

THE INDIAN REVIEW

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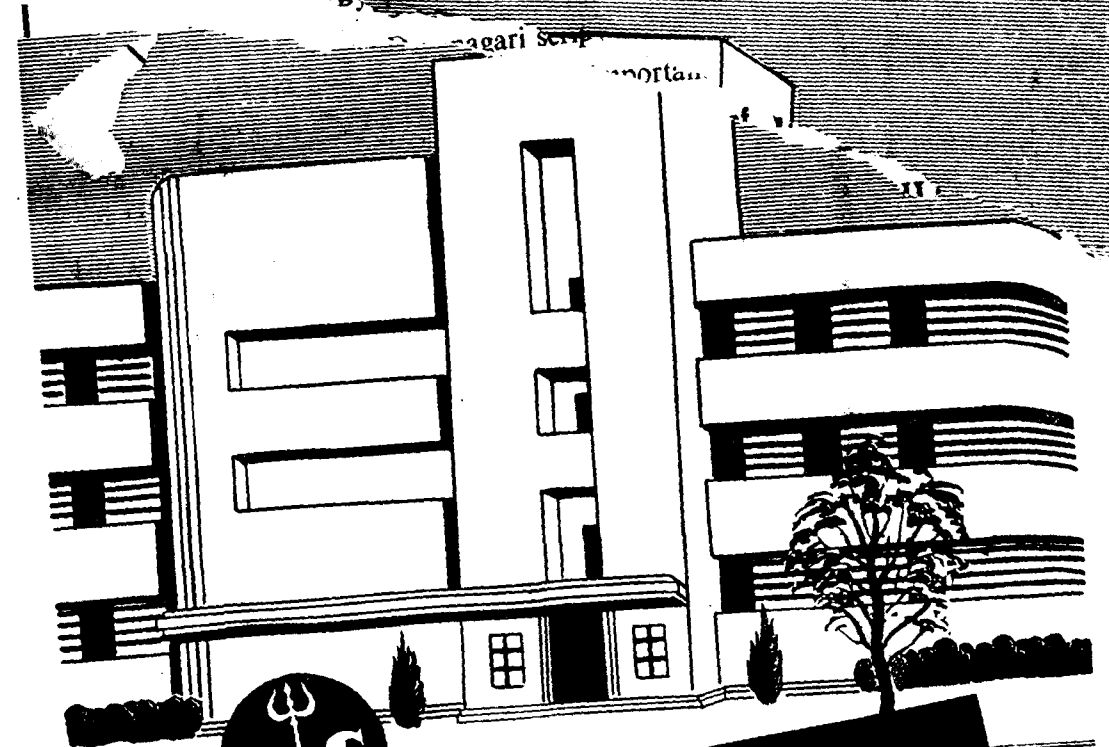
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[No. 11.

INDIAN INFLUENCES IN MODERN TIMES

BY SRI SISIRKUMAR MITRA

THE story of India's cultural influences does not end with the dawn of modern age or with the political changes that then took place in the countries of Asia and other parts of the world. It is true that the impact of European culture tended to create a new outlook in many of them, but the fact cannot be doubted that the contribution of India to the culture and civilisation of mankind has come to stay as a perennial source of inspiration. Though centuries of Muslim rule in India gave a setback to the movement of her cultural expansion, yet the work done by the forebears of the race was enough to lay the cultural foundation of the larger empire of the Spirit which India was to build up in the future. There can indeed be no better acknowledgment of this debt to India by the countries of the world today than the ready response they are making to her call upon them to rise to greater endeavours, to wake up to the truths of a higher life. In the recent Inter-Asian Conference in Delhi, the representatives of almost all the countries of Asia expressed in one voice and in the language of their heart their 'unbounded gratefulness' to India, 'the Mother of our culture and civilisation.' The searing minds of Europe and America have already begun to appreciate the unique greatness of India in the world of the Spirit. Her stupendous cultural achievements in the past have found their votaries in these continents.

The year 1671 is a landmark from which to date the beginning of a new phase in the movement of India's cultural expansion in modern times. It was in this year that the French traveller Bernier carried to France a manuscript

translation of the Upanishads in Persian by the Mughal prince Dara Shukoh. He was followed by several French missionaries and German Jesuits who published translations of Vedic and other Sanskrit texts, one of the latter having written a Sanskrit Grammar too. Voltaire's love of India and her wisdom and later, Amiel's insistence on the need of 'Brahmanising souls' for the spiritual uplift of humanity, are doubtless due to their contact with Indian thought they had through the above and other sources which began to multiply with the growth of Europe's interest in India, commercial at the beginning, then proselytising, afterwards cultural, when the superiority of Indian thought became more and more evident to the enterprisers of Europe.

In the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries the most outstanding figures who brought to light the wide range of Sanskrit literature and organised its systematic study and dissemination were the three Englishmen, Sir Charles Wilkins, Sir William Jones and Colebrooke, all of whom 'aimed at a union of Hindu and European learning' and did much to introduce the ancient Sanskrit classics to the western world. Wilkins' earliest work was a translation of the Gita. Jones, who founded the Asiatic Society of Bengal in 1784, edited among other works, Manu, Shakuntala and several other Sanskrit plays. Colebrooke, the founder of Indian philology and archaeology, wrote extensively on various aspects of Indology and edited several Sanskrit texts, such as the grammar of Panini and Hitopadesha.

It was Germany which was the first in Europe to discover the hidden treasures of Sanskrit literature early in the nineteenth century and give a fresh

chief inaugurators of this movement. They showed a strong predilection for the spiritual thought and life of India and the poetry of A. E. at its best is literally soaked in Indian mysticism and rises to heights unattained upto now by any other Western poet.

Sir John Woodroff's achievement in the exposition of Tantrik thought cannot be over-estimated. Himself a follower of Tantrik cult, this great Englishman edited in a masterly way a number of Tantrik texts and most of his views on them are regarded as authoritative. It is mainly through his writings—a rare combination of insight and scholarship—that the ideas of the Tantras began to enter the mind of the West in modern times. Influence of Indian thought is most obvious in the philosophical writings of well-known English thinkers of today like Gerald Heard and Aldous Huxley. Distinctly Indian is their idea of a new community of neo-Brahmins, which, according to them, is to emerge in the future as the next higher stage in the evolutionary ascent of man. In the thought of Gerald Heard there is a distinct note of Sri Aurobindo's philosophy. In the Yoga School, started by these two English thinkers, many Europeans are having training in Indian methods of self-discipline. The greatest English novelist Somerset Maugham advises prospective writers to come to India for gaining knowledge of the higher values of life.

The eminent French savant, Romain Rolland, is noted for his deep understanding of the intrinsic meaning of Indian culture. His works on Sri Ramakrishna and Swami Vivekananda show the reverence with which he studied them, and his appreciation of these two mastermen of modern India is remarkable for its perspicacity. In Sri Aurobindo he saw "the completest synthesis of the culture of the East and of the West, holding in his outstretched hands the bow of Creative Impulse, the promise of a greater Tomorrow." Paul Richard, that renowned French mystic, in the course of a talk in Paris in 1927 said: "Sri Aurobindo is verily Shiva himself. There is none like him in the whole world." Earlier in 1919 in a lecture

in Tokyo, he uttered the following words on Sri Aurobindo: "Now, the day is coming when after having been in the obscurity of his silence and retreat, the saviour of India, he will become in the full light of day the Guru of Asia, the Teacher of the world." India must never forget the valuable work done by French scholars in the world of Indology. Sylvain Levy's is a name that is to be cherished for ever in this connection. Institut de civilisation Indienne is a well known institution in France which aims at promoting the study and understanding of Indian life and civilisation in its various phases of development.

The famous German thinker, Count Hermann Keyserling, declared "India has produced the profoundest metaphysics that we know of." He spoke of "the absolute superiority of India over the West in philosophy. His school of Wisdom at Darmstadt was often attacked for the very reason that 'he was transplanting Indian recognition into the West.'" The Summer School for Spiritual Research in Ascona, Switzerland, has the religions of modern India as one of its special subjects of study. Swami Ananda Acharya's Ashram in Norway attracts a large number of men and women from different parts of Europe, to whom it gives not only training in India's yoga but also ideas about her culture. The Academy of Sciences of Russia and its Eastern Institute section have for years been engaged in the study of Buddhism and other religions of India, the Epics also being included in their subjects of research. The Eastern Institute is taking keen interest in modern Indian languages. The Kern Institute in Holland and the Oriental Institute in Italy are reputed centres of research where under the direction of eminent European scholars important original work is being done on Indian art, archaeology and literature.

Among the Indologists of Europe in the present century Sten Konow of Norway is noted for his researches on the evolution of the religious thought of India: Glassenhap of Germany for his commentaries on many Sanskrit philosophical texts including one of Madhvacharya

(his father, also an Indologist, wrote a beautiful poem on Sri Chaitanya); Winternitz of Czecho-Slovakia for his monumental work on the history of Indian literature; Tucci of Italy for his studies in Vaishnavic thought. Macdonell, Rapson and Smith are England's eminent historians of Indian culture and thought. India Society and the recently started Society for Cultural Fellowship with India show that England wishes to deepen her cultural relations with India. It is not that the interpretation of Indian thought by these and other scholars of Europe and America has always been authentic. In fact, the spiritual, therefore the real, intention in India's cultural development has often been missed by most of them. Yet by their pioneer work they have all of them helped to rouse the world's interest in India and strengthen the foundation of her cultural empire.

The rise of Rabindranath Tagore to worldwide fame is another cause of India's figuring more prominently in the intellectual horizon of humanity. Nature chose him as the one man in history to receive for his poetry the unstinted homage of the whole of mankind during his lifetime. The poet of India became the poet of the world, a fact which together with his Visva-Bharati embodying his vision of the cultural oneness of mankind, has certainly furthered the cause of India's cultural expansion in modern times. "Visva-Bharati", in the words of the Poet, "represents India where she has her wealth of mind which is for all. Visva-Bharati acknowledges India's obligation to offer to others the hospitality of her best culture and India's right to accept from others their best. It is India's invitation to the world, her offer of sacrifice to the highest truth of man. "Eminent scholars and indologists including many of those mentioned above responded to this call, came and stayed there in pursuit of their respective subjects of study imbibing all the time the life of India and the spirit of her culture. A tone of deep regard for India is perceptible in all their writings about her.

There is no doubt that the works of Radhakrishnan have enormously increased

world interest in Indian thought. The aesthetic vision of humanity has already opened to the splendour of ancient Indian art. Sister Nivedita and Havell are among those from outside who caught the true spirit of India's artistic expression and revealed it to humanity. A striking revival of this spirit in the works of many modern Indian artists has won for them fame and appreciation from various parts of the world. Abanindranath Tagore, the founder of this new School of Painting, and Nandalal Bose, his worthy disciple, are the great masters, the artist-exponents of modern India's aesthetic institutions. On seeing the famous painting "The Buddha carrying the kid" by Nandalal, shown in an exhibition in Geneva, a Swiss critic remarked: "I see behind this picture a great civilisation." India has contributed not inconsiderably to the advancement of modern Science. An Indian name is now associated with Einstein's Theory of Relativity. There are some notable Indians among the luminaries in the worlds of Physics and Chemistry. Writing about Sir J. C. Bose's discoveries on plant life, Collum in his book *Life's Unity and Rhythm* says: "Bose is a landmark, a point from which to date the dawn of a new thought."

China's desire to renew her ancient bond of friendship with India finds expression in the writings and activities of her eminent scholars and thinkers, of whom names may be mentioned of Tan Yon-Shan, Jen Foo Kan and Ngo-Chang Lim. The foundation of the Sino-Indian Cultural Society by Prof. Tan is the great beginning of a significant movement which bids fair to usher in a new era of cultural fellowship between these two oldest peoples of history. The growth and expansion of its activities will mean preparation for a greater work in the future, the work of building up a new, better and united world through the joint efforts of India and China. In all her social and political thinking China had regarded the unity of mankind as the one aim worth striving for. Prof. Tan asserts his faith in that great ideal of his country and makes its attainment the goal of his Society. He appeals to

India for help and co-operation in this noble endeavour, since he believes that India alone can give that spiritual strength without which the aim can never be realised. Relating his impressions of a visit to the Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry, Tagore said that as in the past China was spiritually conquered by a great Indian so in the future would she be conquered by another great Indian, Sri Aurobindo, the Maha-Yogi of India, who as he said "is the bringer of that light which will chase away the darkness that envelopes the world today."

Indeed the ideal Sri Aurobindo stood for is the only hope that mankind has before it at the present hour of its distress. A new Light had come to his vision, a Light that is descending on earth to remould man into a divine perfection. The gloom that thickens everywhere is the darkness of the night before dawn. The chaos and conflicts are the travail of the earth before its birth into a higher consciousness. Sri Aurobindo called upon man to wake up and be ready for this glorious consummation of his earthly existence. He worked silently, helping seeking souls and preparing the inner life of humanity. And response has already started coming from different quarters of the globe. On reading Sri Aurobindo's *magnum opus*, *The Life Divine*, the well-known English thinker Sir Francis Younghusband wrote: "I really do quite genuinely consider it the greatest book which has been produced in my time."* Chile's Nobel Laureate Gabriele Mistral says, "while Tagore awakened the latent music in me, another Indian, Sri Aurobindo, brought me to religion. He opened the way to my religious consecration. Indeed my debt to India is very great and is due in part to Tagore and in part to Sri Aurobindo."†

Of all the countries in the west, it is France that is evincing the most lively interest in Sri Aurobindo and his gospel of the divine life upon earth. Some of his books have already been translated into French and there is a growing demand

for them. Is there a spiritual affinity between India and France, a secret psychic kinship? The future is big with far-reaching possibilities and it would be wilful blindness to overlook this first flutter of the soul of France at the healing and delivering touch of India's light. We have already quoted the glowing tributes of praise paid by Romain Rolland and Paul Richard to Sri Aurobindo. Here is another no less glowing but undoubtedly more moving, from Maurice Magre, the distinguished poet, thinker and novelist of France: "O Maître, Tu es assis dans la solitude parfaite, la sérénité divine, l'extase réalisée. Mon admiration s'élève vers toi dans le silence de la nuit, vers toi qui as franchi la porte de la perfection. Dis-moi comment doit s'élever la spirale de la méditation, donne-moi une formule de prière, même une syllabe à laquelle je m'accrocherai comme un nageur qui a trouvé une bouée." These utterances are not the passing effusion of a few sentimental lovers of India, they represent a real, insistent want felt by the progressive section of humanity all the world over. They are the cry of the resurging soul of man, a cry for peace and harmony in the world torn by war and discord.

The empire of the Spirit of which India has dreamt through the ages and which it is her sole privilege now to build up in the mind and heart of mankind will become a reality and take its definite form when man turns towards the Word of the Master, the last Creative Word of India which she has been waiting since the dawn of her history to deliver for the redemption of the human race, for its liberation into a higher life of Knowledge, Bliss, Freedom and Harmony which are the very basis of India's spiritual kingdom as envisaged by Sri Aurobindo.

* *A la Poursuite d la sagesse*. "O Maître, Thou art seated in perfect solitude, divine serenity, realised ecstasy. My admiration rises towards thee in the silence of the night, towards thee who has crossed the portals of perfection. Tell me how to ascend the spiral of meditation, give me a formula of prayer, even a syllable to which I may cling like a swimmer who has found a buoy."

* Times Literary Supplement.

† The Aryan Path February, 1947.

THE CHARM OF OMAR KHAYYAM

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

WHEREIN lies the charm of Omar Khayyam? In his own Persia Omar had his bright and dull days. But ever after Fitzgerald rendered the Rubaiyat into English, Omar has enjoyed a growing popularity. Yet what is this poem that lovers of poetry so much delight in? It is a drunkard's song in which without shame the toper praises the pleasure of soaking himself in wine; and in the course of doing that he also makes use of a lot of blasphemy mockingly referring to God, His aims and works. How can such a poem engage the attention of a serious minded person even for a few moments? Still the fact is that wise and good people, as well as the mere lovers of pleasure, have found in it not only delight but also consolation and even inspiration.

The first thing to be noted in an enquiry into the secret of the charm of Omar's poem is perhaps the fact that what is known as his Rubaiyat is not a single poem. It was Fitzgerald who gave it that form by joining together a number of fugitive pieces, some of which were Omar Khayyam's and many written by others. Omar's own stanzas were composed on many different occasions. He was a professor of Mathematics, and according to Dr. Arberry he recited a rubai at the end of a stiff lecture just for the diversion of himself and his students. These were so popular that they happened to be preserved. This origin of the rubaiyat suggests the mental state behind each rubai, and takes away something of the sting that there would be if the sentiments expressed are taken to be serious expressions of thought and feeling.

Even otherwise it is a fact that the best of minds, very often only the best of minds, have their moments of doubt and darkness and desperation. Not only the great mystics but also men of such differing mentalities like Wordsworth and Carlyle have had their passage through the valley of the shadows. To all such and to all whose minds are agitated by spiritual disturbance the echoes that they find in so many of the stanzas of Omar Khayyam must give a sort of consoling,

even if disturbing pleasure. At moments, for many,

'T is still unclear, for what sublime
And purposed end, so cunningly
The Artist of Eternity --
Arrayed me in the bower of Time.

Again many may complain:

Much have I wandered over the face
Of earth, by mountain and by plain,
And all my wandering was in vain:
The world is not a better place.

Whether these thoughts be right or wrong, their reflections in the poem give a sort of pleasure of present sympathy or of past experience. Then from these when the poet rises to a sort of courage there is again a peculiar pleasure, as when he says,

If unto us no rose is given
We are content to gather the briar,

or

I am not one to brood with fear
Upon the hour I shall depart:
That half of life delights my heart
Far more than this I suffer here.

The complaint of suffering here and the consequent dissatisfaction is increased by a sense of fatalism. However false the notion may be it is a general fear that so much is fated by the superior powers, and this feeling recurs again and again in the Rubaiyat.

Since thou hast written long ago
Whatever good I may have sought,
Whatever ill through me is wrought,
What, Lord, remains for me to do?

The good and the ill are given, or rather, with the good the ill is always given:

He Who hath given to the fair
The laughing lips of merriment
Bestows, as please His intent,
The sighs of anguish and despair.

Nay more, griefs are many times more than the good things. Hence,

Make haste to taste thy fill of mirth,
Ere the cold blast of Fate arise
And drive our life-wisp down the skies
Like rose petals spilled to Earth.

This may not be anybody's settled philosophy of life; but there is no doubt that a sneaking, fleeting feeling of that kind disturbs the undercurrents of weak humanity. During such aberrations of the

mind there may even be moments of rebellion and even of blasphemy, not consciously nursed or accepted. Many stanzas of Omar Khayyam must appeal to moods of this kind.

It is said that intensity of feeling can make even wrong doing appear attractive and even beautiful. That is sufficient justification for the attraction of many passages in the Rubaiyat. There is such heartiness in the presentation of the joy and delight of the wine, and there is such tenacity in the toper's pursuit of the goal that the stanzas are capable of giving sheer delight to all but narrow puritanical minds. Such devotion as the following lines show must needs have special treatment :

O let me with good wine be fed —
My dear companions, do not fail! —
Until my cheeks, now amber-pale,
Be changed to rubies, rich and red,
And when I die, as die I must,
Wash my cold body all with wine;
Carve me the timber of the vine
For coffin to preserve my dust.

After death if the clay of his body is to be used for anything else he asks that it may be used to shape a "rounded bowl". Finally,

"If, on the day when all shall rise,
Ye should desire to search for me,
Be sure, as you shall see,
Before the tavern's threshold lies.

Hence

Come, darling wine, to my embrace,
My only love, fool that I be,
And I will drink unceasingly,
And never fear for the disgrace.
Come, help me to my drinking now,
And I will drink, till all who spy
My rounded paunch will gape, and cry,
"Ho, vat of wine, whence comest thou?"

What can indeed be done with a man with such singlehearted devotion?

But it is not singlehearted devotion to the goblet that is the only charm of the Rubaiyat. As presented by Fitzgerald and as now presented by a new translation by Dr. Arberry (from whom the quotations here are taken) there is great variety in the attractions of the poem. Heartly enjoyment of the pleasures of life and love is interspersed with a great deal of wisdom. There are vivid glimpses of an understanding of the true relations between God and man. In spite of all the tall

claims he makes the author is perfectly aware of his utter insignificance before the creator of everything. This fills him with a most refreshing humility, which is all the stronger on account of his sense of sin. At the same time his trust in God is such that he sees no cause to despair. Worry in any case is folly and it ought to be avoided. There is a stout heart behind that outlook. And that heart he wants to keep joyous, for unless the heart is free of care nothing we have can give us joy:

If my dear darling leaned on me
And pressed her ruby lips to mine,
If my glass held in lieu of wine,
The Fount of Immortality:

Or were my music Venus' voice,
And Jesus' self my comrade glad,
Yet, if the heart in me was sad,
What reason were there to rejoice?



Irving M. Ives, United States Senator from the State of New York, was unanimously elected chairman of the International Labor Organization by delegates from 66 countries at the 36th annual Conference held in Geneva, Switzerland.

Educational Research and Reconstruction of Indian Education

BY PROF. P. S. NAIDU, M.A.

Head of the Department of Education, Allahabad University.

II PSYCHOLOGICAL APPROACH TO INDIAN EDUCATION

FROM ends we now turn to means. Philosophical research having formulated the aims of Indian education, and Sociological research along with Surveys having indicated the lines along which our educational system should be reorganised, we have now to devise methods for carrying out our educational plans. It is here that Psychology comes in. The techniques evolved in the psychological laboratory can be adopted with considerable advantage to the solution of educational problems. And the modern statistical methods that have yielded striking results in psychology may also be applied to educational data. One healthy effect of the steady application of these highly specialised experimental and statistical techniques will be to keep out the unqualified and incompetent lay meddlers in education.

Our first need in respect of the means for carrying out educational plans is a set of tools for sizing up the psychological nature of the school going population with a view to determine their educable capacity, and their normalcy or otherwise. The psychological and educational norms for Indian children are bound to be different from those for the young ones in foreign lands, as our social and cultural climates are unique. It is utterly fallacious to accept norms drawn from foreign studies. Hasty improvisations based on foreign models will only lead to confusion. What we need at once is a reliable tool for the survey of National Intelligence of the school going population in our country, and of adults also if possible. The forging of such a tool is a stupendous task, but it must be done. It must be accomplished by a band of educational psychologists drawn from different parts of the country and working in collaboration. The great value of a

general intelligence scale to the research worker in education will be readily recognised. Whether one is engaged in the study of educational and vocational guidance, of backwardness in school subjects, of attitudes and interests of boys and girls, or even of behaviour problems in the infant school, one has perforce to gauge the 'g' factor on the population under observation. Even in dealing with the minor problems arising in the class room, the research worker will find the determination of I. Q. necessary in the interests of his investigation. In fact, I. Q. is the basic factor in all practical studies in education. And the absence of a scale for measuring it is keenly felt by those of us who are engaged in educational research. I can speak from bitter experience in this field. The progress in many a significant practical problem taken up by my students in the post-graduate and research sections of my Department is being held up for want of a reliable intelligence scale.

Alongside the general intelligence tests, verbal and non-verbal, we should take up the construction and standardisation of achievement tests in all the school subjects. Here, of course, there will be wide variation from state to state. Within the limits imposed by the language and the courses of studies the work of bringing these scholastic tests into existence must be taken up by the teachers themselves. Without these tests, several pressing problems in the field of practical education will remain unsolved.

Apart from these tests we have to mould other psychological tools for assessing individual differences among children. Tests of aptitude and interests and of personality suited to our conditions have to be constructed. Psychological studies have also to be made of differences due to sex, age and the home and school environments. These differences are of great importance in educational guidance.

existence in certain states is bound to create a plentiful crop of problems for the research worker, and so is the question of bilingualism in the new set-up. And even the perennial problem of examinations is going to take on a new colouring in the changed atmosphere in our country. These and other questions of a similar nature have to be viewed in their proper Indian perspective for purposes of Educational research.

THE RESEARCH SCHOLAR IN EDUCATION

From a survey of the problems let us turn to the worker who has to handle these problems. We should constantly keep before our mind the fact that the field we are to investigate is a social field. We should, therefore, take full advantage of the newly forged weapons of sociological research. The research worker in education should familiarise himself with the latest developments in Sociometry and Experimental Sociology. Educational research is peculiar and exacting in the sense that it demands of its votaries qualities which make for success in the humanities as well as in the positive sciences. The ability for synthetic creative thinking and the ability for handling objective data by rigorous quantitative methods are both required in the field of Educational Research. And in addition the research worker in our field should have thorough mastery over statistics. I am convinced that our serious shortcomings as psychologists in this country are mainly due to the absence of a well organised Indian School of Statistical Studies. It is gratifying to note that our Government is thinking of establishing an Asian School of Statistics. I should like to prescribe a course of thorough training in Statistics for all research workers in Education. Besides, I should like to insist on every aspirant for the status of a researcher in Education acquiring a grasp of Contemporary Psychology with its educational bearings. In particular the potential research worker should be completely at home in modern Depth Psychology. Without an understanding of the forces operating at the unconscious of the learner, in the learning situation, it

will be vain to expect any significant results from research in Education.

Next to the research worker, the organisation for developing research merits our attention. We need at once an All India body for co-ordinating and guiding Educational research in our country. An All India Council for Educational Research with a Central Bureau attached to it should be brought into existence immediately. The aims of the Council should be similar to those of the Committee for research which was constituted by the British Psychological Society a few decades ago. Our Council for Research should formulate problems in order of priority, advise individuals and institutions about their research programmes and put them in touch with experts in the field concerned, collect and disseminate results of research, prepare and publish summaries of current research studies, maintain files of research journals, bulletins, reports etc., organise a central reference library, provide statistical and mechanical aids to calculation, provide expert statistical assistance where needed, and also maintain a record of failures in research as a warning to research workers in education. If we are to achieve any significant results in educational research we should bring into existence an All India Council of Educational Research with branches in every state in our country. Let us hasten to bring such a body into existence.

CONCLUSION

Let me now sum up by mentioning the order of priority that I should like to assign to research problems in Indian Education. First the Philosophical with the Sociological problems closely following on the heels of the former, then the Psychological and finally the Technological group of problems such is the order that I wish to prescribe for our research workers. In a sense it is true that all problems are of equal importance and that attempts should be made to solve all of them simultaneously. But if we are to have a hierarchical grading among them, then the order mentioned above is the best suited to our conditions at the present moment.

—Concluded.

Compensation to Displaced Persons from West Pakistan

By PROF. A. C. MINOCHA, M.A.,

Government College, Bhopal

THE problem of integrating displaced persons into the economic system of the country has been carried out in two stages: interim relief, and rehabilitation to end the necessity of continued relief. Rehabilitation is more important than relief. Up to the end of 1952-53, a sum of Rs. 125.65 crores has been spent on the relief and rehabilitation of refugees from West Pakistan. The following table contains a broad outline of the expenditure incurred by the Government from 1947 to 1952-1953.

Grants	..	55.32	Crore Rs.
Loans	..	20.19	" "
Housing	..	49.26	" "
Establishment	..	0.87	" "
Miscellaneous	..	0.01	" "
Total	..	125.65	" "

Out of roughly 25 lakh urban displaced persons from West Pakistan, housing provision has been made approximately for 23.71 lakhs. Over 150 colonies and townships have been built to accommodate them. At present only 37000 unattached women and children and old and infirm persons are being looked after at the government expense. Government has discharged its obligations to evacuees well, and a reasonable degree of success will be conceded to it in an impartial verdict.

But one important problem which still awaits solution, is the problem of compensation to urban refugees from West Pakistan. Permanent urban rehabilitation largely depends upon the payment of compensation for immovable property left in Pakistan. The rural compensation in the form of quasi-permanent allotment of land was made in most cases three to four years ago. This gap of three to four years in the case of urban compensation is being felt by the urban refugees from West Pakistan.

About three and a half years ago, claims under the Displaced Persons (Claims) Act were invited in respect of urban property left by displaced persons

in West Pakistan. The Act did not include (1) immovables, (2) properties belonging to trusts (3) certain kind of rural houses of those who have not received rural compensation in the form of land, (4) open plots in village sites. The Chief Claims Commissioner has estimated that the claims passed by the Claims Organisation, aggregate to Rs. 625 crores. To this figure may be added the value of land possessed by displaced persons in Sind and elsewhere who have not been allotted evacuee agricultural land.

There is complete unanimity about the need for the payment of compensation so as to make rehabilitation on a permanent basis. The main controversy arises regarding the compensatory pool and the method of payment. The question of compensation has been under the active consideration of the Government of India for a long time and the government have made certain commitments for its payment. The late Sri Gopaldaswami Ayyangar held out solemn assurances with regard to the payment of compensation. Government's commitment was embodied in the Ayyangar Formula which is contained in the following utterance of Sri Ayyangar:

There would be three sources from which such compensation would be paid. Firstly, the properties left by Muslims in India, say X. Secondly, such difference in values of respective properties as may be realised from Pakistan, say Y. And lastly, a substantial amount from the Government of India, say Z that you rest assured would satisfy the displaced persons.

The above statement of Sri Ayyangar was highly welcomed in refugee circles and displaced persons were made to believe that compensation was round the corner. Ever since the Ayyangar formula, Teck Chand Committee and later on a series of conferences invited by the Rehabilitation Ministry in September 1952 to hammer out a scheme for compensation, emphasised that a cash contribution over and above government's assets in the form of houses and loans, would be made by the Government of India

But all the hopes of displaced persons regarding a handsome contribution by the Government proved false, when Sri Ajit Prasad Jain, the Rehabilitation Minister, declared in the Indian Parliament in its last session that nothing was final about the scheme of compensation. Sri C. D. Deshmukh in his replies on Finance Bill conceded that the government were committed to the payment of compensation but did not accept the payment of a handsome contribution from public funds towards compensation. In other words compensation could only be paid out of the evacuee property pool or after a settlement with Pakistan but there was no commitment so far that government's own resources could be utilised for the payment of compensation. It is quite true that the Ayyangar formula was propounded before Mr. Deshmukh joined the Cabinet but that does not mean that the Commitments of the government change with a change in the personnel of the Cabinet. After rosy and buoyant utterances of Mr. Ajit Prasad Jain regarding compensation, the news that government will not contribute a handsome amount to the compensatory pool as promised by Sri Ayyangar, came with the "shock of an anti-climax". The compensatory pool as visualised in the scheme of the Rehabilitation Ministry consists of the following items ;—

(a) Evacuee property valued at 90 crore Rs.
(b) Money invested in houses and loans total 82 crore Rs. (3) cash contribution of the Government of India-15 crores.

Total.....187 crore Rs.

The above pool can only meet 30% of the claims registered but in the case of rural rehabilitation the compensatory pool met 66% of the land claims.

Again the evacuee property pool valued at 90 crore Rs. has uncertainties and complications. Today's estimate may substantially be reduced in the final reckoning. It will take time to enact laws for the disposal of evacuee property and by that time the evacuee property will further deteriorate and its disposal will not fetch the same amount as visualised in the scheme. Secondly, houses have been built by the Government at a high cost which includes

'departmental charges' of C. P. W. D. and contractor's profits. Expenditure of housing (nearly Rs. 60 crores) also includes the sums incurred on roads, parks, schools, hospitals etc, the provision of which is the primary duty of the state. Moreover, money spent on temporary structures and tents cannot be recovered as none of them can be sold. Total amount of loans which has been advanced to displaced persons from Western Pakistan, is 22 crores. These loans have been advanced to refugees under (a) urban small loans. (b) Rural loan scheme, (c) educational loans. These loans have been paid to petty agriculturists, businessmen and cottage industry workers, most of whom are not in a position to pay and so these loans will have to be scaled down or written off on humanitarian grounds. Making allowance for these factors, the compensatory pool will boil down to one third of the amount envisaged in the above scheme.

Taking all factors into consideration, we conclude that the total amount of 187 crore Rs. of the compensatory pool is an overestimate. The amount payable from this pool will not even be sufficient to pay 20% of the verified claims. This is quite a meagre amount as compared with the allotments made to rural refugees. This sum is quite inadequate for rehabilitating 25 lakh urban refugees who have exhausted their resources during this period of six years. The problem of urban rehabilitation hinges on the payment of compensation. The hopes of getting something from Pakistan (Y in the Ayyangar formula) have not materialised. There seems to be no gain of Karachi talks on the issue of immovable evacuee property. The gap between the Indian claim and the Pakistan claim is a vast one. The Government of Pakistan does not accept a solution on a government-to-government basis but insists on the exchange of properties on individual-to-individual basis, which is not acceptable to the Government of India. There has been no assessment of evacuee property in Pakistan and unless this is done nothing substantial will emerge from the talks of the officials of the two governments. Thus for the present we rule out any amount to be recovered from the Pakistan

Government. If the scheme of rehabilitation is to spell rehabilitation, not frustration, the proposed cash contribution will have to be very considerably augmented.

There are instances in the past when compensation was paid out of the government funds. During the World War II the U. K. Government paid compensation to those whose property was destroyed by enemy bombing. The Government of India paid compensation to the victims of Kangra earthquake in 1935. Only a few years ago compensation was paid to sufferers of an explosion in Bombay docks. Recently the Government of India agreed to give cash and land grants to political sufferers. Displaced persons have suffered on account of the Partition of the country, and have paid the price of our freedom. They can be treated on the lines of political sufferers. Similar instances may be multiplied to show that substantial amounts have been paid as compensation from the government funds.

Recently the Government of India have announced a list of high priority cases for payment of compensation for property left behind in Pakistan. These include, widows, old and disabled persons, inmates of widow homes and infirmaries and persons living in mud huts in the Punjab and certain new refugee townships. The allottees of mud-huts in the Punjab and Delhi by an order of the government have been made permanent owners against their claims of property. But such type of high-priority refugees form a very small minority of the total claimants.

A SCHEME FOR COMPENSATION

If the Government are to give about 60% compensation against assessed urban claims, as in the case of rural refugees, the total pool will have to be increased to the extent of 400 crore Rs. and not 187 crore Rs. as given in the scheme of the government. Taking the pool of evacuee property and loans at a liberal estimate of Rs. 100 crore, the Government have to contribute about 300 crore Rs. to fill the gap. This amount is not to be paid immediately in one instalment but its payment may be extended over a number of years. The payment of Rs. 60 crore annually from the government finances will save considerable amount in capital

expenditure which is otherwise unavoidable. Annually the Government spends large amount of money on urban displaced persons in the form of loans, maintenance allowances, education, housing etc. Such expenses will be saved if compensation is to be paid. Payment of compensation will affect economies in recurring expenditure and expenses on infirmaries and rescue homes will considerably be reduced and some economies in administration will also be possible. A part of the amount is to advance against evacuee property and loans, part is to be paid out of the proceeds from evacuee property and part is to be given in the form of cash or bonds maturing within 3 to 4 years. The interim payment of 60 crore Rs. can be made against evacuee property and loans. Delay in the payment of first instalment will cause further frustration among refugees.

Another method for finding the wherewithal for compensation suggested by economists and refugee leaders, is the imposition of capital levy. But the Government of India has neither accepted the proposal for capital levy nor the liberty tax. If we consider the large amount of money which the government have to pay to refugees from West Pakistan and then from East Pakistan at a later stage, capital levy of a minor amount becomes inevitable. Such a levy is not something unprecedented or fantastic. In national emergencies of extra-ordinary magnitude, fund-raising devices tapping the entire population have been resorted to. Without such a levy it is not possible to raise funds for the rehabilitation of refugees.

The problem of compensation is of great importance and to think that by disdainfully ignoring the problem the government can restore social equilibrium would prove a sad delusion, for a huge floating population is the deadliest potential enemy of peaceful progress. Programmes for rehabilitation must become an integral part of the programmes for the reconstruction of the economy. Rehabilitation is not an isolated problem but a part of the general problem of developing the country.

IRON BOOMS IN BELLARY

By Mr. RICHARD CHINNATHAMBI

FOR ages the rock hills in west Bellary and Sandour have enjoyed a stillness unmolested even by the forest ranger. The presence of manganese in Sandour was known and taken advantage of by foreign firms but iron though noticed in the entire range was mined for only desultorily. Of late, however, the number of mining concerns has increased from a handful to 35 or so. As someone humorously remarked the age-old hills are being cut away and sold at a profit of Rs 5 per ton! Some believed that at this rate the hills will disappear in 5 years! Speculations from Bombay have, on the other hand, taken lease of some hills for 50 years and they anticipate enough business for 300 years and have invested even in branch railways from the foot of the hills, to cut expenditure on transport.

Iron mining is good business if India will only carry the ore in her own ships to the port of the buyer; for iron ore at Madras harbour is paid for at Rs. 47-8-0 per ton free on board whereas Japan pays Rs. 160 per ton free on sea. But the way investors have crowded into the business narrowing down the margin of profit is cruel; no bank would advance money on iron ore mining.

The woes of one iron ore miner are worth retailing. In the first place he has to provide himself with a Government licence for mining. The fee is Rs. 100 per year. If it is Government land that he is going to mine he has to make a deposit of Rs. 200 and a payment of Rs. 1-0-0 per acre outright. The royalty to Government is fixed at Rs. 0-8-0 per ton of iron ore and he has to meet also the land revenue to Government. Above all these, he has to grease the whole way, top to bottom, before he can get started with these preliminaries and this snow-balls to Rs. 2000, to put it cheaply.

If the land selected for mining happens to be privately owned, the land owner demands from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per acre. Land near the hills is richer in iron and calls for higher payment, sometimes as high as Rs. 2000 for 100 acres. The approach road to the mine-field is a costly

outlay. Right of way cost Rs. 50 to Rs. 100 and the formation of the road spells thousands of rupees. In one case it was Rs. 3000. It should be negotiable by lorries. Private land bears the revenue to Government but royalty has to be paid by the mine-owner.

Having got the land and acquired the right to mine, the prospector secures the labour. Iron ore is about 4 feet from the ground level. Middlemen maistris undertake to find labour at Rs. 10 per 100 c. ft. (10x10x1) of iron ore broken to pieces of about 12" to 18" and stacked. The labour had to be supplied with pick axes, crowbars, shovels etc. at the cost of the mining concern and also housed on the land in huts erected to withstand sun and rain. Each hut measuring 20 x 10 feet costs Rs. 100 and at least 5 such huts had to be provided. The implements took away Rs. 1000. In order that stacked ore was not pilfered away and otherwise to stand guard over the camp two Gurkhas had to be engaged at Rs. 75 per month. Even the Gurkhas had to be supplied with kurkis at Rs. 20 each. And there was the establishment for accounting and supervision. Altogether for 10 men, 2 Gurkhas, office staff, office rent, stationery etc. the miner whom I interviewed said that he spent Rs. 1000 per month.

Let us assume that the mining has started and stacks of iron ore are ready for transport. The nearest railway station, Bellary is 10 miles away and transport by private lorry is billed at Rs. 5 per ton from site to railway yard, loading into and unloading from lorry inclusive. At the station yard plots had to be rented out so that the material could lie over for shipment by waggons. Plots were rented out from the Railway department at Rs. 53 per 1000 sq. feet per year. At least three plots were found necessary for this mine owner. Here again labour had to be engaged for stacking at Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per woman or man mazdoor. Loading into waggons was carried on round the clock, waggon position being on the run throughout. On an average 500 tons were despatched monthly by this mine owner to Bombay for shipment

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to the continent of Europe at 10 dollars Free on Board.

At Bombay the consignment had to wait for a ship for four months at a time and so at the dock rent had to be paid at Rs. 900 per plot of 1000 sq. yards for stacking per month. Each shipment was roughly 2000 tons. Before the buyer agreed to buy he took certificates of analysis of the iron ore—one by the exporter of the stacked ore at the mine and the other by the buyer before shipment at the dock, analysed by an analyst of international integrity and repute. The cost of analysis ranged from Rs. 50 to Rs. 62 and the percentage of iron in the ore was fixed at 62 as standard quality. Anything above 62% was paid for pro rata. Iron ore from Bellary usually yielded from 62% to 70% of iron. 10 dollars per ton was the price for 62% Fe.

There were other ports for clearing iron ore such as Marmagoa on the west and Madras, Kakinada and Vishakapatnam on the east. Disembarking was also at American or Japanese ports. The mine-owner whom I contacted affirmed that 10

dollars meant Rs. 47-8-0 per ton as against the cost price of Rs. 44 or 45. The margin of profit was only Rs. 2-8-0 per ton, he said. On an average the investor could make from Rs. 1000 to Rs. 1250 per month which was poor return for the outlay. After all, the business could not last for more than 5 years, he said and it depended so much on waggon position, shipping position and international relations. I pointed out that if war broke out — "Not in the near future..." he broke in and even if it did, he felt sure the Government would nationalise mining of iron and block private enterprise from making huge profits.

There were other gamblers in the market, who exploited, bought and sold at the railway yard, took big risks and speculated, jeopardised quality and lowered the integrity of international trade. Their concerns 'floated' really and dissipated profits in cut-throat competition but to the layman one thing was clear, solid wealth could be gained only with solid wealth even though it was handy for the mere scratching of the soil.

BEFORE THE FACT: A SHORT STORY

BY MR. L. D. CLANFIELD

"WHETHER or not Freud unduly stressed the sexual angle of motives or inhibitions, frustrations and the like is really still a question. But we are learning that the subconscious or the unconscious, whichever you like, is the real ego or self. The surface mind, which the layman believes to be the true consciousness, is now suspected to be a mere vehicle by which the wishes and desires of the inner or central self are expressed."

The psychologist lit another cigarette and continued: "We cannot explain paranormal happenings. We only know that such do occur. All we can do is to record them and hope that in due course they may provide us with a basis or line of thought. Thus we hope to eventually build up a set of laws which may be applied as are those of other

sciences. Consider a case of this nature. Ten years ago today - for I remember the date very well - a man came to see me. He told me that he was suffering from a very disturbing series of dreams. It seemed that every night for the last ten days, those previous to his visit to me, he had dreamed that he had murdered his wife. Each dream was exactly the same and followed the same sequence of events. They started with him getting out of bed and stealing over to that of his wife and looking at her with hatred. Then, on a sudden impulse, seizing pillow and suffocating her by pressing it over her face. My patient told me that he never actually saw her face but knew it was his wife because of her vivid red hair. He lit no lamp and the crime was committed by the light of the moon which, he impressed

upon me, was very bright. Much brighter than he had ever seen a moon.

By questioning I obtained the following information. That he was nearing seventy and his wife had been dead for over twenty years. He had never married again for he had never felt any desire to do so. His married life had been very comfortable and he had never felt any desire that he was aware of to hurt or injure his wife when she was alive. This gentleman - I shall mention his name later - then gave me two important pieces of information. First, he told me that his father had been a very choleric and jealous man and that his mother had possessed beautiful red hair when she was a young woman. Second, he had a son in India. But he made it clear that his son was unmarried and unlikely to marry. An abortive affair of the heart while the boy was at the University had turned him into a confirmed misogynist. Of course, I did not place much reliance on that. Probing deeper - he came to see me a number of times - I found that lately he had been suffering from insomnia. A chemist he had consulted had recommended some sleeping tablets and it was due to these that the old man was being sensitized. How and why, I do not know for the pills were of a common brand. I switched him over to something else and his disturbing dreams immediately ceased. So he paid my fee and went away happy.

But I wasn't happy because although I had succeeded in stopping the dreams I still did not know why they had ever occurred. There must have been a reason. I tried to get in touch with my patient again but he had died suddenly of heart failure. And that, I thought then, closed the case. But I was wrong for a small item of news in this morning's paper gave me the answer after-mind you - a lapse of exactly ten years. Running through this morning's news I came across an unusual name for an Englishman, that of Hector Arthur Priam. My old client had been named Priam, and I had no doubt that the man referred to in the paper was the son. It appears that young Priam, a Univer-

sity Professor in Calcutta in Eastern India had married a much younger woman than himself. And note this well - a woman with flaming red hair. Well, the young wife soon found that the staid and elderly professor could not satisfy her hot blood so she took a lover. The Professor bore his wife's infidelity for some time then suddenly murdered her. He got up in the night and suffocated her with a pillow. Just as his father had dreamed of doing."

Taking a few sips of his drinks the psychologist resumed his narrative:

"Now I would remind you that in his dreams old Priam remarked upon the brightness of the moon. It was, of course, a tropical moon that he was seeing. Considering this case with its murder sequel in Calcutta I came to the inescapable conclusion that in some inexplicable manner a murder instinct or wish in the grandfather had been strong enough to transmit itself through two generations and find culmination in the grandson.

This sounds incredible, but private inquiries I had made into old Priam's family justified it. Old Priam had told me that his Mother was famed for her lovely red hair. But what he didn't tell me - for reasons of family pride, no doubt - was that his mother undoubtedly gave his father serious cause for suspecting her fidelity. From that I deduced that the seeds of murder were planted in the grandfather but did not mature until circumstances were just right and parallel. This happened exactly in the case of the grandson, red hair and all. If we can pass on physical and mental traits why not those of the unconscious of which we know so little."

The psychologist paused to light another cigarette. Nodding seriously he then said: "Yes, I knew that would be your first question. Why did not the grandfather murder his wife? He never got the chance for he was found dead in his bed one morning. The verdict was heart failure and it may have been. But I have often thought that his red-haired wife may have forestalled him.

SIR RONALD ROSS

BY SRI N. HARINARAYANA

"HE slew the dragon and delivered mankind from the immemorial bondage". Thus wrote *The Times* of the man whose most memorable achievements were made in India. This was when Sir Ronald Ross passed away on September 16th twenty years ago. His life is a remarkable story of dogged persistence and brilliant achievement, and was spent in the service of humanity.

Born on the 13th of May 1857 at Almora, Ronald showed early inclinations and interests which certainly did not promise the man he had become in his later life. He displayed an artistic bent at an early age; he loved poetry and music and cultivated both. Not only in his youth but later in his life when he had become celebrated for his scientific achievement, he wrote poems which were published at various times. A contemporary appraisal of his poetry is as follows: "His warmly humanitarian outlook often moved him to satire while his practical view of life preserved him from decadent tenderness. The lyric element was strongly present in him." Perhaps even if he had not unmasked the killer among the mosquitoes, he could still have relied on his poetry to keep his name alive!

His marked artistic aptitudes left his father unmoved. His father, an army General, had decided upon a medical career for his son, and carried out his decision. In 1874, Ross was at Bart's, pegging away, doggedly at medicine. In spite of his undoubted intellectual ability, Ross did not distinguish himself at college. Perhaps this was due to his preoccupation with too many subjects at once. He became a brilliant dabbler, and there might have been fear whether he would remain one. "He devised new methods of shorthand and phonetic spelling, studied mathematics, and invented a new system of geometry and entered the realm of astronomy and philosophy." But one desire underlay these frantic excursions into fresh fields the desire to do something for humanity. It was only a matter of time and chance to know which field of activity he should choose as giving him the greatest opportunity for his humanitarian work. Ironically his own choice fell on medicine last.

However Ross got his degrees, went through the training and joined the Indian Medical service.

He returned to India and was posted to Secunderabad. Still unable to grasp an idea of his mission in life, he went through his routine duties for twelve years. But what he saw in the hospitals changed his mind. A large number of British soldiers, infected with malaria, were admitted into the hospitals every year. It was widespread in the country and took a toll of lives. A large number of people perished due to this dreaded disease, and a larger number suffered from it. The agonised faces of the patients wrung from the poet in Ross the following lines:

The painful faces ask: can we not cure?
We answer, No, not yet; we seek the laws.

He made up his mind to seek the laws in earnest after twelve years of of routine work.

But there had been doctors and scientists before him, who had made their own discoveries in this field. Alphonse Laveran had conclusively proved that malaria was caused by a parasite which got into the blood and multiplied enormously there. This was a severe blow to the age-old belief that malaria was caused by bad air breathed from marshy places, swamps and stagnant pools. It was not all. The problem was, how could it get into human blood and how did it spread? Sir Patrick Manson, who had earlier proved that filariae, which caused elephantiasis, were conveyed from one human to another by the mosquito, suggested the possibility of the mosquito being the agent for the spreading of malarial infection also. This was supported by the fact that marshy places which were the breeding grounds of the mosquitoes, were also hot-beds of malaria.

Ross's interest in malaria had been stimulated, and now he began to read Laveran's Theories and tried to test them by examining blood specimens of malarial patients. At first he was disappointed, and this led him to doubt slightly Laveran's conclusions.

His doubts were cleared by Patrick Manson in 1894. That year Ross went to

Origin and Growth of the Indian Navy

—:o:—

[President Dr. Rajendra Prasad reviewed the Indian Naval Fleet in the Bombay harbour in front of the Gateway of India on October 10. The President as the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces witnessed the most spectacular ceremony in the history of the Indian Navy. This is the first review of Indian Naval Fleet ever to take place.—ED. J. R.]

THE history of the Indian Navy, as we know it today, dates back to 1613, when the Indian Marine was constituted as a fighting force of the East India Company and played its part in the wars against the Portuguese and the Dutch in the seventeenth century.

In 1685 the headquarters of the Indian Marine were moved from Surat to Bombay and the following year the name of the service was changed to Bombay Marine by which name it was known till 1830.

Up to 1735 the ships of the Marine were built in Surat but in that year the present dockyard site in Bombay was acquired and developed as a building yard. By 1775 the Bombay Dockyard was comparable with any in the world and it was universally recognized that a Bombay teak-built ship was superior to the vessels built in Europe. The only ships-of-the-line ever built for the Royal Navy outside the United Kingdom were built in Bombay.

During the First World War several of the troopships of the Royal Indian Marine (as the Service was then known) were converted to auxiliary cruisers and in this capacity they served with the East Indies Squadron of the Royal Navy in the Persian Gulf and in the Red Sea.

R. I. N. COMES INTO BEING

After the Armistice in 1918, the Royal Indian Marine was reassigned its pre-war tasks but in 1928 the service was reconstituted on a combatant footing. Six years later the Indian Navy Discipline Act was passed by the Indian Legislature and on September 8, 1934, the Royal Indian Navy came into being.

During the Second World War the Navy expanded from a force of some 2,000 officers and men to a total strength of 30,000 and modern ships began to be added to the Fleet. Sloops of the Royal

Indian Navy undertook convoy duty in the North Atlantic and in the Indian Ocean and also assisted in various evacuation operations.

During the operations in Burma the Royal Indian Navy acted in support of the Army and took part in several successful combined operations on the Arakan Coast. After the war Indian ships proceeded to Japan as part of the occupying forces.

Before the dawn of freedom—August 15, 1947—India could hardly be said to have a Navy of its own. What small forces of ships and escort vessels existed was merely an adjunct to the Royal Navy although it did useful work during World War II. August 15, 1947, found this small force further reduced owing to the partition of the country in which roughly one-third of it went to Pakistan together with the three of the most important naval establishments.

India, therefore, had not only a great deal of leeway to make in developing her navy but had also to begin almost from the beginning in building up her naval establishments. Besides, there were other problems that called for attention—modernisation of armament and equipment and re-orientation of training methods, and, above all, the gradual Indianisation of the Service.

Plans for the expansion of the Navy were immediately taken in hand by the Government of India. Before the year was out, an agreement had been reached between the Governments of India and Great Britain under which H. M. S. *ACHILLES*, a 7030-ton Leander Class cruiser which distinguished itself in the memorable battle of the River Plate, was to be transferred to the Indian Navy.

When the cruiser renamed as *DELHI* arrived in Bombay on September 15, 1948 the Prime Minister, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru

was himself there to welcome the Indian Navy's flagship with due ceremony. He described it as "a symbol of the gradual growth of our Navy." "DELHI is young for us", he said, "but it is also old and hardened in experience". A cruiser, he added, was an emblem of war but it was also an emblem of war to help maintain peace.

FORMATION OF SQUADRON

The acquisition of *DELHI* was followed by the appointment of Vice-Admiral (later Admiral) Sir Edward Parry, (who commanded the *ACHILLES* during the battle of the River Plate) as Commander-in-Chief, Indian Navy. He held this office from August 15, 1948 to October, 1951.

A beginning has thus been made. It was followed, the next year, by the purchase of three destroyers from Britain, H. M. S. *ROTHESHAM*, *REDOUBT* and *RAIDER* and later renamed *RAJPUT*, *RANJIT* and *RANA* respectively. After a thorough work up in the Mediterranean the three destroyers arrived in Bombay in January, 1950. With these was formed India's first destroyer flotilla under the command of Captain A. Chakraverti.

Simultaneously, with the frigates *JUMNA*, *SUTLEJ*, *KISTNA* and *CAUVERY*, which came to India's share after partition, a frigate flotilla was formed under Capt. B. S. Soman.

TRAINING ESTABLISHMENTS

Having acquired the ships, the problem was to get the officers and men for these ships and to train them. India on partition had lost three training establishments, a number of experienced officers and men and she needed specially trained staff. Here, the Admiralty came to the help by undertaking to train officers and men in batches.

At home, too, the training establishments at Jamnagar and Bombay were expanded and new training centres were opened at Cochin and Vishakapatnam. The Indian Military Academy at Dehra Dun (now known as the National Defence Academy) was re-organised in January, 1949 and a Joint Services Wing was set up to give combined basic training to future officers of all the three Services. The Naval cadets of the joint Services Wing, after doing a combined course for two years, are sent to the U. K. for

further training extending over four to six years. It is, however, planned to carry out their entire training in India as soon as facilities for such training are sufficiently developed.

The principal training centres that India got on partition are I. N. S. *SHIVAJI*, the Mechanical Training Establishment for officers and ratings at Lonavla (Bombay) and I. N. S. *VALSURA*, the Electrical School at Jamnagar. In 1948 new training centres were added—I. N. S. *NENDURUTHY* at Willingdon Island, Cochin, and the Boys Training Establishment at Vishakapatnam.

The Cochin centre has had a large number of direct entry officers and ratings and is now the largest I. N. training centre with courses in Seamanship, Gunnery, Signals, Torpedo and Anti-submarine, Supply and Secretariat and Cookery.

NEW NAME & ENSIGN

On January 26, 1950, came a change in the name of the Navy which was of considerable significance. On that day it dropped the title 'Royal' which had been associated with it for long and since then it came to be known as the Indian Navy with the White Ensign yielding place to the Indian Navy Ensign at all Naval establishments and ships.

Similarly, in the crests of the Indian Navy the old Tudor Crown was replaced by the Asoka Lions and the former Star of India by the Lotus.

The next epoch-making event in the history of the Indian Navy took place on May 27, 1951. On that day, the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad, as the Supreme Commander-in-Chief of India's Armed Forces, presented the President's Colour to the Navy at a ceremony in Bombay.

Though the Indian Navy has been making good progress in every sphere of its activities, it has still a long way to go.

NO OBJECTION

It was a pleasant summer evening and the young man had been parked on the girl's front porch for hours.

"Would you like to take a walk?" she suggested at last.

"I'd love to," he agreed.

"Well, then," she retorted yawning, "don't let me stop you."

HOUSEWIVES OF HARROW

BY MR. EDWARD JAMESON

In Memory of English Train Disaster, October 8th, 1952.

It is not always in October
That grief falls like rain.
But we heard the bell toll, though far
away
Though far away on a cool crisp
morning.
We had talked of Autumn and a week's
end wandering
Over rough terrain toward the painted
woods,—
And we recalled the sombre sun,
Red, and fallen low
In the late afternoon,

It is not always near the sweetbriar
That Death awaits us slyly there . . .
I thought of another one, as you or I,
That Sunday treading the silent
yielding turf
Down in a copse and through a grove
of beechen trees.

The commuter with his ticket
Dashing through the wicket
To another routine day :
And the lady on her way
For the latest tea-room chatter,
And such other things that matter.
A boy in knee-length pants,
From Sussex or from Hants,
Who was taught to Sir
All he deemed superior—
Old ladies bowed and bent,
Wearing lace and lavender scent,
Musing on the Diamond Jubilee—
(It might have been to you, or me !)

They had been just little girls,
Wearing pinafores and curls,
Years ago when they rode down
To see the Queen at London town . . .
"And think that we have lived, my
dear,
To see the young'un crowned next
year!"

It might have been to you, or me,
Sucking at a plum,
Or gazing out of the window tediously,
Heedless of a distant drum. . . .
The squire who weekly rode to Hounds,
Was on his way with fifty pounds ;
And brokers' clerks, who daily ride,
Laid the business phrase aside,
And transformed themselves to sport-
ing men,
—An act that daily reached its acumen :
"It was hardly cricket," one began . . .

And now who would know it
Which was Agnes Drew, and what was
Corporal Blowitt ?

Fog-bound, holding death ;
What I don't know is this ;
With what foreknowledge or on what
golden promise
Do others die more bravely ?
I stood with the housewives of Harrow
And watched them wind the long white
winding sheet
With their hands humble, yet holding
tenderness, pride ;
We might have been more brave, in
death, knowing this.

INDIA AND THE UNITED NATIONS

TODAY (October 24) is the United Nations' Day when India once again re-affirms her faith in the ideals for the realisation of which the world organisation was established eight years ago. It is well-known that the U. N. has frequently strayed from the noble principles which are enshrined in its charter : and that particularly during the last 12 months many of the decisions it has taken have created frustration and dismay in India and elsewhere. But as the Prime Minister recently declared in reply to suggestions that India should withdraw from the U. N. :

The U. N. in spite of all its failings and they are many—nevertheless is a great world organisation. It does contain within it the seeds of hope and peace and it would be a most unfortunate and perverse attitude for any country to try to destroy this structure because it is not to its entire liking.

The India Government had held steadily to this belief and firm support of the U. N. has been one of the basic principles of India's foreign policy. At the same time, it is realised that the U. N. is what its members make of it and that inevitably the present international strains and stresses have had their impact on every unit of the organisation.

As far as India is concerned, her firm belief in the U. N. has impelled her to take an active part in the organisation within the limits of her capability and within the policy she has elected to follow of friendship to all countries. India's contribution to the U. N. has been recognised by the election of Smt. Vijayalakshmi as President of the General Assembly. This was the first time a woman has been elected to this high office.

India is also a member of the Economic and Social Council and of a number of specialised and subsidiary bodies including the Committee on Information from Non-Self Governing Territories, Peace Observation Commission, International Law Commission, Fiscal Commission, Statistical Commission, Transport and Communication Commission, E. C. A. F. E., Social Commission, Commission on Human Rights, etc.

In all her activities in the counsels of the U. N., the aim and objective of India and her representatives have been to secure, in the interest of peace and human betterment, the maximum agreement possible on all reasonable proposals. She has tried to judge each question as it arises on its merits and in conformity with the spirit of the Charter.

It is against this background that India's participation in the attempt to solve the Korean issue in the U. N. should be judged.

Ever since war broke out in Korea in June 1950 with possibilities of the conflict spreading in the Far East, India has attempted both within the U. N. and outside to use her friendly influence to bring about a cessation of hostilities.

The people of India can take legitimate pride in the fact that the ceaseless efforts of her Government and leaders contributed to resolving differences and the signing of the Armistice Agreement in Korea. This contribution has been recognised by the entire world. As a recognition perhaps of these efforts, India was called upon by both the commands to undertake the onerous task of Chairman and executive agent of the N.N.R.C. in Korea. India agreed to accept this responsibility which involved the sending of about 6,000 Indian troops.

The part which India has played in bringing about peace since the war broke out in Korea in 1950 can be considered to be the high water mark of her policy of friendship and peace as well as her participation in the counsels of the U. N.

Another important contribution by India to the U. N. has been in the sphere of human rights and welfare. During the last five years, the greatest challenge the U. N.'s has had to face to its Charter and Declaration of Human Rights has been from South Africa. The Government of that country has been busy reviving through the apartheid laws the Herrenvolk doctrine against which the world rose up in world War II. India brought up the issue of the treatment of

people of Indian origin before the General Assembly in 1949 and in subsequent years and despite the U. N. caution to South Africa not to proceed with the Group Areas Bill that Government has placed it on the Statute Book and started implementing it. India has continued her efforts in the U. N. against this inhuman law and in the Seventh Session as well as in the current session, the matter has been kept alive by India's delegates.

Under the 1952 December resolution of the U. N. a three-member Commission to study the racial situation in the Union of South Africa was appointed. The report of the Commission, just published, completely vindicates the Government of India's fears that the South African Government's policies constitute a threat to world peace.

India also took a leading part in the debates on the Tunisian and Moroccan questions.

India's firm belief in the U. N. has impelled her to join in the attempt to

make it what its name implies—"United Nations". The basic question in the words of the Prime Minister is "whether it is an organisation which offers scope to every independent country to come into it or whether it is a selective organisation of nations representing some particular viewpoint." India has continually urged the inclusion of the People's Republic of China which speaks for over 450 million people and without which the U. N. is incomplete. India also supported last year the inclusion of new members, namely Albania, the Mongolian People's Republic, Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, Finland, Italy, Portugal, Ireland, Jordan, Austria, Ceylon, Nepal and Libya and Japan.

Less spectacular than the activities of the political bodies of the U. N. but of more lasting and greater human value has been the work done in the economic and social fields by various commissions and specialised agencies of the Organisation.



UN General Assembly President Mme. Pandit of India, is shown as she welcomed former U.S. President Harry S. Truman on his visit to UN headquarters.

Home and Foreign Affairs

By "AN INDIAN JOURNALIST"

India and South Africa

In another page we publish the substance of the report of the U. N. Good Offices Commission in South Africa and India's stand on the South African issue as presented by Mr. Rajeshwar Dayal in the U. N. Political Committee. Mr. Jooste the South African spokesman has since replied to the charges levelled against his Government. Any one who reads the two statements will be struck by the difference in the tone and temper of the arguments urged by the spokesmen of the respective Governments.

Mr. Rajeshwar Dayal reiterated that the South African Government had been deliberately following discriminatory policies against Indians and persistently refusing to co-operate with the U. N. in settling the differences.

This is common knowledge borne out by experience in recent years and obvious to all disinterested observers. But what was Mr. Jooste's answer? He coolly suggested that India preferred not to have her differences with South Africa composed and that she had a motive for not doing so—it was part of a wider campaign to besmirch the fair name of South Africa. But what are the facts? Year after year, the U. N. Assembly has called upon the South African Government to suspend the implementation of its anti-Indian measures and enter into direct negotiations for a settlement. But it has always refused to do so. It has also arbitrarily declined to co-operate with the Good Offices Commission set up by the U. N. which ultimately had to report its "inability to carry out its tasks." Not only has the South African Government by its deliberate policy of racial discrimination against Indians violated the fundamental principles of the U. N. Charter and provoked conflicts which are a danger to world peace but it has also flouted the authority of the U. N. of which it is a member. As Mr. Dayal told the Committee, the issue is not the exclusive concern of India or South Africa.

Violation of the Charter is a matter in which the whole membership of the U. N. is concerned and which only the U. N. can remedy.

Now the question of the treatment of the people of Indian origin in South Africa had been under discussion between the Governments of India and of South Africa for almost half a century. Various agreements were arrived at which the South African Government had honoured more in the breach than in the observance.

It is because the position of the Indian population, instead of improving, has been steadily deteriorating that we were compelled to bring this matter before the U. N., he said.

In our view, the present actions of the Union Government amount not only to a breach of international agreements but also of the basic provisions of the Charter to which that Government, like all other member Governments has subscribed.

This organisation, therefore, is doubly interested in this problem and the fact that it is seized of it should assist in a peaceful settlement of it by negotiations and would by no means hinder such negotiations.

Indeed as has been repeatedly pointed out the U. N. would be false to its trust if it fails to take note of the South African Government's continued recalcitrance and to try in every way to uphold the principles of the Charter and secure equality and justice for oppressed nationals.

Dr. T. S. S. Rajan.

One more link with the past has snapped in the passing of Dr. T. S. S. Rajan, veteran Congress leader and ex-Minister of Madras. A social reformer from his early days and a pioneer in agricultural improvement, Dr. Rajan was versatile in many ways having been a popular Doctor and a successful author in Tamil. One of the earliest of Indian revolutionaries who worked in close collaboration with the late V. V. S. Aiyar, Dr. Rajan lived to be a successful Minister of Health in the Rajaji Government. His record of active service both in and out of office is one that will long be remembered not only in his own home town but throughout the Province.

United Nations

October 24 marked the eighth anniversary of the United Nations Organisation, an institution which came into being on the ashes of the League of Nations. The new organisation has achieved much and failed much too. Those who harp on its defects and failure forget that it is perhaps the only organisation that has in it at least the seeds of hope and peace in a world distracted and that the present as well the future of mankind would be much more dismal if there were no such common ground for all nations to gather in. No wonder that the occasion is marked by celebrations by some 80 nations of whom 60 are member nations.

As a matter of fact it is an occasion not so much for rejoicing as for reassessment of what the U. N. has done and of the possibilities in store for it. In judging its record in the past we must remember one or two important factors which have a direct bearing on its work. In the first place it must be remembered that it was the creation of the big Powers who won the great war. Their immediate aim was to enforce peace. There are yet a few countries which have not been admitted into the organisation. And then it is "neither a world Parliament nor an organ of world government established in a democratic basis." These are obvious limitations under which it is now functioning. It is up to the member nations to make it a world organisation of undisputed authority with the power, moral or physical, to enforce its sanctions on recalcitrant nations. As it is there are dissensions even among the original big four and the defiance of more than one member nation now and then, makes it appear impotent or superfluous. But with all these limitations it still remains the one world forum for aggrieved nations. Is it nothing that the U. N. makes it possible for the whole world to listen to both sides in great debates? How much of jealousy and fear which might otherwise break into deadly action could escape in

the smoke of mere controversy? And then it cannot be denied that it has shown courage of conviction and acted up to its resolve in a case like Korea.

And so as we look back upon the last eight years, says Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, the President of the current session in her birthday message:

We cannot but admit that progress towards world peace has neither been from nor fast, but on the credit side of the United Nations ledger is a picture of men provided by the United Nations Organisation at work in large areas of the world eliminating disease and helping to raise living standards. In other areas, the United Nations is at work trying to ease frictions that might lead to war.

Nobel Peace Prize

Mr. George Marshall, former United States Secretary of State and author of the Marshall Plan, has been awarded this year's Nobel Peace Prize.

Churchill's eligibility for the prize for Literature has been questioned in certain quarters, not altogether without justification, but none will dispute the Peace award to George Marshall of the United States. This is, of course, in recognition of the aid to war-scarred Europe by a plan which is named after him. The Marshall Plan has undoubtedly given a new lease of life to the devastated areas in Europe and the prosperity of West Germany as the rehabilitation of France and Greece and other countries owe not a little to his exertions.

Mr. Marshall first won world prominence as United States Chief of Staff in World War II. After the war he led a United States mission to China in an abortive and controversial attempt to make peace between the Communists and General Chiang Kai-shek. President Truman called on him to occupy the highest American Cabinet post as Secretary of State in January 1947. Placed in charge of United States foreign policy he gave his name to the Marshall Plan by which America poured out wealth to help west European reconstruction.

Albert Schweitzer, musician, theologian, philosopher, author and medical missionary in the African jungles—gets the award for 1952.

Indian Custodian Force

By all accounts the Indian Custodian Force in Korea is doing its job with skill and patience and the President of the Neutral Nations' Repatriation Commission Gen. Thimayya has been praised for the tact and judgment with which he handled more than one ugly situation in the P.O.W. Company. The success that has attended their efforts has elicited warm appreciation of other neutrals though South Korea at one time threatened to undo the good work so chivalrously undertaken by India.

Mr. Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, paid a tribute to the part played by the N. N. R. C. and, in particular, by the Indian Chairman, General Thimayya, and by the Indian troops under the command of General Thorat. He said in a reference to Indian troops in Korea in a statement on world affairs in the House of Commons:

With exemplary tact and patience they have controlled the turbulent prisoners and are carrying through the first stages of a difficult process of explanations as provided for in the Armistice Agreement.

The other day Mr. R. G. Casey, Australia's Minister for External affairs, paid a glowing tribute to the work of the Indian Custodian Force in Korea, and said:

The situation there calls for infinite patience on the part of those in charge of the Indian troops. India has shown a good deal of patience, and I think the officer-in-charge there, Lt-Gen. K. S. Thimayya, Chairman of the Neutral Nations' Repatriation Commission, would do well to continue his persuasive tactics which, I feel sure, will succeed in the end.

America, afraid to strike but willing to wound, has unfortunately tended to encourage South Korean intransigence, though she has subsequently seen the error of President Rhee's ways and pleaded with him for moderation. American critics of India seem to show little understanding of the difficult role that India has undertaken. They forget that this role was not sought after by India but that it was thrust on her; and India fully alive to her responsibilities as a member of the United Nations has shouldered the burden no less than the privileges of this position. To persist in regarding India as an enemy of South Korea just because she gives ear—

as she should—to Communist complaints, is obviously unfair. It was unfortunate that several anti-Communist prisoners had been killed in riots, but discipline was necessary and the riots, as has been pointed out by a leading American newspaper, were not markedly different from those of last year in which American troops had to use force.

There is every reason to expect and insist that India will interpret the regulations fairly with justice to individual prisoners.

Certainly, the United States cannot afford to impugn the motives of such an important friend as India merely to assuage the prejudices of Syngman Rhee. Nor can we dictate that the Repatriation Commission adopt only our views if we ever expect to find neutral nations to take on other dirty jobs in the future.

"The Rhee Government, as every one knows, is anxious to resume the war; and as the *Washington Post* observes:

It does not follow that its standard of judgment is a fair or reliable one for the United States and United Nations Command to adopt.

Nobody will envy the Indians their work under circumstances of great difficulty and suspicion of interested parties. Let it however be remembered that they did not ask for the job, and once they had undertaken it they are not likely to shirk it to oblige Rhee or others of his ilk. But as the *Manchester Guardian* rightly pointed out:

The Indians' task is hard enough already, with tempers in Korea frayed and running short. It should not be made any more difficult by needless criticism from outside.

Our Task in Korea

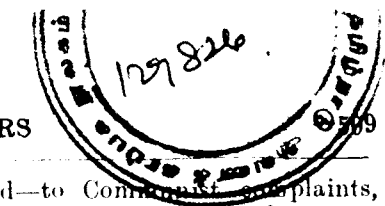
Prime Minister Nehru said at Patna that India was not going to shirk the responsibilities it had undertaken in Korea.

He referred to certain criticisms that had been voiced in India to the effect that India had unnecessarily undertaken a dangerous task in Korea and said:

Have we learnt in all these years to turn our back at the slightest sign of risk or danger? We shall not shirk our responsibility in Korea. We shall try to fulfil it to the best of our ability."

"Generally", Sri Nehru said, troops are sent to other lands to fight battles. But we do not want to fight with any one. I want you to know that our troops have gone to Korea carrying the Indian flag, the symbol of peace and goodwill, on a unique mission of peace.

They would try to discharge their duties peacefully and truly and would not shirk their responsibility, he added.





The WORLD of BOOKS



(ONLY SHORT NOTICES APPEAR IN THIS SECTION)

THE PROMISE THAT IS NEW CHINA, By Prof. K. T. Shah. Vora & Co., Bombay. 312 pp. Rs. 4-8-0.

WINDOW ON CHINA. By Raja Hutheesingh. Casement Publications Ltd., Bombay. 191 pp. Rs. 2-4-0.

CHINA IS RED WITH PEASANTS' BLOOD. By B. Sitaram Goel. Society for the Defence of Freedom in Asia, Calcutta. 92 pp. Rs. 0-5-0.

RED BROTHER OR YELLOW SLAVE? By B. Sitaram Goel. Society for the Defence of Freedom in Asia, Calcutta. 82 pp. Rs. 0-5-0.

One would have thought that Communist Shah and Socialist Hutheesingh, who both enjoyed the hospitality of New China at about the same time, would have submitted similar reports to the public. Actually, however, no two reports could be farther apart. They agree in their carping criticism of their own country and its leaders. As for China, Hutheesingh consciously refused to be taken in by the monotonous repetition of select slogans and statistics. Always anxious to strike a line of his own and too sceptical to swallow official propaganda, he cross-examined every possible source and very soon distinguished himself for the displeasure of his guests. The resulting findings are that the New Democracy is not Communism, based as it is on a peasants' and not a proletarian revolution, nor yet socialism, but something in between, where private agriculture and industry are more than just tolerated. Hence Democratic Dictatorship, Democracy for the People and Dictatorship over the reactionary and anti-revolutionary. In the process of its establishment, the Dictatorship liquidated the recalcitrant even without the benefit of the law. Not that the law would have helped, for, in China, as in some other new democracies, an intolerant ruling party shows little consideration for popular reaction to legislation and presumes a man

to be guilty until he proves otherwise. Through Peoples' Courts, brain-washing forced labour, artificial prices, Government monopolies, deceit and propaganda, the party in power keeps its hold on the people. The intellectual, the focus of revolt, has confessed and changed his philosophy or been wiped out. The peasant, the back-bone of the revolution, is propitiated by the dole of expropriated land and awaits ignorantly the inevitable doom of collectivisation. Hutheesingh ridicules the claims of industrialisation, increase in the output of food grains and the Huai River Project, as he found that these are of little consequence.

From this highly critical estimate, we turn to Shah's promise. There is no doubt that Prof. Shah wanted to be impressed. Notwithstanding his preoccupations with a flighty Secretary, food, warm welcomes and the disputed leadership of the Indian party, he was impressed—mostly by the information furnished by Chinese. This and the predisposition towards Communism and charity to the guests detract from the value of this volume. Even factual data relating to the trip were collected from the Secretary's diary. These defects apart, it is clear that the credulity of the good Professor was exercised on occasions, as when the train was fumigated miles from the Korean front in an obvious effort to emphasize the complaint of bacteriological warfare and when inconvenient questions regularly elicited evasive replies.

Sitaram Goel is fanatically anti-communist and is prepared to make the same use of propaganda as his enemy. In his first pamphlet, his thesis is that the peasants' revolution involved the extermination of millions and resulted in no increase of food production. The other pamphlet seeks to establish that China is Russia's satellite and that Mao cannot be Tito. The moral is that we should keep away from Communism and China. Do we really require such propaganda?

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WRITERS AND THEIR WORK. CHARLES DICKENS: By K. J. Fielding; John Galsworthy: By R. H. Mottram; H. G. Wells: By M. Belgion; George Orwell: By Tom Hopkinson; Walter de la Mare: By Kenneth Hopkins, (Orient Longmans Ltd., Madras-2. 2sh. each).

These pamphlets published under the auspices of the British Council serve a very useful purpose in ministering to the needs of the growing body of English educated men in India. No less than 40 pamphlets dealing with the life and work of British authors have appeared so far. The latest in the series dealing with such popular authors as Dickens and Wells and Walter de la Mare are a welcome addition to a the series to which well known writers in contemporary England have contributed. Each is a study in cameo of the life of a poet or author of repute with a critical appreciation of his work, ending with a complete bibliography. For every age has its own perspective and it is good to have fresh revaluation of the works—even of the classics. Mr. Fielding is not so much concerned with Dickens as in his biographers: Mr. Mottram writes with evident appreciation of Galsworthy both as man & artist. Wells had never a sterner critic than Mr. Belgion. Mr. Hopkinson is frankly critical of Orwell; white Hopkins writes with evident enthusiasm on Walter de la Mare. There cannot be a more welcome or appropriate introduction to the study of the authors themselves than these brief but interesting studies in literary biography.

OUR INDIA-1953. By Minnoo Massani. Oxford university Press, Mount Road, Madras, Rs. 5.

The first edition of Minnoo Massani's masterly book on India with illustrations by C. H. J. Moorhouse was highly interesting and novel in its treatment of facts and figures touching the nation's life and economy. It at once caught the imagination of students and elders and became very popular. But it is obvious the figures and statistics could not be the same after partition and the creation of Pakistan in 1947. Mr. Massani has therefore revised the book thoroughly with additional illustrations by the same artist whose collaboration made so much for the popularity of the book.

MAHAYOGI By R. R. Diwakar, BHARATIYA VIDYA BHAVAN, BOMBAY. Price Re. 1-12-0

Last year the Vidya Bhavan gave us Louis Fischer's two volume biography of Mahatma Gandhi. Appropriately enough on the 15th August this year we have a book of absorbing interest on the life and Sadana of Sri Aurobindo from the pen of Sri Diwakar, Governor of Bihar.

Son of an Anglicised Bengali, with a pure European education, scornful of everything Indian, Aurobindo became the pioneer of a patriotic movement for the liberation of India and finally a Yogi in the right Indian tradition. The story of of his inspiring life and thought is told in simple and moving words in a three hundred page volume packed with facts and details gathered from first hand sources.

Mr. Diwakar's book is a triumph of condensation dealing as much with the external as with the inner life of the Yogi. The scheme of the book is fairly simple. The first six chapters deal with the facts of Aurobindo's life and the gradual development of the drama of which he was the hero. The rest of the chapters are devoted to an intimate study of his Sadana, and his teachings which the author holds are far more important to humanity than anything else.

The book which opens with a foreword by Sri K. M. Munshi recalls Sri Aurobindo's attempt to convert the Congress into an instrument of revolutionary action. It may be that the attempt failed at the beginning but it was his programme of non-co-operation, boycott and swadeshi and national education and voluntary organisations that was so successfully worked out by Mahatma Gandhi and with such resounding results.

Mr. Diwakar has thoughtfully provided his book with a few appendices, a bibliography, a glossary and an index—all very useful for ready reference and invaluable to lay readers and book lovers.

WHY BUDDHISM DISAPPEARED FROM INDIA?

It is a moot question why a religion like Buddhism, which spread not only all over India but also over almost the whole of eastern Asia, should disappear from the land of its origin, leaving today only a bare trace in Chittagong, and in one or two isolated places in the country.

Muslim vandalism of the twelfth century, says Dr. Nalinaksha Dutt of the Calcutta University in the *Bulletin of the Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture*, was undoubtedly responsible for the extermination of Buddhism from India, resulting in the monks' flight with their manuscripts to Nepal and Tibet, but the actual basic causes for the disappearance were more internal than external. These may be analysed as follows:

1. *Loss of royal patronage.* Scanning the history of the rise and fall of Buddhism during the first twelve centuries of its existence, it will be observed that its rise coincided with the patronage of kings and nobles, and its decline with the lack of such patronage. After Bimbisara and Ajatasattu, Buddhism maintained a thin thread of existence up to the time of Emperor Asoka under whose auspices it rose to the highest pitch of its popularity, but soon after his death it was relegated to a position secondary to the Jainas and the Ajivikas.

2. *Lack of a well-knit lay community.* The close relation that has been shown between the rise and fall of Buddhism and royal patronage and its withdrawal is mainly due to the fact that this religion was essentially a faith bereft of rituals and, above all, a faith that could be professed by a person belonging to any community, Brahmanic or non-Brahmanic. Its religious literature did not make any provision for its lay followers to perform the common ceremonies of birth, initiation, marriage, or death and allowed them to continue to observe the code of rituals which they were already observing. As a result, the lay devotees followed Brahmanic, Jain, and other customs and ceremonies though they might have developed firm faith in the Buddha, the Dharma, and the Sangha, and they took the Trisaranas without the least hesitation.

3. *The worship of gods and goddesses.* The introduction of the worship of gods and goddesses in later Buddhism narrowed the gulf between Buddhism and Brahmanism.

4. *The appearance of the Tantric cult.* The incorporation of the Tantric cult into Buddhism further narrowed the gulf between Buddhism and Brahmanism.

5. *Absorption by Brahmanism.* The last and most important cause of the disappearance of

Buddhism from India was its absorption by Brahmanism. Though Brahmanism never openly permitted the conversion of non-Brahmanic followers, there are instances from the earliest times how, by covert means, the mass conversion of several non-Aryan tribes was effected, and then they were included in the Aryan fold and became part and parcel of the Brahmanic society.

The history of the admission of Sudras into the Aryan society reveals clearly this absorption of non-Aryans by the Aryans.

Ancient rishis like Agastya, says Dr. Dutt, at considerable risk to their lives, went to distant lands inhabited by non-Aryans, performed sacrifices there and observed religious rites till they were able to attract the non-Aryans into the Aryan religion.

Even today the same thing is happening, as we find when aboriginal people, with their savage beliefs and customs, settle down near a village inhabited by Hindus. The Brahmanas of the village in course of time approach these aboriginal people, incorporate their gods into the Hindu pantheon, and even officiate in their worship and rituals. The aboriginals take this as a great friendly gesture and lose no time in transferring their religious allegiance to the Brahmanical priests; and it does not take long to regard these aboriginals as Hindus though they are kept separate by caste and communal restrictions.

SHAPE OF THINGS TO COME

Scientists forecast the shape of things to come here to-day with visions of cooking by the power of gravity and deserts made to flower with condensed sea water.

The keynote for the opening round of addresses at the annual Conference of the British Association for the Advancement of Science was set by industrialist Lord Dudley Gordon, who outlined the prospects for "engineering in the next 2,000 years".

His opening speech to the engineering section contained these warnings and prophecies:

(1) The sun, the tides, the power of gravity and the hydrogen in the air and sea may have to be harnessed as power sources to replace coal and oil which is running out and water which is limited.

(2) Heat may have to be gathered from volcanic bore holes but there was the danger of "the release of forces which would obviously cause some terrible catastrophe."

(3) Agricultural production would have to be increased by better irrigation and this might even include using condensed sea water to irrigate vast areas such as the Sahara desert.

CANDID THOUGHTS ON NON-VIOLENCE

In the course of an article in the American weekly, *The New Republic*, the Rev Arthur W. Blaxall writes:

I am myself convinced that any individual whose conscience revolts against certain legislation is entitled to express his conviction by refusing to obey the law if he is prepared to suffer the consequences. I am, therefore, satisfied in my own mind that there is ample ground in South Africa for peoples of all races to defy various laws on the Statute Book. As I say, it is a matter for the individual conscience, but when such a mental attitude is deliberately cultivated and trained it is natural that those who love peace above all things, and loathe violence in any form should carefully examine the organization before they give support either morally or practically. I have, therefore, had to ask myself a number of questions which I shall endeavour to enumerate as follows:

Can this movement in South Africa be called a spiritual movement, or is it merely an attempt to secure political advantage?

Twice I discussed it in the first six months of this year with Mahatma Gandhi, who should be in a position to judge this issue. I gained the impression that at the beginning of this year he was very doubtful, but of late, from correspondence and articles in *Indian Opinion*, I gather he is impressed with the movement although still critical. It is not without interest that from the beginning the organizers have encouraged the people to observe days of prayer, and although it may be possible to criticize this it must be admitted that it indicates some measure of spirituality. It has been said again and again that the campaign has broken out because the non-Europeans are desperate and have no other way of expressing the fact that they are frustrated beyond endurance. To this must be added that frustration has either spiritual influence, or an utterly demoralizing one. If it is spiritual influence it produces character which can go to great lengths as the world knows from the life of Mahatma Gandhi and others in other places. To me indications are not lacking that this campaign in South Africa is a spiritual development but I am still waiting to see it consolidate into a steady movement educating the masses to disciplined character development.

The movement, says the writer, has grown by the spiritual force of the non-violence which has been maintained. Many who were sceptical at the beginning have stopped to think. And in many cases thought has led to personal action.

It is the type of strength which grows by realization of itself; power of this nature will not be intimidated by threats of severe punishment. There is very little of accepted Communistic technique in this so it does not look to me as if

the few "named" persons exercise any influence out of proportion to their numbers....

The serious charge is that there is little leadership among the Africans and that they are entirely led by Indians. This is a serious thing for anyone to say without evidence which the writer personally does not think exists.

I know some leading Africans have refused to take part in the movement, but on the other hand many of those who are risking a good deal are men and women of high standing, and quite definitely not the type who would be influenced by anyone. It is a very serious thing in South Africa when people in responsible positions try to insinuate racial jealousies and antipathies which do not exist, or, if they do, are due to other factors which can be dealt with in their own sphere. Few things are more diabolical than a whispered campaign, a practice which has become all too common in South Africa.

Has the campaign so far justified itself? From several sides he has heard that even if it should be decided to close the campaign as such and dissolve the organization, leaving individuals to do as they may decide, the sufferings of those who have been in jail and beaten are fully justified by the fact that the non-European people have realized the power they possess even without resort to any sort of violence.

That worldwide interest has been expressed has also greatly encouraged them, although the more intelligent leaders feel embarrassment when some well intended friends overseas express themselves rather crudely, and are influenced by superficial knowledge of life in South Africa. However, there can be no question that non-European people in South Africa know that the moral support of freedom-loving peoples is behind them in their struggle to develop....

HARNESSING THE SUN

Harnessing the sun's energy is the newest idea for producing electrical power. Dr. Lawrence J. Heidt, associate chemistry professor at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Dr. Alan F. McMillan have discovered such a method.

The technique involves the chemical breakdown of water into hydrogen and oxygen by the sun's rays, and later burning these two gases to produce heat.

Though it is still in an elementary stage, the scientists are nevertheless convinced that they have opened up a promising new line of research in harnessing the sun's rays, by using a sun-activated chemical system.

HALF THE WORLD ILLITERATE

Half the world's men and women can neither read nor write and there are no schools far nearly half the world's children, observes the United Nations Report published last month.

In some countries, the birthrate was going up faster than new school buildings, so that the number of illiterates was, in fact, increasing.

In almost all Asia, south of Russia, almost all Africa, much of Latin America and most of the Pacific Islands, the Schools' position was "gravely unsatisfactory" declared the fifth Annual Report of the United Nations Economic and Social Council.

With the lack of schools, naturally, goes a high percentage of illiteracy.

The low productivity of these areas tended to drag down the life of the rest of the world by failing to provide raw materials and foodstuffs to meet the world's needs, and by their inability to buy products from countries in the more literate half of the world.

These considerations had helped determine the educational programmes of UNESCO—which has the twin aims of furthering the cause of peace and the common welfare of mankind—the Report declared.

To deal with the illiterate adult, UNESCO had developed the concept of fundamental education, which had now taken root in many parts of the world, and was developing rapidly. Systems of free and compulsory education, as developed in the West, appeared essential in countries which had not so far achieved universal school attendance.

The most important problem facing countries attempting to establish effective systems of compulsory education was the economic and financial one.

Popular demand for education was on the increase and Governments were opening schools with the most meagre means—often under canvas, in reed, bamboo and mud huts. Technical aid was already being given and international investment in many underdeveloped areas would eventually increase the resources of these countries.

IN DEFENCE OF LINGUISTIC STATES

Recounting the forty-five year old agitation which has at last borne fruit in the formation of the Andhra state, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, Governor of Madhyapradesh who had himself taken a leading part in the movement discounts the popular idea that linguistic provinces are apt to lead to fragmentation of India. He says: "The measure will only add two more provinces to the nine that are tabulated under Part A. When this idea materializes, ten existing States will yield place to seven new ones as follows:

Existing States	New States
1. Madras	1. Andhra
2. Bombay	2. Tamil
3. Madhya Pradesh	3. Kerala
4. Travancore-Cochin	4. Karnataka
5. Mysore	5. Maharashtra
6. Hyderabad	6. Gujarat
7. Coorg	7. Vidhya-Kosha
8. Saurashtra	
9. Vidhya	
10. Bhopal	

To carve out two additional provinces from out of a country which has an area of 12,80,000 square miles and a population of 35 crores is so small a change that a decade hence people will wonder why there was so much ado about so little an alteration. The Andhra Province cannot be administered aright by the Andhras or the non-Andhras or both unless it is recognised that it is not the result of a Depressed Class mission or a Backward Community movement, but that it is meant to realise Swaraj in its full import so that the spread of education in colleges, the conduct of the administration of justice in courts and the transaction of affairs in Councils may all be effected through the medium of the mother-tongue."

NOBEL PRIZE FOR MEDICINE

A British and an American scientist were jointly awarded this year's Nobel medicine prize by the Caroline Medical Academy.

They are Dr. Hans Adolf Krebs, professor of biochemistry at Sheffield University, and Dr. Fritz Lippman of the Harvard Medical School, now at Massachusetts General Hospital.

FACTS ABOUT THE ANDHRA STATE

The Telugu-speaking districts in the Madras State comprise of Vizagapatam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Nellore, Kurnool, parts of Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Chittoor. But the whole area where Andhras live and speak their mother tongue, Telugu, will comprise not only the above-mentioned districts but Ganjam and Koraput districts which are presently in the Orissa State: the eight districts in Hyderabad State viz. Warangal, Karimnagar, Adilabad, Nizamabad, Medak, Atrai-Balda, Nalgonda and Mahabubnagar and the Andhra areas of South Bastar and Chanda in the C. P.

The total area of the 11 Andhra districts is 67,284 square miles. According to a writer in the *A. B. Patrika* who gives statistical information respecting population and production in the New State, this area is comparable to that of Bihar, Bombay, undivided Punjab and Bengal. It is bigger than the States of Orissa, Assam, Sind and N. W. Frontier Province. The following table will show clearly the above facts:

Name	Square miles
Bombay	76,443
Madras	126,166
(Bengal)	71,442
(Punjab) divided	99,089
U. P.	1,06,247
Bihar	69,745
C. P.	98,575
Sind	48,133
Assam	54,951
Orissa	32,193
N. W. F. P.	14,263
Andhra	67,284

Now it becomes clear that the Andhra area of the present Madras State constitutes a territory which is only exceeded in extent by one State of U. P., C. P. and Bihar. As it is, the 11 Andhra districts of the Madras State constitute an area which is as large as that of Italy and much larger than Belgium, Holland, Greece, etc. If the undisputed areas are taken into account, Andhra State becomes the fourth biggest State in Indian Union. But if all the Telugu-speaking areas are combined, then 'Visala Andhra' State becomes the biggest State unit in the Indian Union.

The following table will show the population of Andhra in comparison with other States:

Name	Population
Bombay	2,03,50,000
Madras	4,93,42,000
(Bengal)	6,03,07,000
(Punjab) divided	2,84,19,000
U. P.	5,50,21,000
Bihar	3,63,40,000
C. P.	1,68,14,000
Sind	45,35,000
Assam	1,02,05,000
Orissa	87,29,000
N. W. F. P.	30,38,000
Andhra	1,88,28,000

The population of the Andhra districts in the present Madras State is nearly equal to that of Bombay and bigger than that of Assam, C. P., East Punjab, Sind, West Punjab and N. W. Frontier Province. If the 15,00,000 Andhras of Ganjam and Koraput, the 1,00,00,000 Andhras of Telengana in Hyderabad State and the Andhras of Chanda and South Bastar in C. P., are taken into account, then the population of that Andhra State (Visala Andhra) will be bigger than that of any existing State in the Indian Union barring U. P. The most important thing which should be carefully noted is, that the language spoken by all the abovementioned areas belong to a distinct race which is not at all the case with the Hindi-speaking people of North India. No problem of the transference of population from one area to another will arise.

HIGHWAY SLAUGHTER

Every prospect pleases and only some drivers are vile, writes Ray Mom Moley in the *American News Week* taking stock of Automobile accidents in the United States.

We are killing about 40,000 in automobile accidents this year and maiming more than 2,000,000. Our accidents are costing perhaps nine billions in specie. The Korean war cost us in three years 25,604 dead, 8,529 missing, 2219 known captured, and 103,492 wounded.

Consider how we would feel and what we would do if a foreign enemy were conducting a truceless, ceaseless war against us which was costing, in civilian deaths, injuries, and material losses, the automobile figures cited above. And yet the enemies who are doing this to us are the fools who infest the highways.

DIARY OF THE MONTH

- October 1 Andhra State inaugurated by Prime Minister Nehru at Kurnool.
- October 2 Gandhi Jayanti day.
- Indian troops restore order in Korea P. O. W. camp.
- October 3 Dr. Alladi Krishnaswamy Iyer passes away.
- October 4 U. S. Government to consider non-aggression pact with Russia.
- October 5 Two more Ministers for Andhra sworn in: Pattabhirama Rao and Thimma Reddi.
- K. L. P. breaks with Congress.
- October 6 British military & naval forces despatched to British Guiana to check Communist domination.
- October 7 Stalin's son banished to Siberia.
- India not to withdraw from N. N. R. C. in spite of Korean threats.
- President inaugurates Chandigarh, new capital of the Punjab.
- October 8 Nehru cables to Churchill his concern over situation in P. O. W. camps.
- October 9 Commonwealth cricketers arrive in Bombay.
- Madras Cabinet expanded from 9 to 12.
- October 10 First naval review by President in Bombay.
- U. K. suspends Guiana constitution.
- October 11 Martial Tito warns he would send troops into Zone A of Trieste which Western Powers are handing over to Italy.
- October 12 Allen, U. S. Ambassador in India flies to Korea after talks with Nehru.
- Prime Minister Senanayake of Ceylon resigns.
- Sir John Kotelawala sworn in as Prime Minister.
- October 13 Prime Minister Nehru inaugurates Consultative Committee of Colombo plan in Delhi.
- October 14 Ghulam Nadiq, President of Kashmir Assembly says that accession to India is "irrevocable."
- October 15 Sir Winston Churchill awarded Nobel Prize for Literature this year.
- October 16 India opens debate on S. A. apartheid in U. N. Political Committee.
- October 17 Madras Governor lays Foundation stone of Gandhi memorial at Rajbhavan Estate Guindy.
- October 18 Britain, France & U. S. invite Italy & Yugoslavia to meet at conference to decide Trieste issue.
- October 19 U. N. Committee approves Bolivian motion urging Moroccans' right to self-determination.
- October 20 Sir Winston Churchill in the Commons favours big four meeting.
- October 21 Cairo talks on Suez fail.
- France boycotts U. N. Committee debate on Tunisia.
- October 22 Mr. Dudley Senanayake arrives in Madras.
- India & Pakistan announce conditions for R. T. C. talks on S. Africa.
- October 23 Japan elected associate member of G. A. T. T.
- Differences within N. A. R. C. on the question of using force.
- October 24 India Government issues Ordinance to aid Textile Industry.
- October 25 Italy offers to pull back troops from Trieste if Yugo will do the same.
- October 26 Ordinance on Bank liquidation issued.
- Additional tax imposed on extra-mill dhoti production.
- October 27 Dr. T. S. S. Rajan passes away at Trichy.
- October 28 U. N. Committee votes continuance of Good Offices body on S. A.
- October 29 India's first Radar Training Centre opened in Bombay.
- October 30 North Koreans agree to meet "explainers" at the instance of Gen. Thimayya.
- Mr. Nehru invites Ceylon Premier Kotelawala for talks on Indo-Ceylon issue.
- October 31 George Marshall of U. S. awarded Nobel Peace Prize for 1953.



READERS' DIGEST



DEMOCRACY IN INDIA

Mr. Dulles, U. S. Secretary of State, says that "hunger, poverty, disease, and illiteracy provide an open invitation to subversion." He has in mind the subversion by communism, says Mr. M. N. Roy in the *Manchester Guardian*. But the same factors, which destroy the political and social stability of a country, "may make it ripe for the operation of subversive forces of another kind; communism is not the only threat to freedom and democracy."

The threat to democracy in India, he says, grows out of the cultural tradition and the prevailing intellectual atmosphere. A change of the latter is the precondition for the success of democracy in India.

Economic aid, however liberal, could not serve the purpose. In our time economically developed countries have fallen victims to authoritarianism and dictatorships. The experience in China proves that economic aid alone does not promote the cause of democracy in a country where a popular enthusiasm for that cause is absent.

A realistic approach to the problem of democracy in India in the light of the lesson learned in other countries shows the need for a powerful educational movement to change the mentality of the people.

The kind of education required cannot be imparted through the established academic institutions. Under the prevailing conditions these serve the purpose of intellectual regimentation; private institutions imparting a free liberal education do not exist in India. The prime need is not the reform of the education given to the masses.

What is necessary is that the mentality of the educated middle class, which constitutes the spearhead of Indian politics, must be changed.

Nationalism is still the predominating political passion of the educated middle class. Nationalism is a totalitarian cult. Its appeal to tradition also promotes the authoritarian mentality. As long as the educated middle class is inclined to a totalitarian cult and is culturally predisposed to authoritarianism, democracy hangs in the air. It has no social foundation.

The indifference of the middle class to the democratic values of life may breed communism as easily as authoritarian nationalism.

Supposing that economic development with American aid should improve the condition of the masses, an embittered and ambitious middle class will still be there to delude and mislead the masses. The siren call of communism reaches the Indian masses through the educated middle class. As a matter of fact, in the underdeveloped countries of Asia communism is a middle-class movement. The only hope for protecting democracy in India is therefore a free and liberal education such as will awaken the critical faculty in the educated middle class and teach them to place individual freedom above totalitarian or collectivist ideals.

It is hoped that the few Indians who have undertaken the uphill task of laying the intellectual and cultural foundation of democracy in this country will also have the benefit of American generosity.

A realistic view of the conditions in the country will enable the American friends of Indian democracy to appreciate the historical importance of the task undertaken by the promoters of an Indian Renaissance movement. By pointing out the threats to democracy inherent in Indian conditions Mr. Dulles has rendered a valuable service. It is expected that others should see that economic aid advocated by him by itself, will not go very far. It must be supplemented by what may be called a spiritual aid. And in that respect the great benevolent foundations of America can be reasonably expected to make their contribution to promote the cause of democracy and freedom in India.

GERMAN PLAN TO IRRIGATE DESERT LAND

An ambitious German plan, drawn up during World War II by Hitler's experts, to irrigate 5,000,000 acres of the Western Desert is now being examined by Egypt's revolutionary leaders.

The master mind behind the plan which aimed at turning the desert into the garden that it was in the time of the Roman Empire, is Georg Borg, the Wehrmacht's wartime chief of industrial production, who was specially chosen by Goering to carry out the project "when Rome's Afrika Korps had conquered Cairo."

The Borg Scheme would take at least five years to complete and its cost is estimated at £100,000,000.

Within ten years, it would provide food and employment for at least 5,000,000 of Egypt's teeming population.

INDIANS OUTSIDE INDIA

South Africa

TREATMENT OF INDIANS IN S. A.

On Oct. 16, India opened the debate in the 60-nation Special Political Committee of the United Nations General Assembly on the treatment of people of Indian origin in the Union of South Africa.

Sri Rajeswara Dayal who spoke for India said that it was with no satisfaction that they found the question coming for the seventh-time before the United Nations.

He told the Committee that the South African Government, "with a singleness of purpose, worthy of a better cause," continued its discriminatory policies and the Group Areas Act became law in June 1950.

It was "disheartening, but necessary," said Sri Dayal "to put before the Assembly some of the disabilities under which the Indo-Pakistani community in South Africa lived. The implementation of the Group Areas Act, involves a series of measures which will mean the uprooting from their homes of many thousands, the loss of much property, the ruin of many lives, and eventually, the economic strangulation of the entire Indian community in South Africa."

The right of entry into South Africa of Indian women married to South African nationals of Indian origin and of their children was specifically provided in the "reciprocity resolution" of the Imperial Conference of 1918 when the South African representative expressed his Government's agreement with the resolution on the subject, and again in 1927 when the Cape Town Agreement was reached at a round-table conference between the Governments of India and South Africa, Sri Dayal said.

The Indian citizens of South Africa sought no special privileges or extraordinary rights. They wished only to live honourably and freely and in equality with all other citizens of South Africa irrespective of their colour or creed.

British Guiana

INDIAN CONCERN OVER GUIANA

While official comment on the situation in British Guiana is not available, there is no doubt that the Government of India is watching developments there, with interest, observes the Delhi Correspondent of P. T. I.

The British Colonial Office, which overthrew the legally established Government of British Guiana by violence, is acting contrary to the spirit which has animated so conspicuously the efforts of the British Prime Minister, Sir Winston Churchill to bring about international understanding and peace.

Ceylon

MONEY ORDERS TO INDIA

Statistics collected from six out of the 19 post offices in Nattika firka, show an astounding deficit of about Rs. 55,000. This distressing deficit in Ceylon money orders to this area is caused by the new exchange central restrictions on money orders to India by the Government of Ceylon.

A good many of the population of the Nattika firka are dependent on remittances from Ceylon.

Mauritius

INDIA'S ENVOY IN MAURITIUS

Mr. Anand Mohan Sahay, at present Commissioner for the Government of India in British West Indies including British Guiana, has been appointed Commissioner for the Government of India in Mauritius.

Fiji

MR. RAJKUMAR FOR FIJI

Dr. N. V. Rajkumar, formerly Foreign Secretary of the All-India Congress Committee, has been appointed Commissioner for the Government of India in Fiji.

MULTUM IN PARVO

NEWS * DEPARTMENTAL * NOTES

QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE

U. N. COMMISSION'S REPORT ON APARTHEID

The Apartheid Commission headed by former Economic and Social Council President, Mr. Hernan Santa Cruz of Chile, reported to the United Nations that South Africa's racial policy constituted a violation of that country's pledges as a subscriber to the U. N. Charter and a threat to peaceful human progress.

The Santa Cruz report came to the definite conclusion that all arguments advanced by India and other countries urging the United Nations to study apartheid as a threat to peace were "unchallengeable".

The following are the points made by the Commission in the final chapter titled "conclusions".

Apartheid stems from the Nationalist Party's belief that it must safeguard at all costs "the western Christian civilisation" to which the white race was a heir, and safeguard its dominant position vis-a-vis the coloured peoples despite that race being in a minority of one to four.

Apartheid might aim at maintaining and developing "a sense of colour" and safeguarding the purity of ethnic and racial characteristics. But it lowers four-fifths of the population to the level of "insulting inferiority" rendering development of their personality most difficult, if not impossible.

It produced "serious internal conflicts" and an increasing state of tension. At a time when stress was laid on rapid industrialisation and there was far greater manpower Apartheid was a contradiction of the current trend to raise "unevolved peoples".

Even as regards 3,65,000 people of Indian and Pakistan origin, they were "members of the most evolved groups" and those countries were greatly concerned at the policy of discrimination. Wherever there was solidarity between peoples of "colour" as in other parts of Africa, Middle East and Asia, this policy had roused alarm.

The Commission is convinced that there was a grave danger of hostile sentiments against the white race growing in the wake of nationalist movements.

Apartheid was contrary to the goal of the UN Charter and the pledge taken by South Africa under Articles 55 and 56 thereof to "take joint and separate action in co-operation with world

organisations for the achievement of principles of equal rights and universal respect for fundamental freedoms without distinction of race etc." The policy also contradicts the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, Section E of the Uniting for Peace Resolution and various resolutions passed by the Assembly on race questions. Human masses subjected to discrimination will never willingly accept it. An explosive situation threatening internal and external peace would arise, leading non-European peoples towards the belief that only in agitation and subversion lay hopes of liberation.

THE COLOMBO PLAN

The Colombo Plan Consultative Committee at Ministerial level ended its deliberations at Delhi on a note of optimism after unanimously adopting the second annual report and deciding to set up an information unit in Colombo to serve the Governments, the Press and the public of the member-countries.

The communique recorded highlights of development in the member-countries of South and South-East Asia.

It said:

In India, irrigation works benefited 3.5 million acres of land during 1952-53. The Central Tractor Organisation reclaimed about 510,000 acres. Owing partly to good seasons, but also as a result of these and other developmental measures, the production of food increased by nearly five million tons as compared with 1951-52.

Work on Bhakra Nangal, Damodar Valley, Hirakud and Tungabhadra and other projects was progressing satisfactorily. Power generation capacity was increased by 315,000 k.w.

The Sindri Fertilizer Factory, the Chittaranjan Locomotive Factory and the Telephone Factory went into production.

The production of fertilizer increased from 35,000 tons in 1951-52 to 230,000 tons in 1952-53. The construction of three ships was completed.

333 new railway locomotives were commissioned, which included 90 procured from domestic production.

The two principal producers of iron and steel were expanding their production capacity. Two oil refineries were being erected near Bombay. The production of cotton cloth reached 4,700 million yards, a post-war record. The production of coal increased from 32 million tons in 1950 to 36 million tons in 1952, and that of steel from 1,004,000 tons in 1950 to 1,103,000 tons in 1952.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH. AT CHANDIGARH

Addressing a mammoth gathering on the occasion of the inauguration of Chandigarh the new Capital of the Punjab on October 7, President Rajendra Prasad, said:

"I consider it a great pleasure and a privilege to inaugurate this new capital town of the Punjab. It is a pleasure because the new capital symbolises the urge, the indomitable desire of the people of this State to come into their own by getting over the temporary set-back which the partition gave them. It is a privilege, because an opportunity of inaugurating the capital city of a State like the Punjab comes only rarely.

"I congratulate the Government of the Punjab, especially the engineers and the administrators whose doggedness is mainly responsible for turning a dream into a reality. I remember how, not long ago, the Capital Project was looked upon by a section of the people as a mirage, a mere dream and a luxury having little chance of materialising. It was contended by spokesmen of the Punjab Government that the new Capital would be the largest single step towards the rehabilitation of displaced persons. Thanks to your perseverance, the sympathy and monetary assistance extended by the Centre in an unbounded measure and, above all, thanks to the unstinted support you were able to enlist of our Prime Minister, Mr. Jawaharlal Nehru, all the hurdles were soon crossed, and doubts dispelled.

"It is indeed a tribute to the zeal and ability of the engineers and architects that within a little more than two years of the start of the work, the Government have found the rising city suitable enough to be occupied and used as a capital".

"As one goes round and sees this new township, one cannot help feeling that it is going to be one of the most modern towns on this country. Apart from the many advantages, it will bestow upon the people of this State, this city has also provided ample scope for new experiments in town planning and architecture. In this new town, I am told,

the needs of the people have been harmonised with architectural requirements and considerations of utility and bare comforts of the residents have been collated with the requirements of aesthetics and modern designing. Chandigarh can be justly proud of having the best living quarters for peons and dufftries in India. Each residential unit for this class of employees here contains two rooms, a small *varandah*, court-yard, a kitchen, a bath-room and a pull-the plug lavatory. Three water taps and four electric points have also been provided in each unit. Similarly, in other spheres of life, the planning of Chandigarh promises to be unique in many respects.

"As the Biblical saying goes, sometimes good cometh out of evil. If I may say so, the coming into being of Chandigarh is going to compensate the people of the State for their recent suffering and inconveniences. Planned and designed as the Capital is and situated as it is at the foot of the hills, I am certain, in course of time, it will become a prize possession for the people of this State and, possibly, the envy of other States. When new rail and road links, now in the making, are completed, Chandigarh will almost become the most central place in the Punjab. It is going to have a steadying influence on the administration and economic development of the State.

"With the move of the Government to the new capital, Chandigarh enters a new phase. You have been privileged to see a new town rise up during your life-time. You will now have an opportunity to build up its civic traditions, because a town is not merely a collection of buildings, howsoever well designed: it is what its citizens make it.

"Let me hope that Chandigarh will in every sense be an expression of the urge to forge ahead and the creative genius of the sturdy people of this State. To the extent that the new town of Chandigarh will be free from old traditions and encumbrances of any kind, I hope it will blaze a trail not only for those who come and stay here, but also for others, I also hope its residents would develop the best traditions of citizenship."

GROUPING OF DISTRICTS IN MADRAS

The Madras Government have decided to reduce the strength of the Board of Revenue from three to two Members and appoint three Divisional Commissioners to be in charge of the 14 districts of the State.

The Government have also accepted, in principle that the Board of Revenue, as such, should be ultimately abolished and its functions entrusted to the Divisional Commissioners.

The three Divisional Commissioners will have their headquarters at (1) Madras City, (2) Tiruchirapalli, Madurai or Pudukottai and (3) Coimbatore or Ooty.

The three Divisions will respectively comprise (1) Madras, Chingleput, North Arcot, South Arcot Salem and Tanjore; (2) Tiruchirapalli, Madurai, Ramnad and Tirunelveli, and (3) Coimbatore, the Nilgiris, Malabar and South Kanara.

KASHMIR'S ACCESSION TO INDIA

Mr. Ghulam Sadiq, president of the Kashmir Constituent Assembly in a recent speech said: "So long as we are alive and the blood of our martyrs is fresh, we shall not allow Pakistan or any other interested foreign Power to gain a foothold on our motherland."

Addressing a gathering of 10,000 persons at the conclusion of the Tcheil National Conference convention at Kalgam, Mr. Sadiq said that if there had been delay of only a few hours in the availability of India's armed forces in 1947, when raiders from Pakistan attacked the Kashmir territory, the entire State would have been plunged in blood.

Our interests and the future of the state, he added, "are safe only with India and no other country. We take our accession to India in three subjects as final and our decision is irrevocable."

THE MADRAS CABINET

Three additions have been made to the Madras State Cabinet, increasing its strength from nine to twelve.

The new Ministers are: Mr. M. Bhaktavatsalam, M. L. C.; Mr. K. Rajaram, M. L. A.; Parliamentary Secretary to the Minister for Finance, and Mrs. Jothi Vencatachellum. Mrs. Vencatachellum is a Harijan.

GOA'S STATUS AFTER MERGER

A deputation led by the Goan Nationalist leader, Dr. Tristao De Braganza Cunha, waited on the Prime Minister, Sri Jawaharlal Nehru, during his visit to Bombay.

In a press statement, Sri Furtado, Secretary, of the United Front of Goa, said Sri Nehru had said that Goa would be an autonomous state within India when it merged. He advised the Goan leaders to stop the agitation which was being carried out in some quarters to merge Goa with a state in India.

The statement added, on being questioned whether Goa's position after liberation would be that of the three categories of States, the Prime Minister replied in the negative and added that Goa would be a State similar to Kashmir quite in accordance with the Constitution.

On the linguistic question, Sri Nehru informed the deputation that Goa's Language would be the same as that is now spoken there.

SEVEN-MAN CABINET FOR ANDHRA

The portfolios of the Seven-man Cabinet were finalised on Oct. 6. The provisional allocations of the first five ministers were modified. The Ministers and their portfolios are:

1. Sri T. Prakasam, Chief Minister: Home (Public Services, Political Information, and Publicity.)
2. Sri N. Sanjiva Reddi, Deputy Chief Minister: Home (Home, Police, law and Order, and Passports), also State Legislature, Elections, Public works, and Transport.
3. Sri K. Koti Reddi, Revenue Minister: also Food and Registration.
4. Sri T. Viswanatham, Law and Finance Minister: Also Commercial Taxes, Religious Endowments, and Scheduled Areas and Tribes.
5. Sri D. Sanjivayya, Planning and Public Health Minister: Also in charge of Cooperation, labour, and Rural and Harijan welfare.
6. Sri S. B. P. Pattabhirama Rao, Education and Industries Minister: Also Excise and Prohibition, and Women's Welfare Department.
7. Sri P. Thimma Reddi, Local Administration and Agriculture Minister: Also Forests, Animal Husbandry, and Fisheries.

AIM OF ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY

Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Vice-Chancellor of the Annamalai University, delivering the Convocation Address of the University, on October 22, said that the aim of the Annamalai University "has been and will be to deal with a compact series of scientific, literary and humanistic studies with special emphasis on the great Tamil language and literature and South Indian history, music and art."

The Vice-Chancellor added that the University stressed the importance of Sanskrit as one of the taproots of our religion and culture and of English as the indispensable link between us and the world outside in the realms of science and modern literature and art as well as in commerce and industry, and international politics and economic policies.

The convocation was held in the Srinivasa Sastri Hall. Mr. Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras and Chancellor of the University, presided.

JOBS FOR THE EDUCATED

The Union Ministry of Education at the instance of the State Governments have inaugurated an educational programme for relieving educated unemployment on October 2, Gandhi Jayanti.

The programme, envisages the employment of 30,000 teachers during 1953-54 and another 50,000 in 1954-55. For each new teacher the Central Government is to contribute 75 per cent of the salary in the first year 50 per cent in the second year and 25 per cent in the third year, the remainder being the State's contribution. The Union Government will also give grants for equipment to new schools. Under this programme, the Union Government will also assist the States in the establishment of 3,000 Social Education Centres during 1953-54 and of another 5,000 in 1954-55. For the period of the plan, that is upto the end of March, 1956, the Central Government will assist the States to the extent of 50 per cent of the salaries or honoraria to teachers and of contingencies, the latter subject to a maximum.

WEST BENGAL SCHEME

A scheme of expansion of education and welfare services throughout West Bengal has been inaugurated. This scheme will relieve unemployment among matriculates, and those more educated.

At a function held in Calcutta Shri Pannalal Bose, Education Minister, West Bengal said that the scheme will engage some 30,000 teachers, in three years by annual instalments of 10,000. The exact figure has not yet been decided upon but it will not be far wrong to take these as likely quotas that will be assigned to this State by the Central Government.

This scheme will relieve unemployment among Matriculates, and those more educated. The range of salary will vary from Rs. 55 to Rs. 100 according to qualifications.

Teachers so employed will be employed:

(1) In expanding primary education, by reinforcing existing primary schools, by opening new schools in buildings borrowed or improvised or even one teacher schools under trees, so that West Bengal already covered by about 15,000 primary schools might have no unschooled areas left and elementary education would flow into every creek and corner of this State, into every clearing in the forests, and into the precincts of mills and tea gardens where children are growing up without education. At the present moment 43,000 primary teachers are teaching 15 lakhs of children, another 30,000 ought to universalise elementary education in this State in, say, 10 years, particularly as it is going to be made compulsory. That will be carrying out the directive that there should be free and compulsory education for every child within reasonable time.

(2) A good proportion of these teachers will be placed in Calcutta and other municipal areas, i.e. in cities and towns, and will be attached to social (adult) education centres. They will instruct all adults who had no schooling and will disseminate culture.

There will be about 200 such centres to begin with.

R.Y. CONCESSIONS TO STUDENTS

Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, Union Minister for Railways, disclosed that in the next Railway Budget half-rate travelling concessions and other facilities to students' excursion parties would be provided so that "the students may get a correct insight into every corner of this vast country and also understand its different problems". Mr. Shastri was replying to a public reception.

JUDICIAL ADMINISTRATION

The Government of India's draft proposals for the reform of judicial administration in India so as to make it less expensive, less dilatory and less cumbersome have been communicated to State Governments and High Courts for their comments.

The Government of India have pointed out that judicial administration in any country could not function efficiently without the active support of the people. The best way, according to the Government of India, to secure the participation of the people in the administration of justice is to make the maximum use of panchayat courts and benches and by the universal enforcement of jury trials in Sessions cases.

During the last two decades and more, it is pointed out by the Government of India, the State Governments have come to regard court fees as a general source of revenue which could be utilised for miscellaneous purposes. While the State neither pays nor receives costs in regard to any criminal proceedings, it is quite different in the case of civil cases. Here the litigant is required to pay heavy court fees which, besides meeting the cost of civil as well as criminal justice, leaves a substantial surplus in many cases with the State Governments. It is felt by the Government of India that justice should be free and if it is imperative the suitors should pay only just that amount necessary for the provision of civil justice.

D. A. TO GOVERNMENT SERVANTS

The Chief Justice Mr. B. P. Sinha and Mr. Justice G. P. Bhut of the Nagpur High Court directed the Madhya Pradesh Government to "reconsider" the question of rates of dearness allowance applicable to ministerial servants drawing Rs. 400 per mensem and less.

Their Lordships said that when the Union rates of D. A. were applied to categories of public servants, drawing above Rs. 400 per month and not to those drawing below Rs. 400, "a discrimination is made, which demands an explanation."

Their Lordships were delivering judgement in the petition filed by Mr. G. C. Mandawar, President, M. P. Ministerial Servants' Association. The petitioner sought the issue of writ of "mandamus" directing the Government to adopt Union rates of D. A. for ministerial servants in receipt of pay upto Rs. 400.

Stating that no explanation had been forthcoming from the Government Pleader, which might "reasonably justify" Government's decision to give different rates of D. A. to employees, drawing less than Rs. 400. Their Lordships observed:

"We were surprised to find that in matter of such far-reaching importance both to the State and its employees, the Government Pleader had received no instructions and could not consequently state any principle or reason for not extending to servants of lower categories the Central rates, which have been given to the servants of the higher categories."

Their Lordships said, "Presumably, this is not a case of the line being drawn on financial considerations for in that case we would have expected a uniform reduction in the Government of India rates for all Government servants of the State. What other considerations prevailed on the State Government to make a distinction have not been disclosed to us."

In the absence of "any intelligible and reasonable basis having been disclosed to us for the discrimination," their Lordships directed the State Government to reconsider the question.

COMPULSORY REGISTRATION OF MARRIAGES

A Bill seeking to provide for the compulsory registration of all marriages in the State has been published in the Bombay Government Gazette.

Failure to get a marriage registered is sought to be made punishable under the proposed legislation, though non-registration would not affect the validity of the marriage.

The Bill prescribes imprisonment extending up to one month or a fine extending up to Rs. 200, or both, as penalty for a party neglecting to send or deliver a memorandum of marriage in the prescribed form to the registrar of Marriages concerned. It also prescribes rigorous imprisonment extending up to three months or a fine extending up to Rs. 500 or both, to a Registrar for failing to file such a memorandum.

WORLD BANK'S LOAN TO INDIA

An offer of a loan of five million pounds sterling to India for development purposes from the World Bank out of Britain's capital subscription has quite recently been made.

This was announced by Mr. Reginald Maudling, economic Secretary to the Treasury and Leader of the United Kingdom delegation to the Colombo Plan Consultative Committee, at a press conference held in Delhi on October 14.

The offer of this loan to India, it was mentioned, was for financing a steel project and the D. V. C. project.

Mr. Maudling further stated that Britain had authorised the World Bank to release sixty million pounds sterling over a period of six years as loan aid to Commonwealth Countries for expenditure on development projects. It was now decided to throw open this loan aid to non-Commonwealth countries also which are participating in the Colombo plan.

The primary condition of such loan aid is that the schemes to be financed out of it should contribute to the balance of payments of the sterling areas as a whole.

INVESTMENTS IN INDIA

The U. S. Department of Commerce, told American investors that a significant aspect of the climate for investment in India is a growing recognition in India that private foreign investment as well as private enterprise in general have an important part to play in economic development. The commerce Department, in a comprehensive handbook, entitled "Investment in India," said that as a result of this attitude there exists a willingness to offer terms of entry that are attractive to foreign investors.

"This development," says the handbook, "has come about gradually and has been made known more by actions than by words. Data on foreign companies receiving approval or engaging in negotiations for approval to invest in India indicate that an increasing number of U. S. and other foreign investors have been admitted on what appears to be mutually satisfactory terms."

WORKING AT NIGHT

A Bill to amend the Factories Act in order to give effect to the ILO Convention prohibiting employment of women and young persons during night in factories was introduced in the Council of States early in September by the Deputy Labour Minister, Shri Abid Ali Jafferbhoy.

The amending Bill also seeks to carry out amendments in respect of provisions in the Act for annual leave with wages and also certain other amendments to remove some practical difficulties experienced in the working of the Act.

According to the statement of objects and reasons attached to the Bill, the present provisions relating to annual leave with wages have been causing considerable difficulty particularly in determining the 12 months "continuous service" for eligibility to leave with wages. It has therefore become necessary to simplify the provisions so as to remove any cause for difference of opinion between employers and workers.

The present Act as worded excludes some of the presses including Government presses from the scope of the Factories Act, as they cannot be considered as being carried on by way of trade or for purposes of gain. As this was not the intention of the original Act, the definition of manufacturing process is to be amended to make this intention clear.

UNSTAMPED CLOTH

The Government of India has decided to permit, with immediate effect, all cloth manufactured for domestic consumption, but not price-stamped, to be exported out of India, the shipment to take place not later than December 31.

The Deputy Chief Controller of Exports, Madras, in a Press Note said that export of Kakinada cotton would be allowed freely until further orders from the ports of Madras, Visakhapatnam, Tuticorin, and Dhanushkodi on shippers filing the shipping bills in the prescribed form and manner.

WELFARE OF CHILDREN

Mrs. Mary Clubwala Jadhav, Chairman of the Panel for the welfare of the handicapped, delinquent and destitute children appointed by the Planning Commission, said the problem of juvenile delinquency resulting from destitution was greater in India than in any other country.

Mrs. Jadhav told a Press conference in Bombay that the object of the Panel was to make "on-the-spot studies" of institutions working for the welfare of the handicapped, delinquent and destitute children and recommend to the Commission "principles and methods of assisting these institutions".

A Maximum of Rs. 15,000 will be given by the Planning Commission as assistance to any such institution for expanding its activities, provided the institution itself can raise an equal amount. The Panel, which is now on a tour of Bombay State, will submit a report to the Planning Commission in November on its present tour.

Mrs. VENKATACHALAM

Mrs. Jothi Venkatachalam, the new member of the Madras Ministry, was born on October 27, 1917 at Rangoon. She studied for the Cambridge University examination there. She is the wife of the Madras businessman, Mr. P. V. S. Venkatachalam, the present Sheriff of Madras. Mrs. Venkatachalam is connected with a number of social service organisations and religious institutions and is an Honorary Presidency Magistrate and a member of Film Censor Board.

WOMEN'S FEDERATION PRESIDENT

Miss Dorothy F. Leet of the U.S. has been elected president of the International Federation of University Women which has a membership of 150,000 in 31 national federations or associations, including those in India and Ceylon.

Miss Leet is president of Reid Hall, an American centre for university women of all countries, in Paris.

INDIAN MISSION TO JAPAN

The Indian Goodwill Mission to Japan, led by Srimati Ammu Swaminathan, left Tokyo on Oct. 19 after a successful three-week tour of Japan.

Srimati Swaminathan, on the eve of her departure, said in a statement:

"We believe our tour will further strengthen the existing ties of friendship and understanding between the peoples of Japan and India.

I am impressed with the way Japanese women have taken on every kind of work. They have shown the rest of Asia the real meaning of dignity of labour.

Everywhere we have gone we have been treated with exquisite courtesy and warm friendship from all classes of Japanese people.

We shall carry back vivid impressions of this beautiful country and its polite, hospitable and industrious people.

WOMEN'S WELFARE DEPARTMENT

The Women's Indian Association, Madras, has in a memorandum to the Chief Minister, requested the State Government to continue to work the Women's Welfare Department with women officers.

In the course of the memorandum, the Association says:

We are surprised to learn from a reliable source that the Women's Welfare Department, which was developed by women and managed by women officers for the past twelve years for the benefit of women, mostly in the rural areas, is to be under men-officers. In our opinion, this is a retrograde step especially when capable women are available in our State.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN

An appeal to the Indian women to devote themselves to the work of social reconstruction was voiced by various speakers at the twelfth biennial conference of the National Council of Women in India, which began its four-day session in Lucknow on Oct. 15.

WOMAN D.P.I. FOR MADRAS

Srimathi O. C. Srinivasan, Deputy Director of Public Instruction has been appointed to officiate as Director of Public Instruction, Director of Public Libraries, and Commissioner for Government Examinations, Madras, with immediate effect vice Mr. S. Govindarajulu Naidu.

TUNGABHADRA DAM

Two hundred and eighty-six foreign engineers, who attended the International Engineering Conference held at New Delhi in January 1951, visited the Tungabhadra Dam site when the work was in progress.

The foreign engineers were all favourably impressed with the quality of the work, and the efficiency with which every operation was being carried out.

The Tungabhadra main dam is a stone masonry dam 5,942 feet long and 160 feet high above the lowest foundation level, and is intended to store ultimately 3.06 million acre feet of water to command about two million acres of land in Madras, Andhra and Hyderabad States. There is an overflow section 2,300 feet long intended to surplus 650,000 cubic feet per second flood discharge.

CHANDIGARH

On Oct. 7 addressing a mammoth gathering on the occasion of the inauguration of Chandigarh, the new Capital of the Punjab the President Dr. Rajendra Prasad called upon the people of the Punjab to shed differences and make the State attain such a position in the country that it would become worthy of emulation by other States.

He reminded the people of the State that being sentinels of the strategic border State they carried a heavy responsibility on their shoulders. Therefore, they should not only undertake the duty to protect the border, but should lead an ideal life coupled with strength that even the people beyond the borders should realise the need of having friendly relations with India.

The ceremony took place in a specially erected pandal at the foot of the blue ranges of the Kasauli Hills.

TAMIL FESTIVAL AWARD FOR
"AVVAIYAR"

The Reception Committee of the sixth Tamil Festival presented on Sept. 2 a silver shield to the Gemini Studio as a token of its recognition of the contribution the film "Avvaiyar" has made to revive the ancient glory and culture of the Tamils.

NOBEL PRIZE FOR CHURCHILL

Sir Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister, was awarded this year's Nobel Prize for Literature.

The Swedish Academy officially announced the award in formal session on October 15. It consists of an illuminated scroll, a gold medal weighing 10 ounces and a money prize, payable in sterling, of 1,75,292 Swedish crowns (about £12,390).

Sir Winston Churchill is the author of more than 30 books including collections of his speeches which are masterpieces of idiomatic English. His books range from an early novel through biography, autobiography, travel, to his memoirs and great works on contemporary history.

THREE EMINENT MEN OF MADRAS

Unveiling portraits of the late Sri N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar, T. R. Venkatarama Sastriar and Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar, who were members of the Committee of Management of the Vivekananda College on October 19, Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Ayyar paid tributes to the services rendered by them in various walks of public life in the city in particular, and the country in general.

INDIAN MATHEMATICAL SOCIETY

The 19th Annual Conference of the Indian Mathematical Society will be held in Delhi under the auspices of Delhi University on December 24, 25, and 26. Dr. Ram Behari, Head of the Department of Mathematics, Delhi University, will preside.

EXPORT OF ELEPHANTS

The Government of India have decided to decontrol the export of elephants. No licences will be required to export elephants abroad. The Government had fixed a quota of 126 elephants for export in March last.

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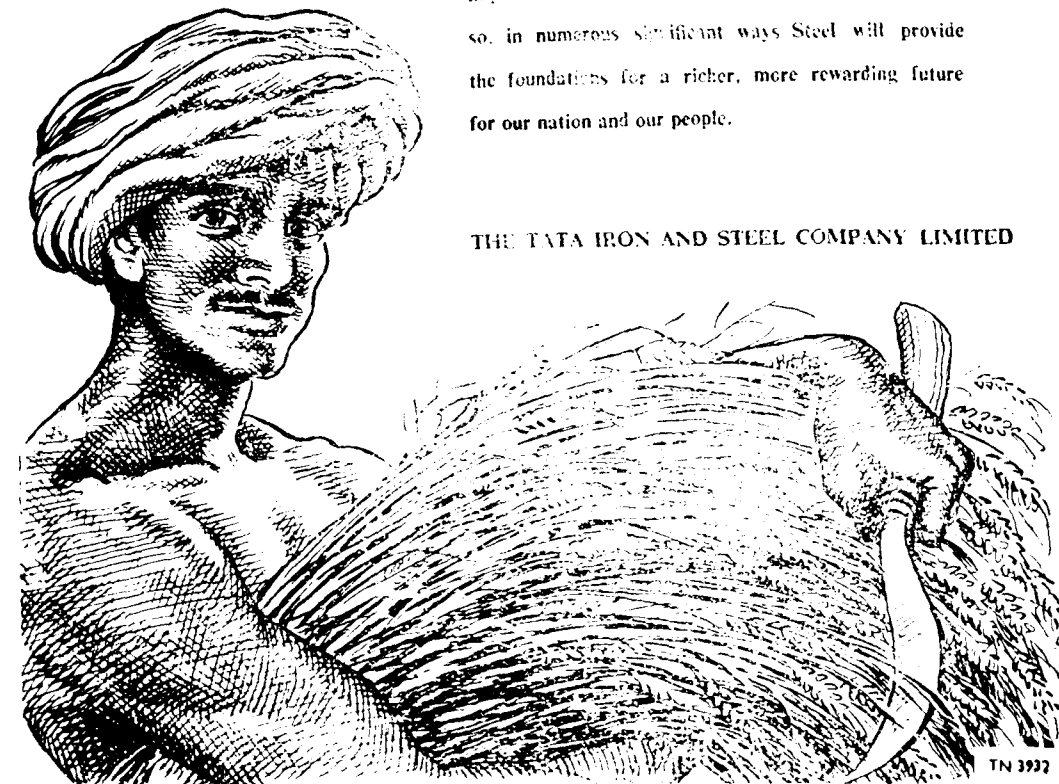
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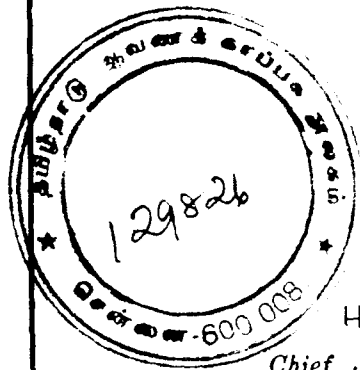
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