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Democracy and Social Education

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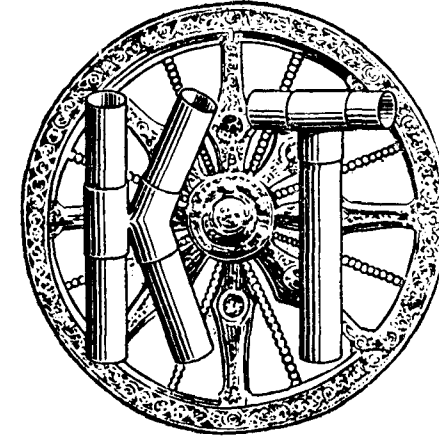
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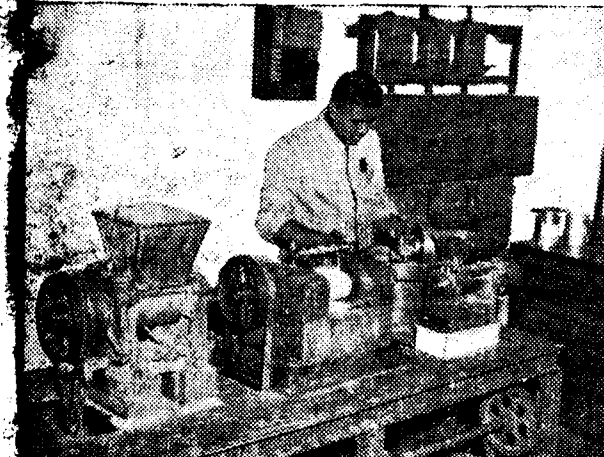
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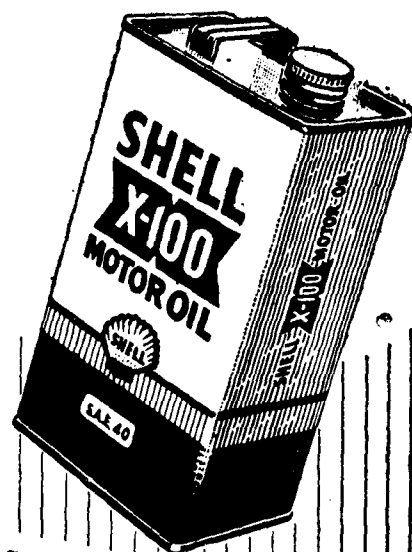
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[Vol 57]

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[No. 4]

Rourkela Steel Plant

By

Shri S. BHOOTHALINGAM, I.C.S.

It used to be said during the last war that everybody's knowledge of geography was increasing day by day, as places of which no one had ever heard of, hit the headlines. Somewhat in the same way, a number of obscure places in India are now becoming well known throughout India. One such is Rourkela, where one of India's new Steelworks is now being put up.

We, in India, are quite used to the confusion caused by the English spelling of Indian place names. When the train pulls up at the station one reads 'Rowrkela' in Hindi, and Rourkela in English. But I am on good authority that the right way to say it is 'Raurkela'. Today, this place is nothing more than a little village on the main railway line between Calcutta and Bombay, where few trains stop. A little to the west of Rourkela the rivers Sankh and Koel flow into the Brahmani. Thus situated, it is one of the prettiest spots in the area. By local tradition it is the birth place of the great rishi Vyasa, who is supposed to be the compiler of the Vedas and the Mahabharata. The area is mostly occupied by Adibasis still untouched by the din of modern life. In ten years' time this quiet spot will be a big industrial centre and the way of life in and around would have changed a lot.

WHY THIS SITE

The first thing one would ask is why has this place been chosen as the site of the new steelworks? The answer is fairly simple.

For efficient and economic production, a Steelworks should be so situated that it can receive raw materials and send out the finished goods in a smooth and even manner, at as little cost as possible. Raw materials are needed in large quantities. Thus, the Steelworks will need two million tons of iron ore, 500,000 tons of limestone and 150,000 tons of manganese ore. Besides it will need 1.6 million tons of coal. A place which is near to coal as well as all these raw materials would of course be the ideal.

But unfortunately, in our country coal of the right kind is not found where the ores are. Barely 50 miles to the south of Rourkela there are large deposits of good iron ore in Taldih. This area is being developed and a Railway line connecting it to Rourkela has already been aligned. Limestone and Manganese ore are also available from within a short distance. Of course, 1.6 million tons of coal have to be hauled from Bokaro 150 miles away and Jharia 200-miles away. But this is more than made up by the close proximity to 2.6 million tons of ore and limestone.

The Steelworks must also have an adequate supply of water. When the plant is in production, the works and the town together will need large quantities of water equivalent to a continuous flow of about 125 cubic feet per second or about 70 million gallons per day. The flow of water in the river will be enough throughout the year.

Besides raw materials and water, the Steelworks will need a lot of electric power. A good deal of it will in any case be generated in a power station within the works. This power station will serve the dual purpose of a stand-by and outlet for the consumption of surplus gases and coke breeze from the Steelworks.

The selection of Rourkela has therefore been made essentially for technical and economic reasons. That a location satisfying these considerations has been found in an industrially and economically undeveloped area has made it possible to open up and develop this area without calling on the community as a whole to bear the burden of any economic disadvantages merely for the sake of dispersal of industry.

A NEW TOWN

An east-west range of hills about 200 to 300 feet high separates the plant site from the area chosen for building a new town. These hills will act as a sort of natural barrier against dust, grit and smoke from the Steelworks which lies beyond to the south. An area of over 10,000 acres has been acquired for the town. About 4,000 acres will be developed immediately and the rest will be available for future growth. The town has been laid out in 20 sectors, each of which will be provided with local amenities like schools and health centres. Construction is going ahead in four of them including the central sector. Already about 200 houses have been built. We expect to provide workers with clean, habitable, roomy houses, with electricity, water, modern sanitation and gas laid on.

Construction work has already begun in the plant site. Various departments of the plant have been marked on the ground and roads have been built to bring the construction materials to the spot. Extensive levelling is going on. To give an idea of the magnitude of this work I need only mention that about 150 million cubic feet of earth has to be excavated before the foundations can be laid for all sections of the plant. The

actual construction of factory buildings will start soon, and well before the end of the year, equipment will begin to arrive from abroad. We expect that the first blast furnace will be ready to operate in October 1958, and the whole plant will be complete and in full operation before the end of 1959.

THE LOOK OF THE STEEL WORKS

I shall now try to give an idea of what the Steelworks will look like when they are completed. There will be a big thermal power station designed to generate 75,000 KW of electric power. The actual generation of power, however, will be less as capacity will have to be reserved as a stand-by to meet peak loads. Besides this, the plant would draw 40,000 to 60,000 KW from the Hirakud system. The second main department will be three batteries of coke ovens. Though these bear the homely name of ovens, they are extremely complicated structures made with special refractory bricks which have to be accurately laid one by one. In these coke ovens the coal will be made into metallurgical coke by driving out the volatile matter in it. The gases so driven out will be dealt with in the by-product plant which will recover tar, ammonia, benzole, naphthalene, etc., and the rest of the coke oven gas will be normally used as fuel in the steel plant itself.

The next main unit is the blast furnace plant which will consist of three blast furnaces, each with a capacity of producing over 300,000 tons of pig iron per year. These blast furnaces will be charged with iron ore and coke and subjected to intense heat. As a result, iron in molten form will flow out at one end while the rest will flow out as slag to the other end. Most of the molten iron will be received in large ladles and carried in hot liquid condition straight to the steel plant for further purification. A small proportion, about 100,000 tons a year, so will be used or sold as pig iron.

L. D. PROCESS

The next main department is the steel melting shops. Here, the iron will be pur-

ified and converted into steel of the exact composition required. Three-quarters of the total production of steel will be by a new process, first developed in Linz in Austria. It has therefore come to be known as the Linzer Dusen-Stahl or L. D. Process. The molten iron is poured into huge egg-shaped converter vessels which can hold 40 tons, and oxygen is blown fast into it at supersonic speed for about 20 minutes or so. This is a quicker and economical way of making what is technically known as 'soft steel', of the kind required for making sheets. One-fourth of the steel production will be by the straight Open Hearth Process. The molten iron is poured into receptacles called 'ingot moulds', allowed to cool in them, and then taken out as heavy rectangular blocks of steel weighing over 8 tons. These are called the 'ingots'.

The rest of the steel works are called 'rolling mills', and in them these huge ingots are squeezed and shaped into plates and sheets and strip of the required dimensions and gauges. To a lay man like me this process of rolling is a most fascinating one to watch. The ingots are first heated in furnaces, called 'soaking pits' until they become soft enough to be pressed and shaped. You see them going in at one end in this form and emerge at the other as long slabs which are only a few inches thick. These slabs are again heated before they enter the 'plate' or the 'strip mill', from which they emerge as long plates and coils of sheet each hundreds of feet long.

ONLY FLAT PRODUCTS

The important feature about the rolling mills of the Rourkela Steel Plant is that the whole production will be of flat products viz. plates of varying thickness required for shipbuilding, railway wagon building and a variety of other uses, sheets, sheets in strip forms and tin plates. In other countries the experience has been that with the advance of industry and economic development, the proportion of flat products used tends to increase. It is well over 40% in the United States while in India it is still

about 25% only. The trends are clear and taking note of them, a whole plant has been devoted to these products. Any further increase in the demand for them can be made by an expansion of the Rourkela Works. With a more addition of steel melting furnaces and no significant addition to the rolling mills, the output of finished steel can be increased easily by a further 200,000 tons.

So much for the principal departments. I must now refer to another important development resulting from the nature of the steel plant, and that is a fertilizer plant making ammonium nitrate. It so happens that three products, which would otherwise be wasted in the steel plant, are just those necessary for making this fertilizer. These are nitrogen, hydrogen and lime stone chips. The nitrogen comes out when oxygen is made for use in the Steel Plant. Hydrogen is taken out of the coke oven gases. By doing so the coke oven gas actually becomes more useful as a fuel for the Steel Plant. The lime stone is what is left over after the right sizes are used. Thus, by the use of waste products an important source of fertilizer will be created. For the same reason the capital cost and the cost of manufacture will be noticeably less than in other fertilizer plants.

SUBSIDIARY INDUSTRIES

It is the experience everywhere that around a big steel plant many ancillary and subsidiary industries grow. I am sure that Rourkela will be no exception. One such industry will be the production of cement from the slag coming out of the blast furnaces.

What does all this mean in terms of employment, of increase in the wealth of the country? By its very nature, a steel plant must be a highly mechanised affair. Compared therefore to the measure of investment Rs. 120 crores or so, the direct employment in the steel works will not be very large, particularly as a large proportion of the workers will have to be skilled. The total

direct employment will be about ten thousand. But this no measure of the effect of the steel plant on employment in the country. The steel industry is at once a school of technique and the main spring of other industrial activities. It is the use of the million tons of steel made in this plant that will give rise to varied employment all over the country. The cheaper and better the steel, the more is the chance of such widespread growth of industry.

The value of the steel produced will be about fifty crores of rupees at present Indian selling prices. It will be even more at international prices, which will give the right measure of the saving in foreign exchange. If the reserves and profits of the Steelworks are earmarked wholly for the expansion of the steel industry, it should be possible to put up a new steel plant every ten years without any further burden on the community. "Steel begets steel."

Defence Or Development ?

By

Prof. SHRIMAN NARAYAN

Intervening in the debate on Demands for Defence grants, Prime minister Nehru told the Parliament that although a war between India and Pakistan was "unlikely", the possibility of "some emergency arising" could not be ignored. Pakistan, he said, had received Military aid in considerable quantity from the United States and this posed a "terrible problem for India from the point of view of diversion of our resources from developmental to Defence needs". He added: "The problem which has been thrust upon us by Military alliances is how far, to ensure safety today, we are to sacrifice and delay tomorrow's development." The Prime Minister said that it was not an easy matter to decide this question. He was, however, of the opinion that the real answer to the Atom Bomb lay in "the spirit and unity of the people and their will to survive in spite of difficulties". "If this is weak, it does not matter how many tanks or aircrafts you may put in somewhere." The Prime Minister observed: "The equation of

defence is your Defence forces plus your industrial and technological background, the economy of the country and the spirit of the people."

These observations of the Prime Minister are of paramount importance to the future development of the nation. It is true that it would be suicidal to under-rate the importance of national defence in the light of existing circumstances in which India is placed. But it will be equally suicidal to slow our pace of economic development which, in more senses than one, is the real and lasting Defence of the country against violence and disorder, both internal as well as external. We have to realise that the real stability of a country ultimately depends on the mental and moral satisfaction enjoyed by its citizens. If the people are dissatisfied owing to economic and social conditions and there are fissiparous tendencies among them owing to casteism, communalism and regionalism, merely the possession of a large army well-equipped with modern

weapons will not be of much help in ensuring the safety of the country. As the Prime Minister remarked, "If I am confident about India, that confidence depends more on the spirit and unity of the people than on other factors."

In this connection the importance of basic and defence industries cannot be over-emphasised. In the modern world no nation can be politically safe and secure if it is not, more or less self-sufficient in the necessary weapons of warfare. Without an industrial and technological background, merely importing highly technical weapons from foreign countries will not be of much avail. As the Prime Minister pointed out, if the machines go wrong and if a foreign country refuses to supply spare parts the weapon becomes useless. Under the second Five Year Plan, therefore, it is necessary to build up our Defence industries and attain maximum self-sufficiency in this sphere. It must, however, be realised that India will have to content itself with a comparatively small but efficient standing army. It would be futile for us to try to compete with the Great Powers in building up our Defences. If some Power which has nuclear weapons at its disposal chooses to attack India, from the purely Military point of view we have little Defence. It may be that from other point of view we may yet be able to meet even the menace of Atom Bomb. As the Prime Minister observed, "a people that will not surrender whatever happened can never be beaten." On the otherhand the people of a nation who have not developed a strong will for political independence will crumble down easily despite a large and well-equipped army. Our national Defences, therefore, have to be built up in the minds and hearts of the people. This can be done successfully only if the people have full faith in the honesty and efficiency of their administration and in the basic national objective of the welfare of all sections of the population.

From this point of view, we must, even from the Defence point of view, give the highest priority to our Plans for providing full employment to the people and for reducing the existing disparities of wealth and incomes. The draft outline of the second Five Year Plan has been now before the nation for some time. It will soon be finalised. But before we do so, it will be necessary to lay special emphasis on the need for improving the social and economic conditions of the backward sections of our people. According to the targets mentioned in the Plan, our National Income is expected to rise by 25 per cent after five years. But, as the Finance Minister stated in the course of his Budget speech, merely working out a statistical average of incomes will not do. We will have to take special care of the poorest sections of the society. From this stand-point, the rise of incomes among the poorer sections of the population during the next five years will have to be much higher than the proportionate rise of incomes among the richer sections. This has not been the case during the first Five Year Plan. For example, let us glance at the estimates of per capita income in Uttar Pradesh since 1948:

Year	Total	Rural	Urban
	(In terms of 1948-46)		
1948-49	149.4	200.9	550.1
1950-51	259.4	198.5	645.8
1952-53	259.5	198.0	649.2
1954-55	276.7	210.1	693.0

These figures have been taken from the Monthly Bulletin of Statistics issued by the Economics and Statistics Department of the Uttar Pradesh Government.

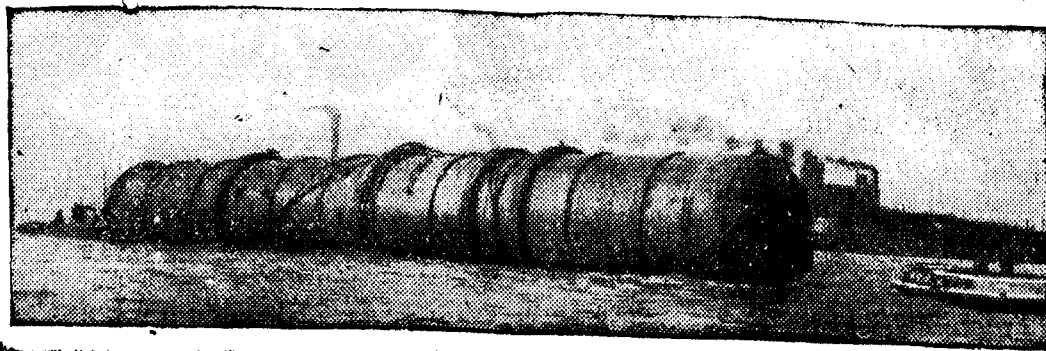
These statistics clearly indicate that there has been hardly any rise in the incomes of the rural people during the last seven or eight years, whereas there has been a definite increase in per capita incomes in the

urban areas. This is surely disquieting. India is predominantly a country of villages and if your national Planning does comparatively much less good to the rural population, we cannot expect the millions of our people to be enthusiastic about our plans and Projects. It is, therefore, absolutely necessary to take special care of this aspect of economic development in the next Five Year Plan. This could be achieved only if we develop small-scale, village and cottage industries on a cooperative basis throughout the country. Under the existing Plan even in the Community Project areas, the rich seem to be getting richer while the poor people hardly seem to get any tangible benefits. The order must be reversed now. Our plans should benefit the poorer sections much more than the richer sections. Our scheme of taxation and Public Finance should also undergo a radical change from this point of view.

The recent border raids by Pakistan on Indian territory are surely a cause for some alarm. It is surprising how, instead of expressing any regrets, the Pakistan Government and the press have been telling the world that it is India which has been raiding the Pakistan territory. It is, indeed,

extremely difficult to deal with a neighbour country when even elementary canons of truthful behaviour are not observed. At any rate we should utilise these border incidents for serious re-thinking in regard to our Defence and development programmes. We do hope that serious thought in this regard will convince us and the people that real defence lies in development. National development, however, does not mean mere economic development. Without proper development of national character side by side with economic well-being, it would be impossible to build up our national defence on a sound footing. The values of money and power seem to be most attractive to most of us. The values of life must undergo a definite change. It is high time for us to realise that the real values of life are essentially moral and spiritual. As the Prime Minister observed, our real Defence would depend upon the 'spirit' of the people. The strength of the 'spirit' would naturally depend on spiritual rather than purely material values. That is why Mahatma Gandhi always told us the real answer to the Atom Bomb was the *Atmik Shakti* or spiritual power.

— o : — "FLOATING DOWN THE THAMES"



The largest oil refinery column ever built in the United Kingdom is seen being towed down the River Thames. The Column—141 feet long, 19 ft. 2 in. in diameter (42.9 x 5.8 metres) and weighing 147 tons was made watertight for its river journey.

Democracy and Social Education

By

Sri K. M. PANNIKAR

One of the Most notable features of our national life has been at all times the voluntary organisation of people in the cause of education. Though public attention to the problem of adult education in an organised manner is of recent origin, it would be a mistake to think that society in India did not at all times attach importance to the problem and develop institutions for dealing with it. The festivals and fairs associated with Indian temples have had an educational purpose. The public readings of *Puranas*, with popular interpretations, The *Harikathas* and *bhajans*, folk art exhibitions and numerous other institutions which existed and exist even today were meant primarily for social education. Indeed, it may legitimately be claimed that even when the percentage of literacy in India was small, she was able to ensure a wide and deep penetration of culture through these popular institutions. Nor could we forget the part the joint family played in the transmission of culture. That fast decaying institution, even within living memory, functioned also as a school of social education. The stories of our epics, the ethics preached in our sacred books, the social norms and decorums of our life—in fact much of what constitutes the culture of the nation was transmitted through the joint family, where the elders and the young ones lived together.

Today the problem of adult education has however taken a new aspect, vastly increasing its importance to the nation, and making it one of the major problems of our life in the community. A democratic society, if it is to function properly requires a continuing education for its people at all levels. The technological and other changes which are transforming our society make it necessary for us to take the new knowledge to the door step of every man. The new social relationship we are creating requires to be understood, assimilated and transmitted. In fact

social education today has to become an instrument of change and this is where the problem differs from what it was in the past. The institutions for social education which our ancestors created and worked with notable success were meant for a static society, for the preservation and continuation of our culture. The social education of today has to serve a changing society, a society which is building up a new civilisation, which is discarding much of the old and transforming what is left. It has to popularise ideas which are new and which may appear strange; it has to teach new values, familiarise people with new social relationships, introduce to them new techniques and provide also for the transmission of the basic concepts of our new civilisation. In short the social education of today has to be an instrument for creating and continuing our new life.

The political structure under which new India has chosen to live is a democracy in the wider sense of the word in which power is entrusted to every adult man and woman, creating thereby the largest single electorate in the world. Almost eighty per cent of its immense population is unfortunately illiterate. Though it is a truism to say that literacy does not mean education or the absence of literacy means a lack of true education, there is no denying the fact that the vast majority of our electorate is uneducated and this fact may, if a solution for it is not found early, constitute a danger to our national life. Social education for the masses is therefore a problem, the immediacy of which cannot be over-emphasised. It is a matter for sincere congratulation that both the Government and the public are fully aware of the importance of this question.

What is adult education? It is not merely a question of making the grown-up people literate. Undoubtedly it is one aspect of the problem. But we can legitimately hope that with our scheme for universal education, this aspect of the problem will gradually lose its importance. Already over 40 per cent of our children of school-going age are attending schools. Though in view of the magnitude of the problem, it may take time before every child born in India is enabled to receive primary education, that day will surely come much earlier than people expect. But the problem of social education will remain. It is my conviction that it is the people who have had some kind of an education who can benefit most by social education. It is not only a question of meeting the danger of a relapse to illiteracy. That itself is only a symptom of human mind, laziness, indifference and absence of desire to better oneself, against which the community has continuously to fight.

Further, education if it is to be of any value has to be a continuing process of assimilating knowledge and adjusting oneself to society. Formal education at school represents, let us remember, the knowledge of yesterday; and its main importance for us is that it provides us with the tools necessary for our continuous education, the training of memory, the preparation of minds to assimilate new facts, literacy to enable us to read and understand without extraneous help. But all these constitute only the minimum intellectual capital which will waste itself and will become totally inadequate unless continuously cherished and utilised. It is only a few, a very small percentage of even highly educated people, who are able to do so by themselves. Without some kind of help no man, however well endowed, is in a position, through the sheer effort of his own inner consciousness, to carry his own education forward. The best of us require libraries, contact of minds, discussions and controversies, and unremitting application to keep ourselves educated. How much more is it necessary for people with only a minimum of education

to prevent them from relapsing not merely into illiteracy out to an indifference to education.

The purpose of social education should therefore be to provide everyone, from the highest to the lowest, with facilities to continue their mental development, to enable them to adjust themselves to changing social and economic conditions, to develop awareness of new problems with which every society is faced. No doubt today we have to concentrate on the less favoured sections of our people, for the primary and basic problem in India is the very low general standard of the masses. The issue that faces the nation is how best to raise the intellectual level of the common man, how to make him understand the world around him and adapt himself to the new circumstances. The methodology and techniques of this question, the different ways of approach, the special problems relating to a mainly uneducated womanhood, the impact of social changes, all these, I am happy to note, are being carefully studied by seminars and groups organised under the auspices of the Government. Recreational and cultural activities as a part of a broad scheme of social education have also been subject of a special seminar.

The new age in which we live provides us with new techniques. The cinema, the radio and television open up immense possibilities for social education. It requires no special imagination to see how these three have revolutionised the problem. The range and reach of social education activities have so immensely increased by these new techniques that it has now become possible for us to bring home to the people in the most distant and inaccessible areas every aspect of modern knowledge. The cinema especially, if rightly used, can create social awareness for it can realistically present problems and almost imperceptibly influence large sections. Recreational, cultural and educative methods can be combined without making any one feel that they are being educated. The old art of story telling finds a new form. But more than story telling, the cinema makes

people see with their own eyes, and makes them aware of problems in a way that no other method can do. But in order that this new and important vehicle of communication may fulfil its great function, it is necessary that its potentialities should be exploited by the State itself. It is not fair to expect the motion picture industry to devote itself to social education. Commercial interests must inevitably dominate private industry, and naturally the pictures produced cannot be primarily educative in its approach. In fact it may well be considered that the vast majority of films shown in India have but little educative value; on the other hand the Wild West films and its imitations projecting, shooting, killing, gambling and other social vices may be said to have the opposite effect. It is therefore necessary that the utilisation of the cinema for the purpose of social education must be carefully worked out by the Government in consultation with public bodies interested in the problem. A permanent council consisting of the representatives of the Government, experts on social education, and leaders of the film industry would seem to be necessary to deal with this problem and chalk out a programme, for usefully exploiting the potentialities of the cinema for social education.

So far as the radio is concerned, the problem is easier as it is a State monopoly. With the wide net work which we have now established, with every language area having one or more stations of its own, it is possible now to harness this most powerful machinery for our purpose. The difficulty we face here is the comparatively high cost of the radio sets. Unless we in India can produce cheap receiving sets, well within the finance of the ordinary man, the potentialities of the radio will remain in the main untapped. The radio habit is fortunately a growing one; but obviously it can play its full role only when the villages of India receive the benefits of electricity. It should be clear from this, how greatly the progress of our social education is dependent on our industrialisation.

Television has not yet reached India. It is hoped that within the next few years we shall be able at least in urban areas to strengthen our movement by adding this new powerful weapon to our armoury. Television combines the methods of the cinema with those of the radio and should be the most valuable instrument for furthering social education in the country.

There is one point I should like to emphasise. If our programme of social education is to succeed, and the millions of India are to be made aware of the new world around them, and to be awakened to the new urges and impulses of our time, we must fully utilise the techniques which modern inventions have placed at our disposal. The traditional methods are indeed valuable; they conform to the psychology of our people. But their potentialities can be increased a hundredfold if they are combined with modern techniques. A Katha Kalakshepam through the radio can reach hundreds of thousands, instead of a few hundreds. A play on the television, a story enacted in a film, these can exploit the emotions of millions. Considering the magnitude of the problem in India, we have to concentrate on the new techniques, if it has to be tackled on a nation-wide basis.

The problem of social education is not something which can be separated from the daily life of the people. It cannot be solved in cloisters and colleges. One essential fact which is gaining wide realisation only now is that in order to obtain the best results for social education activity it must be connected with the life and labour of the people. Labour itself educates a man and if labour is so organised as to give it a social purpose, automatically it provides a higher social education. It is here that the Community projects and National Extension Services, other trade unions and the co-operative movement become most important. Perhaps the greatest effort in the direction of social education that India is undertaking is through her Community Projects which now cover a 100,000 villages. New ideas,

new social values, new techniques are penetrating our countryside through these projects. They are transforming the mind of our villagers in a manner that no formal methods of social education can hope to achieve. Similarly, the trade union movement is performing a major educational function among urban labourers. These are genuine practical movements for social education which will in no distant future awaken the masses from the stupor of ages and make them alive to the changing conditions of society.

I shall only allude to one other aspect of our problem, and that is the education of the educated. In the immensity of the problem of mass illiteracy, we are inclined to forget that social education is as much necessary for those who have passed through schools and colleges and therefore can claim to be educated. As I said before, such schooling only provides a man with the tools of education, only enables him to acquire knowledge by himself and gain awareness of social and other forces. Also, it cannot be too often emphasised that the knowledge acquired in schools and colleges represents the social forces of yesterday and unless the community provides the products

of schools with the necessary facilities for continuous process of re-education, they would not be able to keep abreast of time. The re-education of the educated is one of the necessities of a progressive society. Through libraries, group organisations, voluntary associations and other normal methods society provides for such process. But purposive organisation is also necessary. In all advanced countries university extension movements, vacation courses and other organisations exist for this purpose. In my opinion this is an essential activity to which greater attention should be paid by us.

Social education is essentially the problem of a changing and democratic society. The character and tempo of change in a society make it essential that there should be a continuous adjustment of mind to the new social forces in all classes and levels of the people. A democratic society make it necessary that the sovereign people should have the mental equipment to understand and evaluate public problems. The two conditions, without which no nation can progress, cannot be attained without an effective and nation-wide system of social education.

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The New Indian Companies Act

By

Shri K. R. P. AIYANGAR,

Joint Secretary, Ministry of Finance.

An essential feature of the system of joint stock companies is that their incorporation should be duly registered and a variety of documents connected with the working of such companies should also be registered, lodged or filed with an office of Government in accordance with the provision of the law. The functionary appointed for this purpose is the Registrar of Companies and his organisation has therefore co-existed with company law,

The Indian companies Act, 1913, which has been replaced by the Indian companies Act, 1956, is an act of the central Legislature. Under the constitution both the power to make laws in respect of incorporation, regulation and winding up of companies and corporations as well as the executive authority for the administration of the companies Act have been vested in the central Government. In practice, till recent years the Central

Government did not deal directly with the administration of companies and instead had delegated their functions under the old companies Act to the Government of the states to be administered on agency basis. The delegation of powers had involved automatically transfer to the state Governments of important duties intimately connected with the regulation and control of affairs of companies. The reasons for such delegation were partly constitutional and partly financial. It was more economical for the states which had a readymade administrative machinery in the field to deal with cases of non-observance of the law. Again, in the absence of a clear economic Policy the proper role of the company law in regulating private investment and enterprise was not duly appreciated and the duties of administration were regarded primarily as confined to the prevention of contravention of the law.

POSITION OF REGISTRARS

Under this system the appointment of Registrars of Joint Stock Companies and the control over them vested in the State Governments and the Registrars, offices were essentially filing offices whose limited objective was to formally scrutinise receipt of certain statutory returns and to have custody over them. Only a few States had whole-time Registrars. The great majority had neither whole time Registrars nor any whole-time staff. The Companies Act, 1913, was extended to Part B States with effect from 1st April 1951, but in these States also the Administration was carried on on the agency basis by the State Governments. Commenting on this system the Company Law Committee, 1952, observed; "The Indian Companies Act was perhaps the most under-administered of the Central acts relating to trade and industry".

It was to put an end to this situation that even before the new Companies Bill was passed into law the Central Government took steps to resume with effect from 1st October 1953, the delegated authority made to the State Governments in regard to administration of companies. The process

of transfer of control and reorganisation of Registrars, offices has been gradual. The effective change-over of the administrative machinery and its personnel and control over them has been made only from the 1st of January 1955.

Full time Registrars have been appointed now in all Part A and Part B States and also in Delhi among the present Part C States. An effective administrative procedure has been laid down and full time office staff also sanctioned for all these offices. The Registrars, offices are at present located at Trivandrum, Madras, Bangalore, Vijayawada, Hyderabad, Bombay, Nagpur, Sambalpur, Rajkot, Calcutta, Shillong, Patna, Lucknow, Gwalior, Jaipur, Patiala, Jullundur and New Delhi. (Under the new Act it is not obligatory to have a Registrar's office for each State).

The internal organisation of the office of Registrars which in the past did not receive much attention has now been overhauled and improved. A measure of uniformity in the pattern of office organisation, procedure, filing, maintenance of records, scrutiny of returns etc. has been established so that in the administration of the new company law the attitude and working of the administrative machinery will be efficient and helpful all round.

REGIONAL DIRECTORS

In order to co-ordinate, direct and supervise the work of the Registrars and to constitute a link not only between the offices of the Registrars and the Central Government but also between the latter and the State Governments four offices of Regional Directors have been established at Madras, Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi. The southern region at Madras includes the States of Madras, Andhra, Mysore and Travancore-Cochin. The Western region at Bombay comprises the States of Bombay, Hyderabad, Madhya Pradesh and Saurashtra. The eastern region at Calcutta consists of the States of West Bengal, Orissa, Bihar, and Assam. The northern region at Delhi

includes the States of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan, PEPSU and the Punjab and Delhi. Unlike the offices of Registrars the regional organisation is not statutory. Its object is in the main to provide from the Central Government downwards an administrative machinery at different levels whose functions would be to assist companies and guide the management of companies in the discharge of their obligations and duties as laid down by law.

The Directors in charge of these offices are senior officials. They have been provided with necessary technical assistance—a company Accountant (invariably a Chartered Accountant of experience) and a company Solicitor (a qualified lawyer with experience of company law matters). The regional offices will act as the local arms of the Central organisation and will remain in close touch with the States concerned and keep the Centre informed of all important developments in company practice and management in the States. They will supervise and watch the performance of the Registrars of Companies generally and advise them on all matters when such advice is sought. They will be responsible for the administrative co-ordination of the activities of the Registrars, particularly where enquiries, investigations and prosecutions are involved. They will be in touch with the trends of company management in the States keep in touch with commercial bodies etc., and exercise important duties of public relation officers in this regard.

DEPARTMENT OF COMPANY LAW

At the Centre the new Department of Company Law Administration which has been set up with effect from 1st August, 1955, deals not only with company law but also with many related functions and institutions closely connected with the working of joint stock companies. Besides companies the subjects in their charge include stock exchanges, control of capital issues, finance corporations and regulation of the accountancy profession. The combination of functions in this manner will indicate that the

role of this department is not merely to see that the companies regulate their activities according to law but to ensure that there is a proper co-ordination of activities connected with capital formation and also that the private sector is assisted to play its important role in the planned economic development of the country.

The broad organisational set-up of the new Department includes a Secretary to the Government; two wings, each under a Joint Secretary; one wing exclusively deals with the administration of the companies law and the other with the other functions of the department. In the administration of the company law, a statutory Advisory Commission is associated with the department. The Commission which has been set up under section 410 of the Act is headed by a distinguished whole time non-official Chairman and comprises four other non-officials representing joint stock enterprise, interests of shareholders, labour and the accountancy profession. The department provides the secretarial assistance to the Commission.

REGISTRATION—A VITAL FEATURE

The functions of the Registrar of Companies are mainly three-fold. In the first place, his organisation is a registry where original documents which are vital to the incorporation and working of companies are to be kept as prescribed by the law. This is to serve the object of having a proper legal record of liability of corporate bodies as affecting both their internal affairs as well as dealings with the public and also to provide facilities for inspection of such documents by members of the company or the public dealing with companies or in the event of its being so required for production of the record as material evidence before a court.

Registration is, therefore, a vital feature of the concept of joint stock organisation. Secondly, the companies Act also prescribes what documents should be kept at the registered office of the company and what returns should be furnished in the prescribed manner to the Registrar.

OBJECT OF THE RETURNS

The object of the submission of these periodical returns to the Registrar is to ensure the regulated routine which is necessary for the efficient and proper conduct of affairs of a company and which is the best insurance against mismanagement. It is the Registrar's duty to see that the returns are submitted to him in the proper form and within the time prescribed and that their contents satisfy the requirements of the law. In case of delay or default, penalties are provided in the law and the Registrar may call for explanations for delay in submission of returns and insist on their resubmission or prosecute a defaulter. Finally, it is an important function of the Registrar's organisation to check up not only on the regular submission of returns from companies but also to scrutinise the contents of returns. If by such scrutiny or for any other reason the Registrar thinks that something is seriously amiss in the company's state of affairs he has been empowered by the law to take further steps to remedy the position. It is from this that the power of the Registrar flows to call for information or explanation in respect of any documents required to be submitted to him under the Act.

Any explanation or clarification received by the Registrar will be annexed to and form part of the original record of the company kept with him. If after securing the explanation the Registrar is still of the opinion that the documents received reveal an unsatisfactory state of affairs of the company

and do not disclose a full and fair statement of the position to which they purport to relate, he is required to report the case to the Central Government for taking further action that may be deemed necessary against the company under the law. Such action by the Registrar may be called for on the basis of information placed before him by any creditor, contributory or other interested person alleging that the business of a company is being carried on for fraudulent or unlawful purpose. On such complaint the Registrar may require the complainant to state his points specifically in writing and as a check on frivolous or vexatious complaints the law provides that the Registrar may disclose the identity of the informant to the company.

ADVISORY FUNCTIONS

Besides these statutory powers to deal with complaints etc., it is always open to the Registrar to have any points relating to the returns filed by companies or any question arising out of complaints made to him discussed with the complainants or with the representatives of the company. Thus, it may be possible for him to settle amicably any erroneous practice or procedure relating to the form or contents of the returns and to prevent friction between the parties concerned in the working of companies. It is in the exercise of these non-statutory powers which they may be well advised to exercise freely in order to avoid unnecessary hardship and litigation that the Registrar will have to seek the support of the Regional Director and the experts at his disposal.

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Ramanuja's Philosophy

By Dr. K. D. BHARADWAJ, M.A., Ph. D.

The only unfailing proof of God is scriptural testimony according to which He has certain characteristics. He is not undifferentiated and unqualified consciousness of the Advaita School, but is full of auspicious qualities of truth, knowledge, bliss, purity and infinity. There is in Him myriads of other

supernatural attributes such as omnipresence, omnipotence, mercy and grace. Ramanuja calls his God by the name of Vishnu. Other names such as Parama-purusha, Brahman and Vasudeva are only synonyms of Vishnu.

The changes which we observe in the world do not belong to the essential nature of God but to matter which God upholds from within and without as its immanent ruler. God is similarly immanent in each and every individual soul. Immanence is not identity; hence both matter and individual souls are related to God as His 'Sesha'. As one who is immanent in the entire creation, God is called Antaryamin and Seshin.

The universe whose diversity and vastness are bewildering to the human mind is kept under control by an infinitesimal portion of Divine power. Out of mere sport, He engages Himself in various activities such as creation, preservation and dissolution. As controller of souls, mind and ego, He is called Sankarshana, Pradyumna and Anirudha respectively.

Having set the universe at work, God watches the process therein as a looker-on (Sakshi). At times He appears, out of his own will, in special manifestations such as Rama and Krishna to punish the wicked, to reward the pious, and to establish moral order in the universe.

The Divine form is not adventitious or accidental as are the bodies of individual souls—terrestrial or celestial. Nor is it made of matter made up of three constituents—sattva, rajas and tamas. Nor can it be said to be composed of predominant material sattva (prakrista sattva) as the system of Yoga and the doctrine of Trimurti would hold, or of exclusive sattva (Suddha-sattva) as is held by Advaita of Sankara. Ramanuja had not, however, raised, as his followers did, the question as to whether the divine form is inert or non-inert. According to him, it is only super-natural being as essential to, and inherent in, God's nature as are His attributes such as bliss and consciousness. His form is His eternal, essential manifestation; and Sri is inseparable from Him. Even the forms assumed by God in various avatars are 'a-prakrita'.

One can realize God through meditation on the true nature of one's ownself as imperishable, undefinable and indiscernible. Those who belong to the cult of Panchagni taught in the Upanishadas can attain Brahman. But

such meditation is really very difficult for those for whom it is difficult to rise above the view of atman as identical with the body. The essential nature of the finite soul is hidden from it. The way of deliverance from this state is resignation of all including the self to the Deity. Such resignation gives the religious aspirant the opportunity to cultivate love of God. All are entitled to love Him. There is no restriction of caste, colour, creed or sex in this matter. The acquisition of knowledge and performance of action as well as the pursuance of the seven expedients—discrimination of purity in food etc.—promote devotion. Ramanuja attaches greatest importance to the *dasya* type of love and holds that service is knowledge of 'Brahman' (Brahma--Vidya).

Ramanuja admits that he has knowingly concealed the details of the doctrine of surrender even in his vast commentary on the Brama-sutra. He has, however, disclosed it in the Gadya-traya which is probably his last religio-philosophical work.

Release from worldly life does not bring about the loss of individuality as it does on the Advaita view. It is, in fact, the fullest realization on the part of an individual of God's immanence in him. The essential nature of the self which was lying latent or partly manifest in him under the influence of action now becomes completely manifest in the state of emancipation. It is not 'isolation' in the sense of Kapila or Patanjali, which consists in the maintenance of individuality without the enjoyment of bliss. Nor is it a state of mere cessation of pain as admitted by Gotama and Kanada. The 'apavarga' of the former or the 'moksha' of the latter makes no room for consciousness in the state of emancipation; hence either has been aptly described as a condition resembling a pebble. Sriharsa has humorously dubbed Gotama as a simpleton on the ground that the latter conceives of salvation as an intelligent person's becoming stony or stupefied. For Ramanuja, release consists in the realization of God and so it is a state where action has no sway, knowledge knows no bounds and bliss of devotional communion with God is positive and perpetual.

Goa's Struggle for Freedom

By Mr. S. B. DE SILVA

CONSPIRACY OF PINTOS

This story of the struggle of the Goan people for freedom from the Portuguese yoke must necessarily be sketchy and brief; for it is not the fight of a few years; it stretches down the corridors of history for at least three centuries.

The first revolt of the people of Goa is dated in 1755 some 25 years before the American War of Independence which was between 1775 and 1783. The struggle was going on throughout the great French Revolution which began in 1789 and the Napoleonic Wars which ended in 1815. It was going on during the great struggle of Italy under Mazzini, Garibaldi, and Cavour and that of Ireland under Parnell and O'Connell. Let the official history of the Portuguese themselves published in the *Annuario do Estado* in 1934-35 tell the tale:

"What is today called Goa, comprising the old and the new conquests, has cost us continuous battles, most difficult moments and vicissitudes . . . The Thanadars of Salcette and Bardez were repeatedly won and lost and Goa was often times seized and blockaded . . . In 1755 a revolt broke out in Satrai. It was won back in 1782. But it continued to be rebellious and there were 14 outbreaks of rebellion. After the revolt of 1823, they were harshly punished by the then Viceroy and in 1824 they revolted again . . . In 1852 there was a new outbreak under Dipaji Rane who sent out his guerillas from the fort of Nanuz which he had captured. They came up as far as Cumberjua (a few miles from modern Panjim) and devastated Sanguem and Quepem (mahals), . . . In 1869, there was again a revolt under Custoba. . . . In 1895 a revolt was led by Dada Rane against whom Portugal had to send out an expedition under the Infante Dom Affonso. . . . In 1912 once more the Ranes revolted and the rising was suppressed with the help of Negro troops brought from Africa . . . the leaders were arrested and deported to the province of San Thome."

The *Annuario* does not mention the "Conjuracao dos Pintos" (the conspiracy of the Pintos) led by Catholic priests who were deported to Portugal and died there nor the attempts of Caetaninho Carvalho of Colvalle. Nor is mention made of the military revolts of 1870 and 1871. The reason for the omission is evidently because these were mere conspiracies and minor incidents of mutiny to be distinguished from "Revolts" and "Rebellions".

What is clear, however, is that the Goan people did not submit tamely and their repeated attempts to throw off the foreign yoke falls into the pattern of the great Western movement of 18th and 19th centuries towards the free democratic world of today.

But the Portuguese were determined to stem the tide of history and came to the conclusion, as the same *Annuario* relates: "Only conquest and political infiltration could safeguard the Portuguese hegemony which it would be impossible to hold with fleets and factories."

DESOLATION CALLED PEACE

This policy, as the British Imperial Gazetteer of India relates, "The work of conquest was over and it left behind it . . . a society of conquerors who had nothing to do" . . . an idle population of men in the streets and gambling houses and an idle population of women in the seclusion of their home."

This is the peace and contentment of which the Portuguese today make a boast. Well may we say with the Roman historian Tacitus "They made a desolation. They called it peace."

The regime they set up was characterized by the complete absence of what is today regarded as a body of elementary rights; freedom of opinion, speech, meeting and association, the four freedoms which have

emerged out of the great travail of American War of Independence and the French Revolution, not to mention the two World Wars. Premier Salazar on January 7, 1949 at Oporto defends thus: "The freedoms which most concern political life are: freedom of the Press, of assembly and of association. They are inscribed in the Constitution in the ordinary way, but their exercise is subject to conditions which in practice limit their scope . . ."

He castigates the notion of the freedom of the Press: "... even the excellent freedom to humiliate the authorities, to insult the members of Government and to run down the honour of the Nation".

PATTERN OF REPRESSION

Hence in Goa, even the titles of books, periodicals and newspapers require the previous approval of government. Publication in any language other than Portuguese requires previous permission. All printed matter, be they newspapers, bills, even social invitation cards and calendars have to pass the censor. No public meeting may be held without the Governor's permission and must be presided over by a local resident approved by the administration. Even at a school prize distribution no outsider may preside unless his name is approved by government and his speech and those of others are passed by the censor. The rules of every association even cultural and religious require the previous sanction of government and the members of their management must first be screened by the executive authorities. If the pattern of our struggle falls into that of the world struggle towards democracy, the pattern of repression under the Portuguese falls in the pattern of Fascism and Nazism made familiar by Hitler and Mussolini in Europe.

In 1925 Salazar passed the *Acto Colonial* by which he added insult to injury by dividing the Goan population on a racial basis. "The Assimilados" consisting of a handful of Portuguese descendants, and "Indigenos" comprising the rest of the popu-

lation who were deprived of all privileges such as military service. Against this there was a general outcry even in Bombay where a mass meeting of Goans under the auspices of the Goan Union condemned the measure. The meeting was presided over by the late Ignatius Fonseca, editor of the *Anglo-Lusitano*. He was dismissed for his temerity by the British government from his post in the Postal department upon complaint from their Ancient and Faithful ally, Portugal.

NEW LEASE FOR RESISTANCE

As the eve of Indian Independence drew near to 1947, the Goans' ancient resistance to foreign rule received a new lease of life. On the 18th of June 1946 with a public meeting held in Margao began the latest struggle for freedom which is going on today. But this was not an isolated revolt. It was country-wide. It was a revolution on the ideal plane. The Goan thinker Menezes Braganca had taught.

"I value the freedom of thought. It is thought which distinguishes men from beasts. Thought can survive only in freedom. It is freedom of thought which determines the progress of society. It has resisted repression throughout the ages. Governments pass away. Regimes are ephemeral. Thought is eternal."

So Evagrio George, an active leader in the new struggle who suffered jail for his convictions, writes in 1946 in his "Why offer Satyagraha":

"Our revolution is, as all know, non violent. We fight not with arms but with ideals . . . Our struggle is spiritual. "We want freedom to write without censorship. We want the freedom to speak in public without previous permission of the authorities. We want the freedom to form associations to defend our interests and to labour for the good of our people. We want a representative government responsible to the elected representatives of the people."

600 SATYAGRAHIS IN JAIL

Numerous meetings were organized all over Goa in vindication of the right of meeting. Numerous pamphlets were printed in vindication of the right of a free Press. The National Congress (Goa) was formed in vindication of the right of association. More than 600 Satyagrahis went to jail and faced brutal treatment. A reign of terror was let loose on the people.

The Congress was forced to cross the frontier into India and function from outside. The mild demand for civil liberties being savagely repressed, the Congress had now no choice but to demand that Portugal quit Goa and in June 1949 passed the following resolution:

"Correctly interpreting the anxious aspirations of the Goan people.....it declares that the Goan people desire to cast off forever the yoke of the foreigner so that they may be free to vindicate the elementary right of self-determination." And in August 1949 a letter was sent to Salazar formally calling upon Portugal to quit Goa.

LULL IN THE STRUGGLE

From 1949 to 1953 there was a lull in the struggle. Other Goan parties were formed in Bombay, such as the United Front of Goans and the Azad Gomantak Dal. These parties differed from one another in methods and ideologies but were firmly united in their immediate objective, that Portugal must quit Goa.

In April 1953, Goans occupied the Indo-Portuguese Institute in Bombay because it was the centre, under the guise of social service, of espionage and propaganda by the agents of Portugal. The spy ring was thereby broken and the ring-leaders were sent back to Goa.

On or about July 21, 1954 Francis Mascarenhas, the leader of the United Front of Goans, with a handful of followers occupied Dadra, a Portuguese enclave near Daman. Between July 29 and the August 1, 1954, V. N. Lawande, the leader of the Azad Gomantak Dal, with some thirty followers marched into another neighbouring enclave, Nagar Aveli. After a mild show of

resistance, the garrison of some 300 Portuguese police and military, under the impression that this was a fullscale invasion, ran away and took refuge in the forests of Silvassa and, eventually crossing the frontier into India, threw themselves on the protection of the Indian police.

ENTRY INTO GOA

On August 15, 1954 four small batches of Goan volunteers marched into Goa. The authorities were in a panic. The fort of Tiracol on the border between Goa and Savantwadi surrendered to a batch of ten unarmed Satyagrahis. The next day, a military force armed cap-a-pie brought by a Portuguese ship "captured" the fort.

During the rest of the year events followed which do not specifically form part of the Goans' struggle. The Indian Consul was expelled from Goa. The railway between Collem and the Indian frontier was mined resulting in the closure of rail communication. Diplomatic relations between India and Portugal were broken off. And, as smuggling increased with the stoppage of normal traffic across the land frontier, India imposed a blockade. These events, however, have created the erroneous impression that the Goans' struggle is a part of the Indian claim for Goa. This impression was strengthened in August 1955 when Indian political leftist parties, under the Goa Vimochan Samiti of Poona, showed their sympathy with the Goans' fight by sending some 3,000 Satyagrahis across the frontier into Goa. The Portuguese opened fire and several unarmed Satyagrahis were killed and injured.

BRUTAL REPRESSION

Brutal repression in Goa goes on. The movement has had to go underground. Outbreaks of violence are reported and the fear is that, what in its origin and conduct is a revolution on a moral plane, might degenerate into a shooting war.

On the moral plane the Goans' right to political freedom vis-a-vis Portugal is beyond dispute. It has been endorsed by no less an international authority than P. H. the Pope in the sentiments of his last Christmas Message.

The Growth of I. A. F.

By

Squadron Leader Ved P. BHASIN

Under the stewardship of its first national Air Chief, the popular "Subroto" Mukerjee, the I. A. F. forges ahead, recording further steps in consolidation and expansion. The memorable manner in which the country's youngest Defence Service came to the help of the needy in the hour of natural calamity in recent times demonstrated once again that the I. A. F. is a source of strength to the country in times of peace no less than in war.

On the 1st of this month the Service celebrated its 23rd anniversary. A survey of commemoration of the growth of the IAF from its infancy to its present stature, and a brief outline of the tasks and responsibilities that lie ahead of it are given here.

PROTRACTED INFANCY

Though conceived as early as 1927 by the celebrated Sandhurst Committee, it was not till April 1, 1933 that the I. A. F. was formally ushered into being by an enactment of the Indian Legislature. Six Cranwell-trained officers and 19 airmen (Hawai Sepoys they were called) with four outlandish WESTLAND WAPITIS based on Drigh Road, Karachi, comprised the first flight. It took five years to raise two more flights and together the three flights formed the famed No. 1 Squadron of the I. A. F.

The first five formative years were devoted almost exclusively to training in army co-operation, then considered the *raison d'être* of an Air Force. Side by side traditions of discipline and duty were fostered and it was on this solid basis that the edifice of future squadrons was erected.

Two spells of active operations on the North West Frontier in 1937 and 1939 came as a boon to our early pilots giving them their first practical schooling in army co-operation duties and a taste of "full-blooded" action. Based at the outpost of

Miranshah in the "no-man's land", our boys were required to adopt low flying tactics in tortuous terrain interspersed with undulating plains and irregular mountain heights. In these operations they performed many a feat of legendary daring which even today makes interesting reading.

RAPID GROWTH

At the outbreak of war in 1939 the I.A.F. was still a negligible entity with the insignificant complement of 16 officers, 269 airmen and a handful of obsolete Wapitis aircraft. The swiftly ebbing tide of allied fortunes in the early years of the hostilities, however, supplied the first substantial spur for expansion. A training school for V. R. cadets was set up followed by the establishment of a chain of strategic coastal Defence Reserve Flights at Karachi, Juhu, Dum Dum, Madras, Cochin and Vizagapatam. These reserve flights were subsequently knit into the main fabric of the force in 1942.

Two more squadrons were raised in 1941 when antiquated Wapitis were replaced by Lysanders. Progress, however, was still slow. It was the Pearl Harbour attack in December 1941 which gave the added fillip to accelerated expansion. As a result, the next two years registered big advances. By 1943 the I. A. F. had grown into nine squadrons, seven equipped with Hurricanes and two with Vengeance dive-bombers.

"EYES AND EARS"

Within a week of Japan's entering the War, the I. A. F. was drafted to the Burma Front where it took its stand alongside the Air Forces of the Allies. As an element of the No. 3 Tactical Air Force, detachments of the I. A. F. spear-headed several strategic bombing sorties, and undertook visual and photo reconnaissance missions and army-operation tasks. So effective was the work of the IAF that appreciation and admiration

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was showered on the squadrons by their more experienced team-mates. Later, for his participation in the Arakan and Imphal campaigns from April 1943 to August 1945, he acquired the affectionate sobriquet of "eyes and ears" of the 14th Army.

Conferment in 1945 of the coveted titular prefix "Royal" (which later was given up when the country assumed the Republican status in 1950) and the despatch of No. 4 Squadron of the I. A. F. to Japan as a contingent of the Commonwealth Occupation Forces was a just recognition of the part played by the IAF in the East Asian theatre of the war.

NATIONALISATION

At the end of the War the I. A. F. comprised nine squadrons with tenth, a transport squadron in the making and several ancillary-maintenance and training units. The strength and size of the Service were not commensurate with the air defence requirements of the country. However, in the immediate postwar era nationalisation of personnel rather than expansion was accepted as the keynote of development.

Hitherto, RAF personnel had provided the bulk of instructors and technicians. The RAF even filled senior staff appointments at all levels. By August 1947 great strides had been made in the direction of nationalisation. With the advent of Independence, nationalisation was further accelerated, reaching its culmination with the assumption of the overall command of the IAF by Air Marshal Mukerjee two years ago.

The very first year of freedom confronted IAF with tasks of tremendous magnitude. The mass evacuation of marooned refugees fleeing from west Pakistan and the challenging Kashmir campaign came one after the other, and the success with which this young Service shouldered these undertakings was a pointer to the potentialities of the I. A. F. as a pillar of national strength.

Since Independence, considerable reorganisation has been carried through. The re-orientation of the structural set-up of Air

Headquarters in 1949 and the conversion of the regional "Groups" in functional Commands—the Operational and Training Commands are important landmarks in this respect. With the establishment of the Maintenance Command last year, the consolidation of the frame-work of the Service has gone a step further.

TRAINING

As part of the reorganisation programme particular attention has been paid to perfecting the training apparatus of the I. A. F. The introduction of the "All-Through" training scheme in 1949 was a reform of far-reaching significance which helped to place the training system of the Service on a scientific basis. By virtue of this and other measures, today the I. A. F. can take pride in the fact that a broad-based and streamlined training structure fitted to serve not only its own multiple needs but those of friendly neighbours as well has been evolved.

The I A F. has been undertaking training commitments from countries such as Burma, Afghanistan, Indonesia, and Egypt which is an indication of the resources of the Service. Two Air Force Colleges for flying training, another Air Force College for the training of ground duties officers, and a Technical Training College and a chain of schools for technical and non-technical training of airmen are some other important institutions in the IAF'S comprehensive network of training centres.

The equipment of the IAF has been undergoing modernisation steadily and systematically since partition. The arrival of the first batch of jet-propelled Vampires in 1948 was a significant step in this direction, and since then considerable numbers of new machines have been acquired. In recent years new bomber and fighter units have been organised to stabilise the country's frontline requirements. Consistent with national resources fresh steps in modernisation are being planned every year and as a result IAF's fleet of aircraft is being continuously reinforced.

A reciprocal exchange of goodwill missions with the Air Forces of friendly Asian countries, a feature of recent years, has served to enhance IAF's prestige abroad. Its part in our missions of Peace to Korea and Indo-China has augmented the stock of goodwill for the IAF in the international field.

Since 1950, the IAF has closely associated itself with the peacetime life of the nation. "Mercy Missions" undertaken with lightning speed in the wake of natural disasters, aerial surveys of inaccessible areas, air-sowing of deserts, aerial anti-locust and anti-malaria operations, are some of the peacetime activities in which the IAF has served the needs of the country.

FUTURE PROSPECTS

Today, the IAF is a compact and consolidated body capable of effective action within its limits. In quality, the

performance of the Service is second to none. The history-making exploits of its aircrew in the uncommon campaigns of Poonch, Leh and Gilgit, in Kashmir, its numerous supply drop missions, the fire-power demonstration held at Tilpat two years ago and more recently, the ripping of the sound barrier by Indian pilots, its airlift in NEFA area—actions such as these—stand testimony to the virility of the Force.

Much progress has been made but much still remains to be done. Dependence on foreign sources of supply for aircraft—a big hurdle in the IAF's growth—is being gradually reduced with the progressive expansion of the country's aviation industry. Added to this, systematic development of the national economy as a result of planned regeneration augurs well for the future of the Service.

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Dogs in Detection of Crimes

By

Mr. ROBERT HARTMAN

When Evolution was handing out her gifts, man, proud man, received an effete nose and the slowest pair of legs in the bag; dog, lowly dog, however, received a nose that could almost prophesy and two pairs of legs that could keep pace with the wind. The Metropolitan Police in England in their ceaseless war against crime, have lately enlisted the help of these noses and legs, and at the Metropolitan Police Dog-Training Establishment at Keston in Kent, they train dogs to such a high standard of intelligence and obedience that one is tempted to think that the dogs have as keen a sense of duty and service as the police themselves.

The dogs employed are Alsations, Doberman Pinschers and Labradors, the preference being strongly for Alsations. Dogs enter the establishment when 7-9 months old, and

the course lasts 14 weeks. The course, be it understood, is for both man and dog, for the former requires just as much training as the latter. Whips, sticks, blows, indeed violence of any kind what ever, is absolutely forbidden. Training is done entirely by an occasional tug on the lead as a corrective by word of command which, as the training proceeds, becomes progressively quieter, and by signal. The dogs thoroughly enjoy being trained; and, once trained, each dog remains permanently with its trainer.

The qualities of a good trainer are as hard to define as those of a good musician, and they are as impossible to acquire as is the gift of water-divining. A man has either got it or he has not. If either the man or the dog is lacking in "it", training in the cases is not proceeded with.

The kennels at Keston have accommodation for 36 dogs. Classes consist of from 6-12 dogs, each with its trainer, working under the supervision of police officers who have had long training experience. There could be no better attestation of the correctness of the methods employed than the ceaselessly wagging tails and the truly astonishing degree of obedience which is achieved after only four weeks' training. Obedience, agility in negotiating obstacles, tracking on all surfaces, chasing, restriction and searching airborne scent—that is to say, finding a man who may be concealed up a tree—are parts of the curriculum.

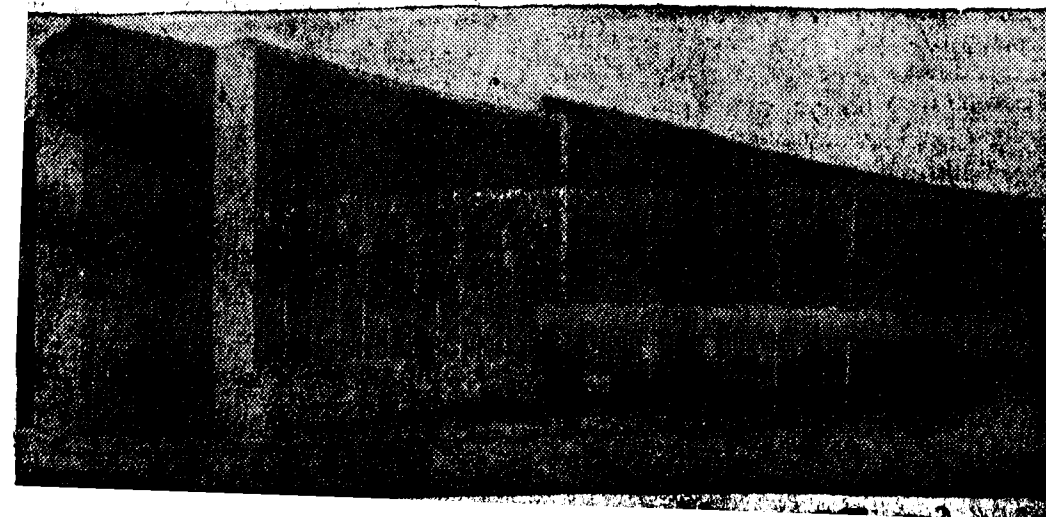
Trained dogs are now at police stations all over the Metropolitan area and many places in the provinces; and they are proving themselves to be of the utmost value. A wrongdoer who is being chased by an Alsatian weighing 7½ stone, capable of galloping at 30 miles per hour, and trained to use its jaws to grip, but not to bite, has so little chance of getting away that he would be far better advised to stand still.

Numerous cases of the sagacity and usefulness of Keston-trained police dogs could be quoted. Recently, a man found loitering in suspicious circumstances was taken into a police station, where, however, no sufficient grounds for a charge against him could be discovered. The services of Edward, an immense first-year Alsatian bred by Mrs. Berdoo-Wilkinson of Knole

and trained at Keston, were enlisted. Edward backtracked the suspect for two miles, through streets and along pavements, to an office which had been broken into, to a factory that had also been broken into, and then to a field where £200-worth of phosphor-bronze had been concealed. Edward's services stopped short only at typing the charge in triplicate.

Another Alsatian from the same kennels came to the assistance of a police constable who had been threatened by one of those suburban gangs known, owing to their artificially waved hair, stove-pipe trousers and boot-lace ties, as "Teddy Boys". Members of the gang had previously had the worst of an encounter with the constable and his dog and were on the look-out for a chance of getting their own back when the constable was alone. The chance was not slow in coming; the constable walked straight into the trap prepared for him. Outnumbering him seven to one, the Teddy Boys, variously armed, rushed at the constable; but to their consternation the latter gave a sharp whistle, and from the shadow of a doorway where it had been left, the Alsatian charged to the attack, swift and purposeful and silent as an arrow. Within a few minutes the Alsatian had shepherded the seven of them into the police station.

"Love me, love my dog," said the constable as he locked the door of the detention room.



Fallacy of American Aid

BY

Prof. DILIP KUMAR BISWAS, M.A. (S.I.L.L.), B.A. (HONS.) B.T., B.L. (CAL.),
(Fulbright Scholar.)

Since World War I, the United States of America has been pouring money into the coffers of European governments. Billions of dollars were thus given away in the hope that victory would not only curb future aggression but also bring prosperity to all nations. Economists predicted all round improvement of this country. This prediction has turned out to be partly, but not entirely, accurate. Due to economic maladjustment, the country which did prosper, was a prey of the mercantile community which reaped the harvest. The crash came in 1929. The New Deal of President Roosevelt stemmed the tide of depression, but at an enormous cost. The national debt doubled. While the standard of living has gone up, citizens have become more dependent on the government for their social security. Fortunately for the industrial and mercantile class, World War II took place. With a rise in exports, tremendous prosperity set in. With the declaration of war with Japan, this increased prosperity was partly offset by heavy military expenditure, foreign aid, inflation, and consequent rise in the cost of living. This foreign aid assumed large scale proportions with the declaration of war but had actually began after the fall of France in 1940 in the shape of "Lend Lease Policy". It is still being continued and is reaching an astronomical figure side by side with military expenditure. It includes both military and non-military aids.

What is the reason for this foreign aid? Military aid is designed to win allies in the coming war with Russia. The purpose of civil aid is to uplift the economic condition of backward countries, and indirectly, to neutralize any pro-Russian view of the countries receiving the aid. What countries get it? Practically, all the countries of the World get it. The lion's share goes to European countries among which England has received most.

Will the foreign aid win allies in Asia countries? No, because most of the Asia countries have been victims of the political and economic domination of England. They have achieved their hard-won freedom or to find that the U. S. A. is always ready to help her in all her problems. In spite of certain degree of logic in giving such aid to England, peoples of Asiatic countries look askance at it. They see England who has been exploiting the colonial countries for the last three hundred years get enough assistance to maintain her political and economic structure while the U.S.A. is less conscious of the need to improve the lot of the hungry peoples. Any help to this exploiting country is bound to produce adverse effects in such other countries unless accompanied by corresponding help. Moreover, the begging bowl of Churchill has a big hole. The more you shower in it, the more goes to the endless bottom of the Atlantic. Whatever justification there might be in giving assistance to England, there is not the least justification in the case with France. Financial assistance and military help strengthen the French rule on the colonies of Indo-China,* Tunisia, Algeria and other territories locked in a life and death struggle and groaning under misrule.

Will the foreign aid be of such substantial value to neutralize the growth of disident attitude in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries? I believe, it is not. There is unprecedented and unbelievable inflation. The value of franc and pound is ludicrous. Our plane, on my journey to this country, touched at the air ports of European countries. Therefore, I have some personal experience about inflation. The mounting cost of living has made the people

* To all intents and purposes, Indo-China is now free.

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critical and restive. Those who have had the terrible experience of the last two wars will feel little enthusiasm for fighting a World War. The Peace and tranquillity of the family have been completely upset. The psychological repercussion of the war is tremendous. Germany will remain a nightmare to France for many decades to come. Russia capitalises upon every weak point of the governments of democratic countries. The communists interpret every American aid as an instrument of dollar diplomacy. Hungry and discontented men are not at all farsighted. Logic and reasoning fall flat on them.

What is the policy of Russia? Continued foreign aid will not be successful if Russia is not willing to decide the issue by war within the next few years. Russia believes in the theory of Karl Marx that the seeds of destruction of capitalism lie in the financial structure of capitalist countries. If this armament race goes on for an indefinite period, however gigantic the industrial, natural, and economic resources may be, every country is bound to crumble in the long run. I personally believe, Russia will, by adopting the policy of "wait and see", weaken the already weakened countries who participated in the last two world wars. If the issue can be decided by attrition and psychological war, why will Russia plunge into bloody conflict? The recent Korean truce talks* are a good example. People on this side of the iron curtain are becoming eager and hopeful for peace. They fail to grasp the trick. If the truce talks ultimately fail, the communist will avail himself of an excellent propaganda piece. The democratic countries have the natural inclination of not adopting repressive measures to put down the militant minority. It is no wonder that Russia will not make the least use of it to serve her purpose. She has easily forgot the American aids which saved her entire population in

* Since concluded.

the famine of 1919-21, and her country in World War II.

If Russia does not want war now (which I personally believe) and if the U.S.A. continues its foreign aid indefinitely, the financial structure of the U.S.A. will give way and the economic pattern will deteriorate. Americans are feeling the pinch of taxation which, by the way, is insignificant in comparison with that of other countries judging their national income. So, Russia expects, there will be civil war or internal revolution or dislocation of the normal transactions of the government in the long run. In that case, she may skilfully use a *coup d'etat* in order to establish her supremacy. There is no dearth of such instances in history. The pattern of Russia's diplomacy, be it noted here, is consistent.

While I cannot predict an all round solution, I can confidently predict that the diminishing monetary assistance to England coupled with progressive aid for the economic uplift of the masses of the backward countries will successfully enable the U.S.A. to win solid friendship among those countries in Asia vulnerable to communism. It will partly, if not entirely, solve the similar problem in other countries. It is also expected that the U.S.A. will not support the imperialist countries in perpetuating their imperialism on the colonial territories. The Point Four Programme with a relatively lower cost will earn a better return than the Marshall Plan. Economically, the former is more sound than the latter. Moreover, it has the bright prospect of the recovery of loan. It has the additional advantage that it can evoke less hostile criticism even from the ardent supporters of communist doctrine and Russia. Psychologically, it has an even greater value, the counterpart of which Russia does not find in all her vaults put together.

Fallacy of American Aid

By

Prof. DILIP KUMAR BISWAS, M.A. (S.ILL.), B.A. (HONS.) B.T., B.L. (CAL.),
(Fulbright Scholar.)

Since World War I, the United States of America has been pouring money into the coffers of European governments. Billions of dollars were thus given away in the hope that victory would not only curb future aggression but also bring prosperity to all nations. Economists predicted all round improvement of this country. This prediction has turned out to be partly, but not entirely, accurate. Due to economic maladjustment, the country which did prosper, was a prey of the mercantile community which reaped the harvest. The crash came in 1929. The New Deal of President Roosevelt stemmed the tide of depression, but at an enormous cost. The national debt doubled. While the standard of living has gone up, citizens have become more dependent on the government for their social security. Fortunately for the industrial and mercantile class, World War II took place. With a rise in exports, tremendous prosperity set in. With the declaration of war with Japan, this increased prosperity was partly offset by heavy military expenditure, foreign aid, inflation, and consequent rise in the cost of living. This foreign aid assumed large scale proportions with the declaration of war but had actually began after the fall of France in 1940 in the shape of "Lend Lease Policy". It is still being continued and is reaching an astronomical figure side by side with military expenditure. It includes both military and non-military aids.

What is the reason for this foreign aid? Military aid is designed to win allies in the coming war with Russia. The purpose of civil aid is to uplift the economic condition of backward countries, and indirectly, to neutralize any pro-Russian view of the countries receiving the aid. What countries get it? Practically, all the countries of the World get it. The lion's share goes to European countries among which England has received most.

Will the foreign aid win allies in Asia countries? No, because most of the Asia countries have been victims of the political and economic domination of England. They have achieved their hard-won freedom only to find that the U. S. A. is always ready to help her in all her problems. In spite of certain degree of logic in giving such aid to England, peoples of Asiatic countries look askance at it. They see England who has been exploiting the colonial countries for the last three hundred years get enough assistance to maintain her political and economic structure while the U.S.A. is less conscious of the need to improve the lot of the hungry peoples. Any help to this exploited country is bound to produce adverse effect in such other countries unless accompanied by corresponding help. Moreover, the begging bowl of Churchill has a big hole. The more you shower in it, the more goes to the endless bottom of the Atlantic. Whatever justification there might be in giving assistance to England, there is not the least justification in the case with France. Financial assistance and military help strengthen the French rule on the colonial peoples of Indo-China,* Tunisia, Algeria and other territories locked in a life and death struggle and groaning under his misrule.

Will the foreign aid be of such substantial value to neutralize the growth of discontent attitude in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization countries? I believe, it will not. There is unprecedented and unbelievable inflation. The value of franc and pound is ludicrous. Our plane, on my journey to this country, touched at the air ports of European countries. Therefore, I have some personal experience about inflation. The mounting cost of living has made the people

* To all intents and purposes, Indo-China is now free.

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FALLACY OF AMERICAN AID

critical and restive. Those who have had the terrible experience of the last two wars will feel little enthusiasm for fighting a World War. The Peace and tranquillity of the family have been completely upset. The psychological repercussion of the war is tremendous. Germany will remain a nightmare to France for many decades to come. Russia capitalises upon every weak point of the governments of democratic countries. The communists interpret every American aid as an instrument of dollar diplomacy. Hungry and discontented men are not at all farsighted. Logic and reasoning fall flat on them.

What is the policy of Russia? Continued foreign aid will not be successful if Russia is not willing to decide the issue by war within the next few years. Russia believes in the theory of Karl Marx that the seeds of destruction of capitalism lie in the financial structure of capitalist countries. If this armament race goes on for an indefinite period, however gigantic the industrial, natural, and economic resources may be, every country is bound to crumble in the long run. I personally believe, Russia will, by adopting the policy of "wait and see", weaken the already weakened countries who participated in the last two world wars. If the issue can be decided by attrition and psychological war, why will Russia plunge into bloody conflict? The recent Korean truce talks* are a good example. People on this side of the iron curtain are becoming eager and hopeful for peace. They fail to grasp the trick. If the truce talks ultimately fail, the communist will avail himself of an excellent propaganda piece. The democratic countries have the natural inclination of not adopting repressive measures to put down the militant minority. It is no wonder that Russia will not make the least use of it to serve her purpose. She has easily forgot the American aids which saved her entire population in

* Since concluded.

the famine of 1919-21, and her country in World War II.

If Russia does not want war now (which I personally believe) and if the U.S.A. continues its foreign aid indefinitely, the financial structure of the U.S.A. will give way and the economic pattern will deteriorate. Americans are feeling the pinch of taxation which, by the way, is insignificant in comparison with that of other countries judging their national income. So, Russia expects, there will be civil war or internal revolution or dislocation of the normal transactions of the government in the long run. In that case, she may skilfully use a *coup d'etat* in order to establish her supremacy. There is no dearth of such instances in history. The pattern of Russia's diplomacy, be it noted here, is consistent.

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Socialistic Pattern of Society

By

Dr. J. S. PONNIAH, D. LITT

To attempt to make a distinction between two indistinct concepts—Socialism and the Socialistic pattern of society—and to go one step further and to claim the discovery of certain fundamental differences between the two notions would certainly appear to be childish or even hypocritical. No one would dare, however, to bring such a charge lightly against our Prime Minister who moved the resolution on economic policy advocating the socialistic pattern of society as the goal of Indian polity, or against Maulana Abul Kalam Azad who seconded the resolution at the Avadi Congress.

Our Prime Minister's analysis of the distinction between Socialism and the Socialistic pattern of society is based on his peculiarly original approach to current problems which is both emotional and historical. Emotionally, he considers the time-worn western concepts of Socialism as incapable of arousing mass enthusiasm in the way that a newer concept like totalitarianism or communism does. Historically the Prime Minister contends, of course, correctly that Socialism, as understood and practised in the West was and is still a symbol of the conflict between labour and capital and therefore unsuited to the Indian traditions of truth and non-violence. Hence he prefers the use of the new phrase 'Socialistic pattern of society' as representing the goal of the future economic policy of the Republic of India.

Is there really such a big gulf between Socialism and the Socialistic pattern of society as contended by Panditji, or is it mere phantasy? One writer has gone to the extent of saying that the distinction now made confusion more confounded. To this we must point out that almost all concepts are inadequate for expressing our innermost feelings and ideas and to that extent a certain amount of vagueness is unavoidable in all definitions. It is only when the ideas described in detail that the real import

of the differences between the two concepts can be brought out clearly. This service has been done very ably by Maulana Abul Kalam Azad who seconded the resolution. According to him the three characteristic features of the new order are (a) increased production (b) social ownership or control of the principal means of production and (c) equitable distribution.

The mere fact that the socialists were the first to formulate the last two principles as the sheet anchor of their policy and to carry it out also in practice, when they captured political power and that increased production was also one of the objectives of their policy, would make one feel that the distinction now sought to be made out between Socialism and the Socialistic pattern is mere word-play.

Such a criticism is unfortunately a little superficial, since our Prime Minister had stated categorically that the details of the pattern are yet to be worked out and that it would inevitably take some time. All that is claimed for the Avadi resolution is that a clear declaration of policy has been made and that a practical ideal has been placed before all classes of our population, in particular, the masses. For the masses could hardly comprehend the meaning of any of the concepts—Co-operative Commonwealth, Sarvodaya, mixed economy, Welfare State etc., used now and then. Now for the first time, a somewhat clear cut policy in terms of the well-understood ideas of socialism has been formulated. This is a positive gain. And it is hoped that the ready response that it has evoked so far is a good augury for the regeneration of mass enthusiasm in working out the socialistic pattern of society. The peroration our Prime Minister is significant. "Many of our dreams have been fulfilled. We hope this will also be fulfilled."

Now to the three characteristic features of socialistic pattern of society as expounded by the Maulana. Significantly enough, the first and the most important feature is the overwhelming emphasis on increased production whereas in both Socialism and Communism the emphasis is on a more equitable distribution of the existing wealth, no matter whether the per capita availability is small or large, and the consequences of redistribution contribute to increased production or not. This emphasis implies a more real and fundamental difference than what it might indicate at first. For, the objective of increased production is not because of the undeveloped nature of our economy but because of the ideals of non-violence and the principles of compensation set forth in the constitution. Of Course, in a vast and undeveloped country increased production is a prerequisite before equitable distribution can be attempted. But in the new order of socialistic pattern of society contemplated by the Avadi resolution, larger and still larger production is the principal aim as that alone will ensure increased well-being and promote class harmony. Again the obligation of the state to go to the aid of private industry (e. g., Ten crores loan to the Tatas) if it was in need, has been emphasised thus removing the usual conflict between the private and the public sectors. In other words state policy under the socialistic pattern of the society would be coexistence for the private and public sectors and their harmonious development for the mutual advantage of both. Surely this is as far from Socialism as is capitalism from communism.

The second important difference between socialism and the Socialistic pattern of society is with regard to ownership and control of the means of production. To the socialists, the end of State policy is nationalisation of all means of production. As the Maulana put it picturesquely, it is no socialism unless all the means of production

from A to Z are not nationalised. In fact, socialism worships the means and sacrifices the ends. How different is the policy of the socialistic pattern as envisaged by our Prime Minister so far as India is concerned! Here nationalisation is not a goal either in the immediate or the ultimate future. It is to be resorted to only if the existing order fails to fulfil its duties. The emphasis is more on social control and regulation than on total ownership by the state so that the maximum of liberty is ensured for the citizen with the minimum of State control and regulation.

The practical implication of the new policy are very clear, firstly neither socialism nor communism as understood or practised in the West or the East is to be accepted in India, at any rate by the Congress as long as it is in office. This is a positive and clear cut definition of policy, and as such is very valuable. Secondly, the general pattern of the new economic order will be socialistic but in details, it will have several features drawn from capitalistic or communistic system just as for example, in a purely Muslim type of buildings of the Moghul Empire, we may find Roman and Hindu styles here and there nicely blended so as to give unity to the entire design of the building. India is to evolve and build up this new order suited to her past traditions as represented by the village Panchayats, the joint family system and other forms of co-operative effort. It would, of course, take some time before the details are worked out and the final picture is drawn up, but in the meantime the Congress has given the outlines of the future policy as could be understood even by the man in the street. Instead of criticising the entire policy as vague and indefinite, let the economists and the publicists endeavour not only to work out the details of the new order but also to popularise it among all classes of the population.

Marching to Victory.

By "SOCRATIST"

Bishop Stubs remarked that during the Lancastrian regime, political progress had outrun administrative order. We, in India, often feel perplexed that the solidarity of effort, which achieved freedom bloodlessly and facilely, has not held together to prevent the horrible scenes which disgraced Bombay after the publication of the States Reorganisation Commission's Report recently. It is consoling and comforting to read that though parochial issues and the ambitions of professional politicians have led to disorder, substantial work to consolidate the social and economic life of the people has been going on. These thoughts are evoked by a perusal of 'Kurukshetra'. A symposium on Community Development in India (1952-1955) issued by The Publications Division on behalf of The Community Projects Administration-Price Rs. 7-8.

As the blurb says "Barring one or two contributions, the entire material was originally published in 'Kurukshetra', the monthly organ of the Community Projects Administration" and is here gathered together and arranged in an intelligent fashion.

As Rajaji points out, it is the period of work and worry which is real joy and not the looking back on things already achieved. This is what the Bhagavad Gita says also when it says that what seems bitter and almost killing at the start and ends with ambrosial peace and satisfaction at the end is Real Satvic Happiness and not the fleeting Rajasic enjoyment of things achieved and provided by others.

In the First Section 'Gram Kalyan', President Prasad, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru and Rajaji begin with their blessings followed by short notes by Mr. S. N. Agarwal, Mr. Wilson, Mr. G. Ramachandran, Mr. Taylor, Governor Santhanam and J. M. of Course Farmer's son which is Sri S. K. Dey himself, warns us that "short-cuts are the pranks of the devil and a road is not built with paper or polemics".

Part II, which is entitled "The Journey Begins" has thought-provoking titles like "New Wine in Old Bottles" by Ensminger and Taylor and "Gandhiji's Dream Coming True" by Sri T. Prakasam.

Part III "The Story of our Programme" gives an almost chronological account of the agricultural programme which really was the principal objective of the First Five Year Plan. In the Tamil classical "Manimekalai" she says that hunger is what leads most people either to direct crime or the various evasions of our substantial duty which constitute evil life. As the great American Social Reformer, Jane Addams, said: "It is futile to talk morals to a hungry girl". As the Christian prayer says "Give us this day our daily bread lest we be poor and tempted to steal".

In Part IV, the Farmer's Son very rightly points out that we ourselves chose to murder Mahatma Gandhi and then hoped by installing his image in a new order of temples to achieve miracles. A Mantram has to be restored to its original meaning of a 'Plan of protection and production, achieved by thought and not a mere abracadabra.

Part V "At The Cross Roads" discusses various methods of administrative set-up.

Part VI also on "Life And Work In Indian Villages" gives the experiences of people from all over the country on "Organization of Meetings and Functions", "A Village Leaders' Camp", "Our Village Industries" and similar problems.

In Part VII "Training For Service And Leadership" starts off with an insistence on a spiritual approach by Rajaji. Koshiy, Tarlok Singh and others discuss vital problems.

Part VIII "Building For Tomorrow" starts with a refreshing pep-talk by our revered and enthusiastic Prime Minister that though we may have to start with an uncertain process of trial and error, our trials will be less in number and our errors rather venial in the future. It is a little

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disconcerting that this message of the Prime Minister is followed by a dry analysis of the role of women by Rajkumari Amrit Kaur dated three years earlier, October 1952. Mrs. Jadhav is, as usual, practical in saying that we must concentrate on "The Children of India" and good homes and good education and good upbringing for them. Dr. Lakshminarayana sketches "The Health Programme", Mr. Kidwai writes on "Sports and Village Reconstruction", and Khwaja Ahmad Abbas writes about "The Cinema in National Reconstruction". D. Krishna Iyengar writes on "Rural Engineering" and Subhas Dhar emphasizes in "Finding the Facts" on "not deceiving ourselves".

Really speaking, the most important portion of this book, in which many articles may only be of ephemeral value, is Part ix on "Assessment". D. G. Karve's note on "Programme Evaluation" is the highlight of this part. As Mr. Ensminger says "Complacency is the Greatest Danger". Grace Langley is naturally curious as to "Where do we go from here?" as often in this land of foundation stores the only results

of three years' work were "a few changed agricultural practices and a defunct adult literacy centre".

However the real danger of this kind of mass movement with steam-roller methods is very wisely pointed out by the Chief Administrator, Sri S. K. Dey himself. In the article "The Missing Spark Plugs", he says "From 'Controlled Democracy' to Total Autocracy is but one step. We who are pledged to the piloting of the ship ashore have foresworn the cakes and pastry of the world we live in today. We should not deprive ourselves of the next world also. Therefore, we can cheat ourselves only at our peril. The missing link has to be restored, if the movement is to blossom into the 'Destination Man' as against the 'Destination Devil'".

The reviewer has been, is, and will be a millennialist hoping that we are moving by evolution towards a better world. He fully believes that when Saturn did reign, there lived no poor and when Acquariureigns, there will be neither rich nor poor. All will be free from hunger, thirst, greed and fear. But he simultaneously believes that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance and the price of international peace is constant cultural contacts making it impossible for one nation or a set of nations to start a third global war. So it was with considerable satisfaction that it was noticed that the Farmer's Son has warned all workers that physical and material achievement may not be worth the toil and the trouble if it results in spiritual and cultural death. Kurukshetra must be a 'Dharma Kshetra' 'A Field of Righteous Life' and not an elaborate white-ant heap amazing in its strength and material, astonishing in its regulation of the food and reproduction needs of

THE BIG FOUR AT GENEVA



(LEFT TO RIGHT): Marshal Bulganin, President Eisenhower, Mr. Faure, France; and Sir Anthony Eden.

the inhabitants but tragically occupied by an immobile fatted Queen and her Consort for whom millions of blind, impotent slaves work mechanically.

WORLD OF BOOKS

RESERVE BANK OF INDIA-REPORT ON CURRENCY AND FINANCE FOR THE YEAR 1954-55-Price: Inland Rs.4/- Foreign \$ 1.10 or 7s-6d.

The Reserve Bank's Report on Currency and Finance for 1954-55 consists of a brief survey of international economic developments followed by a detailed review of the Indian Economy in Part II. It contains the usual statistical material in the form of interesting tables and graphs setting out data for the previous years and for the current year. It describes academically the flexible monetary and credit policies in various countries and the movement towards easing and cheapening bank credit in the United Kingdom with a synchronized raising of the Bank of England rate. Budgetary policies were generally directed towards increasing economic activity and the conservative attempt to restore the convertibility of the pound sterling. The account of Indian economy suffers from the confusion which has not left us of an inability to distinguish wealth in the sense of welfare and prosperity and a really high standard of good living from wealth in the sense of a great display of an apparently huge quantity of statistics. This inability makes the villager, who is the avowed object of economic planning, sell all his milk to the Agent of the Co-operative Society to be consumed in towns while Swiss and European and American milk-powder given as charity is brought down to the village to keep up the physical stamina of the coming generations. Thus from the wrong point of view, the sharp fall in agricultural prices is "disquieting" though it is not a very great fall considering the prices which prevailed in 1939, let alone before the First World War. By manipulation of currencies and especially "blest paper credit" the villager imagines he

is getting a higher price and gets in exchange apparently-cheap luxuries like ribbons and plastic combs while the real standard of nutritive food goes down. Similarly the Report thinks that the continued seriousness of unemployment is a "disquieting" feature whereas it is like the bitter drug which brings down the fever, a healthy incentive to explore avenues of providing really productive employment. We are still thinking of distributing what we consider a *static* amount of food and other products instead increasing the same. Thus, the All-India Rural Credit Survey without publishing its statistics plunged for the nationalisation of the Imperial Bank of India hoping to utilise the then existing large deposits. Signs are not wanting to justify the apprehensions of sober conservatives that these deposits have begun to dwindle and to be transferred to foreign and local non-Government banks with the advent of nationalisation. The Taxation Enquiry Commission also whose conclusions are described with approval seems to be only aiming to cut open the goose that lay the golden eggs. The preceding should not be construed as taking away from the excellence of this most useful compilation.

BRITAIN: AN OFFICIAL HANDBOOK - 1955 Edition - Prepared by the Central Office of Information, London.

This book continues to maintain the high level of its predecessors in giving a panoramic view of Britain, its administration and its problems. The statistical information has been brought up-to-date and there is a very useful bibliography at the end. An indispensable "must" for all libraries and offices.

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THE INTEGRAL YOGA OF SRI AUROBINDO, Part Two. By Rishabhchand. Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Pondicherry-Price Rs. 4/-.

There are fashions in names as in dress and so the Sanskrit Ekagra Yoga is now re-dressed as the Integral Yoga, bringing it up-to-date by references to modern psychologists like Jung. It is a significant essential of Hindu cosmogony that "the Age of Kali is the nurse of the Age of Satya - a long, dark night preparing the glory of the coming dawn." (page 276). So the pervading blight of winter and desolation over the whole world when the accumulated atom bombs and hydrogen bombs burst with or without the initiative of human beings will be followed by the splendour of spring in the new civilization geographically situated near Pondicherry where Sri Aurobindo taught and inspired the elite.

CRITICAL STUDIES IN ROMANTIC POETS. By N. K. Pandey. Union Publications, 12 Chowringhee Square, Calcutta. Rs. Three.

These studies of Wordsworth, the Prophet of Nature, Coleridge, the Child of Illusion, Byron, the Grand Rebel, Shelly the Lone Voice of Love, and Keats the Bard of Beauty, as the author calls them, indicate the author's approach to the question whether romantic literature is the quest of an ideal world of peace and plenty, which recognized the essential nobleness of man and the value of the individual, and was capable of satisfying his deepest urges. The author develops his thesis with vigour and acumen, even calling Rabindra Nath Tagore to assist him. A good piece of critical writing.

AGRICULTURE IN YUGOSLAVIA. Published by Yugoslav Embassy, New Delhi.

It is a useful little booklet giving results of recent improvements in agriculture since 1946. It deals with all important aspects of agriculture and is certain to be both interesting and useful to India in her similar problems of extracting more food to feed a growing population.

THE TOWERING SAINT OF THE HIMALAYAS-by Sri Swami Sivananda. Sri Sivananda-Margarita. Published by the Sivananda Publication League, Sivananda Nagar Post. (Dt. Dehra Dun) - Price Rs. 5/-

This is an appreciation of Sri Swami Sivananda by his enthusiastic disciple Sri Sivananda-Margarita. It is inevitable that every new cult soon desires to become a Tree of Life with many branches. So we find the learned lady is now a Fellow of the Forest University, a Star of the Divine Life Society, a Member of the Sivananda Gyana Sabha or in short, F.F.U., S.D.L.S., M.S.G.S. As a short life sketch shows, for the daughter of a millionaire of Austria to pass through a stage of being a famous dancer, to arrive at the age of 33 to the threshold of spiritual life is interesting enough. But the consummation when on 27-4-53 she received acceptance of her Guru who chose her is beyond all praise. The book is commended to all earnest seekers after the inner meaning of spiritual life undivorced from humanitarian ideals.

IMPERIALISM AND CHINESE POLITICS by Hu Sheng. Foreign Languages Press, Peking.

This is a translation from the fourth edition of work originally published in 1948. This is a vigorous propagandist history by a gifted People's Republic writer. It traces the first feelers of association between China and the West in the years 1840-64 leading on the Myth of Regeneration by westernisation in the years 1864-94, culminating in the kaleidoscope of Revolution till 1924. This book is most instructive and interesting to the young Indian Republic as pointing by example and precedent to the many snares and pitfalls she has avoided and will have to avoid in her delicately balanced policy of neutrality between the great blocs and between East and West as the World's unarmed Peacemaker.

TITO SPEAKS IN INDIA AND BURMA - 1955 New Delhi.

This book from the Yugoslav Embassy is a re-print of various messages and speeches of Marshal Tito suitably adapted for publication. The difficulties of one country in this One 'World of mutually suspicious blocs are the same as those of any other country; so the volume is worth perusal and re-reading also provided one remembers the background of hostility with which Marshal Tito was treated by the U. S. S. R. before he came to India and the profusion of apology and amity with which he was recently showered by the U. S. S. R. after his visit to India.

SURYA NAMASKAR by D. V. Trivedi. K. M. Press, Publishers, Mount Road, Madras-2 Price Re. 1.

This booklet dedicated to the memory of the late Mr. T. V. Sundaram Iyengar gives an account of Surya Namaskar, paying tribute to pioneers in the field like the Chief of Aundh. The instructions are detailed and clear. The only complaint one may make is its insistence on the devotee giving up coffee, Tea, alcohol, tobacco, meat, fish, eggs etc. On the whole, an excellent daily reference book for those seeking health, strength and spirituality.

FORMOSA, The Danger Spot in the Far East. By Chand Narula, B.Sc. The English Book Depot, Ferozepore Cantt.

The original importance of Formosa was that its natural gum from the camphor trees supplied camphor used in medicines, photographic film, plastics, explosives and many other products to the U. S. A. till synthetic camphor from Southern turpentine broke the monopoly. With the age of air-travel, Formosa can become the base for an attack within 24 hours of vital strategic points in the U. S. A. How far the promotion of real and lasting mutual trust will persuade the U. S. A. not to insist on war bases anywhere in the world from which attack is possible cannot be safely predicted.

THE SOVIET PRISONHOUSE OF NATIONALITIES-A study of the Russian experiment in solving the National question-Publishers: Society for Defence of Freedom of Asia, Calcutta.

The Prime Minister of India is just now engaged in persuading the U. S. S. R. to moderate the activities of the Cominform, (since dissolved) which was the successor of Comintern in countries so far styled "non-Communist". This book suggests that the Soviet Revolution was really a Russian Revolution and its imperialism in the satellite countries is as devastating as the Roman or Russian or more recently Anglo-American imperialism. The explosive nature of Nationality and Nationalism has not come full circle yet. Even the principle of self-determination which was the watchword of President Wilson may be perverted to mean that an individual has a right to destroy a nation. There is the usual lurid account about Soviet slave labour camps, purges terror, staged trials, increase in industrialisation and decrease in standard of living and regimentation of artists and thinkers.

PUBLIC FINANCE, Its Theory and Working in India by R. N. Bhargava. Chaitanya Publishing House, 10-B, Beli Road, Allahabad, Rs. 12-8-0.

In the words of Dr. Gyan Chand in the blurb "It gives a compendious treatment of Public Finance in India and provides both the theoretical and factual basis of understanding the main issues." As Prof. Colir Clark says in his introduction "Those who work in the field of public finance are not merely technicians and administrators but must make useful judgments on Public Finance after a really thorough study of the facts". This book will enable them to do so. The treatment follows the accepted approach of Theory of Division of Function and Resources, Financial Adjustment, Public Debt, various kinds of taxation, Public Expenditure and last but not least, in the days of deficit financing Public Debt.

INDIANS OUTSIDE INDIA

AUSTRALIA

NO COLOUR PREJUDICE

General K. M. Cariappa, who arrived in Ceylon on Apr. 22 from Sydney after relinquishing his post as Indian High Commissioner in Australia, said that one of the greatest lessons the Asians and especially Indians could learn from the Australians was their great industry and the dignity of their labour.

No man, however wealthy he was, thought it beneath his dignity to rear a sheep, drive a tractor, chop wood or do any type of manual work, he said.

Gen. Cariappa said that there was no semblance of any colour prejudice among the Australians, but there was the colour bar which the Australian Government had introduced for policy reasons.

KENYA

IMMIGRATION IN KENYA

The Kenya Indian Congress said on Apr. 21st that it was perturbed at the "strong anti-Asian bias" which was running through the new immigration policy of the Government which regarded Britain as the "primary source of immigration" for Kenya.

A resolution unanimously passed by the Executive Committee of the Congress said that "such discrimination against other Commonwealth citizens is contrary to all principles of neutral justice and it is the negation of the object of Kenya Government to build a truly multi-racial society".

"Such policy could only retard the progressive development of this country, it drew the attention of the Government to "its obligations under the Congo Basin treaty and the spirit of the United Nations Charter which do not permit such favoured treatment to any particular nation."

Kenya Government's new policy announced recently will be debated by the Kenya Legislative Council. Observers said that wide powers were to be given to

Government to control immigration. The United Kingdom would be the primary source of immigrants of the future to the colony. The principal immigration officer would decide who should enter the colony and who should not.

The Kenya Indian Congress said that it is of "the opinion that the discretion sought to be given to the principal Immigration Officer is unreasonably wide and his discretion should be made the subject of appeal to a magistrate of the first class."

SOUTH AFRICA

COLOURED CO-OPERATION

The South African Prime Minister Mr. Johannes Strydom, said at Cape Town on Apr. 23 that the attitude of European administrations in Africa towards non-Whites should be that of friends and of people and Governments who respect each other's right to existence.

Speaking in the House of Assembly he said the development of more and more non-European States in Northern Africa made it absolutely essential for the greatest possible measure of co-operation and mutual understanding between the different States and other communities and Governments in Southern Africa.

There should be an acknowledgment of the existence of white and non-whites in Africa and there should be co-operation in the event of any threat from any outside major power he said.

The Leader of the Opposition, Mr. Jacobus Strauss, said the Government and Opposition could speak with one voice on foreign affairs with some exceptions.

Mr. Strydom declared that in South Africa there would be greater willingness, specially by the Afrikaans-speaking section of the population to co-operate with Britain in times of emergency of the country was a republic.

DIARY OF THE MONTH

- Mar 28 Dr. K. N. Katju, announces Kashmir will be defended as part of India.
- Mar 29 Madras Assembly rejects move to re-name Madras as Tamilnad.
- Lok Sabha approves the imposition of President's rule in T-C. State.
- Mar 30 Kabul lodges protest with Karachi re Seato declaration on Pak-Afghan frontier.
- Agreement re withdrawal of French Forces in S. Viet Nam is signed in Saigon.
- Mar 31 S. R. C. Bill gets Madras Assembly's approval.
- Apr 1 Pope appeals to world's statesmen to abolish or limit nuclear weapons.
- Apr 2 President Prasad inaugurates Farmers' Forum in New Delhi.
- King Norodom Suramarit of Cambodia nominates Mr. Khim Tit as Prime Minister of New Cambodian Government.
- Apr 3 Singapore Chief Minister David Marshall announces that all parties reach an agreement on a programme of independence.
- India and Poland sign a trade agreement.
- Apr 4 Madras Legislative Assembly unanimously approves the draft Second Year Plan for Madras.
- Apr 5 Mr. Manilal Gandhi, son of Mahatma Gandhi is dead.
- C. R. resigns from the Madras Legislature Congress Party.
- Apr 6 An Indo-Soviet Shipping Agreement has been signed.
- Ceylon goes to polls: Ruling party loses all chances to form Government.
- Apr 7 Spain grants freedom for Morocco.
- Apr 8 Tamil writers' Conference meets in Madras.
- All India Vaidyas and Hakims' Congress meets in Bombay.
- Apr 9 T. C. Government accepts Center's decision on Kerala.
- President Eisenhower announces that U. N. would oppose any aggression in Middle East.
- Apr 10 U. S. A. asks Egypt & Israel to bring about cease-fire in Gaza area.
- Apr 11 Sir John Kotelawala resigns following a clear win for M. E. P: Mr S. W. R. D. Bandarenaike forms the new Government.
- Apr 12 Poland and India sign an agreement by which Poland will supply Iron ore & Cement to India.
- Apr 13 Hyderabad Assembly votes for inclusion of Bombay in Maharashtra.
- Apr 14 All India Backward Classes Conference meets in Hardwar.
- Apr 15 Mr. S. K. Das is appointed judge of the Supreme Court.
- Apr 16 Borders of the Naga Hills are sealed: Army and police go into action.
- Apr 17 Mr. A. Mikoyan announces that Cominform is dissolved.
- Apr 18 Marshall Bulganin & Mr. Khrushchev arrive in London: Sir Anthony Eden meets them and begins his talks.
- Apr 19 Israel and Egypt agree unconditionally to observe "cease-fire" along their common borders.
- Apr 20 Dr. K. Venkatraman is appointed Director of Indian Science Institute.
- Ceylon's Governor-General announces in Parliament the decision to keep off from power blocs.
- Apr 21 Lok Sabha adopts Finance Bill.
- Russia protests against U. S. Atomic tests in the Pacific.
- Apr 22 Soviet leaders call on the Queen of England.
- Britain & Russia ask the Inter-national Truce Commission to prolong their stay in Vietnam.
- Apr 23 Lok Sabha takes up for consideration the States Reorganisation Bill.
- Gen. Amer of Egypt is appointed Supreme Commander of joint Egypt-Yemen-Saudi Arabia forces.
- Apr 24 Dr. Khan Sahab forms a new party known as "Republican Party".
- Mr. S. V. K. Rao is elected Dy. Chairman of the Rajya Sabha.
- Apr 25 Eden-Bulganin talks end.
- Apr 26 Mr. Nehru opens the Nepa (National newsprint) Mills at Nepanagar.
- Apr 27 Communist Party (Congress) support partition of Kashmir at its meeting at Palghat.

READERS' DIGEST

NEW LIGHT ON CANCER

More than twenty years ago Warburg the Nobel prize winner made the discovery (a turning point in cancer research) that a cell needs oxygen as much as any higher animal. It breathes, if we are to give respiration its usual meaning. Respiration produces energy. A cell can produce energy not only by respiration but by fermentation. The difference between a cancer cell and a normal cell is this: a cancer cell can obtain about as much energy from fermentation as from respiration, but a normal cell obtains more energy from respiration than from fermentation.

There is no longer any doubt about this, says Mr. W. Kaempffert writing to the American press. Literally thousands of experiments and measurements have proved the case. When a normal cell is injured (but not killed) its respiration suffers. The injury is irreversible, meaning that there is no healing, no restoration to normality. One way to injure a cell is to deprive it of oxygen, and that seems to be the ultimate cause of cancer. If the cell cannot "breathe" enough oxygen it cannot grow normally. Cancer inciters impair respiration by poisoning the cell.

If a cell cannot get energy by respiration it resorts to fermentation. But there is a difference. With respiration there is an intake of oxygen; with fermentation oxygen is not necessary.

It takes time for an irreversibly injured cell to switch partially or wholly from respiration to fermentation. The time differs from one species of animal to another. It is especially long in man. The exact time is known in cancer caused by arsenic or persistent doses of X-rays. Body cells that ferment weakly perish; those that ferment strongly live and flourish. When fermentation has completely supplanted respiration, the normal cell has changed to a cancer cell.

"It follows from this," says Warburg, "that there would be no cancers if there were no fermentation of normal cells". The problem, then, is to prevent fermentation, which has nothing to do with normal growth. Some fermentation always goes on into the body.

Normal cells differentiate, that is, they organize themselves into eyes, ears, legs, arms, tissues. But a cell that gets its energy from fermentation cannot differentiate. It grows wild and forms a shapeless mass that takes possession of vital tissues and organs. "Not even yeast, which is one of the lowest forms of life, can maintain its structure permanently by fermentation alone," says Warburg. But as soon as yeast comes in contact with oxygen it is rejuvenated. If this is true for yeast it is no wonder to Warburg that the body cells of higher organisms grow wild if they are deprived of oxygen.

Fermentation increases gradually in body cells. Hence there must be a transition from normal cells to fully formed cancer cells. So it happens that there are cells that look like cancer cells but still get their energy by respiration. Such cells occur in the prostate, kidneys, lungs and stomach. They are known as "sleeping cancer cells."

Warburg suggests that if sleeping cancer cells can be killed more readily than normal cells by some chemical, the way to a cure for cancer will be opened. He suggests that experiments be made with the sleeping cancer cells of skin, that is, with precancerous skin cancer.

Warburg is certain that the difference between a normal cell and a cancer cell is a difference in respiration and fermentation. For him there is no other explanation of the cause of cancer. He implies that too much time and effort are expended on chemical and other cancer inciters and holds that the discovery of more and more (there are now several hundred) has done more harm than good because they have diverted attention from fundamentals.

BRITAIN'S OPEN AIR THEATRE

The Coming Events in Britain has an interesting article on the above subject. The writer Penelope Turing observes:

"IMAGINE the largest stage in the world, surrounded by the peaceful waters of a small lake in a valley within sound of the sea—and you have the Open Air Theatre at Scarborough, the principal seaside resort on the Yorkshire coast.

Here every summer, for eleven weeks from the end of June, performances are given of a large-scale musical play; the production this year will be Rodgers and Hammerstein's *Oklahoma!* The chorus is provided by the Scarborough Amateur Operatic Society, who started rehearsals back in the snow and frost of January—a far cry from the summer nights of the finished production!

The Scarborough Open Air Theatre is unique in Britain; indeed, there can be few others of its kind in the world. The audience of nearly 9,000 occupies tiers of green seats on one side of the valley; a whole island forms the stage (slightly larger than that of the Hollywood Bowl), its scenery reflected in the surrounding water; and the farther shore of the lake provides a natural background of trees and bushes and mysterious paths.

As darkness creeps down the sides of the valley, the island-stage is magically transformed by some wonderful effects of lighting. Old favourites like *Song of Norway* and *Chu Chin Chow* have been among its past successes, but no matter where the scene is laid the brilliant floating on its dark sea gives to each production a quality which no ordinary theatre could capture. The spectacle is superb, and the cast of these Scarborough productions—actors, singers, dancers, musicians—often numbers from two to three hundred.

The idea of the Open Air Theatre was born in 1932 when this piece of land was being converted from a golf course to ornamental gardens. The town's entertainments manager was walking along the lip of the basin-shaped valley when he suddenly realised that he could hear every word of a conversation between two workmen far below. Such accidental acoustics were too good to waste, and so it was that the theatre came into being. Now the latest developments in sound and lighting equipment are used to enhance the natural effects, and the results is a striking blend of stagecraft and nature.

The prices of seats are remarkably low—from 2s. 6d. to 6s.—and performances are given twice a week, on Mondays and Thursdays, with an allowance for postponement until the following day, if necessary. It is a testimony in favour of Scarborough's holiday weather that only on four occasions since the theatre started its career 23 years ago has a performance had to be cancelled altogether through rain!

"STALIN WAS A CZARIST SPY"

Stalin spied for the Czarist secret police even while he was rising in the ranks of the Bolsheviks seeking to overthrow the Czarist Government, according to Alexander Orlov, a former General of the Soviet secret police.

Writing in the current issue of *Life* magazine, Orlov says Stalin's secret was made known to him in Paris in 1937 by his cousin, then a high, Soviet secret police officer in the Ukraine.

This cousin told of the discovery by the N.K.V.D. (the Soviet secret police) among the files of the Czarist secret police of reports and letters in long-hand which definitely showed that Stalin had "long been a police agent of the Czarist secret police and was an active one as late as the first part of 1913."

In support of Orlov's revelations *Life* reproduced an original Czarist police letter describing Stalin's service to the Okhrana (the Czarist police) as early as 1909.

The authenticity of the document which is now in the hands of the Tolstoy Foundation of New York is vouched for in a separate article written by the Soviet expert and Stalin's biographer, Mr. Issac Don Levine.

As the group aware of Stalin's Czarist record grew larger, it also evolved a plan to stage a coup to depose him, Orlov said.

But, somehow, Stalin got wind of the conspiracy and the result was the purge of 1937 in which eight top Generals, including Marshal Tukhachevsky, and more than 5,000 other Soviet officers were executed. Stalin, Orlov said, was out to get rid of everybody "who might have conceivably learned about the file".

Orlov contended that present Soviet leaders had been made aware of Stalin's "most guilty secret" by someone—"most likely by Marshal Zhukov"—and that the knowledge had forced them to launch the vast campaign deflating Stalin.

This campaign, while still concerned with the former Soviet dictator's lesser crimes, would possibly soon include the charge of Stalin's complicity with the Czarist police, if only to prevent its reaching the Russian people in some other way, he said.

"Could it be that Gen. Zhukov was given the documents and that it was he who sprung them on his partners in 'collective leadership' just at the movement when Khrushchev was getting ready to convene the Twentieth Congress of the Soviet Communist Party?" Orlov asked.

"I knew Gen. Zhukov when he came to Spain as a guest to study the Spanish civil

war. I talked to him a number of times and I carried away the impression that Zhukov was no courtier and no stooge of Stalin.

"He would be the man most likely to accept the Stalin Okhrana file, and to act on it—with less danger to the darlings."

Orlov, whose book, "The Secret History of Stalin's Crimes" appeared in 1953, said that the Czarist agent phase of Stalin's career was not revealed then because of "strong reasons of personal safety."

In the 1930's, Orlov was one of the Soviet Union's top N.K.V.D. officers and with the late Mr. Andrei Vyshinsky was a prosecutor at the Soviet Supreme Court. Orlov also served as the Soviet's chief intelligence officer with the loyalist forces during the Spanish civil war.

COMMUNISM AND NAZISM

Mr. Arnold J. Toynbee points out in the *New York Times* the difference between Communism and Nazism.

"The differences between communism and national socialism might perhaps be put in this way: communism is the less narrow-hearted of the two movements and, for that reason, it is the more formidable. Hitler's only idea was to make the German people a *Herrenvolk*, ruling over the rest of the human race; and this was an ideal that could not have any attraction for anyone except Germans who were Nazi-minded.

In Russian communism there is, no doubt, an element of Great Russian nationalism, corresponding to Hitler's German nationalism. But that is something alien to the spirit of Marx; and if Russian nationalism were to prevail over Russian communism, Russian Communism would lose its immensely formidable dynamic power to attract non-Russian adherents."

THE NATURE OF NUCLEAR WEAPONS

The following extract from an article by Eugene Rabinowitch, the Editor of the *Bulletin of the Atomic Scientists*, published in the *New Leader* of New York gives a vivid picture of the threat of nuclear weapons:

"Not quite ten years ago, the first atomic-fission bomb killed 70,000 people and destroyed two square miles of the city of Hiroshima. To use such a bomb to detonate a thermonuclear bomb ("H-bomb"), its power had to be increased 30-fold, from an equivalent of 15,000 tons (15 kilotons) of TNT to that of 500,000 tons. The thermonuclear explosions themselves, engineered by Americans in the Pacific and by Russians in Siberia, developed a power of up to 15 million tons (15 megatons) of TNT. Such a bomb can destroy 200 square miles of a city and kill several million city-dwellers. New York, London, Moscow or Peking can be effectively destroyed by a single H-bomb.

After Hiroshima, public opinion was more alarmed by the radiation threat of the new weapon than by the more familiar menace of blast and heat. The fear at that time seemed exaggerated, since the fine radioactive dust engendered by the explosion of an A-bomb high in the air was carried up into the stratosphere and scattered there by winds until it ceased to be dangerous. But, in the second of the Bikini tests in 1946, radio activity revealed itself as a serious menace in an *under-water* explosion; the target fleet was drenched with radioactive spray, making the surviving ships unfit for manning for months afterwards.

In the recent thermonuclear tests, a much more ominous threat of radioactivity became apparent. These giant bombs, exploded close to the ground, pulverized enormous amounts of rock converting them into a relatively heavy radioactive dust, which "fell out" downwind from the explosion site, in-

juring islanders and Navy personnel on the surrounding places and Japanese fishermen on a ship 80 miles away. The radio operator of this ship has since died, after months of lingering radiation sickness. If large A- or H-bombs were exploded close to the ground in a future war, their radioactive fall-outs would endanger people 50 or 100 miles away from "ground zero"—far beyond the reach of direct bomb damage.

The weak radioactivity which remains in the atmosphere or the ocean long after an atomic explosion cannot damage organisms directly exposed to it, but it increases slightly the frequency of mutations in their genes. This can cause no concern as long as only individuals or relatively small population groups are exposed; but in a future war, when thousands of A- and H-bombs might be exploded almost simultaneously, whole countries or whole continents are likely to be affected, and the genetic consequences of such mass exposure may well prove disastrous. A widespread increase in the rate of mutations, however slight, could throw out of gear the mechanism of evolution by which species are evolved and maintained in nature. It is a delayed, insidious damage and it may take hundreds of generations for its fatal results to become apparent. Experimental study of such slow, cumulative effects is practically impossible, except on shortlived lower organisms, which are often less sensitive to radiation than higher animals. That is why geneticists cannot predict exactly what a certain radioactive contamination of air or water will do to humans or to other higher animals, but the best qualified among them take a very sombre view. In fact, some geneticists are worried about the genetic consequences of even the slight, transient increase in radioactivity which has been noted over wide areas after A- or H-bomb tests.

Thus, within ten years from their discovery, nuclear weapons have developed into an immediate threat to hundreds of millions of human lives and to our whole material

civilization and they have become a potential menace to the biological future of the human race.

Military and civil defense against atomic warfare includes (1) the threat of retaliation, (2) early warning, and in terception of bomb carriers, (3) evacuation of cities in the path of the attack, and (4) reduction of vulnerability by peacetime dispersal of population and industry."

SOVIET PURGES

There is ironic justice in the purge of Joseph Stalin's reputation because under Stalin the purge and the terror it brought became a constant feature of the Soviet scene, affecting uncounted millions. The purge has been important, too, since his death, featuring the post-Stalin power struggle in the Kremlin.

These are the high spots in the history of Soviet purges.

The Mid-Nineteen Twenties. This is the era in which Stalin conducted his successful struggle to become the dictator of the Soviet Union. The purges came in several waves, directed first against one enemy camp, and then against another until all of Stalin's foes were routed and their supporters in the party expelled, and Stalin ruled alone.

The first victims were Leon Trotsky and his left-wing faction. Stalin combined with Grigory Zinoviev and Lev Kamenev to defeat Trotsky. Then Stalin turned on Zinoviev and Kamenev, allying himself with Nikolai Bukharin and other right-wing leaders. Finally, Stalin turned on the Bukharinites in turn and destroyed them too.

The Mid-Nineteen Thirties. This is the period of the bloodiest mass purges in Soviet history. Nikita S. Khrushchey is said to have told the Communist party congress last month that this period saw the beginning of Stalin's paranoia.

The assassination of Sergei Kirov in Leningrad in December, 1934, inaugurated this bloodiest purge period. The entire party membership was screened and rescreened countless times, with the number of expulsions becoming the index of each official's "vigilance."

The purge spread beyond the party organization into every area of Soviet life. Denunciation and counter-denunciation became the order of the day.

Three public trials, one each in 1935, 1937 and 1938, and one secret trial in 1937 were outstanding in this period. At the public trials, such figures as Bukharin, Kamenev, Zinoviev and others "confessed" that they had been agents in plots to overthrow the Soviet regime. The trials ended with their condemnation and execution. In the secret trial in 1937, Marshal Mikhail Tukhachevsky and a group of the highest officers of the Red Army with him were convicted of treason and then executed.

The early post-war period. From 1945 to 1949 two major purges were conducted. The first, immediately after the war, was sharpest in the Ukraine and in other former German-occupied areas. There, thousands of party members and officials were removed on suspicion of having helped the Germans, of being "nationalists" and the like.

The second purge, in 1949, was essentially part of the power struggle among Stalin's potential heirs. The chief victim was the Politburo member, Nikolai M. Voznesensky and his supporters from the Leningrad party machine.

The last post-war period. This era began shortly before Stalin's death with a publication of accusations that a group of doctors had killed or sought to kill high Soviet leaders. It now seems clear that this was intended as the beginning of a great new purge, but Stalin's death interrupted the

Then began a complex train of happenings. The late Lavrenti P. Beria used his secret police to start purging supporters of his rivals, particularly of Nikita S. Khrushchev. But after about 100 days Beria himself was purged along with thousands of his supporters.

In 1954 and 1955 the Khrushchev-Malenkov struggle and then the victory of Khrushchev over Malenkov resulted in the most recent purges in the leadership of the Soviet state and the Communist party."

RESEARCH IN MODERN INDIA

Nature, in the Indian scene, has set problems which have intrigued the minds of many British men of science, excited their vision and imagination, and activated them to exercise a certain genius of their own, declared Professor Sir Alfred Egerton, F. R. S., in the course of his Thomas Holland memorial lecture at the Royal Society of Arts, London, some time back "It has done the same to its own men of science."

He said: "A distinguished Indian engineer Ardaseer Cursetjee, was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society in 1841; Ramanujam, in his short span of life, established a reputation as a mathematical genius of the highest order; Sir C. V. Raman as a great physicist; Sahni a distinguished botanist; and so on.

"There is no dearth of scientists of Indian nationality of high calibre. Perhaps, one could remark that in the mathematical and physical sciences they have been particularly eminent. There have been excellent young engineers and chemists."

Among the more brilliant of the Indian chemists, said Sir Alfred, was Shanti Swarup Bhatnagar, F. R. S.—a man of quite extraordinary energy. "It is with his work," Sir Alfred went on, "that I am chiefly concerned. I will not speak of him as a scientist—though he was an inspiring teacher and research worker, particularly distinguished in colloid and magnetic-chemistry—but as a scientific administrator of special genius."

In the days of the East India Company, Sir Alfred went on, "botanic gardens were established in various centres where the plants of India of value and interest could be collected and studied—the famous garden at Sibpur, in Calcutta, has such an origin.

"Then, under the Government of India, the Geodetic and Trigonometrical Survey, the Meteorological Department, and other scientific services were established. In 1935 the Government of India established the Industrial Intelligence and Research Bureau, with the object of laying the foundation on which a research organisation could later be constructed.

"When the Second world war broke out, the need for making India industrially self-sufficient was urgent, and in 1940 Government established a Board of Scientific and Industrial Research."

"It was at this stage," said Sir Alfred, "that Dr. Bhatnagar was brought in from Lahore by the then Viceroy, Lord Linlithgow, and he was appointed Director and Scientific Adviser to the Government of India."

The valuable work of the Director during the war and the connections established with leaders of industry led Government to make a grant of Rs. 1,00,00,000 for the equipment and construction of a chain of research institutions. Even as early as 1942, proposals for a National Physical Laboratory and for a National Chemical Laboratory had been accepted.

Sir Alfred continued: "Although much was started before the attainment of independence, it was after 1947 that scientific research got the full recognition and encouragement due to it. Scientific research was announced as a portfolio directly under the Prime Minister in August 1947; the Department of Scientific Research was created in June 1948, with Dr. Bhatnagar as Director; and the Ministry of National Resources and Scientific Research was set up in January

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1951, Dr. Bhatnagar becoming the Secretary responsible to the Minister.....Under the stimulus of Pandit Nehru, the development of the whole scientific organisation in India has been remarkable.

Concluding his address, Sir Alfred said: "We can pay homage to the work which has been done in such a short time and to the conception of the plan under which it has been accomplished—that is, through the establishment of the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research and the chain of national laboratories. Every country has to adapt itself, in its own way, to keep abreast of the advance of knowledge and to apply it for the welfare and the betterment of the economic and social conditions of its inhabitants.

"India, realising that the future of a great nation lies before it and not behind it, has gone forward. No praise is too high for the executive ability with which Dr. Bhatnagar had given shape to the Prime Minister's determination to bring science well to the fore in India's plan for the future.

"India's opportunities are tremendous, and it is not, perhaps, quite realised how quickly things are moving there. India has remained a member of the Commonwealth. The destiny of our western workshop here is still closely linked with the great country with which we have been friends for hundreds of years and which, perhaps, of all countries at the present time, holds the keys of man's destiny.

"The civilisation of the future is perhaps not along the extreme technology of the West nor in the direction of despotic Communism, but in the hands of those whose ancient traditions and spiritual insight can, perhaps, give a fresh turn to the wheel which shapes man's future."

HOLI FESTIVAL

Pushpa Saxena writes to the *Indian Cultural Review* on the above topic as follows:

"Of all the festivals celebrated in India, Holi is by far the most colourful and gay. Life on this occasion seems to overflow its

ing and rejoicings. Even some of the glum and glued indulged in or are forced into having some fun; such is the atmosphere. Barriers of high and low, rich and poor, fall to the ground and none possibly can command immunity from streak of colour or a pinch of powder.

Holi is celebrated in Phalgun (February-March), the last month of Indian calendar. On the full moon day a bonfire is prepared and ignited according to prescribed rites amidst exciting cries of 'Victory'. With the ears of wheat and gram tied to a long sugarcane, people circumambulate the fire for seven times and offer the produce of the harvest to the rising flames. Flaming brands are taken home where ladies ignite their own small 'holi' piled up in a pyramid over beautiful geometrical patterns drawn with wheat flour and coloured powder.

Next morning groups of merry-makers set out with coloured powders and syringes to play 'holi' as it is called. On their way they are greeted with coloured water from housetops and windows. They enter every house, and colours as varied as rainbow and powders as different as spring flowers are profusely thrown and puffed about. As the party proceeds they throw a cry of welcome to others who join them quickly. Soon the number swells. Even the elders join it. The child in them wakes up, and once for a while in the year difference of young and old melts away in fun frivolity.

By noon they disperse and take bath with the water boiled over 'holi' fire. In the evening and on the following day, people go to each other's place and sometimes even unknown persons exchange embraces as a token of love which is typical of this festival. On such an occasion even old-aged bickering and bitterness are forgotten and friendship restored. Thus 'holi' comes as a flood of love and fellow feeling, its coloured water washing away all the accumulated dirt of the year, as it were, and leaving behind a rich layer of silt, at once

Slight variations notwithstanding, the festival is observed throughout the length and breadth of India. In Madras, for example, there is no bonfire and at some places a mock fight is played between men and women. In Maharashtra the 'virs', brave men who died on the battle field, are danced by their descendants with drawn swords till they get into a state of trance as if possessed by the spirit of the dead. In Bengal, on the other hand, the main accent is not on the bonfire but the swings of Lord Krishna who is worshipped in his sportive aspect with songs of devotion and self-surrender. But it is in the north, especially in the district of Mathura in Uttar Pradesh, that the festival is celebrated with great zeal and enthusiasm.

There is no dearth of theories purporting to explain the origin of the festival. But the main story that holds the imagination of the masses is that of Prahlad, the son of the mighty king Hiranya Kasipu, who claimed himself to be the Infinite God. Prahlad, on the other hand, was a great devotee of Lord Vishnu and, therefore, incurred the wrath of his father. Having failed to bring his son round, the king decided to put an end to his life. He had him thrown down a precipice and trampled under the feet of a furious elephant. But on every such attempt the earnest devotee came out unhurt, evermore resigned to the will of his Lord. Ultimately he decided to consign him to the flames. A pyre was prepared and Holika, the sister of the king, who was supposed to be immune from being burnt, sat with the boy in her lap. And lo, when the pyre was set to fire, whereas Holika herself was reduced to ashes, Prahlad came out of the fire smiling, singing hymns in praise of his Lord.

The main significance of this festival appears to be mainly social. In the first instance, it is a free day for innocent enjoyment for one and all. Imagine the people of a vast country throwing coloured water and scented powder at each other. It is at once artistic and inviting, especially suitable

for a tropical country like India. Secondly, this serves as a great annual occasion to patch up differences and foster love and fellow feeling.

"THE HARIJAN"

Mr. Geoffrey Tyson, for long Editor of *Capital* the premier commercial weekly in Calcutta comments in his newsletter on the cessation of publication of *The Harijan*, the weekly journal edited by Mahatma Gandhi till his death. Mr. Tyson thinks that it was much more than a political organ, being Mahatma Gandhi's own "personal window on the world and as important in his scheme of things as the evening prayer meeting or the weekly day of silence." Mahatma Gandhi's whole philosophy of life appeared in the columns of *The Harijan* by way of comments, criticism or approval of innumerable contemporary public issues. Its columns held the mirror up to Mahatma Gandhi's position as the guide, friend, and philosopher of his people. Mr. Tyson remarks that the stopping of *The Harijan* was only natural and appropriate since in the new India after freedom "much of the original Gandhian philosophy has disappeared into the limbo of forgotten things. For instance, Mahatma Gandhi wanted government to be reduced to the minimum. He believed above all in the resources of the self, self-discipline, selfreliance, self-understanding. Rightly or wrongly, there is more government in the India of today than ever before.

Perhaps few Indians would care to dispute this conclusion of Mr. Geoffrey Tyson. It is hard to believe that Mahatma Gandhi would have countenanced the main pattern of the Second Five Year Plan with its abnormal stress on heavy industry and its easy recourse to heavy deficit finance. Above all, it is difficult to believe that Mahatma Gandhi would have approved of the growing tendency for the State to encroach upon all spheres of life and to become omni-competent, a tendency which [is the harbinger of dictatorship and the decay of liberty

MULTUM IN PARVO

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NOTES

QUESTIONS OF IMPORTANCE

EDEN-BULGANIN STATEMENT

The text of the statement dated Apr. 26 on the talks between the British Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden and the Soviet Prime Minister Mr. Nikolai Bulganin and the Soviet Communist Party General Secretary Manikita Khrushchev is as follows:

"From Apr. 18 to 27, 1956, Mr. Bulganin, the Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the U. S. S. R., and Mr. Khrushchev, Member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R., visited the United Kingdom at the invitation of Her Majesty's Government. During their stay they held a series of conversations with the Prime Minister of the United Kingdom, Sir Anthony Eden, the Lord Privy Seal (Mr. R. A. Butler, the Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd and other members of Her Majesty's Government on Anglo-Soviet relations as well as on the international situation as a whole. These talks have been conducted on both sides in a spirit of candour and realism. They have ganged over most of the international questions of current concern and there has been a full and useful exchange of views.

The representative of the Soviet Union and the U. K. recognised that the strengthening of Anglo-Soviet relations in political, trade, scientific, cultural and other fields would be in the interests of the peoples of both countries. They were also convinced that this would help to consolidate general peace and security.

They expressed the determination of their Governments to work for a further relaxation of international tension. Having in view the present situation where there is not the necessary confidence between countries, they expressed their determination to take all possible measures to facilitate the strengthening of mutual confidence and the impro-

vement of the relations between states. They recognise that one of the important factors in strengthening international confidence consists in personal contacts between leading statesmen which have produced positive results."

U. K' S. SUPPORT FOR BHOODAN

Seven prominent Britons appealed for money to help the Bhoodan movement of Acharya Vinoba Bhave.

The signatories to their letter dated April 16, in the "*Manchester Guardian*" included the philosopher Bertrand Russell and two Ministers in former Labour Governments—the Earl of Listowel and Mr. Patrick Gordon-Walker.

Lord Birdwood, who retired from the Indian Army, Lady (Isobel) Cripps, widow of the late Socialist Chancellor of the Exchequer, Sir Malcolm Darling, a former Financial Commissioner for the Punjab, and Mr. Hallam Tennyson, an author, also signed the letter.

They wrote that villagers benefitting from land distribution now "need funds with which to purchase tools and equipment" for building irrigation wells and channels. They therefore were launching a fund in Britain.

The letter called this 'an opportunity for that co-operation between ordinary people in different Commonwealth countries that must be the mainspring of our Commonwealth'.

It said money collected in Britain "will go only to those villages where voluntary labour squads have been formed ready to start digging. We have a list of such villages with the names of reliable villagers already put at our disposal by the Bhoodan movement."

UTTERANCES OF THE DAY

Prof. WILLIAMS ON INDIA

Prof. L. F. Rushbrook Williams, who has a long association with India, answered in the negative on Apr. 13, the question, "whether India is likely to be lost to the democratic world by being lured into the Soviet camp."

He added: "India is not likely to abandon her policy of seeking the friendship of the Soviet Bloc, while maintaining—on her own terms—her connexion with the Western Democracies, unless events should upset the whole basis of her present outlook."

Prof. Rushbrook Williams said: "Mr. Nehru and Indian leaders, who vigorously attack 'Western colonialism,' often speak quite as strongly in support of parliamentary democracy and of the Commonwealth connexion. They went out of their way to impress this point of view not only upon their Russian guests but also upon non-Communist visitors like King Ibn Saud, and the Shah of Persia".

His own impression was that the Indian tour of Marshal Bulganin and Mr. Nikita Khrushchev had not deflected Indian policy at all" he concluded.

Dr. S. RADHAKRISHNAN ON THE NATIONAL FLAG

The Indian National Flag has all the elements of a universal flag, observed Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President of India while presiding over a meeting of the Council of Directors of the Nations' League of Pen Friends in New Delhi on April 22.

The Vice-President said: "There is nothing specifically national about its symbols. On the other hand, it conveys a message of world prosperity to be attained by self-discipline and order against eternal time. The Ashoka Chakra, the Wheel of Time, represents the Cosmos, working against the white background of eternity, the saffron at the top symbolises discipline and self-control, while the green below points to the creation of prosperity."

Dr. Radhakrishnan added that he had explained this to Mahatma Gandhi who admired it, even though in his characteristic way, Gandhiji opined that it was 'unintentional'.

Dr. Radhakrishnan commended the ideals of the League to promote the establishment of a free world State, based on the principles of liberty, equality and justice and its principles of allegiance "not only to a particular nation, but to all humanity, and salute not only to a national flag but a world flag".

WALTER REUTHER ON INDIA

Mr. Walter Reuther, U. S. Labour leader, said in Madras on Apr. 9 that in Asia, where the people were engaged in a fight against hunger and poverty military aids or pacts were meaningless.

"We Americans have a great deal in common with India, in that we both obtained freedom by fighting against colonial domination", he added.

"I hope the Portuguese will quit Goa following the example of the French. In the fight against colonial domination, the American workers are behind India and other Asian countries."

About conditions in Russia, he said: "I have myself been a worker in Soviet Russia for two years, and I believe that the Russian people are really progressing, but they have sacrificed their freedom for economic and industrial progress."

C. V. RAMAN ON RELIGION

Delivering the valedictory address of the fifth annual conference of the Fellowship of the Friends of Truth at the Town Hall at Bangalore on April 30, Mr. C. V. Raman the celebrated scientist said the people, in their practice of religion, had degraded the noble ideals of the founders of religion to the level of mere idolatry. It was 'thoroughly wrong' to defy great persons, he said.

POLITICAL AND PERSONAL

— 0 —

THE CEYLON CABINET

The new 14-member Cabinet for Ceylon, headed by Mr. S. W. R. D. Bandaranaike, leader of the Mahajana Eksath Peramuna, was sworn in on 12th April.

Prime Minister Bandaranaike will also be the Minister of Defence and Foreign Affairs.

The following are the Ministers and their portfolios: Mr. W. Dahanayake (Education); C. P. De Silva (Lands and Land Development); Mr. M. W. H. De Silva (Justice); Mr. P. H. D. De Silva (Industries and Fisheries); Mr. Stanley De Zoysa (Finance); Mr. Philip Gunawardene (Agriculture and Food); Mr. T. B. Ilangaratne (Labour, Housing and Social Services); Mr. A. P. Jayasuriya (Home Affairs); Mr. Jayaweera Kuruppu (Local Government and Cultural Affairs); Mr. C. A. S. Marikkar (Posts, Broadcasting and Information); Mr. M. Senanayake (Transport and Works); and Mrs. Vimala Wijewardene (Health). R. G. Senanayaka as Minister for Commerce and Trade.

END OF FRENCH RULE

Gen. Pierre Jacquot, French Commander-in-Chief in Indo-China, embarked on April 27 on the French liner "Cambodge" which sailed for France.

With his departure the French High Command restored in September, 1945, after the Japanese occupation of Indo-China, ceases to exist, thus ending three-quarters of a century of colonial rule in Viet Nam.

Mr. SAIYED FAZL ALI

The President has appointed Mr. Saiyed Fazl Ali, as Governor of Assam in place of Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram who will be leaving his post in the middle of May, a Press communique from Rashtrapathi Bhavan dated April 20 says.

The Cabinet Secretariat in another Press communique places on record the Government's appreciation of the "distinguished manner" in which Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram discharged his duties.

MILITARY ALLIANCES

Mr. Dean Acheson, former U. S. Secretary of State, supported on April 15 the Indian standpoint on military pacts in West and South-East Asia sponsored by the U. S. and the U. K., saying these had not produced "strength and unity," but only "division and weakness."

Mr. Acheson said: "They (military pacts) have not produced strength and unity. They have produced division and weakness. They have not been a supplement to economic development. They have impeded it. The West, far more than the Russians, has succeeded in cancelling its own effort."

Late Mr. K. K. CHETTUR

We regret to record the death of India's Ambassador to Belgium, Mr. K. K. Chettur, at Brussels on April 29.

Mr. Chettur was only aged 55. He was appointed Ambassador to Belgium nearly two years ago, after having successfully held the posts of first Indian Ambassador to Japan's and Ambassador to Burma since 1952.

KASHMIR AND BAGHDAD PACT

The Government of India have lodged a vigorous protest on April 28 to Britain against the Baghdad Pact Council's reference to Kashmir dispute at its Teheran meeting.

India has pointed out that Baghdad Pact has undermined the stability of the Middle East and the solidarity of the Arab nations.

Mr. U. A. MENON

Mr. U. A. Menon, senior-most covenanted Indian officer of the firm, Gordon, Woodroffe Leather Manufacturing Co, has been deputed to visit U. K. for studying higher leather technology there. He will leave India by the middle of May and return to India early in 1957.

Mr. P. C. MAHALANOBIS

Mr. P. C. Mahalanobis of India was re-elected Chairman of the U. N. Statistical Commission last month.

EDUCATIONAL

— 0 —

THE NEW EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM

Among the important recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission, the implementation of which has been in hand by the Government of India, are the conversion of high schools into higher secondary and multi-purpose schools and the reorganisation of the general pattern of education, says an official Press release dated April 10.

After reorganisation, the educational curriculum will consist of three stages, the first one of eight years of integrated elementary (basic) education, generally covering the period 6 to 11 years, the second of three years of secondary education proper, with marked diversification of courses and the third of three years of university education leading to the first degree.

DR. C. P. RAMASWAMI AIYAR

Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, former Vice-Chancellor, Benares University, arrived at Ootacamund on April 21 from Madras for a stay where he intends to complete his three books which will be simultaneously published from India, U. K. and the U. S. A. One of the books will be a treatise on the Indian Puranas while the other two will be about the recent history of India (during the last 50 years) and the influence of English literature on India.

CONFERENCE OF UNIVERSITIES

A Conference of Universities of the U. S. A., the U. K., and India will be held in London in July next, it is learnt. Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Iyer, former Vice-Chancellor of Banaras University, who is now in Ooty will attend the conference. He will also attend the P. E. N. Conference to be held in July in London.

DR. M. R. JAYAKAR

Dr. M. R. Jayakar, who has been Vice-Chancellor of the Poona University for eight years since its inception, handed over charge of his office to his successor, Dr. R. P. Paranjpye on April 17.

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING

Fifty workers will be sent abroad for training in important small-scale industries under a grant of 180,000 dollars received from the Ford Foundation.

These trainees will be sent to the U. S. the U. K., Sweden, Switzerland, Germany, Japan and Australia.

During the current financial year, the Ministry of Commerce and Industry has a programme of recruiting about 35 foreign experts in different branches of small-scale industries to assist the local industries such as electrical appliances, surgical instruments, building, hardware, footwear, drawing instruments, foundries, sports goods and leather.

BHOODAN FOR SCHOOLS IN MADRAS

The Committee appointed under the chairmanship of Mr. O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar to make recommendations for the proper utilisation of lands gifted to schools has submitted its report on April 26 to the Government of Madras and it is under consideration, it is learnt.

This movement to back up rural schools with land gifts was initiated about a year ago by Mr. C. Subramaniam, Minister for Finance and Education, himself leading with a gift for a school in Coimbatore district. Since then further gifts have been received and it is learnt that the total extent of land so far donated is 10,000 acres.

VALUE OF ENGLISH

Inaugurating the Radio Literary Forum at Sapru House at New Delhi on April 2, Prime Minister Nehru dealt with the place of English in national and international affairs and said that English to-day was a link between the people of India and the rest of the world. To throw away English, he said, would be to throw away the vast treasure of knowledge embodied in the language.

LEGAL

— 0 —

INDIA'S CONTEST AT WORLD COURT

India would contest the jurisdiction of the International Court to entertain Portugal's case regarding her right of passage over Indian territory, Prime Minister Nehru told Mr. Gidwani in the Lok Sabha on April 18.

India held that the Court had no such jurisdiction, he added.

The court had fixed June 15 this year as the date by which Portugal should file its memorial and Dec. 15, 1956, as the date for the filing of the counter-memorial by India.

Replying to supplementaries, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Minister without portfolio, indicated that India would avail of her right to nominate one judge to sit on the Court while the matter came up.

In answer to another question, Mr. Nehru declined to be drawn into the issue of whether India would insist that the Pakistan judge on the Court should not sit while the case was being heard.

Mr. Nehru added that as far as he could remember Portugal was basing her right of passage on the basis of an old treaty dated 1779 with the Peshwas.

Replying to Mr. S. V. Ramaswamy, who asked whether India's acceptance of the jurisdiction of the Court was compulsory, partial or otherwise, Mr. Nehru said that in 1940, the then Government of India had accepted the compulsory jurisdiction of the Court.

In January this year, India had made a fresh declaration according to which disputes in regard to matters which were essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of India, as determined by the Government of India, could not be brought before the International Court.

What the effect of these old and new declarations was, would probably be a matter for argument, Mr. Nehru added.

Mr. K. K. Basu: If the Government is challenging the jurisdiction of the Court so far as this dispute is concerned why is it that the matter has to be argued before the Court?

Mr. Nehru: This question of jurisdiction itself will be argued before them.

Mr. H. V. Kamath: What is the structure of the Court at present—how many Asian, European and American Judges sit on it at present?

Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon: There are two Asian Judges—one Pakistani and one Japanese. We are entitled to nominate a Judge ourselves and it will be for the Government of India to nominate a suitable person when the time comes.

JUSTICE VISVANATHA SASTRI'S ADVICE

Speaking at a dinner given to him on April 9 at Guntur by the Andhra High Court Advocates association Mr. Justice Visvanatha Sastri gave the following advice:

"Unless there is an independent, capable and efficient bar, it is not possible to expect a high standard of efficiency, because judges are practically the reflection of the worth of the counsel appearing before them. Therefore, I hope young men assembled here would equip themselves well and also see to it that they maintain the independence, prestige and dignity of the profession as that of the High Court."

STAMP DUTY FOR SHARE TRANSFER

The Government of India have fixed a uniform stamp duty on transfer deeds of shares at the rate of 12 annas for Rs. 100 all over India from the first of this month says a Communique dated Apr. 12.

The uniform duty replaces different rates of duty in various States like Rs. 1-2 in Bombay, Rs. 1-8 in Madras, 15 As. in Kalyanpur, 12 As. in Calcutta and 8 As. in Travancore-Cochin.

TRADE AND FINANCE

INDIAN NEWSPRINT

India's first and Asia's biggest newsprint factory, the National Newsprint and Paper Mills, was officially declared open at Nepanagar on April 26 by Prime Minister Nehru.

Pressing an electrically operated button which set the mill hooters blowing, Mr. Nehru said newsprint was essential for expanding the readership and thus increasing literacy. He said India should have more newspapers.

India's industrial policy, he said, would be defined in a Government resolution to be placed shortly before Parliament, but no plans could achieve success unless the people lent their co-operation.

Built at a cost of Rs. 6.5 crores, the Nepa Mills is scheduled to produce 100 tons of newsprint per day, thus meeting 40 per cent of the annual requirement of 90,000 tons of newsprint required for India's 330 journals with a total circulation of two and a half million copies.

AID TO SMALL INDUSTRIES

The Central Government proposes to give about Rs. 20 crores to the State Governments for providing financial assistance to small industries during the Second Plan period, Mr. N. Kanungo, Minister for Industries, stated at New Delhi on April 11.

Mr. Kanungo, who was broadcasting from the Delhi station of All India Radio on "Small-scale Industries in the Second Plan," said the provision of credit facilities on easy terms was one of the most important measures taken by Government for developing small-scale industries.

Mr. Kanungo said "the Government of India have taken special steps to ensure that the small units get credit facilities at low rates of interest and on easy terms of repayment. It is the policy of the Government to see that the small-scale industrialists get loans at 3 per cent interest and the small-scale industrial co-operatives at two and a half per cent interest," he said.

PROFIT FROM STEEL UNITS

A gross profit of Rs. 15 to 20 crores per annum will accrue from each of the three steel plants when they go into full production.

This is based on the estimates of the Technical Advisers to the Government of India who have computed that the direct cost of production would be well below Rs. 200 per ton.

The average retention price (the price which is earned by existing steel works) is Rs. 393 per ton of steel sold. The average controlled selling price of steel products is Rs. 100 more than this, while the world market price will be over Rs. 150 to 200 more than the average controlled selling price.

One of the objects of producing the country's own requirements of steel is to sell it at reasonable prices. Assuming that the output of the new steel works will be sold at about the same level as the existing retention price—about Rs. 400 per ton—the gross sale value of the steel and pig iron sold by each of steel works will be approximately Rs. 30 to 35 crores per year.

MANAGING AGENTS' REMUNERATION

The Union Ministry of Finance (Company Law Administration) in a Press note dated April 28 says that Sec. 353 of the Companies Act does not empower a company to fix a minimum remuneration to the managing agents, where the existing agreement with the managing agents does not provide for such payment.

ASOKA PILLAR IN CURRENCY NOTES

All currency notes of the Government of India without the Asoka pillar emblem will cease to be legal tender after six months from April 28, except at the Reserve Bank of India and Government treasuries and their agents, the Ministry of Finance announced in a Press note dated Apr 28.

WOMEN'S PAGE

WOMEN AND NURSING

President Rajendra Prasad appealed to women to get trained in first aid and home nursing in greater numbers to equip themselves to play their natural role of ministering to the sick and the injured.

Presiding over the annual general meeting of the Indian Red Cross Society and St. John Ambulance Association (India) at the Rashtrapati Bhawan on April 21, Dr. Prasad said it was gratifying to note that there had been an all-round improvement in the number of brigade divisions formed by the St. John Ambulance Association. "The strength of nursing divisions, however, still remained low."

86 VILLAGE WOMEN'S CONFESSION

Prohibition has come as a boon to housewives, stated 86 village women of Roha, in Kolaba district, in a joint letter to the Government of Bombay, signed with their "Kumkum."

This letter has been published in a Government booklet—"Confessions of ex-drunkards"—issued in connexion with the Prohibition Week.

WOMEN IN NATION'S ACTIVITIES

The need for workers in the Women's Wing of the Congress to spread the message of the Congress was emphasised at Madras on April 27, by Smt. Mukal Mukerjee, organiser of the Women's Department of the All-India Congress Committee, addressing a meeting at the Legislature Congress Party office in Mount Road, Madras.

Smt. Mukal Mukerjee said that the women of India, since independence for some reason or other, had receded to the background. The Congress Working Committee, at the instance of the Prime Minister, took up this question and decided that every effort should be taken to make the women of India take their rightful place in all fields of national activity. The

formation of the women's department for the A. I. C. C. and for the various Pradesh Congress Committees had now been fairly accomplished and their aim was to have a convenor for such women's department of each District Congress Committee. It was proposed to conduct four regional training camps for women workers, she added. The first of these regional training camps had just now concluded at Gandhigram and Smt. Mukerjee claimed it to be a success.

Outlining briefly the work before this department, she said 'ladies clubs' would be organised all over the country where women could meet and, do some constructive work. Their idea was to develop these clubs into some kind of 'study circles'. They had also proposals for such centres to organise "home industries" to provide subsidiary occupation for the womenfolk and for organising these home industries, they might seek financial assistance from the Social Welfare Board and other such bodies, Smt. Mukerjee added.

WOMEN CONSTABLES

Minimum qualifications for women constables are different from those for men. While for men the minimum age at the time of enlistment is 18 years, for women constables it is 30. Mr. B. N. Datar, Minister in the Ministry of Home Affairs told D. Satyawadi in the Lok Sabha on April 21.

The educational standard for men is above the primary standard while for women knowledge of Hindi and Urdu is necessary. Certain minimum physical standards were laid down for men while for women a good physique only is required without any minimum standards.

There are no differences in the salaries and allowances paid to men and women constables.

Replying to Mr. Vallatharas, Mr. Datar said that all care was taken to ensure protection of the dignity of woman in the recruitment of these constables.

GENERAL

G. B. SHAW'S BEQUESTS

George Bernard Shaw was worth about £ 600,000 at his death in 1950, the Public Trustee Office in London has announced.

The provisional figure issued in 1951 was £ 301,585 but his copy-rights have now been valued at £ 430,000 making up the total net value of his estate to £ 600,000, it said.

The estate of £ 600,000 will be liable to death duties at a rate of 70 per cent—about £ 420,000.

Even after death duty of about £ 420,000, the residue of the estate will be bigger than the original figure of about £ 100,000 given in 1951.

This residue was left for the establishment of a new 40-letter alphabet with the remaining money to be divided equally between the British Museum, the National Gallery of Ireland and the Royal Academy of Dramatic Art.

The validity of the bequest to further the adoption of the new alphabet is to be contested shortly in court.

TAMIL STATE IN CEYLON

The Tamil-speaking people of Ceylon will have recourse to extra-parliamentary ways and means to protect and promote their freedom by the creation within the Commonwealth of "a free State of Tamil Ilankai (Ceylon)" in the event of Government's failure to set up a federal system with auto no my for Tamil areas.

This is conveyed by Mr. C. Suntheralingam, the only representative of the Tamil Resistance Front in Parliament, in an amendment to the Governor-General's address to Parliament, which is put down for consideration.

According to Mr. Suntheralingam the demand of the Tamil-speaking people is motivated by their anxiety (a) to maintain their identity, individuality and freedom; (c) and to keep inviolate their traditional homelands in the north and east of Ceylon.

NATIONAL BOOK TRUST

The Government of India have decided to set up a National Book Trust in order to encourage the production of good literature and to make such books available at moderate prices to libraries, educational institutions and the public generally.

A sum of Rs. 30 lakhs is understood to have been set apart for the Trust to carry on its functions during the Second Plan period.

AN AMERICAN EDITOR ON INDIA

India cannot be bought or bribed over to the American side, Mr. William Randolph Hearst, Chief Editor of Hearst papers told Americans on April 17.

Summing up his impressions of his recent tour-of India, Mr. Hearst said the U. S. Congress could appropriate funds "till the sacred cows come home but Nehru won't be swerved from his present path of neutralism."

He added: "For India's long-range good or ill, rightly or wrongly, Mr. Nehru has placed his bets squarely on the proposition, that Communism is changing, that it has lost its aggressive dynamism and that India can survive alongside its neighbouring giants, Communist Russia and Red China. Future developments may rudely shatter Mr. Nehru's complacent dream, but American money won't buy him over to the opposite belief."

Mr. Hearst said: "We should treat India with unemotional realism....We should tell Nehru quite plainly that he is not going to get any aid without conditions and of the first condition we should insist upon is that the Indian Press should stop turning people against the U.S."

MALAYAN INDIAN CONGRESS

Mr. V. Sambanthan won the presidency of the M.I.C. (Malayan Indian Congress) defeating his rival Mr. K. L. Devaser by a big margin of over 6,000 votes says a message dated April 28 from Kuala Lumpur.

APRIL 1956]

THE INDIAN REVIEW

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Jyotisharnab Pandit Sri Ramesh Chandra Bhattacharyya Jyotisharnab, Samudrikratn, Jyotish Shiromani Raj Jyotish M. R. A. S. (Lond.) has won unique fame not only in India but throughout the world (e.g., in England, America, Africa, China, Japan, Malaya, Singapore etc.) and many notable persons from every nook and corner of the world have sent unsolicited testimonials acknowledging his mighty and supernatural powers.

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very day-2nd September, 1939 of the declaration of last world war, prediction of the achievement of independence by the Interim Govt. with Pandit Jawaharlal as the Premier made on the 3rd September, 1946 and prediction regarding the future of India and Pakistan which had been sent to the Prime Minister of India on the 11th August, 1947 and subsequently published in various News-papers) have proved correct to the detail, amazed people the world over and have won for him unstinted praise and gratitude from all quarters including His Majesty George the Sixth, the Governor of Bengal and eminent leaders of India. He is the only astrologer in India who was honoured with the title of "Jyotish-Siromani" in 1938 and "Jyotisharnab" Emperor among astrologers and astronomers—in 1947 by the Bharatiya Pandit Mahamandal of Calcutta and Varanashi Pandit Maha Sabha of Benares—a signal honour that has not been endowed on any astrologer in India so far. Panditji

is now Consulting Astrologer to the Eighteen Ruling Princes in India. Persons who have lost all hopes are strongly advised to test the powers of the Panditji.

A FEW OPINIONS AMONGST THOUSANDS.

His Highness The Maharaja of Athgarh says:—"I have been astonished at the superhuman power of Panditji." Her Highness The Dargah 6th Maharani Sahiba of Tripura State says:—"He is no doubt a great personage with miraculous power." The Hon'ble Chief Justice of Calcutta High Court Sir Manmatha Nath Mukherji, Kt., says:—"The wonderful power of calculation and talent of Sri Ramesh Chandra is the only possible outcome of a great father to a like son." The Hon'ble Maharaja of Santosh & Ex-President of the Bengal Legislative Council, Sir Manmatha Nath Roy Choudhury, Kt., says:—"on seeing my son, his prophecy about my future is true to words." The Honourable Chief Justice Mr. B. R. Roy of Orissa High Court says:—"He is really a great personage with super-natural power." The Hon'ble Minister, Govt. of Bengal, Raja Prasanna Deb Raikot, says:—"The wonderful power of calculation and Tantric activities have struck me with greatest astonishment." The Hon'ble Justice Mr. S. M. Das of Keonjar State High Court, says:—"Panditji has bestowed the life of my almost dead son." Mr. J. A. Lawrence Osaka, Japan, writes:—"I was getting good results from your Kavacha and all my family were passing a different life since I started wearing." Mr. Andre Tempe, 2723, Popular Ave., Chicago, Illinois, U. S. America:—"I have purchased from you several Kavachas on two or three different occasions. They all proved satisfactory." Mr. K. Ruch-paul, Shapthal, China:—"Everything you told in writing is taking place with surprising exactness." Mr. Issao Mui Etta, Govt. Clerk & Interpreter in Deschang, West Africa:—"I had ordered some Talismans from you that had rendered me wonderful service." Mr. B. J. Fernando, Proctor, S. C., & Notary Public, Colombo, Ceylon:—"I got marvellous effects from your Kavachas on several occasions", etc, etc, and many others.

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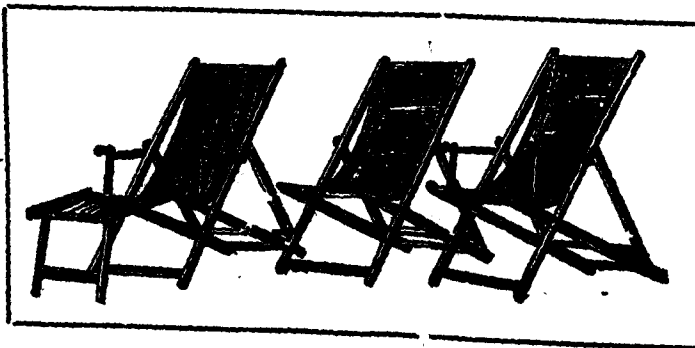
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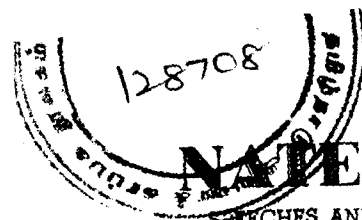
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