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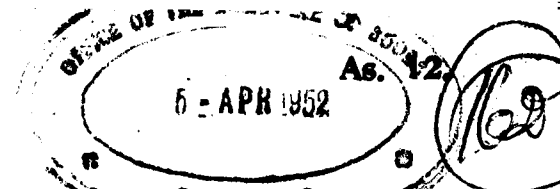
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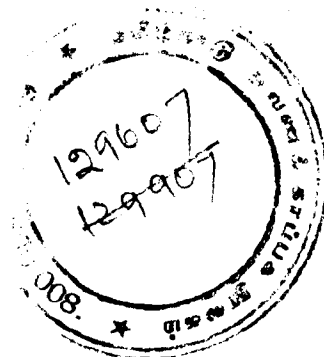
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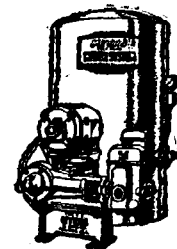


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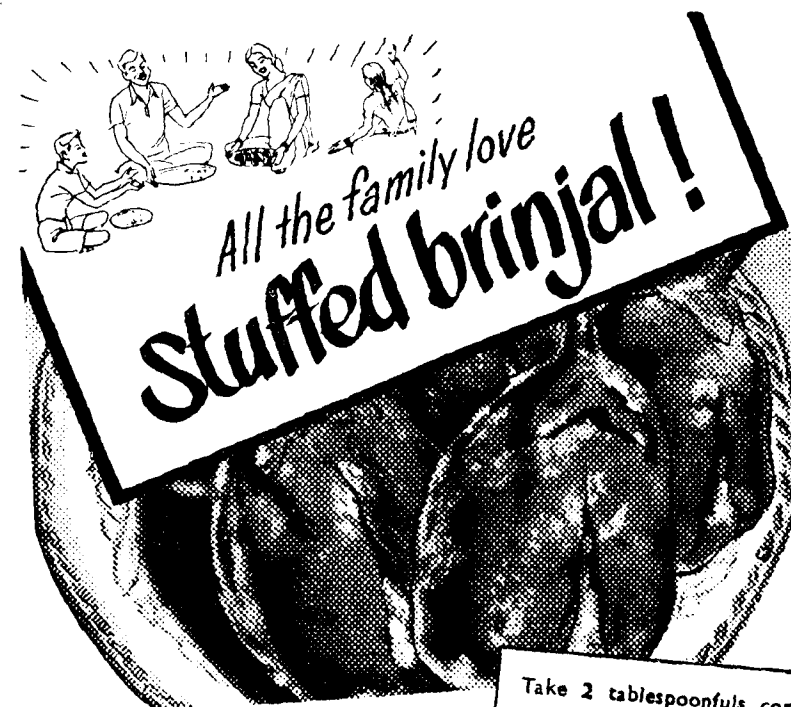
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THE EAST AND THE WEST PROBLEM

BY DR. P. J. CHAUDHURY, M.A., M.Sc., D.Phil.

(Visva-Bharati University.)

THE di-chotomy between spirituality and science, in the way it is colloquially done, is a product of vicious intellectualism, and it does not really help much to distinguish the East from the West. For though the West has produced an advanced natural science in the last three centuries it has also turned out such things as nationalism, racism, individualism and *laissez faire* in the socio-ethical sphere which are anything but scientific; whereas the East has evolved a mental science, both theoretical and applied, which the psychological researches in the West, particularly in the field of 'depth' psychology or parapsychology, are slowly recognising. The East has also to her credit the discovery of many sound socio-ethical principles besides some mathematical and astronomical ones which retain their value even to-day. However, it should not be overlooked that the evolution of the mental and natural sciences both in the East and the West is the manifestation of the spirituality of man. Knowledge and the application of it are the expressions of the spirit. The matter is that man, in the East as well as in the West, was confronted with the problems of both mind and matter. He had to know his physical environment as well as his immediate mental equipment in order to live in the most efficient manner in harmony with nature and at peace with his destiny. So science, natural and mental, theoretical and practical grew up based on observation and experimentation following the hypothetic-deductive method

which is implicit in commonsense enquiry and becomes explicit and refined in science. Of course along with science and as its shadow grew also error or superstition out of man's ignorance, that is failure to assimilate all phenomena into his science. This ignorance breeds fear to escape which the impatient mind of man courts more beliefs without verifying them and clings to them with the tenacity of a drowning man catching at a straw. The East having started earlier gathered together in the course of some two thousand years a vast amount of science and superstition while the West had comparatively less of these. This was the state of affairs till a time some three hundred years back. But then a sudden impetus for natural science was felt by the West, mainly Europe, because nature was rather harsh towards her and she being physically robust and eager for rich and intense living on the vital plane. Nature, through her rough handling of man arouses man's spirit to accept the challenge and to free itself of the domination of nature through knowing nature and commanding her with the power of knowledge. The East then felt no such impetus for natural sciences as the West did, she having a comparatively easy life in the lap of a kinder nature which made her lazy, both vitally and intellectually. Intellectual activity yielding science is essentially pragmatic in a broad sense, for it is the need for better adjustment in life that moves one to investigate the nature of the physical universe and also the mental mechanism

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with which one approaches the physical world and which also determines the condition of life. Now the West developed within the last three hundred years a magnificent natural science but so engrossed and charmed was she by this natural science that it distracted her away from her mental science, her religion in a word, whatever she had cultivated (after getting its rudiments from the East) before. The West thus believing only in her natural science became superstitious so far as any particular science regarded as the whole of knowledge is a superstition that turns the good of this science into evil, its power into a potential weakness. Thus it is that the West swearing by natural science has been blind to the deeper needs of her mind which her psychologies becoming more or less naturalistic in approach (and not introspective) fail to reveal. The West thus suffers from disharmony, tension, and neuroses of all kinds. The East could well manage her life without this extra natural science that the West evolved these three hundred years at such an enormous cost, she had a tolerably good mental science and considering how nature was kind to her she could be well off with whatever natural science she had. But this happy state of affairs could not last long. Her population was increasing and material poverty was raising its ugly head and the condition was aggravated by the exploitation of parts of her by the vigorous and clever West. Then in misery and confusion she fast forgot her mental science, her faith in the supremacy of the mind over matter, in universal oneness of man, in love and charity. This made confusion worse confounded. There was poverty without and poverty within, so all around there was utter disintegration and despair, a sort of calamity which may be likened to that experienced by a ship's crew if caught by a storm they forget all sailor's knowledge and discipline. But after a century of this degradation the inherent powers of her mind were slowly awakened, the East became self-conscious and recovered her lost knowledge, her mental science. This is generally called

spirituality as it reveals a psychical basis holding and governing the various mental processes, the self-same basis that is in every person, thus becoming the ground of universal love and charity and the governing principle of all socio-ethical and religious systems. The East reaffirmed this truth of her mental science which her experience of a long past had taught her and which she had learned by heart, but, alas, had forgotten in an evil moment of her history. The East reaffirming her principles of religion, good-sense and social justice regained her lost self, gained her freedom from foreign domination and is now finding her way to a more harmonious manner of life suited to her present natural conditions.

The philosophical lesson of this brief history is that the East has to develop her natural science while the West her mental science. As knowledge is one it includes both these sciences and development in one at the cost of the other will certainly lead to unbalance, error and superstition. We, as spirits, want to dominate and exploit the world of mind and matter, want to enjoy matter with mind. For this we want knowledge of both mind and matter, not merely theoretical knowledge but also practical or effective knowledge. Full-fledged knowledge is power. It is not really the question how the East and the West can meet harmoniously, but it is how man can meet his destiny peacefully and perfectly with a bold smile with complete knowledge and power. And to-day since the East has more of the mental knowledge and the West of the material one, each of these half-worlds for her own self-fulfilment must, urged by an inner dialectic of progress, meet the other in a spirit of active co-operation.

FREE CHOICE

There was a famous surgeon who was known for both his outspokenness and his high fees. A rich businessman who needed a delicate operation consulted him and, asking what the price would be, was told the charge would be a thousand dollars.

"But that's outrageous!" cried the rich man.

"Then I suggest you go to Dr. Smith," said the surgeon. "His fee will be half of mine and you won't have to pay for it—your heirs will."

THE FALL IN PRICES

BY SRI S. NARAYANASWAMY

THE first two weeks of March have been strenuous and sensational—to the world of commerce and finance. The steep fall in commodity prices—oil seeds, cotton, Jute, gold, silver and shares—enveloped the respective trading rings in a cloud of distress, acute in some and less acute in others. That the falls synchronised with the presentation of the Central Budget must be regarded by all serious students of finance as a cynical coincidence—as the Budget contained neither fresh taxation proposals nor reliefs. To ascribe the falls to the Central Budget seems plain sophistry.

It never rains but pours, says the proverb. Price drops have already been of the order as to ruin many a *bona fide* commercial man. As though this were not enough, on Wednesday the 12th morning we woke up to read that the British Chancellor of the Exchequer announced an increase in the British Bank Rate from 2½% to 4%. The telescoping effect on the Indian Bank Rate was awaited. The markets in India reacted to this announcement as to a sledge hammer impact. However the Reserve Bank's announcement that the Indian Bank Rate will remain unchanged helped to restore some small part of the lost morale of the commercial world. . . .

Scores of questions have been posed: The trader asks: Is this the beginning of the end of the Great Boom that commenced with Pearl Harbour? Will this recession be of the dreaded 1929 model when Bond salesman of Wall Street turned into circus performers for a living? The fixed-income middle-class man asks with not unnatural asperity: Is the day of my deficit home budgets over? At long last, is this the consumer's chance to dictate terms after having been held to ransom for over ten years? Does this mean the shackles which have bound me to the stone-wall of inflation are removed once and for all?

To the fear-inspired question of the trader it is no more possible to offer a categorical "No", than it is possible to

give a comprehensive "Yes" to the consumer's wishful-thinking queries.

It is true that the landslide started in the market for oil seeds. Speculative hoarding of oil seeds has been a feature of the oil seeds market. Ill-timed issue of export permits by Government to coincide with periods of declining demand abroad, apart from the high scale of export duties on oils and oil seeds has earned for us abroad the reputation of being both costly and temperamental sellers. All the time in the internal market, despite these tariff checks on exports, the Vanaspathi industry—that post-war rickety infant among industries—could not obtain its oil or seeds at prices which had any parity with Vanaspathi ceiling prices, in the result that the overwhelming number of new units could not go into production—which is another dismal story of freshly-installed production power going to waste. A heavy export duty on jute levied on the complacent notion that we have a virtual world monopoly of manufactured jute, was in danger of injuring our external jute market, because of the indirect protection it gave to the paper bag industry in U. K. and the U. S. A. and incidentally paper prices have been slashed abroad in the last two months. Luckily, the Government halved the duty on exported hessian a few weeks ago and it remains to be seen how far we shall retrieve the situation. The limited advantages which accrued to us by devaluation of the rupee some two and a half years ago in terms of widening world demand for our goods were unhappily neutralised by stiff duties on principal exports like jute, tea and oil seeds.

The second market to be afflicted by the fall was Bullion. Gold is the panic barometer. With the decline in the tempo of Korean War and that of the cold war; and with smugglers actively dumping pirate gold through the Portuguese and French India land frontiers on the Bullion market, gold has been on the decline. Stringent money of course added to the disinclination to buy a non-yielding store of value. In the result

those who had hoarded the precious metal got into trouble, could not pay their settlement obligations and the Bullion market has remained closed. Government intervention has been sought and I hope they will intervene decisively by enforcing stricter control over Bullion Exchange affairs and by throwing a stricter customs cordon around the land frontiers of foreign pockets on Indian soil.

What of the Stock Market? Price drops here are partly inspired by the feeling that industrial products plantation produce, cloth, yarn and sugar may have to be sold at lower prices meaning lower margins of profit for companies. But in good measure the feeling of companionship in misfortune provided the momentum for the downward trend, with operators common to all markets and losses in other market having to be financed by sale of investments.

Much heavy weather has been made of Sri C. D. Deshmukh's Budget speech and his statement that there are not likely to be any tax reliefs barring minor adjustments in the coming fiscal year. If anything the markets were lucky to get away without fresh tax imposts, considering that Government will be unable to borrow any worthwhile amount in the coming year and considering the loss of export revenue in the coming year. I do not believe any market expected tax reliefs though Sri Deshmukh might with profit have avoided rubbing it in—and left the new Parliament to convey its part of the unpleasant news—on the great principle of never doing tomorrow what can be put off till next week. However, to blame the price drops on the Finance Minister is to find a convenient peg on which to hang one's hat.

Besides the reasons already adduced, the following factors both physical and psychological may be said to have contributed to the recession in prices:

(1) Liquidation of holdings in various markets by large assesses to pay instalments of tax fixed by the Income-tax Investigation Commission.

(2) The British Budget of the 11th March announcing an increase in the

Bank Rate to 4 per cent and further stoppage of import subsidies which means Indian Tea will not receive attractive prices from U. K.

(3) Increased consumer resistance in retail markets. It is no doubt a flattering expression to use in the Indian context to call absence of buying power consumer resistance, but latterly there has been a tendency to put off buying, with the result that the retail trader—particularly in textiles has been complaining of lack of trade since mid-November Bank Rate increase.

(4) The large shipment of American cotton received by textile-mills—imposing a heavy financial strain on them and their bankers and creating in the Cotton market a heavy glut

(5) The fall in industrial raw materials, paper and other basic goods in U.S.A. and Europe, with falling off in stockpiling.

As to the question whether a major or prolonged depression is round the corner for India, the answer in great measure would depend upon whether we can hope to function in economic isolation from the rest of the world. The answer is that we cannot. Then we have to keep a watchful eye on happenings in U.S.A. and the U.K. With stockpiling tapering off and a lowered re-armament tempo in both countries, it is wise to look for a recession in prices—not a depression of the 1929 scale. It is reasonable to look for a lower level of prices—but not the 1938 levels. A major depression would not in any case be the correct name for recession.

The question of the consumer of the fixed-income group remains to be answered: would this recession bring him relief? In a small measure, it would. Retail prices of oils, some cloth varieties, Gur and Sugar have already declined. But the trinity of basic needs—food, clothing and housing accommodation—do not promise to go down in the long range. This situation will not therefore bring the consumer real relief. Prices of cereals are not going down alongside of money crops like groundnut and in

fact in our own State, increased procurement prices were announced for paddy the other day. Reduction in the long range price of cloth—if we ignore present distress sales by overstocked dealers—will to a degree depend on external raw cotton prices, with Indian deficit of this raw material. Housebuilding costs are likely to remain quite high, and housing accommodation may persist at its present unconscionable level. The relief will not therefore be of the order anticipated. The consumer has had a raw deal in the inflation era in that wages, salaries and allowances followed prices only in a halting and perfunctory manner—when they did follow at all. In past recessions, industrial wages were slashed alongside of prices. A lower level of prices is a consummation devoutly to be wished for, if this can be contrived without an attack on wages and salaries—simultaneous or delayed. Let us hope this may be possible by adopting new techniques of price-wage adjustment. However the consumer has no reason to look with unmixed satisfaction on the present crisis of markets.

What should be done to arrest this recession by the public and by Government—is the next question. I believe to the extent to which speculators have been responsible for the fall in commodity prices—they may be allowed to grin and bear it. To the extent to which their anti-social acts like hoarding have had the beneficial effect of bringing consumer articles down, they occupy the ironical position of unconscious social benefactors. For instance the non-monetary buyer of gold will have to lay out less on the jewellery he buys. Let us not therefore shed our tears over the fact that the commodity speculators' accumulated fortunes have in many instances been wiped out. Opulence and indigence are part of the speculator's game of living dangerously.

As for the Stock Market, further price-drops cannot be ruled out, particularly as the market has one eye on U. K. developments. This means a very satisfactory return on invested money, though depreciation on holdings has to be reckoned with. Attractive return on ordinary shares would inevitably attract

a wider spread of investible funds in the long run.

Banks who supply the blood stream of working finance to industry and trade have had anxious days, with margins on pledged goods being wiped out and saleability thereof being impaired. The British Bank Rate increase has added to their tribulations. But I believe they will emerge, by and large, uninjured in this recession. It would be correct to admit that the Reserve Bank's announcement that the Indian Bank Rate and the Reserve Bank's own policy of discriminating support to gilt-edge securities will remain unchanged has been received with subdued incredulity by the Scheduled Banks, who think that a higher bank rate may be forced by the actualities of the monetary situation in India.

The fall in prices has its lessons for Government as for the small cluster of bull speculators who are in the soup. It is as well that Government realise that heavy export duties which bring large revenue in one year, may kill the external demand for the very goods which yielded the revenue; that a careful study of the external markets for Indian goods and the strength and resources of our competitors in world markets is absolutely essential in order to determine export policies and duties. Government have just announced the abolition of the export duty on groundnuts oil and wool and the halving of the export duty on cotton and cotton waste. Let us hope this is not a case of locking the stable door after the steed is stolen. Japan offers an inspiring example of a country which made overseas markets her special field of study and which enabled her to become the most developed of Asian nations before Pearl Harbour. It is true that between Japan's policy of export subsidies and our policy of export duties it is a far cry. But this need not deter us from taking a leaf out of an Asian country's economic history as a change from our usual propensity to look to the West for inspiration.

—Courtesy: A.I.R. Madras.

Films and Shows of the First Festival

BY DR. P. V. PATHY

FILMS came to our land from a score of nations. They stayed a while on the screens in four of our big cities: Bombay in the West, Madras in the South, Delhi in the North and, on the banks of the Hooghly, at Calcutta, in the East. Vast audiences were able to witness these films in the cinema theatres of three state capitals and the country's Capital. Vaster audiences saw these films at the Open Air Theatres that sprouted during the festival season. It is now known that at the Madras Open Air Theatre more than six thousand people were accommodated during a show for some of the festival films! The very organizers of this Open Air Theatre at Madras were invited by the Festival Authorities to supervise the arrangements of the Festival Open Air Theatre at Delhi. Even here screen audiences that turned up for the first day exceeded four thousand! The credit for the successful organization of the Madras Open Air Theatre goes to a handful of film workers. The greater share of the laurels goes to the Cine Technicians Association and its enthusiastic Secretary, Krishnaswami. The rest of the bouquets must be handed to the personnel of R.C.A. and Photophone Equipments and their service engineer, Nagarajan, for the choice and installation of projection and sound equipment that in their efficiency contributed greatly to the popularity of the Open Air Theatre—a popularity manifested by a hundred thousand spectators within the period of a fortnight! Taking into consideration the city theatres another hundred thousand people must have gone to see the festival films. And if the four cities are considered, for a rough estimation, one might well say that a million spectators saw the films that came from many lands on a twelve week pilgrimage to four premier cities of India. Twofold, at least, it can be said, is the benefit derived from the first festival of world films to be held in India. In the first instance, it enabled thousands of screen spectators to see films from other countries, some of which do not send their productions for exploitation in the commercial theatres of our country. In the second, the possibility of establishing

Open Air Theatres for cinema shows has gained unprecedented predominance. It is true that the origins of open air entertainment can be found in the far away past of our country. But the Festival has shown that Open Air Cinema Theatres can also be successful. So much for the highlights of the First Film Festival. Any shadows? Yes, there is one that is prominent. A representative body of the members of the film industry, which has its headquarters in Bombay, has recorded a note of dissent at the indifference shown to the Industry by the organizers of the film festival in the conception, initiation and conduct of the festival. This is a matter for inquiry by those who belong to the industry.

Let us now turn to some of the films that stayed a while on our screens and departing have left behind them a fine fragrance of film-art or technique that will linger amidst our film-makers and in the midst of film-goers who have seen them during the festival shows.

Though quite a steady flow of American films brings Hollywood's creations to India, it is very rare that a Chaplin film is on the Indian screen. Less unusual but not frequent are the productions of Cecil B. DeMille. He is known for epic themes produced on a colossal scale. DeMille's pictures are generally called in film publicity language as million dollar extravaganzas. His canvas of depiction is vast. His sets gigantic. He is a master craftsman at handling the immensity of epic scenes and translating them faithfully in terms of the screen's rectangle. It is not often that he chooses a subject like a mere circus or any other every day affair. He pitches on stories like *Samson and Delilah* or the *King of Kings*. But in his latest attempt it is a circus that is used as subject matter for a film. Even here, DeMille has chosen a big circus which moves all over the country. Grandeur is not lacking. For the colossal he toys with the elephants. For the spectacular, he introduces a terrific train crash—a crash filmed in the most impressive manner. And technicolour adds splendour to the

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scenes. Some of the special exteriors in technicolour are achievements in colour composition and balance. And the picture at certain points does full justice to the title: The Greatest Show on the Earth.

More simple in theme, not extravagant but modest in production costs, more delicately handled in direction is the Italian film of Vittorio de Sica: *Bicycle Thief*. It is a picture that emphasises the truth that there is wealth of material for film story in the simplest incidents of everyday life provided, the Director who attempts to utilize such material is gifted with imagination coupled with a profound knowledge of cinematic narration and presentation. The entire film, *Bicycle Thief*, depicts a few yet important incidents in the life of a poor worker during a week-end. The time dimension of the film is shorter than a week! But so many happenings, events, feelings and surprises that this worker experiences in a few days are so cleverly woven in the film with the result that the fabric of the whole picture is flawless in detail and as a whole. Vittorio de Sica possesses an enviable familiarity with and intimate knowledge of the living conditions, joys and sorrows of the people he brings into his film story. In the hands of a mediocre Director the material that makes *Bicycle Thief* might not have integrated into a good newsreel of a city. Vittorio de Sica has made out of such material a masterpiece in motion pictures that is a great artist's cinematic cross-section of a stratum of human life in an industrial Italian metropolis. Italian contribution to the Festival brought besides *Bicycle Thief*, other films like *The Miracle of Milan*, *Naples' Millionaire* and the renowned Director Rossellini's *Open City*. And every one of the Italian films shown at the festival indicates that Italy ranks in the front-line of film producing countries of the world.

Among others, two good films came from France. One was the story of Bluebeard and his wives adapted for the screen. The other was a film based on the life of a Surgeon and entitled *Un Grand Patron* (A Great Chief). The story of

Bluebeard or "*la Barbe bleue*" is one of the natural colour films which France is now making by using the Belgian Gaeva-colour process. The technique of this film is said to be good though the story is an old one. As for *Un Grand Patron* it belongs to the usual run of the mill pictures and of particular appeal in story and theme, dialogue and humour to those who can follow French. Looking back fifteen years, it would seem that the progress made in France since the thirties in the domain of film technique or art is not in any way amazing. This is probably due to the fact that finance is difficult to get for film production in France of to-day. *Un Grand Patron* in spite of such conditions is a well-produced film from the points of view of cinematic art and technique.

The burning sun of Egypt seems to have had the same effect on its film Directors as the Indian sun on some of our film maestros! And this remark is based on taking the Egyptian film *Leilet Gharam* as typical of the general standard of film productions in Egypt. The technique and treatment are remarkable for a film industry that is barely five years old. But in songs, length, dialogue and editing there are many parallels, it seems, between our productions and those of Egypt.

Sergei Eisenstein, the great Russian film Director and writer on film technique and art died at his table while writing on the subject of colour and three dimensional effects as aid to creative cinema. Only fifteen years ago, films produced by Russian directors were outstanding examples of creative treatment of factual material. Another great Director who gave some screen masterpieces of those days, V. I. Pudovkin, still ranks high in the Soviet film world. His writings on film technique and art are well-known. But the Soviet films that came to the festival show little evidence of any laudable progress or development of the creative style so characteristic of the films; *Mother*, *Storm over Asia*, *Que Viva Mexico*, or *The Earth* produced in the thirties. It is possible that the principal reason for this stagnation is the prime use of the film as a medium of political propaganda more than as an art-form

for depiction of fact or fiction. But whether it is *Fall of Berlin* or *Mussorsky, Circus Arena* or any other of the Soviet films that were shown during the festival, it must be acknowledged that the technical aspects are of a high standard. And the Soviet technicians are in the full know of the possibilities and proper use of colour cinematography. Soviet technicians could certainly deliver the goods and give entertaining films or *chef d'oeuvres* for world screens if only they would set aside propaganda as the chief aim of a film and let their pictures tell an interesting story or relate a mere fairy tale.

Hungary and Czechoslovakia are two other peoples who sent in films which show that there is a busy and technically progressive industry behind film production in their respective countries. But here, again, as in the films of the Soviet Union, the predominant aim of the picture seems to be propaganda and not interpretation of story or narration of facts in dramatized form.

British films are not uncommon to our screens though more feature films are shown in the commercial theatres than documentaries. Britain sent some features and a few documentaries. The standard of film production in England is keeping pace with the progress of film technique. Let us turn to the documentaries from Commonwealth countries. Australia's documentary film about a University had a lofty aim and was skilfully produced and presented. Canada contributed a documentary on rescue squads whose work is devoted to life-saving and rescue work when there are aircraft crashes—A very interesting documentary and of much educational value. Speaking of documentaries, a few words may be added here on the Swiss contribution to the festival of a documentary film on the sanatorium of Losun. Excellent photography, good commentary and picture presentation of a difficult subject were some of the highlights of this film.

From Switzerland to China may be a far cry but not when one is looking at

films in an international film festival! People's China sent in a film entitled: *The White Haired Girl of China*. Blatant propaganda was the most prominent feature of this film. There seems to be little or no relationship between the China shown in the film and the China that is the home of ancient philosophy and culture. As for the technique, it was poorer than what one sees in the cheapest Indian films. Neither the photography, nor the editing, nor more, the acting was at all impressive. It might be that the incidents related in the film, like the rape of a poor peasant girl by a rich countrylord who buys her out as a slave, are the darker aspects true to life. But as a basis for a film such a theme seems too hackneyed even for a picture which aims solely at anti-capitalist propaganda.

In striking contrast to this film of the Far East is *Yukiwariso* which came from the land of the Rising Sun. It is a film that ranks among the best shown at the Festival. It is a filmic example of all that is delicate and attractive in Japanese art. There is a wealth of detail revealed by the impeccable technique of the cameraman. And the Director and cameraman have together achieved impressive compositions within the frame of the film. Pictorial emphasis and purposeful production go hand in hand in this film. It is the simple story of an illegitimate boy who seeks refuge with the wife of his father. The boy is a gifted actor and carries away the acting honours in the film. As for its aim, the picture seems to say, "This determined boy is representative of the Japan of tomorrow." It is interesting to note that the film had no sub-titles superimposed in English as a cue to the dialogues in Japanese. Nevertheless the audiences were able to enjoy the film, as is evident from the fact that it was one of the three films that was shown at a repeat performance by public request. So was *Bicycle Thief* shown twice by public request at the Open Air Theatre.

New Responsibility of Congress Governments

BY PRINCIPAL S. N. AGARWAL, M.P.

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WITH the brilliant success of the Congress at the recent general elections in most of the States, a very heavy responsibility has devolved on all Congressmen. Extensive tour of the rural areas during the elections has convinced me that the Indian villager is full of robust commonsense and possesses a keen sense of discipline and patriotism. He is now wide-awake and can no longer be fooled by politicians. He is essentially non-communal and broad-minded and has in him all those basic qualities that make for stable democracy. He has voted for the Congress because he wanted to give another fair chance to the oldest political party with Pandit Nehru as its head. But this is also the last chance that he has liberally conceded. If the Congress does not fulfil his legitimate expectations during the next five years, he will not hesitate to vote against the Congress as decisively as he has voted for it this time.

If the Congress is to do any substantial work for the good of the people during this new phase of life, the first essential consideration is unity and co-operation among various Congress groups in the States. Without such unity no solid constructive work could ever be possible. Fortunately, it has been possible to achieve unity among rival Congress groups in Madhya Pradesh and some other States. It is our earnest hope that this unity would survive all attempts of fostering disunity and misunderstanding. Any attempt to engender fresh conflict among Congressmen would be the greatest sin against Mother-land.

But unity is only a means and not the end. The main objective is the establishment of real Swaraj among the masses. Substantial good must be done to the common man without further delay. Time is of essence. They have waited patiently long enough: to expect them to wait quietly for a longer period would indicate lack of political vision and wisdom. I am sure the

new Ministries are fully conscious of this urgency and realise the dangers that lurk ahead. With the menace of Communism staring us in the face, no ministry can afford to be self-complacent and easy-going. Five Years is a long period. In fact, we should be able to achieve substantial results within twelve months. And this is quite possible if there is the requisite will to do good to the people quickly.

Before any solid constructive work is at all possible, we have to root out mercilessly all factors that lead to nepotism, favouritism and corruption. My visit to more than a dozen countries of the world two years ago fully convinced me that people can tolerate many kinds of inevitable hardships that befall a nation, but they cannot and should not tolerate favouritism and corruption in the Government. The fall of Chiang-kai-Shek is a stern warning to all of us. Our Ministers and Government servants should not only be honest but should have the reputation of being so; like Caesar's wife they must be above suspicion. If anybody fails to achieve such reputation, he should be weeded out without any leniency.

After setting their own house in order, the Ministries should give very high priority to the reform of the civil service machinery which has become proverbial for inefficiency and corruption. These defects instead of decreasing have considerably increased with the advent of independence. Even the best of schemes prepared by the Governments could be easily sabotaged by such a Civil Service. It is, therefore, imperative to overhaul the administrative machinery with a strong hand. In China, the new Republican Government has been able to achieve rapid reforms by "shooting" corrupt officials. In India, we should have no hesitation in summarily prosecuting corrupt Government servants and sending them to jail for life. Shri A. D. Gorwala's report on Public Administration should be carefully studied by the new Congress Governments and

the Civil Service and Police administrative machinery must be radically reformed without loss of time.

A popular and democratic Government is ultimately responsible to the people. It is, therefore, essential that the public should be constantly kept in touch with the plans of the Government. It is necessary to evolve a suitable machinery for maintaining living contact with the people so that they may understand the difficulties of the Ministries. If the public is taken into confidence from time to time, the Governments could remain popular even if they are not able to introduce certain reforms for obvious difficulties. Often times the solutions of intricate problems facing the Government could come not from the Secretariat but from the common man.

The basic problem in India is the poverty of the masses. Without improving the economic condition of the people it is impossible to cut much ice in other spheres of national life. The problem of unemployment and, what is more, underemployment must be faced boldly and realistically. Elementary arithmetic would easily prove that underemployment in the rural areas cannot be liquidated without a wide-spread scheme of cottage and village industries. The age-old village industries like spinning and weaving, oil pressing, dairy farming, gur-making, carpentry, leatherwork and blacksmithy should be revived at all costs. This would inevitably mean a blow to the large-scale urban industries; but without administering such a blow it will be impossible to brave the rising tide of Communism.

In order to ameliorate the economic condition of the people in any substantial measure it is necessary to revolutionize public finance. At present our tax structure works in such a manner that the finance raised from the rural areas is spent mostly on the urban areas. This must stop now. In fact, the flow of money should be turned the other way. The villages have suffered long enough; finance should now flow from the cities to the rural population. While framing the next Budget, care should be taken to see to it that taxes raised

in the villages are mostly spent for the welfare of the village folk. In Madhya Pradesh and several other States there are thousands of village panchayats already. But they are not in a position to do much constructive work owing to paucity of funds. I suggest that a decent portion of land revenue raised from each village should be handed over to the village panchayat for the improvement of roads, wells and public buildings. Instead of erecting huge Hospitals and Medical Colleges in cities it is desirable to spread a net-work of small medical centres in the countryside. Instead of tarring the city roads it is better to construct semi-metalled roads in the rural areas. During my recent elections tours I was very much impressed by the poignant hunger for roads among the village folk. This hunger is legitimate and must be satisfied as early as possible. In short, let the new Ministry avoid doing 'big' things in cities and concentrate on 'small' programmes for the villages.

With the abolition of Zamindari and Malguzari in the States, fresh problems have cropped up in the villages. The powers of the patwari are being misused and the difficulty of fuel and pastures is being keenly experienced in agriculturists. These difficulties should be solved speedily with vision and sympathy. Moreover, there is a natural hunger for land among the landless labour in the countryside. The new Governments should strain every nerve to distribute adequate land to the unemployed as quickly as possible. What has happened in Telangana may happen at any time in other States. It is, therefore, wise to forestall the Communists by trying to redistribute land as evenly as feasible. Acharya Vinoba's mission of Bhoomidan could be popularized by the new Ministries and a Law to facilitate land transfers should be passed by Legislatures.

The "Grow More Food" campaign has not so far been a success for obvious reasons. The Department of Agriculture must be "whipped" into fruitful activity; to-day it is, unfortunately, the most inactive and, perhaps, inefficient of all the Government departments. Thousands of acres of cultivable waste land are still

lying idle; they could be reclaimed without much effort if the State announces that land if not cultivated by the owner within a specified time would be taken over by the Government. Civil servants who send endless circulars about growing more food do not care to grow a single sheaf of corn in their own big compounds that lie barren all the year round. This is certainly a mockery of democratic Government. Schemes of compost manuring, bunding wet lands and digging wells for irrigation should be encouraged in place of high-sounding plans for river-valley projects and giant dams. The prices of food crops and other commercial crops like cotton should be fixed in such a way that the cultivators are automatically encouraged to grow more food. Instead of paying low procurement prices to the cultivators it is wiser to sell subsidised ration at the "fair-price" shops in cities. Taccavi loans instead of being paid in cash should be distributed, as far as possible, in kind to avoid the possibility of misuse and dishonesty. Special care should also be taken to grant such loans only to the really needy villagers. The Agriculture Department must be very active and vigilant if all these plans are to be successfully implemented.

Above all, the educational structure that obtains even after the attainment of political freedom has to be radically re-oriented. The system of Basic education placed before the nation by Mahatma Gandhi many years ago must be allowed to become the very foundation of our educational organisation from the primary to the University stage. It is not enough to open a few Basic Schools in the States as experimental centres. It is high time the Gandhian scheme is given a fair trial on a mass scale. The Five Year Plan has also recommended Basic education for adoption by State Governments. So far as our villages are concerned, it is now beyond dispute that the system of Basic education is the best in many respects. For the cities, new basic crafts may be tried by the Education Department. The existing educational institutions are too academic; they are not correlated to the realities

of national life. There is hardly any emphasis on character, moral values and discipline. If we desire to change the whole tone of national life on a lasting basis, we have to begin by making primary and secondary education and ideal training ground for citizenship. Colleges, instead of remaining centres of mere 'liberal' education should be evolved into national centres of training for specific "careers." There should be harmonious combination of technical, liberal and scientific education at all stages. Professional education in Medical, Engineering, Law and Commerce Colleges should be properly planned to suit the actual requirements of respective professions. Social or Adult education is good but only upto a point. Moreover, it should never be forgotten that mere literacy is not social education.

The Indian villages have become proverbially noted for dirt, filth and squalor. This state of affairs must be remedied in a free India. A countrywide movement for sanitation and cleanliness ought to be launched. This work has already been started in Wardha city and the surrounding villages under the direct guidance of Acharya Vinoba. It is not so much of the question of finance as of the will to be clean. The Congress Sewa Dal and other Youth Movements could participate in this national endeavour.

As regards health, the allopathic system of medicine is, undoubtedly too expensive for our villages. The State Governments should try to open small health centres in villages by patronising indigenous systems of medicine. Biochemic and homeopathic medicines could also be tried with profit. Knowledge of the elementary principles of nature cure should also be spread among the village folk.

These are only some suggestions; they are illustrative and not exhaustive. If the new Ministries so desire each point could be elaborated into practical details. The people look to the new Governments with high hopes and expectations and I am confident that the Ministries would not disappoint them.

CRISIS IN U. S. EDUCATION

BY SRI K. BALARAMAN

[Dr. Bertrand Russell has drawn attention to the threat to academic freedom in the United States. What is known as the "Wiggins Case" is not merely an instance of this threat but a record also of offence is that he is a Negro with Socialist convictions. Dr. Wiggins on the plea of incompetence is denounced by his students and all liberal minded persons. It was evidently his political views that were "embarrassing" to the University authorities. Mr. Balaraman in his special article in the *Hindu* reveals how communism has become an obsession with Americans and how even the intellectuals are succumbing to this obsession. Mr. Balaraman invites our attention to other trends in American education which we in India cannot afford to ignore.--ED. I.R.]

TWO developments occurred recently which pinpoint attention on the question of academic freedom in the United States and the deep crisis through which American universities are passing to-day. The House Un-American Activities Committee came down heavily on the Massachusetts Institute of Technology for keeping on its rolls a Professor who is suspected of being a Communist and also castigated the Harvard University for encouraging its students to cultivate contacts with this professor. And two days later purely through coincidence, the Yale University issued a report on the fundamentals of academic freedom and the great need for defending it.

As has been the lot of many American universities in recent years, the accusation was brought against Yale that it was harbouring Communists on its faculty and that its students were being indoctrinated in collectivist ideas and irreligion. The University's eminent President, Dr. Griswold, thereupon set up a committee of distinguished "Old Boys" to look into these charges. The committee, in its report just issued, has emphatically refuted these charges. As the report says, "The administration of the university, which in our opinion is the group best qualified to pass judgment in the matter, knows of no Communist on the faculty at the present time. Furthermore, it knows of no member of the faculty who is trying to undermine or destroy our society, or our democratic form of government, or to indoctrinate students at Yale with subversive theories."

The committee has further proceeded to state its concept of academic freedom and the university's determination to defend it, thus: "A university does not take sides in the questions that are discussed in its halls. The business of a university is to educate, not to indoctrinate its students. In a university, knowledge should be pursued with all channels of information freely open to the student. In the ideal university all sides of any issue are presented as impartially and as forcefully as possible; all sides, not just those that may be currently popular with the trustees and the alumni. The student is entitled to a fair presentation of all phases of any problem, so as to be able freely to make up his own mind. This is Yale's policy."

BERTRAND RUSSELL'S CRITICISM

When Bertrand Russell recently exposed a circular issued to educational institutions in Indiana State calling upon them "to indoctrinate American youth for American Democracy" and suggested that America had to-day become a "police state," many American voices were raised against him in protest. Bertrand Russell was no doubt guilty of some exaggeration—a man of his sensitivity and his record of liberalism must have been shocked by the conditions now prevailing here—but it is true that great inroads have been made in the recent past into the traditional American freedoms of thought, enquiry and expression. This is nowhere more manifest than on school and college campuses

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throughout the length and breadth of the country. Academic freedom has, indeed, taken a severe beating.

As a result of public obsession with the Communist menace, the impression has become widespread in this country that students in American schools, colleges and universities are being indoctrinated by teaching of a Communist or subversive character and a wild campaign fanned by political demagogues is being waged to weed out these so-called subversives from faculties of educational institutions. A series of Congressional hearings involving professors and loyalty investigations have followed and though only six or seven professors have actually been dismissed after more than five years of agitation (which the Carnegie Foundation for Advancement of Teaching considers as clear attestation of the fact that there are few subversives in American educational institutions) the finger of suspicion has been pointed at thousands of others and many have lost their jobs or their reputations because of unsubstantiated but widely publicized charges. It is quite a pity.

This relentless drive for conformity has resulted in drying the wells of free discussion and enquiry in universities. The very first thing that struck a Madras professor who is now doing research in the University of Chicago was that while his colleagues on the faculty were free with their opinions on subjects like mathematics, the moment a controversial political topic came up a strange conspiracy of silence descended on them and they just lapsed into sudden silence. He writes to me, "It seems to me that even those who have orthodox views are afraid to express them; probably they are afraid they may be misquoted, probably they argue that it might be thought that an occasion for the expression of orthodoxy arises only when one is in undesirable company, namely, such as are not quite orthodox." So many have lost their jobs through character assassination and guilt-by-association tactics, that faculty members now prefer to keep their mouths shut when they do not have anything to say which conforms with current popular thinking.

BULWARK OF FREEDOM

• There are at the same time unmistakable signs that liberal thinkers, university administrators, faculty members and students have all begun to see clearly the dangers involved in this attack on academic freedom. The Carnegie Foundation has warned that stifling of this freedom would mean abrogation of one of the great American traditions. "If regimentation should ever replace real freedom in teaching either through legislation or intimidation not only the dynamics of education would be lost, but one of the chief bulwarks of freedom would be removed." A general counter-offensive has begun to roll on. The most striking victory scored so far in this counter-offensive is the withdrawal of the California "loyalty oath."

Almost in all State-aided educational institutions in the U.S.A. and in many private ones too, members of the teaching staff are compelled to take what is commonly known as the "loyalty oath." In the past, at the time of assumption of office, a public official used to swear allegiance to the flag and to uphold the Constitution of the United States, to discharge his duties well and faithfully, etc. It is now no longer enough if he takes this oath but he must swear besides that he is not disloyal to the United States and does not advocate overthrow of the U. S. Government. This "loyalty oath" practice has to-day spread all along the line from the Federal Government level to educational institutions, professional associations and even into private industry. The principal objections to this oath, which perhaps should more appropriately be called the "disloyalty oath", are that it is humiliating that it violates the traditional rights of privacy and that it implies a presumption of guilt instead of the presumption of innocence which is the basis of civil liberty in the United States.

The Board of Regents of the University of California, world famous for its research work in nuclear physics, astrophysics and other sciences, called on all its faculty members to sign the "loyalty

pledge." They refused. Eighteen professors were dismissed and forty-eight more including some of the country's most renowned scientists, were taken off the pay roll, but they continued to teach without pay. The controversy tore the University apart for nearly three years and finally the Board of Regents had to yield to the faculty members and drop the demand for the special oath.

A similar controversy is still raging in the Ohio State University. The Board of Trustees last year decreed that any speaker who was invited to address the university students should be "cleared" for loyalty and that any questionnaire prepared by any individual employed by the university and directed to students, staff, faculty or the public should be passed by the President of the university. The faculty unanimously opposed this infringement of free speech and free enquiry and many bodies, including religious groups, sided with the teachers. Though a Korean sort of truce prevails, the controversy is still unsettled and the teachers are determined to stand firm.

RISE IN COST OF EDUCATION

This attack on academic freedom, which Professor Chafere of Harvard has described as "a barbarian invasion," is only one of two tremendous problems with which independent American universities are faced to-day. The other one is the problem of inflation. Because of ballooning costs and falling interest rates, the incomes of these universities has shrunk so much that most of them, finding it difficult to make ends meet, have been forced either to curtail facilities or increase tuition fees or do both. This has resulted in a rise in the cost of education, which in its turn has forced many students to leave these private institutions and go to State-aided institutions where the cost is less. There are about 1,200 private colleges in the country and about 600 State-aided ones, but the total number of students on the rolls of the former is at present only about half the number studying in the latter. There is a continuous exodus of scholars from independent to State-aided institutions. These latter institutions are very comfortably off because the

State has inflation dollars with which to subsidize them whereas the income of private universities (like Harvard, Yale, Princeton, Columbia, etc.) from endowments cannot rise with the fall in the value of the dollar.

QUESTIONABLE VENTURES

Private universities, at the same time, are most reluctant to accept help from the State because once they do so they will be shackled and will lay themselves open to ignorant interference by every political pressure group in the State and in the legislature. Faced with this dilemma which has been intensified by the gradual thinning of the breed of private benefactors, these independent universities are casting about trying to move into profitable, though questionable, ventures. Thus New York University has gone into the macaroni industry. Harvard has acquired many metropolitan hotels. In other centres where important scientific research work is being done, there is a move to share in the commercial profits (by way of patents) which may accrue as a result of work done in the university laboratories. Many universities are building up football and basketball teams by offering "inducements" to young men of outstanding athletic prowess to join their respective universities, irrespective of their educational qualifications. This in turn has led to a lowering, one might even say, collapse of educational moral and spiritual standards as exemplified in the series of shocking college basketball and football scandals which have erupted in recent months.

American universities are thus passing through the most difficult period of their history but Dr. Oliver C. Carmichael, President of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, with whom I had occasion to discuss this subject recently, thinks that the crisis has passed its peak. "The present attack on academic freedom is only a flurry and will pass soon. There have been such flurries before and each time our universities have emerged stronger," he said.

SINDRI FERTILIZER FACTORY

THE construction of Sindri Fertilizer Factory, which was formally inaugurated by the Prime Minister on March 2, 1952 is an outstanding example of International co-operation in the establishment of a vast industrial undertaking for the good of the common man. Sindri's production of 1,000 tons of ammonium sulphate a day will greatly help the Grow-More-Food Campaign by placing cheap fertilizers in the hands of cultivators and thus increasing food production by about 8,75,000 tons per year. A colossus of steel and concrete on the north bank of the Damodar River, in Bihar, about 15 miles from the coal-mining farm of Dhanbad, the Sindri Fertilizer Factory occupies the pride of place among the major industrial projects of the Government of India. Besides being the first of these to come to fruition since Independence, it is Asia's largest and most modern fertilizer producing plant.

TARGET—1,000 TONS A DAY

With a production target, expected to be reached in the middle of this year, of 1,000 tons of ammonium sulphate a day, Sindri is set to meet one of the nation's most pressing needs, that of producing artificial fertilizers to enrich India's soil and help millions of farmers to raise bigger and better food and other crops. India to-day imports about 400,000 tons of ammonium sulphate a year, and even this is only one-fifth of her potential requirements. When the Fertilizer Factory at Sindri goes into full production turning out 365,000 tons a year, the country should annually save nearly Rs. 10 crores of foreign exchange. This in itself is a great gain, but Sindri also hopes to produce fertilizers at such a cost as to place them easily within the reach of the cultivator.

In countries where sulphur is found in abundance, the manufacture of ammonium sulphate is comparatively simple. India, however, has little elemental sulphur. Moreover, the present world shortage of this commodity directs attention to the use of alternative raw materials for the manufacture of ammonium sulphate.

A material that is found in large quantities in many parts of the world, namely, calcium sulphate, is readily available as a substitute for sulphur. Calcium sulphate occurs in two well-defined forms—anhydrite and gypsum—and it is the Gypsum process that is employed at Sindri for the production of ammonium sulphate with calcium carbonate as a by-product. The raw materials required for the sulphate plant are therefore gypsum, ammonia and carbon-dioxide. The gypsum is brought from quarries situated in Rajasthan, and it is known that there is plenty of gypsum available in the country to meet Sindri's requirements for many decades.

Finely ground gypsum is reacted with ammonium carbonate solution in the presence of excess of carbon-dioxide in a series of reaction vessels in which, by double decomposition, ammonium sulphate and calcium carbonate are formed. Calcium carbonate is removed by filtration in rotary vacuum filters, the ammonium sulphate solution, after removal of free ammonia and carbon-dioxide, is evaporated in triple effect evaporators to produce crystals of ammonium sulphate. These crystals are separated from the mother liquor by filtration, dried, cooled and sent either to storage or directly to the bagging section.

The storage silo at Sindri is a monolithic reinforced concrete structure, made of 22 parabolic arches each 80 feet wide and 30 feet long. It is 80 feet high, 660 feet long and 144 feet wide at the base and has a storage capacity of 90,000 tons of finished product. The entire structure is water-proof and air-tight. Humidity of 50 per cent. and a positive air pressure are maintained inside.

More than eight years have passed since the Government of India accepting the recommendations of the Foodgrains Policy Committee decided on the indigenous production of fertilizers to the extent of 350,000 tons a year. A Technical Commission of three British experts recommended the establishment of a single large factory for the production of ammonium sulphate by the gypsum process. Agreements were

concluded in 1946 with an American firm of consulting engineers (The Chemical Construction Corporation) and a British firm of constructors—the Power Gas Corporation—with the former for designing the factory, supervising its construction and bringing it to production; and with the latter for the supply of certain speciality plants of their own manufacture and for acting as agents to Government in procuring the rest of the plant, equipment and machinery and directing the erection programme through different contractors. Preliminary work at the site, such as survey and purchase of land, erection of temporary accommodation and levelling of sites, began in the middle of 1945, and the actual work of construction of the factory proper a year later.

WATER SUPPLY ASSURED.

A great deal had to be achieved before the first boiler in the power plant could be lit. A large Thermal Station with an installed capacity of 80,000 K.W.—against 60,000 as first planned—had to be erected. This provides all the electric power, process steam and boiler food requirements, besides exporting power through the Damodar Valley Corporation's grid system. Besides, an adequate supply of water had to be ensured. A continuous supply of 12 million gallons a day is required and elaborate measures had to be undertaken to ensure this supply as the Damodar is a monsoon river, having little or no surface flow in the dry weather. A barrage was thrown across the Gowai River, a tributary of the Damodar, creating a reservoir which holds between 700 million and 1,000 million gallons of water. Also, an infiltration gallery was laid to a distance of about 500 ft. from the river bank on the bed rock of the Damodar to trap some of the vast quantity of water that flows through the sands even when the surface is dry. Thus the manner in which the water supply problem was tackled is by itself a fascinating story.

MODERN TOWNSHIP

But these were not the only problems that had to be faced and solved by

those interested in the raising of the Fertilizer Factory, full credit for which must go to Brig. M. H. Cox, Chief Technical Adviser. The Factory is located in the remote countryside. It was necessary, therefore, to extend the railway line from the nearest railway terminus and to construct a large marshalling yard capable of handling daily a number of trains bringing in thousands of tons of raw material and that would take out hundreds of tons of finished product. Nor was the human element overlooked. For, Sindri today is a modern township throbbing with the life of an industrial centre and established upon arid wastes which, in years past, maintained hardly a few hundred people. There are now such amenities of civilisation as markets, hospitals, schools, clubs, welfare centres and decent homes for workers. The overall plan, in which adequate provision has been made for the expansion of Sindri's township, included the acquisition of a large site covering nearly ten square miles. The Factory itself has been planned in such a way that the out-turn can be doubled by the installation of additional equipment.

SINDRI NOW A COMPANY

On January 15, the Sindri Fertilizer Project, passed under the control and administration of a private limited company known as Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd., with an authorised capital of Rs. 30 crores. The President of India holds all but one share, which is in the name of Mr. C. C. Desai, Secretary, Ministry of Works, Production and Supply. Mr. Desai is also the Chairman of the Board of Directors. The other Directors are Mr. J. J. Gandhi, Mr. Sri Ram, Mr. Sri Narayan Mahtha, Mr. K. R. P. Aiyangar and Mr. B. C. Mukharji (Managing Director).

The ammonium sulphate produced by the Sindri Fertilizer Factory will be distributed upto the end of 1952 through the Central Fertilizer pool by the Ministry of Food and Agriculture, Government of India. All forms of nitrogenous Fertilizers are at present controlled by the Union Government who arrange for supplies both from foreign and indigenous sources.

A PEEP INTO THE LAST ELECTIONS

BY SRI D. P. MALOO, M.A., LL.B.

GENERAL elections in this vast sub-continent are over. The introduction of adult suffrage besides being the first experiment on such a magnitude in history was also largely an act of faith on the part of the leaders and even they approached the launching of the first experiment in this direction with a certain measure of trepidation. When the British Government in this country decided to quit, the administration was handed over to an Interim Cabinet which consisted of the tried and chosen leaders of the masses. But that was as the name suggested only an arrangement for the time being. From the Interim Cabinet to the Congress Ministry was a matter of time. The Congress Ministry and the Parliament set to itself the most onerous and difficult task for framing a Constitution which shall thereafter rule the nation. The Constitution was drafted and then passed by the Parliament on 26th November 1949. Although it costed the nation a good deal of money and a good amount of time and energy, yet it is well worth all that. For the first time in known history the individual was accorded the right place in the society and the Government. The Constitution which constituted India into a Sovereign Democratic Republic also afforded for the first time, Justice—social, economic and political, Liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith and worship, Equality of status and of opportunity, and which aims at promoting among all the citizens feelings of fraternity assuring the dignity of the individual and the Unity of the Nation, is decidedly one of the best written constitutions of the world.

Article 326 of the Constitution lays down that Elections to the House of the People and the Legislative Assembly of every State shall be on the basis of adult suffrage that is to say every person who is a citizen of India and who is not less than 21 years and who is of sound mind and not corrupt shall be entitled to be registered as a voter at any such Election.

Reviewing the conduct of the elections at a Press Conference in the beginning

of February, Mr. Sukumar Sen, Chief Election Commissioner, paid a compliment to the enthusiasm displayed by the Electorate and said it was a lesson to the politicians themselves. In his opinion adult franchise had proved a success. The nation can well congratulate itself, he said, on having graduated in the art of democratic elections on this vast scale. Quite contrary to this belief the well known Educationist Dr. Amarnath Jha the other day at a Convocation address told the gathering of students that universal adult suffrage in a country with 82 per cent of the population illiterate was a menace. He believed all men are not equal yet he thought all men should be given equal opportunities in life. He opined that the subtle task of lawmaking and thereby governing the destiny of a nation should not be left at the mercy of the herd. According to him the task of legislation should be entrusted to those who were remarkable in life and not to all and sundry.

The doubt that adult suffrage in this country may not be a success was raised even at the time when the draft constitution was discussed in the Parliament. It was felt then that the illiterate masses may fall an easy prey to the various temptations of caste and creed similarly and that our people largely illiterate as they are may not be able to respond to the call with wisdom and restraint. Now of course when the Elections are practically over throughout the country there is universal agreement that the Indian people have conducted themselves admirably in the largest experiment in democratic elections in the history of the world and the first in this nation on the basis of adult suffrage.

The credit for this success should unhesitatingly be given to the electorate itself who had not only shown great enthusiasm but maintained 'marvellous orderliness'. There had been adjournment of polling only in six stations out of the huge number 2,25,000 stations.

The womenfolk, it is really gratifying to note, reacted with more enthusiasm

to the right of vote as compared to men. This really throws some light on the way our womenfolk are going. It is really unfortunate that about 28 lakhs of women voters have been left out because they were unwilling to give their names.

The very fact that the Electorate in one province returned one particular party to power and in other pinned their faith in some other party, and the fact also that the calculations of political prophets have miscarried in quite a few places really speak of the spirit which guided the native shrewdness and intelligence of our people of which all alike can be proud. The elections have been full of surprises. Some of the sitting M.Ps were not returned, some of the Ministers were unseated and a few of the Chief Ministers also lost. That certainly cannot be due to the action of the herd which blindly follows a set pattern and Dr. Jha cannot justify his statement in the light of facts.

If they have returned one party to power in one state and declined to do so in another, if they have refused to accept overrated leaders at their own estimation and brought about quite a few reverses, there is clear rational explanation for their behaviour. This certainly shows the people have at last come into their own.

There is a lighter side too, to this serious task. Reports reveal that just to keep up promises people have torn their ballot paper into pieces and put a piece each in the many different ballot boxes of different party candidates or at places people have thrust in the ballot boxes petitions to the Government for bettering their lot or yet at some other places people have simply refused to vote because their beloved leader Pandit Nehru was not contesting from their constituency. Such things are natural in a place where for the first time the experiment is carried out. The fact that even sick people who could not move without the help of others also came to vote lying on stretcher, denote how much enthusiastic they were to express their right of franchise.

It is estimated that the cost of the Election should be about 10 crores which works out as 4½ annas per voter or

about 3½ voters per rupee. Seventeen thousand four hundred and fiftynine candidates contested the 3862 elected seats in the House of People, State Assembly and Electoral Colleges. Although women polled higher than men still they lagged far behind men in the number of seats they contested. Only 44 women have contested the seats of House of People and 196 women contested for the Assemblies and the Electoral Colleges. The total number of ballot boxes provided for the General Elections is 25,84,010.

Travancore-Cochin ranks first in the list of the highest percentage of votes polled. In this province the Congress, which was returned to Power in almost all other places, could not get a clear majority. Although the communists have won only ¼ of the total number of seats or 12 less than the Congress, yet it is totally wrong to minimise the significance of these successes, limited though they may be. To the perennially half-starved people of the South, the six ounce rice ration came as the straw which broke the camel's back. No wonder if they have shown the red light. Having given our people political freedom and power should follow it up quickly with economic freedom and social equality which will afford the sense of human dignity and respect which is the beginning of all progress.

In the end we can quote the veteran leader Rajaji who has recently in his article addressed to the middle classes said, "In the democracy of the future it is work not-votes that will count. We have to equalise in all respects. Unless we all work in the physical sense, we cannot stabilise democracy. There should be deemed equally noble and as forms of piety and homage to the household gods."

If we wish therefore that the hard won freedom remains with us a cherished possession for all time to come then we must set ourselves sincerely and honestly to the task of nation building.

The Elections have returned the chosen people to power. To help them and to co-operate with them so that the nation marches gradually on the path of success and glory is our task ahead.

INDIAN STUDENTS ABROAD

BY MR. ALFRED S. SCHENKMAN

Formerly Teaching Fellow in General Education, Harvard University

LIFE gets more complicated. In olden times it was at least relatively simpler. But now the more industrialized a community becomes the greater the degree of specialization necessary. Nations, therefore, try to see to it that their citizens get the training and the education necessary for them to fill the different sorts of posts now required.

Compulsory education for children is, of course, common, though not yet universal. At the more advanced levels, universities in some countries have no more than nominal fees and in other cases scholarships and fellowships are usually offered to students both by governments and by private sources. In some countries higher education is held in such regard that parents will suffer many financial hardships to enable their children (some if not all of them) to study at a college or university.

But countries do not all have the same advantages, either financial or educational. After the war UNESCO set up Fellowships for students from war-devastated countries. And more recently the Technical Assistance programme, another UN project, has been started to "help nations help themselves." Under the Fellowship programme students from many countries can study in countries most advanced for their particular fields. Under Technical Assistance, experts go to "under-developed" countries to advise on subjects of their specialty. Some nations have developed extremely far-sighted policies on their own.

India sends each year many hundreds of students to Britain and to the United States, etc. In Cambridge, Massachusetts, there are a great number of students from many foreign lands, at the world-famous Massachusetts Institute of Technology and at Harvard University. There are probably 100 Indian students at these two institutions alone. London, Edinburgh, Paris, all have numbers of students from different Indian states. The persons selected, by the States or by the Indian National Government, are

usually of extremely high caliber, and they have a sense of dedication to their country.

The writer speaks from first-hand knowledge. He was instrumental in the setting up of what amounted to a social center for Indian students in Cambridge, Massachusetts. The place became an unofficial home for many of them, and there were eventually more than a dozen members of a "co-operative." The interests of these students covered many differed fields. But always, in every case, interest in life was not confined to academic pursuits. Students from India are alive today with reform blood.

There was the chemist from Bombay, a Ph.D., in chemistry from Harvard but a man as much interested in political affairs as the economist from Calcutta. There were electrical engineers, chemical engineers, and an architect, students at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, who often knew as much about American goings-on as did typical American students, and who were always thinking how they would apply their particular skills to the improvement of their own country. They took great pride in the establishment of the outstanding National Laboratories for physics and for chemistry, etc; institutions so recently set up in India.

At a small group organized by the writer in connection with a Harvard course "The Impact of Science on Modern Life," American students were able to get together with Indian students and to discuss and learn about the progress made by an "under-developed" country such as India towards industrialization. The students in this Harvard "workshop" organized themselves in their own way and were not under any of the usual pressures imposed by instructors. They decided what they wanted to study and had meetings devoted to the Government of India, its religion, customs, the status of its workers, its agriculture, health, politics, status of women, etc. Sometimes it was an American student who spoke from

"book-learning" about these topics, but always an "Indian expert" was present, and the meetings were most fruitful. The testimonials to this fruitfulness came both from the American students who were taught ("the time spent in the workshop is about the most valuable time I spent in my four years in college," for example), and from the Indian teachers ("the most worth while experience I had in this country," another selected example).

One learns a great deal by going to a foreign country. It is fellowships and scholarships which make these visits possible. A student can learn much more if he does not confine his interests and if he is able to take part in family life. To go back to our starting

thoughts, about the increase in the complexity of life, there are ever more and more groups and "circles" for an outsider to cope with. But those visitors from other countries who have most to bring back to their own country are the ones who are most successful in getting to know their hosts.

When an Indian student of architecture studies more than the American blue-prints for buildings; when a geology student from Calcutta is interested in foreign customs as well as in rock-formation; when a girl from Allahabad takes part in teaching in a British school—then we can say that international education is truly being fostered. We know, all of us, too little of what goes on in other countries.

CHICKENS COME TO ROOST: A STORY

BY MR. H. W. BAILEY

SAVE on one occasion, Larry 'the dip' had never been more than a petty criminal, and he shuddered uncontrollably whenever he recalled that foggy November night nearly eight years ago. A whisper he had overheard that day: 'Black Tony's due out next month', had brought it all back again, and his florid face went unnaturally white as he gazed into the fire at his lonely diggings for the fear of death had entered Larry's miserable soul.

Larry looked neither a pickpocket nor a coward. His appearance was, in fact, his salvation. Ruddy in hue, with an open ingenuous face and a pair of trusting blue eyes, he would have passed anywhere as a typical farmer. He often dressed like one, too, for he found that heavy boots, a square hat and old-fashioned tweeds were apt to lull the suspicions of the most astute.

He shivered though the room was warm. Black Tony out! And Tony would want his share of the haul they had made at Maidenhead on that eventful evening.

What a fool he had been to let Sam Clements, with his glib tongue persuade

him to act as watcher while Black Tony and he (Clements) rifled the safe of a merchant-banker.

Larry had done his share, his heart in his boots. The country noises, the very stillness itself, had unnerved him, and, if he had been touched, he would have fled like a mad thing.

The burglary itself had gone like clockwork. Black Tony was an expert safe breaker; and within an hour or so, the heavy door was opened and the contents of the safe placed in a canvas bag. This bag Sam Clements carried out to the waiting Larry.

As the two men met, the lights in the room behind them were suddenly switched on, and an old man, revolver in hand, entered. He let out a yell as Black Tony jumped at him. The revolver went off in the struggle, and the merchant-banker fell to the floor.

Larry and Sam Clements fled, abandoning the car and returned to London by devious routes. The next day they handed the bag to a fence who ultimately gave them £3750 for the jewels it contained. Larry and Clements divided the spoil which did not last them more than a year or two.

A clever counsel managed to get Black Tony acquitted on the charge of murder which was preferred against him; but he was sentenced to ten years penal servitude on the twin charges of manslaughter and burglary.

He gave away neither of his partners.

And now Tony was coming out again. Doubtless, yes certainly, he would expect his share of the swag and the money had all gone. Larry sat and thought. His craven soul writhed within him. What would Tony do when he, who had kept his bond to the last, realized how he had been betrayed? Larry guessed: Death! He wiped the moisture off his face with a shaking hand.

II.

Detective Frank Peters, in mufti, was staring into an outfitter's shop in New Oxford Street nearly a month later wondering if he could afford to buy the pair of natty green pyjamas he saw displayed there. Suddenly he stiffened and laughed inwardly. Somebody was trying to pick his pocket and doing it too in an amateurish fashion.

His right-hand shot down and clamped round a wrist. In the same movement he twisted his body and:

"Larry the Dip," he said in surprise; "Why pick on me Larry?" "Strewth, Guv'nor", whined Larry, "I never knew who it was."

Peters regarded him keenly. An inner sense told him something was wrong, yet he couldn't place it. Why should Larry, probably the cleverest pickpocket in London, select him? And why should he put up such a bungling show? An idea flashed into Peters' mind.

"You're getting old Larry," he said biting. "I think you'd better go. I should feel ashamed to charge you."

An expression of utter dismay, mingled with—was it fear? Peters wondered—spread over Larry's face. He stood a moment, incredulous, then his right fist came up in a flash and Peters hit the pavement with a thump that jarred him from stem to stern. He was up again in a second like a bouncing ball; but, even then, he noted subconsciously that

Larry had made no attempt to escape. "If that's what you want, you can have it," he snarled, grabbing the unresisting pickpocket. Half-an-hour later Larry gave a sigh of content. He was the sole occupant of a nice, clean cell.

But Larry would not have felt so happy if he could have overheard the conversation in progress upstairs.

Superintendent Longmore of Scotland Yard had happened to be at the station when Peters told a most appreciative station-sergeant how Larry had run amok for the first time in his life. "What's all this?" said the Super, scenting something big.

"What's your name? Peters eh! Well, sit down, Peters, and tell me everything that happened: everything mind. This case stinks to high heaven. There's a lot behind it."

Peters obeyed orders.

"Now what impressions did you get?" "Well, sir" said Peters, "it is evident, I think, that Larry's scared stiff. He meant to get placed in the safest place he knew—a prison cell." "That's right as far as it goes", said the Super; "but we—you principally—have got to find out why he's scared. Is he arranging a safe alibi for a crime that's going to be committed? Or....." "Perhaps, sir", interposed Peters, "he's double-crossed somebody and is afraid of the man's vengeance." "Possibly—Do you know whom he works with?" "Nobody, sir; he's just a miserable pickpocket and nothing else. That's why I can't understand it. Larry would never get mixed up with a serious crime."

"Well, it looks as if he has. I'll make arrangements with your superiors, Peters."

You started this job and you should be capable of finishing it.

Report to me at Scotland Yard".

"Yes, sir," said Peters, delighted that the Super was placing confidence in him.

Two days later he reported to the Super. Peters' news was negligible. The police informers of the neighbourhood and Peters' own enquiries demonstrated very clearly that Larry would never allow

himself to become mixed up with criminals. It was pretty evident then that he was afraid of somebody whom he had injured. Peters had learned two things: firstly, that Larry's only friend was a former burglar named Sam Clements who was now going straight, and secondly, that both he and Clements had been very much in funds seven or eight years ago and had spent prodigally.

"You saw Clements?"

"Yes, sir. He impressed me, I'll confess. He knows, or rather knew Larry; but he won't give him away, I'm certain."

"H'm!", said the Super. "I'll see him myself. This case intrigues me." His blue eyes became ice-cold. "You know, Peters", he said, "I hate a double-crosser. Always have. We'll fix Larry all right."

"Might it be something that happened eight years ago, sir" said Peters, "and Larry got away with the swag?"

"Right, Peters; except that it's not eight but ten years ago. Don't forget the good conduct remission. It was a burglary and Clements, Larry, and the unknown are mixed up in it".

"And the unknown took the rap and never split", said Peters. "Exactly! He was a man whatever his crime. Now go to Records, Peters, and find out what burglaries were committed in the London and District area between seven and eight years ago. Find out too, what men from Larry's part of London are due out this month". Peters obeyed orders.

III

Larry stayed in his cell for seven days. He was perfectly happy; but he couldn't help, at times, wondering at the sudden change of routine. Surely he should have been hauled up before the beak ere this. Still it was a minor matter compared with the threat of Black Tony and Larry was quite content.

At noon on the eighth day his cell-door opened and a uniformed constable appeared.

"Come along, Larry" he said.

"Three months without the option", said the pickpocket, cheerfully.

"P'raps", said the officer, non-committally and conducted him along several corridors till he arrived at Superintendent Longmore's door. He tapped softly.

"Ere, wot's this?" said Larry. "It isn't....."

"Get inside", said the constable.

Larry did, and what he saw brought a gasp of dismay to his lips. Behind a large desk sat the Super and seated, were Detective Peters, a Sergeant who acted as shorthand writer, Sam Clements and, horror of horrors, Black Tony himself.

Larry reeled and fell back into the constable's arms.

"Bring him along", said the Super coldly. The constable half-led, half-pushed, the sagging form.

"Give him a chair" ordered the Super. "It's unusual; but I don't want him to faint—yet."

Larry slumped into the chair. He dared not look at Tony.

Had these devils found out everything? If they had, Tony would cut his heart out. But the police would save him!

Ah! the blessed police. He was safe.

Gradually a little colour returned to his usually florid cheeks and he sat more squarely in his chair.

The Super noted the improvement and smiled frostily. When he began to speak the room became charged with the electricity of conflicting emotions.

"Nearly eight years ago", he said, "a burglary took place at Maidenhead and a man lost his life as a consequence. The thieves were Black Tony, Sam Clements, and Larry the Dip."

"I never..." protested Larry.

"You can shut up", said the Super rudely, "and don't open your mouth again. Black Tony, was captured" he continued, "and sentenced to ten years. The others, whom he never betrayed, escaped with the loot and spent the proceeds."

He tapped his fingers on the desk.

"Double-cross No. 1" he said savagely.

Larry shot a glance at Black Tony; but his handsome white face was wholly impassive.

The Super continued: "Larry remembered, or heard, that Tony was due out this month. What does he do? Firstly, he assaults Detective Peters hoping thereby to get a sentence of a month's imprisonment during which Tony's blood might cool if his other plan misfired."

"Water!" gasped Larry.

"Give him a drink", said the Super.

"And his other plan was clever, deuced clever. He sent a letter to Black Tony in prison containing nothing but Sam Clements' name and address".

Clements jumped to his feet angrily. "Sit down", ordered the Super. "Now why did Larry do that, I wonder?" he continued.

"Well, he hoped"—there was untold scorn in the Super's voice "that Black Tony, avid for vengeance, would make for Clements and kill him or better still, that they would kill each other. Is that right, Larry, you—you rat?" Larry

choked and tore at his collar. His doom was on him, he felt; but surely, surely, the police would protect him.

"Double-cross No. 2", said the Super softly.

"And a kind fate lets you live, Larry.

Well, that is all, Detective Peters is not pressing the charge against you, Larry. You are free. You can all go."

The implication of this remark hit Larry like a blow. "But you can't", he cried his colour fading again until his face looked grey and mottled. "They'll kill me. Kill me!" he screamed. "I don't think so", said the Super, "I've talked to Tony. Outside, all of you.

"He'll kill me, screamed Larry again. "God! I wish I hadn't sent that letter". The colour flooded his face again till the veins stood out. He took a half-pace forward and pitched to the ground like a stone.

"He's dead, sir", said the Sergeant, awe in his voice, ten seconds later.

"I can't say I'm sorry. I never liked his type", said the Super coldly.

And that was Larry's epitaph.

WE THANK THEE, LORD!

For all the first sweet flushings of the Spring;
For all Thy grace in bursting bud and leaf,—
The bridal sweetness of the orchard trees,
Rose-tender in their coming fruitfulness;
For meadows spread with gold and gemmed with stars;
For every lamb that frisks beside its dam;
For rippling stream, and white-laced waterfall;
For those white peaks, serene and grand and still;
For that deep sea,—a shallow of Thy love:
For all we see; for all that underlies,—

We thank Thee, Lord!

—John Oxenham.

CASSELL, THE CRUSADER AGAINST DRINK

BY PROF. P. L. STEPHEN, M.A.

I believe the general impression about a Publisher is that he is a tight-fisted Jew out to make money by any means whatever. The complaint is general: "Authors write books, publishers make money." And yet, there have been quite a number of Publishers who have started with the ideal of service and who have done very valuable work in encouraging authors and in spreading the light of knowledge. Among such one of the most outstanding was John Cassell, the founder of the publishing firm of that name.

As a matter of fact Cassell did not start as a publisher at all. Publishing came to him as the chance fruit of another very noble undertaking. He was born poor and had to work as a carpenter in his teens. Then Levesy the apostle of temperance movement in the early nineteenth century England happened to visit his place. Listening to him young John Cassell became an immediate convert. This was probably because his father had been an inn-keeper and so he had the opportunity of watching men become drunk and whose lives steadily became worse for themselves and their families.

Once John Cassell was convinced of the evil of drink he became a crusader against it. Though only eighteen years of age he began preaching temperance, and continued to do so along with his work as carpenter. But soon he felt he should enter a wider field, and accordingly he left for London. At 19 he found himself in London with only three pence in his pocket. But the day he reached there he happened to attend a temperance meeting and was immediately appointed as a temperance lecturer. Sent to the northern counties he became his own advertiser. He carried a rattle with him, which he sounded and attracted people at all sorts of places, and then started his speech. Naturally he was heckled and insulted. But he gave such prompt answers in such good humour that he was able to get plenty of people to sign up for temperance.

Then he began feeling that he was not giving the poor people anything in

place of the drink they were accustomed to. The idea occurred to him suddenly that tea would be a good substitute. But tea was then available only in forty-pound cases, and the poor working men had not the means of buying it. So Cassell decided to buy the 40 pound cases and re-pack them in shilling packets. This made it possible for all people to buy it. About this time Cassell had his marriage, and his wife brought a little money which she gladly agreed to be used for the tea distribution. Cassell travelled about, addressed people on temperance, gave his tea packets to the abstainers, and succeeded in overcoming the drink habit of the people.

It was to print the labels for his shilling packets that he purchased a printing press. Gradually the idea occurred to him of printing a paper for the people to read, and thus started *The Teetotal Times* and later *The Working Man's Friend*. For months together this publication business was a loss, but Cassell felt he was working for a good cause. For he knew that this was even a more important work than his temperance work, since only one in ten of the people drank, while all the ten were ignorant. Cassell's industry and drive made the publications succeed; and then he turned his attention to the publication of books for the working class homes. He printed the Bible in parts at a penny each, and later he published *The Popular Educator*. Histories of England, of Scotland, and then of the world followed. The aim for many years was the publication of useful books at as low a price as possible so that all working class people would be able to buy them.

Thus Cassell the crusader against drink was led on from printing tea labels to the printing of the classics and all kinds of valuable works. He lived to see his business flourish. But until his early death at forty-eight his ideal was always the service of common people by making it easy for them to get the light of knowledge.

Home and Foreign Affairs

BY "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST"

Price Trends

THE downward trend of prices which we have noticed during the past few weeks has provoked different reactions among different people. Merchants and businessmen with large holdings have created quite a furore calling it a "crisis" and crying for Government's immediate intervention to arrest the "catastrophe". The majority of the people, who for years past have groaned under the weight of the ever mounting cost of living, have sought relief in the present slump. Government do not seem to be upset by fall of prices in the market. The Commerce member and the Finance member who are closely watching the situation have promised not to allow the slump to take a turn unfavourable to the general public. The Prime Minister is by no means perturbed. The higher prices are the effect of a tendency "to make easy money by easy means," he said. Speculators had their days, but the wheel has turned. When all is said there is nothing wrong with low prices from anybody's point of view except the speculator who as *Capital* put it, "has been caught holding stocks brought at higher levels, and he can expect neither public nor official sympathy."

Speculators have no right to play with the necessities of life and if half a dozen of them have crashed not much sympathy will be wasted on them. But has the collapse in the prices of commodities been really so complete as to justify such a hue and cry as is made out in a section of the press? A correspondent to the *Patrika* invites our attention to the fact that if we compare the pre-war prices with the present "heavily slumped" prices we will be amazed to find that the prices are still many times more than the normal.

The pre-war price of rice had been Rs. 4 per maund, and it is now Rs. 38 in the blackmarket, Rs. 26 being the controlled price for A grade rice. The price of fine dhoti was Rs. 2.8 per pair and the present controlled price is Rs. 20, while the slumped blackmarket price is possibly Rs. 15.

Even the price of mustard oil, which has recorded the sharpest decline, is Rs. 45 per maund against the pre-war price of Rs. 15.

He goes on to say that when the common man suffered immensely due to a sharp rise in prices there was little or no sympathy from these very millionaires.

Now that the people in general are possibly going to be benefited, although on a very meagre scale, there seems to be an unholy campaign to deprive them of it.

Well, there is certainly no need to be panicky. Only, as the Prime Minister has warned us

we should be careful to see the slump did not affect production and cause unemployment. Much weight is put on distribution of wealth, but first we must produce wealth. Wealth is not what is meant on the stock exchange only. We could improve people's life by producing more in the fields and factories.

A Great Judgment

A judgment of momentous importance has been given by the Supreme Court of South Africa—a judgment which is bound to have far reaching effects in South African history—and indeed wherever attempts are made to segregate people on racial grounds. March 20, 1952,—the date on which the Supreme Court gave this judgment will be memorable for the coloured peoples of the Union. For it was on that date that the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, of the Union of South Africa declared the Act placing coloured voters on a separate electoral list invalid.

The Act is one of the cornerstones of Dr. Malan's Nationalist Government's Apartheid (racial segregation) policy. It removes coloured voters from the common electoral roll, places them on a separate roll, and provides that they shall vote only for special members of the House of Assembly who will specifically represent coloured people.

Now Dr. Malan and his group contend that the South African Parliament is a completely sovereign body and that it could adopt any procedure it liked. The Supreme Court has now held that "a State can unquestionably be sovereign

although it has no legislature which is completely sovereign" and has pointed out that even the Congress of the United States cannot pass any legislation it pleases. The Chief Justice has said that Parliament cannot ignore constitutional safeguards solemnly enacted in the South Africa Act; the Entrenched Clauses, therefore, must remain.

It is a courageous pronouncement as it is definitely in opposition to the declared policy of many of the whites in South Africa. It constitutes a classic example of how sometimes judicial independence and impartiality are kept intact in an atmosphere of rank prejudice. That the judgment has been unanimous shows that the learned judges were guided only by considerations of law and justice and did not allow any other extraneous considerations to cloud their reason.

The judgment goes far to strengthen the hands of the United Nations where representatives of 50 and odd nations have upheld the Charter of Human Rights and deplored the racial bigotry of the Union Government. Dr. Malan's reaction to the judgment is well-known. Even before the judgment he had expressed his views in no uncertain terms. And now he has told the House of Assembly that the Supreme Court's judgment has created a constitutional position which to him is intolerable. What is he going to do?

British and Indian opinion has reacted to the judgment with unanimous acclamations of approval and enthusiasm.

Twenty representatives of various organisations fighting for the rights of the African peoples in Britain received the news of the Supreme Court's judgment with satisfaction. Mr. Fenner Brockway, M. P., Chairman of the Congress of Peoples against imperialism, welcoming the news said:

It indicates a very valuable independence by the judiciary and should be regarded as a great victory for human rights. I should like particularly to congratulate the Indian population in South Africa and also the Africans themselves, who will ultimately benefit by the precedent of this judgment.

The present judgment of the Supreme Court will go far to hearten the supporters of leaders, and organisations working for the rights of Indians and Africans alike.

Sindri

In another page we publish an article giving facts and figures about the Sindri Fertilizer Factory which was formally opened by the Prime Minister the other day. Sindri symbolizes the new approach to an old problem—the problem of food production. The importance of Sindri is not merely because it is the biggest enterprise in production that free India has undertaken but is by all accounts significant of the revolution that is changing the face of the East.

The Sindri project, it will be remembered, came in for a good deal of criticism both in Parliament and in the Press and it must be heartening to the Government of India that now that the plant has gone into production it will be in a position to meet the emergency caused by food deficit in the country. For agriculturally, the factory will facilitate food self-sufficiency while industrially Sindri will form the nucleus of an expanding heavy chemical industry in the country. The 365,000 tons of ammonium sulphate which Sindri will produce annually will also save the Indian taxpayer Rs. 10 crores of foreign exchange.

There is another factor to which the Prime Minister drew attention in his inauguration speech. The factory is a product of international fellowship. While India has supplied the capital the project has received technical assistance and other help from the United Kingdom and U.S.A. and other countries and is thus almost "an international venture."

Finally as Mr. B. C. Mukherji, Managing Director of the company that will run the factory has aptly pointed out the form of management chosen for Sindri is an experiment.

It is essentially an experiment in combining what is best in business with what is best in public service—business efficiency with the highest traditions of public service—for the attainment of public good.

The results of the experiment as a pattern of organisation for State-owned industries will doubtless be watched with interest.

Penicillin

An oft repeated criticism of the Nehru Government is that it is more busy planning a multitude of projects with its head in the sky, than in completing a single project and seeing it through to its fulfilment. Sindri and Damodar must belie any such criticism. And now we have, what may probably turn out to be, the most useful of all projects—a factory for manufacturing penicillin at Pimpri near Poona. Penicillin is supposed to be a cure all for all diseases, and the production of this all-important product in fairly large quantities must be a boon to a people afflicted with all kinds of diseases in unhealthy surroundings. The Government of India, in close co-operation with the World Health Organisation and the UNICEF, have therefore done well to make their own efforts to produce the required quantity of this wonder drug in our own country. We are told that all capital costs arising in India are to be borne by the Government of India and the cost of imported equipment and technical assistance is to be borne by the two specialised agencies of the United Nations; the India Government's expenditure will be in the region of a crore-and-a-quarter rupees. UNICEF will supply equipment costing about forty-three lakhs and WHO will arrange for all technical assistance. The factory, under the expert guidance of Dr. Mac-Pherson, will also be a valuable research centre for India as well as for the rest of South-East Asia.

It is pleasing to learn that the Government of India intend with the aid of the WHO and UNICEF, to set up a DDT factory also in our country. "Quite apart from the fact that the manufacture of these drugs will save valuable foreign exchange for us, it is necessary to be self-sufficient in regard to vital drugs so that we may not be dependent on precarious foreign supplies in an emergency." No country stands more in need of such public health measures than ours.

Swami Yogananda

It is somewhat strange and sad that so little notice has been taken in the Indian Press of the death of the well-known Swami Yogananda at Los Angeles, California on March 7. He died suddenly while addressing a meeting in honour of Sri B. R. Sen, India's Ambassador in U. S. A. The Swamiji's activities as Founder-President of the Self-Realizations Fellowship in America and Yogoda Sat-Sanga Society of India have earned for him the respect and devotion of a considerable body of disciples in India and in the West. His monthly journal *Self Realization Magazine* has been keeping us fairly well-informed of his various activities abroad—cultural and spiritual. But the publication, a couple of years ago, of his *Autobiography*, so packed with strange experiences, drew attention to a personality at once unique and uncommon among the usual run of writers. It is a strangely arresting document of life and experience at a high level, seldom reached by ordinary folk, and certainly beyond the ken of laymen burdened with their load of earthly cares. He was a spiritualist, preacher and missionary of rare power and personal magnetism like Baba Bharati or Swami Vivekananda in the early years of the century. In a way Swami Yogananda typified the highest traditions of this country and stood forth as the puissant representative in America of a race of spiritual giants now becoming rarer and rarer in the fret and fever of modern life.

Here is a brief outline of his life:

Son of Bhagabati Charan Ghosh of Calcutta, a high official of the B.N.R., his family name was Mukundalal Ghosh. The well-known physical culturist, Sri Bishnu Ghosh is one of his brothers. A graduate of Calcutta University, he met his Guru, Giriji Maharaj first at Banarás. After that he came to his Serampore Ashram and moulded his spiritual life under the guidance of the Guru. He was the sponsor of the 'Yogoda' system and founded the Ranchi Brahmacharya Vidyalaya in 1917 with the help of the Maharaja of Cossimbazar. Three more schools were later started at Puri, Bankura and Purulia.

Swami Yogananda went to America in 1920 as the delegate from India to the International Congress of Religious Liberals in Boston. People evinced great interest in his message and lectures and as a result the first Yogoda Satsanga centre in America was organised in Boston. He then

proceeded to New York, Philadelphia and other cities. In 1924 he started on a trans-continental motor trip for studying America during which he was welcomed, among others, by the Mayor of Denver. Then he visited Yellow Stone Park, Canada, went to Pacific Coast, then to Alaska. He established the Western Headquarters of the Yogoda Satsanga on Mt. Washington in Los Angeles. A Satsanga centre was organised also in Washington under the leadership of a group of local businessmen. Self-Realisation Fellowship Centres were also opened in England, France and Germany. The Yogoda Math at Dakshineswar is the headquarters of such centres in various parts of India.

Swami Yogananda returned to India in 1935 and remained here one year.

Ceylon's Loss

The death of Don Stephen Senanayake, the Prime Minister of Ceylon following a riding accident is a serious loss to the island. Though he took to politics rather late in life his talent for leadership and his deep devotion to the cause of his people coupled with his amazing vitality and industry made him easily the foremost statesman of Ceylon in recent years. For sixteen long years when he was Minister of Agriculture, he strove to make Ceylon self-sufficient in food production. He evolved and implemented many agricultural schemes to bring arid land under cultivation. Some of these schemes are now being worked by his son and successor at the Agricultural Ministry, Mr. Dudley Senanayake. Indeed his first and natural passion was for agriculture. But on the death of his elder brother Frederick, first leader of the Ceylon Independence Party, his friends turned to him for guidance and help and persuaded him to step into his brother's shoes. From then on, Mr. D. S. Senanayake never looked back. As Leader of the State Council (in which position he succeeded Sir Baron Jayatilake) under the Donoughmore and Soulbury constitutions and then as Prime Minister of the Dominion of Ceylon, he largely helped to shape Ceylon's political destiny.

India shares with her island neighbour the regret that a great and steady guiding hand has been removed from the sphere of his labours. It is true that his views on the citizenship rights of fifteen lakhs of Indians over there were not exactly palatable to the leaders of

the Ceylon Indian Congress. But their faith in his honourable intentions and fair mindedness never wavered and they had hoped that "Mr. Senanayake would after all rise to the greatness of the occasion and do the right thing by the Indians". His sudden removal from the scene of his labours has therefore caused genuine regret in this country quite as much in his own island. It is hoped that Mr. Dudley, his son who has been made Prime Minister will act up to his generous declaration of equal treatment of all peoples in Ceylon irrespective of race or colour or religion or language.

A. I. C. C.

The first post election meeting of the All-India Congress Committee which met at Calcutta was confronted with important issues pressing for solution. Voted back to power in the first genuine election of the Republic, the A. I. C. C. resolved to take steps to invigorate the Congress for the full discharge of the heavy responsibility of administration. The Party decided to infuse "new blood" into the organisation by reconstituting P.C.C.s and D.C.C.s admitting people who had done good work during the last election.

It also planned mass contact through Committees formed on the legislature constituency basis, which will replace the present sub-divisional, Thana and Panchayat committees.

The Committee warned that persistent denial of human rights to non-whites in South Africa would lead to racial conflict on a vast scale. In an official resolution passed unanimously, it declared that the "ruthless" apartheid policy of the S. African Government is a challenge to, and a defiance of, the United Nations Charter and the principles governing human rights, as laid down by the U.N.

"Defiance of these principles must lead to racial conflict on a vast scale," the resolution warns. It finally expressed the hope that in view of the recent Supreme Court decision on separate electoral rolls, the South African Government would abandon its policy of apartheid.



The WORLD of BOOKS



(ONLY SHORT NOTICES APPEAR IN THIS SECTION)

A SMALL CHILD'S BIBLE. By Pelagie Doane.

THE SHORTER OXFORD BIBLE. Ed. by G. W. Briggs, G. B. Caird and N. Micklem. Oxford University Press, 114 Fifth Ave. New York 11.

The first is a book to be treasured by children, containing as it does a fine collection of Bible stories retold for boys and girls with appropriate illustrations in colour. Here are the well-known stories of the Old and New Testaments told with reverence and simplicity—and preparing the small reader for the language of the Bible itself. A fine prize book for the young.

The Shorter Oxford Bible is meant for adults. The original Bible runs into many hundreds of pages of old time history and legend. The authors, in preparing this abridged Edition, have taken care to preserve the flavour of the old text while adapting the language to the needs of present day scholars. The Bible has shaped the character of Christian nations for centuries and their literature has been profoundly affected by the tone and language of this scripture. Not Christians only but men and women of other faiths have taken to the Bible as great literature and a well of English undefiled. It is proper that such literature should be within reach of all English knowing readers and the Editors, in abridging this book of books and arranging it in the way they have done, have done a magnificent piece of work. For the Shorter Bible is not a mere anthology of fine passages but a skilfully edited Bible for the general reader no matter of what faith he may be. It is good work well done.

WORDS FROM THE VEDAS (An anthology of Vedic Verses with English translation and Commentary) by Dr. Abinash Chandra Bose, M.A., Ph.D. (Dubl.), Principal, S. N. College, Khandwa.

It is a veritable treasure trove of wisdom and piety that Dr. Abinash Chandra Bose has provided in his Vedic Anthology. Readers of the selections from the Upanishads published by Messrs. G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras, will be particularly interested in this volume of selections from the four Vedas. Now the Vedas are at once the source and fountain-head of the religion and culture of the Hindus. They comprise over 24,000 slokas with an oral tradition that goes back some 40 centuries. To select significant slokas from this repository of ancient wisdom—the world's oldest literature—and present them to readers with an admirable English version, accompanied by critical notes and commentaries, is a task that calls for no little scholarship and judgment. And the author, once a Professor of English literature and a student of comparative religion is well equipped for this task which he has performed with praiseworthy zeal and competence. In a scholarly introduction covering over a 100 pages Dr. Bose has attempted a survey of the history of Vedic religion and culture through the ages. His classification of the Vedic verses into separate sections in accordance with different religious attitudes, in the manner of the BHAGAVAD GITA, is a welcome attempt to do to the Vedas what the Gita has done to the Upanishads.

RELIGION AS A QUEST FOR VALUES. By A. R. Wadia, Calcutta University.

This book embodies the S. N. Ghosh lectures delivered under the auspices of the Calcutta University by Prof. Wadia, in January 1948. They have been published herein as delivered—except that in the sixth lecture entitled Religion as a Quest for Love. Prof. Wadia has taken advantage of the delay in the publication of the lectures, to include in his account of Vaishnavism an irritatingly brief reference to Sri Chaitanya and his extraordinarily moving conception of God as Love in the person of the divine Krishna. There are altogether eight lectures, dealing with religion (1) as a quest for power, (2) as a quest for beauty, (3) as a quest for the moral good, (4) as a quest for truth, (5) as a quest for love and (6) as a quest for the holy—while the introductory lecture deals with the growth of religion—and of the various religions in various parts of the world and various periods of history and the final lecture deals with the religion of the future. Prof. Wadia discusses the various motives which underlie the origin and the growth of religions, each particular motive giving rise to a different type of religion, all of them tending—so Prof. Wadia believes—towards achieving culmination in the concept of God as the Holy, as the harmony of Beauty, Truth, Justice and Love. To those sceptics who glory in the apparent decline of religion in our day, Prof. Wadia cites the history of religion as a conclusive answer. Religion doesn't decline, only its aspect and content change, with the broadening of man's inner understanding and outer perception. Prof. Wadia's own religious faith is refreshingly free of sectarian bigotry—and all would endorse his view that the test of true religion is what we make of our life here and now in the way of promoting brotherhood and mutual understanding among all men. The seeker and lover of God should show himself worthy of his quest by first renouncing his hatred of fellow-man on the irrelevant grounds of race, region, nationality and religious faith. All paths lead to Rome—and all religions ought to—and do lead us to God.

THE PROBLEMS BEFORE THE INDIAN REPUBLIC. By the Hon'ble K. Santanam. Shakti Karyalayam, Madras. Re. 1.

This book is not a full-scale discussion of the problems before the Indian Republic as its somewhat misleading title might convey. It is a collection of speeches made by Mr. Santanam over a period of four years—recast so as to afford a greater continuity of treatment of topics such as Foreign Policy, Democracy and Dictatorship, True Patriotism, Capitalism and Communism, Linguistic Provinces and National unity, The Middle Classes—and the Role of the Students. Mr. Santanam has not allowed the scholar and the seeker for objective truth in him to be wholly dominated by the politician in him—and he presents in these pages, in very readable form the urgent issues that face the country to-day. Mr. Santanam's stand is, indubitably that of the National Congress—as was only to be expected. But readers will discover that there is a lot to be said for the policies that the Congress has followed—though much can, has been and will for a long time, be said against and the means, men and methods of the Congress.

ECONOMIC LIFE IN THE VIJAYANAGAR EMPIRE. By T. V. Mahalingam. University of Madras. Price Rs. 8.

This is an interesting attempt to reconstruct the economic history of the never-to-be forgotten Vijayanagar Empire, from the various inscriptions, literary works and travellers' accounts that ever since Robert Sewell started in this field, have been available to students of India's past. Dr. Mahalingam gives a vivid account of the country and the people from the economic standpoint, describes the tax structure of the land system, the industrial arts that flourished and the role of the Vijayanagar State in the economic life of the people in those days. Every statement made is fully attested by relevant authority and there is scholarly caution as well as historical imagination in the recreation of the economic past of this part of India.

PAPER BOATS. By K. S. Venkataramani, Published by S. Viswanathan, 11, McNichol Road, Chetput, Madras. Re. 1-8-0.

Venkataramani's "Paper Boats" was the first and most characteristic of his works and as such it became very popular when it was originally published in 1921 with a Foreword from the pen of Annie Besant. It has already run through half a dozen Editions. It is sad that the author should have passed away on the eve of the publication of this the Seventh Edition. We have no doubt that these little essays, so racy of the soil, and in such simple and attractive English, will still have a wide circle of readers.

SAIVA SIDDHANTAM: A SHORT SURVEY. By Tiruvachakamani K. M. Balasubramaniam, Published by the Trisirapuram Saiva Siddhanta Sabha, Tiruchirappalli.

The metaphysics of Saiva Siddhanta is a treat for the subtlest of intellects and the author in this booklet gives a short, clear and analytical exposition of this Cult which, in the largeness of its following as well as in regard to the antiquity of its elements, is beyond any other form the religion of the ancient Tamil people.

HIGHWAYS OF ASTROLOGY. By Kumbha, P. P. 89, Publisher: S. Visvanathan 11, McNichol Road, Chetput, Madras. Rs. 2.

This is the second edition of a well-known book published for the first time nearly twenty-five years ago. The author is none other than the great South Indian Writer Sri K. S. Venkataramani. Most works on astrology abound in ambiguity of expression, verbiage, doubts and vagueness. Here is a volume which can really serve as a text book to the beginners. The last chapter dealing with the importance of *Amsakas* is very rarely found in other works of similar sort.

IDA S. SCUDDER. By Mary Pauline Jeffery (Jubilee Edition.) The Wesley Press and Publishing House, Mysore City. Pp. 226.

That there is a divinity that shapes our ends rough-hew it how we will may be seen from the story of Dr. Ida Scudder of Vellore. Some may say it was chance, but the wise will find the hand of God in the three calls for a woman doctor one night at Tindivanam where the young Ida was just then staying without any thought of becoming a doctor in India. The discovery of women dying in labour simply because there were no women doctors made her decide on her life work, and thus India gained in course of time a great medical institution. Vellore now is the centre of expert medical activity, with its excellent medical college and its hospital where there are experts for every medical treatment. The story of Dr. Scudder's life is the story of the coming into existence of these great institutions out of the most inadequate circumstances through the vision and the singleminded drive of a divinely gifted woman. Her great missionary spirit in which there was nothing narrow makes her achievements satisfying to everyone. Her biography is full of high ideals serving to inspire the readers with the noblest sentiments.

BOOKS RECEIVED

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THE ECONOMICS OF PEACE. Ed. by S. K. George and G. Ramachandran, Akhil Bharat Sara Seva Sangh: Gram Udyog Vibhag. Maganwadi Wardha U. P.

THE PURANA INDEX. Vol. I From A to N. By V. Ramachandra Dikshitar, University of Madras.

TOWARDS NON-VIOLENT SOCIALISM. By M. K. Gandhi. Navajivan Publishing House, Ahmedabad.

SONS AND DAUGHTERS. By Roger Pilkington, George Allen & Unwin Ltd., 40 Museum St., London.

APARTHEID: RACIAL DISCRIMINATION. The Foreign Relations Society of India, 2 Ferozeshah, Rd., New Delhi.

PHILOSOPHY AND MEDICINE. By Bernard Phillips The Indian Institute of culture, Basavangudi, Bangalore.

DIARY OF THE MONTH

- March 1. Naguib Hilaly Pasha asked to form new non-party Government in Egypt.
- March 2. Prime Minister Nehru formally inaugurates the Sindri Factory.
- March 3. Madhya Bharat and Rajasthan Ministries sworn in.
- March 4. Mr. Vellody, Hyderabad's Chief Minister, resigns.
- March 5. The fifth and final Session of Parliament ends.
- March 6. Truman tells Congress that he is impressed with India's 5 year plan.
- March 7. Manilal Gandhi, 51 year old son of Mahatma Gandhi begins 21 day fast at his home near Durban.
- March 8. M. Pinay forms new coalition Government in France.
- March 9. Commerce Member Mahtab, speaking at Nagpur, outlines Governments' reaction to the slump in markets.
- March 10. Governor-designate Mr. Sri Prakasa arrives in Madras.
- March 11. Company Law Committee's Report published.
- Six man Cabinet formed in Kerala State.
- March 12. 12-Man Japanese Industrial Mission arrives in Delhi.
- March 13. H. E. H. The Nizam goes to Delhi after 16 years.
- March 14. Conference of Governors and Rajapramukhs meets at Delhi.
- March 15. 86 lakhs deficit Budget presented to Madras legislature.
- March 16. Burma's 21-member new Cabinet of UNU sworn in today.
- March 17. Iran rejects World Bank's proposals on oil dispute.
- March 18. Delhi University honours Mrs. Roosevelt.
- March 19. Delhi not to take part in U.N. Commission re South African issue.
- March 20. South Africa's Supreme Court declares Coloured Voters Act invalid.
- March 21. Dr. Malan, South African Premier, says he would introduce new legislation to preserve sovereignty of Union Parliament.
- March 22. Death of Don Stephen Senanayake, Ceylon's Prime Minister.
- March 23. Nizam inaugurates Hyderabad State Assembly.
- March 24. Mrs. Roosevelt, on completion of tour of India leaves for Bangkok.
- Congress decides to invite Dr. Rajendra Prasad for Presidentship and Dr. S. Radhakrishnan for Vice Presidentship.
- March 25. Mr. Dudley Senanayake, son of late Prime Minister, nominated for Premiership of Ceylon.
- March 26. Dr. Graham, Kashmir mediator, leaves for Geneva.
- Tunisian Cabinet Members arrested.
- March 27. Governor Sri Prakasa inaugurates Madras State Fund for relief of sufferers in Rayalaseema.
- March 28. Government of Britain refuse to recognise Seretse Khama.
- Manilal Gandhi ends 21 days' fast.
- March 29. President presents Government of India awards to four distinguished musicians.
- Governor opens Arantangi—Karaikudi Railway.
- March 30. President Truman announces he would not be a candidate for election to Presidentship.
- March 31. C. R. accepts leadership of the Congress Legislature party in Madras.



C. RAJAGOPALACHARIAR



READERS' DIGEST



THE GENERAL ELECTIONS IN INDIA

Out of an electorate of over 176 million men and women, the world's largest electorate, over 100 million actually went to the polls in the elections which have concluded in India.

They chose from among 17,000 candidates representing nearly 75 political parties, 8,278 members to fill 22 State Assemblies and 489 to the House of the People.

The vast electorate has voted the Congress party to power with absolute majority in 18 out of 22 States, and also at the Centre. The party, which has been returned as the biggest single party but short of absolute majority in the remaining four State Assemblies has already assumed power in more than one State.

The elections commenced towards the end of October in the 2 mountainous sub-districts of the Himalayan State of Himachal Pradesh. The scene then moved over to the coastal State of Travancore-Cochin at the southern tip in November, and slowly worked towards a climax in January when the bulk of voters went to the polls.

Of the representatives selected for the 22 State Assemblies, 2,248 were Congressmen, 126 Socialists, 181 came from the Communist party and its allies, 78 belonged to the Kisan Mazdoor Praja Party, 35 were Jan Sangh nominees 12 represented the Scheduled Castes Federation and Independents numbered 288.

Successful candidates of other parties annexed 237 seats. These included Jharkhand in Bihar 32, Janata in Bihar 11, Lok Sevak Sangh in Bihar 7, Forward Bloc Marxist 15, Ganatantra Parishad 32, Krishikar Lok Party 22, Akalis 32, Peasants and Workers Party 26, Tamil Nad Toilers Party 19, United Socialist Organisation 8, Muslim League 5, Commonweal Party of Madras 6, Travancore Tamil

Nad Congress 8, and Independent anti-Merger group in Coorg 9.

The conduct of these elections during 8½ months kept a staff of nearly 5,60,000 some of them specially trained but mostly drawn from teachers, Government servants, employees of the local authorities and other public institutions engaged in manning 2,24,000 polling booths and then counting over 108.592 million votes in the Assembly elections and over 107.578 millions in the Parliamentary elections.

The density of polling varied from 80 per cent. in the mountainous parts of Himachal Pradesh, where communications are difficult, to over 70 per cent in the highly literate State of Travancore-Cochin. But in most of the States it was round about 50 per cent.

The Congress Party, voted to power at the Centre and in 18 States, scored its most resounding victories in Uttar Pradesh, the home State of the Prime Minister, and Saurashtra, and Bombay, where it captured 90 per cent of the Assembly seats. In Madhya Pradesh, Bhopal, and Delhi it secured over 80 per cent of the Assembly seats. In other States its strength varies from 53 per cent to 77 per cent except in Rajasthan where it succeeded in securing a bare workable majority winning 81 of the 159 seats declared so far in the 160-member assembly.

Over 108.592 million votes cast in Assembly elections, the Congress which won 2,248 of the 3,288 seats it contested, secured 41.96 per cent.

In the 4 States of Madras, Travancore-Cochin, Pepsu and Orissa, the party was returned as the largest single party, though not in absolute majority.

REMINDER

Sir Walter Scott's books had bookplates on which was printed; And please return. I find that though my friends are poor mathematicians, they are nearly all good book-keepers.

ECONOMICS OF ELECTRICITY PLANNING

In view of the unfortunate situation created by the Electricity Cut in Bombay, the problem requires urgent and careful consideration. Though some representations have been recently made to Government to arrange for adequate power supply to Bombay, there is obviously room for a more convincing case supported by facts and scientific arguments.

Professor C. N. Vakil, Director, School of Economics and Sociology and Mr. P. R. Brahmananda who have recently published a penetrating analysis of the Five Year Plan in their book *PLANNING FOR A SHORTAGE ECONOMY: THE INDIAN EXPERIMENT*, have made a careful and detailed Enquiry into the *ECONOMICS OF ELECTRICITY PLANNING WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO THE ELECTRICITY CUT IN BOMBAY*.

This brochure supplies ample food for thought and action in this connection. If the attention of all concerned is pointedly drawn to the facts and arguments here presented and thus if public opinion is created, it should not be difficult to persuade the authorities to take the right action in good time, and thus prevent the country from huge economic loss and also help the planning effort.

With the help of specially compiled data, their Enquiry points out that the economic loss arising out of the power cut is not less than Rs. 60 crores, an amount which would have sufficed for the entire construction of the first stage of the Koyna Project. The Enquiry also shows that the total tax collections of the Centre as well as Bombay State will be reduced by about Rs. 4.5 crores. Besides, in spite of electricity control at present the potential demand for power is more than 1 lakh kilowatt. Referring to the Five Year Plan, the Enquiry draws attention to the fact that a sum of Rs. 1,050 crores will be necessary for investment in industries, if the electricity to be produced under the Five Year Plan is to be utilised. The Planning Commission, however, has allocated only Rs. 100 crores for industry. In other words, there is no co-ordination between the Industrial and

Electrical targets of the Planning Commission. If the industrial targets in Bombay are to be realized, and if the demand from the proposed two oil refineries is to be satisfied, additional electricity supply to the extent of about 300 million units will be necessary. The Planning Commission has not made any provision for expanding electricity capacity in the Bombay Region. The authors prove in a convincing manner that the complacency shown regarding the electricity shortage in the Bombay Region by blaming Nature for inadequate rainfall, does not behove those who want to undertake planned development of the country, that the amount of actual and potential loss involved in the electricity cut is so serious that it is likely to upset several important calculations of the Planning Commission, and that the whole concept of electricity planning needs immediate revision, if we are not to lose what we have, before we can gain more.

The Enquiry concludes with a strong plea for reallocation of resources in order that electrical plants may be started in the Bombay Region.

HUNGER CAUSES OVER-POPULATION!

Paradoxical as it may sound hunger is the real cause of world's over-population!

This is the view expressed by Dr. Jusu de Castro, Executive Chairman of the United Nations Food and Agricultural Organisation in his book *THE GEOGRAPHY OF HUNGER*.

"When diets are inadequate in protein, nature multiplies the number of offsprings so as to guarantee continuation of the species" he says. Two thirds of the world's population—some 1,500,000,000 persons—now live in a permanent "state of hunger," and starve for proteins that come from eating meat, eggs and milk, he adds.

And it is no wonder the highest birth rates in the world are found among the protein-starved masses of the Far East, Africa and Latin America, while the lowest birth rates are in such relatively well-fed areas as the United States, Australia, New Zealand and Western Europe.

FALL IN COMMODITY PRICES

Mr. Hare Krushna Mahtab, Union Minister for Commerce and Industry, Lala Sri Ram, industrialist, and Prof. C. N. Vakil, economist, have warmly welcomed the fall in commodity prices as a healthy trend which would benefit the people as a whole.

In reply to a questionnaire circulated by *Vyapar*, a Gujerat commercial journal of Bombay, they said that high prices were not conducive to the economic progress of the country. Mr. Mahtab said that if the prices fell too low and hit the agriculturists, steps would be taken to protect them.

Mr. Mahtab said:

Prices remained high for many years and they shot up further abnormally immediately after the Korean war. That they are coming down rapidly must be welcome to the common people. Prices much above the average earning of the common man are not conducive to the economic progress of the country. Although inflation was there, it was not the only cause of rise in prices. As a matter of fact, it is because of the sudden expansion of export trade and speculation in it that prices in India went up abnormally. I would consider it a good sign that prices are coming down. But there is a danger if they come too low of their hitting the agriculturists. I do not think that contingency will arise. But if it arises, then steps will have to be taken to protect the agriculturists. No step is necessary to protect the speculators. I think they know there is a risk of considerable loss in this business.

Lala Sri Ram ascribed the steep fall in prices to the "absence of causes that prevailed earlier when the Korean war broke out" and to the "very correct policy of the Finance Minister in levying taxes not only for revenue but also for the development projects". He said that increased bank rate, slump in stockpiling, Government selling of American, Canadian and Australian wheat and larger imports were also responsible for the fall in prices. It was long overdue, he said.

Lala Sri Ram added:

I am a confirmed believer in lower cost of living, preferring it to the high price economy. During this period if somebody does overtrading, he must suffer. Why should anybody worry about speculators? The convenience of a few is not so important as benefit to the people and the country as a whole.

Professor C. N. Vakil said that Government should not interfere at this stage, but

should watch the situation carefully and be ready to act only in national interests when necessary. He thought that the country had been in a "highly artificial economic situation due to inflationary conditions in which we have been living for a decade." Even a small adjustment in price level in the down-ward direction should be welcome", he added. The slowing down of the stock piling programme of certain countries was an important external factor for the fall of prices, he said.

NEW METHOD OF TEACHING LANGUAGE

A correspondent writes in the Educational Supplement of *The Times*.

An intensive system of teaching the national language to adult newcomers has been devised in Israel. It is known as the Ulpan system, and was initiated in Jerusalem to effect the speedy integration of European immigrants whose technical and cultural qualities would be lost for use in the new State—hungry for technical experts—if they had to acquire the Semitic Hebrew tongue by more conventional methods.

The necessity for a special method arose because of the frustration and disillusionment adults usually feel in the secondary stages of learning a foreign language. Attending classes after working hours, the student picks up a few words and masters a few phrases quickly, but his enthusiasm wanes when he discovers that learning a new language is a more extended and laborious process. New immigrants to Israel are therefore induced by the Ulpan method to break down their own resistance. They are taken immediately into the intricacies of the language before they have time to get bored.

The system has been found to work best when applied to those of university standard of education, irrespective of age. One Ulpan centre, where 127 students recently graduated, had an average age of 45—some students were 60. Coming from 25 different countries, these students were able, within six months, to read and enjoy poetry, to make speeches in Hebrew, and to manage all the technical terms in their own professions.

The system demands that they live in the Ulpan centre, becoming isolated monastically from all except Hebrew influences. Study takes up to six hours a day, with communal meals, cultural activities, and entertainment, all directed to give them confidence in the new tongue.

The method is not suitable to the masses of immigrants—especially those from Oriental countries now entering Israel at the rate of 100,000 a year—but it enables Israel to absorb and utilise doctors, engineers, incometax experts, and architects with little delay.

ACHIEVEMENTS OF FREE INDIA

At a Press conference held at the Guest House, Madras, Mr. Ahmet Sukru Esmer, leading columnist and Professor of Political Science and Law in Ankara University, and a member of the Turkish Press Delegation paid a tribute to the progress Free India had made under the leadership of Prime Minister Nehru.

Mr. Esmer said that as friends of India his countrymen were glad that India had maintained her unity after attaining independence and that all the native States were integrated with the Union almost overnight. They also appreciated greatly the moral support given by India when Mustafa Kamal was fighting for the freedom of his country.

Mr. Esmer said that it was unfortunate that the Indian continent should have been divided when the British left. He was, however, glad that politically India was taking the same shape as Turkey, both being secular republics.

India, Mr. Esmer said, was the heart of Asia and the countries around her in the East would follow her. The Second world war had lowered European influence, and Asia was gaining in importance, India by her position and resources, had to be the leader of Asia and ultimately of the world.

The Turkish Professor paid a tribute to Mahatma Gandhi and Sardar Patel and said of Prime Minister Nehru that he was one of the greatest world leaders and probably the greatest leader of the century. The Prime Minister of India understood the West and the East equally well unlike the statesmen of the West who knew only of the West and therefore he had a better chance of bringing the two together.

Wherever the delegation went it had good reception and were much impressed with friendship of the Indian people for the Turkish people Mr. Esmer said.

Some of the problems facing India and Turkey were not dissimilar and he was very much impressed at India's achievements within four years of her independence. India's advance in the industrial field, her efforts to solve the food problem, the rehabilitation of the refugees and the conduct of the recent elections were impressive.

S. INDIANS, ANCESTORS OF AFRICANS

Generations before man began to write down the story of his wanderings and conquests, a group of people may have wandered from South India to become the ancestors of many present-day Africans.

The steps leading to this theory are described in the *British Medical Journal* by two scientists, Dr. H. Lehmann and Marie Catbush, who relied on the microscope instead of archaeological equipment to uncover the story of these prehistoric adventurers.

The clue they followed up was the presence of certain blood cells, found in more than half of all Africans living south of the Sahara Desert and found also in certain Indian communities such as the Irulas.

The cells in question are the sickle cells—so called because when they have yielded up their supplies of oxygen, the haemoglobin in them crystallises into the shape of a sickle.

For technical reasons, the investigators refute the suggestion that this feature could have been introduced into India by African settlers. It must, they say, have been the other way round.

But neither do they suggest that these prehistoric wanderers were the direct ancestors of the Irulas, Badagas and Todas of present-day India.

The chances are that these sickle cells first arose in a people who passed them on to present-day Indians when they entered the sub-continent. The original sickle cell people as such seem to have died out or been absorbed into other groups who arrived later.

INTER-PLANETARY ROCKET

The first inter-planetary rocket could be launched towards the moon within the next ten years, says Dr. Nebl, German inventor of the V-2 rocket.

Dr. Nebl told a Press conference that a lunar trip would take 49 hours 38 minutes. He said detailed plans already existed for the setting up of aerial floating platforms from which an inter-planetary rocket could refuel on its way to the moon.

BEST CURE FOR NERVE TROUBLES

A medical authority has pointed out that fifty per cent. of modern nerve troubles are due to inadequate housing which prevents so many people from having a quiet spell of loneliness from time to time.

Although man is a social animal, which means that he thrives best in the company of his own kind, it seems that the mere fact of mixing with other people puts quite a lot of work on the nervous system, writes *Weekly News* of London.

Half an hour's solitude a day is enough for most people, though the need varies among different sorts of folk.

Men, for instance, need solitude more than women, as a general rule.

This is partly due to the fact that men generally make greater contact with the rest of the world than women—they meet more people per day and have to be more strictly in control of themselves, constantly adjusting their personalities and behaviour—to each new contact.

It is partly due to the fact that women are, on the whole, more placid than men, and don't keep themselves on such a tight leash.

They are less keen on hiding their feelings, and are generally much less sensitive.

It might be thought that the man or woman who spends most of the day in a factory or workshop, amid noise and bustle, would need more frequent, or longer, spells of solitude than those who work quietly in an office or poring over books. But it's not necessarily so.

The reason is that a person who is busily and noisily employed in a crowd usually has more chance of letting off steam and "doing what comes naturally," than the one who never gets a chance to sing, or shout, or go in for a bit of horse-play.

So the restraint they have to exercise is less.

Next time you feel yourself working up for a spot of bad temper, or you feel unsettled and restless, try shutting yourself away in an odd corner where the rest of the world can't get at you for half an hour. You'll be amazed at the way it refreshes you—and irons out the creases.

BAN ON OBSCENE LITERATURE

Recent police enquiries have shown that the sale and circulation of pornographic literature have grown into a prosperous and extensive trade. This happens to be the case not only in Calcutta but in other important cities also and everywhere most of the filth of this kind is eagerly sought after and devoured by impressionable youth, writes the *Hindustan Standard* calling for prompt and effective action to end this racket.

Comments in the Press have appeared from time to time, the paper adds, but without effect, urging the authorities concerned to root out by all means this highly injurious traffic in obscene literature. Police measures cannot be very much effective, we are now being told, unless this nefarious trade is stopped at its main source.

Most of the literature of this kind is imported from outside India. The Calcutta Police suggested, it is reported, to the State Government to request New Delhi for stopping the issue of permits for import of obscene foreign publications. The suggestion has, not obviously been implemented. It would be deplorable if the Central Government fumbled in taking prompt and effective action in such an important matter concerning social health. At the same time, we hope the Police authorities here and in other important cities are doing their best to break up the flourishing inland racket in the publication and sale of obscene literature.

INDIAN ECONOMIC REVIEW

This is a welcome addition to the all too few journals devoted to finance and Economics in India. A biannual journal of the Delhi School of Economics edited by Messrs V. K. R. V. Rao and B. N. Ganguli the *Review* attempts a scholarly approach and interpretation of economic trends. Academic and impartial discussion of economic policy and programme by scholars unattached to party politics has a value all its own. Students of economics can hardly have a better guide to study and research than this high class journal of current economic thought.

INDO-BRITISH RELATIONS

Sir Lloyd Dumas, a Director of the Australian Associated Press, said that "the visitor to India to-day finds everywhere an attitude of very real and warm friendship towards the British."

Sir Lloyd, who visited India recently, added, "following the lead of Mr. Nehru, who spent some time in British jails, men in public life and private businessmen have now put all the past behind them and are looking only to the future". He referred to a provision in the Indian Constitution that Parliamentary situations not covered by Indian regulations should be interpreted and resolved according to procedure in the British House of Commons. "This is an example of the sort of attitude one finds in India", he added. "The fight for independence having been won, the attitude towards British institutions and British practices becomes freed from bitterness and it is easy to discover a very real admiration and almost affection for the people who formerly constituted the Raj".

Sir Lloyd described the decision to hold India's free elections on the basis of adult franchise as "an act of great faith for which Prime Minister Nehru is largely responsible." There were few outside India and not many more in India, he said, who believed that such a degree of success as was achieved was possible.

TERRITORIAL RIGHTS OVER THE MOON

A claim for mineral rights on the moon was filed last month on behalf of the Elves, Gnomes and Little Men's science Fiction, Chowder and Marching Society in California.

The Chairman, Mr. Lester Cole, said the claim was sent to Mr. Oscar C. Schachter, of the Legal Department of the United Nations. The claim was accompanied by a map showing several craters on the moon.

"We have discussed the problem of territorial jurisdiction over the moon and have decided that it is one essentially concerning the United Nations", Mr. Cole's statement said. "This is in fact no idle whim on our part but a problem which will be of serious import within a few years" he added.

EMPLOYEES' STATE INSURANCE

Nearly 3600 factories employing in all 4,23,000 workers in the Southern Region have been brought within the purview of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme inaugurated by the Prime Minister on February 24. The Madras Regional Office, which administers the Scheme in the South has jurisdiction over the area covered by the States of Madras, Hyderabad, Mysore, Travancore-Cochin and Coorg.

With the inauguration of the scheme at Delhi and Kanpur, the Employees' State Insurance Corporation has commenced administering in these two places the benefit provisions of the Scheme. According to the programme, the Scheme will be extended in its full operation in the principal zones of the country before the end of 1953.

The Corporation functions with its Head Office in New Delhi. It is a quasi-Government organisation under the control of the Ministry of Labour, Government of India. The Corporation has also set up five Regional Offices in the country, one each in Madras, Bombay, Calcutta, Delhi and Kanpur.

TAMIL CULTURE

At a time when the entire field of Tamil Journalism is being covered by innumerable cheap publications attempting to pander to the lower and vulgar tastes in man, the present volume which is the very first number of this Quarterly edited and Published by Xavier S. Thain Naygam, M.A., M.Litt., Director, Tamil Literature Society, 52 New Colony, Tuticorin (Annual Subscription Rs. 5.) has come as a great relief. If the budget of articles which it contains is an augury of "things to come" then the Tamil World can certainly congratulate itself on this publication.

Among the contributors are such names as those of S. Vaidyapuri Pillai, M. Ruthnaswamy, T. P. Minakshisundaram etc., etc.. The get up, presentation and treatment of matter resemble many of the well known superior British literary journals.

To those in particular, who are obliged to study "Greater Tamil" through English, this journal will fulfil a great need.

INDIAN "MAGIC" CARPET

The 5,00,000-rupee magic carpet in the Indian pavilion is drawing every day the largest crowd of the Colombo Exhibition.

An Agra businessman, who owns the carpet, claims that about 18,000 precious and semi-precious stones including diamonds are studded in it. The carpet contains also 80 ounces of silver, 175 ounces of four different kinds of gold thread and wire, 110 ounces of silver thread and wire and about 30 ounces of silk thread. It had taken two years to complete from November 1949. An average flower in the carpet is stated to have involved from 1,500 to 3,000 stitches, while some had nearly 15,000. The carpet, seven feet five inches by five feet five inches, consists of a peacock blue velvet centre 57 inches by 36, a cream 6½ inches border all round with a peacock blue two-inch border and a six inch golden fringe. Silk brocade covers the entire body. The owner said a total of 49,616 man-hours went to the completion of the carpet.

ELECTRICAL INDUSTRY

The importance of the electrical industry in the country's economic development was stressed by Mr. T. S. Sitapati, Chairman of the Indian Electrical Manufacturers' Association, while addressing the first conference convened by the Association at Woodlands Hotel, Madras.

Mr. Sitapati dealt in detail with the electrical manufacturing industry in India. He said:

Power plays an important part in the national economy of any country. In a country of vast distances like India, the development of electric power is of primary importance for the rapid industrialisation of the country. To accelerate the programme of economic development, high priority to projects providing for the increased generation of electric power is given by the Government. A great emphasis has been laid on this aspect of India's development in the Five-Year Plan. In spite of the slow development in the past, India has made rapid strides during the last 15 to 20 years in power generation and consumption. This has led to a rapid development of electrical industries in the country.

Mr. M. Bhaktavatsalam, ex-Minister for Public Works, speaking on the occasion, explained the role of power in the economic regeneration of the country and appealed to enterprising industrialists as well as licensees in Madras State, whose concerns had been taken over by the Government, to direct their technical knowledge and resources for the development of electrical manufacturing industry in S. India.

A large gathering of industrialists connected with production and distribution of electricity as well as officers of the State Electricity Department attended the Conference.

ANALYSIS OF INDIAN ELECTIONS

The *Manchester Guardian* said editorially in its issue of March 13 that under a system of proportional representation, the Indian Socialists would have been entitled to 49 seats in the Indian Parliament instead of the 12 they had won in the recent elections. The Socialists had received over ten per cent of the total votes cast for Parliament.

By contrast, the Communists who received about half the number of votes of the Socialists, won 27 seats, the *Manchester Guardian* continued. They concentrated their effort in certain limited areas and made their votes tell far more effectively in the number of seats gained.

It must be galling for the Socialist leaders to hear it said that the election shows that the Red Star is rising over India, and that the Socialists—who won twice as many votes as the Communists—are discredited. Some of their supporters may not vote for them at the next election because of their supposed failure at this, and may vote Communist instead.

The *Guardian* also said that the Indian National Congress won an overwhelming majority in the elections to Parliament. It had 363 out of 489 elected members. But the Congress won only 44 per cent of the votes cast. If the election had been by proportional representation instead of by majority vote in each constituency, Congress would have had only 215 seats.

The election was an interesting example of the way in which the system of election may affect the course of Parliamentary history, the *Guardian* said.

INDIANS OUTSIDE INDIA

Borneo

INDIAN SETTLERS FOR N. BORNEO

Replying to a question in Parliament about the offer of the Government of North Borneo to settle 10,000 Indian settlers there, Dr. B. V. Keskar said that these settlers would be given lands for the cultivation of rice and other food crops. In addition they would be found work on estates and in industries.

Referring to the terms and conditions of the offer, Dr. Keskar observed that details had not yet been settled. The general terms offered to settlers or workers were, in addition to lands for cultivation, guarantee of a minimum wage, transport from places of recruitment in India to places of employment in North Borneo, accommodation, free medical facilities in deserving cases, educational facilities and rights of citizenship.

The Deputy Minister added: "The Government of North Borneo have been informed that there is no objection to the recruitment of skilled workers on agreements to be approved by the Government of India. As regards the emigration of settlers from India, further information has been called for on the following points: Sizes of holdings to be given to the settlers: conditions of acquiring ownership: provision of equipment and expenses of travelling, etc., in connection with the proposed pilot scheme of settlement".

South Africa

FASTING MANILAL GANDHI'S ADVICE

Mr. Manilal Gandhi, on March 14, the eighth day of his 21-day purification fast, appealed to the African National Congress not to hold mass meetings and demonstrations on April 6. These had been planned to coincide with the end of a month's celebrations in South Africa to mark the landing of Jan Van Riebeck in the Cape and the establishment of a white settlement 800 years ago.

The mass meetings and demonstrations have been organised in protest against the

Government's discriminatory laws and *apartheid* policy.

Mr. Gandhi said in a statement that the whites would be celebrating Van Riebeck Day on April 6 as they were fully entitled to do. Africans were equally justified in abstaining in view of the reactionary policy pursued by the present Government.

But there is every possibility of there being clashes between the extreme sections of both communities which might bring about disastrous results which will not help but cause irreparable damage to their cause. I have said that my fast is for wise guidance for us all. I wish to state that my fast is also a prayer in the most intense form for wise guidance for Dr. Malan and his Government to change their increasingly reactionary policy in regard to non-Europeans.

Mr. Gandhi added:

Dr. Malan's recent utterances declaring his readiness to go to war to destroy Communism, I humbly suggest are not in keeping with the principles of Christianity. The only way to destroy Communism is not to kill the Communists but radically to alter a state of affairs, which has given birth to Communism."

Mr. Gandhi said the non-whites did not seek to usurp power from whites. What they wanted was to be treated with justice and equality and be given full opportunities to live as self-respecting human beings.

Ceylon

DOUBLE TAXATION ON INDIANS

The Government of Ceylon have declined to amend their Income-tax Act so as to enable the continuance of relief from double taxation to Indian residents in that country, on the ground that it would be disadvantageous to them since more South Indians have their business in Ceylon than Ceylonese in South India.

This was disclosed by Mr. Mahavir Tyagi, Minister of State for Finance, in Parliament on March 4, in reply to a question by Dr. V. Subramanyam.

According to the Ceylon Government, since India went out of the British Empire the concession of relief from double taxation was no longer available to Indians,

MULTUM IN PARVO

NEWS * DEPARTMENTAL * NOTES

QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE

THE FIRST PARLIAMENT

The crowded career of free India's first Parliament came to a conclusion on the 5th of March after having lasted two years, one month and five days.

In a farewell address, the Speaker, Mr. G. V. Mavlankar, hoped that the conventions set up by the first Parliament of Republican India would help in building sound democratic traditions.

Prime Minister and leader of the House Mr. Nehru pointed out that this Parliament bridged the big gap between the old days and the new Parliament elected on adult franchise and said:

We finish yet another chapter in our history and go forward. I hope, with courage and some vision to the next phase of India's story. We look forward to it with confidence and faith in our country.

Emerging as the provisional Parliament out of the Constituent Assembly, which was set up in December 1946, the House, that has ceased to be, has passed through many phases and dealt with many momentous pieces of legislation affecting the country's social and economic structure.

During the past two years, two Finance Ministers and three Home Ministers have taken their seats on the Treasury Benches and some marathon performances were witnessed on controversial subjects.

The most outstanding business transacted was the first amendment of the Constitution necessitated mainly as a result of judicial pronouncements in respect of certain proceedings undertaken by Governments both at the Centre and in the States. These related chiefly to State legislation on Zamindari abolition, disabilities created in Madras for students of certain classes and communities as well as prosecutions under certain sections.

The Representation of the people Act was another massive undertaking to

prepare for the greatest experiment of democratic elections under adult suffrage.

The most gruelling battles were fought over the Press (incitement to crime) Bill, which called for all the subtlety and suavity of the then Home Minister, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari. His performance on that occasion was indeed memorable.

By far the bitterest controversy, which was not confined merely to the House but rattled the whole country, was over the Hindu Code which, at one stage, looked like being enacted in its entirety. Orthodoxy raised such a storm and organised such untiring demonstrations outside Parliament House as well as elsewhere that it probably had a telling effect. More than one Minister went to the length of staking his reputation on the passage of the bill. The House itself was divided on the issue. And, ultimately, the Bill, after some portions of it had been adopted, went into cold storage.

The Preventive Detention Act was another much contested measure.

What started as a measure of progressive reform in democracy in the Part C States eventually emerged in a shape which even most of the spokesmen of those States had not visualised. It was not accomplished without hard endeavour.

The House met in five sessions since January 28, 1950, two days after the emergence of India as a Republic, and during these sessions as many as 190 Government bills were passed. The number of bills introduced amounted to 160, two were withdrawn, 80 were referred to the select committee but none was circulated for opinion.

The "lame duck" session passed 38 bills, including the Presidential and Vice-Presidential Election Bill and the Bill extending the life of the Preventive Detention Act by six months.

H. E. SRI PRAKASA'S APPEAL

In his first broadcast to the people of the State soon after his assumption of office as Governor of Madras H. E. Sri Prakasa said:

I am only too painfully aware of the many intricate problems that face us and which await solution at our hands. Madras is rich in story and in legend from the most ancient times; and the history of Madras in recent times is such of which we have every reason to be proud. Madras has given to the world some of the greatest persons in every department of human endeavour.



So many of our great philosophers and litterateurs, artists and musicians, lawyers and journalists, engineers and architects, politicians and statesmen, merchants and industrialists, have come from Madras, and surely it should not be difficult for men so well endowed to solve comparatively easily the many problems that face us to-day.

PILGRIM FROM THE NORTH

I come as a humble pilgrim from the North to this great South of varied attainments, to which I had always turned since the earliest days, for hope and comfort whenever things looked dark and dismal. It would be a mere truism to repeat that here in the South, despite all the

clashes of cultures and civilisations, all wars and battles, all social and intellectual conflicts—you have maintained unimpaired all that was great and beautiful in our ancient past. If India lives to-day anywhere as India was some thousands of years ago, unspoilt in its pristine purity, surely it is here. And still you have never hesitated to welcome all that was good in the peoples that came to you and the ideas and ideals they brought with them; and you have certainly reconciled in a most wonderfully complete and beautiful manner the various forces that otherwise appeared irreconcilable. With such a rich heritage, there is nothing that you cannot do successfully in the years to come. You can easily help in the solution of the problems not only of the State but of the whole land.

It has been a sad fact of our national history that whenever some strong power holds us, we remain one; but as soon as that power is removed, fissiparous tendencies set in and we are broken in bits. This process has been repeated over and over again, with the result that we have not been able to make that progress in the varied departments of life that we were otherwise richly endowed to do and which we otherwise would surely have done. With the departure of the British, the same tendencies in various ways became visible; and I beg of you, if I may, never to forget to keep the overall picture of the country in your view as to tackle the difficulties of the moment that surround us. I feel that we can never go far wrong if we determinedly hold fast by this fundamental truth. We of Madras, with our complex problems, must take a lead in this as in many other matters.

After referring to efforts of Central and State Governments to meet the food crisis His Excellency went on to observe that there are other serious problems of social and psychological nature that are facing us.

It may sound as the merest platitude—but platitudes do contain the quintessence of wisdom begotten of the experience of ages—I cannot help saying that trust and goodwill, sympathy and understanding, solve many serious human problems that otherwise baffle solution. As the days pass, I have no doubt that our innate commonsense will help us to surmount all the difficulties that face us to-day.

CIVIC AND SOCIAL DUTIES

We must not forget at any moment and in any circumstances, that we have declared ourselves a Democratic Republic and have introduced adult suffrage as the basis of our Government. This makes every single person as important and responsible as every other. That, in its turn, carries with it a burden of grave responsibility; for every single one of us, so-called high or so-called humble—has constantly to fulfil his civic and social duties to the best of his ability and capacity.

FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS

Delivering the second of the series of three lectures on "Some characteristics of the Indian Constitution" under the auspices of the Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar Shastriabapoorthi Endowment of Madras University, Sir Ivor Jennings, Vice-Chancellor of Ceylon University, dealt with directive principles of State policy and fundamental rights.

He was of the view that every constitution should be as short and as simple as possible, and it must also be realised that every constitution would only be an imperfect instrument.

After referring to the directive principles of State policy and provision against discrimination, he spoke of individual liberties and freedom of expression. He said that fundamental rights, subject to certain exceptions, were restrictions on legislative, executive, and in a few cases judicial action. With few exceptions, too these rights corresponded to the liberties allowed by English law. What the Indian constitution seemed to do was to prevent encroachment on liberty, and protect fundamental liberties.

It was by no means clear that the constitution did not succeed in converting fundamental liberties into fundamental rights, rights against the State, and some times rights against private persons.

INDIANS IN GOA

Replying to a question in Parliament on March 4, about the restrictions enforced on the Indian nationals temporarily residing in Goa, Dr. B. V. Keskar said: The Portuguese India authorities have, during the past few years, promulgated a number of measures restricting the activities of foreigners in Portuguese India. Though none of these restrictive measures is specifically directed against Indian nationals, in fact, they will affect Indians most, as they form the bulk of foreigners in Portuguese India.

The Deputy Minister added:

The restrictions imposed so far are: (1) Police registration: All foreigners, including Indians, have to register themselves with the Police authori-

ties within 72 hours of their arrival; (2) Trading Licences: On October 19, 1950, the Portuguese India authorities issued a notification requiring a licence from all new business concerns wishing to do trade there; (8) Housing law. On April 19, 1951, the Portuguese India authorities passed another measure making it compulsory for all foreigners to obtain authorisations from the Administration before concluding a rent contract for premises required either for business or for residential purposes.

Referring to the steps taken by the Government of India in this respect Dr. Keskar observed.

As a result of protests made by this Government, the Portuguese India authorities increased the original limit of 24 hours permitted for registration by foreigners to 72 hours. In reply to approaches made regarding the Trade licensing restrictions, the Portuguese India authorities have stated that they apply to all foreigners and are not discriminatory. Their purpose they have explained, is to curb smuggling and other undesirable activities. The Government of India are considering what action should be taken regarding the new housing regulations.

KERALA STATE MINISTRY

Mr. A. J. John, Leader of the Congress Party in the Travancore-Cochin Assembly, submitted the names of his Cabinet colleagues to the Rajpramukh on March 11.

The members of the six-man Cabinet who were sworn in on the 12th are:

- (1) Mr. A. J. John (Chief Minister.)
- (2) Mr. T. M. Varghese.
- (3) Mr. Panampalli Govinda Menon.
- (4) Mr. Kalathil Velayudhan Nair.
- (5) Mr. V. Madhavan.
- (6) Mr. K. Kochukuttan.

The first three have been former Ministers, while Mr. Kochukuttan was a former Deputy Speaker of the Assembly. Mr. Kalathil Velayudhan Nair is an Advocate and Mr. V. Madhavan is a seasoned Parliamentarian. It is felt that that this team is quite representative of all interests.

Mr. Kochukuttan is a Scheduled Castes member. This is the first time that representation is given to the Scheduled Castes in a Ministry in Travancore-Cochin.

EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND LAW COURTS

In the educational section of the March issue of the *Review* Mr. S. R. Sastri M.A., B.O.L., criticized, rightly of course, the tendency of the students to seek the help of law courts when they are detained in a class. The other side of the question is presented in a letter to the Editor from Sri M. M. Kumar, B.A., who says that Mr. Sastri's criticism is not quite impartial and he looks on the question from the standpoint of pedagogues. He does not speak of the injustice done to students. Mr. Sastri seems to think that "there must be either unbounded licence or absolute authority."

"The system of education" says Mr. Sastri "evolved by the University of Madras combines both the western type of University education and the Gurukula system of our land." Though we find a touch of Gurukula system in colleges where there are hostels, the intimacy which is said to have lasted between the teacher and the taught in the Gurukulam is almost absent now-a-days. There is a warden in every hostel and he only supervises the maintenance of hostel rules and punishes the students when they disobey. Mutual understanding between the warden and the wards is infinitesimal. The respect and regard which the students pay for their "Gurus" are born of fear and not of love. Naturally these feelings vaporize when they leave the College. If love binds the students and professors no one would like to sue the principal, when he is detained, for, he understands that his detention intends only his welfare and progress. Will a son or daughter file a suit when his or her parents punish him or her?

Secondly principals are not impartial in promoting students from one class to another or in selecting them for public examinations. Pressure from influential men makes them partial and they do not follow a definite policy in promoting students. Usually in College examination strict regulations, as in the University examinations, are not maintained. The principal in consultation with his staff fixes a minimum percentage of marks for

promotion and all students who have secured this minimum are promoted while others, if the principal is impartial, should be detained. But even among such students, a few, who have the good-luck of being the sons or daughters of influential men are promoted. In such cases the unfortunate ones cannot remain idle, smiling at the injustice done to them.

Educational institutions can easily have independence in internal administration provided the principals are impartial and tactful.

Unless our educationists understand these points and correct themselves, the war between the students—indirectly parents—and the principal is inevitable. No sensible parent will be dumb when he sees that a student in the same boat with his son or daughter is promoted while his is detained both having paid equal amount of fees.

USE OF ENGLISH IN INDIA

The English language has played a very important part in the development of our character and it is foolish to talk of doing away with it, said Sri K. M. Munshi, speaking at a college function in Bombay.

Mr. Munshi said that whatever we may say about foreign languages, we should not forget that all the languages in India have benefitted to a great extent by their association with the English Language during the last 150 years. Our quarrel was only with the foreign government and not with their language. Hence we should not allow English to die in this country. At the same time Hindi being the National Language and spoken by more than 50 per cent. of the population, it was the duty of every Indian to get a working knowledge of it.

EDUCATION CENTRE FOR THE EAST

Mysore city would shortly have a Fundamental Education Centre to be started by the U.N.O. for the whole of the East, it is learnt. The cost of running the organisation would be met by the U.N.O. for a period of 12 years and then it will be handed over to the Government of India.

INTERNATIONAL LAW

Dr. K. N. Katju, Central Law Minister, inaugurating the Second Annual Conference of the International Law Association (Indian branch) at the Supreme Court buildings at Delhi on February 28, said that so long as the existence of separate nations and separate independent national Governments had to be recognised, the conception of any international law binding the nations together could have no more than a sentimental or moral appeal. The first task of the International Law Association should really, therefore, be to bring about political sanity among nations, so that agreements between nations might have much stronger legs to stand on than mere gentlemen's agreements based upon recognition of the basic code of common morality, decency and humanity.

Presiding over the session, Mr. M. Patanjali Sastri, Chief Justice of India, said.

The International Law Association has been working since 1873 towards the development of international law and the settlement of the conflict of laws. The fundamental objects of this Association consist in the elimination of war and attainment of the well-recognised four freedoms now incorporated in the Atlantic Charter and the aim of the Association has been defined as an attempt to achieve for international law the dynamic power needed to galvanise states to a higher level of conduct. While the Association has been endeavouring to achieve this object, the two successive world wars have intervened. Each war has given rise to complex problems of public and private international law.

The second world war has brought us face to face with the question of "aggression" more acutely. It is essential to find a proper definition of the word "aggression" which would be in harmony with the concept of self-defence. During the last 25 years various attempts have been made to arrive at a proper definition and the question was considered in great detail by this Association at its Budapest conference of 1934, and Paris conference of 1936. A committee was set up at the Paris conference for the juristic examination of the question of self-defence and the connected question of aggression but its work was interrupted by the deterioration in the international situation in Europe. The atrocities perpetrated during the last world war led to the concept of war crimes

and it has been advocated in some quarters that an international criminal court of justice should be established. The question of refugees from war-devastated areas, the treatment of minorities, duties connected with jurisdiction over aliens,—these are some of the problems that confront us to-day and deserve consideration from a practical point of view. The invention of fast-moving jet-propelled planes bring the question of air navigation and its international incidence to the forefront. The claims made by the United States over the adjoining sea bed and its sub-soils have resulted in a series of controversies which need close examination. The questions of human rights and nationality also needed due consideration.

After announcing that the next conference will be held at Lucerne in Switzerland in the summer of this year, Mr. Sastri briefly enumerated the items on the agenda for it and explained their implications. He said:

At our next international conference this summer, one of the subjects for consideration is the problem of sovereignty. If any world organisation like the United Nations is to function properly and to achieve its aim of eliminating war, the question is to what extent should sovereignty be surrendered. Sovereignty of a state within its domain must be brought into harmony with international welfare. The conference will also continue its deliberations on rights to sea beds and its sub-soil as well as questions of international transit by air.

Another subject which will be dealt with is as to how far a state or an organ of the state enjoys immunity in the territory of another. It is well established that, a sovereign or his ambassador or envoy accredited to another country enjoys immunity from local jurisdiction; but the question is whether representatives of state trading organisations should also be entitled to the same privileges and immunities.

SIR B. N. RAU

Sir B. N. Rau, the first Indian elected as a Judge of the International court at the Hague is a retired Indian Civilian having held the post of a High Court Judgeship in Bengal, and belongs to a family of distinguished men, including his two brothers Messrs B. Rama Rau, Governor, Reserve Bank of India and B. Shiva Rau, M. P. He has distinguished himself in all recent U.N.O. discussions, either in the matter of Kashmir or Persian Oil, and from reports he has always shown his extra-talented abilities and legal acumen in those debates.

WORLD BANK AID TO INDIA

"India is making tremendous efforts to improve the economic condition of the masses by seeking to push up agricultural and industrial production. The five-year plan has been well thought out", observed Mr. Eugene R. Black, President of the World Bank, in the course of a talk with Pressmen on February 22 at the Bombay Secretariat.

Summing up his impressions of a 12-day tour of India, Mr. Black was all praise for the Nehru Government's economic programme and said that he was very favourably impressed with the Government's plans for the betterment of the people and equitable distribution of wealth. He would have no hesitation whatsoever in recommending to his Board of Directors to extend substantial help to the Nehru Government to complete its schemes. He paid a tribute to the Indian railway administration and said he was glad that it had made considerable progress.

PROVIDENT FUND FOR WORKERS

Parliament passed the Employees Provident Fund Bill on February 28.

The Bill covers six major organised industries, cement, cigarette, electrical, mechanical or general engineering products, iron and steel, paper and textiles, and provides for the institution of provident funds for employees in factories and other establishments of these industries. It will not apply to industries run or owned by the State Governments, the Central Government or local authorities.

By a provision under the Bill, the Central Government have been empowered to extend the application of this Bill to other industries by notification.

The rate of contribution to the fund will be 6.25 per cent of the total emolument of the workers. The workers and the establishments will contribute an equal sum.

The present Bill seeks to replace an existing ordinance.

CONTROL OVER COMPANIES

Control of companies with a view to preventing abuses, but not rigorous enough so as to hamper their healthy growth, appears to be the keynote of the Company Law Committee's Report just published. The Report which was submitted to the Government of India a few days back covers the entire range of the Indian Company Law.

The Company Law Committee was appointed by the Government of India in October, 1950, with Mr. C. H. Bhabha as Chairman and the following as members: Mr. Hussain Imam, M.P., Mr. M. Shan-karaiya, M.P., Mr. Mohanlal L. Shah, Mr. A. D. Vickers, Mr. Jagmohandas J. Kapadia, Mr. Pratab Narayan Vajpeyi, Mr. V. S. Krishnaswami, Mr. G. P. Kapadia, Mr. Tricunddas Dwarkadas, Mr. S. M. Basu and Mr. S. Ranganathan, Joint Secretary, to the Government of India, Ministry of Commerce. Mr. D. L. Mazumdar was appointed as Member-Secretary.

The Committee's recommendations are unanimous except that in respect of some matters relating to directors and managing agents, one of the members, Mr. Mohanlal L. Shah, has dissented from the views of the other members and recorded a separate note.

PAK DISCRIMINATION AGAINST INDIAN FILMS

The Government of India has lodged a strong protest to the Pakistan Government against discriminatory treatment of Indian films on which a sales-tax at the rate of 20 percent has been levied in West Pakistan.

The Indian High Commissioner in Pakistan points out in the protest that this sales-tax was recently ordered on the imported value of Indian exposed film without any prior notification. No similar sales-tax is charged on foreign films imported into Pakistan nor on Indian films imported into East Pakistan.

MRS. ROOSEVELT'S CALL TO WOMEN

Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt called for increasing co-operation among women all over the world in creating an international atmosphere conducive to social work.

Inaugurating the Child Welfare Conference of the Bombay Presidency Women's Council, Mrs. Roosevelt said, child welfare problems were similar in all countries, and each country was tackling it in its own



Studio portrait of Mrs. Anna Eleanor Roosevelt.

way. The child of today, Mrs. Roosevelt said, was the citizen of tomorrow. "It is, therefore, most essential that we should try and make the life of our children as good as possible."

Mrs. Roosevelt said: It is our own job to educate the child, and if we can make a good job of it, well the future generation will be thankful to us."

Srimathi Vijayalaxmi Pundit, who presided, appealed for more social workers to help India solve her tremendous welfare problems.

THE SEVENTH RULING QUEEN

With the death of King George VI the 23-year-old Princess Elizabeth of the Royal House of Windsor became the seventh woman in British history to occupy the Throne as ruling Queen. The first of them, Lady Jane Grey, was 16 years old when proclaimed Queen in

July, 1553. She was beheaded after a 14-day reign and is rarely listed as a Queen of England. Mary I wore the Crown for five years. When she died childless, her half-sister became Queen Elizabeth I. A sovereign at 25, like today's Elizabeth, "Good Queen Bess ruled for 49 years. Mary II and her husband, William III, reigned as joint-monarchs from 1689 to 1694. The succession passed to Mary's younger sister Anne who ruled from 1702 to 1714. Queen Victoria had the longest reign in the history of England. It lasted 63 years. There is a superstition that Britain always enjoys 'good times' under a female sovereign and it is a fact that some of Britain's most glorious periods were when a woman sat on the Throne. Now that Queen Elizabeth II wears the Crown, the British hope the traditions ring true.

AMERICAN WOMEN IN PUBLIC OFFICE

American women are taking an ever-increasing part in the work of the federal government and of the 48 states. This is reported by the U.S. delegation to the United Nations, in returning a questionnaire distributed by the United Nations on "women in Public Office and Functions."

There are now about 500,000 women in the employ of the federal Government. This represents "marked advances in the last decade, both in numbers and in those chosen for positions of responsibility", the report says.

It says there are "about 500 women in the federal service occupying positions of recognized authority in either policy-making or administrative capacities."

TOP TWELVE STARS

A special poll recently conducted on the twelve most beautiful women in Hollywood gives the following places:

1. Ava Gardner;
2. Ann Blyth;
3. Elizabeth Taylor;
4. Arlene Dahl;
5. Linda Darnell;
6. Joan Crawford;
7. Mona Freeman;
8. Loretta Young;
9. Marlene Dietrich;
10. Susan Hayward;
11. Rita Hayworth;
12. Deborah Kerr.

INDIAN CRICKET TEAM TO U. K.

The following 17 players have been selected to represent India in the forthcoming tour of England:

V. S. Hazare (Captain),
H. R. Adhikari (Vice-Captain),
D. G. Phadkar,
P. R. Umrigar,
P. Sen,
C. D. Gopinath,
P. Roy,
N. Choudhury,
G. S. Ramchand,
H. G. Gaekwad,
M. K. Mantri,
S. G. Shinde,
C. T. Sarwate,
B. V. Divecha,
V. L. Manjrekar,
Ghulam Ahmed and
D. K. Gaekwad

NETAJI'S END

Prime Minister Nehru said in Parliament on March 5, that the report submitted by Mr. S. A. Ayer on the air-crash of Netaji Subhas Chandra Bose at Taihoku (Formosa) was a fairly convincing account.

Mr. Ayer who had paid a brief visit to Japan towards the end of May last to reverify the story of Subhas Chandra Bose's air-crash on August 18, 1945, stated in his report to the Prime Minister that he had not the faintest doubt in his mind that the ashes that are enshrined in the Renkoji temple in Tokyo are Netaji's.

The question was raised in Parliament by Sri H. V. Kamath during question hour. The Prime Minister said that on September 15, 1951, Mr. S. A. Ayer called on him and told him the results of his visit to Japan.

FINAL RESULTS

State.	Elected Seats Total.	Congress.	Socialists.	K.M.P.P.	Jan Sangh.	C. P. I.	S. C. F.	Other Parties.	Independents.	Total.
Assam	12	10	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	11
Bihar	55	44	3	..	..	..	..	5	2	54
Bombay	45	40	..	..	..	..	1	1	3	45
M. Pradesh	29	27	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	29
Madras	75	35	2	6	..	8	..	9	15	75
Orissa	20	10	1	..	..	1	..	5	2	19
Punjab	18	16	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	18
U. P.	86	81	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	84
W. Bengal	34	22	..	..	2	5	..	2	1	32
Hyderabad	25	14	1	..	..	7	1	1	1	25
M. Bharat	11	9	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	11
Mysore	11	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	11
Pepau	5	2	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	5
Rajasthan	20	9	..	..	1	..	..	4	5	19
Saurashtra	6	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6
Tr. Cochin	12	5	..	..	..	..	..	2	5	12
Ajmer	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bhopal	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Bilaspur	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
Coorg	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Delhi	4	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4
H. Pradesh	3	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
V. Pradesh	6	4	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	6
Kutch	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Manipur	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Tripura	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2
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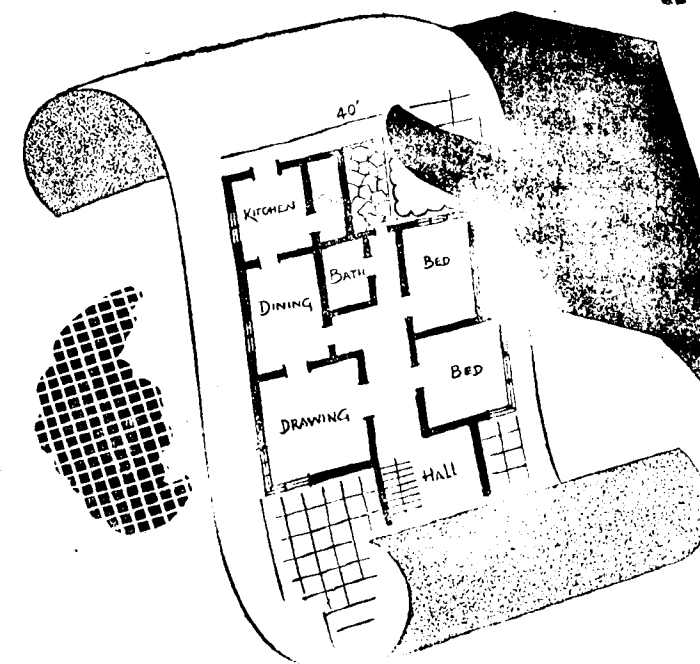
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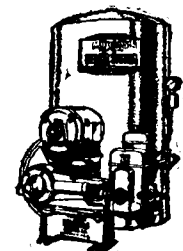


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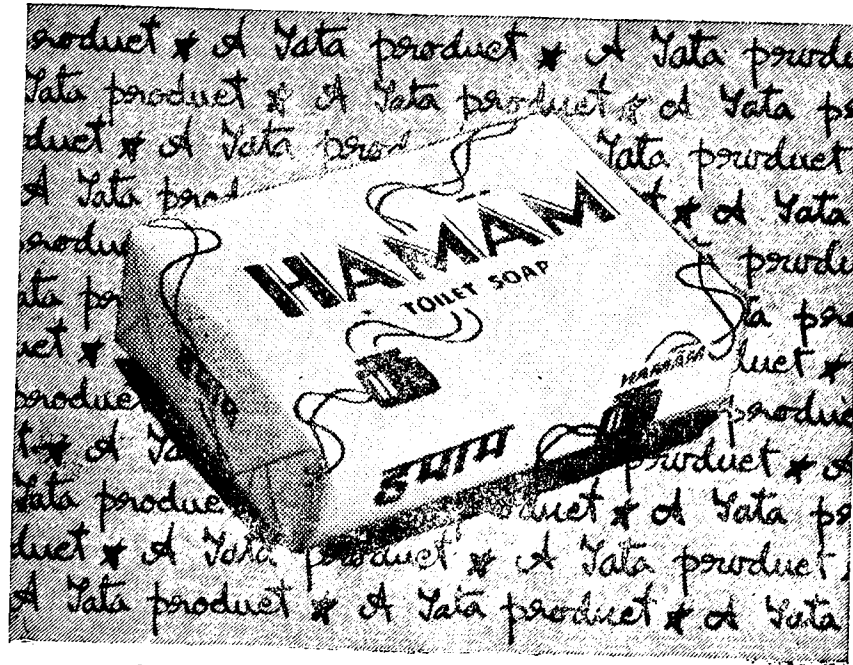
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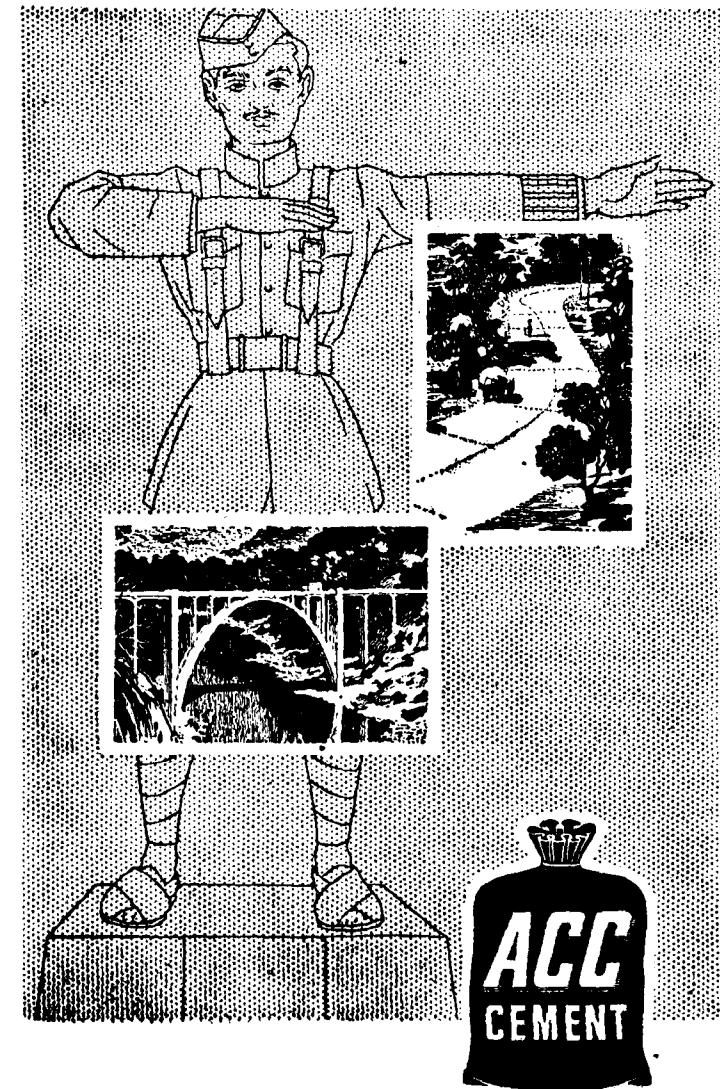
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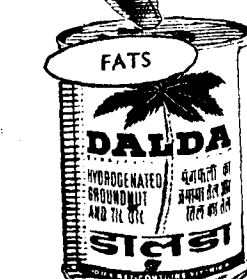
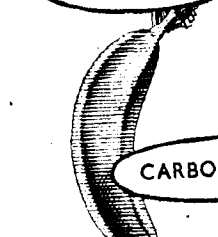
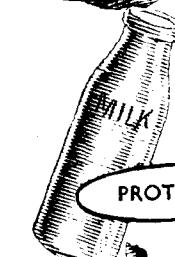
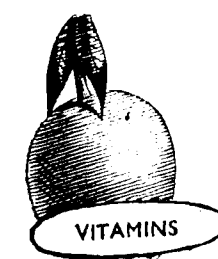
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THE MODERN CRISIS

BY PROF. E. J. CARRI

EVERYBODY agrees that all is not well with the world to-day. Politicians and philosophers, religious leaders and social workers, professors and writers, and even farmers and factory labourers sense that something has gone wrong somewhere.

The twentieth century has been a century of disasters. Two catastrophic wars have been fought within living memory. Another, on a smaller scale, is now being fought in Korea. The entire atmosphere is surcharged with tenseness at the dread of another global war which may break out at any moment and destroy humanity itself. More than half the world faces severe economic distress, and countless millions live in dire poverty and starvation. High prices and relatively low wages spell disaster to the working class, while reduced incomes and continually-rising costs of living are stifling the middle classes. Trade barriers and economic instability threatens to break down enterprise and reduce production. Black-marketeering and corruption are rampant everywhere. Hatred, revenge, suspicion prowl about, devouring minds and embittering hearts. Persecution of racial, political and religious minorities, degradation of culture, vilification and perversion of truth, the unlimited manipulation of political and economic power by organized cliques, the legalization of plunder and arbitrary confiscation in the name of social justice and equalization, and the militant immorality which is inseparably linked with the whole complex of conditions which all these have brought about—such is the tragedy which has engulfed the human race.

We are living in a disordered, distraught world—a world that is deathly sick. There is death, decay, dissolution everywhere. We face an appalling crisis, the like of which has never been known before in the history of the world. Our much-vaunted civilization is in an advanced state of putrescence and disintegration. It is crumbling under the iron heels of colossal powers of destruction. The mighty columns that supported the vast edifice are tottering; the very foundations have been shaken. What has been laboriously and painfully built up during thousands of years is collapsing before our bewildered eyes. It would seem that the ultimate destiny of our civilization is ultimate doom.

Few even among the thoughtful have realized the enormousness, the full dimensions, the tremendous magnitude of the disaster that has overtaken us. There are some who think that the evils that consume humanity to-day are merely the manifestations of a passing phase of retrogression in the onward march of civilization, and that they have their origin in the two catastrophic wars that have been waged. But this is a confusion of cause and effect. The wars did not bring about the crisis; the crisis caused the wars.

The disaster that has come upon us cannot be adequately estimated in terms of the physical afflictions, material losses and economic reverses we have endured, and are enduring to-day. These are merely the foam on the surface. The real disaster is something far more profound, something infinitely more tragic; it is a storm that rages deep down in the heart of humanity.

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PLANNING IN INDIA

BY MR. R. BHASKARAN, M.A.,

University of Madras.

SOME months ago the Indian Planning Commission published a draft Five Year Plan on which it invited comment and criticism and we expect that the plan will shortly take its final shape. Considering the size and variety of issues raised by economic planning in a large federal democratic republic as yet unused to the form and spirit of West European social order it must be allowed that public discussion of the plan has been superficial, desultory and too soon exhausted. Several reasons can be found for this lack of interest in the plan outside government circles, but perhaps the chief reasons are the recent submergence of the middle class which used to be very articulate in such matters and the growing absorption of the organs of public opinion in the more transient sensations of the day. Moreover the entire approach to the question of planning has been unduly simplified by certain fundamental assumptions common to the Planning Commission and the general public, *viz.*, that any economic betterment is better than none, that to have thought of planning at all is enough ground for hope, that by administrative manipulation of the economy the benefits of *laissez faire* and collectivism can be secured without the drawbacks of either principle, that without disturbing political changes a revolutionary transformation of the Indian scene can be achieved by governmental action, in short that too close a scrutiny of the springs of social and political action and the economic terms in which they can be viewed is both untimely and needless. No one will deny the apparent urgency of the situation and yet an urgent collection of departmental data and targets into a sort of quinquennial government budget called a 'plan' seems a poor response to the challenge. In its anxiety to evade political decisions which might divide the nation our new democracy turns to the old bureaucracy for inspiration and guidance. This is the natural outcome of a revolution 'not made but prevented', and helps to spread

frustration. Therefore we must welcome all efforts by men of goodwill who give thought, among other things, to the Five Year Plan and examine it in detail.

Among the few studies of the plan so far published, the one by Professor C. N. Vakil of the Bombay University School of Economics and Sociology and his Research Assistant Mr. P. R. Brahmananda is an outstanding contribution to a full and temperate understanding of the requirements of economic planning in India to-day. Their book* is divided into twenty chapters and they have neglected no issue. Prof. Vakil in his introduction says the Plan 'must be described as a modest but realistic effort at a first step on the difficult and long route to prosperity for an economy of widespread shortages' and this description is perfectly accurate. That is how the plan would appear to a sober, sympathetic and well informed citizen and perhaps it would be well if it is presented as such to the country than as a native counter-part to the four, five and six year plans of other lands.

In the first chapter of the book explaining the economic background the authors wish us to appreciate the difficulties and handicaps facing the National Planning Commission which 'overawed by the immediate problems of the country and the burden of continuing shortages in respect of essential goods, therefore, determined to lay stress upon the immediate need for providing an adequate supply of consumption goods so that the pre-war standards could at least be restored by the end of 1955-56'. The authors do not absolve government of blame for the conditions that handicap the planners but the handicaps are there and so the Planning Commission has to pay more attention to immediate problems than to long-term trends. The second chapter contains a very neat outline of the Report and how it lays out Rs. 1,493

* A REVIEW OF PLANNING FOR A SHORTAGE ECONOMY: THE INDIAN EXPERIMENT. By C. N. Vakil and P. R. Brahmananda (Vora & Co., Publishers Ltd., Bombay 1952 Pp. 317. Price Rs. 5-8.)

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PLANNING IN INDIA

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crores and in twenty two numbered paragraphs summarises the Commission's approach and lines of policy. The succeeding chapters carry the kind of comment that only disinterested economists can furnish, and it would perhaps be useful to bring together the significant conclusions found all over the book. The pace of investment assumed in the plan, the authors fear, may not be kept up and then 'it will be no wonder if in the period of the Five-year Plan, which is more or less a finance plan, shortages develop both in the public and in the private sectors and the pace of completion of a number of projects is retarded.' It is a pity that the archaic conception of the primacy of finance should have such a hold on our rulers as cannot be shaken by the best economist, technologists and political scientists of our time. Our authors warn us that concentration on financial aspects of planning to the exclusion of what happens to resources will lead to a dangerous policy of too much with too little leading perhaps to negative results at a later stage.

Discussing the financial prospects of government the authors are more optimistic about the Centre realising the anticipated revenues than the States doing so and they are uneasy about the scope and consequences of internal deficit financing. They also do not share the complacency about the foreign exchange position implicit in the Report. Two very important suggestions are made in the course of the fifth chapter which deserve the closest attention; one, that following the change in distribution of incomes there ought to be a change in the system of taxation by which the speculative and trading groups, the merchants and middlemen, are made to pay proportionately to the large incomes accruing to them without shifting the taxes, and two, that the fixed income groups, the middle classes which must bear the burden of implementing the Plan should receive due relief lest their discontent turn against the peaceful progress of the country. In fact it would be no exaggeration to say that the neglect of these two principles of national policy would ensure apathy and

cynical indifference while any national plan is being matured and distortion and failure when the plan is implemented.

After traversing much interesting and difficult ground in the field of Foreign Exchange the authors go on to analyse the system of priorities and in that chapter they make this penetrating observation, 'In fact the Five Year Plan for all purposes is more or less a consolidated account of the various existing schemes. If we understand by *Planning a complete resurvey of resources that would be available and a redistribution of these resources into various activities according to specified objectives, the five-year plan cannot be called a plan at all.* So it has come to pass that among the myriad competing social goals, the Commission has been unable to give a clear verdict. Incidentally it might be pointed out that the formulation of social policy is the business of government and in a democratic state a planning Commission cannot discover or invent a policy but must be given one which it has to elaborate and clothe in appropriate fiscal and administrative terms. The combination of the Presidentship of the Commission and headship of the government with the presidency of a political party which has long been a movement than a party can hardly help the division of labour and responsibility which modern constitutional government demands, and confusion benefits no one in the long run.

The remarks of our authors on industrial and agricultural problems bring together the results of informed thought and particularly interesting is their treatment of the food problem. They make several specific suggestions, all sane and practicable, *e.g.*, 'the pursuit of self-sufficiency in commercial crops, at the same time while Pakistan has a large potential capacity in them, will be suicidal for both countries.' They are sceptical of the value of the Commission's proposal of a system of co-operative village management and desire it to be considered in greater detail.

On the much canvassed relation of the private and public sectors of the Indian economy Professor Vakil has done well

to go on record drawing pointed attention in several places to the proclivities of our businessmen whose speculative activities threaten to wreck our economy and break up social peace. Nor has the need for reliable statistics and an organization of economic research which can make sense of the figure been left unstressed. Yet the book proceeds to a quiet, almost apologetic conclusion, 'we do not hold that the Plan is of the optimum type. There is scope for improvement in many fields, but we feel

that the basic approach has been realistic and practical'. If that is all and the best that can be said of the Plan by sympathetic academic examiners it requires very serious reconsideration and reshaping. A nation cannot go far with only a basic approach which is realistic and no grounds for reasonable anticipation of practical fulfilment of its hopes. National planning is an exercise in social thinking not merely in administrative or fiscal or even economic manipulation.

KOREA: A POEM

BY MR. DARSHAN SINGH MAINI

— o —

Beyond the seas,
Beyond our little islands of life,
A tiny speck on the map,
Has grown monstrously tall,
—stretching itself like a giant,
Across the frontiers of thought.

For thoughts have donned gloves,
And wrestle in a deadly clasp,
While the cry of innocent dove
Is smothered in steel and brass.

The jack-boot rides roughshod
Over lilies and swans,
Over the minds of men,
And speaks in the name of gods.

While Parallels are crossed,
And battles fought,
Small men and women,
With their small lives
Are stretched on the racks of thought.

FROM MY NOTEBOOK

BY "BEE"

POETRY AND RELIGION

Matthew Arnold used to quote himself whenever he felt that he had said a fine thing in a fine way. Thus, speaking of poetry and religion he repeated his own words and whole sentences, and the words are so true that no one dare smile at his mannerism as only thus he could underline ideas that he had once expressed fitly and finally.

The future of poetry is immense, because in poetry where it is worthy of its high destinies, our race, as time goes on, will find an ever surer and surer stay. There is not a creed which is not shaken, not an accredited dogma which is not shown to be questionable, not a received tradition which does not threaten to dissolve. The religion has materialised itself in the fact, in the supposed fact; it has attached its emotion to the fact, and now the fact is failing it. But for poetry the idea is everything; the rest is a world of illusion, of divine illusion. Poetry attaches its emotion to the idea, the idea is the fact. The strongest part of our religion to day is its unconscious poetry. . . . More and more mankind will discover that we have to turn to poetry to interpret life for us, to console us, to sustain us.

SHORT FOR THOUGHT

Gladstone, when asked how long he took over preparation of his addresses, said: 'If I am allowed only 15 minutes I need a week's preparation, if for half an hour three days will be necessary, but if I am to speak at unlimited length I am ready to begin here and now.'

THE MODERN PHILOSOPHER

A philosopher is one who, instead of crying over spilt milk, consoles himself with the thought that it was fourfifths water anyway.

—Chicago Herald American.

BACHELOR'S KNOWLEDGE

Bachelors know more about women than married men. If they didn't they'd be married, too.

—H. L. Mencken.

IMAGINARY CONVERSATION

"Mr. Homi J. Taleyarkhan, member of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, touring the United States at the invitation of the American Government, met President Truman."

—News Item.

Waal, Homi Saheb, so, you're from Bombay.

Yes, Mr. President, and I've brought a few useful tips from our Corporation. I'm a man of some importance back there.

Gee, that's swell, Homi. Waal, its thirsty whether. Whad dya say to a whiskey sour?

You may not be aware, Mr. President, that we've got Prohibition in Bombay.

Vurry enterprising, to be sure. We tried it here, you know. Not a success. What'll yours be? A glass of iced, sterilized warrer?

There are one or two things I'd like to point out, Mr. President. In Khetwadi we . . .

Sure, sure. Have they shown you Arlington and Mount Vernon yet? They're vurry pleasant now with the bees in the linden trees.

I was about to say, Mr. President . . .

And take a look at Missoouri before you go back to that dry lil' burg of yours. Waal, Homi, I'm sure glad to have made your acquaintance. And now they're going to show you the Potomac Sewage Scheme, and the Unmarried Mothers Benevolent Institution, and the Creche for Tired Congressmen. So long, Homi Saheb!

In this imaginary conversation C. R. M. of the "Illustrated Weekly" has rightly caught the spirit and manner of the prosperous modern American, proud of his typically American organisations and irresistibly voluble in exalting them. It reveals at once the strength and weakness of the average American in his characteristic frankness and boisterousness.

START TODAY

All of us are always going to do better to-morrow—and we would, too, if only we started to-day.

IN DEFENCE OF POETRY

In his introduction to Sir Algernon Methuen's *Anthology of Lyrics from Shakespeare to Hardy* the late Robert Lynd, after pointing out the healing power of poetry as conceived by the Greeks went on to observe that most of the poets have been wisely indefinite and mystical in their defence of poetry from too reasonable men. "They know in the depths of their beings that poetry is as indefensible as love or the sun, and that any one who comes to challenge such things is unanswerable in his darkness".

Hence, when Shelley replied in *A defence of Poetry* to Peacock's prosaically amusing denunciation of modern poets, he did not trouble to reply to Peacock's arguments. He talked about the nature of poetry from a mountain-top, from which his voice could not possibly reach. Peacock on his well-trimmed lawn in the valley. Besides, Peacock was too busily engaged, in conversation to listen to him. "Mr. Wordsworth," Peacock laughed, "picked up village legends from old women and sextons.... A poet in our days is a semi barbarian in a civilized community." "Poetry," replies Shelley with glorious inconsequence, "redeems from decay the visitations of the divinity in man. Poetry turns all things into loveliness. It exalts the beauty of that which is most beautiful, and it adds beauty to that which is deformed." "Poetry," continues Peacock, charming his guests with his gifts of irreverent epigram, "was the mental rattle that awakened the attention of intellect in the infancy of civil society; but for the maturity of mind to make a serious business of the playthings of its childhood is as absurd as for the full grown man to rub his gums with coral and cry to be charmed to sleep by the jingle of silver bells." "Poets," declared Shelley "are the acknowledged legislators of the world." That, it seems to me, represents fairly enough the essentials of the eternal debate—usually unspoken—between those who care for poetry and those who do not. There is really no answer—except from the doctors—to a man who puts up the shutters as soon as the sun rises and observes that it is infinitely more natural for a modern man to live in artificial light.

HAPPINESS

"If I have faltered more or less
In my great task of happiness;
If I have moved among my race
And shown no glorious morning face;
If beams from happy human eyes
Have moved me not; if morning skies,
Books, and my food, and summer rain
Knocked on my sullen heart in vain:
Lord, thy most pointed pleasure take
And stab my spirit broad awake."

—R.L.S.

GREAT AND SMALL MEN

Great men never feel great, small
men never feel small. —Chinese Proverb.

AN AUTUMN REVERIE

John Morley's closing words to his "Recollections" are fit and few, and to my mind, one of the finest closes in literature.

Now and then I paused as I sauntered
slow over the fading heather. My
little humble friend squat on her haunches,
looking wistfully up, eager to resume
her endless hunt after she knows not
what, just like the chartered metaphysician.
So to my home in the falling daylight.

FOR THE FALLEN

They shall not grow old, as we that are
left grow old:

Age shall not weary them, nor the years
condemn;

At the going down of the Sun and in
the morning

We will remember them.

—Lawrence Binyon.

WORDS OF WISDOM

To be beaten, but not broken; to be
victorious, but not vain-glorious; to strive
and contend for the prize, and to win it
honestly or lose it cheerfully; to use
every power in the race, and yet never
to wrest an undue advantage or win an
unlawful mastery; this is a result which
is worth all that it costs us.

LIFE IS A SHADOW

Life is a shadow, saith the Scripture,
but is it the shadow of a tree or a
tower that standeth? Nay, it is the
shadow of a bird in its flight. Away
flyeth the bird, and there is neither bird
nor shadow."—Talmud.

LIFE AND LAUGHTER

One should take good care not to grow
too wise for so great a pleasure of life
as laughter.

—Addison.

EPITAPH

Here lies in silent clay
Miss Arabella Young
Who on the 21st of May
Began to hold her tongue.

—At Newmarket, Camba.

PRESIDENTIAL PROSPECTS IN U.S.A.

BY MR. R. J. VENKATESWARAN, M.A.

MR. TRUMAN'S decision not to seek election to the Presidency has caused surprise in America and elsewhere. Having held what is probably the highest office in the democratic world for about seven years, Mr. Truman's anxiety to



PRESIDENT TRUMAN
A line drawing made from
a recent photograph.

retire from the White House is understandable. He became President at a time when the U.S. had emerged victorious in World War II with a reputation as the richest and the most powerful nation in the world. His presidential term has seen some of the most remarkable events in the history of mankind of which the Marshall Plan and Point Four are prominent examples. Both his foreign policy and domestic administration have been fiercely criticised. It is pointed out, for instance, that instead of anticipating or attempting to shape world events, Mr. Truman's Government has often allowed itself to be guided by them. He has also been held responsible for extravagance in expenditure, laxity in administration, and for "the careless economics and mental rigidities that have been accumulating in the U. S. military mind for many generations." Whatever may be the truth in these allegations, there can be

no doubt that the thirty-third President of the U.S.A. is a man of great courage and common sense, a true representative of the common man, who has served with ability and distinction as the head of the Government of the most powerful nation in the modern world.

Now that Mr. Truman has decided to stand down, the question of his successor has aroused keen interest not only in the U.S. but in other countries. This is natural in view of America's unique position in world politics and of the enormous power which the President wields. It is interesting to note that although the fathers of the constitution wanted to give only limited authority to the President, a combination of circumstances has made him the most powerful man in America. As *Fortune* pointed out recently, the United States Government is "the greatest temporal authority the world has ever known—underwriting the independence of other Governments on every continent, employing 2,515,900 civilians and 3,100,000 military, spending \$200 million a day" and whose President has become a man of "frightening power."



ESTES KEFAUVER

Who then is likely to succeed Mr. Truman? Democrat or Republican? It is not possible to give a definite answer,

The 1948 election has shown that even the most careful study of public opinion polls is no sure guide on this matter. Nevertheless, an analysis of the presidential prospects will be interesting. Among the Democrats, the prominent aspirants are Mr. Kefauver who won his laurels as investigator into corruption in administration; Mr. Stevenson, Governor of Illinois,* reputed for his ability and



ADLAI E. STEVENSON

honesty and enjoying the confidence of Mr. Truman; Senator Kerr, a multi-millionaire; and Senator Russel who is believed to command considerable popularity in the South. All these are no doubt able men but it is doubtful whether any of them will be a match to a stalwart like General Eisenhower or an indefatigable organiser like Mr. Taft. The Democrats seem to suffer from a dearth of suitable leadership of the stature of Franklin Roosevelt or even President Truman. "Indeed" says

*Mr. Adlai Stevenson, Governor of Illinois, is however reported to have said that he could not accept nomination for United States Presidency. Mr. Stevenson made his announcement in a statement issued prior to his departure for Omaha, in Nebraska, where he is to discuss with President Truman the havoc caused by floods in American middle-west States. Mr. Stevenson said that he had no other ambition than to be re-elected Governor of Illinois to complete the work he had undertaken in that State.

Fortune "it is one of the most shattering commentaries on twenty years of Democratic rule that the Democratic Party, with all the great offices of State at its disposal, should have developed so little leadership of remotely presidential nature." Mr. Truman has assured the Democrats of his powerful support. He has said that he would work "just as enthusiastically for the Democratic ticket as if I were in it". Nevertheless, the chances of a Democratic victory do not seem very bright. In all probability, the people may desire a change in view of the fact that Democrats have held office continuously for two decades.



GEN. DWIGHT DAVID EISENHOWER

If then the Republicans are to succeed, the question is which Republican? Eisenhower or Taft? General Eisenhower†

† General Eisenhower scored an impressive victory in the New Jersey primary election held on April 15, over Senator Robert Taft, his chief rival for Republican nomination for the Presidency. He won most of the State's 38 delegates to the Republican Convention which in three months' time chooses the Presidential candidate and he swept the popularity contest with a margin that may give him a majority of 85,000 votes over Mr. Taft in a total vote of about 500,000. General Eisenhower forged ahead after the lead changed hands several times in the early returns.

enjoy immense popularity in U.S. and is highly respected for his military ability and statesmanlike qualities. Even outside U.S. he has won his reputation for the good work he has done in restoring the morale of the people of Western Europe and creating in them a spirit of confidence and courage. Eisenhower believes that Europe can save itself with American aid provided the European nations would co-operate with one another. "I do not believe," he has said, "that the U.S. can pick up the world on its economic, financial and material shoulders and carry it. We must have co-operation." The General is also a firm believer in the virtue of self-help. "Nobody can defend another nation by itself. The true defence of the nation can be found in its own soul."

As regards Mr. Taft, it may be stated that he contested the presidency twice previously, in 1940 and 1948 but did not



ROBERT A. TAFT

succeed. He possesses an intimate knowledge of economics and of the general problems of administration. It is doubtful, however, if he could win this time in view of his defeat by the General in the New Hampshire primary election. In this connection, the comments of the *London Economist* will be of interest. "There is" it says, "a whole generation of American voters who cannot remember

when there was a Republican President in the White House, but it is sometimes forgotten that at least half of that generation cannot remember a time when Senator Taft was not frantically trying to get there." And how will the Republican administration be different from that of the Democrats? Much will depend of course on the personality of the new President. Nevertheless, certain broad principles of Republicanism are clear. So far as domestic policy is concerned, the Republicans would probably carry out a policy of retrenchment of superfluous personnel in Government, enforce stricter economy in expenditure, give greater encouragement to private enterprise and support programmes for social welfare. The Republicans moreover will pursue a policy of giving greater authority and autonomy to the States. The Democratic regime is stated to have shown a persistent tendency towards too much centralisation which has "corrupted the independence of the States and communities which appear so often today as a mere queue in Washington".

In the sphere of foreign policy, a Republican administration is unlikely to result in any fundamental change. The U.S.A. today has assumed the leadership of the world and on her rests the major responsibility to keep the peace and prevent a world war from breaking out. She has in recent years begun to pursue a policy of rendering active assistance—financial and technical—to the underdeveloped countries to help them raise their standard of living. The U.S. Commerce Department recently announced that America has \$39 000 million between the end of the war and the beginning of 1952 to help the economic and military efforts of the free nations. There is no doubt that under the Republicans, America would continue this policy of enlightened self-interest with the emphasis, it is to be hoped, on enlightenment rather than on self-interest. Mr. Taft has indicated that he would insist that foreign nations show a firm disposition to defend themselves before he would give them help. This seems sound policy since it would encourage self-help and initiative. But at the same time it is necessary that in offering financial aid,

U.S. shows a little more tact and an understanding of the feelings of the under developed countries. It may be recalled that recently a crisis occurred in the Indonesian Cabinet over the issue of American aid. A similar instance has happened in Greece as well. The American Ambassador to Greece publicly disapproved the Greek Government's decision to introduce simple proportional representation for the elections, on the ground that it would perpetuate "the chronic instability" of Greek Governments and prevent the effective use of American aid. The American argument is no doubt a sound one since no economic progress can be brought about without political stability. But the manner in which American influence has been exercised seems objectionable. As the London *Economist* recently remarked, "There is all the difference between friendly private persuasion and a statement by the U.S. Ambassador, which publicly takes sides in a dispute within Greek Cabinet over a domestic matter."

Incidentally, it shows—to quote the same journal—"how difficult it is for a great power to be at the same time generous, firm and tactful."

If American foreign policy is to be successful, then the Administration should be more diplomatic in dealing with the problems of other nations. It would also be desirable to spend a greater proportion of the money allotted to foreign aid for economic improvement rather than for military purposes. Mr. Truman recently said that "there are parts of the world where the plough can do a better job of maintaining stability and democracy than tanks, warships and machine guns". Mrs. Roosevelt has observed that "Communism" is not fought just with guns but with bread too". It is to be hoped therefore whatever may be the result of the Presidential election, the U.S.A. will pursue a progressive and enlightened foreign policy so that, in the words of Abraham Lincoln, "Government of the people, for the people and by the people shall not perish from the earth."

MAUGHAM'S WORKS AS 'CLASSICS'

BY MR. ZAFAR RIZWANI

W. SOMERSET MAUGHAM is one of the few modern novelists who can confidently look forward to having their works immortalised in world literature: his books have in them that distinctive touch of genius which can easily rank them with those of Balzac, Dickens, Tolstoi, and Dostoevsky—"the four greatest novelists the world has ever known."* And where the art of writing is concerned, —I mean the art of developing the plot and carrying on the story with a smoothness and harmony that arrest our attention, and over and above this, the distinction of writing a simple and lucid prose whose melody and elegance have wrought a welcome revolution in the world of letters—I may assert, without fear of contradiction, that Maugham stands alone, high above any of his contemporaries, as the one writer of fiction in whose hands the English language has found its ideal expression.

* *A Writer's Notebook* (1949): Pp. 305-6.

The style that he has evolved, after what should seem a life-time of industry, is so unique and unconventional as to defy description. It has none of the flowery ornamentations, those high sounding phrases and difficult cadences which abound in the works of most of the writers of the past and of many of their present followers—books which had once been held in great veneration as prose works with the highest claim to perfection. Here, I believe readers have not forgotten the acrobatic feats they had to perform in order to understand what the glorious masters of the past and their celebrated disciples of the present, have been driving at. That endless toil which everyone of us has experienced and which even now our younger counterparts experience in our schools and colleges, is beautifully summarised by Maugham when he says, "I have never had much patience with the writers who claim from the reader an effort to understand their meaning.

You have only to go to the great philosophers to see that it is possible to express with lucidity the most subtle reflections."*

It is on this lucidity which he values so highly, that Maugham has always based his style. Although, according to his persistent admission, he takes infinite pains over his work and writes out each one of his sentences over and over again, in order to improve its aesthetic appeal and its balance and rhythm, it is an acknowledged fact that his passages show no sign of effort whatever. They seem to have come to his pen with as much ease as attends an expert craftsman when he sits down to model objects of beauty and utility out of bare lumps of raw material.

Maugham's mastery of style, it seems to me, is at its height in his autobiography *THE SUMMING UP* which has rather unluckily been pushed into the background by his earlier work and universally acclaimed masterpiece *OF HUMAN BONDAGE*. For my part I hold the former as a work that shall, for years, stand in unchallengeable supremacy as the fountainhead of inspiration to budding literary talent. The beauty and dignity of its language alone is enough to rank it as one of the most lasting works of the age. And the spell of charm that an attentive study of it casts on the reader, leads you to believe that here at last is the book you have been searching for, a book whose style is as near to perfection as you could wish. Add to this the subtle reflections of a mind which is nurtured deep in much of the best and noblest of human thought, and the result is a monumental work of non-fiction through which you feel the impact of a modest and unassuming personality whose greatness has grown with age.

For the one important feature of excellence that characterises this autobiography, as also his entire work, is the emphasis with which the writer sets forth to shatter the illusion of racial

* *The Summing Up*—Chap. 11; Page 30.

and cultural superiority that has been so dear to his countrymen of rather less independence of mind. In his plain, confessional way of advancing an opinion, he writes down, after an extensive tour of such countries as the White Man had declared to be uncivilised, a passage that comprises his whole philosophy on life. A perusal of it would not fail to convince one of the sound common sense that urges him to advocate this code of conduct. He says: "I came back from each of my journeys a little different. . . . I was capable of no new development. I had sloughed the arrogance of culture. My mood was complete acceptance. I asked from nobody more than he could give me. I had learnt toleration. I was pleased with the goodness of my fellows; I was not distressed by their badness. I had acquired independence of spirit. I had learnt to go my own way without bothering with what others thought about it. I demanded freedom for myself and I was prepared to give freedom to others. It is easy to laugh and shrug your shoulders when people act badly to others; it is much more difficult when they act badly to you. I have not found it impossible. The conclusion I came to about men I put into the mouth of a man I met on board ship in the China Seas. 'I'll give you my opinion of the human race in a nutshell, brother.' I made him say. 'Their heart's in the right place, but their head's a thoroughly inefficient organ.'"

Another work of Maugham that has helped him to lasting fame is that brilliant monument of novel, *CAKES AND ALE*. Generally believed to be a satire of Thomas Hardy and of Hugh Walpole in the characters of the elder novelist Tom Driffield and his loyal younger associate Alroy Kerr, it is not much of a gripping tale. But it is unequalled in the perfection with which the story unfolds itself before you. As a study in the technique of novel-writing, it is sure to profit anyone who is keen on the subject, for the writer has so skilfully planned this work that although its story lacks many of those deft touches

* *The Summing Up*—Chapter. 55: pp. 202-3.

which are peculiar to his other novels, you find your interest heightened almost to suspense by the dexterity with which each chapter is linked to the other. So faultless has been its mode of presentation that a certain American writer got himself classed among the pre-eminent novelists of his country by writing down a book which on closer examination, proves to be nothing more original than a loyal copying down of the technique of *CAKES AND ALE!**

Ranking with these two great works to form a trio of Maugham's contribution to the literary classics of the world, is that immortal novel *OF HUMAN BONDAGE*. Running into almost eight hundred pages, it abounds with a wealth of detail that succeeds in claiming our undivided attention once the first few chapters are over. It narrates the experiences of a club-footed boy named Philip from the age of four to the time of his reaching mature manhood. Its middle portion, in particular, describing Philip's student life on the "continent" is of unforgettable interest. Academic life at Heidelberg and a Bohemian existence among the art students of Paris is described with such vividness as to be an enlightening study to the readers. And Maugham has taken special pains to acquaint us with the conditions in which young men and women, compelled by an over-powering desire for artistic creation, choose to lead their lives. Their hopes and ambitions, their special gifts and their special weaknesses, their reckless view of life and their refusal to bring order into their affairs, their heart-breaking failures and their warm sympathies for one another—all these are conveyed to us with a confidence that first-hand knowledge alone can impart. Then, with a final bang, comes the tragic end of Fanny Price, a girl who had sacrificed everything she had in order to learn the art for which she was

not at all qualified, to crown a story convincingly told.

Then, in the closing stages of the book, we are familiarised, as a side-light to the main theme, with the conditions of living in the London slums where Philip, now a doctor, has to go in order to help the birth of unwelcome and unwanted children. Each and every one of those experiences is of lasting interest; and long after having read them, I remember to this day, the tears and the redeeming solaces that Maugham then raised in my heart. The murderous glint that creeps into the eyes of an unemployed workman when the birth of another child adds to the mouths he has had to feed; and the helpless gaze of a heart, broken young man as he sees his pretty wife bleed to death after giving birth to their first and only child; these two instances of human misery and then the more hopeful one of a young and moderately prosperous couple with whom Philip sits for lunch and has a pleasant talk—all these would not have exercised such profound influence on my mind had they been treated by anyone less qualified and less experienced than W. Somerset Maugham.

What I have tried to impart thus far is just an idea of the vast treasure-house of actual experiences that one finds in the writer's work. Maugham in the seventy-seventh year of his life has come to occupy a niche of his own among the world's immortal men of letters. The legacy of 34 books and two dozen plays which he has endowed on us, shall never cease to honour his name, and the world which he has found to be neither wholly pleasant nor wholly miserable, will immensely benefit from them. And it is my belief that even if our varying tastes of fiction ever cease to accord his other works their present popularity, the three "classics" of which I have made mention shall live for centuries and create a halo of glory around the man who wrote *OF HUMAN BONDAGE*.

* See Jerome Weidman's Introduction to the Somerset Maugham Pocket Book.

INDIANS IN BRITISH EAST AFRICA

BY PROF. S. B. MOOKHERJI, M.A.

THE story of Indian expansion overseas in ancient times constitutes an edifying episode of history. A wholly peaceful and purely humanist expansion, it was based on and drew its inspiration from the high and moral sentiments of the prophets and preachers of India. Cultural expansionist movements from the shores of India which reached Europe, the Far East, the Middle East and South-eastern Asia were among the greatest civilizing influences in the history of the world. India thus played a vital and significant role in human affairs in the past. She received the best of all cultures and enriched them in return. Sons and daughters of Mother India were welcome missionaries of culture and peaceful merchants to the lands they visited and were treated as honoured guests.

The situation however has completely changed to-day. Disabilities—political, economic and social—have been and are still being imposed upon Indians—we include Pakistanis as well—in not a few countries of their adoption. The position of about forty-five lacs of Indians and Pakistanis abroad i.e., one percent of the total population of the Indian sub-continent is not a very comfortable one. Their future is uncertain. Their fate hangs in the balance.

The Crown Colony of Kenya in British East Africa has an Indian population of 90,800. In theory, there is not much political discrimination against them; but in practice the English settlers dominate the public life of the colony. In the past the British Colonial Office had to submit to them on not a few occasions. In the twenties they threatened revolt when the Colonial Office expressed sympathy with the Indian view point in the Kenya Highlands controversy. They even hatched a plot to kidnap the English Governor of the colony. A deputation was sent by them to Australia and South Africa to influence public opinion therein against according equality to the Indians in those countries. It was a classical example of carrying coal to Newcastle.

Trade relations between India and East Africa are very old. But Indians began to settle there only in the closing years of the 19th century—after 1895, roughly speaking. The bulk of the original Indian—and Pakistani—immigrants to Kenya were businessmen and skilled workers. They are represented to-day—not in proportion to their numbers, however—on the Municipal Councils, the Provincial legislature and the Governor's Executive Council. They show a fairly advanced political and cultural standard and maintain a decent standard of living. They have two bi-lingual dailies of their own—the *Daily Mail* and the *Colonial Times*—and a number of weeklies and monthlies besides. This is but one side of the picture. A strong current of colour prejudice flows beneath the comparatively calm waters of life in Kenya. The Governor of Kenya told an Indian delegation in 1919, "The Principle has been accepted that this country (i.e. Kenya) is primarily for the European development and that whereas the interests of Indians will not be lost sight of in all respects the interests of Europeans must predominate."

Northern Kenya is barren. The eastern region between Nairobi and the coast is fertile. Two-thirds of Kenya lies below an altitude of 4,000 feet and is not quite suitable for European settlers. The rest of the country which contains extensive tracts of great fertility and natural beauty is known as the Highlands. It has good game reserves and produces an excellent crop of coffee, maize, wheat and tea. Attempts were made for the first time in 1908 to reserve the Highlands exclusively for European settlers. Indian settlers in Kenya had lived and traded in peace for a long time and the Government had assured them in 1904 that they would not be deprived of their just rights. But in 1908 Lord Elgin, the then Secretary of State for the Colonies, laid down a policy of the reservation of the Kenya Highlands for Europeans. The announcement was greeted with a chorus of condemnation both in Kenya and India. It stayed the hands of the Colonial Office for the time being. The

Highlands controversy raged for more than thirty years. An Order-in-Council of 1939 at last reserved an extensive and by far the best area in Kenya for the exclusive use of Europeans of any nationality. In the forties the Aga Khan was refused permission to purchase a ten-acre piece in this Whiteman's Paradise. He could however obtain a plot in the name of his European Begum. The experience should have been an eye-opener to His Highness. The above Order-in-Council, it may be noted, violated in letter and spirit the assurance of the Government of Kenya to the Indian community in 1920. The Indians were assured that they were mistaken "in supposing that the Government had any intention of drawing any distinction between Europeans and Indians so far as rights of mining, settling and acquiring of lands are concerned."

There is no colour bar in Kenya. But racial prejudice prevails nonetheless. Thus, Indians are not admitted into the Kenya Defence Force. During the last war Indian immigration was banned on the grounds of shortage of food and housing. The Immigration Restriction Bill, passed after the war seeks to prevent "persons from entering the Colony to take up any class of employment, if there were persons already resident in the Colony out of employment who are suitable and able to take up such employment." The mind behind the Bill came out during the debate in the legislature on it. Sir Alfred Vincent, the leader of the elected European members of the legislature, remarked, *inter alia*, "The problems (of Kenya, of course,) will be aggravated by the importation of poverty, distress and racial bitterness that characterises the lives of so many of the peoples of India, which ultimately means the super-imposition of Eastern civilization on the indigenous peoples of the country." The Government of India protested against the measure and the Colonial Office has assured that it will not be applied to the Indian people. The white man in the past has gone back on his word to the non-white on so many occasions that we do not feel much reassured.

A sinister attempt is now being made to antagonise the African and the Indians. The Government of South Africa, not content with misdeeds within its own borders, plays the leading role in Indian baiting in East Africa. Dr. D. F. Malan, Premier of the Union of South Africa, seems to be overflowing with compassion and sympathy for the East African native. South African publicity has been telling the world that Indians are determined to set up a separate Indian state in East Africa and that sooner or later it will be incorporated in India. Dr. A. L. Geyer, South Africa's High Commissioner in London, says that for years East Africa is being swamped by immigrants from over-populated Asian mainland. The immigration, he holds, is a severe threat to the interests of the children of the soil. The Nairobi correspondent of the *Johannesburg Star* wrote on 14-5-47, "They (*i.e.*, Indians) hope to turn African eyes towards Indian Universities and Indian leadership. Many Europeans believe that the final political aim of the Indian community is to turn Kenya into an appendage of the Dominion of India or an Indian empire."

The white rulers of Kenya are now trying to divide the Indian settlers among themselves. A recent law of the Kenya Legislative Council—a temporary measure pending a consideration of the whole constitutional problem in 1952—has created a separate electorate for the Asian Muslim community. The Hindu members of the Council rightly pointed out during the debate on the measure that the Muslims were being separated on a religious basis and that such separation was against the interests of the Indian community and of Kenya as a whole. It might be of some interest to recall that till 1950 the elected European bloc in the Council maintained a neutral attitude towards the measure. But as the Hindu members declined to support the European claim for parity on the un-official side of the Council, the former entered into an agreement with the Muslims to support the Muslim claim for a separate electoral roll. The Muslim members, needless to say, supported the measure on the ground that "proportional representa-

tion was impracticable and that Muslims were separate from Indians spiritually, socially and economically," and that "they should not trust any assurance given by the latter." The tone and accent sound quite familiar. The white master is talking through the Muslim henchmen in Kenya as they used to do in pre-partition and pre-independence India through their Indian yes-men.

Fortunately, the Kenya Africans realize that a separate electorate for the Asian Muslims is the thin end of the wedge and may lead to the partition of their country in the not very distant future. The Kenya African political body opposes Muslim claims on the ground that "if the Muslims succeed in obtaining separate representation on religious grounds, the Government and others will seek also to divide African representation on a religious, and tribal basis." Both the Kenya African political body and the East African Indian National Congress sent telegrams to the British Secretary of Colonies requesting his intervention in the controversy. We are not aware what reply has been received. Nor, whether any has been received at all.

The Government of India too has made strong representations against the local Government's attempt to create disunity among Indians by the familiar method of

divided communal electorates. About 85 per cent of the people of Kenya have strongly protested against the measure, which has also been adversely criticized by liberal groups in Britain.

The Government of Kenya, in the meanwhile, has denied the charge of any desire to divide and rule the country and says that it is facing the facts of the situation. But is it sure that the situation is not primarily a creation of its own?

The Indians in Tanganyika and Uganda, the two other Provinces of British East Africa, too are facing a grave crisis today and attempts are being made to reduce them to the position of what might be called "second class citizens" in the land of their adoption.

Yet "it was the Sikh soldier who bore an honourable part in the conquest and pacification of these East African territories. It is the Indian trader, who penetrating and maintaining him in all sorts of places to which no whiteman would go or in which no whiteman could earn a living, has more than any one else developed the early beginnings of trade and opened up the first slender means of communication. It was by Indian labour that the vital railway on which everything else depends was constructed." (AFRICAN JOURNEY by Churchill.)

Have the English Done Well to Leave India?

ANSWER TO A B.B.C. QUERY

BY MR. A. GALLETTI, I.C.S. *Rtd.*

THE English have not left India. They persuaded themselves that India was mature for liberation, the aim of elect British minds from Sir Thomas Munro, Governor of Madras, who died in harness in 1826, from Macaulay, legal member of the Supreme Government, 1834-9, from Lord Derby, Queen Victoria's prime Minister, who wrote the famous proclamation of 1858 in his own beautiful English, to Lord Morley, Secretary of State for India, who took the first step towards the liberation when he intro-

duced representative Government and the inclusion of Indians in the executive councils of the Viceroy and provincial Governors.

It is true there has always been a strong opposition up to our own days from Imperialists like Kipling and Churchill who, with the same pride and conceit as the Nazis, proclaimed the English a superior race destined to rule for ever lesser breeds without the law. But these were Conservatives. The Liberal and Labour parties have always been in favour of the liberation of India,

and Churchill himself had finally to yield, still unconvinced, to his colleagues and send out Cripps to come to terms with the Nationalists.

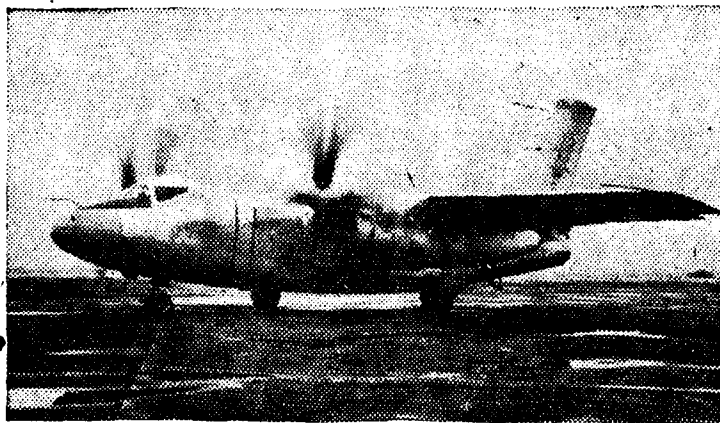
So true is it that the liberation of India and its inclusion among the Dominions was already recognised fifty years ago as the goal of British policy that I, a high official, could with impunity issue a programme in 1906, "India a federal Republic remaining within the Commonwealth only by recognising the King as symbol of the unity of the empire"; could as Secretary to the Government of Madras advise immediate liberation; could with impunity advocate immediate liberation in every public speech I made as district head.

Lord Morley, Secretary of State, invited me to write him a weekly letter on Indian politics, and while I corresponded with the Minister I corresponded at the same time with Gandhi, and everyone knew it, and the Nationalists in my district came to me for orders on their campaign against the Government. Nor was I the only nationalist in the

service. Hume and Wedderburn, Indian civilians, founded the Congress.

I REPEAT: the English have done well to free India; the Risorgimento of India has always been the goal of the best English minds; I, an Italian, grandson of General Bartolomeo Galletti, hero of the Italian Risorgimento, naturally embraced the cause of the Indian Risorgimento, sustained it with passion for forty years, and die happy because my programme, or rather prophecy, has been realised to the letter in my extreme old age.

Strange and admirable British Empire, where you could publicly double the parts of trusted representative of the Government and most popular head of the Revolution! I was known in India and by Indians abroad as "Our friend", and I boast equally of the titles my political opponents gave me—by a good English tradition in private life they were among my best friends—of traitor, foreigner with the sentiments of a foreigner, not one of us, friend of the seditionists, emasculator in chief to the Government of India.



The United States Navy displays its newest carrier-based bomber, the XA2J-1. This is the first multi-engine turboprop bomber designed for carrier use. The 26-ton airplane, heaviest of Navy carrier planes, is capable of speeds in excess of 400 miles an hour. Here, the XA2J-1 lands at Los Angeles International Air-port, in the State of California, after its initial flight.

THE MINERAL WEALTH OF KASHMIR

BY SRI MOHANKISHEN TIKU (*Srinagar.*)

FEW countries have been so richly endowed by Nature as KASHMIR, and one of her greatest heritages is her richly stocked minerals.

KASHMIR, the name given to the territories of Jammu and Kashmir State comprises of 84,471 sq. miles. The country is almost mountainous and at some places is transversed by the Himalayan tract.

The formations from the geological point of view, are extremely diverse, and at some places give rise to a splendid scenery in the world, form the receptacle range of minerals.

The geological divisions of the said ranges are classed into the following groups:

- (a) The outer Hills.
- (b) The Middle Mountainous Range.
- (c) The Inner Himalayan Range.

(a) The outer hills rising to the north of Punjab plains extend upto the base of the Pir Panjal mountains with 2000 to 4000 altitudes, and at some places 6000 to 8000' above sea level. This place is composed of Tertiary formations shales, conglomerates, and soft sand-stone. There is a remarkable peculiarity of this portion, that elongated symmetrical anticlinal domes of rugged limestone is found in the presence of a chain of inliers. Iron stone deposits, copper ores and zinc are also found in those domes. There is 'oil' tertiary formation, which is found at the same place also.

(b) The middle mountainous range attains altitudes from 6000 to 10,000 ft. in height, and at some places is at the height of 14000 and 15000 ft. above sea level. These ranges are remarkable for the sequence of silurian carboniferous. Sills of igneous rocks in vast flows of thickness come folded with them. These formations also deposit copper with lead and nickel. About 128 million tons of brown coal or lignite occur in Handwara Tehsil about 50 miles from Srinagar.

(c) The inner Himalayan range with the exception of certain parts of Ladakh,

is all the more distant and still more elevated regions extending upto the parts covered with perpetual snow. Precious stones rubellite, gold and chromite are known to occur, sulphur is also found in the neighbourhood of Ladakh. There is a mine of sulphur at Pinga in Ladakh. Salt in a crude form which can, however, be purified, is dug up in Ladakh.

The brown coal or lignite of Kashmir is found in Handwara Tehsil. It is to be estimated that 128 million tons of lignite occur in this very Tehsil. This lignite can be usefully distilled for oils, ammonium sulphate and coal-tar. It can also replace firewood.

Thick clay iron stone beds and green ferrows silicite deposits are found all along the coal belt. A 15' thick bed of hematite has been located near Rajouri in Jammu.

Coal is the most important mineral in Kashmir. Indian coal fields were opened subsequent to the construction of railways. A good quality of coal occurs in Jammu Province. At some places the number of seams form the thickness from 2 to 20 ft. The coal mine runs over a distance of 36 miles. Most of the coal is not very much hard. Lime stone formation of coal is also found near Mirpur District. Lower measures coal which is lumpy and hard is also located near the same place. Most of the kiln owners are using this very coal. A copper carbonate or belt about 8' thick running over a mile in length, has been located by the road-side of Banihal.

A like iron, small copper ore is also worked out to a considerable length of 16000 ft. Besides this many indications of copper have been found in Kishtwar, Jammu.

Over the great limestone slopes along the coal belt surface layers of bauxite of great purity averaging 4' in thickness are known to occur at many places in Jammu Province. Side by side China clay which varies in thickness of 4 to 2 is found near the same slopes.

A reserve of 10,000 tons of rich float zinc ore has been located near Reasi. The deposit of lead silver ore extending about three fourth of a mile in length is also found near Reasi. Galena which contains 13 to 30 ounces of silver per ton has been located at Buniyar in Baramulla, and in Kishtwar.

Nickel ore deposits have been located at Ramsu (Jammu) and the percentage of the same is about 1.68.

Pure olivine chromite rock has been located near Drass.

Small manganese deposits have been located at Paddar. The earthy variety of manganese is commonly used in local pottery industry.

Platinum and gold are known to occur in Kargil area.

Now regarding non-metallic minerals large quantities of gypsum, and graphite, occur near Uri Tehsil. Side by side a good quantity of ochres is also found to be good for colouring matter. The paints are also to be manufactured by ochres.

Mica is extensively distributed in Frontier Illaqas and is also found near Kishtwar.

Gypsum which is being used for plaster of Paris is to be found near Ramban. A

pure crystalline variety is found in pockets and in shale beds.

Asbestos of long fibrous variety is found in the neighbourhood of Kargil.

In frontier illaqas a good quality of amorphous graphite has been located. This kind of graphite contains 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. fixed carbon.

China clay, which occurs in great limestone formation is found in several places in Jammu Province. The local pottery works use this clay and have created a good demand from people.

Petroleum, lead, saltpetre, and bezyl are located in one-seventeenth part of the happy Valley.

A thick bed of bentonite occurs in the strike farm near Bimber. It is applicable in soap manufacture and in oil refining.

Kashmir is also rich in precious stones. Rubies and chrystals are found in this Province. A Kashmiri is an adept in cutting these stones and many good articles are made.

Under the "NEW KASHMIR" plan the mineral research will get a growing attention from the People's Government in order to make this part of Indian Republic the "SHFFIELD OF INDIA."

BIRDS SINGING IN A LEAFLESS TREE

(On listening to Boccherini's Minuet in A Major)

BY ISABELLE ANN L. KFOURY

These birds that sing upon this leafless tree,
Make silvered chiming on the winter night
Each bare branch gay with fluting melody,
Each note a falling star of spinning light.

This music falling on the frozen air,
Against the certitude of dark and cold
Make of this tree a song against despair
More beautiful than leaf of green and gold.

—Saturday Review of Literature.

APARTHEID THE REAL ISSUE

BY SRI P. KODANDA RAO

Servants of India Society, Bangalore

THE jubilation of some people in South Africa, India and elsewhere over the judgment of the South African Supreme Court invalidating the law against the Coloured people seems to be somewhat naive, though natural. The Court was concerned, and rightly, with the purely constitutional or procedural aspect of the problem, and not its political and human aspect. Dr. Malan may have some difficulty in securing a two-thirds majority in a joint session of both Houses of Parliament to repeal the "entrenched clauses" concerning the Coloured, who form a small, and the smallest, minority in the Union. But *apartheid* in one oppressive form or another has been in operation to the disadvantage of the Africans and the Indians in the Union, who together form the large, and the largest majority, apparently without constitutional challenge. While it is natural to be thankful for small mercies, it is necessary to emphasise that the Supreme Court Judgment does not reject *apartheid* as a political policy. There is the danger that the frustrated Dr. Malan might be tempted to take it on the Indians and the Africans.

On the purely constitutional issue that Parliament should be supreme in matters of political policy and that the Supreme Court should not have the power to veto Parliamentary legislation, Dr. Malan's position is unassailable. The judiciary might rightly feel that crossing the 38th parallel in Korea was an extremely unwise policy, but it is not their function to veto it.

But the repeated claim of Dr. Malan that South Africa was a *democracy* is wholly untenable. It is an oligarchy of a minority of whites over a majority of non-whites. It is indeed a tyranny. It is surprising that Dr. Malan's claim has not been seriously challenged by the other members of the Commonwealth or the United Nations, as Stalin's claim that Russia was a democracy has been challenged.

Both Communism and Racialism are incompatible with democracy. Democratic countries like UK and USA profess to be opposed to both. But they seem to be serious only with reference to Communism and rather complaisant with regards Racialism. There are divided opinions even in democratic countries regarding the value of Communism as a political philosophy and policy, but hardly any regarding Racialism, except in South Africa, which is hardly democracy. Nevertheless, democratic countries like UK and USA have thought it fit to embark on a bloody war in Korea to combat Communism, but have not lifted their little finger to combat Racialism in South Africa. It is far easier to fight Racialism in South Africa than Communism in Korea because of the support of Russia and Communist China to the latter. And the rewards greater, because of the support of the whole non-white population of the world to the former. Indeed, UK and USA will find it far more easy to combat the far more formidable Communism if they first combat the far less formidable Racialism and win over the ardent support of the non-white people of the world. The United Nations is conceivable with Democratic States sitting side by side with Communist States, but it is not compatible with Racial Discrimination and oppression.

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 and short stories are preferred. Contributions accepted and published will be duly paid for.

It may be stated that a page of the Review takes in about 600 words.

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

effectively, to persuade and to contend, to give blows and take them. He should be able to make his views prevail with Governments, which can be and often are dominated by lawyer-politicians or Civil servants.

The emoluments of most of the Government Engineering services are notably lower than those of the Administrative or Judicial services, just a repetition of the conditions obtaining under the foreign rule. In U. S. S. R. which has to industrialise rapidly, the engineers are amongst the highest paid people whether in the services or the industries. River Valley works are predominantly civil works. They by their mere bulk cost enormous money. For their satisfactory execution engineering skill is as much necessary as honesty. Glaring disparity in the scales of pay of sister-services is not conducive to contentment. Further, now that India needs the services of engineers much more than those of other functionaries, how is it going to attract young talents during the next 2 decades, or so to this profession, except by offering them adequate emoluments at least equal to if not higher than those of the administrative services? With able engineers at the helm of large engineering projects and content in the knowledge that their emoluments are no less than in any other services, it is possible to obtain cent per cent successful and economic completion of large life giving projects in the country. This aspect of the question therefore, needs the attention of the planners of India rather urgently.

There are engineers in practice, who would make valuable contribution, to better designs and cheaper construction: but they would suffer considerable monetary loss, if they were to leave their employment and take up research work. An intelligent engineer with experience and practical ideas is likely to make greater contribution to progress than an individual who enters research work straight from university and while working in the Laboratory has to gain knowledge of his subject. No amount of visiting sites and talking to engineers on spot can replace the experience

gained, in actually doing the work, meeting day to day problems, and distinguishing the essential from non-essential. Useful invention will result only when right men are put to undertake the right kind of research.

The engineer's responsibility is more than the mere possession of technical knowledge. Good relations with the public and a sympathetic attitude towards the workers are equally important. He must deal with citizens and subordinates as human beings, never completely right, but never altogether wrong. Just action on the part of the engineer towards the contractor is necessary if Government or the client is to get the best possible job and the latter is to receive a fair return for his efforts. There are of course in every community a few sour-minded individuals—almost a public pest—who are temperamentally so constituted, that they are unable to conceive any one being actuated by other than selfish motives.

An engineer has often to perform a dual role. He is the technical middleman between his client and the contractor, owing first allegiance to his employer and then responsible for a fair deal to the contractor after a good job has been done. Concerning payment for extra work to the contractor, the engineer should not be liberal but reasonable. A reputation for fair play is worth more in getting good work out of the contractor, than the most binding and explicit specification ever devised.

Men are not perfect. Falling a prey to temptation is such a common failing of that its presence has to be recognised and guarded against by adequate regulations, surprise inspections and strict adherence to the prescribed accounts procedure.

Good management on the part of the engineer consists in treating those under him as human beings with hopes and fears, thought and feeling, pride and prejudice, muscle and mind, similar to his own.

Home and Foreign Affairs

BY "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST"

C. R. at the Helm Again

THE unanimous election of Mr. C. Rajagopalachari to the leadership of the Congress Legislature Party in Madras and his acceptance of the office of Chief Minister in the new Cabinet have, for the moment, set at rest all speculations and fears in regard to the governance of the State. For one thing it has put an end to the rivalry among the leaders for a position which fits C. R. like a glove. And it is just like him to have come out of his retirement at the call for public service. For an old man in failing health who has had all the glittering prizes of life to accept this job with all the perils and difficulties attendant on it is certainly an act of courage and self-sacrifice. For like Purun Bhagat C. R. would rather spend his well earned rest in study and contemplation, in the company of his favourite characters in the Upanishads and the Mahabharata. But that is not to be, and for an elder like C. R., personal convenience must give place to public duty. And there he is again at the helm of the Madras State.

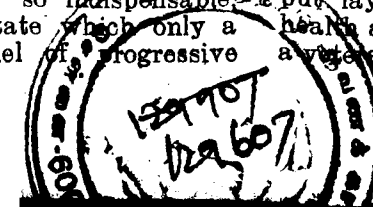
Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, who is now 73, is heading the Madras Ministry for the second time. He was Premier of Madras during 1937-39 and resigned in October 1939 in pursuance of the decision of the Congress. At the time he laid down office, he held the portfolios of Home, Public and Finance. He was a Minister in the Government of India immediately before transfer of power and later successively held office as Governor of West Bengal, Governor-General and Home Minister of the Union Government until he retired for reasons of health towards the close of 1951. After the general elections at the unanimous request of the Madras Congress Legislature Party, Mr. Rajagopalachari agreed to lead the Party and was elected unanimously as Leader.

There is, at the moment, a sigh of relief all round that Madras can have a stable government after all. But much depends on the attitude of the opposition. And it is by no means pleasing to think that in a democracy any man is so indispensable and secondly, that a State which only a decade ago was a model of progressive

and efficient administration is now so riddled with dissensions that it can't choose a leader who could really lead. Notwithstanding the pinpricks to which the veteran leader had been subjected, Rajaji's sense of humour and magnanimity will stand him in good stead. The thought, however, is irresistible that if he could only manage to get the willing co-operation of his old colleague Mr. Prakasam, the State will be assured of a lucid interval of peace and good government. We have no doubt that with the increasing evidence of the new government's capacity to tackle first things first, it will gain widespread popular support and justify itself in the eyes of the world.

Rajaji's new Cabinet is by no means a Cabinet of men known for their record of achievements. In fact some of them are not well known outside the orbit of their parochial activities. To that extent the new members are safe from cantankerous criticism. The complete elimination of all but one of the old team that by its tactlessness or perversity brought on its head the bitter criticism of the public was a welcome stroke as it ensured new blood in the Government. It would be a travesty of secular democracy if the Chief Minister should still go out of his way consciously to choose some of his Ministers from different minorities. For having pledged ourselves to secular democracy and abolition of communal electorates it would be a perversion of that principle to offer Cabinet seats on a communal basis. The minorities know Rajaji too well to ask for such old fashioned representations which could so easily be manipulated in olden days. There is no need for such tactics in the open democracy of secularism.

The distribution of portfolios in Rajaji's Cabinet is another bold experiment—an experiment which has been tried successfully in Britain and elsewhere, namely to put laymen in charge of departments of health and medicine and public works. That decade ago was a model of progressive



should be entrusted with the portfolios of industries and labour and motor transport, and indeed anything other than his accustomed interests, may seem "perverse;" but it is likely that the new member will be spared certain possible embarrassments if he had to move in his old and familiar groves as Minister in charge of public duties. He can handle the new job with a freedom from preconceptions and prejudices that may be altogether welcome to him and ultimately conduce to the efficient discharge of his office.

"It always seems to me," said John Anderson, "one of the healthiest things about our way of life is that we do not leave everything to experts. Indeed, this is the very heart of our way of going about things. When a new government takes over we suddenly have a lot of new men taking charge of the great departments of State, but we do not insist that the Minister of Transport must be able to drive a train, or that the Postmaster General must have been a postman. The whole principle of our kind of life is that while we must obviously depend on experts for carrying out policy, the making of policy is a matter for the consent of ordinary men and women."

As politicians our Ministers must get to know the mind of the public and react to it in a way that a technician cannot do with all his expert knowledge of the subject. These are bold experiments and on their success depends the strength of the new Government. If they fail why it is the failure of the individual to rise to the height of his opportunity and not the failure of a system that has justified itself elsewhere in Britain and America.

In his first press Conference C. R. laid his finger at the point where the Congress in office needs to be set right. His advice to M. L. A.s not to interfere with the day to day administration of the department must go far to improve efficiency and root out corruption—two things on which the old Congress regime came in for a good deal of criticism. If that could be done and a fair measure of unity and spirit of service is infused in its ranks Congress will again gather to itself the best elements in the service of the State and prove itself worthy of the pioneers who made it the power for good that it was. Rajaji will then have done his part and will be free to retire to his studies, happy in the thought that his labours and sacrifices have not been in vain.

Working Journalists in Conference

Working Journalists met in Conference last month at Calcutta and Madras to discuss the position of the press in general and their own rights and interests in particular.

On the two main issues concerning the freedom of the press and the need for promoting the interest of the profession and the welfare of the working journalists there could be no difference of opinion. Mr. Chalapathi Rau who presided over the Calcutta Conference and Mr. Raghunatha Aiyar who presided over the South Indian Federation both criticised the Press laws with equal warmth and deplored that the conditions of the working journalists had deteriorated in recent months. The mere presence of legislation like the Press Act on the statute book, said Mr. Raghunathan, is pernicious.

It will tend to over-awe timorous newspapers and make them take flight from their duty to the public.

He suggested that

the Act should be allowed to lapse at the end of the two-year period and that, meanwhile, both the Central and State Governments should resist the temptation to make use of it.

The Calcutta Session urged the appointment of a Press Commission to go into the conditions of the Press in India with a view to improve its place, status and functioning in the new democratic set-up in the country. The Federation expressed the opinion that pending the appointment of the Press Commission, Parliament should order a separate inquiry forthwith into the conditions of the working journalists in all their manifold aspects.

But on the question whether working journalists would be wise in organising themselves into a trade union—there is a difference of opinion. While the Calcutta Federation favours the trade union pattern the general tenor of opinion in the South seems to be against it. Dr. Mookerjee, Governor of West Bengal, who inaugurated the Calcutta Federation held the trade union activity of the Federation and the agitation for security

of service, adequate wages, provident fund and pension and conditions of work as legitimate.

Speaking of the need of organising the working journalists in India on a trade union basis, Mr. Rau said, while the difficulty of organising a class of people who take pride in their individuality and are devastatingly individualistic in their behaviour remains, I have no doubt that working journalists at large are convinced that trade unionism alone can inspire hope or fear and that the advantages of trade unionism do not deprive the profession of its social status or intellectual dignity.

It is for working journalists to consider as conditions change how far they should keep their organisation exclusive or how far they could consider themselves to be more effective by trailing behind a larger trade union front.

Mr. Raghunatha Aiyar, on the other hand, has always held that editorial workers should organise themselves on professional rather than trade union lines. He made a pointed reference to Mr. Chalapathi Rau's address and observed:

Mr. Chalapathi Rao says that the Delhi Federation has been careful not to involve itself in political entanglements that might compromise its independence. But he adds, "It is for the working journalists to consider as conditions change how far they should keep their organisation exclusive or how far they could consider themselves to be more effective by trailing behind a large trade front". I think the experience of other countries makes it perfectly clear that a journalists' organisation whose main emphasis is on trade unionism will sooner or later have no option but "to trail behind a larger trade front." And I cannot bring myself to believe that that will be any more healthy for the journalist than for the doctor, the lawyer or the public servant. In fact he has a far greater social responsibility than any of these. He alone can be an effective and non-violent third force in a world where economic relations like political relations are in the last resort settled by violence. While he has every right to fight on his own for a fair wage and fair treatment, he cannot afford to trail behind anybody else.

In practice, however, the category in which the organisation is placed will not matter. What will matter is, as Mr. Ganapathi Sarma said in his welcome address "the integrity and the capacity for courage of the working journalists under all conditions."

Sir Stafford Cripps

One of the wisest and most imaginative of British statesmen has passed away in the death of Sir Stafford Cripps at Zurich after a long and protracted illness. Cripps was an all-round man and he lent distinction to any position he held during his all too brief but brilliant career as lawyer, revolutionary, statesman and diplomat. "Give me health and a day and I will make the pomp of Emperors ridiculous" said Emerson. Stanley Baldwin, Sir Stafford's political opponent and head of the National Government, once said of him "Here comes a future Prime Minister." But that was not to be. Cripps fell a victim to a strange and incurable disease, which in spite of lucid intervals, killed him in the end. He drifted into a state of deep and painless unconsciousness, we are told, on the night of the 21st April.

Sir Stafford had a full and varied career. As a lawyer he became eminent in the profession and made a large fortune. As a Socialist he was a revolutionary with aims and objectives similar to those of Leon Blum of the Popular Front in France. He made a capital Ambassador in Moscow and it was his tact and judgment that brought about so vital a change in Soviet attitude to the Allies at the time. When Labour came to power he was the "Iron Chancellor" who saved Britain from an impending economic disaster. But above all this Sir Stafford will long be remembered in this country for the notable part he played in facilitating the transfer of power from British hands. He had always been a friend of India. During the war he was sent to Delhi by Mr. Churchill with an offer from the British Government, but this was not acceptable to the Indian parties. Gandhi himself criticised his formula as "a post-dated cheque." Sir Stafford returned to India in 1946 as a member of the Cabinet Mission sent by the Labour Government. This time the negotiations were more successful. The achievement of freedom by India was in no small measure due to the pertinacity, wisdom and tact of Sir Stafford.



The WORLD of BOOKS

(ONLY SHORT NOTICES APPEAR IN THIS SECTION)



WHISTLER. By James Laver, Faber & Faber Ltd., 24, Russell Square, London, W. C. 1.

Whistler remains an important figure in any attempt to understand the art history of the latter half of the nineteenth century. Of course his personality, always fascinating, dominated his art and his art itself suffered as much from excessive praise as from unreasonable prejudice. Yet the Whistler legend has continued to fascinate the public, as Whistler, the man like his contemporary Wilde, had wit and brilliance that captivated a whole generation.

The book under review—the re-issue of a 20 year old study of the artist—is a biography which, by all accounts, did much to restore Whistler to his rightful position. Changes in public taste have diminished none of the personal charm and legend that have grown round the figure of the brilliant wit and artist: "The butterfly flits as lightly, the peacock struts as proudly as before."

What distinguishes Mr. Laver's study is not only his discreet use of further material made available since the last edition, but his unbiassed and balanced judgment of a life and work so continually subjected to violent criticism and thoughtless adulation. Whistler's models, we know, ultimately became his mistresses. But Mr. Laver does not fill his pages with Whistler's love affairs—Fumette and Finette and Jo and Maud—nor does he endorse the false estimate that made him "the greatest painter of the nineteenth century." Mr. Laver is content to accord to him his particular niche in which he is secure.

Above all, Mr. Laver's critical assessment of the trial and verdict in the unfortunate Ruskin Libel controversy does credit to his sense of fairness and judgment. Whistler died a debtor and broke under the weight of his own thriftless living. But his wit was sharp

as the razor's edge. He was accused of charging extravagant prices for his etchings. Answering the Attorney-General who demanded if it was for two days' work that Whistler asked 200 guineas the artist retorted: "No, I ask it for the knowledge of a life time." Yet another piece of Whistlerism. "Do you think," said the Attorney-General, "that you could make me understand the beauty of that picture?" and Whistler replied that the attempt would be hopeless. The Attorney General was floored but Whistler lost the case!

SANTINIKETAN 1901-1951:

25 PORTRAITS OF RABINDRANATH TAGORE: Both published by Visva-Bharati, 6-3, Dwaraknath Tagore Lane, Calcutta 7, Rs. 7-8 each.

In the Essays comprising this book, Poet Rabindranath discusses the ideas which led to the founding of Santiniketan and Visvabharati. The site was originally chosen by the poet's father as the abode of peace and prayer and meditation. The village school started by Rabindranath grew on this spot into a famous institution unique in many ways as a centre of art and culture. It passed thro' vicissitudes of good and bad fortune and ultimately blossomed into a university, now universally known the Visva Bharati. Mr. Nirenkumar Sanyal's Essay and the photographs illustrating the working of Santiniketan are welcome additions to this book.

The second book is a collection of 25 portraits of Rabindranath depicting various phases of the life and career of the poet. Apart from showing the poet at different periods of his life there are some unusual reproductions of photographs of the poet in the role of Valmiki and other characters in his own plays. Altogether an attractively get up volume of interesting pictures.

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THE INDIAN PHILOSOPHICAL CONGRESS. Silver Jubilee Commemoration Vols I & II. Copies can be had of Prof. N. A. Nikam; Secretary Indian Philosophical Congress, Basavangudi, Bangalore.

The Commemoration volume was planned as part of the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the Indian Philosophical Congress in 1950. At the Patna Session in 1949 an Editorial Committee was constituted with Dr. T. M. P. Mahadevan as convener and five others including Prof. N. A. Nikam who acted as Secretary in charge of papers. The result of the efforts of the Committee are before us in the form of the two volumes comprising lectures and papers presented to the Congress by a team of philosophers in India.

Appropriately enough the volume opens with an account of the founding of the Indian Philosophical Congress, its aims and achievements and hopes by Prof. A. R. Wadia, Chairman of the Executive Committee since 1937 and one of the Founder members of the Congress. Following this retrospective review is a complete list of Sessions of the Congress with an impressive array of scholars and professors who had taken part in the proceedings of these annual gatherings.

This is followed by the text of the welcome address of the Vice Chancellor of the Calcutta University, Justice S. N. Banerji. The next part of the volume contains the Presidential addresses which strangely enough do not include Prof. Radhakrishnan's address as he was away on duty at Oxford and Moscow—an omission which doubtless will be rectified in due course. The volume contains three Symposia the first, on the place of the Philosopher in modern society which is discussed by Professors Wadia and Bhattacharya; the second covers two of our greatest philosopher-seers Sri Sankara of the classical age and Sri Aurobindo of our own times; and the third Symposium, a special feature of the Silver Jubilee Session, argues out the pros and cons of Mayavada. True to the character of Indian thought the Congress arranged for a meeting of religions on the occasion of the Jubilee. Representatives of six of the world's living faiths expounded the fundamentals of their

religions. Apart from papers by professional philosophers like the late Prof. Hiriyanna there are special contributions from Poet Rabindranath and Sri Aurobindo which in some way seem very appropriate to a volume of this kind.

The Second volume is published as a Companion to the Commemoration volume and includes H.E. Dr. Katju's inaugural address, the Presidential address of Dr. S. Radhakrishnan and addresses delivered at the Silver Jubilee Session by Indian and Foreign delegates.

CHANAKYA AND CHANDRA GUPTA. By A. S. Panchapkesa Ayyar. V. Ramaswamy Sastrulu & Sons, Madras.

A historical novel is either too true to be fiction or too fictitious to be true. To depict an age with fidelity and proper perspective demands scholarship and imagination rarely to be met with in a writer of fiction. Mr. Ayyar has accomplished this task with praiseworthy success. For the period of the Guptas is one of the most eventful epochs in our history when the valour of the King and the statesmanship of the Minister combined to yield the best in the prolific achievements of the age. In a canvas that is at once broad and vivid Mr. Ayyar has made the characters live again in the fullness of their career. A multitude of persons and events jostle one another in quick and thrilling succession, and amidst all the variety of characters and situations the central figures of Chandra Gupta and Chanakya stand out in clear and olympian majesty, the one in matchless bravery and the other in consummate state craft. While the political and social life of the age is drawn with meticulous regard to the facts of history the dominant personalities of the age play their part with the skill and adroitness of heroes that make history. The introduction and glossary and footnotes provide the historical foundation of the King and his Prime Minister who flourished in the third century B.C. they are made to live again in these pages with all the glamour and trappings of romance. It is good to have the history of a great age dramatised in such a fascinating fashion.

GANDHIJI'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY (ABRIDGED). DRINK, DRUGS AND GAMBLING. By Mahatma 5 Gandhi. Navajivan Publishing House, Ahmedabad.

Srjt. Bharatan Kumarappa has done well to present an abridged edition of what is undoubtedly a modern classic—Gandhiji's autobiography. It is a difficult task to attempt a condensation of Gandhiji's writings; for Gandhiji himself was never diffuse and his style, so simple and direct, does not lend itself to such treatment. Yet it must be done for the benefit of the modern reader and the young people in schools and colleges who always prefer a handy book to a ponderous tome of 1000 pages. Hence the need for an abridged Edition like this.

Drink, Drugs and Gambling is another of those collections which the Navajivan Press has been issuing from time to time under appropriate headings. This collection includes, besides Gandhiji's articles on the subject in *Harijan* and *Young India*, some new relevant pieces on kindred subjects by writers like C. R. and M. D.

THE STORY OF THE BIBLE: By S. K. George. Navajivan Publishing House. Pp. 219. Price Rs. 4-0-0.

Mr. George is an independent and fearless thinker, and a careful and conscientious writer. You may not agree with some of his views but you cannot question his sincerity. In the story of the Bible his attempt is to give the story of the great books of the Bible in a clear and simple way. It is inevitable that even in such re-telling there is some colouring due to the author's outlook. But the book is so written as to give a fair and sufficient idea of Jewish history as the unravelling of God's purpose in the human story. At the end of all the chapters long illustrative passages are quoted so that one gets a taste of the literary and spiritual quality of the Bible. The book is an excellent introduction to the Bible, and it must be of interest to all who wish to have a comprehensive idea of the great religions of the world.

EFFECTIVE SPEAKING. By Wilfred Womersley. J. M. Dent & Sons Ltd., Aldine House, Bedford St., London W.C.2.

Rhetoric and eloquence filled an important place in the education of youth in eighteenth and nineteenth century England following the achievement of Burke and Fox and Sheridan and later of Chatham and Gladstone in the British Parliament. These great orators were themselves inspired by the example of Cicero and Demosthenes in the great days of Imperial Rome and Athens. Ambitious young men learned the art not only as an ornament but as an effective weapon of popular appeal and persuasion.

But one wonders if there is any scope for such persuasion in the party politics of to-day. Members listen to speeches in Parliament not to be convinced or converted, but stand resolute in their convictions or prejudices, in spite of the speaker's eloquence or persuasive power and they finally vote according to party mandates. Yet effective speaking has its own use even in the ordinary intercourse of daily life and can hardly be ignored by those enlightened enough to wish to present their case with coherence and clarity. Tradesmen and businessmen have as much need for it as attorneys or Senators. Lawyers, politicians, teachers, students all have need to learn the art of effective speaking, if only to show themselves competent in their respective avocations. This book teaches how to handle words and audiences to the best advantage. The use of language, of melody in speech, of the technique of debate and the preparation of a speech—all these are discussed with copious quotations and references that cannot fail to guide the aspirant in a very practical way. Even those who have no ambition to shine as orators or statesmen but merely wish to speak well with precision and understanding will be guided by the extremely readable and practical lessons embodied in the book.

THE RUB

A soldier was boasting about his exploits to his new girl friend. "I was lucky to get away from Dunkirk," he said. "And later, I fought with Monty in the desert."

"Is that so?" replied the girl. "What about?"

OUTER MONGOLIA AND ITS INTERNATIONAL POSITION. By Gerard M. Friters. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., Museum St., London W.C.

The Chinese Communist victory and recent events in Korea have underlined the importance of a closer understanding of and acquaintance with that vast stretch of land known as Outer Mongolia—the Mongolian Peoples Republic—which lies between Russia and China. Very little is known of this region as no foreigner, except certain Soviet Russians, is allowed to spend any useful length of time there. The author has not visited the Republic either, but his access to important documents covering its recent history and his patient study and research of all available material on the subject has enabled him to present a more or less connected and interesting picture of this vast but little known region. This is indeed the first time we have anything like an authentic account of the diplomatic and colonial history of this remote region of Central Asia. It was in 1911 that Outer Mongolia declared its independence and naturally the documentation is comparatively complete since then. The author has certainly endeavoured to give a true picture of the region under study on the basis of the published activities of the powers interested in the Far East. There is adequate treatment of the Soviet position from Soviet documents and the author has relied on European and American published accounts for analyzing the attitudes of China, Japan and Mongolia itself. What is strange is that in a book written on Outer Mongolia there is so little material from the Mongolian side itself. That is regrettable but can't be helped. And Mr. Friters has made the most of the available material for the study and interpretation of this little known and forbidden land.

THE SONG OF ROLAND AND OTHER STUDIES. By V. K. Ayyappan Pillai. Hind Kitabs, Bombay. Price Rs. 3-2. This slim volume is made up of

papers, book reviews and broadcast talks on a variety of topics in English Literature, ranging from a scholarly account of the Song of Roland to a somewhat slighter account of trends in contemporary English literary criticism. Included also are an account of a visit Prof. Pillai paid to the Oberammergau to watch the passion play on the life of Christ for which that place is famous, and a presidential address on the theme Personality in Education, given to a Travancore Educational Conference. Prof. Pillai shows throughout a scholarly and balanced outlook and a singular, welcome freedom from pedantry. There are at present only a few books of criticism of English literature by Indians which may be said to be of real quality. This volume by Prof. Pillai shows that Indian scholarship in English literature can, given the chance, do very well indeed.

BOOKS RECEIVED

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- INDIVIDUAL REVOLUTION.** By Jagat S. Bright, Glover House, 20/21 Hamilton Road, Delhi.
- THE BANAS IN SOUTH INDIAN HISTORY:** By T. V. Mahalingam, Reader in Indian History and Archaeology, University of Madras.
- PROFITLESS PLANNING.** By Radhakrishna Khanna, Atma Ram & Sons, Kashmore Gate, Delhi.
- TIRUVAYMOLI VOL. I.** By Vidwan B. R. Purushothama Naidu, Madras University, Tamil Dept., University of Madras.
- PRE-HISTORIC SOUTH INDIA.** (Sir Wm. Mayer Lectures 1950-51). By V. R. Ramachandra Dishitar, M.A., University of Madras.
- KALIMAT-AL-SHUVARA.** By Muhammad Afzal Sarkhush, University of Madras.
- COMMUNIST SPOTLIGHT ON THE LAND PROBLEMS.** By V. Ramamurthi, M.A., T. N. C. C. Research Officer, Congress Grounds, Madras 6.
- REFLECTIONS ON THE CONSTITUTION.** Manchester University Press, Manchester, 15.
- CHINA CAN MAKE IT.** By K. A. Abbas: People's Publishing House Ltd., Bombay, 4.
- PEASANT QUESTION IN KERALA.** By S. Parameswaran. People's Publishing House, Ltd., Bombay, 4.
- BEHIND THE IRON CURTAIN IN KASHMIR.** By Jagan Nath Sathu, Kashmir Democratic Union, 30, Faiz Bazar, Delhi.

DIARY OF THE MONTH

- April 1. Caretaker Government in Madras resigns.
—C. R. undertakes to form the Ministry.
- April 2. Asian-Arab group asks for U. N. enquiry into the Tunisian dispute with France.
- April 3. Mrs. Indrani Rehman (Miss Calcutta) is crowned Miss India at a beauty pageant in Bombay.
- April 4. Lord Chief-Justice of England upholds order of extradition to India on Mubarak Ali.
- April 5. Dr. Radhakrishnan, Indian Envoy in Moscow, has farewell interview with M. Stalin.
- April 6. Satyagraha by non-whites against *apartheid* policy in South Africa, started.
- April 7. High Court dismisses Madras M.L.A.'s petition against Governor's nomination of Rajaji to the Legislative Council.
- April 8. Stalin plan for Asia mooted at the Moscow Economic Conference.
- April 9. President Truman intervenes dramatically in the U.S. Steel crisis by ordering Government "Seizure" of the industry: Strike called off one hour before deadline.
- April 10. Rajaji Ministry of 15 sworn in to-day in Madras.
- April 11. Delhi instructs Envoy in Ceylon to make representations on voting rights of Indians.
- April 12. Eisenhower explains plans for quitting U. S. army and contesting Presidential Election.
- April 13. World Economic Conference in Moscow before concluding elects 22-man Committee to promote world trade.
- April 14. Prime Minister inaugurates the three integrated Railway Zones—northern, north-eastern and eastern, at a function in Delhi.
- April 15. President Truman signs Jap treaty.
—Security Council rejects Arab-Asian plea to include Tunisian question in agenda.
- April 16. Opposition nominee Choudhri Khan Singh elected speaker of the Assembly.
—Mr. Morarji Desai elected leader of the Congress Party in Bombay Legislature.
- April 17. The Kher Cabinet resigns in Bombay;
—Sachar Cabinet sworn in Punjab.
- April 18. Pepsu Congress Ministry resigns: United Front to form Govt.
—Truman endorses Harriman's candidature.
- April 19. Mr. Morarji Desai announces Nine-man Cabinet for Bombay.
—Ceylon Indian Congress to launch struggle to get voting rights.
- April 20. Committee formed for planning Institute for Medical aid.
—C. R. inaugurates Salem water supply scheme.
- April 21. Death of Sir Stafford Cripps, former British Chancellor of the Exchequer at Zurich.
- April 22. Mr. Rarewala heads 4-man Ministry in Pepsu.
—Mr. Senanayake, in a statement says, that ordinance making Indians eligible to vote cannot be issued.
- April 23. Ceylon Indians decide on Satyagraha—Congress executive approves plans.
- April 24. Bill for setting up Parliament High Court for South Africa, first reading passed.
—Dr. Radhakrishnan elected Vice President.
- April 25. Dr. Graham's report on Kashmir released.
—Iranian oil dispute referred to World Court.
- April 26. Madras Government offers fee concession for education of N.G.O's children.
—Indian cultural mission leaves for China.
- April 27. Ceylon Congress Council of action to launch Satyagraha.
- April 28. Jap peace treaty ratified; comes into force from to-day.
—India ends State of War with Japan.



READERS' DIGEST



PRESIDENT TRUMAN'S RETIREMENT

President Truman's decision to retire from the presidency at the end of his present term reflects his sense of history and is in line with the best American traditions, writes Mr. J. Lawrence Dean.

Those who have followed his long public career closely are convinced that his decision was based on a conviction that no man is indispensable.

Assuming office after President Roosevelt had been elected for his fourth term, President Truman will have served nearly eight years when his term ends next January 20. Actually, he was elected for only one term—in 1948.

During Truman's term in office Congress adopted an amendment to the Constitution limiting future Presidents to two terms, or eight years in office. Truman technically could have run for another elected term, but is believed to have wanted to abide by the spirit as well as the letter of the law.

To his credit, stands a long list of achievements in a difficult period of postwar readjustment. In the field of foreign affairs he has set the United States on the course it certainly will follow for years to come. The concept of developing strength to preserve peace with freedom through the co-operative efforts of free nations is largely due to his leadership.

At home, during his term of office, inflation was checked and production soared.

Looking ahead, Truman's decision to retire has not only thrown the field wide open to other Democratic aspirants for the presidency. It has raised a question as to what part he himself may play in supporting a candidate of his choice. At one stroke, by taking himself out of the 1952 race, he deprives his Republican critics of their favourite political target.

LAYMEN FOR CABINET

Should lay politicians be appointed to ministerial posts in preference to experts with specialised knowledge? Discussing this, a reader of the *Bombay Chronicle* quotes the views of the Secretary of a London Society:

"In England, a doctor is not appointed Health Minister and for very good reasons. The system in England has always been that an ordinary politician is put at the head of various Government Departments and has experts to advise him. Health Ministers should be appointed from outside the medical profession. In the British system of administration, ministers are never experts. It would be a fatal mistake if the Health Minister is a member of the medical profession. Although our (British) Minister of Health is not a doctor, he has a large number of doctors in his Department and he listens to what they say. All through our (British) history the Government has appointed a layman as Minister and this layman has had experts to advise him.

"For instance, at the War Office a layman would be War Minister but he would have army officers to advise him and give him all the technical information he might require. At the head of the Navy is the first Lord of Admiralty. He again is a layman and he has technical experts who are Naval Officers to advise him. In actual practice, the Minister listens to his technical advisers and generally carries out their plans but they are not allowed to govern the country. When the question of compulsion comes in, the Minister has the power to check and hinder preparation for compulsion. If he were a medical man, he would probably go ahead and introduce all sorts of compulsory measures but being a layman he has more regard for the people and their susceptibilities. It is the best policy to put laymen at the head of these departments."

THE QUEEN AND THE CROWN

The first Queen Elizabeth received the news of her accession at a country house within twenty miles of her capital city. The second Queen Elizabeth received the news of hers at a country house several thousand miles from her capital city. The fact that Elizabeth II was in her capital sooner than Elizabeth I is not the only difference between 1558 and 1952. The announcement to the Sovereign Lady meant in practical terms something totally different, writes Mr. C. V. Wedgwood in *Time and Tide*.

Elizabeth the First succeeded to a by no means unquestioned right to the sovereignty over rather less than five million people and the southern half of a small island. Elizabeth II succeeds to the sovereignty of an association of peoples of all faiths and races of over 500,000,000 souls and of fourteen million square miles of territory.

The first Elizabeth of England was most admirably endowed by nature for her task at a time where something formidable, spectacular and a little incalculable was needed to assert and maintain the authority of a Crown not altogether secure, over an explosive and high spirited people.

The relations between Crown and people at that time were both more and less direct than they are now. Elizabeth exercised a far greater direct power; she could make her Parliament tremble and have the whole bench of Bishops quaking. Yet she was for the common man, even when she appeared in public, a figure exalted high above him on the topmost pinnacle of a rigidly stratified society. There she stood in the pyramidal stiffness and splendour of those inhuman clothes, the visible embodiment of greatness. Moreover the number of her subjects who could actually see her or become in any sense familiar with her changing features, her manner and her speech was necessarily limited.

The sovereign today faces a task in this respect infinitely more difficult. Every public action and quite a number of private actions of the sovereign are flashed to the majority of her people by newspaper and newsreel.

With a relentlessly exacting affection they feel that they have a right to share to an ever increasing extent in the private life of the Sovereign. The symbolic figure is still very much a symbol but it is now an important part of that symbolism that the Sovereign should appear, for a great part of the time, to be a perfectly natural human being—but natural of course in an idealized day.

This is the obvious demand in the so-called century of the common man.

It is demand which places a very heavy strain on the bearer of the office.

Uncommon qualities of character and training are needed to accede to this heavy demand and they have been forthcoming. So much has been said of King George VI that it is unnecessary to add a syllable. Yet, says Mr. Wedgwood, we never realized until we lost him how completely he had fulfilled our so simple and so shockingly difficult ideal of the modern King. We shall miss him terribly—that homely phrase gives the measure of what he did and what he was. For the Sovereign, doing and being are one.

The young Queen now has to take over the tradition where her father left it. It is no longer precisely the same as it was. The public demand has already slightly shifted: as it must, when the image before it changes.

Few Sovereigns can have succeeded with the support of so much genuine affection: but few Sovereigns can have had to meet and fulfil such transcendent expectations. For something else has happened to the symbolic figure. There is a delicate interaction all the time between the bearer of the Crown and the idea of the Crown in the minds of the people. With exquisite and strangely heartening illogicality the public begins to read hope and youth into the situation simply because the Queen is young, and being young is hopeful, and will, in time, be happy again, and has all her life before her.

LEONARDO DA VINCI

The President of the Italian Republic, Signor Luigi Einaudi, and Premier Alcide de Gasperi opened on April 5, the celebrations marking the birth 500 years ago in this little Tuscan village of the Renaissance genius, Leonardo da Vinci.

Signor de Gasperi traced the story of this extraordinary man who left the world 20 of its most famous pictures and thousands of scientific and engineering designs, observations and jottings, and said the civilisation presented by Leonardo da Vinci was the civilisation which Italy must defend to-day and which "we must seek to develop in our spirits and in our free political institutions."

FIRST THING

"Now, Billy," questioned the Sunday school teacher, "can you tell us what we must do before we can expect forgiveness of sin?"

"Sure," replied the boy readily. "First we got a sin."

ECONOMIC AID TO INDIA

Mr. Chester Bowles, American Ambassador to India is of the opinion that "democracy cannot be bought in India or anywhere else with American dollars."

In a signed pictorial article in the Sunday magazine section of the *New York Times*, Mr. Bowles says: "We cannot buy it (democracy), even with food".

Within the next four years history in Asia will reach a turning point, writes Mr. Bowles.

It will be a turning point not for Asia alone, but for the whole world. The pivot of this historic point is India. Within these coming four years, democratic India must prove to her own and Asia's millions whether or not democracy can solve the problem of an Asian people.

I am convinced that India can succeed—on one condition. I am convinced, on this same condition, that India can develop as a democratic member of the free world.

Let us remember that whatever our occasional difference with India or Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru India is not only a democracy, but a vigorous, energetic and growing democracy. Both India and America believe in freedom, equality for all nations, in orderly justice and a world at peace. India is deeply opposed, both culturally and politically, to totalitarianism. India has already established a democratic system of Government and set an enviable record of achievement against enormous obstacles—and with but little foreign aid.

But, however brave India's efforts, it is now clear that unless America provides this now and struggling nation with substantial and immediate economic assistance—assistance in the concrete form of bulldozer, irrigation pumps, ploughs, fertiliser, D.D.T., plus agricultural and public health technicians, India cannot meet the critical needs of her people in time.

For America, the stakes are high. If democracy succeeds in India, hundreds of millions of Asia's poor, hungry and diseased will turn with fresh and renewed faith to democracy as the means to betterment. They will see democracy not only as freedom to vote and to worship, but as a means towards freedom from want, freedom to live and develop as dignified human individuals. They and their Governments will become ever stronger members of the community of free nations.

Sounding a stern note of warning, Mr. Bowles says:

But if democracy fails in India, this failure may spell the defeat of democracy throughout Asia. From Cairo to Tokyo, the free nations of Asia, stunned and outflanked, may well turn inevitably

towards Communist China and totalitarianism for the answer to their problems.

Certainly China has taught us that any effective effort to strengthen Asian democracy cannot be simply a question of tanks and planes. We must have the insight to conceive of a free democratic Asia in terms of more food, of irrigated fields, of improved public health and literacy, of opportunity and hope for hundreds of millions of people on whom the pressure of Communism is increasingly great. If I may paraphrase a saying of the great Gandhi, we who have never felt hunger should remember that to the hungry democracy comes in the form of bread.

Let me add at once that I am not assuming that democracy can be bought in India or anywhere else with American equipment and machinery, nor by imposing upon India a chromium-plated, made-in-America, economic structure, complete with modern roads, schools, health clinics and fancy irrigation systems. We cannot buy it even with food.

What is required in India is grass-roots, village-by-village attack upon poverty directed by and participated in by the Indian people themselves. The Indian people must feel the success that arises from their own efforts to solve their own problems in their own way. That is the only source of democratic strength in India, in America, or in any country.

"SERVICE"

The Second number of this Quarterly issued on the occasion of Sri Rama Navami is appropriately packed with articles specially devoted to art and culture and religion. There is a message from His Holiness the Jagadguru of Kamakoti-pectum, Rajaji who has taken office as Chief Minister in the new Government of Madras calls on the citizens to remember their duties and obligations to the State rather than their rights and privileges at this hour of trial. Apart from articles by such well known writers like Dr. James Cousins and Mr. Vijayatunga there are special articles on the present plight of music in the South and the position of classical music by other competent writers. There are also articles on Films and Temples and painting and architecture. And then, as the history of India is mainly the history of her saints and religion there are sketches of the lives and mission of over a dozen sages and prophets and poets of modern as well as ancient India. Most of the articles are illustrated and altogether we have a very sumptuous number with a special emphasis on art and religion.

GOVT. AWARDS TO MUSICIANS

Dr. Rajendra Prasad presented a cash prize of Rs. 1,000 and a Kashmir shawl worth Rs. 500 each to four eminent musicians in the country as a token of Government's appreciation of their life-long service to the cause of music.

Sponsored by the Ministry of Education, it is hoped that this Presidential recognition of outstanding musicians on the basis of reputation and eminence will become an annual feature symbolising State patronage of music and art. It is understood that the Ministry of Education has another scheme for annual promotion of music whereby annual awards will be given to young musicians on the basis of competitions.

The four artists so honoured are: the octogenarian Ustad Allaudin Khan of Mitahar, famous *sarad* player; seventy-three-year-old Ustad Mushtaq Hussain, a great exponent of *Kyal* or classical Hindustani music; Veena Vidwan Karaikudi Sambasiva Aiyar and Vidwan Ariyakudi Ramanuja Iyengar.

The presentation ceremony took place in the Ball Room of Rashtrapathi Bhavan. After receiving the scroll, each musician gave a performance for 20 minutes.

HARIJANS TODAY

For centuries past, large groups of people in India have suffered grave disabilities. Collectively these groups have been variously described as "outcastes," "depressed classes," "Scheduled castes" and so on. Sporadic efforts have been made from time to time to remove their handicaps. Progress, however, was negligible until Gandhiji took up the cause of those long suffering people whom he called Harijans—God's own People. He aroused the people to the need for doing justice to the Harijans and led the movement for their emancipation. The popular Ministries which came into power under the 1935 Constitution tried to raise the Harijans socially, economically and educationally. Before they resigned office in 1940 the foundations of the future progress of the Harijans had thus been laid. Efforts to raise them were

redoubled when Independence came. Their disabilities have now been removed and the Centre and the States are doing their very best to improve their economic condition. The Harijans are now advancing rapidly and by abolishing untouchability the Constitution of India has put the seal of legality on the progress, which has already been made. The fascinating story of the emancipation of Harijans is convincingly told, with facts and figures in "Harijans Today." (The Publication Division, Ministry of Information Broadcasting, Government of India.)

THE RIVER—FLOWS GENTLY ALONG!

After seeing this technicolour subject, we seem to wonder says *Movie Times* how a single country like the U.S.A., could produce two people like Katherine Mayo and Kenneth McEldowney, for this story of life and hope in India seems like a poem of beauty that warms our heart and should make every Indian proud to be one.

"But though the performers give their best, it is the head, the heart and the hand of the director, Jean Renoir, that are evident throughout the film, for this great creative artist was surely at his brilliant best when he translated to the screen a book that is so rich with the substance of humanity. Renoir is nothing if not an idealist, and he must have been perfectly at home on this assignment. No wonder he conceived the brilliant directorial plan of depicting the joy and abandon of the Indian Festival of Holi in the symbolic form of dancing flowers and the trees, thus giving us one of the finest moments in this fine film.

Here, then, is a film, of, in and because of India, which many will love, many acclaim and some, at least, receive with shouts of joy. More, much more, than a film, it is an event, one, moreover, the significance of which should not be overlooked. It is surely, something to write home about when we discovered so much feeling in an American producer, a French director and a British author, who, among them, have revealed, for all to see and be gladdened by, the beauty, the real beauty, of India, the real India."

FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

Mr. M. Chalapathi Rau, President of the Indian Federation of Working Journalists' Organisations, has urged working journalists in India to think actively of the various problems facing the Press and express themselves firmly to be heard and respected.

"If we do that, neither the Government nor the proprietors nor other interests concerned with the newspaper industry can ignore our opinion," Mr. Rau told the annual conference of the Federation at Calcutta on April 12. He said that the condition of the working journalists, bad as it had been, had deteriorated fast during the past many months and added that trade unionism could inspire hope in them.

Mr. Rau criticised the Press Act and urged the setting up of a Press Commission as soon as the new Parliament met. He also stressed the need for a code of ethics to be formulated by the working journalists themselves. The Federation President declared that the Indian Press must organise a news agency of its own for foreign news.

Speaking of the need to organise working journalists in India on a trade union basis, Mr. Rau said:

While the difficulty of organising a class of people who take pride in their individuality and who are devastatingly individualistic in their behaviour remains, I have no doubt that the working journalists at large are convinced that trade unionism alone can inspire hope or fear and that the advantages of trade unionism do not deprive the profession of its social status or intellectual dignity. It is for the working journalists to consider as conditions change how far they should keep their organisation exclusive or how far they could consider themselves to be more effective by trailing behind a larger trade union front."

Suggesting legislation for fixing basic salaries and hours of work, for providing Provident Fund and insurance schemes, etc., he said:

As long as there is no equality of opportunity or equality of bargaining power and as long as freedom means only freedom for the vested interests, legislation in certain matters will be welcomed by the working journalists, so that the Press may be enabled to perform its democratic function as a free form and as an organ of public opinion.

CARNATIC MUSIC

At a reception held in honour of Mr. Yehudi Menuhin at the Central College of Karnataka Music, Madras, Mr. Musiri Subramania Aiyar gave an account of the essentials of Carnatic music. He said: "Indian music dates from very ancient times and has survived centuries of foreign domination and preserved its integrity. Our music derives its chief inspiration from religious emotion that is, the aspiration of the human soul to realize its unity with divinity. Thus, our great composers have been great Saints as well and their music appeals to man's higher nature and elevates him. Indian music differs from Western music chiefly in the fact that it is purely melodic. Also, the intervals of Carnatic music, some of which are very subtle, are all pure acoustic intervals and not as in the case of Western music equi-tempered.

"The pride of Carnatic music is its Ragas. Ragas correspond roughly to the term 'Scales' of Western music, but it means much more. It is more a scale brought to life, made to live as it were, and each Raga has its unique individuality and mood inducing quality. There are hundreds of these Ragas and tradition is very scrupulous regarding the maintenance of their purity and distinctness. These Ragas are held in such esteem that some of them are held to be capable of influencing not only human nature, but nature itself.

"Indian music gives an honoured place to free extemporisation. This is another unique feature which distinguishes it from Western music, to-day. The great moments in a concert of Indian music are reached in the course of free extemporisation. Thus, Indian music is highly individual and has acquired a store of subtle idioms which are extremely difficult to render in notation or standardise. This difficulty, while it has its drawbacks for its easy propagation to other lands, has its compensation in the fact that it has helped to resist the mechanising onslaughts of commercialisation, and preserve freedom and personality values in Art."

INDIAN CONTINGENT TO HELSINKI

The Indian Olympic Association met at New Delhi on April 12 to finalise the composition of the Indian contingent to participate in the 15th World Olympics to be held at Helsinki, from the third week of July this year.

The Indian contingent will be led by Mr. Moin-ul-Huq, Secretary of the I.O.A., who was chosen as the Chief-de-Mission. The contingent will leave India in the third week of June.

The Council of the I.O.A. which met under the Presidentship of the Maharaja of Patiala, fixed the strength of the various teams participating in the Olympics as follows:

Hockey: Eighteen players and two officials.

Football: Eighteen players and two officials.

Athletics: Eight men and one official.

Wrestling: Three men and one official.

Swimming and Water-polo: Eleven men and official.

Weight-lifting: Two men and one official. Two more wrestlers will be added to the team if they come within first six on the world ranking.

Gymnastics: Two men and one official.

The question of sending a fencing and shooting team was dropped as "there was no national organisation available in the country to represent them."

GEN. EISENHOWER FOR U. S. PRESIDENTSHIP

Gen. Eisenhower came into the open as a prospective Republican candidate for the United States Presidency on April 11 when President Truman agreed to relieve him of his duties as Atlantic Supreme Commander on June 1.

A White House announcement disclosed that Gen. Eisenhower wrote to the Defence Secretary, Mr. R. Lovett, asking to be relieved of his command. He also wrote to the President.

The announcement of his resignation means that Gen. Eisenhower can be back home in good time for the Republican National Convention on July 11 at

which the Party's Presidential candidate is finally chosen.

At the moment, Gen. Eisenhower who is 61 is running as "second favourite" to Senator Robert Taft, in the preliminary campaign for the Presidential election in November.

In his letter to Mr. Lovett, Gen. Eisenhower said his request to be placed on "inactive status" about June 1 should provide ample time for the appointment of a successor.

He said his request was "in the spirit of the understanding I gained from the officials in Washington who outlined the special purposes of my original appointment."

"Now I consider that the specific purposes for which I was recalled to duty have been largely accomplished; the command has been formed, its procedures established and basic questions settled," Gen. Eisenhower wrote.

NIZAM'S POEM ON GANDHIJI

The Nizam of Hyderabad has composed a poem in Persian on Mahatma Gandhi. The Rajpramukh of Hyderabad who recently formed a trust for the publication of his poems, composed over the last two years, visited Rajghat on March 16 when he went to Delhi to take part in the two-day conference of Governors and Rajpramukhs of the States.

The latest poem, entitled "Rajghat-Delhi," has been translated into English by Sir Nizam Jung, a former member of the Nizam's Council of Ministers in the pre-accession days. Here is the English translation:

Not void of active grace life's destined round,
Where youth and age with varied gifts abound,
What though some men of saintly thought
and deed,
By the fall hand of some foul villain bleed.
Hard was his task to tend his flock with care;
Such skill falls not to every pastor's share;
Nor every face that on life's canvass glows,
Such magic of the Master's pencil shows!
Lo! from yon clouds descends the gentle rain.
The lawn receives, the garden blooms again.
List to the songbird's softly warbled strain.
Sweet sounds of joy, not plaintive notes of pain!
So lives he in both worlds, a living breath—
Gandhi, a soul immune from touch of death!

THE ATOM BOMB

Atomic bombs are not difficult to make but very difficult to destroy, says the *Atomic Scientists' News*, in an article on their proposed control. The journal published by the Atomic Scientists' Association adds that to destroy an atomic bomb implies destroying the fissible material it contains.

This might be done by exploding it in an uninhabited area or by casting the material into the sea. But to explode the world stockpile of bombs might have serious consequences through radio-active contamination.

The procedure would involve an appalling waste of potential energy resources, it says. "The stocks of our existing source of energy are none too plentiful and the material produced at great trouble and expense may yet prove to be a major boon to mankind if used for peaceful purposes."

The journal says that to talk about an international agreement for abolishing and destroying all atomic bombs is inaccurate and misleading. The only feasible control of atomic energy lies in the control of the production and utilisation of the fissible material.

The problem before the United Nations is to find how to control the production of fissible material so that it can be used for peaceful purposes without risk of some of it being surreptitiously diverted into the making of bombs.

CHARGE OF GERM WARFARE

The Communist *Daily Worker* published on March 19 a report that the International Commission of Lawyers which is in Korea, investigating American germ warfare have cabled that they had obtained evidence of the dropping of infected flies and other insects by the Americans. The *Daily Worker* quoted the Commission as saying, "in our opinion these facts are indisputable."

According to this journal, the eight-man Commission includes five well-known lawyers from Western Europe and none of them are members of Communist parties. Thus it points out! The Commission had said:

We have obtained evidence, which in our opinion is corroborated, that flies and other insects of a character hitherto unknown in Korea have been found in the last weeks in many districts.

The Commission went on to state that the insects had been found in circumstances which indicated that they were deposited in groups and clusters from the air. The finding of the insects, said the Commission, followed the visit of circling aircraft and the finding of the remains of containers.

The Commission continued:

Many of these insects have been found to be infected with cholera, typhus, plague and other diseases. Outbreaks of cholera and plague have occurred within a few days of the finding of these insects and only in the immediate neighbourhood of such deposits. We are horrified beyond measure at the facts we have ascertained, but in our opinion they are indisputable.

The *Daily Worker* gave the membership of the Commission as follows: Herr Brandweiner (Austria), Signor Cavigliori (Italy), Senor de Britto (Brazil) Mr. Jack Gaster (Britain), M. Janvier (France), Mr. Ho Po-nien (China), M. Moerens (Belgium) and Madame Wasikowska (Poland).

The allegations have been denied by Dean Achieson who says it is only another piece of communist propaganda.

TOPICS FROM PERIODICALS

THE POPULATION PROBLEM OF INDIA. By Prof. C. B. Mauroria, M.A., M.Com. ["The Modern Review, April 1952."]

INDIA'S NATIONAL GENIUS. By Dr. Surya Kanta, M.A., D.Litt., D.Phil (Oxon). ["Service, Sri Ramanavami Number, April 1952."]

BHARATI'S MYSTICISM. By K. Chandrasekharan. ["The Aryan Path, April 1952."]

PROVINCIALISM IN EAST AND WEST. By Norman Cousins. ["United Asia Vol. IV. 1952."]

LAND TAX IN INDIA. By G. Ramakrishna Reddy, M.A., B.T. ["The Half Yearly Journal of the Mysore University, Vol. XII No. 2."]

SWAMI VIVEKANANDA AND AMERICA. By Dr. Krishnalal Shridharani. ["The Vedanta Kesari, April 1952."]

INDIANS OUTSIDE INDIA

South Africa

MR. MANILAL GANDHI ENDS FAST

Mr. Manilal Gandhi, ended his 21-day fast on March 28. Mr. Gandhi's aim was self-purification and meditation on what part he will take in the anti-Apartheid demonstrations.

In a statement Mr. Gandhi said it was not for him to seek the results of his fast. "It was for me to dedicate myself wholly to God for His love and guidance. The results are in His hands. This much I know—sincere prayers to God are never fruitless. Their fruits will surely appear in some form or other. My individual campaign against Apartheid laws will continue whether I have a following or not. I do not propose to join any movement unless I am sure that it is based on truth and non-violence in word and deed."

GROUP AREAS ACT

The first blow to be struck under the Group Areas Act in South Africa is likely to fall on the town of Lydenburg, according to reports reaching New Delhi.

The Land Tenure Board of this town has published a map showing what the "new Lydenburg" would look like. Non-European families will be moved from their homes and business premises, which some of them have occupied for the past 50 years and scattered over 9 miles from the centre of the town.

There are 140 Indians in the town who will be moved seven miles from the centre to a settlement which will face the proposed sewage disposal works. The Indian community is wholly dependent on trade for their livelihood, but under this plan they will be forced to surrender their shops in the centre of the town. The value of Indian-owned property is estimated at £1,50,000. The Group Areas Act, as it stands, makes no provision for compensation.

The Guardian of Capetown, on March 27, reported that according to representatives of Indians, Africans and coloured, the "non-European people of Lydenburg will not move from their homes when the Group Areas Act is enforced here."

Borneo

INDIAN EMIGRATION TO BORNEO

The proposal that some ten thousand Indian agriculturists should be permitted by the Government of India to migrate to North Borneo for permanent settlement should be resisted, unless North Borneo is ceded to India, writes Mr. P. Kodanda Rao of the servants of India Society. Notwithstanding initial promises, there is yet no racial equality and equality of opportunity between whites and non-whites in the British Colonial Empire. Further, race relations are nowhere so harmonious as to encourage new multi-racial communities. Even in Ceylon and Burma race relations between Indians and non-Indians have not been as cordial as one would wish.

The volume of Indian emigration at its best will be so small as to make no appreciable impression on the population pressure in India. The population problem in India is better solved by internal development and internal migration and family planning than by emigration, which will only add one more intractable problem to India's handful.

If, however, it is necessary to exploit the natural resources of North Borneo in the interests of world production with the help of Indian farmers, the political control of the area should vest in India.

Ceylon

It is learnt that upto August 6, 1951, which is the last date for registration of applications for Ceylon citizenship under the Indian and Pakistani Citizenship Act of Ceylon 1950, over two and a quarter lakh Indians have registered. However, there are only about 8,500 Indians on the electoral roll of 1950 on the basis of which the ensuing elections will be held. This would in effect mean that less than five per cent. of the Indians who exercised their franchise in 1948 will be able to vote now. Even in the electoral roll of 1949, there were over 165,000, eligible Indian voters.

MULTUM IN PARVO

NEWS * DEPARTMENTAL * NOTES

QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE

TRUMAN'S POINT FOUR PROGRAMME

President Truman warned that the United States could not survive as an island of prosperity in a sea of human misery. The President was describing to a conference of private industrial and agricultural leaders at Washington the objectives of his Point Four programme to assist the development of the world's under-developed areas. The address was read by the Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, sent by the President specially for the purpose.

President Truman said:

Scientific progress has brought us to the point where mankind, for the first time in human history, can wipe poverty and ignorance and human misery clean off the face of the earth. Yet this cannot be done unless scientific progress is linked with political freedom. Without political freedom, scientific progress can become a menace, rather than a boon to humanity. In the hands of totalitarians, scientific progress can be used to destroy civilisation.

The tremendous developments that have taken place in the Western world in modern times are having a profound effect upon the ancient civilisations in Asia and Africa.

The people of these areas have learned that they need not suffer hunger, disease and poverty. They know that something can be done to put a stop to these things. They also have learned of the ideals of political liberty and self-government. These people have watched us and learned from us. Now they are determined to share as equals in the benefits of modern progress.

DEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCES

They are determined that their resources will no longer be developed in the interest of foreigners on the pattern of the old imperialism. And they don't want them developed for the benefit of Soviet imperialism either. They insist that these resources be developed for their own benefit.

They are determined to establish their own free political and economic institutions—institutions which will make use the best of our experience and will, at the same time, retain the best of their own cultures, and their own great traditions.

This, I believe, is the mood and the temper that has come to Africa and Asia in my life.

time. It is real. It is good. It holds tremendous promise. At the same time, it has great dangers. Such a movement can be easily misled. Communists or reactionaries can exploit the hopes and aspirations of these peoples for their own evil ends. Unscrupulous agitators can use these forces of change to bring about disorder and bloodshed. We must do all we can to keep this from happening.

We want to help the people of these areas. We want them to learn the methods of our science and our industry and use these methods to develop their own resources.

If we could help the people of the Orient get a well balanced diet—three square meals a day—instead of the few mouthfuls of rice that most of them eat now; just that one change alone would have more impact on the world than all the armies and battles of history.

It is not easy to do a job like this. To raise the level of diet means more than sending seed and money abroad. It means that the people of these countries must develop farm credit institutions and irrigation projects and roads and railroads and new industries and new employment for the millions who live in cities. This will mean technical assistance and capital development.

MRS. ROOSEVELT ON INDIA'S ROLE

The Community Church of New York was filled to overflowing to hear Mrs. Roosevelt make her first public speech since her return from India. Mrs. Roosevelt said:

I came away from India with the feeling that we have a great deal to learn from her. Much of the dignity of the people of India as a whole, came from their great spiritual heritage, which, in turn, they gained from their religion. The ability to renounce worldly things for those of the spiritual is what made them great. In working for material things they also work for spiritual values.

I came away with the feeling that we must study some of their sense of values. Perhaps, we have to readjust some of our own values. Just as there is a great deal we could offer them, there is a great deal we could learn from them. In this respect, it is a two-way street.

Mrs. Roosevelt said she had been extremely touched by the warmth of feeling aroused by her visit to India.

C. R'S CALL FOR CO-OPERATION

Broadcasting to the people of Madras State soon after taking office on April 10, the Chief Minister Mr. C. Rajagopalachari said:

You are all aware of the circumstances under which the leadership of the Congress Party in Madras and the office of Premier for this State have been placed on my shoulders. I had planned and was living in anticipatory fancy in my garden of peace when suddenly the situation developed as it did and down came this like a bolt from the blue. The unanimous demand of the Congress Legislature Party reinforced by the insistent appeal of all its senior members created a sudden situation which I could not callously resist. The alternative would have been a denial of all the principles which I have been declaring and preaching as to the sacredness and equal nobility of all work such as one is imperatively called upon to perform for the community. It is no doubt recklessness to undertake this task which, as a friend observed in a letter to me, involves more than one labour of Hercules. But it is a recklessness compelled by duty.

I am old and can claim therefore the traditional right to respect and consideration on that account. I depend very much on this to make up for the necessary deficiencies arising out of my age. I cannot run about the country accepting all sorts of functions as a young or middle-aged man could do. When I scanned the letters and messages of joy that have inundated me this week, I trembled in fear. "How can I expect to be able to fulfil the great hopes roused by this event," I asked myself. But something inside me said, "Why do you fear? Have you lost faith in God? Surrender yourself to Him and all may be well."

"PEOPLE TIRED OF ADHARMA"

The affection and almost superstitious confidence that I read in the numerous messages received by me indicate a country-wide fresh psychology which, I am hopeful, will be in itself an asset. I referred the other day to agriculture and character. In respect of one of these, namely character, there is nothing wanted from outside but one's own will to be made up. I think our people have got tired of *adharma* and may God help them to resolve firmly and well. If I could see an improvement in the moral atmosphere around us, it would be the greatest joy of my life, and I shall not mind the travail and the risk involved in this strange, sudden event in my life.

I ask for the whole-hearted co-operation of you all with me and everyone of my colleagues. Do not think in terms of castes and groups, political, professional or other. It is only the general confidence that has been shown in me that sustains me in this what I know is a perilous adventure. I feel I shall have the goodwill of all good and patriotic people and their sincere co-operation in their respective spheres, be it in the Government offices or in

the bazaars or in other places where the public are served; from those engaged in Government Service or in trades or in industries, or leading their quiet and useful lives as citizens especially those engaged in raising the food the people live on and those engaged in building up the minds of boys and girls either as parents or as teachers.

"RECOVER GOOD NAME OF MADRAS"

Let there be a silent but determined war against evil thoughts and indecency of speech or action or entertainments, and against all forms of exploitation for selfish ends. Let every father and mother realise and remember that the good name of Madras will serve our children better than anything else we can make and provide for them losing or risking that good name of Madras. Let us try to recover this which I fear we have lost. The totality of character or reputation of the State is made up of individual behaviours which are entirely in the hands of each one of us. Always let us realise the immediate presence of God. Everywhere and at every moment. This is a fact and not a fable. Do not believe anything said about anybody without hearing the other side. Every responsible citizen should deem himself a judge bound by the fundamental laws of fair play which are really the same as what is embodied in judicial procedure minds the formalities. Let us not slander one another. Slandering others is not a form of public service or a substitute for our own good behaviour. May all our efforts be to raise ourselves and not to pull others down.

My acceptance of this task has rightly or wrongly evoked general rejoicing. It has also received the approval of group leaders although expressed grudgingly and guardedly. It is also an encouraging circumstance that it has roused full-throated resentment in certain quarters, which makes me think paradoxically that I have probably done right. I appeal to everyone to relax from angry moods and tensions and fill their mind with patriotic devotion. Let us leave for our children a fairly happy Madras for an inheritance. Not property, but order and security and good government are the biggest wealth we can leave behind for the boys and girls whom we leave behind us. All property gains or loses value according to this great and important coefficient of wealth, namely, order and security. No violent changes will produce good. By wiping out large masses of people and indoctrinating the remaining citizens for two or three generations we could produce a picture of homogeneous comfort which we could exhibit in photographs and on the silver screen. But this is no good, means as well as ends should be good. Indeed, ends are in the hands of God but we are responsible for the rightness of the means we employ. We are not responsible for the ends attained, but we are fully responsible for the means we employ.

Brothers and sisters, pray for rain, pray for the poor and distressed in our land. There is no problem in our politics other than the problem of poverty and distress. No man can be happy when people around him are in distress.

NEW MADRAS CABINET

The new Madras Ministry, consisting of 15 members and headed by Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, was sworn in by H. E. the Governor on April 10. Immediately after the swearing-in ceremony, a Press communique was issued announcing allocation of portfolios among the new Ministers.

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Chief Minister: Public (excluding House Rent Control) and Police in the Home Department.

Mr. A. B. Shetty: Medical and Public Health.

Mr. C. Subramaniam: Finance, Food and Elections.

Mr. K. Venkataswami Naidu: Religious Endowments and Registration.

Mr. N. Ranga Reddi: Public Works.

Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao: Education, Harijan Uplift and Information.

Mr. V. C. Palaniswami Gounder: Prohibition.

Dr. U. Krishna Rao, Industries and Labour, Motor Transport, Settlement of Ex-Servicemen, Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, and Civil Aviation.

Dr. R. Nagana Goud: Agriculture, Forests, Veterinary, Animal Husbandry, Fisheries and Cinchona.

Mr. N. Sankara Reddi: Local Administration.

Mr. M. A. Manickavelu Naicker: Land Revenue.

Mr. K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nair: Courts and Prisons, and Legal Department.

Raja of Ramnad: House Rent Control.

Mr. S. B. P. Pattabirama Rao: Rural Welfare, Commercial Taxes and Scheduled Areas.

Mr. D. Sanjeevayya: Co-operation and Housing.

WALK-OUT FROM PEPSU ASSEMBLY

Thirty-two members of the Opposition parties 29 of the United Front party and 3 members of the Communist Party—staged a walk-out from the Patiala and East Punjab States Union Assembly when the Rajpramukh came to address the members on April 17.

As the Rajpramukh rose to address the House, Sardar Gian Singh Rarewala followed by 31 other members left. (The strength of the House is 60).

As a result of this the new four-man Ministry of PEPSU, headed by Sardar Gian Singh Rarewala, was sworn in at Motibagh Palace by the Rajpramukh on April 22, the other Ministers sworn in were: Sardar Bhupinder Singh Mann, Mr. Choudhri Ram Singh and Mr. Choudhri Attar Singh.

NINE-MAN CABINET FOR BOMBAY

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay, received Shri Bal Gangadhar Kher, on April 21 and accepted the resignation of his Ministry. Thereafter, His Excellency appointed Shri Morarji Ranchhodji Desai to be the Chief Minister of the Council of Ministers in the State of Bombay and upon his advice, the following gentlemen to be Ministers:

Shri B. S. Hirey (Revenue, Agriculture and Forests); Shri Dinkar Rao N. Desai (Education and Law); Dr. Jivaraj N. Mehta (Finance, Industries and Prohibition); Shri M. P. Patil (Co-operation and Local Self-Government); Shri M. M. Naik-Nimbalkar (Public Works); Shri G. D. Tapase (Backward Classes, Rehabilitation and Fisheries); Sri Shantilal H. Shah (Labour and Health); and Shri Y. B. Chavan (Civil Supplies).

Shri Morarji R. Desai will be in charge of Political and Services and Home Departments.

THE PUNJAB CABINET

The Punjab will have an eight-member Cabinet headed by Mr. Bhimsen Sachar, Leader of the Punjab Congress Legislature Party.

Announcing this to the Press Mr. Sachar said his seven colleagues will be Sardar Pratap Singh Kairon (President of the Punjab State Congress Committee), Mr. Jagat Narain (Secretary of the Punjab State Congress Committee), Chaudhri Lehri Singh, Sardar Swaran Singh, Sardar Ujjal Singh, Pandit Shri Ram Sharma and Chaudhri Sunder Singh, a Harijan M.L.A. from Gurdaspur.

6-MAN TEAM FOR MYSORE

Mr. R. Hanumanthaiya, Chief Minister, Mysore has formed his Cabinet with the following personnel:

Mr. T. Siddalingiah, a former Minister. Mr. A. G. Ramachandra Rao, General Secretary, Mysore Pradesh Congress. Mr. T. Chenniah, a former M.U.P. Mr. Kadidal Manjappa, Advocate, Shimoga, and Mr. H. Siddaveerappa, Advocate, Devengere.

JOURNALISM TRAINING CLASS

Plans are practically complete for the opening of the new department of journalism at Nagpur University.

Classes will cover news reporting and writing, editing, article and feature writing, creative writing, business and law of journalism, printing and typography, social education materials writing, introduction to journalism, and an internship. They will begin on June 27 at Hislop College, Nagpur, an affiliate of the University.

For the time being this will be a 1-year diploma course for post-graduates, with provision of a certificate for matriculated professional who can complete only part of the work. A limited number of special students of demonstrated talent will be accepted for a portion of the work.

The instructional staff is headed by Prof. Roland E. Wolseley, an experienced American journalist, teacher, and author who has come to India as a Fulbright professor for the purpose of setting up the new department. Prof. Harold A. Ehrensperger, now of Leonard College, Jubbulpore, former U.S. Magazine editor and author, who has been in India for several years will specialize in the social education and literary aspects. Nagpur journalists also will give lectures. Practice work will be on Nagpur Media.

EDUCATION IN NORTH INDIA

Acharya Narendra Dev, Vice-Chancellor of Benares University, speaking at Lucknow, said that compulsory learning of at least one Southern language by the students in North India would bring about the people of the North and South nearer together, and strengthen the Indian nation.

The Socialist leader, who was inaugurating the Secondary Education Committee appointed by the State Government, of which he is the Chairman, said the language of North India had been recognised as the lingua franca and thus the people in this part of the country had given something for the cultural progress of the nation. Now it was their duty to receive something from the South to enrich the common culture of the country.

A HIGH SCHOOL CENTENARY

The Hindu High School, Triplicane, has earned for itself a high reputation and built around itself a sound educational tradition, under the guidance of a line of eminent Headmasters like the late Rt. Hon'ble V. S. Srinivasa Sastri. Having completed its hundred years of service in the cause of education its centenary was inaugurated on April 20 by His Excellency Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras.

In the course of his speech, H. E. the Governor said that much frustration and much unhappiness had resulted from the fact that those who came out of educational institutions were unable to find their way in life. It was the duty of those in charge of educational institutions to try and solve this menace of unemployment and mal-employment, and, for that purpose, they should consult not only those who had succeeded in life, but also those who were failures in life, because those who had failed would be in a better position to tell where education had gone wrong than those who had succeeded. His Excellency stressed the importance of the co-ordination of education with home and with actual life and suggested the imparting of a little knowledge in physiology, psychology and law in the secondary stage of education.

Sir S. P. Rajagopalachari, who delivered the Commemoration Address, referred to the two problems confronting educationists in India at present, viz., fall in standards and lack of discipline among students. He felt that these problems were attributable to the deplorable fall in the standing and quality of teachers and the want of co-ordination between the home and the school.

ENGLISH MEDIUM

That the medium of instruction in the colleges should continue to be English till a large variety of suitable text-books, reference books and journals in the national and regional languages become available was the considered opinion expressed in one of the resolutions passed last month by the sixth annual Conference of the Association of University Teachers at Madras.

O. R.'s NOMINATION

The petition filed by Mr. P. Ramamurti, Communist leader and member of the Madras Legislative Assembly, praying for the issue of a writ of *certiorari* to quash the order of H. E. the Governor nominating Mr. C. Rajagopalachari as a member of the State Legislative Council, was dismissed by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice T. L. Venkatarama Aiyar at the Madras High Court on April 7.

Mr. Ramamurti prayed for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court, submitting that the issue raised involved a substantial point of law relating to the interpretation of Article 226 of the Constitution read with the oath of office taken by Judges of the High Court under the Constitution.

The Chief Justice said that leave would be granted but desired that the petitioner should make a formal written application setting out the grounds on which he sought to prefer an appeal.

Mr. Ramamurthi said that he would make such an application.

MUBARAK ALI CASE

The Chief Justice, Lord Goddard, said that it would be an insult to the Indian courts if Britain refused to hand over Mubarak Ali, described as an industrialist, from Hyderabad, on the ground that he would not get a fair trial.

The Queen's Bench divisional court, over which he was presiding, decided to turn down Mubarak's appeal against his extradition to India to face charges of forgery and cheating.

Lord Goddard said Mubarak Ali had left India while he was being tried for a criminal charge and that he had cut his bail. Extradition would not be ordered for a political offence but Mubarak Ali was accused of forgery and cheating.

Mubarak Ali was arrested shortly after his arrival in London in February under the Fugitive Offenders Act at the request of the Indian Government. He was alleged to have jumped bail while facing charges in Bombay.

CR. LAW AMENDMENT ACT
INVALIDED

The Supreme Court held on March 31, by a unanimous judgment that Sec. 15 (2) (B) of the Indian Criminal Law Amendment Act, 1908, as amended by the Indian Criminal Law Amendment (Madras) Act, 1950, was unconstitutional, and void.

The Court thus upheld the judgment of the Madras High Court, which quashed the Government order, dated March 10, 1950, declaring the People's Education Society an unlawful association.

The respondent, Mr. V. G. Kow, who was the General Secretary of the Society, challenged the Act, and the order purporting to be issued, as infringing the fundamental right conferred on him by Article 19 (1) (c) Constitution to form Associations or Unions. A Full Bench of the Madras High Court held the Act void, but granted a certificate to the State to appeal to the Supreme Court.

The State Government, in its counter-affidavit, stated that the Society was actively helping the Communist Party in Madras, which had been declared unlawful in August 1949, by actively utilising its funds through its Secretary for carrying on propaganda on behalf of the party.

Chief Justice Patanjali Sastri, giving the unanimous judgment of a Bench of 5 Judges, said: "It was not disputed that the restrictions in question were imposed in the interests of public order. But are they 'reasonable' restrictions within the meaning of Article 19 (4)?"

In a preliminary remark, the Chief Justice said that

while the Court naturally attaches great weight to the legislative judgment, it cannot desert its own duty to determine finally the constitutionality of an impugned Statute. . . "We think it right to point out what is sometimes overlooked, that our Constitution contains express provisions for the judicial review of legislation as to its conformity with the Constitution, unlike, in America, where the Supreme Court has assumed extensive powers for reviewing legislative Acts under cover of the widely-interpreted 'due process' clause in the 5th and 14th amendments. If then, the courts in this country face up to such important and none too easy task, it is not out of any desire to tilt at legislative authority in a crusader's spirit, but in the discharge of a duty plainly laid down upon them by the Constitution."

MR. DESHMUKH ON THE PRICE FALL

Mr. C. D. Deshmukh, Union Finance Minister, addressing the Indian Merchants' Chamber in Bombay on April 8 referred to what he called "the somewhat abrupt fall" in commodity, and other prices in India, and said the fall did not contain anything to warrant measures, the likely effect of which would be to revive inflation.

He said that but for the Korean war, prices in the ordinary course were bound to have followed a downward trend in accordance with the level of personal incomes in the country. This was part of a tendency, which would have manifested itself also in international economic situation.

The arrest and violent reversal of the tendency brought in its train unbridled speculation, and the recent speculative debacle marked the end of the expectation to which this exuberance in the body politic had grown.

As a result of the disappearance of the factors which led to an artificial rise, or the improvement in the general domestic supply situation as a result of increase in industrial production, and larger imports, "I should imagine that the drop should be a matter for general satisfaction."

Mr. Deshmukh said the recent measures taken by the Government in the reduction, and abolition of export duties on certain commodities, and relaxation on others were taken mainly with a view to adjust India's balance of payments, although it synchronized with the slump.

COLOMBO PLAN

India's development programme under the Colombo Plan has been revised raising the expenditure for the six-year period under the Plan from Rs. 1,840 crores to about Rs. 2,300 crores, said a spokesman of the Central Ministry of Finance in New Delhi. This includes an additional allotment of Rs. 50 crores for the river valley projects. The total of the planned expenditure will go up to about Rs. 2,500 crores when the community development projects which are under discussion at the moment are also included as an integral part of the six-year programme.

MAHTAB'S CALL TO TRADERS

Sri Hare Krishna Mahtab, Central Minister for Commerce and Industry, inaugurating the 18th annual session of the Indian Soap and Toiletries Makers' Association at the New Delhi Municipal Town Hall, said that the balance of trade of the country was against them today and they had to do everything possible to reduce imports by increasing the internal production.

Whatever assistance was required for the increase of production Government was ready to provide the industries with all sorts of help in the shape of technical assistance and raw materials. "The time for making complaints and fault-finding is over and it is the duty of each one of you to do something concrete to develop India's economy on a sound basis".

Referring to the problems of the soap industry as enumerated by the President of the Association, Sri S. C. Ghose, and the Chairman of the Reception Committee, Sri G. M. Modi, in their speeches, Sri Mahtab said that the Government would do whatever they could to ensure a sustained supply of raw materials to the industry, besides giving them possible help in the growth of their industry. The prices of important raw materials for the industry like coconut oil had gone down considerably in recent weeks and Government was taking steps to increase the production of caustic soda, another important ingredient in the manufacture of soaps.

As regards the export of Indian soaps to South East Asian countries and Pakistan, Sri Mahtab said that after the devaluation in 1948, Government's export policy was to encourage exports to a great extent and even Government had set up an Export Development Committee for this purpose. But the present day policy had undergone a considerable change in consistence with the public opinion. "The present policy of the Government", he added, "is to see that the needs of the people and indigenous industries are met first and we allow export only in case of that commodity whose production is much more than its demand."

THE SCARCITY OF FEMALES

The sex ratio in India is not one to one. The proportion of females to males is less and is appreciable as one proceeds from the south and east to the north and west of this vast sub-continent, writes *Power* the now monthly journal of Science, trade and Industry published in Madras.

Several factors explain this striking paucity of females in the total population, the chief among them being the social attitude inherent in the Indian socio-economic order. It is felt that a female baby is a liability whereas the male baby is an asset. So a girl in her infancy is treated with neglect, with little care and attention. Then there is a simple natural fact that more babies than female ones are born; this biological trend has some undefined relation with climate, diet, social institutions and the pursuit of values. Besides, there are certain regional conditions affecting the death rates which afford a partial explanation of this sex ratio. Also early marriages and ban on widow remarriage worsen the balance. Alas! the vicious wheel whirls on in the rigid caste-system of India.

It is indeed very desirable for the Government of India to create a Population Portfolio to be under a Minister who can study and deal with the various aspects of the problem.

WOMEN AND GENERAL ELECTIONS

Though all details have not yet been received in New Delhi regarding the participation of women in the recent general elections, it is possible to make a fairly accurate estimate. For the House of the People, says the New Delhi Correspondent of the *Hindu*, there were altogether 51 women candidates from all the States of whom 19 were successful. For the State Legislative Assemblies and the Electoral Colleges, 216 women candidates came forward of whom 81 were successful.

The northern provinces of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh returned the largest number of women legislators. In Bihar, of 29 women candidates 16 were successful, taking the Parliament and the State Assembly together. In the U. P. of 54 candidates, 16 were successful. Bombay comes third with 11 women legislators returned out of 25 candidates with Madhya Pradesh a close fourth with 10 out of 19 candidates. In Hyderabad eight women

were returned to the State Assembly. Madras is almost at the bottom of the list among Part 'A' States with only four successful women out of 27 candidates. In the Council of States, there will be 15 women. Bihar and U. P. lead with three women each, Bombay coming third with two.

WIFE'S SHARE IN FAMILY INCOME

The Married Women's Association, London, formed to give the housewife a higher status, has suddenly discovered that members themselves are not sure of what they really want.

Mrs. Helena Normanton, Q.C., leading barrister, who became president of the Association last autumn, started the trouble with a report she sent to the Royal Commission on Marriage and Divorce.

In it she said that wives should have their own regular pocket money—provided it was spent sensibly.

"Traitor," exclaimed members. Miss Juanita Frances, founder of the Association, is the leader of the opposition.

"We've always insisted that a wife is entitled to a half of everything left of the family income after basic living costs have been met," she declared. "This report admits that the man comes first. I'm ashamed of the report that has been sent in under our name."

"For one thing it puts the housewife on the same footing as a charwoman by valuing her work at the rate which would have to be paid to one."

SRIMATHI RUKMINI ARUNDALE

Srimathi Rukmini Devi is among the 12 members nominated to the Council of States by President Rajendra Prasad. Srimathi Rukmini Arundale, Founder President of the Kalakshetra International Arts Centre, Adyar, is a leading exponent of Bharatha Natya. She has to her credit extensive research in dance, music and drama. She was also for a term President of the Theosophical Society after the death of her husband Dr. G. S. Arundale.

JAGIRDARI TO END IN VINDHYA PRADESH

Inaugurating the first session of the first legislature of the four-year old Vindhya Pradesh State, Mr. K. Santhanam, Lieutenant-Governor, told the Vindhya Pradesh State Assembly that his Government would make the utmost effort to abolish feudal systems of land tenure like Jagirdari and Zamindari "with the consent and co-operation of all the parties concerned." He said he proposed to call shortly a conference of interested parties to achieve this end.

In the meanwhile, he continued, it was essential that nothing should be done to worsen the existing position. A bill was therefore, being introduced prohibiting the ejectment of tenants.

The Lieutenant-Governor announced that the Government contemplated the establishment of a certain number of State farms which would become the nuclear centres for the re-organisation of agriculture in the whole State.

TEEN-AGE MUSICIANS

Talented teen-age musicians from countries throughout the world are appearing on a series of television shows presented in New York City and seen in many sections of the United States.

Under this "One World Talent Project," a young musician from a member country of the United Nations is appearing each month on the television programme conducted by Paul Whiteman, orchestra leader. The project has been set up to give American youth an opportunity to see gifted performers from other countries "to the end that there be greater understanding and appreciation of the interests and talents of youth everywhere."

The appearances are being sponsored by Whiteman, the American Association for the United Nations and the Royal Dutch Air Lines.

Young musicians from France, England, the Netherlands, India and the Philippine Republic are scheduled to appear during the first half of the year and others will appear next fall.

ROCKEFELLER GRANTS

The Rockefeller Institute announced on April 20, numerous grants for the first quarter of this year, including a grant of \$860 to Dr. K. Venkatesen of the Mysore State Health Department to observe the methods of Malaria control in India and Ceylon.

Other grants included: (1) \$100,000 to the Princeton University for broadening its programme of Near Eastern studies. (2) \$25,000 to the Institution of Public Health, Tokyo, for purchase of equipment. (3) \$2,500 to the University of Zagreb, Yugoslavia, for the purchase of books. (4) \$2,000 to Mr. and Mrs. N. V. M. Gonzales Philippine writers to hold meetings with other writers in Hongkong, Siam, India, Ceylon, Singapore and Indonesia. (5) \$2,800 to the Cultural Centre preparatory committee, Tokyo for operating expenses. (6) \$8,500 to the Admiral Bristol Hospital in Istanbul to buy equipment.

50 MILLION UNEMPLOYED IN INDIA!

Fifty million has been given as an estimated number of the unemployed in India at any one time, by the British Labour Party's Research adviser, Mr. Michael Young, in a discussion pamphlet of the party published recently.

Unemployment among the agricultural working population of Asia was put by Mr. Young at not much below 100 millions.

He added that seasonal unemployment in Asia was a more difficult question to tackle than the unemployment in the industrial west.

WORLD POPULATION

The United Nations Statistical Office reports that its latest and best estimate of world population is 2,400,000,000 as at the end of 1950. Some census-taking countries or areas have yet to certify their latest figures, and some have never taken any census.

Nine U.N. member countries lacking any reliable census data are Ethiopia, Persia, Liberia, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Yemen and China.

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Jyotishsamrat Pandit Sri Ramesh Chandra Bhattacharyya, Jyotisharnab, Samudrikratna, Jyotish-Shiromani Raj Jyotishi M.R.A.S. (Lond.) has won unique fame not only in India but throughout the world (e.g., in England, America, Africa, China, Japan, Malaya, Singapore etc.) and many notable persons from every nook and corner of the world have sent unsolicited testimonials acknowledging his mighty and supernatural powers.

This powerfully gifted great man can tell at a glance all about one's past, present and, future, and with the help of Yogic and Tantric powers can heal diseases which are the despair of Doctors and Kavirajas, can help people to win difficult law-suits, and ensure safety from dangers, prevent childlessness and free people of family unhappiness. His three important predictions (prediction about the British victory on the very day—2nd September, 1939—of the declaration of last World War, prediction of the achievement of independence by the Interim Govt. with Pandit Jawaharlal as the Premier made on the 3rd September, 1946 and prediction regarding the future of India and Pakistan which had been sent to the Prime Minister of India on the 11th August, 1947 and subsequently published in various Newspapers) have proved correct to the detail, amazed people the world over and have won for him unstinted praise and gratitude from all quarters including His Majesty George the Sixth, the Governor of Bengal and eminent leaders of India. He is the only astrologer in India who was honoured with the title of "Jyotish-Shiromani" in 1938 and "Jyotishsamrat"—Emperor among astrologers and astronomers—in 1947 by the Bharatiya Pandit Mahamandal of Calcutta and Baranashi Pandit Maha Sabha of Benares—a signal honour that has not been endowed on any astrologer in India so far. Panditji is now the Consulting Astrologer to the Eighteen Ruling Princes in India.

Persons who have lost all hopes are strongly advised to test the powers of the Panditji.

A FEW OPINIONS AMONGST THOUSANDS.

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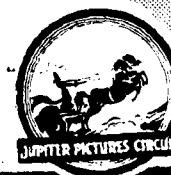
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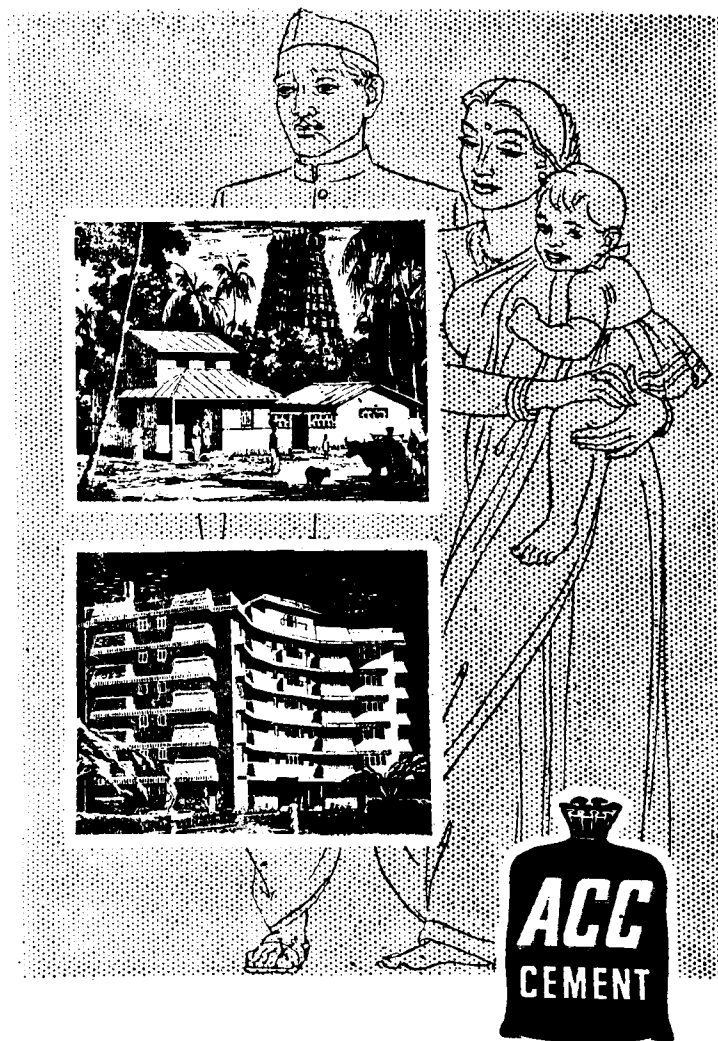
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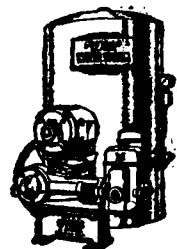


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EDUCATION FOR LEADERSHIP

BY DR. EDWARD A. PIRES

It is not an uncommon experience to hear or to read statements deploring our misfortune in this country of having only leaders and not followers, of having eminent speakers and writers and not actionists. Everybody, it is said, is a leader; and the lack of effective organisation and strength in many of our numerous communities is generally sought to be accounted for by a surfeit of leaders and an insufficiency of followers. I am prepared to admit that the organisation of many of our communities leaves much to be desired, but my reading of the situation leads me to seek the cause of this deficiency not in a plethoric supply of leaders but rather in an insufficiency of them. I cannot envisage any danger to a community that abounds with leaders; nay, the conversion of every adult member of a community into a leader is a consummation which, in my opinion, is much to be desired. But a leader, in the sense in which I am using the term, can be a leader in some situations only; in other situations he must be prepared to follow. Leadership, therefore, is a capacity that cannot be divorced from the capacity of followership. This seems to be a reiteration of the obvious; but there is a popular, albeit erroneous, notion that certain people are natural-born leaders and others natural-born followers, and that the leaders always lead and the followers follow. This view has given rise to an educational corollary that leadership is an innate quality that will reveal itself naturally and appropriately when the necessity arises without any effort on the part of the educator to nurture and foster it in young pupils in their relationships with their school

and class-fellows. Such a notion is at once misleading and dangerous. It is my contention that our educational institutions have a great responsibility in this matter of training for leadership; and it is to this vital problem that I propose to turn my attention in this article.

Perhaps the basic consideration in any discussion of the subject of leadership is that no individual can develop into a leader irrespective of some particular groups or situations in which he can exercise leadership. This means that a blind adherence to the idea of training leaders without a reference to the specific nature of leadership is futile. It has been said that Napoleon was a natural leader of men and that he was a great military leader. This no one can doubt, but he was not a leader in the production or appreciation of polite literature, music, or art of any kind. Leadership, therefore, operates in specific directions, and training in leadership consists in the provision of a variety of situations and opportunities for the proper exercise of the varied natural abilities of pupils. This is a view held by most progressive educationists, and it is a view that has been confirmed by modern educational practice. Dr. Ira S. Wile, in subscribing to this view, remarks:

"Group activities along varied lines improve the probability of success in specific directions. Leadership in one group does not necessarily imply the desire for leadership in others any more than it insures success in all directions. Group life develops an appreciation of differential values in human activity. It eventually caused the adolescent to acknowledge that favourable social recognition results only from effort toward a social contribution.*"

* I. S. Wile, *The Challenge of Adolescence*, Greenberg, New York, 1939, pp. 288-289.

The following analysis of leadership by Dr. Hartman of Teachers' College, Columbia University, is valuable not only because it indicates certain characteristics of the genuine leader but also because it carries with it certain methodological implications for the educator.

When a person of superior ability rises to the level of social awareness and group thinking, he comes to vision achievements that will be of benefit both to himself and to the group. He then explains his dreams to others and attempts by persuasion on the basis of reason to enlist their support for his cause. This level of co-operation will be called leadership. It is usually motivated more by the desire to be of service than by the hope of personal gain. Less able individuals consent to act under the direction of the leader so long as they are persuaded that his domination is for their interests as well as for his own. Leadership is of benefit to all concerned, demands unity of purpose, and injures no one. Its by-products are respect, honour, friendship, and further opportunity to be of service.*

Leadership, according to this analysis, is a form of co-operation, so that the finest method of promoting the qualities of leadership in school-children is to encourage creative group activities; for things happen in social living all the time, and those who make them happen and who direct them in one course rather than in another are persons exercising a leadership function irrespective of whether their leadership is recognized or not. It is because our schools have generally tended to neglect co-operative activities that our pupils have not been enabled to develop whatever qualities of leadership may have been innate in their psychological make-up. Educators who have experimented in training pupils for leadership aver that such training ultimately resolves itself into training pupils for co-operative and democratic living, since such living demands practice in the discharge of the leader role, and since every pupil can be a leader of some group under some circumstances. Every pupil who is actively engaged in a co-operative endeavour has a unique contribution to make to the group enterprise, and the measure of his contribution is an index of the extent to which he is exercising his special talents of leadership in the interests of the group. Leadership

* G. W. Hartmann, *Educational Psychology*, American Book Company, New York, 1941, p. 420.

thus comes to be recognised as a kind of division of labour to which every progressive group must resort: it is nothing more nor less than competence and expertness in some particular area which is ungrudgingly placed at the service of others. In the words of Professor Bird,

"ideally, leadership is a form of mutual co-operation through which the superior skill of a person enables the led to attain ends or to satisfy motives. The achievement of the leader is commensurate with the satisfactions or adjustments he makes possible for his followers.*

From this point of view, the "arm-chair critics" and the "lukewarm leaders" found in nearly every community are those individuals who, for one reason or another, will not bother themselves to help the community achieve its most important values. They may be possessed of gifts of leadership, but because they are lacking in social-mindedness and because democratic co-operation is not the natural outgrowth of their form of leadership, they have little or no right to call themselves leaders. One of the reasons why such "lukewarm leaders" abound in our community (as well as in other communities) is that our educational institutions have not done everything they could in the direction of the cultivation of social relationships. On this point we can fully subscribe to the following view expressed in a leaflet entitled *The New Education Fellowship and The World Situation* published by the New Education Fellowship:

We must strive to make the school into a functioning community in living relationship with the larger community outside. We must make co-operation a day-by-day reality, giving each individual a feeling of responsibility for the whole and a share in determining the common life of himself and his fellows."

For only in such a way can social-mindedness in the profoundest sense of the term become a part of the mentality of the children in our educational institutions.

The democratic view of leadership which I have sought to expound, wherein each individual is a leader and each individual carries full responsibility for the group

* C. Bird, *Social Psychology*, D. Appleton-Century Company, New York, 1940, p. 377.

achievement, should not lead us to the conclusion that all individuals in a group possess the capacity for leadership in an equal measure, or that all of them should be trained for the same type or for the same degree of leadership. Experimental studies have uncovered a number of factors associated with leadership in high school and college. I do not propose to review any of the pertinent investigations in detail, but I shall refer briefly to a few significant conclusions that have emerged from some of the best studies. Most of the controlled investigations show that, as a group, leaders have higher intelligence. But the fact that many non-leaders obtain a higher score than leaders indicates that intelligence is only a contributing factor to leadership, and that, taken by itself, without assistance from other traits, it does not account for leadership. In so far as students select leaders, the present evidence suggests that they tend to pick individuals only slightly superior to themselves. The late Leta Stetter Hollingworth, who was deeply concerned with the early selection and training of potential leaders, was convinced that

among school children (or among the peoples of all times), the great intellectual leaders are unrecognized, isolated, and even ridiculed by all but a few, in the ordinary course of mass education. They can develop leadership of their sort only when placed in special classes.*

She also found that such children were faced with peculiar adjustment problems, all of which stood in the way of effective group leadership. The most important of these problems are: finding sufficient hard and interesting work at school; avoiding a negative attitude toward unenlightened authority; resisting the tendency to withdraw from the group; preventing the development of deceptive practices in dealing with the less intelligent; and "suffering fools gladly" without becoming bitter and disillusioned. These are some of the indications of the exceptional acuteness of the problem of developing the leadership role in very bright children—a problem which our schools have not been particularly eager

* L. S. Hollingworth, "What we know about the Early Selection and Training of Leaders," *Teachers' College Record*, 1939-40, 580-581.

to tackle because of its difficulty and complexity.

Scholastic achievement is another factor that has been found to be positively associated with leadership, although again differences within groups of leaders and non-leaders are much greater than differences in scholarship between the two groups. In this connection, too, the conclusion of Sward* that the scholastic superiority of the leaders is due to original ability and not to greater motivation seems to be sound. Besides higher intelligence, there appear to be other selective factors which may account partially for the superior scholarship of leaders in school. One of them is the selective character of certain positions of leadership, particularly in extra-curricular activities, from which students with poor scholarship are excluded, even though they may covet opportunities for leadership. Other students, however, who are actually elected to such positions, but are having difficulties in meeting academic requirements, may give them up in order to have more time for study. Another significant finding in connection with leadership is that situations inviting leadership make a special appeal to extraverted personalities. But it has been observed that there are many exceptions to this rule and that an extreme inclination towards extraversion rarely underlies leadership. An individual's social and economic status is another factor that has also been found to be associated with leadership. But this should not be taken to imply that positions of leadership in school should continue to be bestowed only on children from the upper economic and social classes. On the contrary, a child of poor parents should be encouraged to accept the role of a leader, specially in those directions in which he reveals abilities of leadership; for it often happens that such a child tends to belittle leadership in order to concentrate all his attention on studies because he has been led to believe that success in life is dependent primarily on scholastic attainments.

* E. Sward, *An Experimental Study of Leadership*, University of Minneapolis, Minneapolis, 1929.

Experimental inquiries have also been conducted to investigate the traits of personality which go to make up the complex capacity that we call leadership, but the net result appears to be disappointing because of the lack of agreement among the various experimenters regarding such traits. This disagreement, however, may be considered to be inevitable because different positions and types of leadership require different clusters of traits. Dr. Bird has prepared a composite list of seventy-nine traits which, with a few exceptions, have been culled by him from approximately twenty inquiries bearing some resemblance to controlled investigations. Although most of the studies investigated high school and college students, he finds surprisingly little overlapping from study to study. From his comparative study Dr. Bird comes to the conclusion that "only a few characteristics, namely, high intelligence, initiative, a sense of humour, and extraversion, are mentioned with sufficient frequency to indicate possible general traits of leadership."* It may, however, interest the reader to know that the traits appearing in Dr. Bird's list next in order of frequency after the four mentioned above are enthusiasm, fairness, self-confidence, and sympathy.

Any such emphasis on traits as hallmarks of leadership would appear to make training in leadership a part of the general problem of personality development. But it must be remembered that just as personality cannot be developed in vacuo, so training in leadership must be specific to a defined set of conditions. As Fr. McCarthy says, "the way to develop leadership is by giving opportunities for leading. We learn to do a thing by doing it."† One of the duties of the teacher as a moulder of personality is the encouragement of leadership in all the pupils. If some at least of the leadership duties are taken in rotation by different pupils in the class so that no member is permanently excluded from the experience of influence

over his associates, the effect on the group as a whole will be very wholesome. Eichler and Merrill, among other experimenters, have also demonstrated that the efficiency of group leadership in the secondary school can be raised by cyclic instruction in its technique.* This is a finding of practical importance for the teacher, for, although there is no guarantee that leaders in high school or college will become outstanding leaders when they are mature adults, there is a high probability that leaders will be drawn from their ranks in larger proportion than from among persons who in adolescence and early maturity have not been leaders.

Leadership, we said right at the outset, is a capacity that cannot be divorced from the capacity of followership, meaning thereby that the real leader is the one who also knows when and how to follow. "There is no leader," says Ulich, "who leads in all fields. To lead in one or several, he must allow himself to be led in others"† We have also seen that individuals vary greatly in their abilities of leadership. It follows, therefore, that children in school require to be trained in the twin arts of leading and following; in other words, they need to be initiated into and confirmed in socialised ways of living and working which demand co-operation at every step. "Co-operation of followers with leaders and of leaders with followers is an attainment; it has to be learned, to be earned."‡ It involves the acceptance of a dual set of functions which are at once diverse and supplementary. The leader has to learn to see slightly ahead of the rest of the group. He has to understand his co-workers—their abilities and their aspirations—so as to be able to guide them in their proper roles in the common undertaking. He has to preserve a spirit of harmonious

* G. A. Eichler and R. R. Merrill, "Can Social Leadership Be Improved by Instruction in its Technique?" *Journal of Educational Society*, 1933, 7, 233-236.

† R. Ulich, *Fundamentals of Democratic Education*, American Book Company, New York, 1940, 9, 24.

‡ C. S. Crow, *Creative Education*, Prentice-Hall Inc., New York, 1937, p. 134.

* C. Bird, *op. cit.*, p. 380.
† R. C. McCarthy, *Training the Adolescent*, The Bruce Publishing Company, New York, 1934, p. 99.

co-operation and mutual confidence in the group and to stimulate in every member lofty and worthy standards of achievement. And it is only practice in these arts that will make him an efficient leader. The follower, on the other hand, has to learn to take his cue from the leader and to attend to those details of the common task that have been apportioned to him. Within the limited sphere of his specific contribution he has scope for evincing as much ability and initiative as the leader; but he has to be careful that his contribution is organically related to the whole enterprise. One of the healthy outcomes of such co-operative effort is the generation of a spirit of mutual loyalty and devotion—the loyalty of followers to their leaders and the devotion of leaders to their followers. The leadership of the teacher in such a programme of creative learning consists in the direction of these personal loyalties to the service of higher purposes and more inclusive causes. Loyalty to a leader which ignores

the demands of the group with which he professes to be identified, or loyalty to a group which jeopardizes the rights of the larger community of which that group is an organic part, are highly dangerous and disruptive forces which ought to be discouraged as soon as they begin to manifest themselves. Pupils should be trained to organize their loyalties in a hierarchy, always subordinating the lesser to the higher: subordinating their allegiance to a leader to the welfare of the class, putting the interests of the school before the interests of the class, and renouncing their loyalty to the school for the sake of the higher loyalty to the community, to society, and to humanity. One important aspect of such training in the proper co-ordination of varying loyalties will naturally be a training in the intelligent and prudent selection of leaders; for there are certain positions of leadership in the school to which only the best individuals should be elected.

THE AMERICAN NEGRO SPIRITUALS

BY DR. S. SHRIDEVI, M.A., Ph.D. (COLUMBIA.)

(Visiting Professor, Atlanta University, Atlanta)

"O black and unknown bards of long ago,
How came your lips to touch the sacred fire?
How in your darkness, did you come to know?
The power and beauty of the minstrel's lyre?
Who first from midst his bonds lifted his eyes?
Who first from out the still watch, long and long,
Feeling the ancient faith of prophets rise
Within his dark-kept-soul, burst into song?"

I Heard some Negro spirituals sung by the celebrated singer Miss Marion Anderson at the New York Stadium with more than 25,000 people listening rapturously to her most melodious and powerful voice in 1948. Since then I had always craved to hear more of this music which is so entirely different from any other that I have known. What is more, its sadness which touches our finer chords makes the music all the more attractive. My living to-day in the midst of Negro community in Atlanta, Georgia has given me untold opportunities of hearing these songs. Concerts held in Negro colleges and universities and choir music in

churches and community singing in other public places always include these spirituals. They inspire both the musicians and laymen.

Americans are great lovers of music. They would motor any distance and pay any amount to hear a concert of good singers. Their sincere appreciation of music has encouraged many an artist to rise high and contribute their best. Their admiration for this art is so genuine that they accept talent without any discrimination found in any one and in any place. In spite of their not-too-happy treatment of their Negro citizens, they have applauded and adored the musical genius in the Negroes and honoured them by bringing them to the forefront. There has been even an incredible instance of a Negro convict named Huddie Leadbeater popularly known as Lead Belly who thrice served sentence in southern

penitentiaries for murder and attempt of murder, was made overnight into a famous star singer throughout the enthusiasm of a white devotee of Negro folk songs. Lead Belly is described as one of the most skilful guitar players with a strong baritone voice that won him national appreciation and large and educated audiences. His songs are published with an account of his biography. The American interest in folk-songs has even gone to that extent of applauding appreciation the chain gang Negro songs of protest that all these are compiled into books. The music is full of irony, sarcasm and protest against the white master. The following lines illustrate the point—

"My boss man name was Sammy, the meanest dog I ever know; speak soft because he got more ear sights than old Devil down below. Some captain give you nickel some give you dime, he gives you nothing 'cept work and cuss you all the time.

I tell you how this man think, black man just like Betsy mule; you got to beat them every day, to know that he is their rule, I tell you how this man do, Black man under his command short time double-lifer same you never leave that Devil's land.

He ring you mornings 'fore light in any kind of weather: And if you think you would sleep some more you find out you had'n't better. If I had my sweet way, Graveyards place my Boss man 'delay, I even hates to hear his name, could kill him like Express train."

To quote another verse from another of these chain gang songs:—

Told my captain my hand was cold, God damn your hand, let the wheel in roll. Told my captain my feet was cold, God damn your feet, let the wheel in roll. Captain, captain, you must be blind, Look at your watch it's past quitting time. Captain, captain how can it be, whistle done blow but you still working me. Captain, captain the rule book say, you can't work us in the rain all day. But my captain, he so damn mean, I think he come from New Orleans. If I had my weight in lime, I'd whip

my captain till he went stone blind, listen captain can't you tell, when you die you will go to hell.

All the same one is not unaware of a small section of America that does not think much of these songs and does not attribute originality to the spirituals. They think the charming melody and rhythm of these songs are borrowed from European Music Research Work on the matter has proved adequately that the early Negroes had no opportunities whatever to draw anything from European music. Such critical minorities are not peculiar to America, for they are found all over the world.

GENESIS OF SPIRITUALS

As the old adage goes the finest songs are those that tell us the saddest stories; Negro spirituals are full of melody and appeal as they relate the sorrowful tales of the early composers. History records the year 1619 as the beginning of slave trade in America when some twenty Negroes were brought for the first time from Africa to Jamestown in Virginia and were sold to the colonial settlers. They were from different parts of Africa, speaking different languages. They were thrown in an altogether new environment where the culture, language, people, food, nay every feature of life was totally different from their culture. Added to these they were bound to a harsh system that had deprived them of their freedom. Having been cut off from the moorings of their own culture these Africans, as they made adjustment to life spontaneously burst forth into songs not only to drown their misery and sorrow but to seek the divine for solace and comfort, least realising that they were contributing thereby one of the finest pieces of art to America. These songs today not only constitute the divine songs of the Negroes but the folk-lore of all Americans, as the latter have no other distinctive songs that could be called by this name.

REDISCOVERY OF SPIRITUALS

These songs we are told were numberless and many were lost as they were not recorded. However it was some of the enterprising white Americans in the

North who must have been doubtless ardent admirers of Negro music who after great efforts collected and compiled these songs in 1867 and published them under the title of "Slave Songs Of The United States". Later this work was improved upon when Fisk University at Nashville, Tennessee wrote down the words and music and introduced them both to America and Europe by their extensive travel concerts. This pioneering work of Fisk University singers involves a tremendous amount of labour which could be written into a fascinating story. Thanks to their preserving enterprise for it had saved a treasure for America from being lost. In course of time other Negro universities had taken up sharing the work begun by Fisk. Now there are valuable books on this subject written by research scholars on music. H. E. Krehbrels "Afro-American Folk-songs"; John W. Work's "Folk-songs of the American Negro"; N. C. Burlins "The Hampton Series—Negro Folk-songs". Maud C. Hare's historical research in Negro music have been invaluable contributions to the American world of music. Above all these spirituals have been most superbly renditioned by celebrities like Paul Robeson and Marion Anderson, that have now become almost classic to be included in any concert of the highest order in America.

BEAUTY OF SPIRITUALS

These songs are sung generally in groups. Their charming rhythm and melody strike the hearer as a unique type of music. The Negro bards who composed them must have had a gift for rhythm, a strong voice and a good memory. For these songs have been handed down from memory by word of mouth, it is even wondered whether these songs had been composed in groups or by individuals for no one knows the names of the authors. They seem to have been spontaneously sung from the sadness of their hearts. Perhaps it is true that some of them have been composed by groups and some by individuals. As for the real beauty of these songs it is found in rhythm which research scholars say is a special

talent of the Africans. All the charming rhythms of spirituals are said to be very similar to those of the songs. Many of the spirituals are therefore reported to have been cast in the same form as the African songs with leading lines and response. A typical example of this is given in the following song called "Was'n't Dat a Wide Ribber."

EACH LINE IS REPEATED TWICE

Oh, de ribber of Jordan is deep and wide,
One mo'ribber to cross.
I don't know how to get on de other side, do
Oh, you got Jesus, hold him fast, do
Oh, better love was nebber told, do
'tis stronger than an iron band, do
'tis sweeter dan de honey comb, do
Oh de good ole chariot passin' by, do
She jarred de earth an' shook de sky do
I pray good lord I shall be one do
To get inde chariot an' trabble on do
We're told dat de fore wheel run by love do
We're told dat de hind wheel run by faith do
I hope I'll get dere by an' by, do
To jine de number in de sky do
Oh, Jordan's ribber am chilly an' cold do
It chills de body, but not de soul. do

The American Negro is said to have improved upon the African music by making the response into a perfect chorus. This song when it is sung in a group sounds very rich indeed.

Go down moses,
'way down in Egypt land,
Tell ole pharaoh,
Let my people go.
Thus saith the Lord, bold moses said, let my
people go,
If not I'll smite the first born dead, let my
people go.
Go down moses 'way down in Egypt land (chorus)

POETRY OF SPIRITUALS

A language of these songs is anything but perfect for it is native. In fact the composers had hardly known the language. The reception in the songs are also due to a want of words of command of the language. They had worked under great limitations indeed. Yet it is extraordinary that there should be such poetic charm as is seen in the two volumes of spirituals selected by Mr. James Welden Johnson. Most of them lilt with poetry. For instance the following lines are very pretty:

Sinner sinner you better pray; looks like my Lord
a-coming in de sky.
Or your soul be los' on de jedgment day; looks my
Lord a-coming in de sky.

To quote another couple of verses from another spiritual:

Yes the book of revelations will be brought forth dat day,
An' eve'ry leaf unfolded, the book of seven seals,
An' I went down to Egypt, I camped upon the ground,
At de sounding of de trumpet the holy Ghost came down.
An' when the seals were opened, the voice said, "come an' see",
I went an' stood a' looking to see de mystery.

PHILOSOPHY OF SPIRITUALS

Added to the charm of this childish poetry, the sad philosophy of these songs has made them even more attractive. They relate a more graphic story of man than any history has ever written. They are not merely songs of worship but divine verses expressing religious hopes and fears of the early Negroes. All his allusions refer to Bible which had been his main stay. His sufferings had been many. He had clung to God for relief and hope. As J. W. Johnson says he was "far from his native land and customs, despised those among he lived, experiencing the pang of the separation of loved ones on the auction block, knowing the hard task-master, feeling the lash, the Negro seized Christianity the religion of compensations in the life to come, for the ills suffered in the present existence, the religion which implied the hope that in the next world there would be a reversal of conditions of rich man and poor man, of proud and meek of master and slave. The result was a body of songs voicing all the cardinal virtues of Christianity—patience and forbearance, love, faith and hope through a necessarily modified form of primitive African music. "He therefore took shelter in his religion and in his song to God.

His life had been one of long stretch of sadness that crucifixion and resurrection in the life of Christ and appealed to him more than any other event in the Bible. All his songs are based on no other theme but these two. Scholars often wondered as to why there had been no Christmas spirituals. Perhaps the joy and jubilation of Christmas and

nothing to offer him on the contrary Christs' sufferings must have made his pangs light. Another great feature of these songs is that the spirit of man has risen so high that in his longing for peaceful love is indicated the noble way in which he had borne the sorrow; the only action to this sorrow is not revenge or vindictiveness but a musical appeal to God for peace and relief. Some of the lines are so full of feeling, plaintive and that one could not help being moved even sometimes to tears hearing these songs. The Editor of the American Negro Spirituals quotes Col. Higgins regarding this line "I lie in de grave an' stretch out my arms 'who says" Never it seems to me, since man first lived and suffered was his infinite longing for peace uttered more plaintively than in that line. "In short all his songs are full of the philosophy of suffering; to give an example:—

De crucified my Lord, an' he neber said a	
mumblin' word, not a word, not a word,	
not a word.	
Dey nailed him to the tree,	do
Dey pierced him in de side	do
De blood came twinkling down	do
He bowed his head and died,	do

SPIRITUALS TODAY

Time there was when these spirituals were patronised by the white masters who merely sympathised with the Negroes. This even humiliated many a sensitive Negro who could not bear hearing these songs. In fact most of the freed Negroes wanted to destroy them for they seemed to perpetually remind them of the days of slavery and the woes and sufferings of their forefathers. Today there is a transition of attitude, these songs have made the world realise the truth that Negroes are not so bankrupt in culture and talent. They bear testimony to the Negro genius in music. Above all their influence on the white Americans has been so favourable that they have softened some of the sharp edges of racial prejudice. The Negro community itself who was unhappy about them a few decades ago is proud of them now as they represent some of the finest example of folk-art in the world. *I.S.I. Features. (Copyright.)*

FROM BALLOON TO BOMBER

THE GROWTH OF AIR POWER

BY SRI S. P. SHARMA

THE student of military affairs is not in the advantageous position of the physicist who can conduct his experiments in a laboratory under given conditions and arrive at results quickly and accurately. On the contrary, he has to wait on events past and present, carefully eliminate extraneous factors and arrive at conclusions, which even so, can only be rough, showing tendencies and not specific results. This is particularly the case with aviation which, from a long range point of view has developed enormously but shows in the process, many lags and long jumps. The first aerial ascent of man is said to have been in 1783 and his vehicle was a balloon: but at the time, military minds did not perceive the possibilities of the invention. It was indeed left to a French civilian Andre Giraud de Villette, the first passenger in a balloon to write in a French journal in 1783 that he 'was convinced that this apparatus, costing but little, could be made very useful to an army for discovering the positions of its enemy, his movements, his advances and his dispositions'. But not until 1914 was the value of aerial reconnaissance fully recognised.

The civil war in the U.S.A. witnessed considerable air-activity on both the sides. Balloon observers directed Artillery fire, anti-aircraft artillery was employed as well as camouflage and faked gun emplacements were erected too. But generally speaking, the use of military balloons were strictly limited on the occasion. Next, the Franco-German war of 1870 made no use of military balloons. But the French did use some balloons from beleaguered Paris to carry mail and some important passengers. On the whole however during the nineteenth century, armies were satisfied with surface scouting and did not feel the need for aerial reconnaissance. But during the Pre-World War I era, mass armies with increasing mobility and fire power were coming into existence. And their moves and encounters could not possibly be covered by surface

scouting. Hence, military thinkers like Farman and Rumpler Zeppelin and Schutte were busy devising lighter than air and heavier-than-air machines, to replace the balloons. The war thus began in 1914 with both sides possessing aircraft capable of functioning as instruments of strategic reconnaissance. The fact however was that the war across soon ceased to be one of movement and became one of trench work hundreds of miles from Switzerland to the English channel. A stale-mate on the ground thus ensued while it was emphasised on the sea by the blockading of Germany by the Allied naval forces and by the war of attrition that followed. The incentive to aerial developments having thus been removed, the main job of the airmen came to be no more than supplying information to Intelligence and staff officers.

But even so, the air arm in 1914-18, greatly increased the efficiency of the massed armies of the day. Commanders could act on observed situations and use surface weapons with greater efficiency. As the conflict proceeded, single seater planes became sturdier, faster and better armed. The scout plane was developing into a true fighter type. Individual sky-duels also took place frequently and there-by served to attract the attention of the world. On the whole, in the opinion of General Carl Spaatz of the USA 'aviation' in the World War I merely added a third dimension to the area practicable for hostilities and made but slight contribution to the ultimate decision. This opinion of a high air-force officer seems but to gain strength from what happened to the German air attacks on London between 1914-18. The zeppelins, the Schutte-Long and the Gothas attacked London and other parts of Britain from Belgian air bases for nearly three years and it is calculated that nearly a quarter of a million Londoners took underground refuge every night. Life in the city was considerably disorganised. On the other hand, the allied recognition of the need for strategic

bombing took material shape in the 1914-18 war. Especially with the Handley-page machine they bombed places like Mannheim and Frankfurt. But the limitations of equipment hampered operations on both sides. The bombers of World War I could not drop more than half a ton of explosive on a target. They could not carry more than a hundred pounds for short distances. Thus the war itself was eventually decided not by the air arm but by the great land armies and the naval forces.

The role of air-power in war was a point of controversy in the U.S.A. between the two world wars. Air enthusiasts were emphatically of the view that strategic bombing from the air was itself capable of achieving victory but the official view was that there should be "adequate airforces with our army to assist in repelling an invading force which the navy, does not overcome, and to assist in land campaigns". Events in China, Abyssinia and in Spain only prolonged the bitter controversy which somehow continued till Japan was brought to heel by a B-29 aircraft. In 1935 Italy which was a modern nation went to war with Abyssinia largely feudal and even primitive. She sent 10 divisions and about 100 aircraft on the expedition and between October 1935 and May 1936, won complete victory against the Negus. The main difficulties facing the invaders were not in the form of defending air-force but in that of terrain and of supply. Italian airmen were not called upon to indulge in any strategic bombing but only to bombard tactical targets located by aerial reconnaissance. In other words, the airarm in Abyssinia was used just as it was used during the World War I.

Similarly air-power was not fully utilised by Japan in China till 1937 when industrial and commercial centres were attacked by Japanese bombers. The idea of course was to destroy Chinese production and to break the will of the Chinese to resist. But those attacks were not sustained long enough to yield positive results for they were soon given up and the work of the air-

force was thenceforth confined to tactical assistance. Thus the Japanese fought for three months for Shanghai before the city fell in November 1937 and at that time air-power was used but only to turn Chinese retreat into a rout. Again Changchou was held by the defenders for three months before massed aerial bombing was resorted to and then the result did not lie in doubt for long. But in both the cases air-power was not effectively used and the war became consequently one of attrition.

Experts are of the opinion that the Spanish Civil war was the most significant of all the minor struggles that took place before World War II. Russia gave substantial military assistance to the Republicans while Germany and Italy backed Franco. It was transport units of the Luftwaffe that carried 18,000 Fascist troops from Morocco to Spain. But despite the interest of the sponsor power neither side was able to employ airforces of the magnitude of those engaged in World War II though aviation came into play more and more as the war proceeded. For this feature two reasons are ascribed. One is Franco had no need to fight for air-superiority: it was handed to him on a platter by Germany and Italy. On the other hand, Russia supplied the Loyalists with the latest type of fighter aircraft but never insufficient quantities to tilt the balance of war. Both the supporters were content to see the struggle continue but never to end it. A second reason ascribed is that neither side was anxious to destroy the country which in due course it hoped to occupy and rule. It therefore confined itself to the defensive and never to offensive by air.

Military observers at the time were thus not able to see the correct picture and accordingly arrived often at wrong conclusions so far as air-power was concerned. But a few shrewd lessons were learnt from the Spanish Civil War. A French aviation expert observing Franco's use of aviation to deny the Loyalists freedom of water-transport exclaimed that within two years, the latter problem had ceased to be naval and became aerial. Of course he was not

entirely correct but was not quite blurred in his vision either. Next Hitler dive-bombed some loyalist rail lines and after having satisfied himself of the effectiveness of his technique, withdrew his machines only to bring them out in 1939. A few other lessons learnt may merely be noted: bombers could not operate in day time without fighter escort-fighters would be more effective if they flew in mutual support in units of three or four. High altitude horizontal bombing was bound to be erratic as was shown by fascist attempts on Valencia, Barcelona and Madrid. These statements were not all correct but they represent the muddled thinking of the time when full facts were not available.

When World War II broke out in due course, the furies were let loose in full numbers. Hitler released his Luftwaffe but his basic conception of an operating airforce was found to be onesided. In Germany the school of thought has prevailed for a long time that air power is only an adjunct to surface power and accordingly the Luftwaffe was geared to the Wehrmacht. The conception of strategic bombing was not familiar and thus air power did no more than provide a third dimension for the fight going on. Until Dunkirk, the Luftwaffe had things its own way. The Polish air force was annihilated within three weeks and in Norway the transport units of the Luftwaffe carried the advance guard of the invading forces. In the Flanders, the Dutch air force could not survive for more than three days while in Belgium engineer troops crash landed into important places and upset their defences. But during the nine days that the Dunkirk evacuation took place, the RAF put up a stiff fight and shot down a large number of German air craft. This meant that Hitler was met on his own ground and defeated but he did not take the hint.

In a well-thought out article in "Military Affairs" (USA) General Spaatz opined there were six reasons for the Luftwaffe having failed to smash Britain from the sky. First, lightly armed and armoured Heinkels, Dorniers and Messerschmitts were unable to provide any

semblance of self defence against the 8-gun fighters of the RAF. They were only designed as tactical aircraft and could not carry the bomb-load needed for strategic bombing. Secondly the German fighters ignored escort tactics and flew in mass formation rather than in units of three or four. Third, the Germans hoped to repeat their performances in Poland and Holland where they achieved aerial supremacy by bombing a few aerodromes and aircraft factories. In effect they grievously underestimated the defensive strength of the RAF. Fourth, it was a mistake of Goering's that he put the later stages of his plan into action without first destroying London and the interior aerodromes centering round her. Fifth, the Luftwaffe turned also to attacking convoys and port installations without first destroying the RAF. And last, Germany was not equipped to carry on a sustained air-offensive. She should have reorganised after the actions in Poland and Flanders: instead, she chose to pounce on Britain without delay and had in effect to withdraw exhausted and badly mauled.

The idea of strategic bombing was very much to the fore both in the U.K. and the U.S.A. during the war years. It meant in essence a decisive attack on the foundations of the enemy's strength, i.e., his war industry and his war economy and thus was an attempt to put his very heart out of action. The U.S.A. had long been making experiments to evolve the necessary type of aircraft to achieve the end and in 1930, she produced the B-17 which developed during the war years into a first class day light precision bomber from high altitude. The British for their part had abandoned day-light bombing in favour of night operations and between the two nations round-the-clock attacks could be kept up against Germany from 1943 in pursuance of the Casablanca Directive which called for the "destruction and dislocation of the German military, industrial and economic system and the undermining of the morale of the German people to the point where their capacity for armed resistance is fatally weakened".

The first stage of this strategic attack began towards the middle of 1943 when the German air craft industry received full attention. Next followed German industry and transportation, to be succeeded by nitrogen and oil plants as targets. By the beginning of 1945, the German minister of Armaments production had to report that the country was heading for inevitable collapse within 4-8 weeks. The formal hostilities ended on the 8th of May 1945 but air operations had stopped on 16th April they had achieved the object and brought the enemy to heel. Similarly a few months later, Japan surrendered unconditionally though her armies remained undefeated and spread over nearly 3 million square miles of land. Air power had decided the war issue.

It is idle for service enthusiasts to claim special virtues for their own arm. These are days of combined operations and discussions as to the branch of Service that did or could contribute most to victory are very much like the old quarrel between the stomach and the limbs. Victory is what matters and the special weapons of land sea or air used on any occasion depends on the peculiar needs of the moment. In all fairness, the issue cannot be dealt with in general terms but only in specific instances, depending on scientific advances one's own and the enemy's capacity, the character of the enemy the terrain etc. Suffice it however to say that the youngest service is rapidly progressing and promises a rich reward.

POWER FROM THE WIND

BY MR. H. C. TOWERS, M.I.E.E.

FROM time immemorial man has attempted to harness the forces of nature to do his work. The use of wind power in England was introduced by the men returning from the Crusades in the

13th Century for they had seen windmills in eastern countries where evidently they had been in existence for a considerable period. In England there are only about 40 windmills in operation today and they



Tower Type Windmill at Biggleswade, England.

are the last of some 10,000 mills which began grinding as far back as the days of Queen Anne.

Late in the 12th Century, during the reign of Richard I, Dean Herbert introduced the first windmill into England in his glebelands near Bury St. Edmunds. Until this time water power had monopolised the grinding of corn. The earliest type of a windmill is the post mill. This comprised a kind of big, wooden box which revolved round an upright post or tree trunk embedded in the ground. To the box like body was attached the sails or sweeps these operating the machinery within. This type of mill was light in weight and could be uprooted and used somewhere else. It was necessary to turn the box so that the sails faced the wind when the direction changed. All the miller had to do was to place his shoulders against it and walk backward until the sails faced the direction of the wind. Even with that primitive construction the heavy weight was so perfectly balanced that little force was required to turn it.

The post mill was followed by the tower mill which is composed of a brick or stone tower surmounted by a timber portion containing the mechanism. The upper portion can be rotated by a windlass and rope gear to suit wind directions. Mills with timber upper portions are usually octagonal though some have six sides. The largest mill ever built in England was at South Town, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk. The tower was 100 feet high and the cap or apex was surmounted by a lantern the top of which was over 120 feet from the ground. The sails were 100 ft. span and 14 feet wide and in the year 1814 it cost £10,000 to build.

It is practically certain that the first windmills were built in Persia and there are authentic tenth century references to them: some are used in Siestan to-day. These are rather different from the orthodox type of windmill for in this case the windshaft is vertical, tall and drives the runner stone direct without any gearing. The four sails are radial and the mill stands in an unroofed building with a vertical gap running full length

down one side to admit the prevailing wind which, after turning the mill, escapes through a similar gap diagonally opposite. This type of mill is known as the horizontal mill since its sails revolve in a horizontal plane. Horizontal mills are also found in China and here the sails are made of feathers fastened to bamboo frames. They are used for raising water for the production of salt.

Winding gear, to turn the sails of a windmill into the wind, was originally a "tail pole", then gearing at the top of a mill tower was used and finally the automatic fantail was used, invented by a man named Lee in 1745. Early windshafts were made of wood the wearing surface being reinforced by strips of wrought iron giving an appearance not unlike the commutator of an electric motor. Gear wheels for driving the crushers were originally of wood, then wood reinforced with wrought iron and finally cast iron.

A prison reform was actually initiated by the construction of a windmill when, in the eighteenth century, the condition in prisons was appalling. A person named Halo interested himself in the ventilation of prisons with the idea of reducing the malady then known as jail fever. To conduct this experiment he obtained permission to erect a windmill at the top of the famous Newgate prison, in London. This was connected by lead piping to the various rooms in the prison and was intended to exhaust the foul air from them. Obviously its effect on the ventilation was negligible but it had considerable effect upon public opinion. The windmill attracted attention, the public talked about the condition in prisons and the way for prison reform was opened up which was the direct result of Parson Hale's experiment though the result was somewhat different.

A plan to generate about ten per cent of Britain's electricity by use of wind power generators is estimated to save the country £50,000,000 over a ten year period. The first of the generators, costing about £100,000 each, was completed last August at Costa Head, in

the Orkney Islands. It generates 110 KW and will be used for experimental tests. Ultimately it is planned to have 500 generators round the north and west coasts of Britain and will eventually effect a saving of 3,000,000 tons of coal yearly. Generating stations will be built in groups of ten or more and will consist of great towers probably 200 or 300 feet high carrying three bladed wind turbines.

In November 1949 it was announced in the Indian Press that the Government of India had sanctioned a scheme to explore the possibilities of working windmills in India as part of the



Stand by windmill for pumping well water.
Locomotive workshops, Ajmer.

campaign to intensify the food production in this country. As an experimental measure, six windmills would be installed at suitable sites in Ahmedabad, Belgaum, Poona, Coimbatore, Allahabad and Pusa (Delhi). The windmills are to be located in wells with spring levels varying between 15 and 40 feet.

In this connection it is interesting to note that a Bombay inventor has perfected a working model of a windmill which only required a low wind velocity. The design has been patented. The main constructional features of the new "wind turbine" is a number of wings mounted on rings on a shaft held vertically in bearings on top of a tower. These wings are streamlined and may be fabricated from sheet metal or waterproof canvas. The lowest wind velocity will rotate the wind frame. The inventor claims that a 7 foot mill of this design will be able to generate as much as 1.6 HP. Since the wings of the new mill are mounted on the periphery of the shaft, a number of wings are always facing the direction of the wind and no guiding vane is required.

Frictional losses are overcome by extending the vertical shaft to the bottom ending with a universal joint and a special engine developed for the windmill is connected to it through the universal joint. The engine consists of an endless worm working inside a cylinder provided with a plug. The worm is connected to the vertical shaft while the cylinder is fastened to a pump rod so that when the shaft rotates the cylinder moves up and down to operate the pump. The inventor claims that a wide range of windmills varying from 7 feet to 50 feet could be built to develop up to 50 HP. The power could be utilised for farms, domestic needs and small scale industries.

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 and short stories are preferred. Contributions accepted and published will be duly paid for.

It may be stated that a page of the Review takes in about 600 words.

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

LANDSLIDES

BY DR. N. R. SRINIVASAN, M.Sc., Ph.D.

THE ways of nature are curious. Mountains which represent one of the sturdiest of structures, occasionally flow down in considerable quantities on an unsuspecting population causing death and disaster. Such catastrophies have been witnessed from time to time in lands far and near. Many have been the attempts to explain the causes of landslides. The latest exposition reveals that mountains become top-heavy, lose gravity and tumble down.

Landslides occur in mountains which are steep. Mountain tops slide down into valleys bringing down millions of tons of matter. This sudden rush of rock causes a terrific gush of wind which is strong enough to uproot many a huge tree and carry anything in its way. In a heavy shower massive stones, mud and vegetation are washed down in what is known as a mudflow. Occasionally huge boulders detach themselves from parent rocks and come down with a thunder. On snow capped peaks, hills of ice glide down with mud and stones. Avalanches are feared in all lands, as landslips, for their serious consequences. These ravages of Nature have taken a heavy toll of life and loss of property.

Darjeeling Disaster:—In September last a severe landslide occurred near Kalimpoong, cutting all communications with the area for a number of days. Numerous minor landslides were also reported on the Kalimpoong-Siliguri road.

In June 1950, West Bengal witnessed one of the grim tragedies in recent history. In addition to a host of problems, this 'problem' province, had to face the increased agony from severe landslides. The worst affected areas were Darjeeling and Kalimpoong, where the death roll mounted to 127 and the wounded to a couple of hundreds. With torrential downpour, communications were cut off, with rails twisted and roads damaged. The damage from these landslides was heavy. Moreover, the urgent work of restoration cost a good bit of money and time. Again in May 1950 there was a rockslide on the Nilgiri hills near Ootacamund, when a monster of a stone

started on its legs, stopped on the road abruptly, obstructing all traffic. It was some days before the stony trespasser could be shown its proper place.

Hits on the Globe:—Other disasters are on record in India. Darjeeling had, once before, been the target in 1899. There occurred a series of landslips, totalling nearly five hundred, which caused untold human suffering. The loss of property was great. Tea gardeners were ruined most. It was estimated that about seven per cent of cultivated land was lost for ever. The Himalayan landslide, which happened in September 1893, was a mighty one. It moved down 800 million tons of matter and covered the valley below. There have also been other sporadic landslips, here and there.

Disastrous landslides in other parts of the world are shocking. The slumgullion mudflow of Colorado, in 1874, started at about 11,500 feet and travelled seven miles, through a vertical distance of 26,000 feet and covered miles of valley below with mud, stones and tree trunks. Some of the big boulders that rolled down measured 50 feet long. Another near Utah in America, in 1928, was a churned up mass of slimy earth, stones and trees, which covered the surface at plain by nearly four feet. In the Alps, a stream of mud slowly descending with restless force carried destruction far and wide in 1892. In the frigid North on Bear Island in the Arctic Ocean rocks move away quite often, giving the name rock-streams. The rock glaciers of Alaska, in 1910, were moving mountains with ice. Such movements of mountain masses in the Antarctic have intrigued many explorers.

Landslips under Water:—In some cases, landslides are not perceptible except by accomplishment. To this class belongs the landslides which take place under water. Readjustment of the flow of the ocean takes place creating large voids. After the great Japanese earthquake of 1923, many submarine faults and slides were detected which in one place was ten kilometres long. Several

subaqueous landslides took place intermittently between the years 1435 and 1887 in Lake Zuger of Switzerland, involving gravel sand, clay, silt and the rest. The movements began under water and were transferred landward. Minor occurrences such as the one on Black Sea near Odessa in 1895, are not uncommon. Landslides under water, have been responsible for the mountains and valleys in the unfathomable depths of the oceans, which till to-day have successfully eluded all attempts at conquest.

The Why of Landslides:—It is a popular notion that granite being one of the strongest materials of construction is immune to attack. This is hardly true. Erosion is a common process, taking place day in and day out. Mountains are broken down to bits by heat, rain, frost, snow and earthquakes. It is the steepest portions which suffer most.

With change of season from wet to drought there is a temperature change over the entire surface of the globe. Its effects are greatest on steep slopes and gradually decrease on level ground. It is well known that heat expands and cold contracts bodies. The practical effect of one temperature change may not mean much but countless repetitions have cumulative effect, with alternate heat and cold, there is a shrinkage in bulk and a consequent loosening of the whole fabric. This causes cracks or fissures to be formed, which create lots of empty spaces. With the onset of rain, water percolates into the pores and renders it easy for any force to detach the sandwiched solids. Thus sediments or deposits are formed. Davidson of London, has determined that in this way one foot of mountain is moved in 5 years! When you consider the bulk of the mountains the amount of matter moved can well be imagined. When there are constant showers, the sediment formed will be washed down periodically; but where rainfall is lacking, the loose matter continuously being formed go on accumulating and may slide down under least pretext.

Several causes may be immediate for a landslide. Curiously water itself may be

the last straw on the camel's back. Do you know that every inch of rain means a fall of 101 tons of water on each acre of ground? When the mountain surface is already loose, the actual dead-weight of water gives an impetus in heavy rain for the land to slip. Sliding is an important factor. As the name itself indicates, it is the downward movement of massive material. It may happen where the support is inadequate due to the steepness of the mountain or due to removal of support, through erosion of adjacent deposits. Sliding is facilitated by an excessive shaky top-weight.

Earth tremors may just give a jerk and the kick is enough for a downward movement of a mountain. Even a thunder or a loud noise is enough to set the overload in motion when it is just poised. It is for this reason that experienced Swiss guides enjoin absolute silence when crossing dangerous spots.

Apple and Stone:—At a meeting of the Royal Astronomical Society in London, the geological factors responsible for landslides were discussed. The report reveals that stress was laid on the fact that gravity was one of the fundamental causes. The downhill movement of materials starts under its own weight. French and Swiss geologists also concur with the view that sliding is due to gravity. Well, it boils down to this. Why does an apple fall to the ground? Sir Isaac Newton found in this every day phenomenon, the force which earth exerts over bodies. The same force is responsible for attracting masses of mountains from considerable heights, to ground level. The mountains are already top-heavy with a lot of loose stuff. Earth attracts them down; they lose gravity and the consequence is "Oh, what a fall!"

Gravity as a factor for landslides seems to be currently gaining ground. Whatever be the immediate cause, landslides cannot be checked at present. A better understanding of the causes of landslides may lead to a bid to prevent recurrence of such disasters.

Post-War Japan and Soviet Foreign Policy

BY SRI ADITYA PRASAD SEN GUPTA, M.A.

IN a New Year Message on December 31, 1951 M. Stalin expressed the profound sympathy of the peoples of the Soviet Union to the Japanese people who, according to him, were in straits owing to foreign occupation. He also wished them deliverance and a full victory of the democratic forces. The Communists in Japan warmly received that message and seemed to emphasize the importance of the Soviet offer of friendship to the Japanese people. A survey of the recent international developments indicates that from the end of November, 1951 an outline of Soviet attitude to Japan began to emerge gradually. At that time the August programme chalked out by the Communist Party of Japan was given wide publicity in the Soviet Press. Besides the correspondents of Soviet Newspapers in Japan used to send despatches which were equally hostile both to the Yoshida Government and the American occupation. Hence it is clear beyond any shadow of doubt that Soviet Russia was trying her best to influence the Japanese people. Here naturally a question arises as to why Russia failed to influence Germany to the extent to which she succeeded in influencing Japan. Possibly the problem of Japan, although urgent, did not present to Russia the same difficulty as the German problem. There is no doubt about the fact that the Soviet Far East is still weak economically. Not only that. From the strategic standpoint it also seems to be vulnerable. But Russia possibly does not consider the menace of a rearmed Japan as gravely as that of a rearmed Germany, as long as she is allied with Communist China. Besides it seems possible that Russia will await the reaction of Japan to her offer of friendship. She knows quite well that the resentment of Japan over territorial losses will not reach the intensity of grievances of Germany. Political commentators state that Russia may try to placate Japan through opening the fisheries adjoining the Kurile Islands or even through offering the return of the islands, if necessity demands it. It seems likely that the majority of the Japanese

people will not like this new Russian move. Yet we cannot deny the fact that this new Soviet move will facilitate propaganda for the United front campaign launched by the Japanese Communist Party. Here it may be remembered that during the San Francisco Conference Soviet attitude to Japan was not clearly defined. At that time M. Gromyko considered it advisable to appeal to China rather than to the Japanese. Of course it was proposed by Russia that Ryukyu and the Bonin Islands should be immediately returned to Japan. But it seems that Soviet proposal was more anti-American than pro-Japanese. Besides the demands put forward by the Soviet Union for reparations, for neutralizing the Straits near Japan, and for acknowledging finally the cession of South Sakhalin and the Kurile Islands seemed to have unfavourable effect on the Japanese people. According to political commentators this effect could not be counteracted by the Russian proposal for the immediate return of the Ryukyu and the Bonin Islands to Japan. But M. Gromyko was possibly trying to let the Japanese people know that they would have immense economic advantages through extensive trade with Communist China and with the Soviet Union. He also put forward a proposal to the effect that Japan should be allowed to have free access to raw materials and arrangements should be made for unhampered development of Japan's peace industries. It is learnt that two representatives of the Soviet Union held unofficially, in November 1951, discussions with fifty members of the Japanese Diet regarding the possibility of establishing close trade relation between Japan and Russia. They are reported to have assured the Japanese members that Japan would have supplies of Soviet Cotton, Iron Ore, Petroleum; Soviet markets would be opened for Japanese vehicles, textiles and light industry products; and Japan would have coal from Sakhalin at one-third of the price of American coal.

M. Stalin, it is learnt, suggested to Mr. Harriman immediately after the

surrender of Japan that two Supreme Commanders, one American and one Russian should direct occupation jointly. But Mr. Harriman did not consider it advisable to accept that suggestion. Moreover he let M. Stalin know that the U.S.A. was entitled to undivided control of Japan as she played preponderant role in the Pacific Campaign. It was suggested by Russia that Japan should be divided into separate zones of occupation on the lines which were followed in Germany and Austria. But this suggestion was also rejected straight way by the United States of America. According to the Western political commentators the fact that the U.S.A. agreed to the establishment of the Far Eastern Commission and the Allied Council for Japan does not mean that the U.S.A. accepted fully the principle of international control.

It appears from the history of the Japanese Communist Party that this Party went through a long period of legal suppression and was reorganised immediately after the second World War. Here it may be recalled that the Soviet-Japanese Neutrality Pact was concluded in 1941 and after the conclusion of that Pact some Communist leaders of Japan were relegated to Yanan by the Russians. After the second World War these Communist leaders returned from Yanan. Besides some of the Communist leaders were released from the Japanese Jails. But what draws our attention is that the moderate section of the Japanese Communists seemed to take into account the realities of American occupation and came to follow under Sanzo Nosaka a policy which aimed at capturing the broad masses, especially the underprivileged workers, peasants and middle class. Here one is naturally tempted to ask to what extent Japanese Communists succeeded in influencing the masses. It seems that they failed to achieve their objective of an all-embracing united front, though they took advantage of the economic difficulties of the Japanese people.

The month of January 1949 is stated to be the peak of Communist influence

in Japan. But even at that period the Japanese Communists polled only ten per cent. of the total number of votes cast. This was due to the fact that the response they found among the middle class and the peasants was little and especially they failed to absorb the socialists. It has already been stated that in the month of August, 1951 the Communist Party of Japan adopted a programme which, it is learnt, endorsed the attitude of the Soviet Union to the Japanese Peace Treaty and called for the establishment of a national liberation democratic front comprising middle class, peasants, and workers. The Communists, it is understood, observed that as the Yoshida Government was subservient to the Americans and oppressive for the Japanese people, it should be removed at any cost. But the programme adopted by them said nothing on the proposed method of removing Yoshida, though they knew that Yoshida would never resign voluntarily in view of the fact that he enjoyed the support of the moneyed classes and the Emperor.

In the year 1949 the Japanese Communists carried out the Zhranov thesis of direct action which, it may be remembered, was promulgated at the opening Conference of the Cominform in the autumn of 1947. They utilized for political purposes the increased unemployment which followed the programme of economic stabilization chalked by the U.S.A. and resorted to violence in most cases. But the Communist campaign was ultimately counteracted by the Supreme Commander and the Japanese authorities. Further economic conditions in Japan greatly improved during the second half of the year 1949 and the Communists in Japan were on the defensive towards the end of that year. In explaining the causes that led to the failure of Communist campaign in Japan the Cominform Journal in January 1950 violently denounced Nosaka, the Japanese Communist leader. But inspite of this violent denunciation Nosaka succeeded in retaining his great personal popularity. Besides the Japanese Communist Party went on following his United front programme. But what draws our special

attention is that the Japanese Communist intensified the struggle. Towards the end of May 1950 American soldiers were attacked by them for the first time during the whole occupation period. When war broke out in Korea the Japanese Communists were trying their best to embarrass the occupation authorities. Consequently Communist leaders were arrested and Communist Press organs were suppressed in retaliation. But the Party itself was not declared illegal by the Government. It is learnt that in the year, 1951 the party leadership went underground.

The peace treaty with Japan was signed in September, 1951. Russia, it is learnt, paid close attention to the tortuous progress of the treaty negotiations and objected to the procedure and substance of the treaty. But her objections were totally ignored by the Western Powers. Hence she felt the necessity of defining her attitude to Japan. There is no doubt about the fact that her attitude has clearly been defined by M. Stalin's New Year Message which, in the opinion of the political commentators, is a major policy announcement of the Soviet Union.

Problem of Food for Rising Population

BY PROF. L. DUDLEY STAMP

THE problem of rising population is perhaps the greatest of all problems before the world to-day. Recent estimates show that there are about 2,350 million people and that the huge world family is increasing at the rate of 20 million people a year. But in other words, only a day after you read this there will be between 60,000 and 70,000 more mouths to be fed.

Although the production of food has been and is probably still increasing, it is not increasing at this rate. With the help of many scientific advances we are learning to make two blades of grass grow where only one grew before; we are learning how to get a bigger yield per acre from our food crops; we are learning how to control insect and other pests, and to prevent the ravages of fungus and other diseases; we are learning how to protect our crops from birds and rats and mice both before and after harvest; and we are learning to prevent the death of farm animals from the many diseases to which they are prone. But still science is scarcely keeping pace with the growth of the human family.

If we could spread all the people living on the earth evenly over its surface we should find that each individual has quite a share—about fourteen acres. But of course the land surface of the earth includes enormous tracts which are so cold as to be unproductive; enormous

tracts which are so dry as to be almost useless; huge areas which are so mountainous or so rugged or where soil is absent that they cannot produce food-stuffs. Land which even if not productive might be made productive represents about four acres per head of population. We include in this figure all the great tropical forests and grasslands at present almost uninhabited.

We find that if land is well farmed according to our present knowledge it takes about one acre to produce enough food to feed one person properly. In tropical countries where there is abundant rainfall the heat causes plants to grow rapidly and yields, for example, of rice, can be very high, so that the produce from one acre can well support more than one person. It is much more difficult in countries which have a long, cold winter when the ground is frozen as hard as a stone.

But the question of how many people can the world support is very difficult to answer. In the first place we have not enough knowledge. We do not know what use is made of a great deal of the earth's surface. In the countries of Europe and in some countries with well-organised Departments of Agriculture, such as India and Pakistan and Ceylon, statistics are collected of the areas which are occupied by different food

crops and other uses of land, and we can say whether that land is being productively used or not.

But if we look at the statistics, we find that enormous areas are classified as 'cultivable waste.' Does it mean that there are vast areas which ought to be farmed and ought to be producing food, but are not? If that is so, where are these waste lands, and why are they not being used? Perhaps these are the most important questions which the World Land Use Survey is trying to answer.

The World Land Use Survey really started at an international meeting held at Lisbon in Portugal at Easter 1949, when a group of scientists from different countries got together, and, with the help of the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, a commission was formed to enquire into the possibilities of carrying out a survey of the existing use of the surface of the land in every country in the world.

Of course, it is an enormous task, and it is only possible if every country in the world co-operates on a voluntary basis and undertakes to do its share. We are hoping that the various countries will follow the lead already given by some and try, to organise the work in their own area. India, for example, has set up a powerful National Committee which hopes to organise experimental or pilot surveys in the near future. We hear that a group from the University in Colombo is doing work already in Ceylon. We know, too, that members of the staff of the University at Singapore are doing similar work there.

The most important thing, first of all, is to show accurately on maps—and I stress on maps—what every piece of land is being used for at the present time. We, that is the commission, have drawn up a scheme of classification of land which is a simple one, and with modifications we think can be applied to every country in the world. We have distinguished nine main categories of land, and very briefly I will just mention these.

First we want to show settlements, that is towns and villages, and land

associated with them which is not used for food production. Then we want to show horticulture, that is intensive production of food for human beings in gardens and market gardens, and so on. Then we show crops obtained from trees. Of course, there are many different sorts. In Europe there are apple and other fruit orchards—in the tropics there would be some perennial crops, not producing foodstuffs but raw materials, such as rubber plantations. Fourth, there is the very, very large category of cropped land, and we want to distinguish between that which is used constantly and that which is only used periodically and then abandoned. Then our fifth category is grassland, which is important for the pasturing of animals, or for the production of hay and fodder. This is distinct from number six—unimproved grazing land. Then—seven—we have forests and woodlands of many different sorts. Category eight is formed by swamps and marshes; and finally, with nine, we have land which is entirely unproductive.

This is work which can be done by university students as well as by graduates who can use their eyes and are willing to give up the necessary time and are able to make careful and accurate observations. They must, of course, all be able to read maps and use them. They would take whatever ordinary map sheet is available and go into the fields and mark on the map the use of every piece of land. The maps can then be brought back and fair copies made, colouring made up, so that we get what is virtually a photograph of the surface of the land.

The scale would depend upon the maps which are available. Unfortunately there are parts of the world where we have scarcely any maps at all. It is of course a great advantage to have maps on which fields are marked already, as they are on the very detailed maps available in Britain.

It is more difficult and requires more care where the only maps are on the scale of about one inch to one mile. It may be necessary to enlarge the maps in manuscript first. It is not very much

use trying to work on smaller scales, because then the individual fields are too small for us to record accurately.

It is possible to do most of the work by means of air photographs. After the photographs have been taken from the air trained workers can become very expert in interpreting what they show and making the necessary maps from them. We have been doing this in London for parts of Africa, notably Nyasaland, and as a result very beautiful and accurate maps have been produced, but these must be checked by observations on the ground, so there is still need for ground survey.

I think that the maps would at once indicate to us in a very striking way tracts of land which apparently were not being used, and we should immediately ask ourselves the all-important question: why should some areas be fully cultivated and others not? So part of the plan is for the production of explanatory memoirs which would set out to explain the reasons for the use or non-use of the land surface.

How can any country undertake land-use planning for the future unless it

knows what it has got at present, and unless it knows the reasons so far as they can be ascertained? You must have a factual survey of land use as a prelude to the planning about which we talk so much. It is very easy to waste enormous sums of money—and this has happened recently in Africa—by going ahead with great schemes intended to increase the production of food, but in countries where we do not know enough of the present physical conditions.

As a result of the recommendations made by the commission to which I have referred, interested individuals, both in America and in Europe, have undertaken to do what we are calling 'pilot surveys,' and are attempting to organise the work in the different parts of the world. The Royal Geographical Society in London kindly lent the necessary accommodation for a headquarters office for the Old World Division, and under the direction of Mr. John Callow as Organising Secretary and myself as Director we have been getting in touch with all the countries in the Old World, asking them to start surveys in their particular country.

THE INDIVIDUAL AND LAW OF NATIONS

BY PROF. K. R. R. SASTRY

University of Allahabad

THE traditional view since Hugo Grotius wrote his *magnum opus* of *De Jure Belli ac pacis* has been to recognize States as subjects of International Law while individuals have been the objects of it as they are indeed of all law. No doubt the citizen of every free State is vitally interested in international law which governs the conduct of civilized States in their relations with one another.

It is not in that *ultimate* sense that the trends of thought are canvassed herein. Since 1930 particularly advanced thought has been pressing for a legal place to the individual in International Law. The Nuremberg Trial and the judgment therein, the convention on Geno-

cide—an artful coining of Sir Hartley Shawcross—passed unanimously by the United Nations General Assembly in 1946, may the high place given to "fundamental human rights" in the preamble of the U.N. CHARTER—all these have revolutionised the traditional concepts of the two Hague Conferences (1899 and 1907.) What are such new rights and duties that have devolved on the citizen?

The citizens of India after 1947 have to be well-informed on the laws of the land binding on them. There is growing, before our very eyes a Code of human rights and corresponding chapter—of individual duties in that realm thus far relegated to the vacuum between two States.

Dr. James Brown Scott, President of the American Society of International Law, emphasised in 1930 a fundamental fact:—"The individual inevitably is the primal unit of an international community; the State is only a secondary and intermediate unit; that the community itself is the supreme unit synonymous and identical with humanity; that the community is likewise the sum-total of the States composing the community; that the international community represents in its two-fold capacity humanity in its relations with individuals and the Union of States in its relations with the States, and that therefore the international community whether organized or—inchoate—possesses at one and the same time the right to impose its will alike upon individuals and the State."

The whole chapter on the principles of State-Responsibility has bristled with difficulties in correlating the liability of the State for wrongs done by its citizens to foreign nationals. Unlike State's responsibility for wrongs done by its governmental organs, the link is loose which binds the private person to the State. A long line of cases has "established certain qualifications upon the non-liability of the Government for the wrongful acts of private individuals. These consist in certain manifestations of the actual or implied complicity of the Government in the act, before or after it." (Edwin Borchard). For instance, the failure of a Government to use due diligence to prevent a private injury, or inadequate punishment of guilty individuals has been held to be valid reason for reinforcing the responsibility of States.

Under the orthodox notions of International Law as *Jus Intergentes* (Law between nations) there has been a difficulty for the individual to reach the international forum without crossing the hurdle of the State. When one M. Mavrommatis, a Greek citizen had a claim against the mandated territory of Palestine in regard to certain concessions, the Permanent Court of International Justice could hear the claim only when

the Greek Government took up the claim of its subject.

Jurists have been suggesting remedies to get over this initial barrier. A prior examination of claims *prima facie* can be made by a Committee of Jurists. Or, the State itself can utilise its highest judiciary to report on the claims of the individual.

Individuals offending against the laws of war "are liable to such punishment as is prescribed by the military code of the belligerent into whose hands they may fall or in default of such code, then to such punishment as may be ordered in accordance with the laws and usages of war by a military Court"—(Dr. Holland).

The Supreme Court of U. S. A. in *Sabotemes Ex-parte Curin* (317-U. S. 1) held that "from the very beginning of its history, this Court has applied the law of war as including that part of law of nations, which prescribes for the conduct of war, the status, rights and duties of enemy nations as well as enemy individuals"—(Italics Mine).

The Nuremberg Tribunal did not consist of any neutral Judge; yet conscious prejudice or lack of fair trial need not be imported to the Judges. The Judgment is a landmark in international law. Individuals held guilty of crimes against peace, or of war crimes or of crimes against humanity have been punished by the tribunal.

The pleas of defence of superior orders or of immunity of heads of State or of non-applicability of the law of nations to individuals have been repelled by the Judges.

In its preamble the charter of the peoples of the United Nations has reaffirmed faith "in fundamental human rights." The United Nations shall promote "Universal respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms" (Art. 55 c.) The draft declaration of human rights evolved under the auspices of the United Nations is a great charter of individual liberties.

FROM MY NOTEBOOK

BY "BEE"

BE HAPPY THINKING

We are in such haste to be doing, to be writing, to be gathering gear, to make our voice audible a moment in the derisive silence of eternity, that we forget that one thing, of which these are but the parts—namely, to live. We fall in love, we drink hard, we run to and fro upon the earth like frightened sheep. And now you are to ask yourself if, when all is done, you would not have been better to sit by the fire at home, and be happy thinking. —R. L. S.

FURY AND THE MOUSE

Fury said to a mouse,
That he found in the house,
"Let us both go to law
I will prosecute you,
Come, I'll take no denial,
We must have the trial,
For really this morning,
I've nothing to do."
Said the mouse to the cur,
"Such a trial, dear sir,
With no jury or judge,
Would be wasting your breath."
"I'll be judge, I'll be jury,"
Said cunning old Fury,
"I'll try the whole case,
And condemn you to death."

THE WISDOM OF LIFE.

The true wisdom of life is to be always seasonable, and to change with a good grace in changing circumstances. To love playthings well as a child, to lead an adventurous and honourable youth, to settle when the time arrives into a green and smiling age is to be a good artist in life and deserve well of yourself and your neighbour.

—R. L. S.

DESTINY

'Tis all a chequer-board of Nights and Days,
Where Destiny with Men for pieces plays:
Hither and thither moves, and mates,
and slays,
And one by one back in the Closet lays.

—Fitzgerald.

ARISE AND BEGIN

Why wilt thou put off thy resolution from day to day? Arise, and begin this very moment and say: now is the time to act, now is the time to fight, now is the proper time to amend. Thou must pass through fire and water, before thou comest to the place of refreshing.

—Thomas A. Kempis.

THE RIVER OF LIFE

The more we live, more brief appear
Our life's succeeding stages:
A day to childhood seems a year,
And years like passing ages.
The gladsome current of our youth,
Ere passion yet disorders
Steals lingering like a river smooth
Along its grassy borders.
But as the careworn cheek grows wan,
And sorrow's shafts fly thicker,
Ye stars that measure life to man
Why seem your courses quicker?
When joys have lost their bloom & breath
And life itself is vapid,
Why as we reach the falls of death,
Feel we its tide more rapid?
It may be strange—yet who would change
Time's course to slower speeding,
When one by one our friends have gone
And left our bosoms bleeding!
Heaven gives our years of fading strength
Indemnifying fleetness:
And those of youth a seeming length,
Proportion'd to their sweetness.

—T. Campbell.

HEINE'S LEGACY

The poet Heinrich Heine bequeathed all his property to his wife on condition that she marry immediately. "Because," said Heine, "there will then be at least one man to regret my death."

LIVE WELL

Nor love thy life, nor hate, but what
thou liv'st,
Live well; how long or short, permit
to heaven.

—Milton.

GUIDES TO CONTROVERSY

I would recommend to you as guides in this controversy truth, charity, diligence and reverence which indeed may be called the four cardinal virtues of all controversies. The worst of great thinkers is that they so often think wrong.

—Bright.

I REMEMBER, I REMEMBER

I remember, I remember
The fir trees dark and high;
I used to think their slender tops
Were close against the sky:
It was a childish ignorance.
But now 'tis little joy
To know I'm farther off from Heaven
Than when I was a boy.

—T. Hood.

A BOOK PUZZLE

When bishops tire
Of pulpit fire
And ritual glories,
They feel the need
To buy and read
Detective stories.

If this plan, then,
Makes happier men
Of prelates pious.
It's odd that crooks
For holy books
Have no strong bias!

—A. M. L.

THE WAY TO PEACE

Nothing can bring you peace but yourself. Nothing can bring you peace but the triumph of principles.

—Emerson.

MY LOVE IS FAIR AND WHITE AND KIND
Steal from the meadows, rob the tall
green hills

Ravish my orchard's blossoms, let me bind
A crown of orchard flowers and daffodils,
Because my love is fair & white and kind.
To-day the thrush has trilled her daintiest
phrases

Flowers with their incense have made
drunk the air,
God has bent down to gild the heart
of daisies,

Because my love is kind and white and fair.
—Lord Alfred Douglas.

FROM ETERNITY

Whatever may happen to thee, it was prepared for thee from all eternity, and the implication of causes was, from eternity, spinning the thread of thy being, and of that which is incident to it.

—Marcus Antonius.

THE LAKE ISLE OF INNISFREE

I will arise and go now, for always
night and day,
I hear lake water lapping, with low
sounds by the shore:

While I stand on the roadway, or on the
pavement gray,
I hear it in the deep heart's core.

—W. B. Yeats.

PROGRESS AND THE UNREASONABLE MAN

The reasonable man adapts himself to the world; the unreasonable one persists in trying to adapt the world to himself. Therefore all progress depends on the unreasonable man.

—Shelley.

A POET'S COUNSEL

Gather ye rose-buds while ye may
Old time is still a-flying:
And this same flower that smiles to-day,
To-morrow will be dying.
Then be not coy, but use your time,
And while ye may, go marry
For having lost but once your prime,
You may for ever tarry.

—Herrick.

ORDINARY AND EXTRAORDINARY MEN

All men are ordinary men; the extraordinary men are those who know it.

—G. K. C.

LOVE AND SERVICE

So long as we love we serve. So long as we are loved by others I should say we are indispensable, and no man is useless while he has a friend.

—R. L. Stevenson.

HERE LIES A LAWYER

God does do wonders now and then,
Here lies a lawyer who was an honest man.
—In St. Peter's Churchyard, Oxon.—

Home and Foreign Affairs

By "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST"

The President

DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD had proved himself so acceptable to the nation as its first citizen that there was little doubt of his re-election as the first President of the Indian Union under the permanent provisions of the new constitution. Rajen Babu has always enjoyed universal respect and popularity in the country. Even those who contested the election made it clear that they did not question his personal worth or deny the fact that he had conducted himself in his exalted office with great distinction.

So amidst scenes of spontaneous enthusiasm Dr. Rajendra Prasad took his oath of office as President in the Central Hall of the Parliament House—the historic meeting place of the Constituent Assembly where India's independence was first proclaimed and her Constitution as a single democratic republic was adopted.

The actual swearing-in was a simple ten-minute ceremony marked by solemn dignity. In a clear firm tone Dr. Rajendra Prasad took the oath in Hindi—solemnly declaring that he will to the best of his ability "preserve, protect and defend the Constitution and the law."

In a brief address to the assembled members of Parliament the President declared:

It is our earnest aim to improve and raise the masses of our people, but all our plans for improvement and uplift of the country depend upon the preservation of our freedom. Our entire life, national or individual, revolves round that basic freedom. It is my duty, as it is yours, to preserve and protect this freedom at all cost.

He pledged himself to treat all people, whatever may be their class, creed or school of thought, with equality and impartiality and also seek the friendship of all other countries.

The unanimous election of Dr. Sir S. Radhakrishnan to the office of Vice-President was a fitting tribute to the services of a scholar and humanist who has held every office in the service of the Union with distinction.

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Mr. Nehru's Cabinet

Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru was unanimously elected leader of the Congress Party in the new Parliament. Out of a total of 508 members of the party in the two Houses, 475 attended.

At a ceremony held in Rashtrapati Bhavan, New Delhi, on May 13, the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, administered the oaths of office and of secrecy to the Prime Minister, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru and the other members of the Council of Ministers. The new Council consists of 15 Cabinet Ministers.

There are six newcomers—Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri (U.P.), Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari (Madras), Mr. V. V. Giri (Madras), Sardar Swaran Singh (Punjab), Mr. K. C. Reddy (Mysore) and lastly Mr. R. A. Kidwai who, after a year's interval, has returned to the Cabinet.

Of the remaining Ministers, the important changes announced are: Mr. Gopalaswami Ayyangar has been transferred to Defence, Mr. Jagjivan Ram given Communications and Mr. Biswas made a full Cabinet Minister for Law and Minority Affairs.

Dr. Katju has been allotted the States portfolio in addition to Home Affairs and Mr. Nanda and Maulana Azad have been given River Valley Schemes and Natural Resources and Scientific Research respectively in addition to the subjects that they are already having. Another important change is that Dr. Keskar, now Deputy Minister attached to the External Affairs and Railway Ministries, becomes Information and Broadcasting Minister (without membership of the Cabinet).

Mr. Nehru's Cabinet is thus a mixed team of tried and experienced Ministers and others of whom much might be expected. Two very welcome additions are Mr. V. V. Giri for Labour and Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari for Commerce and Industry who have been rightly assigned appropriate portfolios.

Achievements of Congress Government

Prime Minister Nehru, replying to the four-day debate in the House of the People on the President's Address, said he found a strange misconception about the scope of the address. The address was not meant to be a catalogue of all the things that had to be done. It was a concise statement, with some reference to foreign policy, of what the session of Parliament was likely to do.

Dr. Mookerjee and one or two other members of the Opposition benches had asked for some measure of co-operation from Government with the Opposition in regard to various policies.

"So far as we on the Government side are concerned," he said "we would welcome every kind of co-operation from every member of this House, whether he sits on this side of the House or the other."

Turning to criticism of the Address made by members of Opposition parties Mr. Nehru said it was no use saying that the President's Address contained platitudes. All the great truths of the world were platitudes and it was no answer to meet an ancient platitude with a well-worn cliché.

Nehru's Foreign Policy

The Council of States concluded its three-day debate after adopting a motion of thanks to the President's address. The last day's debate was marked by the intervention of Prime Minister Nehru who spoke for over half an hour elucidating and justifying India's foreign policy. He maintained that whether India had acted rightly or wrongly she did not take any action under pressure from any other country.

Defending India's association with the Commonwealth Mr. Nehru said that this had not in any way interfered with the freedom of their policy but had in fact enabled them to act more effectively in regard to the larger problem of world peace.

On Korea truce talks, the Prime Minister said:

It is a tragedy that the future of peace and war, the future of not only the Far East but of the world at large, depended on a solution of the single issue of exchange of prisoners of war.

Pleading for recognition of People's Government of China, he said:

Reality cannot be restored in international politics unless we recognise such major facts.

However much the people of India might differ on other subjects 99.9 per cent. of the people were agreed on the foreign policy, he averred.

The Prime Minister regretted that the United Nations, which had been established for lessening world tension and for the maintenance of world peace, had moved away from its moorings. The speeches delivered there seemed to him to be a competition in mutual vilification.

Pact to End Occupation of W. Germany

With the signing of contractual treaties ending the occupation regime the Federal Republic of Western Germany joined the Western world as a near sovereign Power. They were signed at a meeting on May 26 at Bonn by the Foreign Ministers of Britain, France and the United States and West German Chancellor, Dr. Konrad Adenauer.

The contracts will not be fully effective until after they and the Treaty setting up the European Defence Community are ratified.

The Allies are given power to re-assume sovereignty over West Germany if the Federal Republic is attacked, if democratic order is overthrown, if there is a grave threat of any of these three contingencies. Otherwise, future control of the three Allied Powers will be limited to the protection of Allied forces serving in Germany, to questions relating to Berlin, which remains under strict four-Power supervision, and to matters concerning Germany as a whole. The last restriction is designed principally to cover negotiations between the three Powers and Russia for the reunification of the country and the drawing up of a final peace settlement.

The main Treaty, entitled "Convention on Relations between the three Powers and the Federal Republic" repeals the Occupation Statute (former charter for the occupying Powers), abolishes the three High Commissions in favour of Embassies and alters the status of the Allied troops to defence forces.

Dr. John Dewey

From time to time we have published articles dealing with the life and influence of Dr. John Dewey, philosopher and educationist, on American thought. The death of this dean of American philosophers at the great age of 92 means the disappearance of perhaps the greatest living driving force in the movement for progressive education. It will be recalled that during Prime Minister Jawaharlal's visit to U.S.A., he made it a point to call on Dr. Dewey at his home in New York.

Dewey was a prolific writer and was busy with his work on his 90th birthday on Oct. 20, 1949, when he was honoured by world leaders, philosophers and educators, with a testimonial dinner.

Dr. Dewey, it was often said, probably influenced education more than any single individual of his time. His writings and concepts helped to humanise the science of learning and made him a beloved figure in the world of thinking. Toward philosophy, he felt it was a practical approach to the problems of mankind an approach not unfamiliar to thinkers brought up in Indian tradition.

Late Dr. U. Rama Rao

For over four decades the veteran Doctor had been a familiar figure in the public life of the city—as a popular physician, as patron of music and the arts, as a member of the Corporation and the Legislative Council. Fully appreciating his varied activities and services to the city the Madras Legislative Assembly appropriately adopted a resolution expressing its deep sense of sorrow at the demise of Dr. U. Rama Rao, a former Chairman of the Madras Legislative Council and a member of the Legislature for many years, and conveying its sympathy to the members of the bereaved family.

We offer our sincere condolences to his two sons who have distinguished themselves in their own ways—Dr. Krishna Rao the new member of the Madras Cabinet and Dr. Mohan Rao who has made a name for himself as a successful surgeon in the city.

Passport System

The four-day Indo-Pakistan Passport conference at Karachi ended in a deadlock on May 19. According to conference's sources the Indians termed Pakistan's proposals as "too restricted" while Pakistanis described Indian proposals as "too liberal towards travellers."

The main difficulty was in relation to travel between the two Bengals.

The Pakistani delegates had turned down a suggestion made by Indian representatives that Pakistan should give a trial for six months to the proposals of India even if Pakistan considered them "too liberal" and then hold a conference to review the working of the passport system.

In an interview at Calcutta Sri C. C. Biswas, Minister for Law and Minority Affairs, said that Pakistan's decision to introduce passport-cum-visa system for travel between Eastern Bengal and West Bengal seemed irrevocable. The Minister said that

Pakistan had categorically refused to enter into any discussion as to the propriety or necessity of the introduction of the new system. In view of Pakistan's determination, India could now only suggest to Pakistan certain measures which would help to reduce the hardship and inconvenience of travellers to the minimum.

Harin breaks into Verse

Dr. Mookherjee, while criticising the manner in which the railways with the eastern zone had been regrouped, said in the House of the People "I shall quote chapter and verse from what Government experts have themselves said. No, I shall quote chapters and leave the verses to my friend, Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya."

Mr. Harindranath Chattopadhyaya, the poet member of the House quickly took up the challenge from Dr. Syama Prasad Mookherjee and spoke on the Railway Budget in verse. Mr. Chattopadhyaya said;

The increment in Railway fares,
Is very, very fair.
It does not touch the Ministers,
Who always go by air.
Our newest Railway Budget
Reveals progressive signs,
But when they talk of Railways
We must read between the lines.



The WORLD of BOOKS



(ONLY SHORT NOTICES APPEAR IN THIS SECTION)

BOOKS AND WRITERS. By Robert Lynd, With a Foreward by Richard Church. J. M. Dent & Sons Ltd., London.

It is seldom that articles in the periodical press make good or wholesome reading when presented ultimately in book form. For one thing they lose their topicality and become stale. But the fugitive Essays of Robert Lynd who wrote under the pen name of "Y.Y." like the Essays of A. G. G. "Alpha of the Plough" and Chesterton and Belloc, have a flavour that time does not stale. Their breath of vision, and grace of style coupled with their individual outlook impart to their writings a freshness and vitality that preserve them from the fate of more ephemeral products prompted by the occasion. And then Robert Lynd wrote mostly on things and values of more enduring interest—or at least gave to things of the moment the alluring colours of "literature in a hurry" or journalism at its best.

The vast number of Essays collected in this volume deal mainly with books and bookmen and are broadly arranged under these heads: "Among the immortals," "Odd books," "People and Themes," and "Criticisms and Critics." There is in all his essays a lightness of touch that is irresistibly fascinating and Robert Lynd throughout shows himself not only as a wise and gentle scholar but a tolerant and well-mannered gentleman. See how he enjoys literary criticism:

I myself, I confess, can read almost any kind of criticism that is not too abstract or obscure. I can enjoy reading even the extravagant things that Swinburne has written about Shakespeare the dramatist. I can enjoy Samuel Butler's nonsense as a critic and Mr. Oliver Elton's sense. The life giving quality in criticism, as in other parts of literature, is the individuality of the writing. This can ensure immortality to wisdom and capriciousness alike.

Lynd himself was wise and capricious and is altogether fascinating.

THE ECONOMICS OF PEACE: The cause and the man. 60th Birthday Souvenir presented to J. C. Kumarappa. Gram Udyog Vibhag, Maganvadi, Wardha. M.P.

To peace makers everywhere and to constructive workers in India, this volume issued as a suitable present to Sri Kumarappa on his 60th birthday will be of particular interest. The Editors Mr. S. K. George and Sri G. Ramachandran have done well to present the man and his work as an apt memento of the occasion. They intend "not so much to sing the praises of a man, however significant and worthy, as to bring home to the readers the challenge of the cause he has made his own—the economics of peace. The central teaching of Sri Kumarappa is that production, buying and selling, are not activities which can be considered in isolation as merely economic, but that any such activity involves moral and spiritual issues. And no activity can be moral or spiritual if it in any way involves the exploitation of any individual or group by another. At the root of all conflicts and wars will invariably be found some form or other of exploitation. It is this teaching of Kumarappa which is elucidated in the series of contributions that make up this volume.

The volume is appropriately divided into five sections opening with Biographical sketches which add colour and tone to the subject. Then there are extracts from Kumarappa's writings and speeches, and other sections throwing light on the many-sided non-violent revolution of Mahatma Gandhi—a revolution in which Sri Kumarappa's own part has by no means been negligible. It is altogether an attractive volume dealing with the life and activities of a great public worker whose silent but impressive contribution to the making of Free India finds appropriate recognition in this souvenir of birthday tributes.

JUNE 1952]

THE WORLD OF BOOKS

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ASRAM LITERATURE: Sri Aurobindo Asram, Pondicherry.

We have received another set of publications of the Aurobindo Asram, every one of them bearing the neat Asram finish and get up.

(1) MESSAGES OF SRI AUROBINDO AND THE MOTHER: Pp. 27—Price Re. 1.

This volume is the second of the series and covers the messages issued during the war till 1950.

(2) A GLOSSARY OF SANSKRIT TERMS IN THE LIFE DIVINE: Pp. 47—Price Re. 1-4-0.

The volume is true to its title and contains almost all the Sanskrit philosophical terms known. The meanings are given in Aurobindo's own words.

(3) THE PROBLEM OF REBIRTH: by Sri Aurobindo Pp. 194. Price Rs. 3-8-0.

A series of essays that had appeared in the *Arya* between 1915 and 1921 have been collected and published for the first time in book form in Feb. 1952. The volume is arranged in three sections: The Problem of Rebirth: The lines of Karma and The higher lines of Karma.

(4) KENA UPANISHAD Pp. 134 Price Rs. 2-8.

This volume has been published for the first time in 1952. It contains the text in Sanskrit accompanied by a free translation and Sri Aurobindo's commentary consisting of fifteen essays which appeared originally in the *Arya* during the year 1915-16.

(5) A SCHEME OF EDUCATION: Pp. 208 Rs. 3. By Pravat Kumar Bhattacharya.

This consists of an exordium on the scheme of education as visualised by Sri Aurobindo by the author followed by two extensive appendices containing the contributions of Sri Aurobindo on various problems connected with education. Sri Aurobindo's ideas on education appear to be a synthesis of the four branches, viz (1) The Physical (2) The Vital (3) The Mental and (4) The Psychic and Spiritual with equality of importance attached to each branch.

ZOHRA—BY ZEENUTH Futehally. Hind Kitabs Ltd., Bombay pp. 325 Rs. 4.

Novelists thrive on contrasts between the past and the present and Zohra is the portrait of a girl brought up behind the purdah and catapulted into a world for which she is unprepared. Her parents committed her into an arranged marriage with Cambridge educated Bashir, who was too wooden and preoccupied with Physics to understand his child wife. When therefore she meets Bashir's brother Hamid, who is both human and understanding, they are both terrified by the resultant love that provides psychological warfare for this novel, ending in the untimely death of the heroine.

The descriptions of events and customs are interesting, but the characters are sketchy. One would like to see more of the frail heroine and less of the ghosts surrounding her, many of whom serve no purpose at all. The conversation does not always sustain interest and could often do with more pep in it.

THE GOLDEN FEAST. By Roy Walker, Rockliff, London. pp. 272-18s.

This book aspires to be a composite poetic image, and thus to convey in its many facets a single experience more widely shared by representative poets of all ages than has been recognized or acknowledged. It certainly presents a composite picture of world poetry from Hesiod to Yeats, contrasting the first Paradise with the fool's paradise and emphasising the eternal lessons of degradation following uncontrolled lust and the need for harmony, between man and nature. Roy Walker's researches in primitivism take him further along the roads opened up by earlier writers and differ from other literary criticism in eschewing the academic and concentrating on the inner purposes of poetry. The idea and the performance are novel and striking and present a bouquet that should establish new features in the appreciation of poetry.

YANTRAS OR MECHANICAL CONTRIVANCES IN ANCIENT INDIA. By V. Raghavan M.A., Ph.D., Published by The Indian Institute of Culture, Basavangudi, Bangalore Pp. 31. Rs. 1-8.

This pamphlet consists of two lectures delivered by Dr. Raghavan under the auspices of the Indian Institute of Culture, Basavangudi, Bangalore.

In trying to prove his thesis that the ancient Hindus were not so completely ignorant of machines and mechanical contrivances as the moderns avow, the author has ransacked the entire field of Sanskrit and ancient Tamil literature and brought out supporting facts and figures which are hard to controvert.

From Puranas and Itihasas, popular prose and poetry, as well as the Vedas and even fables and books on Politics the author has gathered his proofs and the result is really profitable.

The author has anticipated a possible criticism that the ancient's descriptions of complicated devices such as flying machines could be nothing more than products of fertile imagination, and met the same by brief but comprehensive citations from original works which even indicate the components of and the mechanical principles involved in the construction and use of such machines.

The author is to be congratulated on his efforts and the care with which he has brought out the real facts concerning what might have been considered dark spots in our knowledge of India.

THE STUDENT'S MANUAL OF THE BHAGAVAT GITA: By K. Vaidyanathan M.A. Can be had of G. A. Natesan & Co., Madras. Re. 1.

This is a very useful synopsis of the Bhagavat Gita, chapter by chapter. Written in simple and lucid English the author has interpreted the teachings of this great Hindu scripture in a way that can be easily understood by the young. Indeed there can be no better introduction to the study of the Gita for a beginner, trying to grapple the great and profound problems of life and duty as enunciated in the Book of Books.

THE CENTRE OF INDIAN CULTURE: Tagore. Viswa-Bharati Bookshop, Calcutta. Price Rupee One.

It is a good thing that this essay on national education which was first published in 1919 is re-issued on the occasion of the golden jubilee of Santiniketan, since many points made in it still remain to be realized. It is true that within the last three decades many defects in our education system have been got rid of. Still there are many defects needing removal so as to make our education fit into the life of our people. There are also certain needs of education that have to be attended to. One such is the proper attention to the teacher. As Tagore says in this essay, "We begin from the wrong end—the students come first in our mind, and then we cast about for our teachers. . . We seat our guests at the table, and afterwards discover that the cooking has not been commenced." Quite a number of very valuable questions are discussed wisely in this short essay, which must be studied most carefully.

SONNETS: By P. R. Krishnaswami. K. Mahadevan, Mylapore. Price Re. 1.

Principal Seshadri's flair for sonnet writing is evidently shared by his brother. The thirty-two sonnets which make up this beautifully got up little volume show how ardently Mr. Krishnaswami has worshipped the Muses. He himself says:

I wooed the Muse while young. With holy rites

I stood betrothed, with eager heart I yearned.
On bracing western hills I once sojourned,
My soul was roused 'midst Nature's lovely sights.

In manhood years as each event invites,
To fitting sonnet weave my mind is turned.

The sonnet is the result of turning the poetic flashlight on the great moments in human life. Hence it is natural that the poetically inclined find many occasions which are poignant enough to force them to express themselves in sonnet form. That is what has brought into being this book of sonnets. Like similar books it helps to make life become the fuller and the richer.

I HAVE MET MAHATMA GANDHI AFTER HIS DEATH: By Prof. T. K. Dutt, M.A., Students Friends, Booksellers, Allahabad. Price Rs. 2.

Professor Dutt had all along his life been opposed to hero worship and so he was accustomed to look askance, if not with aversion, at the worship paid to Mahatmaji by all people. And yet after Gandhiji's death Professor Dutt found in him a helper in pain and in sorrow and anxiety. How that happened is the very interesting story told in this book.

Professor Dutt belongs to a family with a visionary penchant. His mother had dreams and visions and he himself from his early years was given to visionary gleams. The most remarkable of them all was his hearing three shots and seeing Gandhiji fall down, at Birla House three days before Gandhiji's assassination took place. During the dangerous days following partition when in the midst of the difficulties in Lahore, Dacca and other places visions and dreams of Mahatmaji came to re-assure and console him. Prof. Dutt writes about all these experiences of his in a very interesting way.

MYSTICS AND MYSTICISM. By P. N. Srinivasachari, M.A., Sri Krishna Library, Chitrakulam North St., Mylapore. Rs. 8.

Prof. Srinivasachari has been a scholar and teacher all his life and has also had the exceptional advantage of coming into contact with Gurus reputed to be the ablest exponents of Sankara and Ramanuja. The Professor's faith in the traditional ways of Vedantic studies under the immediate guidance of such Gurus has been strengthened by his own experience. One such Guru was Desikacharya Swami who taught him Vedanta especially Ramanuja's works as a synthetic philosophy that mediates between Dvaita and Advaita. It was the Guru's wish no less than the aim of the Professor that with the latter's knowledge of European Philosophy and his studies in the philosophy of the Upanishads and the Acharyas, he should expound the essentials of Visishtadvaita and try to restore the balance in Indian Philosophy which is

now overweighted on the side of Advaita." This is evidently an ambitious scheme on which the Professor has been engaged these twenty years. The present volume marks the completion of this scheme of comparative studies in Vedanta and no teacher of philosophy could be more completely equipped for this difficult task. Doubtless he has accomplished the task with a knowledge and thoroughness for which readers should be grateful.

An attractive and certainly the most welcome feature of the volume is the study and interpretation of the leading Mystics of Christendom and of the Sufis, and the poet saints of medieval India. The comparative study of mysticism in East and West and studies in the lives of the great mystics of Medieval times will be read with particular interest and profit by the lay reader.

BOOKS RECEIVED

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MACMILLAN'S STANDARD HIGH SCHOOL ATLAS. Macmillan & Co., Ltd. Madras. Price Rs. 2-4. A very useful and handy volume packed with items of interest to the general reader for reference and of special value to students in High Schools and Colleges.

NO. 9 BOAG ROAD. By V. T. Neelakantan, 9 Surammal Lane, Egmore, Madras 8. Price Rs. Four nett. Biographical sketch of Srimathi Rama Devi, with illustrations.

TOO MANY OF US ? The Indian Population Problem. By Nevett. Indian Institute of Social Order, Poona.

THE JAPAJI OR NANAK'S CONCEPTION OF THE DESIGN OF EXISTENCE. Text and English Translation, Notes etc., By A Second Late Prophet. Published by S. Jaswant Singh, 15, Kutchery Road, Dehra Dun Rs. 6.

THE HISTORY OF THE CHINESE LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE. By Tan Yun-Shan, The Sino-Indian Cultural Society of India, Santiniketan, W. Bengal.

SUGAR INDUSTRY IN INDIA AND ABROAD. By Dr. Prasanna Chandra Goswami, M.Sc., Ph.D., Lawyers Book Stall, Gauhati, Assam.

INTEGRAL EDUCATION. The Concept of Space in Indian Philosophy. By Swami Madhav Tirtha, The Vedant Ashram, Post Valad Station—Medra, Ahmedabad—Prantij Ry.

STALIN'S SATELLITES IN EUROPE. By Ygaef Gluckstein. George Allen & Unwin Ltd., Ruskin House, Museum Street London.

DIARY OF THE MONTH

- April 29 Ceylon Indian Satyagrahis removed to unknown destination by Police.
- April 30 Dakota of Deccan Airways crashes near aerodrome in Delhi.
- Dr. P. Subbarayan elected President of Tamil Nad Congress Committee.
- May 1 China agrees to export a lakh of tons of rice to India.
- May 2 Madras Governor opens New Assembly buildings.
- May 3 Dr. Malan alleges big money behind Torch Commando.
- Government cannot advise end of Satyagraha says India Government note to Ceylon.
- May 4 Karachi proposes Passport system for Indo-Pak travel.
- May 5 General Clark leaves for Tokyo to take charge as U.N. Commander.
- May 6 Dr. Rajendra Prasad elected President of India.
- May 7 Ibn Saud demands more profit and greater control over Oil Company in Arabia.
- May 8 Ceylon replies to India's *Aide Memoire* that only new Government can do anything to meet Congress demands.
- May 9 The Soviet Union rejects the American six-point plan for disarmament.
- May 10 World Federation of Journalists meets at Brussels.
- May 11 Pt. Nehru is elected Leader of the Congress Parliamentary Party.
- May 12 First Session of India's New Parliament meets in New Delhi.
- Chinese Prime Minister opens Indian Art Exhibition in Peking.
- May 13 Dr. Rajendra Prasad assumes office as President of India for the next 5 years.
- May 14 The Universal Postal Union Congress meets at Brussels.
- Personnel of the new Central Cabinet is announced.
- May 15 Messrs. Munshi, Bajpai, Diwakar and Fazl Ali are appointed Governors of U.P., Bombay, Behar and Orissa respectively.
- Mr. G. V. Mavlankar is elected Speaker of the House of the People.
- May 16 President Rajendra Prasad addresses the Joint Session of the two Houses of Parliament in New Delhi.
- May 17 Gen. Eisenhower wins Oregon primaries.
- May 18 Delhi proposes renewal of customs union between India and France.
- May 19 Indo-Pak Passport talks dead-locked.
- May 20 Gen. Ridgway awarded distinguished service medal by President Truman.
- Welcome showers in Madras after a long spell of drought.
- May 21 Korean Truce negotiators meet in Tokyo for the 64th time.
- Social boycott of mirasadars in Tanjore Dt. reported.
- May 22 Railway Budget presented in both houses at the Centre.
- May 23 The Finance member, Mr. Deshmukh presents a surplus Budget.
- May 24 Soviet warns Persia that acceptance of U. S. aid is violation of pact with Russia.
- May 25 C. R. declares that Prohibition will stay.
- May 26 Pact signed to end occupation of of W. Germany.
- May 27 Independents group joins Mookerjee bloc in the Centre.
- May 28 Hon. Rafi Ahmed Kidway in Madras for talks on Food policy.
- Truman refutes charge of germ warfare.
- May 29 India and Pakistan representatives confer with Dr. Frank Graham, U.N. representative for Kashmir.
- May 30 Allied guards clash with Koje prisoners of War.
- General Eisenhower hands over charge to Gen. Ridgway.
- May 31 Sugar ration goes in Madras state from to-day.



READERS' DIGEST



TRUMAN A SYMBOL OF STRUGGLE FOR PEACE

History already is beginning to look upon Harry S. Truman as an average citizen of a democracy who became a leader in the struggle to preserve freedom in the world.

Truman became President just before the end of the War. He considered his principal task to be the restoration and preservation of peace. To accomplish this goal he took a leading part in the formation of the United Nations and in other international activities to strengthen peace with freedom in the world.

Truman frequently has stated his basic philosophy that the strengthening of peace through international co-operation will lay the basis for human and material development far beyond the accomplishments of the past and present. He is confident that the removal of threats of war will enable the peoples of the world to concentrate their energies entirely on peaceful pursuits.

The President was faced with one of his most difficult decisions after Communist aggression broke out against the Republic of Korea on June 25, 1950. He noted later that this aggression marked the decision of international communism to engage in open warfare.

Truman supported the Security Council of the United Nations by ordering United States land, sea and air forces to the support of the Korean Republic. These forces later were augmented by units from other members of the United Nations and the Communist aggression was thrown back.

Previously, the threat of aggression against Greece and Turkey was thwarted by a programme of American aid under the "Truman Doctrine" announced by the President in a speech on March 12, 1947.

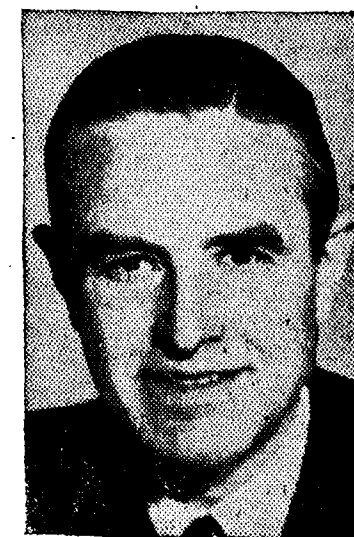
The principle of aid to support free nations was further developed in the following year with the establishment of the European Recovery Programme. With the increasing menace of aggression shown in the Communist seizure of Czechoslovakia

and the attempt to blockade Berlin, there followed formation of North Atlantic Treaty defence organisation.

During his tenure of office, Truman has seen the idea of co-operation for security and freedom extended to all areas of the free world. In addition to the organisation for the defence of Europe, Truman took part in the formation of a similar Organisation of American States to preserve peace in the 21 American republics.

He also has directed the beginning of a similar association of free nations in the Pacific area through treaties among the United States, Japan, Australia and New Zealand.

In his domestic policy, Truman has backed a programme of defence in which the United States will contribute its full share to aid and preserve the free nations of the world. He also has urged vigorous measures to prevent inflation and to increase the living standards of the average man.



W. Averell Harriman, Director of the United States Mutual Security Administration, is considered a possible nominee of the Democratic Party for the office of President of the United States.

JAPAN'S FREE STATUS

Japan resumed her status as an independent and sovereign Power on April 28, and thus the second world war launched by the Nazi invasion of Poland on Sept. 8, 1939, ended for most of the non-Communist world.

At a brief ceremony at the State Department Office, the Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, handed over to the Department America's ratification of the Japanese Peace Treaty, ending the Allied occupation of Japan, and making that former enemy an Ally.

By that day's ceremony, the Pacific phase of the war started by Japan's dramatic attack on Pearl Harbour on Dec. 7, 1941, was closed. The Western world war ended its state of war with Germany, still without a peace treaty, in the summer of last year.

In addition to the U.S.A. and Japan 8 other nations have deposited their instruments of ratification of the Treaty—Argentina, Australia, Canada, France, Mexico, New Zealand, Pakistan, and the United Kingdom. For 38 other countries which signed the Treaty at San Francisco last September, it will become effective as they complete the ratification procedure.

President Truman in a message which was read at the ceremony, said:

During the past 6 years, the Japanese people and Government have worked to build a democratic and peace-loving nation, with a sincerity and earnestness that has won the respect of the world.

The treaty of peace opens a new era in Japan's history and affords Japan an opportunity to make a great contribution to world peace and progress.

Japan takes her rightful place of equality and honour among the free nations of the world.

Mr. Winston Churchill, Prime Minister, today welcomed Japan as a sovereign State. In a message to the Japanese Broadcasting Corporation he declared:

The United Kingdom, together with the United States, sponsored the Peace Treaty with Japan, and was the first country to ratify the Peace Treaty.

I am very glad that it falls to me, on behalf of H.M.'s Government, to welcome Japan as a sovereign and responsible member of the community of nations which form the free world.

FUTURE OF NATAL

A convention of Natal's political leaders to consider action to be taken if the "Government persists in the assault on the Constitution" was called for in a frontpage declaration in *Natal Witness* recently. The paper said the purpose of the convention should be to "proclaim Natal's views" on the constitutional crisis and to consider calling a Natal convention of all provinces in the Union to defend the Constitution.

The convention should be attended by all Natal members of the South African Parliament, by members of the Provincial Council and other leaders of opinion, including "enemies of the Constitution."

All except three of the 16 Natal members of the House of Assembly, the Union's Lower House of Parliament, oppose Dr. Malan's Government. The Nationalists are also in a minority in the Provincial Council.

The Sons of England Order in Africa which describes itself as a non-political, patriotic and benevolent society open to Englishmen and their descendants declared it could accept no compromise on the South African constitutional issues.

In a statement, the Order asked Dr. Malan to put aside any thought of immediate political gain and instead give South Africa another example of great statesmanship in the tradition of Gen. Botha (first Prime Minister of the Union), Gen. Smuts and Gen. Hertzog.

Twenty-nine churches, comprising the Christian Council of South Africa whose President is the Archbishop of Cape Town, have issued a statement appealing to the Government "not to take any action which may have the effect of nullifying the entrenched clauses" of the South Africa Act, says the Cape Town correspondent of the *Daily Express*.

The statement claimed that apart from political considerations there were "moral and spiritual sanctions which belonged to the structure of any nation built on Christian foundations." If the judiciary was to be deprived of its testing powers "this is likely to destroy what is left of the confidence on the part of non-Europeans in the good faith of Europeans in this country."

GENERALS RIDGWAY AND CLARK

Gen. Matthew Ridgway has been appointed to succeed Gen. Eisenhower as Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, on June 1.

Gen. Mark Clark would succeed Gen. Ridgway as United Nations Commander in Korea, and as C-in-C of the Far East Command of the U. S. Armed Forces.

hower's relief as Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, would become effective approximately on June 1.

The White House also released the text of a message from President Truman to Gen. Ridgway, in which he said:

You have my highest personal esteem and best wishes as you assume this great responsibility. I



General Matthew B. Ridgway (left), and General Mark W. Clark.

President Truman said, in a formal statement that the SHAPE appointment was made by the North Atlantic Council meeting in Paris after Gen. Ridgway was nominated for the post by him.

The President was asked by the Council to nominate an American officer for the post. President Truman's statement said Gen. Ridgway's appointment, and Gen. Eisen-

hower's relief as Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, would become effective approximately on June 1.

Regarding the appointment of Gen. Clark the President said:

I want to emphasize that Gen. Clark will continue the policies which have been so ably carried out by Gen. Ridgway with regard to the United Nations action in Korea, including, if possible, the achievement of an honourable armistice.

ON COINING OF NEW WORDS

Writing in a lighter vein on the new word "malikise" which has passed into currency, the *Pioneer* says:

Louis Pasteur gave a word to the English language—pastourise. Thomas Bowdler was another. In his edition of the 'Family Shakespeare' he cut out all the words which could not be printed with propriety, and he immediately added several derivatives to the language, like bowdlerise and bowdlerism. John MacAdam, who invented a new process for road surfacing contributed 'macadamising' to the dictionary. Franz Mesmer gave a new name to animal magnetism. And now, Mr. Jacob Malik has joined the immortal gallery of word-makers, thanks to the United States State Department's 'Voice of America' which is hurling a new verb behind the Iron Curtain—to 'Malikise.'

Malikising means, according to their usage, departure from truth, or engaging in delaying tactics. The word is being frequently used in Russian broadcasts and Washington believes the word is catching on.

At any rate, Washington is sparing no pains to see that it does catch on, judging by the number of radio sets which are going abegging behind the Iron Curtain. The House of Representatives has passed an appropriations bill allotting 2,860,000 dollars to buy and distribute radio sets in "critical" areas throughout the world. 2,00,000 medium and short-wave sets have been ordered and it is reported that 50,000 of them will go to the satellite countries in Eastern Europe. The destination of the rest is not known, but India is rated by many observers as fairly "critical" country and the more optimistic amongst us may start putting up aerials in time for the rain of radio sets which may come any moment.

Incidentally, that should also help people in improving their vocabulary and bringing it up to date with words like Malikise, Vishinskyian, Stalinesque and Molotovian.

Sovietise has, of course, gained sufficient currency and established itself permanently in the dictionary of political language. The possibilities in this new development of cold war seem to be immense, especially if Russia also would distribute a few hundred thousands of radio sets for the benefit of would-be listeners. Anglo-American leadership has many names which suggest themselves as ready word-makers. For example, Soviet propagandists would be able to counter the verb Malikise by hurling another verb—'MacArthurise'. 'Trumanities' has the sound and sense of a kind of futilities while 'Bevinitude' suggests the magnitude for which Mr. Bevin's personality is noted. 'Achesonising' sounds like bad cheese but Attlee fills the bill best with 'Attlee-antic' Pact.

HIGH COURT OF PARLIAMENT

The Malan Government's Bill to constitute a High Court of Parliament in South Africa is criticised by *The Times* on the ground that it seeks by unconstitutional means to over-ride certain powers of the Union's existing Supreme Court which are enshrined in the South African Constitution.

The newspaper says:

The proposed High Court of Parliament is to consist of all members of both Houses, and to decide by simple majority after receiving the report of a Judicial Committee nominated from among them by a President to be appointed by the Governor-General. This President will hold office at the Governor-General's pleasure, which presumably means he will go in and out with the Government.

Continuing, *The Times* says:

In so far as there is judicial element in the proceedings, it will be contributed by the Committee. There is no suggestion that either House will be afforded for the purpose, as the House of Lords is afforded by the addition of judges of the highest degree, who in practice pronounce upon appeals without the participation of their lay colleagues.

Indeed, in the present circumstances nothing of this kind would be possible, since practically all the heads of the Judiciary have just declared themselves for a view of the law that this Bill directly and intentionally contradicts. At best, therefore, the Judicial Committee can draw upon the services of those members of the two Houses who chance to possess some legal qualifications.

To give such a tribunal the right to reverse judgments of the Supreme Court is, from a professional point of view, to institute an appeal from the best lawyers in the country to the second-best. Dr. Malan, however, would certainly repudiate the professional criterion. He is contending for what he represents to be the sovereignty of Parliament, and it is consistent with his principles to appeal from the lawyers to the laity. The last word on the law is not with the Judicial Committee, but with the whole body of members, the jury rather than the judge; and their own powers.

The Times concludes:

The establishment of such a political tribunal certainly makes a deep inroad upon the independence of the Judiciary and the traditional doctrine of the rule of law.

TO A CONSERVATIVE

That he's ne'er known to change his mind,
Is surely nothing strange;
For no one yet could ever find.
He'd any mind to change.

JOHN GUNTHER ON GENERAL EISENHOWER

The personal characteristics and ideals of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower are described in a recently published biography of the General, by the well-known writer, John Gunther. In *Eisenhower, The Man and the Symbol*, Gunther writes that General Eisenhower "has been a soldier all his life, but he believes in peace." He does not stand for war, but for the defence against war. He does not seem to represent the military class at all, and several times I have heard him described in Europe as a 'peace-general'."

In reviewing the book for the *New York Herald Tribune*, Robert E. Sherwood, noted American historian and playwright, described it as "a vigorous, enthusiastic and, to the best of my knowledge, accurate appraisal of the assets and liabilities of the great figure that Dwight David Eisenhower has become."

General Eisenhower approaches his work at Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers in Europe (SHAPE), with confidence that peace can be secured through a unity of the democracies, Gunther reports. His attitude is contagious and following his example, the other officers at SHAPE act with faith and confidence in their work, he adds.

In selecting officers for SHAPE, Gunther says "General Eisenhower will not accept anyone who does not have faith in the job that is being done." Competence alone is 'not enough for Eisenhower, Gunther explains, "there must be idealism too."

"I hate war," General Eisenhower told his biographer, "as only a soldier who has lived it can, only as one who has seen its brutality, its futility, its stupidity."

Gunther points out that Eisenhower's speeches are "to a remarkable extent packed with anti-war sentiment." Again and again, Eisenhower stresses "the fact that war must not come again. He talks

about the 'crime' and 'waste' of war and its 'beastliness'."

"I hold that a resolute, intelligent and frankly displayed determination to live up to our present position in the world is vital to our current and future welfare," Eisenhower emphasizes. "To do less is to risk abandonment of those who look to us for influential leadership, and, more than this, it is to gamble senselessly with the sacrifices with which military victory was bought."

As commander of SHAPE, Eisenhower is responsible to a council comprising 12 different nations. "His superlative gift for smooth, energetic tact, without ever imperilling a principle," Gunther states, enables him to achieve a unity among the representatives from the many nations involved.

Once when addressing a university graduating class, Eisenhower summed up the task before him as a general, and before the former students as citizens, when he said: "Your business is to put me out of business."



General Dwight D. Eisenhower, United States Army, Supreme Allied Commander, Europe, is considered a possible nominee of the Republican Party for the office of President of the United States.

CONJEEVARAM TEMPLES

Mr. Raymond Mortimer, formerly of the *New Statesman* and *Nation* and now literary critic of *The Sunday Times*, told "Globe" that he found the Varadarajaswami and Ekambareswarar temples at Conjeevaram the most remarkable in India. "They are very extraordinary and picturesque and I would like to see them by moonlight," he said.

Mr. Mortimer added:

The coastal areas of Travancore-Cochin are among the most beautiful places in the world. This region is fascinating and reminds me of the Malayan archipelago.

Mr. Mortimer is interested in Hindu temples, their architecture and also palace architectures in the country. He had been to Bombay and seen the Elephanta caves and Ellora in Hyderabad which he described as "superb". He had also been to Rajasthan, Bandi, Ajanta, Hyderabad, Mysore, Bangalore, Tanjore, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai and Conjeevaram. "Nowhere in the world have I found so much friendliness as in India: the people are so kind and helpful", he said.

He added:

Unfortunately some of India's best literature is in languages I cannot read. But I have learnt, with some difficulty, the rudiments of the language of your sculpture and architecture.

The Indian saree is one of the finest forms of dress I have seen so far. It is so beautiful. The extraordinary colours are very pleasing, but I also like the more sombre and complicated colours.

I like South India, in a great many respects. It is more interesting than North India. The simple unsophisticated life of the people in rural areas, and the scanty dress they wear, because of the climate, is reminiscent of the ancient Greeks.

INDIAN TEAM IN ENGLAND

In an editorial appreciation of Indian cricket and of the team touring England this summer, *The Times* says cricket will certainly not stand in need of brightening wherever India plays. An Indian Eleven in victory or defeat brings the best to cricket. *The Times* says:

The members of the Indian team belong to a nation with a natural aptitude for ball games that expresses itself on the hockey field as on the polo ground. No catch is too hard for an Indian player to have a go at. A boundary is not added grace when the batsman has struck so gracefully and with such obvious pleasure as an Indian does on his way to a century.

The bowling of burly Nissar, charging down the crease, and the swift skilful hostility of Amar Singh's attack are still remembered, vividly and ruefully at Lord's Recollection of those traits, provided before the war, prompts lively and hopeful confidence for the coming months. Cricket will certainly not stand in need of brightening wherever India plays.

Referring to the rains which prevented play on two days in the match at Worcester *The Times* says:

The visiting team cannot be blamed for looking back fondly with the mind's eye to their fast, sun-baked home grounds over which the kites and crows hover. Even an English summer can relent and these men from Bombay (a strong contingent), Baroda, Bengal, Holkar, Hyderabad, Madras and Gujerat should cheer themselves up with the thought of a probably blazing June.

The Times continues:

It is a pity from the point of view of a cricketer who cares nothing for politics, that Pakistan is now on its own, but by way of compensation, there is the pleasant thought of a side form there—with surely the title, after a successful combat with the touring M.O.C. side last winter, to full international status, paying a visit in 1954. Changes outside the scope of cricket have had another consequence and it is no longer necessary for India, as sometimes in the past, to be led by a captain chosen for reasons other than those of skill in the field. Hazare has scored more runs and more centuries than any Indian cricketer except the great Ranjitsinhji and Duleepsinhji.

PAK PLANS FOR ISLAMIC BLOC

Egypt and most of the other Arab countries are not interested in Pakistan's plans for the formation of an Asian-African Islamic Bloc the independent Arab daily *Al Ahram* reported the other day.

The paper, regarded as *The Times* of Middle East said

Pakistan's move has so far failed to secure the interest of Arab countries—a fact which led to the postponement of the Karachi Conference. Hopes for the creation of an independent Islamic Bloc are still very weak.

Al Ahram stated Egypt was not interested in the plan because

she considers herself as the leader of Arab countries and cannot accept a second place in the projected Islamic Bloc after Pakistan.

The paper added:

Other obstacles in the way of creating the proposed Islamic Bloc are attributed to the standing rivalries within the Arab League itself. Syria has for long aspired to occupy Egypt's position as leader of Arab nations while Afghanistan never sincerely wished to collaborate with Pakistan. Turkey which always aimed at joining the Atlantic Pact is not inclined to attend the Karachi Conference.

ENGLISH LIFE AND LEISURE

Two Britishers, B. S. Rowntree and G. R. Lavers recently published a fascinating study called *English Life and Leisure* after interviewing a number of persons of both sexes. A general summary of their observation is given by Andre Maurois, member of the Academic Francaise, in an article titled "England's Kinsey" in *United Nations World*. Here are some excerpts from the article:

First of all, the authors have much to report on what they call sexual promiscuity. A large number of the young men and women interviewed answered that they saw nothing wrong with it.

Miss T, a teacher, 30 years old, rather plain looking, admitted that she had sexual relations with any man whom she liked. She said that this was quite natural, and she saw no reason whatsoever for not doing so.

Miss L, stenographer, 28 years old, vivacious, full of energy, said that she had but one lover at a time and that she remained faithful to him as long as the feeling was mutual. Her affairs usually last six months.

One third of all British children are conceived before marriage, but only one-ninth of the total number are born out of wedlock because the majority of couples get married as soon as the girl becomes pregnant.

This attitude among the young seems to stem mainly from a lack of religious belief.

Since there are neither human nor divine sanctions, why should they deprive themselves of precious pleasures? However, nearly all of them, particularly the girls, believe that marriage, if it is to be happy, must put an end to such freedom. Only they don't want to get married too young.

Young men consider it quite natural to pick up a girl on a train, in the street, or in a dance hall. These pick-ups are a matter apart from professional prostitution, which persists, of course.

The authors cite the following figures: There are approximately 10,000 prostitutes in London; 60,000 in the entire country. The price ranges from £5 (about \$18) in the wealthy sections of the West End to rather negligible sums in the suburbs. By working diligently, some of these ladies put aside quite a tidy little sum, occasion-

ally as much as \$30,000 or more, which is a great help in getting married well.

It would be erroneous to conclude from all this that Puritanism is dead. In many parts of the country strict morality is still observed. Many prominent leaders both in the Conservative and in the Labour Party are profoundly religious. However, according to this survey, a good proportion of British youth has little or nothing to do with church. Not that these young people are anticlerical, they simply don't know any more what religion means.

NEVADA ATOMIC TEST

Observers who watched the largest atomic explosion in the United States said the test had shown that foxholes can shelter men from even the world's most destructive weapon.

The 1,500 troops who huddled in foxholes along an atomic warfare battlefront on April 22 were unhurt as the atomic bomb, dropped from an aircraft, was detonated at 3,500 feet, only about three and a half miles from them. The men and their officers stood up and laughed after the blast.

General Swing, Sixth Army Commander, his overalls grey with the dust that blanketed the troops in a tremendous cloud as the explosion hammered the desert floor, said "the worst that most of us got was a mouthful of dirt."

FAMILY PLANNING IN INDIA

Birth-control methods advocated for adoption in India following the enlistment of the World Health Organisation's advice were attacked as "fallacious and pernicious" by Dr. Marie Stopes.

Dr. Stopes was referring to the "rhythm" method utilising the so-called "safe period" which she declared was opposed by the weight of disinterested medical opinion. It entailed clinical observations—difficult for poor, uneducated masses—to ascertain a wife's fertility "cycle" over some six months. Then the cycle might change radically without warning.

Dr. Stopes said that she had written to Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, protesting against any advocacy of this system in India which "would bring birth control into disrepute by its inevitable failure".

INDIANS OUTSIDE INDIA

South Africa

HIGH COURT OF PARLIAMENT

A Bill to set up a High Court of Parliament in South Africa was passed by 82 votes to 57 on the third reading in the House of Assembly on May 15. The Bill establishes Parliament as the highest court of the land on Constitutional matters.

South African Opposition leader, Mr. J. G. N. Strauss, pressed in vain for a six-month postponement of the third reading of the High Court of Parliament Bill. Mr. Strauss said:

There are no less than four countries that have something similar—Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and the Ukrainian Socialist Soviet Republic. Even those Communist countries have not however, gone to the extent to which the Minister of the Interior has gone by setting up a special court after a statute has been declared void by law courts.

Mr. Strauss said South Africa had reached the stage where its chief diplomatic representative overseas, the High Commissioner in London, was making statements which were most regrettable, which gave a completely false impression of the state of affairs in South Africa.

Surely it is a sad state of affairs when our country has come to the stage that our representatives abroad are not speaking any more for the whole of our country but have become mouthpieces of the National Party.

Ceylon

SATYAGRAHA BY INDIANS

The Government of India on May 8, told the Ceylon Government that they could hardly advise the Ceylon India Congress, or the Indian community in Ceylon in sympathy with that body, to desist from satyagraha against disfranchisement, even if it was proper for it to do so. By acting magnanimously, Ceylon could secure the loyalty and cooperation of all Indians in the Island, it added.

In a communication, the Government replied to the Ceylon Government's note on its Home Minister's warning to Indians that he would not be responsible for the safety of Indians in Ceylon, if the satyagraha continued, and his suggestion that

the Government of India should advise them to desist from such a movement.

"The Government of India regrets," added the communication, "that it cannot agree with the Ceylon Government's assumption that the Ceylon Indian Congress and the Indian community in Ceylon are doing something which, even though it preserves its peaceful character, can justify resort to violence by the Sinhalese community which is not participating in the present Satyagraha. The Ceylon Government should be aware that India secured its freedom through satyagraha."

She could, therefore, hardly advise the Ceylon Indian Congress to desist from such a measure, it added.

The Government of India maintained that any peaceful political movement seeking redress for grievances by strictly constitutional means should be treated with sympathy and understanding, and that those who participated in it should be protected against violence or threats of violence.

Malaya

MALAYAN CITIZENSHIP

The Malayan Legislature has unanimously accepted a new basis of Federal Citizenship, hailed by members as a "charter of nationhood and foundation of United Malaya and its plural society."

The present Bill provided two "gateways" for Malayan citizenship—State nationality and British subject.

Tan Siew Sin, a Chinese member, pointed out that the passing of this Bill would still not enfranchise 40 per cent. of the Malay population while a considerable number of Chinese would lose their privileges as "British protected persons by virtue of birth."

To Indians the Bill poses another problem—to forswear Indian nationality forever and become Federal citizens or stay in Malaya as Indian nationals and hence aliens.

Under the present laws, under which the citizenship certificate is issued on application the number of Federal citizens registered since July 1949 includes: Chinese: 294,092 Indians, Pakistanis and Ceylonese: 80,498, others 1,000.

MULTUM IN PARVO

NEWS * DEPARTMENTAL * NOTES

QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE

THE CENTRAL BUDGET

For the first time the Budget was presented without any Finance Bill. The Finance Minister Mr. C. D. Deshmukh's speech was perhaps the shortest of all Budget speeches and lasted only a little over half an hour.

The Budget is in all essentials the same as the one presented to the Provisional Parliament in February last. "No taxation", "No relief" continues to be the basic characteristic of the budget while revenue and expenditure have been revised in the light of the developments during the last few months. Revenue is now estimated at Rs. 404.98 crores showing a reduction of Rs. 20 crores and expenditure is put at Rs. 401.25 crores a reduction by Rs. 5 crores from the corresponding February figures. The revision of export duties, undertaken with a view to maintaining the export earnings, has led to a fall in customs revenue.

MAIN FEATURES

The main features of the budget are the decision not to restore the food subsidy, the indication of a revision of the import policy and the warning against the rapidly-dwindling cash balances of the Government. While there was general expectation that Government would restore at least partially the food subsidy, the Finance Minister boldly announced Government's decision to reduce the original provision of Rs. 25 crores by Rs. 10 crores. He maintained that Government's policy would prove to be beneficial in the long-term interests of the country. The main argument was that subsidising the consumption in industrial urban areas alone would be discriminatory and therefore undesirable while the cost of subsidising consumption in both rural and urban areas would be of the order of Rs. 90 crores, which the country could not afford.

Although the country's deficit in balance of payments position during 1951 was of the order of only Rs. 80 crores during

the first four months of the current year, the sterling balances dropped by Rs. 81 crores. But the Finance Minister hastened to explain that this was no cause for alarm as the entire deficit has been made up by surplus earnings of 1950 and early 1951 and that no need has arisen so far to withdraw even a penny from the release of £95 million for the year ending June, 1952, under the Sterling Balances Agreement.

DWINDLING CASH BALANCE

Eighty-five per cent of the cash balances left to India on the date of partition will have been spent by the end of the current financial year. The year is expected to close with a balance of Rs. 88 crores which would mean a drop of Rs. 200 crores from the balance immediately after partition. Even of this balance, a sum of Rs. 40 crores represented the unspent balance of foreign aid received by India. In future, as there will be no Reserve Bank balance to draw upon, the country must raise currently all the money required for meeting public expenditure and for financing development plans.

According to a Delhi correspondent, while the Government's determination not to let production be affected in any way is welcomed in all quarters, especially the representatives of commercial interests, there is general regret among members of the opposition and also among a large section of Congressmen that the Government has not found it possible to restore the food subsidy even to a limited extent.

BUDGET AT A GLANCE

(In Crores of Rs.)

	Interim Budget	Final Budget
Revenue	424.98	404.98
Expenditure	486.25	401.25
Surplus	118.73	3.73

THE PRESIDENT'S PLEDGE

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, speaking on the occasion of his being sworn in as President of India on May 18 stressed the importance of preserving our freedom won after



PRESIDENT RAJENDRA PRASAD

generations of struggle and sacrifice and pledged to dedicate himself to the service of the country. The President said:

I have just taken the oath of office as President and affirmed my determination to dedicate myself to the service of this great country. As President I stand before you as the sign and symbol of the Republic of India.

In our ancient history, we read of Republics having been established in different parts of our country and at different times, but their sway was limited to small parts of it and we do not fully know the method of their administration. This is the first occasion when the administration of the entire country has come under the jurisdiction of one great democratic Republic. The structure of this Republic of ours, as laid down in our Constitution, is broadbased on all the adult men and women of this country. Over 170 millions of them have elected their representatives to carry on the administration and to shape the destiny of India. These representatives have elected me as President and, in so doing they have given now full effect to the Constitution which we made with such labour.

As an individual and a countryman of yours and even more so as a comrade with many of you in the struggle for India's freedom, I am overwhelmed with gratitude for this signal mark

of your confidence, but even more than the gratitude, I feel the heavy responsibility and burden of this high office.

The establishment of this democratic Republic could only take place after the attainment of independence. It is, therefore, the first and most important duty of everyone of us to preserve and protect this freedom which we have secured after generations of struggle and sacrifice. It is our earnest aim to improve and raise the masses of our people, but all our plans for improvement and uplift of the country depend upon the preservation of our freedom. Our entire life, national or individual, revolves round that basic freedom. It is my duty as it is yours, to preserve and protect this freedom at all cost.

It will be my first and foremost endeavour in performing this duty to treat all our people belonging to the different parts of the country, to various classes, creeds and schools of thought, with equality and impartiality. Another duty, which I share with you will be to seek the friendship of all other countries and to find ways of co-operation with them.

My request to all the people of this country is to treat me as one of themselves and to give me the opportunity and encouragement to serve them to the best of my capacity. I pray that God may give me the strength and wisdom to dedicate myself in the true spirit of service to the fulfilment of my duties and responsibilities.

C.R.'s WARNING TO COMMUNISTS

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari said in the Legislative Assembly on May 9 "Communists are my Enemy No. 1. There you have my policy from A to Z."

The Chief Minister, who was winding up the debate in the House on the Governor's Address, said that his own policy and his objective was "to save my country from the traps and dangers of the Communist Party." "I consider that the Communist party is a greater danger to India than to any other country," he added.

Communists stand for the liquidation of others. They believe in the method of producing social co-operation through a dictatorship and forced dictatorship, if possible without violence, but with violence if necessary. Every kind of contradictory satisfaction to every kind of discontented men—that is the technique of Communism.

In an appeal to Communists, Rajaji said:

Do not lay traps for the poor people. By all means work for Socialism. By all means put Socialism before the country if you like. But in trying to capture Parliamentary backing for your policy, do not tell stories, exaggerate or go and work up discontent and entrap people.

DR. PRASAD ELECTED PRESIDENT

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, the Provisional President of India, was officially declared elected as President of India on May 6. He polled over 82 per cent. of the total votes cast. Dr. Prasad secured 5,07,400 votes and Prof. K. T. Shah, 92,827.

Among the other candidates, Mr. Thattai secured 2,672 votes, Mr. Hari Ram 1,951 and Mr. Krishna Kumar Chatterjee 533.

Invalid votes totalled 10,527.

THE NEW CABINET

The following are the names of the members of the new Council of Ministers with their portfolios.

Mr. Nehru: External Affairs.
Maulana Azad: Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research.
Mr. N. G. Ayyangar: Defence.
Rajkumari Amrit Kaur: Health.
Dr. K. N. Katju: Home Affairs and States.
Mr. R. A. Kidwai: Food and Agriculture.
Mr. C. D. Deshmukh: Finance.
Mr. Jagjivan Ram: Communications.
Mr. Gulzari Lal Nanda: Planning and River Valley Schemes.
Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari: Commerce and Industry.
Mr. C. C. Biswas: Law and Minority Affairs.
Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri: Railways and Transport.
Sardar Swaran Singh: Works, Housing and Supply.
Mr. V. V. Giri: Labour.
Mr. K. C. Reddy: Production.

MINISTERS OF CABINET RANK

(but not members of the Cabinet):

Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain: Rehabilitation.
Mr. Satya Narayan Sinha: Parliamentary Affairs.
Mr. Mahavir Tyagi: Minister of State for Finance.
Dr. B. V. Keskar: Information and Broadcasting.

DEPUTY MINISTERS

Mr. D. P. Karmarkar.
Mr. S. Buragohain.

APPOINTMENT OF NEW GOVERNORS

The President has been pleased to make the following appointments as Governors:

Assam—Shri Jairamdas Daulatram
Bihar—Shri Ranganath Ramchandra Diwaker
Bombay—Shri Girja Shankar Bajpai
Orissa—Mr. Said Fazl Ali
Punjab—Shri Chandulal Madhavlal Trivedi
Uttar Pradesh—Shri Kanialal Maneklal Munshi
West Bengal—Dr. Harendra Coomar Mookerjee.

SPEAKER MAVLANKAR

Mr. G. V. Mavlankar was elected Speaker of the House of the People on May 15 by an over-whelming majority.

Mr. Mavlankar obtained 394 votes as against 55 secured by Mr. S. S. More set up by the Communist Party. While the members of the Socialist Party remained neutral, the other Rightist groups including the Hindu Mahasabha voted for Mr. Mavlankar. The votes of independent members were split between the two candidates.

SPEAKER OF MADRAS ASSEMBLY

Mr. J. Sivashanmugam Pillai, was on May 6 re-elected Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly by 206 votes to 162. Two members abstained, and three were absent. The election of Mr. Pillai registers a victory for the Congress Party in the first trial of strength between itself and the United Democratic Front Opposition.

Mr. B. Bhakthavatsalu Nayudu, Ind., was declared elected as Deputy Speaker.

THE U.P. CABINET

The New 12-member U.P. Cabinet headed by Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant was sworn in on 20th May at Raj Bhavan. The Governor, Mr. H. P. Mody, administered the oath of office and secrecy. Two of the Ministers made affirmation.

Those who were sworn in were: Chief Minister Pandit Govind Ballabh Pant, Hafiz Muhammad Ibrahim, Mr. Sampurnanand, Thakur Hukum Singh, Mr. Girdhari Lal, Mr. C. B. Gupta, Mr. Charan Singh, Mr. Ali Zaheer, Mr. Hargovind Singh, Mr. Mohanlal Gautam, Mr. Kamalapati Tripathi and Mr. Vichitra Narain Sharma.

DR. CHERIAN FOR MADRAS COUNCIL

Dr. P. V. Cherman, was on May 6, elected Chairman, and Mr. A. M. Alla Pichai Deputy Chairman of the Legislative Council, Madras.

Dr. Cherman secured 52 votes as against 17 secured by his rival, Mr. Alexander Gnanamuthu. Mr. Alla Pichai got 5 votes as against 16 secured by Mr. C. K. Suryanarayanan.

DR. MONTESSORI, EDUCATIONAL REFORMER

We regret the death of Dr. Maria Montessori (81) who evolved the Montessori Educational System, at Noordwijk (Holland) on May 6. Dr. Montessori, it is reported, died suddenly of cerebral hæmorrhage.

An Italian by birth Dr. Montessori, was a pioneer of educational reform, whose ideas influenced the work of teachers, and the lives of millions of children throughout the world.

Dr. Montessori had made many visits to India, and stayed at the Theosophical Society, Adyar. In 1939, she came to India as Director of the India Training Course Institute at Adyar, Madras.

On Italy's entering the war, Dr. Montessori and her adopted son were interned in Madras as enemy aliens in June 1940. During her internment she conducted training courses at Ahmedabad, and trained about 1,000 Indians in her system.

Born near Ancena on August 30, 1870, Maria Montessori was the first Italian woman to take the Degree of Doctor of Medicine. From 1900 to 1907 she was Professor of Anthropology at Rome University.

After her first Children's Home was opened in Italy, she produced several books on educational reform.

Serving with the University of Rome, Dr. Montessori took a special interest in the mentally deficient, and in studying the psychology of childhood.

She controlled some tenement infant schools in Rome, and became the Government Inspector of Schools in Italy in 1922.

The Honorary Degree of Doctor of Letters was conferred on her by Durham University in 1928.

She held training courses in London every two years since 1919, and in alternative years in other parts of the world, including Barcelona, Holland, Nijmegen and India.

The Montessori system is a method of self-education for children with specially designed equipment of toys and games, and the choice of occupation is left largely to the child's own initiative.

FREE EDUCATION FOR MADRAS CHILDREN

The Government of Madras have decided that all their non-Gazetted employees as well as employees of all Local Bodies in the State, drawing a pay not exceeding Rs. 800 per month will hereafter have to pay no school fees for their children studying in Elementary and Secondary Schools up to and including third form.

The Government have also decided that the children of non-Gazetted employees and employees in the Local Bodies getting Rs. 800 and less per mensem studying in High Schools, Forms IV to VI, will have to pay only half-fees.

This concession will not cover Library, Athletic and such other special fees levied for particular purposes.

AGRICULTURAL EDUCATION

The Government of India has set up an Indian Council of Agricultural Education under the aegis of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research. The Council, which will be purely an advisory body, will concern itself with the broad principles of agricultural education, and advise State Governments on such problems as may be referred to it.

FIVE YEAR PLAN FOR HYDERABAD

The Hyderabad Government has drawn up a five-year plan for the development of education in the State. The plan, envisaging the establishment of a primary school in every village with a population of 500 and more and a boys' high school and a girls' middle school in every taluk headquarters and village with a population of 5,000 and above.

BASIC EDUCATION

The Government of India has decided to continue its basic education scholarships scheme in accordance with the recommendations of the Central Advisory Board of Education.

SEPARATION OF JUDICIARY

The Bombay State Bar Association has demanded the immediate separation of the judiciary from the executive in Bombay State. A resolution to this effect was passed at a meeting of the Association on May 4.

The Association, by another resolution, appealed to Government to help lawyers to improve their economic condition. It urged Government to provide more employment for lawyers in Government services and raise the fees for legal services rendered by them to the people.

By another resolution, the Association called upon the State Government to implement the findings of the committee appointed over three years ago to provide legal aid to the people. Meanwhile, the Association asked the various Bar Associations in Bombay to give legal aid to the people by forming legal aid committees from among its members.

The Association favoured the formation of an All-India Bar Association.

A resolution urging the Government of India to appoint a committee to examine and report on the practice and procedure of the courts both civil and criminal.

BOMBAY ACT HELD VOID

In ordering the re-trial of Lachman Kavalram Abuja and Pherumal Jessaram Sangtani, who had been sentenced to death by a Special Judge in what is known as the "Ahmedabad Central Bank Robbery Case" the Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court on May 20 held by a majority of four to one that a part of Section 12 of the Bombay Public Security Measures Act 1947 was *ultra vires* of the Constitution and, therefore, void.

The part of Section 12 of the Act, held void as being inconsistent with Article 14 of the Constitution which guarantees equality before law to all citizens, authorises the State Government to direct specific cases to be tried by a Special Judge appointed under the Act according to a special procedure, laid down therein.

THE NIZAM'S PREROGATIVES

A Full Bench of the Hyderabad High Court, consisting of Mr. Justice M. A. Ansari, Mr. Justice Sadat Ali Khan, Mr. Justice A. Srinivasachari, Mr. Justice Vital Rao Deshpande, and Mr. Justice Jagan Mohan Reddi held that the Nizam had no prerogative right after the coming into force of the Indian Constitution.

The Bench also held that an order of the Chief Minister of the State, when it was quasi-judicial, was amenable to the certiorari jurisdiction of the High Court.

These points arose out of a dispute over the right of succession to the estate of the late Nawab Kamal Yar Jung.

Nawab Kamal Yar Jung, a jagirdar and nobleman, died in 1944 leaving 9 alleged heirs, 3 sons, one daughter, 8 wives and 2 concubines. The legitimacy of the issues and the marriage of the ladies were questioned. The Chief Minister of the State accepted the majority opinion of a Commission appointed to inquire into the dispute, and recognised the persons recommended by it as heirs and the quantum of shares also.

The succession was challenged by applications for writs of certiorari, prohibition, and mandamus.

M. P. & U. P. ACTS HELD VALID

The Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court unanimously upheld the validity of the Madhya Pradesh Abolition of Proprietary Rights (Estates, mahals and allied lands) Act, and the U. P. Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act.

The Bench consisted of the Chief Justice Mr. Patanjali Sastri and Their Lordships Mehr Chand, Mahajan: B. K. Mukherjee, S. R. Das and Chandrasekhara Aiyar.

The Court had previously upheld the validity of the Bihar Land Reforms Act 1950, holding by a majority three to two that Sections 4 (b) and 28 (f) of the Act which were severable, were alone unconstitutional and therefore void.

The latest judgments covered a number of appeals preferred against the judgment of the Allahabad High Court upholding the validity of the Zamindari Abolition and Land Reforms Act.

THE RAILWAY BUDGET

A net surplus budget of Rs. 23.47 crores was presented to Parliament on May 22 by the Railway Minister, Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri.

Mr. Shastri presented the Budget to the House of the People while Mr. N. Gopalaswami Ayyangar presented it in the Council of States.

The revised gross traffic receipts for the year 1952-53 are now placed at Rs. 282.16 crores as against Rs. 298.47 crores in the Interim Budget. The revised ordinary working expenses are estimated at Rs. 217.93 crores as against 232.94 crores of the Interim Budget. The net traffic receipts are estimated at Rs. 64.23 crores against Rs. 65.53 crores of the Interim Budget.

The difference between the Interim Budget and the present figures are due to elimination of inter-railway adjustments to the tune of Rs. 16.31 crores on the revenue and expenditure side.

After deducting a net miscellaneous expenditure of Rs. 6.76 crores as against Rs. 6.66 crores of the Interim Budget the net railway revenues have been estimated now at Rs. 57.47 crores against Rs. 58.87 crores of the Interim Budget.

The dividend to general revenues is estimated at Rs. 84 crores leaving a net surplus of Rs. 23.47 crores as against Rs. 24.87 crores of the Interim Budget.

Passenger earnings for 1952-53 have been estimated at Rs. 112.19 crores (Upper Class 18.64 crores and Third Class 98.55 crores, other coaching earnings at Rs. 19.40 crores, goods earnings, Rs. 145.66 crores other sundry earnings at Rs. 4.70 crores and suspense Rs. 10.21 crores, making up a total gross receipt of Rs. 282.16 crores.

The reduction of traffic receipts by Rs. 16.31 crores from the figures of the interim budget is accounted for by elimination of inter-railway adjustments, on freight charges, under the head "Goods Earnings."

The total working expenses during 1952-53 are estimated at Rs. 217.93 crores of which Rs. 187.69 crores will be for ordinary working expenses, Rs. 30 crores

for appropriation to the Depreciation Reserve Fund and Rs. 24 lakhs for payments to worked lines. The elimination of inter-railway and inter-departmental adjustments consequent on integration of the railways into the one single system has accounted for a reduction in the ordinary working expense of Rs. 15.01 crores in the estimate of Rs. 202.70 crores presented in February this year.

Out of the Rs. 187.69 crores ordinary working expenses, Rs. 25.67 crores are accounted for administration, Rs. 68.08 crores for repairs and maintenance Rs. 41.06 crores for operating staff, Rs. 22.25 crores operation fuel, Rs. 18.52 crores for operation other than staff and fuel, Rs. 19.37 crores for miscellaneous expenditure and Rs. 3.85 crores for labour welfare.

ALLOCATION OF INCOME-TAX

The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry has expressed the view that the net proceeds of income-tax should continue to be divided on an equal basis between the Centre and the States.

Replying to the Finance Commission's questionnaire, the Federation stated in a memorandum that considering the vastly increased responsibilities of the Centre and the need to build up an adequate defence system, as also to implement the national Five Year Plan, it was incumbent that the financial position of the Centre should not in any way be weakened.

While in cases of real need of emergency, the Federation said, the Centre could always go to the assistance of the States, it was not likely that the Centre could look to the States for financial help even if a larger proportion of income-tax revenue was allocated to them.

The States should not be encouraged to depend upon large and growing yields from their share of income-tax.

As for surcharges on income-tax the Federation said, such impositions in which the States did not share were the negation of the spirit of the provision for the distribution of income-tax revenues between the Centre and the States. Such surcharges should not be levied save in circumstances of exceptional character.

BANGALORE NAGARATHNAMMAL

We regret to record the death of Srimati Bangalore Nagarathnammal, noted Carnatic musician and devotee of Sri Thyagaraja, at Tiruvayyar at the age of 74.

Mr. P. V. Rajamannar, Chief Justice, who is the President of the Tyaga Brahma Aradhana Mahotsava Sabha, on hearing of the news said:

"In the passing away of Srimati Nagarathnammal, India has sustained the loss of a great songstress, an ardent devotee of Sri Rama and Sri Tyagaraja and a noble woman.

"Born in a class which did not command a high social status, by dint of her talent, character and *bhakti* and a spirit of sacrifice she was able to secure the admiration, regard and esteem of everyone. What she did for the preservation, maintenance and glorification of the Samadhi of Sri Tyagaraja at Tiruvayyar is a splendid chapter in the cultural history of South India. The best tribute one can pay her is to carry on the noble work she was doing in Tiruvayyar with abiding zeal and unstinted devotion. I am sure the Tyaga Brahma Aradhana Mahotsava Sabha will continue that work."

15,000 CATHOLIC NUNS EXPELLED

It is learnt from Vatican sources that 15,000 Roman Catholic Nuns were expelled from their Convents in Czechoslovakia, and most of them were in concentration camps.

Many others had been put to work in hospitals or factories and all were compelled to attend Communist indoctrination courses, the sources said.

SUCHETA ELECTED K.M.P.P. LEADER

The K.M.P. Party members of the House of the People and the Council of States met on May 15 and elected Srimati Sucheta Kripalani as the leader of the party in Parliament.

RAISING STATUS OF WOMEN

Mrs. Jaysbree Raiji, Member of the House of the People and Vice-President of the All-India Women's Conference holds that it was essential to root out a wrong complex that yet persisted in the minds of people that women were not fit to do all jobs and their field should be restricted to departments like teaching and nursing.

Presiding over the Silver Jubilee celebrations of the All-India Women's Conference at Surat on April 24, Mrs. Raiji said:—"It is a happy fact that in India, unlike in other countries, women have secured their franchise right without much trouble. It is also a fact that, whenever given a chance, they have proved their ability. Since 1930 women have played a great part in the political movements of the country. I believe the representation women have got to-day is just an appreciation of the part they have played in the country's history during the past two decades."

Mrs. Raiji said men should not view women as competitors in the political or other fields. She said: "After all women are also human beings. They should enjoy equal rights. They have been so far suffering under serious social injustices. To-day, after about two decades of work we have been able to achieve something. In asking for social legislation and better treatment, women want only the removal of the social injustices and are not out as competitors in the field."

VOTING RIGHTS FOR MUSLIM WOMEN

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad expressed astonishment over the reported view of the Mufti of Egypt that the Muslim Code did not recognise women's claim for voting rights.

Maulana Azad asserted that there was nothing in Islam which justified the exclusion of women from political or public life. "The general tendency of Islam is to have no distinction between men and women in all these matters."

INDIAN CULTURAL DELEGATION IN CHINA

Shrimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit, leader of the Indian Cultural Delegation to China, declared on arrival at Peking that they were "in quest of understanding and friendship which the world needs so much to-day". According to the New China News Agency the Indians—first official delegates to Peoples' China—were received by Chang Hanfu, Vice-Foreign Minister and other high Chinese officials.

The delegates later attended a reception in Peking given in their honour, at which Chang Han-Fu said:—

The visit of a cultural delegation of India to our country will contribute a great deal to the enhancement of cultural interflow and friendly relations between China and India.

Shrimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit said in a reply to the reception:

We bring to this great country of China the greetings and good wishes of the Government and people of another great country.

Shrimati Vijayalakshmi, at another reception said that she hoped that the mission's visit might yield results as beneficent and enduring to our two countries and to humanity as those of our forefathers who visited you in the dawn of history." She added:

Geography and history have brought India and China together. In the course of thousands of years, there have been innumerable pilgrims, crossing the mountains and deserts of Central Asia, the perilous seas of South East Asia, travelling from India to China and China to India. These pilgrims, many of whose names are famous in our annals as they are in ours, were true ambassadors of friendship and goodwill. These pilgrims contributed to the enrichment of the culture and the promotion of the friendship of the two great countries. There is hardly any other example in history of the great countries, distancing one another, living in peace with each other for thousands of years.

Some months ago our Government and our people were privileged to welcome an official Indian delegation which you were good enough to send to our country. We learnt much from them and we hope that they also brought away friendly memories of their visit.

My colleagues and I, who form the first official delegation from Free India to New China, feel proud and proud that we should have been able to walk in the footsteps of the early pilgrims and pioneers. We, too, are pilgrims, in quest of understanding and friendship, which the world needs so much to-day.

INVENTION OF THE SUN-COOKER

Dr. Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar, Secretary to the Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research, Government of India, claimed that one of the inventions of the National Physical Laboratory, the Sun-Cooker, had caused a world-wide stir. The Sun-Cooker would be introduced in the market soon. Meanwhile the scientists were engaged in reducing its size and making it portable.

Dr. Bhatnagar who was inaugurating the Northern India Science Association at Ambala on May 18, also revealed that Indian scientists were engaged in producing "necessary cold" from Sun's energy and develop it to work refrigerators.

Dr. Bhatnagar said that all productions of the national laboratories including the newspaper printing ink and duplicating ink were being made from available materials in the country.

HEALTH SERVICE FOR EMPLOYEES

In reply to a question by Mr. B. R. Bhagat in the House of the People on May 20 Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Minister of Health, stated that the Government had approved of a contributory health service scheme intended to provide medical facilities for Government employees and their families in Delhi and New Delhi.

The Minister added that as soon as the required staff was recruited and the preliminaries settled, the scheme would be executed.

USE OF HONORIFICS

The Government of India have, it is learnt, decided to abolish the use of prefixes, like "Honourable" and "His Excellency," so far as references to Ministers and Governors are concerned. This decision of doing away with prefixes and courtesy titles does not, however, apply to heads of foreign missions.

BOOMERANG

A lecturer began his speech thus: "Ladies and gentlemen I'm pleased to see this dense crowd tonight," when a voice from the back shouted, "Don't be too pleased. We ain't dense."

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RAJ-JYOTISHI

Jyotishsamrat Pandit Sri Ramesh Chandra Bhattacharyya, Jyotisharnab, Samudrikratna, Jyotish-Shiromani Raj Jyotishi M.R.A.S. (Lond.) has won unique fame not only in India but throughout the world (e.g., in England, America, Africa, China, Japan, Malaya, Singapore etc.) and many notable persons from every nook and corner of the world have sent unsolicited testimonials acknowledging his mighty and supernatural powers.

This powerfully gifted great man can tell at a glance all about one's past, present and future, and with the help of Yogic and Tantric powers can heal diseases which are the despair of Doctors and Kavirajas, can help people to win difficult law-suits, and ensure safety from dangers, prevent childlessness and free people of family unhappiness. His three important predictions (prediction about the British victory on the very day—2nd September, 1939—of the declaration of last World War, prediction of the achievement of independence by the Interim Govt. with Pandit Jawaharlal as the Premier made on the 3rd September, 1946 and prediction regarding the future of India and Pakistan which had been sent to the Prime Minister of India on the 11th August, 1947 and subsequently published in various Newspapers) have proved correct to the detail, amazed people the world over and have won for him unstinted praise and gratitude from all quarters including His Majesty George the Sixth, the Governor of Bengal and eminent leaders of India. He is the only astrologer in India who was honoured with the title of "Jyotish-Shiromani" in 1938 and "Jyotishsamrat"—Emperor among astrologers and astronomers—in 1947 by the Bharatiya Pandit Mahamandal of Calcutta and Baranashi Pandit Maha Sabha of Benares—a signal honour that has not been endowed on any astrologer in India so far. Panditji is now the Consulting Astrologer to the Eighteen Ruling Princes in India.

Persons who have lost all hopes are strongly advised to test the powers of the Panditji.

A FEW OPINIONS AMONGST THOUSANDS.

His Highness The Maharaja of Athgarh says:—"I have been astonished at the superhuman power of Panditji." Her Highness The Dowager 6th Maharani Saheba of Tripura State says:—"He is no doubt a great personage with miraculous power." The Hon'ble Chief Justice of Calcutta High Court Sir Manmatha Nath Mukherji, Kt., says:—"The wonderful power of calculation and talent of Briman Ramesh Chandra is the only possible outcome of a great father to a like son." The Hon'ble Maharaja of Santosh & Ex-President of the Bengal Legislative Council, Sir Manmatha Nath Roy Choudhury, Kt., says:—"On seeing my son, his prophecy about my future is true to words." The Honourable Chief Justice Mr. B. K. Das of Orissa High Court says:—"He is really a great personage with super-natural power." The Hon'ble Minister of Bengal, Raja Prasanna Deb Raikot, says:—"The wonderful power of calculation and Tantric activities have struck me with greatest astonishment." The Hon'ble Justice Mr. S. M. Das of Kachar State High Court, says:—"Panditji has bestowed the life of my almost dead son." Mr. J. A. Lawrence, Osaka, Japan, writes:—"I was getting good results from your Kavacha and all my family were passing a different life since I started wearing." Mr. Andre Tempe, 2723, Popular Ave., Chicago, Illinois, U.S.A. says:—"I have purchased from you several Kavachas on two or three different occasions. They all proved satisfactory." Mr. K. Ruchpaul, Shanghai, China:—"Everything you foretold in writing is taking place with surprising exactness." Mr. Isaac Mumi Etia, Govt. Clerk & Interpreter in Deschang, West Africa:—"I had ordered some Talismans from you that had rendered me wonderful service." Mr. H. S. Fernando, Proctor, S. C., & Notary Public, Colombo, Ceylon:—"I got marvellous effects from your Kavachas on several occasions", etc., etc. and many others.

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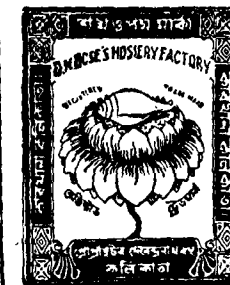
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THE MEMENTO: A STORY

BY L. D. CLANFIELD

“YES, Doctor, my memory is very bad though occasionally I remember things quite well, but only in flashes. Why, only yesterday I walked down to the village to get some cigarettes and came back to my lodgings with some postage stamps. Most annoying. Had to make another trip but I wrote what I wanted down that time.

How long have been like this? Now, let me think. Yes, I remember. It started in 1944 when I was in Burma. The scouting party I was a member of ran into some Japs and there was a set-to. I got a bang on the head with the butt of a rifle. Recovered, of course, and felt no ill effects then. It's only during the last year or two that I've suffered severely from lapses of memory.

Oh, yes. You wanted to know something about the fellow I met yesterday. Sorry, I'd forgotten. Don't know much, you know. Even forgotten his name though I think he told me. Nasty sort of bloke and, between you and me, I didn't care for him at all. But he insisted on sticking to me. I'm on a walking tour around this part of the country and I had just finished a good lunch in the local hotel when this fellow walked in. Came and sat at my table though there were others vacant. I didn't mind much and we were soon talking of this and that.

He said that he was going my way and would I mind if he joined me until the next halt for dinner. I didn't like the idea very much but I couldn't be rude, could I? So I waited until he had finished his grub then we set off together. By the time we had done a mile he was talking to me like a long lost brother. A more loquacious fellow I never met. Insisted on telling me almost everything he could think of about himself. But what I didn't like was the way he talked about women. I'm no saint myself but out of his own

mouth this man condemned himself as a libertine; the worst kind of Don Juan.

And I couldn't shut him up either without being downright rude. Of course, he may have been just trying to impress me with his triumphs. But whether it was the truth or not it all made me feel rather sick. Well, he kept on recounting one experience after another, with me paying as little attention as possible, when we arrived opposite the old quarry working. It was then about four in the afternoon and more to stop his everlasting reminiscences than anything I suggested that we should stop and take a swig at the tea we had in our thermos flasks. So we left the road and walked over the grass to the brink of the quarry. Here, selecting a nice large flat stone, we sat down. It was one of those splendid clear days and I sat immersed in my own thoughts and admiring the landscape which could be seen for miles.

But, as soon as he had drank his tea and gobbled his sandwiches, I'm damned if he didn't start again. Twirling his beastly moustaches and aping the Lothario he insisted that I should hear about a girl he had met in London during the war, a fine filly, according to him and in the W. A. A. F. when he met her. Apparently this girl gave him quite a lot of trouble before she succumbed to his blandishments. And then she only did because he took some sort of mean advantage of her. You know how highly strung everybody was during the war and liable to fly off the handle at any moment. Well, this bastard got her into trouble and then, of course, cleared out.

For some reason or other which I forget now this particular piece of villany interested me. So I asked for a few details. Flattered that at last I was beginning to appreciate what a fine sort of chap he was he was only too pleased to enlighten me. He said that the girl was already married—thus making it

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THE ENGINEER'S ROLE IN PUBLIC SERVICE

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easier for him—and had a husband serving somewhere overseas. He even remembered the name.

Yes, Doctor, he even remembered the name and confirmed it by reference to a little black book which he carried, the swine. And strangely enough I can remember that name. A Lieutenant (Mrs.) Sheila Tosser it was. What did you say, Doctor? Oh, what did I do then? Let me think now. What did I do? Of course, I know. I picked him

up in my arms and threw him down the quarry. He hit a rock about thirty feet down which cracked his skull open. So he must have been dead when he reached the bottom.

Why did I do that? Dash it all, there was a reason, a damned good reason too. Damn my memory. Ah, I've got it. I threw him down the quarry and killed him because my name is James Tosser. My wife committed suicide, you know."

The Engineer's Role in Public Service

BY SRI P. S. SHARANGAPANY, B.Sc., M.I.E. (Ind.) I.S.E. (Rtd.)

BETWEEN the two extremes, artisan and the pure scientist, stands the Engineer. His function is to requisition the dry knowledge of Science and Mathematics and to apply it to Public utility works. He is in fact a link between abstract knowledge and the hard facts of life, the man and his needs. He harnesses material resources and natural forces for the service of humanity. He has to tackle problems and not evade them, except at the risk of serious accidents. He has not only to design and to construct but to see that the cost of his work is within the bounds of practicability. His work is tested in the hot crucible of economics unlike that of the Civil servant. He is woven in the business structure of the society as the latter not. He has also to take into account the profit possibilities of his projects and to assess their effect on the promotion of national welfare.

In the discharge of his normal duties, the engineer comes in daily contact with man and nature, as a result his judgment in practical affairs, is more developed, more balanced and more adaptable than that of his colleagues in the learned professions or in the civil administration. India would progress rapidly only by an Engineering and scientific approach to her manifold problems. Engineers and scientists should be therefore given opportunities to take active part in basic national

planning at the highest level. Failure in this respect may make, the change-over from the police state under foreign rule to a welfare state in free India, a painfully slow process.

Knowledge of engineering, organising capacity, and financial aptitude are essential for the success of any large project. An experienced and successful engineer who has reached high rank in his profession would therefore make a first class top—Administrator. One famous Engineer Sir M. Visweswarayya has done more for the all round progress of Mysore state than what perhaps three non-engineer Dewans would have been able to do in the same period. The tendency to entrust the top-level control of engineering projects and industrial organisations to lawyers or civil servants however successful they may be in their own line, is to be deprecated. They have not got the requisite practical bent of mind to arrive at correct conclusions. Too often the experienced engineer is by-passed by the phrase "Government needs an administrator for the Job" but more and more all over the world, it has been found that experienced engineers are not only great engineers, but can handle administrative work equally successfully.

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