyderabad negotiations. His total claims are said to exceed Rs. 25 lakhs.

Mysore

MYSORE UNIVERSITY HONOURS
NEHRU

Unprecedented scenes of rejoicing and jubilation were witnessed when Mysore City accorded a rousing reception to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India.

The Mysore University honoured Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, by conferring on him the honorary degree of Doctor of Science at a special Convocation held on December 26. In a brief speech thanking the University, Pandit Nehru exhorted the younger generation "who were the builders of the new India to work for the greater glory of young and old India".

MYSORE MUNICIPAL CONFERENCE

Presiding over the conference of Presidents, Vice-Presidents and Councillors of City Municipalities in Mysore State on January 3, Mr. P. Subbarama Chetti, Minister for City Municipalities and Muzrai, observed: "I am sure you will agree with me that civics and politics must not be mixed up. In accordance with this principle, the Tamil Nad Congress Committee, at its meeting held some months back, adopted a resolution deciding not to set up candidates to the Madras Corporation on its tickets. As you are aware local bodies like municipal councils, district boards, etc., are training grounds for more responsible public work and ultimately for shouldering the heavy burden of running democratic administrations."

Cochin

NATIONALISATION OF TRANSPORT

In the Cochin Legislative Assembly Mr. E. Ikkanda Warriar, Prime Minister, replying to a cut motion urged that nationalisation of transport was the accepted policy of the Government, and that, to begin with, it had been decided to take over the Mattancheri-Ernakulam bus service, a scheme for which was being prepared by an Assistant-Engineer.

Baroda**BARODA GENERAL ELECTIONS**

"The first general elections on the basis of adult franchise will take place in Baroda shortly for the State Constituent Assembly," said Dr. N. Jivraj Mehta, Prime Minister of Baroda, in an interview to the Associated Press of India in Madras. Dr. Mehta came to Madras in connection with the Inter-Universities' Conference on Medical Education.

The electoral rolls in Baroda, he said, had already been prepared and soon after the elections the State Constituent Assembly would meet. By that time, he hoped, the Model Constitution for the States would have been evolved by the Special Committee set up by the States Ministry. The Baroda Constituent Assembly would take into consideration the model constitution while framing the constitution for the State.

Referring to the food situation in Baroda, Dr. Mehta said the State was experiencing "complete famine" in about half the area of the State. "So," Dr. Mehta said, "we have been obliged to approach the Government of India for an allotment of 2,50,000 tons of foodgrains to tide over the crisis in the new year."

Bhopal**FUTURE OF BHOPAL**

"The coming into office of a new popular Ministry with a Congressman as the Prime Minister and the Congressmen holding all the key portfolios, constitutes an important landmark in recognition of the rights of the people of Bhopal to decide their future", said Pandit Chatur Narain Malaviya, for his first Press interview after assumption of office as the first popular Premier of Bhopal State.

Referring to the position of Bhopal, Pandit Chatur Narain regretted that past prejudices were being still kept alive for conducting false propaganda against the Nawab of Bhopal, who, he said, "since his accession to the Indian Union, has faithfully discharged his obligations which accession entailed".

Kashmir**CEASE-FIRE IN KASHMIR**

A cease-fire announcement was made on Jan. 1 simultaneously in Delhi and Karachi following the U. N. Committee's recommendations. The Cease fire order came into effect at midnight of 31st December 48.

Details of the proposals for holding "a free and impartial plebiscite" in Kashmir formulated by the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan and accepted by the Government of both Dominions, were released at Lake Success on Jan. 6 and were simultaneously made available in Delhi and Karachi.

The main features of the proposals, which are supplementary to the Commission's resolution of August 13 last, are:

The appointment of a Plebiscite Administrator who shall be a personality of high international standing and commanding general confidence.

After the implementation of the first two parts of the August resolution and when the Commission is satisfied that peaceful conditions have been restored in the State, the Commission will determine, in consultation with the Government of India, the final disposal of Indian and State armed forces with due regard to the security of the State and the freedom of the plebiscite.

The resolution envisages the appointment of two Sub-Commissions composed of the nominees of India and Pakistan respectively to facilitate the repatriation of citizens of the State who had left on account of disturbances.

Further details in regard to the plebiscite will have to be discussed between the two Governments in accordance with Part 3 of the August resolution.

The following is the text of a communiqué issued by the Commission which includes the text of a resolution adopted by the Commission at its meeting at Lake Success on January 5:

The Governments of India and Pakistan have informed the United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan that they have accepted the

Junagadh**JUNAGADH'S FUTURE**

A resolution requesting the Indian Dominion and the Saurashtra Governments to merge Junagadh, without the Nawab or Nawabi, into the United State of Saurashtra was unanimously passed at a meeting of the seven Junagadh members of the Saurashtra Constituent Assembly, convened by Mr. Shiveshwaikar, Administrator, at the Secretariat recently. Mr. Narubha Rajjada presided. The resolution says:

We the duly elected representatives of the people of Junagadh State, being convinced that in view of the intimate ties of geography, tradition, economy, culture, and language by which Junagadh has always been closely bound to the rest of Kathiawar, the welfare of the people of Junagadh can only be secured by having a common constitution and administration with the United State of Kathiawar, as established by the Covenant entered into by the Rulers of the Kathiawar States, with a common executive legislature and judiciary, do hereby resolve to recommend to the Government of India and the Government of the United States of Kathiawar:

(1) That the administration of Junagadh State be integrated with that of the United State of Saurashtra and, for the said purpose, Junagadh State be treated in so far as may be appropriate as a Covenanted State within the meaning of the aforesaid Covenant, excluding Articles 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 which are in regard to the rights etc., of the Rulers in respect of pensions, private properties etc., and

(2) That the seven duly elected representatives of the people of Junagadh State be enabled to participate in the Kathiawar Constituent Assembly with a view to framing a common Constitution for the United State of Kathiawar and Junagadh State within the framework of the Constitution of India and the aforesaid Covenant.

Mayurbhanj**ADMINISTRATION OF MAYURBHANJ**

The taking over of the administration of the Mayurbhanj State by the Provincial Government, Orissa, was officially announced on January 2, through a Press Note.

The Press Note says: "On the morning of January 1. Mr. B. Mukherji, I.C.S., took charge of the administration of Mayurbhanj State, at Baripada, on behalf of the Government of Orissa, from Mr. D. V. Rege, I.C.S., Chief Commissioner of Mayurbhanj State, who had remained in his charge since November 7, 1948."

principles proposed by the Commission for the holding of a plebiscite in the State of Jammu and Kashmir for the purpose of determining the State's future status. These principles are supplementary to the Commission's resolution of August 13, 1943, which provided for a cease-fire and truce.

Following the agreement of the two Governments to the Commission's last proposals, both Governments ordered the forces under their control in the State to cease-fire effective at 11-59 p.m., on January 1, 1949.

The Governments of India and Pakistan are commended for their endeavour to reach a friendly and peaceful solution of the Kashmir problem. Worthy of especial note is the prompt proclamation of the cease-fire by both the Governments.

Travancore**ALLOCATION OF TAX REVENUES**

It is understood the Government of Travancore have submitted a memorandum to the State Ministry of the Government of India setting out their view on fiscal relations which should exist between them and the Union Government.

According to the Draft Constitution of the Union of India, Income-tax, Customs, Excise and certain other subjects become Central subjects and revenue from them will be collected by the Central Government. The present revenue from those departments as far as Travancore is concerned is over Rs. Three crores which make a big slice in the total revenues of the State.

Though the exact details of the memorandum are not available, it is understood that the Government of Travancore have made a strong plea for retention of the present income which if sacrificed, would considerably affect the prosperity of the State.

TRAVANCORE TAMIL'S DEMAND

In a press statement, the President of the Travancore Tamil Nad Congress says that the Tamil areas of Travancore should be conceded the right to join Tamil Nad, and in earnest thereof, the Travancore Government should permit the areas to associate for Congress purpose with Tamil Nad. He says that any attempt to include Travancore Tamil areas in any union of Travancore and Cochin will be resisted by the Travancore Tamil Nad Congress.

INDIANS OVERSEAS

—(C)—

South Africa

RACIAL RIOTS IN DURBAN

One hundred people were killed and nearly a thousand wounded in Indian-African riots in Durban in the 2nd week of January.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister, expressed grave concern over the happenings in Durban where Indians have been killed and their homes attacked by Africans.

The Deputy Prime Minister, who was addressing a gathering of students and members of the Vedchhi and Madhi ashrams at Bardoli regretted that Indians should suffer in a far off land although their country was already free and independent.

The poignancy of the situation, he said, was heightened by the fact that India was a member of the British Commonwealth enjoying equal status as that of South Africa. It was equally tragic that Indians should be humiliated in a land where the Father of the Nation first practised the creed of non-violence, which not only earned for him a glorious name in the history of the world but also enabled him to make his motherland free.

INDIANS IN SOUTH AFRICA

"Things have grown to be very serious in South Africa since the Nationalist Government came into power. The administration of the Asiatic Land Tenure Act has been made more drastic and the Government have shown no inclination to modify their present policy; but on the contrary, have declared in no uncertain terms that the only solution of the Indian question is repatriation," observed Mr. Manilal Gandhi, Editor, *Indian Opinion*, South Africa, in the course of an interview with the United Press of India at New Delhi.

Mr. Manilal Gandhi added: "How repatriation is going to be practicable is of course another question, in view of the fact over 80 per cent. of the Indians in South Africa have no other home but South Africa. But the Government seem intent upon making free use of every piece of legislation which enables them to deport Indians convicted of deportable offence. Thus they have deported several such Indians while Europeans convicted of more serious crimes are allowed to enjoy full freedom. Other restrictive measures such as segregation in Cape Town Suburban Railways are introduced to make the life of Indians as unbearable as possible so as to make it impossible for any self-respecting person to live in the country."

Burma

INDIANS IN BURMA

Indians resident in Burma should decide by May 7, 1949 whether or not they will adopt Burma Citizenship, according to an official announcement.

Those wishing to retain their Indian status after this date will have to register as foreigners, and will not be eligible for concessions reserved for Burmese citizens.

Under the recently-published rules, Indians eligible for Burmese citizenship, and wishing to adopt such citizenship, should apply to a Burmese Magistrate for a Citizenship Certificate.

The fee for this certificate is Rs. 30. This amount does not include extra charges for the preparation of affidavits, and court fee stamps.

The All-Burma Indian Congress in Rangoon has requested the Burmese Government to reduce this fee to a maximum of Rs. 5.

The Congress is of the opinion that, if possible, no fee should be charged for a Citizenship Certificate.

MULTUM IN PARVO

NEWS * DEPARTMENTAL * NOTES

Questions of Importance

THE INDONESIAN CONFERENCE

Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, addressing representatives of 17 Asian Countries and Australia at the Conference on Indonesia, at Delhi on January 20, declared that the task of the Conference would be threefold. First, to frame and submit to the Security Council proposals which would, if accepted by both the parties concerned, restore peace immediately to Indonesia and permit the early realisation of freedom by the Indonesian people; secondly, to suggest to the Security Council what action it should take if either party to the dispute fails to act according to its recommendations and thirdly, to devise machinery and procedure by which the Governments represented at the Conference could keep in touch with one another for purposes of mutual consultation and concerted action for the achievement of the purposes for which the Conference had met.

Pandit Nehru emphasised that they were meeting within the framework of the United Nations and with the noble words of the Charter before them. "We meet" he said, "to supplement the efforts of the Security Council, not to supplant that body. We meet in no spirit of hostility to any nation or group of nations, but in an endeavour to promote peace through extension of freedom."

Referring to the Dutch action in Indonesia, Pandit Nehru said: "If this challenge is not met effectively, then indeed the consequences will affect not merely Indonesia but Asia and the entire world."

Pandit Nehru added: "Asia, too long submissive and dependent and a plaything of other countries, will no longer brook any interference with her freedom."

At its final plenary session, on the 23rd the Conference adopted three resolutions:

The first resolution recommends to the Security Council an eight-point programme, which includes: the immediate release of the Republican leaders in Indonesia, facilities for the free functioning of the Republican Government and restoration—before March 15, 1949—of the areas held by the Republicans before December 18, the establishment of an Interim Government, provision for enjoyment of full powers by the Interim Government, including control over its armed forces, freedom for the Interim Government in external affairs to be determined in consultation with the Good Offices Committee, the Dutch Government and any other body that may be appointed by the Security Council, elections to a Constituent Assembly to be completed by October 1, 1949, and the transfer of power over the whole of Indonesia to be completed by January 1, 1950.

The resolution also suggests that in the event of either party to the dispute not complying with the recommendations, the Council should take effective action provided under the Charter to enforce the recommendations.

The second resolution proposes to the participating Governments that they should keep in touch with one another—through the normal diplomatic channels—about the implementation of the main resolution.

The third resolution recorded the Conference's opinion that the participating Governments should consult among themselves for establishing suitable machinery for promoting consultations within the framework of the United Nations.

PANDIT NEHRU ON SCIENTISTS' TASK

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru appealed to the scientists of India "to think in terms of the larger context of the situation prevailing in the country and the peculiar developments which are taking place in the world to-day, and not merely in terms of separate schemes of research or investigation."

Presiding over the Governing Body of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research at Delhi on January 19, the Prime Minister said, "There is something radically wrong with the world in spite of the scientific progress that has been made with the result that we are in the midst of power blocs and political and international conflicts. The progress that has been made should enable us to provide for humanity high standards of living which is not the case."

He pointed out that during the 19th century, when the industrial revolution introduced the large scale application of science to human welfare, there existed a certain amount of equilibrium in the world conditions because Europe and America were comparatively advanced and Asia and Africa were backward and things could balance themselves. "This balance has been completely disturbed in the present century due to the gradual development of the Asian countries. Therefore, a process of adjustment is necessary, as otherwise we will continue to have conflicts, may be catastrophes in the shape of big wars."

The Prime Minister appealed to the scientists and industrialists to think over their problems in this context and not too much in terms of their own parochial points of view. He said that specialisation was necessary but it produced a certain amount of narrowness in outlook. "It is, therefore, essential for Indian scientists to develop a wider vision, which is needed to understand things in a certain historical perspective," he said. "As a matter of fact each country

thinks to some extent that its pattern of life is the best in the world and we have to contend ourselves against the narrowness. Every pattern of life is to be judged according to the environments in which it is set. The scientists of India should therefore, try to think in wider terms and face not only the short-term aspects but also the long-term aspects of their problem, which are based on larger issues."

C. R. ON ROLE OF STUDENTS

Addressing the annual convocation of the Delhi University at Delhi last month, His Excellency C. Rajagopalachari who is the Chancellor said: "At no time was there in our country such serious heart-searching as at the present moment which agitates all circles as to the need for reinforcing the sense of values, moral and spiritual. Never was it more acutely realised that no effort to improve conditions through law or through administrative direction can bear fruit unless the moral sense of the intelligentsia is quickened."

The Governor-General said that he spoke as a man who had gone through many trials, defeats as well as successes and added: "I assure you results really do not matter and it is the way in which you struggle that matters. God has manifestly given us all in India a chance and we should prove how good we are capable of being."

"The elimination of foreign rule", he went on, "does not mean a reversal of all the good things that have been built up during the period of foreign rules. What has been found and built into the national life should be conserved. Nine-tenths of the technique of progress is conservation of what has been found good on trial."

His Excellency continued: "Had we eliminated foreign care-taking some 25 years ago, we should have fared much better. Our freedom has been born when the world has, in many respects, greatly deteriorated, and this is a great handicap for us who have to start now."

INDIAN POLITICAL SCIENCE CONFERENCE

One hundred delegates coming from all parts of India attended the Indian Political Science Conference, at Nagpur on Jan. 7, including 14 student-delegates. The Vice-Chancellor of the Nagpur University, Pandit Kunjilal Dubey, welcoming the delegates, said that the Central Provinces was not slow in the matter of evolution of political philosophy.

Inaugurating the proceedings, Mr. Mangaldas Pakvasa, Governor of C. P. and Berar, said that he neither understood politics nor was he a scientist. Still he accepted their invitation as one who believed in the pursuit of knowledge in search for truth. Of late, politics had assumed a bad odour, and, therefore, he shunned it.

Describing the work set before students of the political science as "experimentation", Mr. Pakvasa urged the delegates to the conference to devote as much attention to what "our ancestors had prescribed for us as the best in political democracy." As to the Western institutions, it was time, he declared, that our students, ceased to look to the West for inspiration and neglect, our own ancient civilisation. He would suggest to the conference to give a lead in this matter. Mahatma Gandhi had taught them, said Mr. Pakvasa, to experiment with truth and Gandhiji was always of the view that it mattered little even if life was lost in the pursuit of truth, for knowledge must be their goal.

Mr. Pakvasa also emphasised the need for building up character and observed that half of their troubles in India were due to the lack of character.

Dr. B. M. Sharma of the Lucknow University, in the course of his presidential address said:

Freedom of the country has created for us vast opportunities of research on political problems. If we do not lose sight of the practical aspects of such studies that we undertake, we can indeed

contribute in the largest measure to the constitutional and political progress of the country.

The new Constitution of India—itsself a valuable subject of critical and scientific analysis and study—would, he said, shortly be launched.

Students of political science will have to watch its career with care and concern. In fact, they will have to nurse it all through its infancy. They cannot be denied their just and natural right to encourage, advise and warn, as the situation demands, those who are actually piloting the Ship of the State.

Dr. Sharma said it was very necessary to-day that scholars and students of Political Science should assert themselves as the true interpreters of the essential freedoms of the individuals and their association and thus strive to create conditions for fostering a democratic conscience, and an atmosphere of true civic liberty.

Dr. Sharma was of the opinion that much work would have to be accomplished on the economic side for many years. This task presupposed careful planning with the help of economists.

Dr. Sharma pleaded that universities in India must now take upon themselves the responsibility of not only undertaking the training of administrators and social workers of the future in the new technique of public administration but also for training of the future entrants to the Diplomatic Service of India. It was high time, he declared, that universities in India organised and equipped themselves to meet their increased responsibilities.

The two outstanding features of the Indian Political Science Conference were the symposium held under the presidentship of Prof. S. V. Pantambekar, and the discussions on papers read before the Conference.

Among those who took part in the symposium were Prof. D. N. Banerji of Calcutta University; Prof. Kogekar of Ferguson College, Poona; Dr. T. J. Kenar; Prof. Rama Murti Pratap Giri of Bombay University and Prof. M. S. Gokhale of Science College, Nagpur.

EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE

H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore declared open the twenty-fourth session of the All-India Educational Conference which commenced its three-day session at Crawford Hall, Mysore on Dec. 29. He described the aim of the conference in these words:

To make men and women enlightened, to give them benefits of that knowledge which is vast and ever expanding and, above all, to create a faculty of independent thinking, is the basic aim of all education. I am certain that the deliberations of this conference will help to forward the cause which we all have at heart—a liberally-educated Indian nation.

The Conference was attended by over 2000 delegates including distinguished educationists from all parts of India.

Sir Arcot Ramaswami Mudaliar, who presided over the conference, emphasised that true education was that which, strived to reconcile national independence with global inter-dependence and that which made them feel that however much they might take pride in their own culture there were other cultures and religions of other countries which were equally important and which led to infinite diversity. Such a kind of education made for peace and harmony not only internally alone but even internationally. This was the effort made by the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation, he said.

Sir Arcot Ramaswami Mudaliar deprecated the dangerous tendency for regimented ways of thinking among students and warned that was not the way in which the independence of the country could be sustained and its greatness assured.

The three-day session concluded after adopting the reports of as many as twelve sectional Conferences. The Conference passed a resolution requesting the various Governments—Central, Provincial and States—to grant full-fee concessions to the children of teachers at all stages of their education. The resolution was moved from the chair.

INTER-UNIVERSITY BOARD

The 24th annual meeting of the Inter-University Board began on December 27 at the Senate House, Madras under the chairmanship of Sir A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Vice Chancellor of the Madras University. The meeting was attended by representatives from all the Universities in the country.

Opening the meeting, Sir A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar said, that he was glad to have the privilege of welcoming so many distinguished educationists, in particular the representatives of Ceylon and Burma. It was his hope that the Inter-University Board would become an effective organ of the Universities in India as well as in Burma and Ceylon.

Proceeding Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar said that at the Commonwealth Universities Conference held at Oxford recently, it was noticed that there was a Vice-Chancellors' Committee functioning efficiently in Great Britain and in the Dominions of Australia and Canada. Dr. Mudaliar desired that the Central Government should enable the Inter-University Board to play a similar role by recognising its utility and taking it into confidence frequently in all matters pertaining to higher education particularly university education.

Referring to the inadequate financial resources of the Board, Dr. Mudaliar said he thought they were in the same position in which the Royal Society was some years ago when it had to struggle with a small grant of £1,000 to cover its expenses. If the Inter-University Board was to function well the Board's finances should be improved. He appealed to the Central Government to increase their contribution and to the Provincial Governments to make it possible to give an annual grant towards the Board's expenditure. The University, he said, should also favourably consider the recommendations of the Board's Standing Committee that their contributions to the Board should be increased.

A number of propositions on subjects connected with University education sponsored by various Universities were taken up for consideration.

REFUGEE LAWYERS

The difficulties and grievances of nearly seven hundred displaced lawyers from Eastern Pakistan with their families consisting of nearly 7,000 members are enumerated by Mr. J. C. Chakravarti, General Secretary, Displaced Lawyers' Association (Bengal), in course of a lengthy Press statement.

The statement refers to various representations made by the Association to the West Bengal Relief and Rehabilitation authorities in respect of granting relief to these displaced lawyers and rehabilitating them in different employments. In this connection Mr. Chakravarti points out how the East Punjab Government in collaboration with the Central Government granted relief and absorbed a good many of the displaced members of the legal profession from Western Pakistan in Government services and in many "gainful employments".

The Association has requested the West Bengal Government to absorb many of the displaced lawyers as court inspectors and relief officers and in different services in the Civil Supplies Department which is being expanded.

SEPARATION OF JUDICIARY

The Constituent Assembly introduced a new article in the directive principles of State policy directing the State to take steps to separate the Judiciary from the Executive in the public services of both Provincial and States Governments.

The original proposal to this effect suggested by Dr. Ambedkar contained a time limit of three years to effect this reform. Moving an amendment to his own proposal, Dr. Ambedkar said that the time limit might now be deleted so that this reform might be effected more expeditiously. He argued that if there were a time-limit it might be that certain Provincial Governments might take no steps

to bring about this reform immediately. It might also be that the time limit was too short for certain other Provinces. The time limit was reasonable in the case of certain Provinces where the administrative machinery was well-established but in Indian States it might not be possible to bring about the desired result within the three-year period. Therefore, in view of both these considerations, he said, it was thought that the article would serve the purpose if it merely contained a mandatory provision imposing an obligation both on Provincial and States Governments so that, where it was possible it could be done immediately, and where it was not possible, procrastination would not be tolerated, the principle having been accepted.

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa supported Dr. Ambedkar's amendment. Mr. Sidhwa said that the basic principle underlying the demand for the separation of judiciary and executive functions was not affected by the changed circumstances.

JUDGES' PENSIONS BILL

The House of Lords have given a second reading to the Judges' Pensions (India and Burma) Bill. A third reading will be required before the Bill can become law.

Viscount Addison, Leader of the House, said that the Bill, passed by the Commons with the approval of all parties, provides with the proportionate pensions for Judges of the High Court and Barrister Judges who, for various reasons, had retired before serving their full time and who, therefore, would not otherwise be entitled to pensions. He thought the Bill represented "a very friendly gesture by His Majesty's Government."

SUPREME COURT OF INDIA

The Supreme Court of India, to be set up under the new constitution is proposed to be located at Allahabad, it is learnt.

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AMOUNT OF INSURANCE BUSINESS

The net amount of Life insurance business effected by Indian insurers in India and in force at the end of 1947 was about 27,07,000 policies insuring a sum of Rs. 5,47,17 crores and having a premium income of Rs. 26.98 crores. These figures present an increase over the previous year's of about 1,38,000 in the number of policies. Rs. 32.67 crores in the sum insured and is 1.39 crores in the premium income. The corresponding figures for non-Indian insurers were about 2,29,000 policies insuring a sum of Rs. 101.90 crores and with a premium income of Rs. 5.83 crores.

The net amount of Life insurance business effected outside India by Indian insurers in 1947 and the amount remaining in force at the end of that year were about 16,500 policies insuring a sum of Rs. 5.51 crores; and about 84,500 policies insuring a sum of Rs. 25.35 crores.

The total revenue income for the year 1947 of Indian and non-Indian insurers in respect of their life insurance business in India was Rs. 33.13 crores and Rs. 7.43 crores respectively. The total outgo, including amounts disbursed as claims, surrenders etc. was Rs. 17.57 crores and Rs. 6.53 crores respectively. The balance Rs. 16.56 crores and Rs. 0.90 crores represented the increase in the Life funds of Indian and non-Indian insurers respectively.

The rate of interest on mean Life funds of Indian insurers during 1947 after deductions of income-tax at source, was 3.03 per cent as compared with 3.20 per cent in the previous year. The total expenses of management expressed as a percentage of the premium income during the year worked out to 30.4 per cent as compared with 31.2 per cent in the previous year.

The corresponding figures for non-Indian insurers were 3.10 per cent and 20.0 per cent as compared with 3.18 per cent and 20.2 per cent for the previous year.

INCREASES IN PREMIUM

Commenting on the concern expressed in some quarters on the recent increases in premium rates necessitated by falling interest yields and fears that this might affect the progress of life insurance business, an insurance authority asked: "Considering the general rise in the cost of living and of prices for even the necessities of life for the poorest people and the falling rate of interest earnings, can it be said that the relative increases in life insurance premium rates are unreasonable and excessive?" A comparison of the latest rates of about half a dozen leading Indian insurers with their pre-war rates, shows that the increase in the case of whole-life limited payment without profit policies varies between 3 per cent and 20 per cent and for endowment insurance between 4 per cent and 11 per cent. The higher percentage is at younger ages generally. These increases cannot surely be said to be unreasonable compared to the general increase in the level of prices of other necessities of life.

INSURANCE SCHEME FOR VIJAYAWADA MUNICIPAL STAFF

At a meeting of the Vijayawada Municipal Council held in December last, Dr. T. V. S. Chalapathi Rao, Chairman, presiding, it was resolved to introduce life insurance and sick insurance schemes under group insurance system for non-clerical workers of the Municipality, numbering about 800, from this year.

ASSETS INVESTED IN GOVT. SECURITIES

Scrutiny of the investments of Life insurance companies under Section 27 of the Insurance Act showed that on December 31, 1947, the companies actually had invested in Government and Approved Securities nearly 83 per cent against the maximum statutory requirements of 55 per cent.

CENTRAL GRANT TO PROVINCES

The Government of India have, it is learnt, decided as part of their anti-inflationary measures that grants from the Centre to the Provinces for implementation of the Provincial development plans shall not exceed Rs. 41.5 crores for the current financial year and Rs. 53.5 crores for the next financial year as against an original provision of Rs. 64 crores per year. The Provinces have been informed of this decision.

It is understood that Government of India took this decision in view also of the reduced resources available to them and in the light of the discussion at the recent Provincial Finance Ministers' Conference.

The Government of India have also decided that for the years 1948-49 and 1949-50, grants to the Provinces should be limited to 50 per cent of the expenses incurred by the Provincial Government on development schemes including the "grow more food" scheme and certain training schemes approved by the Central Government. The Provinces of East Punjab and West Bengal, which were affected by partition, as well as Orissa and Assam, which are under-developed, will however, have their entire expenses of important schemes borne by the Centre, subject to certain limits.

COMMERCE CONFERENCE

Presiding over the Indian Commerce Conference at Calcutta on Dec. 23 Prof. M. K. Ghosh of Allahabad University examined the economic policy of the Government of India and suggested

the establishment of a committee composed of all interests in the country to consider and report on the whole policy of industrial and trade taxation in association with the policy of nationalisation which the Government intended to pursue. He supported lightening of the present heavy burden of taxation on industry and private income while recognising the great need for a larger income for the State.

The Conference was attended by over a hundred delegates from all parts of India.

Dr. N. N. Law, Sheriff of Calcutta inaugurated the session. Mr. P. N. Banerjee, Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University, and Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates.

Prof. Gosh warned the Government that it would be committing economic suicide on a national scale if they spurned the hands of friendship extended by private entrepreneurs and eject them from the field of active function, directly or indirectly.

"Considering the existing conditions in our country", the President continued,

when we are still learning the art of self-administration and have to burden heavy military responsibilities, when increased production is our basic problem and even the best conceivable distribution of our annual national dividend cannot improve our general living standard in any appreciable way, when trained personnel is our greatest scarcity, private enterprise is almost its sole repository. Let us start with our existing economy and fill in the production gaps in various economy-sectors in the way we consider best without seriously disturbing the existence and functioning of the present production set up though we may subject it to such regulation and control as we consider necessary for our nation.

Referring the investment of foreign capital in India, Mr. Ghosh said that every scheme of stepping up production would require capital.

While welcoming foreign capital under the present conditions in their own internal resources as best as they could even at the cost of reduction in their standard of living for some time to come. The Government should also try to create and accumulate capital by all methods they could employ. They should not in particular, fight shy of borrowing, at a higher rate of interest inside the country. This, he said, was very necessary to encourage investments.

Prof. Ghosh said that the accumulation of their sterling balances must, to a very great extent, be held responsible for the inflationary conditions which prevailed in the country.

INDIA EXPORTS MONKEY TO AMERICA

India has sanctioned by agreement the export of sixteen thousand monkeys to the United States for experiments in connection with infantile paralysis. The monkeys are being exported from the United Provinces and other areas and being flown to America.

WOMEN'S ROLE IN FREE INDIA

"No trick can make our country great, no strategem can make it wealthy and great. It is only if individuals become more industrious and better than they have become hitherto, that the country will become better than it is now," observed H. E. Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Governor-General of India, replying to a joint reception accorded on behalf of the United Women's Organisations' Committee in Bombay, representing 87 women's organisations of the City. Mrs. Jaishri Bai Raji read the address.

Mr. Rajagopalachari said: "I accept your address as a blessing. Women of India have blessed the men and that is why men could do something. It is not necessary for you women to suffer. You have only to bless the men and they will do what you want. Whatever sufferings come to your lot, are the results of what men do. Men feel it difficult to undergo sufferings because thereby womenfolk have also to suffer. But if women become bold and make up their minds to suffer, men will automatically become bold. This explains how ordinary men like us went through a great deal of suffering."

Mr. Rajagopalachari continued: "Henceforth we will have to suffer in a different way. It was easier to go to jail than to be patient under provocation. We will have to show a great deal of patience in future and all that means much suffering. You will have to bear it. It is only if men find courage in the families that they will be able to show courage in public work."

I regard your address as an assurance that the eighty and odd organisations which are working for India in Bombay will be bold and patient and co-operate with men folk in the constructive work which is before us. Do not think that Mahatma Gandhi is dead. He is watching. He is alive. He is inspiring and blessing. If we do anything dishonourable, he is there

to feel the pain of it. Do not imagine that he is dead and gone and now we may do things which we would not have done in his presence. When he was alive we could have deceived him. But now he is free from his body and whatever we do now he can see it with his spiritual eyes. It is as if by his death he has acquired more eyes than he had when he was alive. Let us, therefore, be more careful and more loyal to him than when he was alive."

RECOVERY OF ABDUCTED WOMEN

An appeal for intensifying the recovery of abducted women and children was issued jointly by Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar and Khwaja Shababuddin, Ministers of India and Pakistan. They said: "Discussions between the representatives of India and Pakistan were recently held at Karachi and Delhi on the measures which should be taken to improve the work of the recovery of abducted persons in the two Dominions. The Government of India and Pakistan are determined to their utmost to solve this difficult problem and to right the wrong that has been committed against the womanhood of both countries."

Under the new scheme, each Dominion will be responsible for the actual recovery of abducted persons in its territory, and will give all available information to the other regarding the names and addresses of all the persons who are detaining abducted women.

In the name of humanity, we appeal to the nations of both Dominions to help Government officials and social workers in the recovery work. This is a blot on the fair name of India and Pakistan which should be erased without delay. The efforts of the Government officials and social workers cannot be successful unless they are supported by public opinion and inspired by a keen sense of responsibility on the part of members of the public."

QUINQUENNIAL UNIVERSITIES CONFERENCE

An appeal that "We should not change the medium of instruction abruptly or by imposing a time limit artificially without creating and ensuring those conditions which are essential for success" was made by Dr. Sir A. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University and Chairman of the sixth Quinquennial Conference of Universities delivering the inaugural address of the Conference at the Senate House, Madras on December 29.

"Today a great deal is being said about the medium of instruction about the mother tongue, the regional language and the national language. The old logic of irrefutable facts has not infrequently shattered the most beautiful edifice based on sentiment and emotion. I feel strongly that while we may keep in view the ideal, we should not fritter our resources, our time and energy in a vain endeavour to satisfy the appeal for sentiment," he added.

Vice-Chancellors and delegates from 23 Universities attended the Conference.

The Chairman of the Universities Commission, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, and members of the Commission were among the special invitees, who attended the Conference.

Mr. T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiar, Education Minister, Mr. M. B. K. Bhavatsalam, Public Works Minister, and prominent officials and non-officials were also present.

SANSKRIT AS INTER-PROVINCIAL LANGUAGE

A resolution urging the Government of India to make Sanskrit the inter-Provincial language of India was adopted at the seventeenth session of the all-India Devabhasha Parishad held at Prabartak Sangha, Chandernagore on December 30. The resolution requested the Universities of India to make Sanskrit a compulsory subject of study.

Mahamahopadhyaya Chinna Swami Shastri, who presided, expressed the opinion that Sanskrit alone was fit to be the national language of India.

Mr. Matilal Roy, Head of the Prabartak Sangha was Chairman of the Reception Committee.

NEW CONGRESS EXECUTIVE

Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya Congress President, has announced the personnel of the Working Committee of the Congress for the year. The Committee will consist of the following members:—

- Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.
- Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel.
- Maulana Abul Kalam Azad.
- Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai.
- „ Jagjiwan Ram.
- Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant.
- Sardar Pratap Singh.
- Dr. Rajendra Prasad.
- „ Prafullah Chandra Ghosh.
- Mr. Shanker Rao Deo.
- Sreemathi Suchetha Kripalani.
- Mr. Kala Venkata Rao, Madras.
- „ S. K. Patil, President, Bombay P.C.C.
- „ N. G. Ranga, President, Andhra P.C.C.
- „ K. Kamaraj Nadar, President, Tamil Nad Congress Committee.
- „ Deveshwar Sharma, President, Assam P.C.C.
- „ S. Nijalingappa (Mysore State), President, Karnatak, P.C.C.
- „ Gokulbhai Bhatt, President, Rajputana P.C.C.
- „ Ram Sahay, (Gwalior), Malwa.

Sardar Patel will be the Treasurer, and Mr. Kala Venkata Rao and Mr. Shanker Rao Deo will be the General Secretaries.

SIR C. P. FOR MADRAS INSTITUTE

Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer has agreed to serve and been appointed as the President of the Council of management of the Madras Institute of Technology and Sir S. Radhakrishnan and Mr. T. R. Venkatarama Sastri have been co-opted as members of the Council.

MEMORIAL FOR GANDHIJI IN WASHINGTON

Democratic Representative, Emanuel Celler of New York introduced a resolution on the opening day of Congress, authorising the erection of a monument to the memory of Mahatma Gandhi in Washington.

MEDICAL CONFERENCE

Inaugurating the silver jubilee session of the All-India Medical Conference at Calcutta on December 25, Her Excellency Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Governor of U. P. urged medical men to

transcend all barriers supposed by sectarian consideration, geographical boundaries or personal and partisan prejudices in their services, and to become nothing but a great republican brotherhood of compassion to humanity.

She asked men of the Medical profession to remember that

their citizenship could not be limited by a rigid and narrow parochial consideration. Their citizenship knew no race, no geographical division of mountains and rivers.

It was this idea, she said, that she had cherished since her childhood for the vocation of the healers of the world, in times of conflict, famine and plague, in times of death and destruction.

Presiding over the conference, Capt. S. K. Chaudhury in Benaras, said that, by the application of modern knowledge, other countries had been able to control morbidity and reduce mortality and had raised the standard of health in spite of economic handicaps affecting the whole world.

India's objective should be ideal health and not merely freedom from disease and this was possible by proper nutrition. Tables of dietary should be drawn up for each province and other means should be employed for wide discrimination of knowledge concerning balanced diet, which should be one of the important subjects of domestic science taught to women. All eating houses should be maintained on a co-operative basis and should be under strict supervision.

Capt. Chaudhury urged the Government to impose restrictions on news-paper advertisements of remedies and preparations making exaggerated claims of cure.

Dr. Amal Kumar Roy Chowdhury, Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcoming the delegates stressed the need for research in the field of medicines. He said generally good research workers not only needed support and materials but also financial aid to carry on their work and maintain their families.

POPULARISING THE RADIO

Inaugurating the Second Madras Radio Exhibition in the premises of the A.I.R. Madras, on December 25, Mr. M. Bakthavatsalam, Minister for Information stressed the need for having cheap radio sets. Mr. R. R. Diwakar, Minister of State for Information and Broadcasting, who was present, said that broadcasting would be of no use unless cheap sets, within the reach of the average man, were made available.

Mr. G. T. Sastri, Station Director, A.I.R. Madras, welcoming the guests, said that the first Radio Exhibition was held exactly ten years ago. During ten years that had elapsed the responsibilities that Broadcasting had come to assume among the people had greatly increased. In discharging their duties, they in the broadcasting station, valued very much the link that the radio trade maintained between them and the listening public. The reception of their programmes depended to a great extent on the technical assistance the public received from the dealers and servicemen all over the country, particularly in villages and smaller towns.

Proceeding, Mr. Sastri said that the activities of the A.I.R. at Madras had grown very much since they first entered the premises.

BARODA RADIO STATION

The Baroda Government handed over the Baroda Broadcasting Station equipment to the Government of India for Rs. 1,89,494 on the morning of Dec. 16, according to Press Note issued by the Government of Baroda.

The Press Note added: "The Baroda station will now be run by All India Radio. The Government of India have also agreed to pay to the Government of Baroda rent for the use of site and buildings for studios and transmitters, programme cable, furniture, electrical installations, etc. The rent thus received and the sale price of materials will be credited to the Diamond Jubilee Trust Fund."

It may be recalled that Baroda Station was started in January, 1947, and was giving out a daily programme of three hours.

RESERVE BANK DIRECTORS

The Government of India have decided to appoint Sir Benegal Rama Rau, at present Ambassador to the U.S.A., as successor to Sir Chintaman Deshmukh, Governor of the Reserve Bank of India, says a communique.

Sir Benegal Rama Rao is likely to return to India to take up his new appointment by the end of March, 1949, and will formally take over as Governor of the Reserve Bank from Sir Chintaman Deshmukh on July 1, 1949.

Appointments to the Central and Local Boards of the Reserve Bank of India were officially announced on January 15.

The following have been appointed as Directors for the Central Board:—

Messrs. Purushottamdas Thakurdas (Bombay), B. M. Birla (Calcutta), Shri Ram (New Delhi), C. R. Srinivasan (Madras), Rustom P. Masani (Bombay), Dhirendra Nath Sen (Calcutta), Shrinivas (Benares), C. S. Ratnasabhapathy Mudaliar (Coimbatore), Ramrao Madhavrao Deshmukh (Amraoti) and K. G. Ambegaonkar, Government official.

NATIONALISATION OF RESERVE BANK

Share-holders of the 14-year-old Reserve Bank of India, which has officially begun its career as a nationalised institution, will be paid Rs. 118-10 for every 100-Rupees share, in three per cent Government stock redeemable in 1970-75.

The bonds will only be in multiples of hundred, and anything left over will be paid in cash, along with the dividend at four per cent for the half year from July 1 to December 31, 1948.

The Government of India's intention to nationalise the Bank, was announced in the Indian Parliament on February 4 by the then Finance Minister, Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetti, who said the step would be taken as soon as possible after September 30, 1948.

The Bank's shares have been acquired as announced by Mr. Chetti, at the average of their monthly marked value during the period March 1947 to February 1948.

DEVELOPMENT OF RAILWAYS

The Government of India propose to apply for a loan to the International Monetary Bank for the development of Railways.

A delegation consisting of five members from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development will arrive in Delhi.

It is explained that the normal procedure before a country files a formal application for a loan from the Bank is that the Bank should first make enquiries and assess the need for it.

In pursuance of this procedure the delegation will tour the country to satisfy themselves about the need for such a loan. It is stated that the amount will be devoted for the purchase of locomotives and development of the railway system.

The application for this loan, it is stated, will be apart from a loan of 150 million dollars which India proposes to apply for the development of agriculture. The amount, if granted, will be utilised for three objects mechanisation of agriculture, reclamation of lands and tubewells for irrigation.

RAILWAY ENQUIRY COMMITTEE

It is learnt that Mr. B. B. Verma, till recently General Manager of the Madras and Southern Mahratta Railways has been appointed officer on special duty to examine the recommendations of the Indian Railway Enquiry Committee and advise the Government on the steps to be taken to implement them. The Committee, presided over by Pandit Hridayanath Kunzru, submitted its report. The report is now in the press.

S.I.R.V. EMPLOYEES PREFER GRAINSHOP

It is learnt that out of a total of 49,714 employees in the South Indian Railway system 23,069 have opted for grainshop concessions plus the dearness allowance at railway rates and 20,072 for cash allowance applicable to other Central Government employees. Only 6,573 have abstained from exercising any option, but it is stated they will be treated as having opted out to grainshop concessions.

ENCOURAGEMENT TO SCULPTURAL ART

A suggestion for legislation that there should not be a single public building which did not make provision for sculpture as an integral part of it, was made by Mr. P. V. Rajamannar, Chief Justice, Madras High Court, declaring open on December 25, an Arts Exhibition arranged by the Egmore Literary Club.

Mr. Rajamannar expressed gratification at the interest evinced by young men in art and said that it was pleasing to note that in recent years there was a revival of interest in fine arts like music, literature and other things, though not so much in sculpture.

SOUTH INDIAN MUSIC

An institution to foster and develop South Indian music on the lines of the Central Research Institute for Music sponsored by the Government of India was envisaged by Mr. O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar, Premier of Madras, opening the sixth Tamil Isai Conference held under the auspices of the Tamil Isai Sangam at the St. Mary's Hall, Madras, on December 23. Music concerts, the Premier said, should benefit all people and not merely the specialists.

Extending a hearty welcome to the gathering, Mr. C. N. Muthuranga Mudaliar observed that music was a divine gift and any attempt made to advance the cause of music should be conditioned on the requirements of the listeners at large.

GANDHI MEMORIAL ART EXHIBITION

The Governor-General, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, has sent a cheque for Rs. 500 to the organisers of the Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Art Exhibition, to be given in the form of prizes worth Rs. 250 each to two artists, whose paintings would be declared as the best and the second best at the Amritsar exhibition.

The exhibition was inaugurated by the Congress President, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya.

KNIGHTHOOD FOR BRADMAN

Don Bradman, Captain of the Australian cricket team to England last summer, has been made a Knight in the New Year Honours.

Donald George Bradman was born at Cootamundra in New South Wales on August 27, 1907. He first learned his cricket at the Bowral Intermediate High School and reached first grade cricket in Sydney for the St. George Club in 1926. He then gained a place in the New South Wales XI and made a great mark in the Sheffield Shield matches by his consistent scores, his highest being 452 not out for N. S. W. against Queensland, the highest individual score in first class cricket. This was only the beginning of a record-breaking career. As a run-getter Bradman stands alone, being the most prolific scorer known to the game. He is also a magnificent fielder. He captained the Australian team against England in 1936-37, 1938, 1946-47 and 1947-48. Scoring 107 centuries in first-class cricket including numerous three-figure innings in Tests he has been mainly responsible for Australia's supremacy in the game in recent years.

WEST INDIES TEAM IN MADRAS

A warm reception was accorded to the West Indies touring cricket team which arrived in Madras on January 18, by air from Bombay.

The team consisted of Mr. Goddard, Captain, and ten others. Weekes, Ferguson, Atkinson, Richards and Mr. Lacy, manager, joined the team on January 20.

On arrival, the members of the team were introduced by Mr. C. R. Rangachari, the Madras cricketer, to Mr. C. R. Pattabhiraman, President of the Madras Cricket Association, Mr. K. S. Ranga Rao, Honorary Secretary of the M. C. A. and other officials.

Mr. Goddard told the A. P. I. that the fixture against the South Zone would be an interesting one.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF SCIENCE

Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar, presiding over the annual meeting of the National Institute of Science at Allahabad on January 4 emphasised the need for an "even and constant flow of scientific workers and leaders imbued with the zeal and zest for research in India."

Dr. Bhatnagar said that there should be sufficient financial and material resources appropriate to each stage of development and stressed the necessity for bold and flexible thinking in framing the policy of the Universities. He added:

While industrial research is the primo necessity for development, a vigorous pursuit of fundamental research is vital, being the source from which extraordinary applications are likely to emerge. It is necessary for young men to follow in the wake of great scientists and blaze the path of the better world of tomorrow.

Dr. Bhatnagar surveyed the work of the National Institute of Science and of the scientific activities in the country including the formation of the Department of Scientific Research, the creation of Scientific Adviser to the Ministry of Defence, and the importance of co-ordination for organised team work, avoidance of duplication and planning of new scientific projects.

Sir Shanti Swarup recalled the visit to India of Australian scientists about a year ago and announced that a team of Indian scientists would pay a reciprocal visit to Australia shortly.

Dealing with the Department of Scientific Research created in June last year under the direct control of the Prime Minister Pandit Nehru, Sir Shanti Swarup said that during the short time the Department had been in existence it had paid out grants to learned societies and research institutes totalling over rupees 14 lakhs, and it was expected that further grants amounting to about Rs. 8 lakhs would be made before the financial year closed.

Sir Shanti Swarup referred to the appointment by the Government of India of the Universities Commission to enquire into and report on the conditions and prospects of University education and advanced research in India.

LENGTH OF FILMS

The Madras Government have directed that their order restricting the footage of films at 15,000, should apply to films to be censored on or after March 1, 1949.

The Government had ordered originally that the restriction should apply to films censored on or after January 1, 1949.

Following this, representations were made to the Government that time should be given to films now under production which might have been planned on the basis of a longer footage.

The Government therefore directed that the new order should be applicable to films censored on or after March 1, next year.

CHANDRALEKHA IN HINDI

A special holiday attraction in Calcutta was Chandralekha (Hindi). At three theatres, Orient, Binha and Basusree the film was introduced to large and enthusiastic audiences in Christmas week. Dr. Kailas Nath Katju, Governor of West Bengal who opened the show expressed his pleasure at seeing what he called the best picture produced so far in India and praised Mr. S. S. Vasan, the Producer and Director for a truly great picture. Miss Padmaja Naidu, daughter of H. E. Sarojini Naidu, Governor of U. P. was also present.

At the end of the performance Dr. Katju, was presented formally with a cheque for Rs. 5,051, the evening's collections presented by the management of the theatre and the Gemini Studios' representative, Mr. V. K. N. Chari for charity purposes.

DOCUMENTARY FILM PRODUCTION

An organisation under the name "The Documentary Film Board, Madras," was inaugurated at the Documentary Film Conference held at the Congress Exhibition grounds, Teynampet, Mr. K. Subramaniam presided.

It was decided to throw open membership of the Board to all persons interested in the production, distribution and exhibition of documentary films.

ALL-STEEL MOTOR LAUNCH

An all-steel motor launch that will withstand the most arduous use as a general purpose craft in an open harbour or exposed anchorage has been designed in Britain.

Exceptionally easy to handle, the launch needs only one man to steer and control the engine from amidships. When fully laden, she will carry 25 passengers or three tons of stores. During trials the prototype reached a speed of seven knots when loaded with six men, 800 lb. of ballast and full fuel.

The hull, which is 26 feet long and is made of sheet steel welded on to frames, is fitted with a bronze propeller shaft to transmit seven to 15 b.h.p. Any suitable Diesel or petrol engine can be fitted to it.

BAN THE IMPORT OF CYCLES

Indian cycle manufacturers, who recently tendered evidence before the Tariff Board at Bombay, are reported to have demanded that the Government of India should ban all imports of cycles and cycle-parts in the country or raise the customs duty on cycles by 80 to 100 per cent., asserts a Kanpur report.

It is understood that in their evidence, the manufacturers have put the cost of production during the next year at Rs. 112 per cycle exclusive of the expenses on advertising, marketing and outward freight so that market price of an India-made cycle would be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 140.

NEW AUTO-CYCLE FOR WOMEN

Motor-cycles guaranteed not to stain nylons and skirts and to do 150 almost silent miles to the gallon at a cost of 2 pies per mile are what British housewives, travelling saleswomen and nurses have been dreaming about for years.

The new £56 (Rs. 747) auto-cycle exhibited at the recent Earl's Court Exhibition fulfilled all requirements and had room for a large carrier basket as well.

Another model designed to suit feminine needs and personalities is the paratrooper's motor-cycle, converted for domestic use in glowing reds, creams and blues.

AERONAUTICAL SOCIETY OF INDIA

Pundit Jawaharlal Nehru, Prime Minister of India, inaugurated the Aeronautical Society of India which held its first general meeting at the Town Hall, Bangalore on December 27.

The Society has been formed to promote the advancement of the profession of aeronautics and its membership includes scientists, engineers, and key technical personnel of aviation organisations.

Mr. K. C. Reddy, Chief Minister of Mysore and Chairman of the Reception Committee, welcomed the Prime Minister and the members of the Society to Bangalore, 'a centre where were concentrated many factories and units engaged in essential activities of the nation.'

Requesting Pundit Nehru to inaugurate the Society, Mr. N. C. Ghosh, President of the Interim Council of Management, explained the circumstances which led to the formation of the Society. He did not envisage that the task before them would be easy.

The success of the Society was bound to be far more difficult than any other society as aeronautics was comparatively a neglected science in India.

Unlike in this country, in the United States and the United Kingdom, there were research establishments under direct State control engaged in aeronautical research. It would be one of the important tasks of the society to impress on the authorities the necessity for rapid expansion of aeronautical research and development facilities in this country.

Pundit Nehru, delivering the inaugural address, welcomed the founding of the Society, and said that air knew no boundaries or frontiers. He added:

You all know how it has been remarked often that scientists have helped forces of evil. I do not think it is right to blame them that way. Scientists possessed a soul and spirit.

The Aeronautical Society helped to inculcate in people's minds in India the importance of aeronautical research, and incidentally to produce people technically qualified for all the manifold things that a progressive country had to do. Therefore, he welcomed the foundation of the Aeronautical Society.

EMPLOYERS' FEDERATION

Sir Homi Modi addressing the sixteenth annual general meeting of the Employers' Federation of India at Bombay on December 27, referred to some of the problems facing India in the industrial, economic, and agricultural fields, and said that in solving them the Government had a right to expect the whole-hearted support of every section of the public.

In the industrial fields, Sir Homi said, hesitation and doubt still predominated. A number of factors were responsible for it, some of them the natural aftermath of a long and terrible war. Apart from the difficulty of obtaining all the needs for rehabilitating India's machine capacity, shortages of material and inadequacy of transport, there was the question of the human factor.

"Industrial relations", Sir Homi said, "are far from healthy and to the extent to which the fault lies at the door of management. I have not the slightest desire to find excuses. The employers generally have moved away a great deal from the concept of industrial relations, which held the field till the outbreak of the first world war; but I am not going to claim that the old philosophy has been completely eliminated. It goes without saying that wherever it exists, it is making trouble for itself. I do claim, however, that an overwhelming number of large-scale employers have given convincing proof of their anxiety to give a fair deal to labour and their relations with it. It is natural to a certain extent that their efforts have met with a disappointing response."

Referring to what he described as the root causes of the *malaise* which had overtaken the industrial community, Sir Homi said:

An attitude of despair seems to have seized it, arising largely from apprehensions regarding trends of governmental policy towards industrialisation in the country. A great deal of this loss of confidence had been created not so much by official enunciation of policy as by the thoroughly irresponsible utterances of people in responsible positions. The disservice these are doing to the country cannot be exaggerated."

Sir Homi called upon the industrial classes to shed their fear and make a new approach.

AGRICULTURAL WAGES

The problem of regulating the wages of agricultural labour and of increasing the earnings of primary producers was discussed at a meeting held in New Delhi for consultation between the representatives of the I.L.O. and of employers' and workers' organisations and experts. Mr. S. Lall, Chairman of the Governing Body of the I.L.O. and Secretary, Ministry of Labour, presided.

On the basis of the discussions at this meeting, a memorandum will be prepared by the I.L.O. for consideration at its next Asian Regional Conference to be held in 1950.

The discussions covered a number of points relating to the wages of agricultural labour, such as the position of wage earners in agriculture, their recruitment, payment of wages and their levels periodicity and disposal, deductions from wages, wage regulation methods and machinery, minimum wage fixation, etc.

DR. J. C. KUMARAPPA ON AGRARIAN REFORM

Dr. J. C. Kumarappa, Chairman of the Congress Agrarian Reforms Committee, has suggested that all agricultural lands in the country should belong to the common people and that they should be cultivated under the management of village panchayats.

Dr. Kumarappa who was addressing a public meeting at Madura last month after the conclusion of a tour of the rich paddy-producing area of Sholavandan in Madura district said that lands which produced food for the country should be held in trust and should not be considered the property of a few. He was of the view that only those who actually worked on the land should be entitled to share the produce and no one else had any right to it. He suggested the creation of a panchayat for each group of ten villages and the vesting of all cultivable lands in that area in the hands of the panchayat.

NEW LABOUR UNION

Delegates to the United Labour Conference at Calcutta adopted on December 26, the manifesto of the Hindu Mazdoor Sabha, new central labour organisation, which, Mr J. P. Narain, Socialist leader, said would be independent of both the All-India Trade Union Congress and the All-India National Trade Union Congress.

Among those who attended the conference were Mr. J. P. Narain, Mr. R. S. Ruikar, Mr. Asok Mehta, Mr. Purushottamdas Tricumdas, and Mrs. Aruna Asaf Ali.

The manifesto said that while steadfastly keeping the main objective of Socialism in view, the new central organisation would try to secure the fulfilment of the following programme:

1. A living wage for all workers.
2. Guaranteed right to work for every citizen.
3. Introduction of full social security measures to provide a basic income to all in need of such protection, and comprehensive medical care.
4. Provision for adequate leisure in the form of reasonable hours of work, and holidays with pay.
5. Slum clearance and provision of adequate housing, with facilities for recreation and culture.
6. Introduction of free and compulsory primary education, provision for adult education, and facilities for vocational training.
7. Adequate provision for child welfare, and maternity protection.
8. Effective recognition of the right of collective bargaining.

UNITED TRADES UNION

Meanwhile, another labour organisation, known as the United Trades Union Committee, was formed by a meeting of over 50 representatives of Trade Unions "representing over 2½ lakhs of workers" held under the presidency of Mr. Mrinal Kanti Bose.

INDIAN PHARMACEUTICAL CONGRESS

The necessity of importing pharmaceutical education in every Province and Union of States, so that the country might be assured of well-trained personnel, which would help in an all-round improvement in public health, was stressed by Prof. M. L. Schroff in his presidential address at the first session of the Indian Pharmaceutical Congress at Calcutta on December 22. Prof. Schroff said that

since no provision for higher education in pharmaceutical science existed in India, the industry was lagging behind. Enforcement of pharmaceutical legislation would help in the regulation of education of the pharmacists and also the practice of pharmacy. Enforcement of the Drugs Act and the Drug Rules made there under would control the quality of the products imported, manufactured, or sold in India. But this required a close inspection, not only of manufacturing houses, but also of the dispensaries and hospitals.

Prof. Schroff said that it would be a national service if the Nutritionist Expert of the Government advised factory-owners, regarding the menu to be served.

In the long run, these measures would result in greater efficiency and increased production on the part of the workers.

Mr. P. N. Banerjee, Vice-Chancellor of Calcutta University, who inaugurated the Conference, assured the pharmacists that,

in the post-graduate Scheme in Medicine, which the University was going to initiate in the near future, pharmaceutical education would be included as one of the most important subjects—not only in study but also in research.

He also disclosed that the University had decided to admit its graduates to the degree of D. Phil. He asked the pharmacists not to work for the benefit of their profession and research, but for the community as a whole.

ALL-INDIA HOMOEOPATHIC CONFERENCE

Dr. S. G. Mukherjee, presiding over the All-India Homoeopathic Medical Conference at Agra on December 28, requested the Government to take steps to open a Government homoeopathic college and hospital, which would serve not only as a nucleus but also as a model for all such institutions all over the country.

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