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The INDIAN REVIEW

59th Year

Vol. 59.

AUGUST 1958

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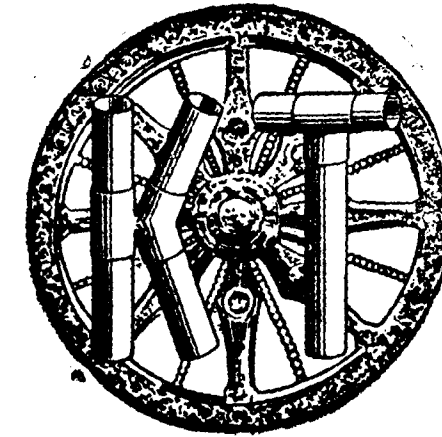
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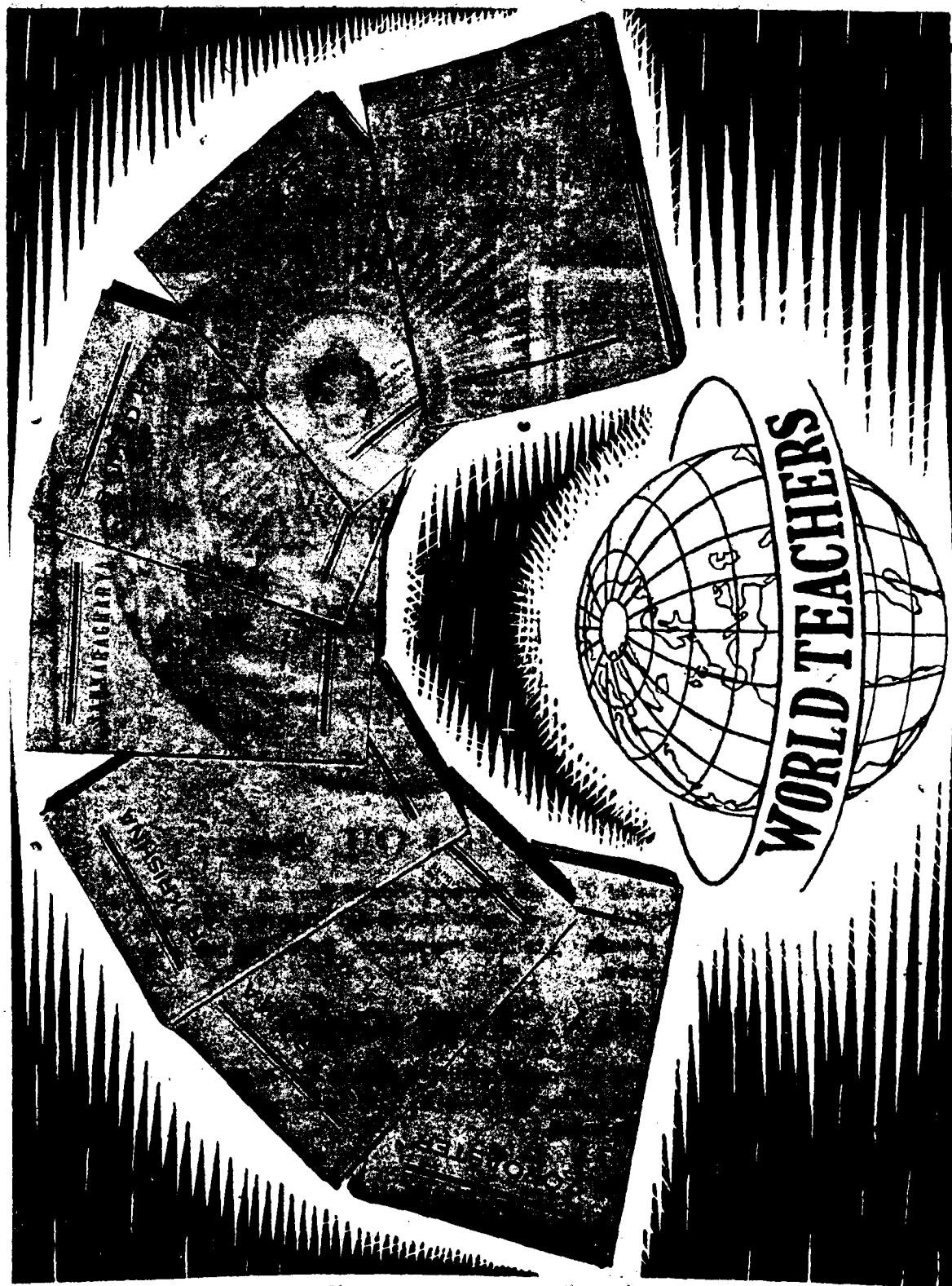
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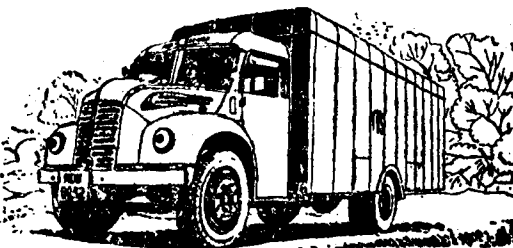
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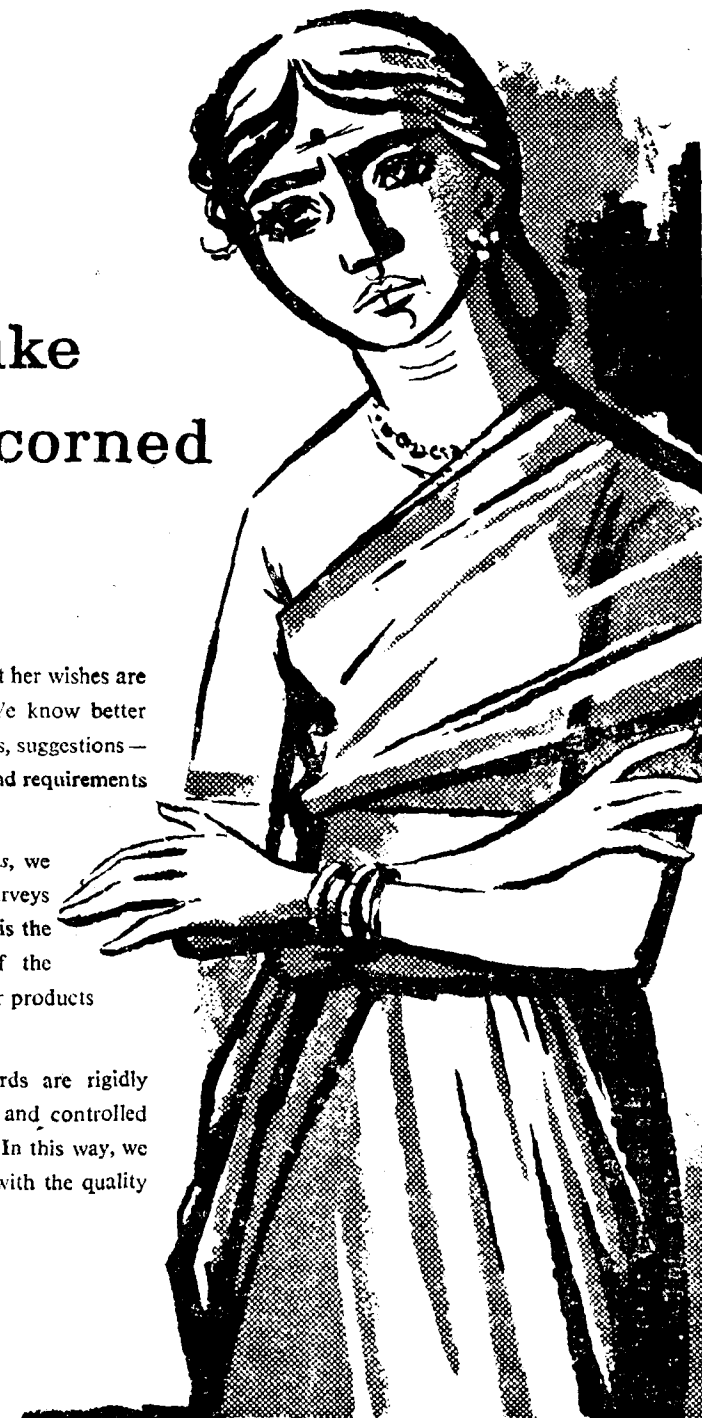
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Managing Editor: MANIAN NATESAN

Vol. 59]

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[No. 8]

EDITORIAL

MUSINGS ON THE MIDDLE-EAST

Behind the shifting scenes of middle eastern politics, one strives to see the masters of the marionettes at work, dismembering and aggregating the spheres of influence and jockeying for military footholds. The drama has been going on for long enough to enable one to sit back and indulge in a speculation about the major forces at work, and endeavour to prognosticate the possible trends, and offer one's comments.

There are three parties, corresponding to three forces, in action. The first is Nasser, spearheading the resurgence of a stirring nationalism in the middle eastern countries. The second is the United States, the protagonist of a "way of life", imbued with a mission to sustain and propagate it in the world. The third is the USSR, equally the champion of another way of life, and instilling it in the minds of the peoples of the world with a quiet and constant efficiency.

Arab nationalism is not a new feature of middle eastern politics. Ever since the British took Egypt under their wing in the nineteenth century, the people of that great country have been nursing a growing consciousness of nationalism. The presence of the British army was one reminder of subservience. The Suez Canal Company was another. During the First World War, it suited Britain to sponsor the spirit of Arab independence in certain parts of the Middle East in order to defeat Turkey. And through the romantic figure of Lawrence of Arabia, the Allies forged into being what may be called the sprouts of a

feeling of nationalism amongst many of the separate units. There was no feeling of the unity of all the Arabian countries. That was to come much later. But the countries of Arabia were not content to remain for ever under others.

During the inter-war years two events gathered strength and significance in the region. The first was the discovery of more and more oil, and the sudden accession of wealth to the kingdoms of Arabia. The second was the steady increase in the importance of Soviet Russia.

The war years only re-emphasised the importance of these two factors. But a third factor was added to the situation after the war. While the first war created the climate for Arab nationalism, the second war gave it a character by introducing the twin principles of nationalism and of a United Arabia. The former was first felt in Egypt, and was aided by the unholy corruption and maniac extravagance of the Egyptian King. The achievement of republican freedom was the major step in the process of Egyptian unity. The event gave rise to the man, and Nasser came on the political scene as the architect of new Egypt and new pan-Arabia. Let it not be imagined that Nasser is a passing creature of power who has taken advantage of the conditions in the Middle East. Any student of history will see that he is the representative of a historical destiny, like Gandhi and Washington, and that his strength lies in his being the voice of many men in many allied lands. Once a leader becomes the voice of a people,

then, doing away with that leader becomes a useless political expedient. One may therefore proceed on the assumption that the pan-Arabian feeling has come to stay and that the leadership of a particular individual is not so important as political opponents may imagine.

The Arabian national feeling has definitely taken a republican turn. How far it will remain true to a democratic pattern remains to be seen.

The United States of America did not concern itself with foreign affairs in a serious way for many years. It was busy growing and it absorbed its giant prosperity in further capital expansion. Having become a nation by rebelling against the British, it had a natural sympathy towards colonial peoples, and having a large and growing pan-American market, the urge for colonial expansion or for the creation of spheres of economic domination did not condition the direction and content of American policy. Indeed, except in point of prosperity, for a country of its size and importance, it counted for singularly little in world affairs.

From the American point of view the first war was an ideological one. So in a large measure, was the second. American interference was aimed at the restoration of political values, like the fourteen points of Wilson and the four freedoms of Roosevelt. It would be not wholly incorrect, but certainly an exaggeration to say that the USA entered the two world wars because it was itself sorely threatened, like France or the United Kingdom. But in both instances, the interference was not intended to create a lasting tie. But History dragged America into world leadership. The British and French Empires disintegrated. America was not ravaged by battles, its industry boomed, its President directed the Councils of War for the allies, its general led the allies to victory, it made the Atom bomb and defeated the Japanese, and thus the USA found itself the leader of world affairs overnight. But it has no world interests in the same

sense in which Britain and France had world interests. It is a leader by position and stature and not by economic interests. It is situated far away from the scenes of world turmoil, and it would be idle to pretend that it is itself in danger of being conquered and annexed.

Why then has it embroiled itself in the Far East and the Middle East? Oil is but a small answer and by no means the major answer. The answer is the emergence of a missionary fervour for a way of life. During the war the Americans helped the Russians, and one may venture to say that Russia played a decisive part in the defeat of Hitler. The West has always hated the communist way of life, but communism was not a serious menace before the second world war. Russia was busy consolidating its position, and its economic plans and internecine political problems supplied enough work for its leaders and enough material for foreigners to be wonder-struck at the fierce single-mindedness of its despotism. But as in the case of the United States, the war gave Russia also a chance to emerge into world-stature. Its industries expanded, its men came through fire, scarred and glorified, it produced military generals of the first order, it marched into Germany and made the route of its victorious march the spheres of its influence. Having attained to world status, it finds that there is something ordained in its way of life. Just like the USA, Russia also does not want colonies, and its land territory, and area of influence cover the greater part of the globe. But it has a mission, and unlike the USA, it finds favourable ground for its way of life in all the backward countries, where there are communist parties formed to propagate the Russian ideal.

Thus, in a pure war of ideology, Russia has the advantage over the USA in having local political parties, and being able to infiltrate and not attack, and in siding the people against the rulers, indeed, in being able to be idealistic with advantage, with a kind of self-interest which is enlightened by circumstance and not

volition. It has added to its prestige by its recent achievements in science and ballistics.

What is America's objection to the rise of Arab nationalism? Surely, it is not an objection to the spirit of nationalism as such. First and foremost, it can be explained by its military strategy. Russia has made and perfected the long range inter-continental missile. The U.S.A. possesses medium range missiles, and so it needs bases nearer the Russian soil. The Middle East offers a sound strategic base for operations. As long as the Middle East countries are separate, then some at least can be bought, cajoled or threatened into an uneasy alliance. But Nasser aims to unite the Arabian peoples. He is working for an Arabian hegemony. Every circumstance of race, language, religion, proximity, is in favour of Arab unity. It is a politically natural development in an era in which either one enters into a large alliance or creates a large and well-knit political entity. But such a unity does not suit the strategy of the U.S.A. It brings into being a new force in the Middle East, standing up for itself, and choosing its own alignments. It is flirting with Russia.

The issues that are at stake need to be clarified. What does America want? One can follow the anxiety of Great Britain to preserve its hold on oil and its fear that with a powerful Arab federation, it will become a weak and dependent buyer. But America has oil, both within its borders and in Venezuela and elsewhere. The U.S.A. lies far away, separated by two oceans and many thousands of miles, from the vortex of Middle Eastern boilings, and it has a gigantic problem on its hands, maintaining its "way of life" in the countries of the Western Hemisphere. Its markets are not dependent on political influence. Its prosperity has not been founded on sheltered markets. Its earlier isolation has not hurt it in any way. On the contrary, it gave the U.S.A. a long period of unparalleled prosperity. Its very history is its propaganda for its "way of life." Why then does it behave like the Irish-

man who wanted to know if it was a private quarrel or could any one join?

Fear of Russian domination is one thing; fear of the principles and ideals of communism is quite another. Today Russia and China are the bulwarks of communism but the theory of the "Welfare State" everywhere has robbed the procedures of parliamentary democracy of the substance of opposition; both the Government and the opposition are welfare minded, and the volume of the promises made to the people has become an election device rather than the expressions of differing political and economic objectives. In other words, the world is moving towards a new concept of equality, either of opportunity in a mild form, or of property in a violent form, both sponsored and sustained by Government policy and enforced through public administration. The difference is only between pink, red, and deep crimson. Even the vaunted American way of life does not differ in the objective of basic equality, but only in the insistence on the American method for reaching the goal, by freedom of enterprise which enables the best to help the next best by itself being at the top. In such a world, there can be no question of trying to bolster up any way of life, especially in the less prosperous lands, which does not conform to the concept of welfare through State action. So that, how far a democratic people can be persuaded to vote for a particular way of life is a matter for education and example in the higher realms of endeavour, and of propaganda and infiltration in the lesser areas of psychological amenability. It cannot be denied that the backward nations of the world are attuned to receive a gospel that is leftist, expropriatory, urgent, and propelled by inspired local leaders.

We may confidently prophesy the coming into being of a sense of economic rights in all the nations of the world, expressing itself through a greater measure of State action and interference. But once this general condition of minimum equality is accepted and practised, then differences are bound to arise between

country and country, and each will pursue, within the framework of the major objective, different roads. In this connection, the way in which the principle of nationalism that swept Europe in the fifteenth century; and of democracy in the nineteenth, should guide the students of politics. It is the same with religion. Once Christianity is accepted, then it puts forth branches, and sometimes, new roots. So it will be with leftist politics, or even with communism. Russia is the Mecca of the Marxists today, because it is still a bogey creed. When the major economic premises of the Welfare State are accepted, then, one may anticipate the blooming of a hundred flowers as a fact and not a camouflaged peroration.

In the context of this historical probability, the war of ideology loses all significance. What remains is the war for naked world domination, which naturally raises a number of different issues. It is to the advantage of the Middle Eastern Arab Federation, which, in course of time, is certain to materialise as a major entity in power groupings, to ally itself with a near neighbour who is powerful, rather than a far away power. How far this will mean subservience to the creed of Russia depends on the strength of the local leaders, but, apart from leaning to the left, the Middle East may strike out on a new brand of nationalism which is more suited to its turbulent temper. It will then become a bulwark against and not under the domination of Russia. In any event, it is idle to expect the Arabs to embrace the West for long. Their historical memory will revolt against it. And no tangible advantage is visible to counteract its impact.

In addition, USA and Britain are indulging in a fear-filled excursion against forces that have struck roots. It is curious, that the Iraqi regime has been recognised by every

country, so that it is the most complete *fait accompli* that one can imagine, and the new President of Lebanon is one whose name was suggested by Nasser himself. What the Western powers set out to achieve one is not clear about; but the Arabs have done what they wanted to do. Perhaps, the political speculator may say that but for the show of military earnestness on the part of the USA and UK Russia would have marched in. This is sheer Devil's advocacy. Strategically, Russia is vulnerable still, as much as ever, as long as Turkey, Iran and Pakistan are under Western influence. These are its border territories. Russian infiltration in Lebanon was proclaimed, but the UN observers repudiated it. One is left with the conclusion that what the West fears is a vague accession of strength to Russia. It is time that the West learnt that the bolstering up of a particular regime in a country is no lasting way to maintain its friendship. The lesson has been taught to it in Indo-China, China, Korea, and now in the Middle East.

Continuing the prophecy, one sees in the future a powerful land mass in Asia which is communistic, a fringe in the Far East consisting of Burma, Malaya, and Indonesia which will be leftist in any case, and a powerful Middle East which will be inclined to be friendly to these countries. As long as the West does not bother about the character of the politics, but is content to acquire their friendship through a new kind of infiltration, consisting of economic aid, stringless and open, and exchange of culture by contact, especially of the student population, then the fear of Russian domination can be tackled as a straight problem of a military nature; else, the focus will be diffused and a moral indignation introduced into a field in which it has not only no place but reacts on the professors when they are compelled to act with all military justification, but lose themselves in futile moralising.

Philosophy of India

By
DR. RAJENDRA PRASAD

WHEN I think of the great thinkers and philosophers that our country has produced, I often marvel at their erudition, intellectual prowess, sense of rectitude, and unshakable faith in what they considered to be right and true. To delve deep into the mysteries of the universe, to probe into the innermost recesses of the cosmos and to theorise from a practical angle, and often from empirical basis are some of the attributes which we find in Indian thinkers beginning from the Vedic age down to comparatively recent times. As a layman interested in our past heritage and as a student desirous of acquainting myself with the evolution of human thought, whenever I have read an oft-repeated verse from our *Sastras* or come across a pithy *Sutra*, I have invariably experienced a feeling of elation and nearness to real human nature and Truth. So deep was the insight of the sages of yore and so intense their knowledge of human psychology and man's innermost urges and aspirations that when we go through some of their works even to-day, we often feel as if a moderniser were speaking to us. The reason, I believe, is that shorn of all its superfluities and superficial things, their thoughts grasped the fundamentals of human nature and universal Truth. That is why the great fund of knowledge that has come down to us has proved in many respects not only universal in character but an abiding source of inspiration to people generation after generation. Practically all our literature, our humanities and our sciences which have sustained us through all the trials and turmoils it has been our lot to undergo, have their root in Vedic and post-Vedic literature.

India is renowned for its Systems of Philosophy and its great Schools of Dialectical Reasoning. We can justly feel proud of them. When the west came in touch with this knowledge in the 18th and the 19th centuries, it created a great stir in Europe's scholastic circles. The great German philosopher, Schopenhauer

is said to have exclaimed, after going through a translation of an Upanishad, that he would willingly barter all the knowledge of the world he had with the contents of the Upanishads. He looked upon them as the solace of his life and aftermath. Many other renowned scholars and philosophers thought equally well of Indian Philosophy and the great thinkers who enunciated it.

One of the greatest among these Indian thinkers was, undoubtedly, Sri Madhvacharya who flourished in the 14th century. He was an eminent scholar and great mystic who revitalised the Indian Philosophy and revolutionised the whole gamut of Indian beliefs. I am not a student of the philosophy of Madhvacharya, but no one can fail to be impressed with some of the outstanding features of his contribution which is sufficient to compel admiration from all true lovers of knowledge. His unshakable and undying faith in the existence of a Supreme Being whose children all human beings are and whose splendid creation this panorama of *srishti* of the Universe is, is enough to fill our hearts and heads with joy and abiding peace. Sri Madhvacharya has, indeed, a high place among the Indian philosophers and thinkers, and the School of 'Dwaita Darshan' which he was responsible for founding is a conspicuous addition to the Systems of Thought incorporated in Indian Philosophy.

Hindu Indian thought, as I have said, has its roots in the Vedas. The unity of India is reflected in the growth and spread of its thought. This steady evolution of thought has gone a long way in shaping our minds and nurturing the day-to-day lives of our people. I need hardly say that behind the cavalcade of history, with all its vicissitudes and upheavals flows steadily this stream of thought, and the devotional fervour based on it has strengthened our philosophical traditions and our people. [From his address to the Akhila Bharat Madhwa Tatwa Tiritiya Sammelana (Hyderabad)]

The American People

By

SHRI G. L. MEHTA

(Former Ambassador, U. S. A.)

THE "common man" in any country like the "average man" is somewhat of an abstraction. It is not always easy to find common characteristics among a people and there are always exceptions — in fact, almost every other person you meet is an exception. However, in the words of Walt Whitman, there is a "democratic average and basic equality" in America which make wide generalisations possible. But we should not forget when we speak about another people that it is not they but we who are foreigners in their country. What might appear novel or strange to us is familiar to them and could have good reasons for its origin and existence.

Even a casual visitor to the United States cannot but be impressed not merely by the vastness of the country and the magnitude of its development but also by the friendliness of its people. The common men and women of America are informal, hospitable and above all, generous. They are extroverts, not shy and reserved. They are cheerful, optimistic confident. Ask an American when you meet him how he is: He will not say "getting along" or "not yet dead," he will tell you: "Fine, very fine, was never better in my life." This is not merely a conventional way of reply: It is an expression of a prevalent mood, a mood of hope and self-assurance. The slogan "the difficult we do at once, the impossible takes a little longer" is no idle boast. It is a reflection of temperament born of American conquest of new frontiers, its remarkable technological development and its wealth and power. Americans look forward to the future, they do not hanker after the past to look to. The United States is one of those few countries which is neither blessed nor cursed by a long history.

Americans are a pragmatic, practical people. They are not doctrinaire, they have little use

for abstractions and theories, they distrust ideologies. The American mind is essentially an engineering mind, it is experimental, exploratory and empirical. Americans are at their best in adapting discoveries and inventions, in making improvements, in producing and reproducing things on a mass scale including agricultural commodities. They believe in action, in constant change, in bigger and better things. I am not suggesting that there are no thinkers or men devoted to basic research in the United States. Nor, indeed, do I consider that such persistent emphasis on practical results and on success measured by material reward, or such restlessness and craving for new sensations are an unmixed blessing. But the fact remains that what America is today and what it has achieved has been due, apart from several fortuitously favourable circumstances, to this dynamic spirit of the people, a spirit which believes in ever conquering and harnessing natural forces and which is not prepared to accept defeat.

And let us recognise that the United States has acquired unparalleled strength, wealth and productivity in a very short time and that the American "standard of living" is the highest in the world today — whether we approve or not of all its manifestations. Representing about 6½ per cent of the world's population the United States contributes nearly 50 per cent to the world's industrial production and owns 20 per cent of its wealth. The average income per head per annum of its people is nearly 2,000 dollars, that is Rs. 10,000, as compared to our per capita income of Rs. 280/-. There are in the United States five crores cars for personal use apart from over one crore in business; there are about six crores telephones, 14 crores radios and four crores television sets. Over 95 per cent of the people have electric power in their homes. In short,

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the majority of the American population of 170 million (or 17 crores) enjoys material comforts and amenities of life exceeding those of all except a very small minority in the rest of the world. This has been made possible through the initiative and enterprise and spirit of adventure of common men and women, their institutions and their technical inventiveness and adaptations.

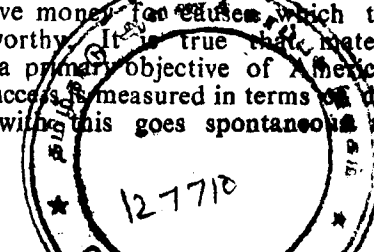
But because of these high levels of income and productivity we should not imagine the common living on the 45th floor of Hotel Waldorf Astoria in New York, working on the 54th floor in the Empire State Building, driving at furious speed on super highway in the largest possible automobile and marrying and remarrying like a Hollywood star. Americans are also "domesticated," fond of their families and homes and communities in which they live and, above all, they work hard. They are continuously searching for labour-saving devices because a man is more expensive than a machine in their country. But this does not evidently seem to save much of their labour as they feel almost guilty when they have nothing to do. Brought up on a religion of work, output and productivity—in which they are ironically at one with the communists—most Americans including the well-to-do cannot and do not expect rough work to be done by others. Since domestic servants are rare (except in the Southern States where Negroes can be employed) and are prohibitively expensive, the American man and his wife (as also their children) have to do almost all the domestic work themselves, from cooking to dish-washing from scrubbing the floor to washing the clothes. In these chores, various gadgets no doubt, lighten their burden. But no one looks down upon such work as beneath one's status. Dignity of labour is not a phrase but a daily necessity.

There is a deeper reason, however, for this common attitude to work. Americans firmly believe that given equal opportunity, a "fair field and no favour" they can rise to the highest rungs of the ladder in business, industry, professions and public life. The most popular interpretation of the American "way of life" is provided by examples of persons rising from the log cabin to White House, from an office boy to the head of a multi-million firm, from a poor immigrant to a world-famous technician or musician. Such examples abound

and they stimulate individual effort and help national advancement. Not having had a hereditary monarchy or feudalism and with an expanding economy whose benefits are increasingly diffused, there is, in a sense: a growing equalitarianism and a certain levelling of classes. American capitalism itself is being transformed during the last thirty years whereby it accepts without always acknowledging measures of control and planning and State intervention.

Although Americans do exert themselves to the utmost to make money and live well, curiously enough, they do not believe in amassing wealth. It has been incisively observed by a British sociologist that the acquisition of money is important in America but its retention relatively unimportant. And that explains American generosity, both individual and collective. Perhaps, in no other country do people give so easily and freely almost without counting the cost. This is not because of a superabundance of wealth, for people are known to contribute even at a personal sacrifice. I have known cases where expenses for repatriating Indian students who died there have been paid by Universities or Foundations although they were under no obligation to do so. Students in Universities have foregone one meal a day to collect money for bringing over to the States a foreign student who could not afford the expenses or provide milk and foodgrains in some remote village of which they might never have heard. I can multiply these examples but that is hardly necessary. The world by now has become aware of the pioneering spirit of the United States in this matter. This is not merely a post-war phenomenon as is commonly supposed and as is exemplified in the Marshall Plan and economic aid programmes or massive support to international organisations. When Tokyo was partially destroyed in 1923 by earthquake, it was in great part rebuilt by money given by thousands of Americans many of whom had never seen a Japanese in their lives. The Hoover Commission for Relief after the First World War gave succour to millions in Europe. These and numerous similar instances are evidence of the characteristic of common Americans to give money for causes which they consider worthy. It is true that material success is a primary objective of Americans and such success is measured in terms of dollars. But with this goes spontaneous and

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genuine goodwill for common people everywhere and a kind of fellow-feeling which is a positive manifestation human spirit. Whatever one's views on capitalism, it remains true that social obligations or wealth are almost instinctively accepted in the United States and the results of such acceptance are visible all over the land and beyond.

While the tempo of life in the United States is very fast and the strain and stress of maintaining a high standard of living are heavy, Americans are anxious to be happy and keen to enjoy themselves. Americans "enjoy" everything. A motor drive, a lecture, a party, a vacation and also their acquaintances—and they like to think they are enjoying. The American Constitution is perhaps the only one in the world which declares "the pursuit of happiness" as an inalienable right of citizens along with life and liberty. From the cradle to the grave the Americans seek to translate this injunction in their lives and activities and organisations, schools provide facilities for recreation and play and pleasure for children, and finally, when a man dies everything is done to remove the sting of death by elaborately decorating coffins, making funerals lavish and constructing charming cemeteries.

The people of America are gregarious and mobile. They like to meet people and they like others to meet them and they like to be liked. They are very fond of meetings and conventions, large banquets and fabulous parties. Go to any town in the United States any time and almost without exception there will be a convention or annual conference of some sort at the hotel where you are staying. Perhaps because they lived solitary lives at the frontiers in the earlier days, and perhaps because of the highly organised life they now lead, Americans dread lonesomeness. The main account is hence on co-operation in living, on what has come to be called "togetherness." They are also a mobile people, they travel about continuously on the roads in the automobile or bus or in planes and frequently by train. They think nothing of travelling a thousand miles by plane to deliver a lecture and get back, or fifty miles and more by car to attend a dinner or a meeting. No doubt, their excellent roads and availability of cars make this possible. They also change their habitation without sentimental attachment to a locality. Because of plenty of opportunities of employment they can do this.

They go from one profession or trade to another. They migrate from one city to another or to a far off State to find out new lines of work and settle down in completely strange surroundings. The fact that the United States is one vast country—almost one and a half time the area of India—and has one law, one culture, one language, no customs barriers and plenty of economic opportunities enable them to do all this. The people are also ingenious in discovering new ways of earning a living and in finding out new gadgets or techniques.

What about American women? Much of what I have said holds good in regard to them although they are not so keenly involved in the economic struggle as men. But the dominant position of the mother in family and of women in society has been well-recognised. It has been stated, although I cannot vouch the accuracy of the figures, that women control over three-quarters of the investment capital in the United States. Those who made market research have also reckoned that three-quarters of the retail purchases in the United States. In any event, women outlive men in the United States as in many other countries; they won a major portion of national wealth; they are an active and influential body of citizens. Women's organisations like the League of Women Voters and Republican and Democratic Women's Associations participate in national affairs. They are also prominent in the academic life and in commercial and social activities. But in the Senate of the United States there is only one woman member and in the House of Representatives more than a dozen.

Nearly fifteen years ago during the darkest days of the last World War, the late President Roosevelt called this "the century of the common man". I doubt whether this has turned out to be a correct prediction of the trend during the subsequent decade and a half. But there is little doubt that in the United States which has been a great "melting pot" of diverse races and nations migrating from abroad the common men and women are conscious of their heritage and keen to preserve their way of life. America is perhaps the only country in the world which did not start its existence as a State but as hundreds of thousands of individuals seeking to live and work advance. Plentiful natural resources as well as the enterprise and energy of the people have made it the richest country in the world.

Democratic Decentralisation

By

Mr. J. M. LOBO PRABHU, I. C. S.

(Collector of Nilgiris).

THE proposals of the Committee on plan projects for Democratic Decentralisation stem from two difficulties of our own making, first the needless duplication arising from the extension projects being superimposed on the District Boards, and second the failure of direct elections to yield a democracy capable of reflecting and meeting the people's needs. It has at last become obvious that the development programme for roads, schools, drinking water wells, sanitary measures, duplicate staff and confuse plans of the District Board and other authorities, with no gain either in economy or efficiency. The committee therefore proposes to devolve the functions and funds of the District Boards to Panchayat Samitis coterminus with development blocks, and to Gram Panchayats coterminus with the Gramasevak's circles. A shadow of the District Board is to be retained as a Zila Parishad composed of the Presidents of the Panchayat Samities and the Legislators of the district, with the Collector as Chairman. The details of the devolution in respect of funds and duties are designated as Democratic Decentralisation.

To the extent the proposals remove a costly duplication, they are to be welcomed. The question is really if Panchayat Samities and Gram Panchayats are the appropriate units. It may be noted first that Gram Panchayats of more than one village will tend to destroy and distort the identity of the village organisation, the only inherited relic of democracy. One is tempted to think that villages are made for gramasevaks, and not vice versa. In any case, the coordination of budget and the formulation and execution of plans in the village by an outside authority will only irritate the villagers who have so far been masters in their own Panchayats. It may not be regarded as

a measure of democratic decentralisation. The area of the Panchayat Samiti no doubt furnishes a sizeable Committee, but it has little reference to the functions of that body. There will be arbitrary fragmentation of roads, schools, health services, which will destroy the common standards, we are so painfully destroying difference and distance. For instance, thirty miles of road may vary in size and condition from its ends on either sides in other panchayats. Twenty Schools may vary in pattern teaching and supervision from other twenty in other samitis. Hospitals and maternity centres may form a zigsaw puzzle according as different authorities locate them independently. Against the general tendency for integration, the subdivision of the district into Samitis will be anomalous and anachronistic. There will be overstaffing as each Samiti will have its full complement, irrespective of its varying needs and finances. There is also the larger question which has already raised its head of dual allegiance of the staff, to the administrative head of the unit, and the technical head of the district. In the blocks now, the administrative head cannot control administratively with the result that extension officers do what little pleases them, the achievement being less in the total than in the past with smaller staff and funds. One of the worst defects of the Block organisation will therefore be repeated and extended leading to wastage of technical staff while opportunities for development remain matters of discussion and deception. And lastly the stature of representatives attracted to Samitis will be diminutive compared even with that of those elected to District Boards.

Is this a sacrifice worthwhile in the name of democratic decentralisation? We have to decide first, if democracy is a means or an

end in itself. Democracy has been justified as a means of improving and equalising living conditions. If the conditions get worse it will be no consolation that the people's representatives are well paid for the result. Many democracies have failed by becoming an end in themselves, without reference to their basic purpose of serving the ends of the people. The question is if the system of indirect election from the Gram Panchayat to the Panchayat Samitis, and of representation of the Presidents of the Samitis in Zila parishad, will improve the condition of the people. Indirect elections have the advantages that they are easier and cheaper and imply a kind of seeding. They discriminate however against the type of person, who has not the inclination or the opportunity to begin at the lowest rung. They may however be given a trial. An improvement, which could make a great difference to democracy would be to prescribe educational qualifications for those indirectly elected. Perhaps our disappointment with democracy may be because many popular representatives are the lowest common denominators supported by indifference of better men, the ignorance of the voters and the intolerance of the party. Educational qualifications would draw not only a better but younger types into politics. It is not realised that age has its weakness and that it looks backwards instead of forwards. Most of our veterans today still think they are still fighting the British. Only the generation brought up in the atmosphere of freedom can appreciate values untouched by bitter memories own. Corruption and party feeling may be reduced in proportion to village diehards are replaced by educated youngmen who now find little use of their education, in the village. In fact if educational qualifications are valued for public representation there may be a new encouragement to education.

It is necessary that the scope of the new institutions is not merely a mixture of District Board and extension activities. In this con-

nection, it is necessary to appreciate how democracy can mesh with different stages of activities. Atleast four stages can be distinguished, orientation, planning, execution and supervision. Orientation requires local knowledge, on one hand, and technical knowledge on the other. A democratic body may be in the best position to know local needs and resources, but it is seldom able to evaluate other factors. Planning is also largely for the experts. Execution involves two aspects. What Government agencies can execute can be left to them according to their rules and methods. What individuals have to contribute could be secured perhaps by persuasion, and coordination which democratic bodies can supply. Supervision is largely technical but democratic bodies can be watchful against collusion in respect of deficient or bad work. What, it may be asked about Finance, which is the basis of not only all Government but of democracy since the American colonists established that there could be no taxation without representation. Unfortunately our local bodies do not raise their own finance and modern sources of taxation are widespread and intricate. To this extent our self-Government is unreal and its budgets, a statement more of needs than of means. To introduce realism, local bodies could be given full freedom to spend such income as they themselves raise or earn. The concept of income earned is a new one, but one which may lever development as never before. According as a local body realises its targets of development, it could earn for itself and the individuals concerned a gratuity from Government. In the District of Nilgiris a Land Fund has been created from which small areas are given to those who achieve targets. Other income which the State gives must be for its plan, as executed by its staff. It is not realised that very detailed Five-Year Plans exist for every development activity. Their supersession by the Plans of Extension Work has only meant that Five-year Plans are only on paper. In future the Five-year Plans

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could be drawn for each local body in the district subject only to revision only within the general framework. For the execution of such plans, the technical staff must be on a district basis, to secure not only coordination but quality which comes from higher supervision.

It may be asked what democracy will be left to local bodies, if planning, execution and supervision is to be done by others, in respect of the greater part of their activities. In the first place, even if no democracy was left fulfilment would replace the present frustration. In the second place, at the time the plans are drawn or revised the local bodies can have their say. In the third place, the staff employed can be really controlled by local bodies, if they are allowed to watch and weigh their work and annually register their opinions in the personal record of the officials. The services of the present development staff should be available to local bodies, as watch dogs on the departmental officer, capable of investigating complaints and progressing reports.

The scheme envisaged by me rests on the following unassailable principles.

(1) that development work is done by departmental officers arranged in units to secure on the one hand best control of their subordinates and the best assistance from their superiors. The district has so far proved to be the best unit and there is no reason why the concatenation above and below should be disturbed.

(2) that this staff would work on a single plan which may be Five-year Plan without distractions from separate plans for different bodies. Local Bodies may participate in drawing up this plan and revising it when this is justified by new circumstances.

(3) that to enforce control and at the same time to secure a measure of democracy the local bodies may control the staff by watching and weighing its work at all stages with power to investigate complaints and to evalu-

ate regularly the work of the staff at different levels.

(4) that collection of taxes may be the work of a unified agency as local bodies have neither the capacity nor the necessity for this work. One reason why the local bodies have not been able to work harmoniously is the burden of executive duties placed on them which have no relation with democracy.

It is relevant to understand these principles with reference to the details of decentralisation proposed by the committee. Having found that local bodies have shown no interest in development the COPP considered that popular initiative can be evoked if adequate power and finance are assigned to appropriate units. In the first place, initiative has to be differentiated for development in the public or the private sector. In the public sector initiative has to be related to investment, otherwise, taxation, which has to be raised against the results required. As finance will still continue to be funnelled by Government, initiative is rather meaningless as a factor for development. In the private sector it is the individual who has to be sparked and not his representative. In the second place, initiative has no place in the functions assigned to local bodies like administration and control. It may be related to planning, but this has perforce to be at a higher level to secure the best results. In the proposal that the local bodies will have a constructive and critical part if the work of the officials is regularly appraised by them all the initiative necessary for securing the best results is provided. The Committee being diffident of its own proposals suggests that local bodies may have the power to make mistakes in order to become ultimately perfect. It is not realised that already too many mistakes have been made and people are wondering whether this is incidental to democracy. The present generation may not be willing to sacrifice its legitimate expectations in order to test theories regarding "democracy at intermediate levels." Especially with the increasing taxation there is

an impatience for results which can be secured only by smooth and confident working of the appropriate administrative machinery. Similarly in respect of inefficiency and corruption which the Committee apprehend from decentralisation democracy may be further discredited. A fundamental mistake is being made that democracy requires popular representatives to exercise executive functions. Democracy implies exactly the opposite, the separation of legislative from executive functions. In my proposals the local bodies will have all the overseeing powers required without encroaching on the ordered execution of plan programmes. Party factions which are also apprehended will have less scope when the functions of the local bodies are not associated with such gains as arise from execution.

The Committee proposes to transfer to local bodies almost the entire programme of government. Whatever the deficiencies of an ad-hoc agency, it secures polarisation of interest and knowledge. An omnibus body, especially one which is overburdened will take out what little impulse exists in the various agencies for specific programmes. On the other hand, if the local bodies are charged with the role of constructive criticism they may supply vigilance and drive required to integrate all welfare activities.

The Committee recommends the assignment of 13 sources of income to the Panchayat Samitis and 10 sources to the Panchayats. It has apparently been overlooked that calculation and collection of these sources of income will lead to administrative and clerical work in a degree which will be not only expensive but diverting of the staff from their legitimate duties. It is better that collection is done by a single agency and payments are made to local bodies with reference to their future plans and existing commitments. This will save also an infructuous work arising from budgets at different levels. In so far as the work is done by the District agencies the relevant amounts

would be credited directly to the departments concerned. The more office work is reduced the greater will be the time available to the local bodies and their staff to progress their constructive programmes. Elaboration of accounts as has been found in the Extension projects absorbs the staff to the point that their achievement is only on paper.

In respect of staff, the proposals of the Committee to have three categories, one at the village another at block and the third at district level ignore both economy and efficiency. There should be a single line of staff subject to each district departmental head. The only staff to be allowed to the Panchayats and the panchayat Samitis should be related to their main function of watching and weighing the work of the departmental staff. The existing Block development staff can be spread over the whole district for this purpose, their charges being widened in proportion to the reduction of their present executive duties. Another important task which can be assigned to this staff would be investigation of new projects of development, to form part of the Five-year Plan or its annual revision. What the Committee calls an amicable collection and what was previously known as public co-operation can continue to be the task of the staff though the better procedure is a straightforward imposition of taxes on the population which requires new projects not in the Five-year Plan.

The Committee's proposal that popular representatives should be given training in administrative matters not only confuses the proper role of representatives but attempts a task of a life time. It has already been suggested that the standard of ability of representatives can be raised if educational qualifications are fixed at least for those to be elected indirectly.

In respect of the units proposed, the committee seems to have been guided by a manageable size which is considered to be 20.

Even if the Panchayat Samiti or the Zila Parishad are to be kept at this number it should still be possible to have the village panchayat as the basic unit, representatives being allowed from the smaller villages by annual rotation. The Block of population of one lakh may be a standard unit for the Panchayat Samiti though there is little justification for this 'intermediate' level. The Zila Parishad may have the same staff and administration as the District Board and the District Planning Committee combined, since it will be the appropriate body to control and coordinate the District departmental heads. Otherwise its functions should be the same as those of the other bodies of constructive criticism of departmental work.

Though my proposal increases the importance of administration, it secures at the same time democratic control which has not so far existed. At present, the local bodies are so distracted by administrative details or sec-

tionally or personally interested that the staff is able to do just what it pleases. In any case, the staff is only watched and controlled by its own superiors, which makes it indifferent to popular representatives and interests. The control of the staff, particularly through their personal records, which are their sheet anchor, will give popular representatives effective democratic powers. To the extent the local bodies get concentrated on programmes and their results, they will not only be able to get the full measure of work from the staff but also to give the people the best returns for the taxes paid. This is Development and Democracy. It involves decentralisation because every representative of the people will be in a position to control and compel the staff to execute the plan prepared for the local needs with the best technical help. While the integral character of the staff will be maintained the individual members will be subject to a democratic process geared to secure the best possible development.

Place of British Trade Unions in Politics

By

Mr. JOHN WALTON,
(Member of the British TUC)

TRADE unions in Britain have never been political bodies in the sense that belief in a particular political creed has been a qualification for membership. None the less, over 5,000,000 British trade unionists will be represented at the annual conference of the Labour party, which meets at Margate from October 10 to 14. Delegates from 14 unions will join members of local Labour parties in making policy for the party, which forms the official Opposition in Parliament.

This affiliation of unions to the Labour Party is as old as this century. Even so, it is an association often open to misunderstanding

for the good reasons that these same trade unions have important industrial functions quite separate from their political activities and that there are many unions which choose to have no political affiliation whatsoever.

The members of trade unions decide for themselves whether they want to take part in party politics or not. At present there are 183 unions affiliated to the Trade Union Congress (TUC), the national trade-union organization in Britain. Of these, only 84 have decided to affiliate themselves with the Labour Party.

Before a union goes into politics, a ballot in which all members are allowed to take part is

necessary. If the vote goes in favour of a motion including, among its aims and objects, support for a political party, then the union must submit a rule to this effect to a Registrar (who is nominated by Act of Parliament) to sanction the change.

Once this is secured, the union can go ahead and spend money on politics. But by a law passed in 1913, it cannot use its ordinary funds for this purpose. It has to create a political fund which is kept separate from all other account of the union.

By a levy on its members additional to the ordinary contribution, a trade union builds up this fund to pay for its political activities. The size of the levy varies from union to union. It may be as little as one shilling a year, or as much as four shillings.

No member who does not wish to pay the levy need do so. By signing a simple form, he "contracts-out," without any loss of the other rights or benefits of union membership to which he is entitled. All he gives up is the right to share fully in the political policy-making side of union activity.

From the political funds of these unions which choose to set them up go regular contributions to the party they decide to support. By historical circumstance the party receiving the support of "political" trade unions is the Labour party, and at present 84 unions pay sixpence a year on 5,529,760 affiliated members, in that way providing the bulk of that party's income. In addition, they may contribute to party funds special donations at such occasions as a general election.

In return, the unions appoint delegates (one for every 5,000 members) to the annual conference at which the general policy of the Labour party is decided. While there, they elect each year 12 of their number to serve on the party's National Executive Committee, whose total membership is brought to 25 by seven elected by delegates from local Labour parties, one elected by other affiliated societies five women elected by the whole conference, and a treasurer elected by the whole conference.

Besides granting money to the national fund of the Labour party, the unions may

help to back candidates at general elections or in local-government elections, and may pay for political meetings and propaganda literature.

At the last election, 128 Labour candidates were officially supported by the unions. This means, in effect, that once Labour party members had selected their candidates in their own local constituencies, the unions supported those whom they had decided to sponsor officially.

At elections, union support comes in the form of grants towards the candidates' election expenses, though the Labour party has fixed a strict limit to the amount of these donations. Not more than 80 per cent. of the maximum expenses allowed by law during an election campaign may come from the fund of unions sponsoring a candidate. Nor may a union spend, between elections, more than a fixed sum of political activity in any constituency.

Though 84 organizations affiliated to the Labour party are among the 183 bodies affiliated to the Trade Union Congress, the TUC itself has no political funds, nor does it spend money on party-political activity. The TUC is an independent industrial organization financed from the general funds of its affiliated unions, which have a total membership of over 8,000,000. Its only official connection with the Labour party is through the National Council of Labour, a non-policy-making liaison body which brings in representatives of the Co-operative movement.

The historical background to this association between the unions and the Labour party began in the second half of the 19th century, with demands for independent working-class representation in Parliament. It became a fact when a conference of trade unions and socialist societies in 1900 decided to set up the Labour Representation Committee, which six years later took the name of the Labour party.

Since then, despite difficulties in the early part of the century, the association has survived. Today there are more trade unionists affiliated to the Labour party than ever.

Foreign Influences in Indian Languages

By

DR. SUNITI KUMAR CHATTERJI

INDIA, although now divided into two independent States of India proper (or Bharat) and Pakistan, forms as a country a single and self-contained geographical unit. The peoples who inhabit the subcontinent of India also, despite original differences in race, language and culture, virtually form one people, the basic diversities in race and language as well as culture having been very largely modified and reduced to a single or common type, which can quite adequately and properly be described or labelled as *the Indian type*. This has been brought about by a very wide and deep racial and linguistic as well as cultural miscegenation, which has been going on for several thousands of years (ever since the basic races and language-culture groups which found themselves in India realised that, they were to live in this country side by side). Leaving the question of race apart, which is generally relegated to the background by the more prominent features and factors of language and culture (and sometimes also of religion as part of the culture), we note on the Indian scene, from the most ancient period of history these four distinct language groups, each with its own distinct mentality and cultural milieu: (1) Austro-Asiatic, in its Munda or Kol branch; (2) Sino-Tibetan, mainly in its-Tibeto-Burman branch; (3) Dravidian; and (4) Indo-European, in its Aryan branch. The languages belonging to each of these four groups originally differed from each other in phonetic and morphological structure, in syntax, and in vocabulary. But owing to mutual influences, which were being exercised upon each other for the last 3000 years and more, by people speaking these languages living side by side and mixing with each other, these four speech-families have on the soil of India tended to converse towards each other in sounds and forms and in words and word-order, and to develop some common traits which may be

described as *pan-Indian*, as leading to a noteworthy harmony or symphony of speech which transcends or rises superior to basic disagreements or antiphonies.

In the matter of language, India has also reacted to the influences from foreign languages more or less as a single linguistic unit. Thus, modern borrowings in Indian languages, of words and names from languages of Europe (which have mostly come to them through English) almost invariably represent the alveolar (*danta-muliya*, as they would be described in Sanskrit) *t d* sounds of English and other European languages—even the pure dental *t d* sounds of languages like Italian—by the pan-Indian cerebral or retroflex (*murdhanya*) sounds, *ṭ ḍ*: thus, English *ticket*, *table*, *motor*, *desk*, *dock*, *badminton*, French *metis*, *Dupleix*, Italian *Magenta*, *Garibaldi*, Russian *Soviet*, *Vodka*, *Trotsky*, German *Goethe*, *Hitler* etc. have in all cases, in their equivalents in the various languages of India, the characteristic cerebral sounds of *ṭ ḍ*, and never the dental *t d*.

The influence of extra-Indian foreign languages upon the languages of India is fascinating topic in Indian linguistics, and it demonstrates how India became affected by foreign lands in her culture, in the domains of both material objects and intellectual ideas. The Indian people as a whole attained its completed *Indian* character after the Aryans, as the latest ethnic and cultural element, arrived, in India, and the Aryan language coming in its successive phases (with the Dravidian languages coming later) gives the fullest expression to the Indian mind and Indian culture. The oldest records of India, which we can read either in the contemporary documents or in later manuscripts are all in Aryan: the Asoka inscriptions, the texts of the *Vedas*, the *Brahmanas*, the *Mahabharata*, the *Puranas*, etc., etc. The earliest Indian records as in the Harappa and Mohenjo-Daro seals have not yet been deciphered and

interpreted. The character of their language, whether it was Aryan or Dravidian, or some other, still remains an enigma, though it is likely that it was some form of Proto-Dravidian.

Already in the oldest recorded speech of India, the Sanskrit of the *Vedas*, we find a number of foreign *i.e.*, extra-Indian words, which the Aryan-speaking people, while trekking to India in the centuries before 1000 B. C., picked up from the Assyrio-Babylonian and other peoples with whom they came in contact. One such foreign word, a word of Semitic origin which is found in Assyrio-Babylonian and in Hebrew, still survives in most of the modern languages of India, as an inheritance from the Vedic speech. It is the common Indian word for a weight—*man*, anglicised as *maund*, which is found in Vedic Sanskrit as *mana*, in Assyrio-Babylonian, as *manah*, and in Hebrew as *minah*, etc. Apart from this pan-Indian word, there has been no other survival of a foreign or extra-Indian word from Vedic in our modern Indian languages.

From after the period of the *Kauravas* and the *Pandavas*, which we find celebrated in the national epic of India the Sanskrit *Mahabharata*, *i.e.*, from the middle of the 10th century B. C. (according to a sober and reasonable datation arrived at by different methods by three distinguished Indologists, F. E. Pargiter, Hem Chandra Ray Chaudhuri, and L. D. Barnett), India may be said to have entered into the documented period of her history. It was during this *Kaurava-Pandava* period that the four *Veda* books were compiled and probably first written down by Vyasa; and Vyasa also started the tradition of recording ancient legends and history in compilations which later became the *Puranas*. From after this period, India came in touch successively with a number of foreign peoples, who came to the country both as military invaders and as trading adventurers; viz., the Assyrians, the Achaemenian Persians, the Greeks under Alexander the Great and his successors, various Iranian

people like the Sakas, and Greek merchants in South India; then Turkic peoples like the Gurjaras and Hunas; Muslim Arabs and Muslim Turks and Iranians, and Christian Armenian merchants; and, finally, the modern Christian people of Europe, who ushered in the modern age in India the Portuguese, the English, the Dutch, the French. All these peoples exerted a tremendous amount of influence on India as a whole, and their vestiges we find in the words from their languages which were adopted into the languages of India.

These foreign words came in two ways. In the first instance, they were borrowed by the people of India in their spoken languages, when they came in contact with the foreign peoples sojourning or settling down in India. Then, in the second instance, there were words of higher culture—of science and the arts—which were taken over by learned people and adopted into the learned language, Sanskrit, as part of a new technical vocabulary. In the first instance, words of popular borrowing spread widely, whether through the spoken languages or through Sanskrit; but the comparatively smaller number of technical words, naturally enough, remained confined to the learned books on a particular science, and only a few of them could filter down into the current or spoken tongues. Thus, words of a popular character like the Greek *Syrinx* 'a tube, a tunnel, *drakhme* 'a coin', *semidalis* 'wheat flour', Old Persian *asabari* 'horseman', *mudra* 'Egyptian or flat seal', Middle Persian *post* 'parchment to write upon', *sikka-kara* 'engraver in metal', *nanak* 'a coin', etc., were adopted into Sanskrit, while they have survived as inheritances from the ancient and medieval speeches of India in most of the modern Indian languages, as for example, Hindi and Bengali *suranga* 'tunnel', *dam* 'a coin, price', *siwaiyan* 'vermicelli', *suwar* or *sowar* 'horseman', *mudi* 'seal-ring, finger-ring', *potha* or *pothi* 'manuscript book', Bengali *sekra* 'goldsmith', Panjabi *nanak* beside Hindi, Bengali

etc., *ana* 'a coin.' On the other hand, learned Sanskrit words like astronomical terms, e.g., *hora*, *kendra*, *drekkana*, *asphujit*, *jamitra*, *liyava*, *partina*, *itthu*, *tavuri*, *tauksika* etc., etc., which are all borrowed from the Greek do not usually survive in the common speech of modern India, although a few have come down, like *hora* 'hour' and *kendra* 'centre', as common enough learned borrowings from Sanskrit in most of the modern languages of India, Aryan or Dravidian.

Most of the early foreign borrowings in Indian languages came from the old Greek, and Old and Middle Iranian. The Tamils of about 1,600 years ago had contacts in their own with Greek traders, and in Old Tamil of the Sangam Period, at least one borrowing from Greek as a popular word has been noted by Dr. Kamil Zvelebil, a Czechoslovak Dravidianist: the Greek word *mastix-mastiga* 'a whip' which is found in Old Tamil as *mattikai*; but this word has not survived. Names of foreign peoples were frequently foreign in origin—e.g. *Parasika*, *Yavana*, *Romaka*, *Parthava*, *Cina*, *Sulika*, *Kustana*, *Kuci*, *Rsiko* etc. The Tamil word for a 'Muslim' *Tulukkan* comes from North India, and it is found in Sanskrit as *Turuska* 'Turk.' There were a few borrowings from Early Chinese, and from Early Turki also. An Old Chinese word for 'paper', *tsieh*, was taken over in India in the 8th century as *gaya*: this we find in contemporary Sanskrit, but it is now no longer in use. The common North Indian word *Thakur* is looked upon as a borrowing from the Early Turki *Tegin*, *Tegir* 'lord, master.'

By far the largest foreign borrowings have taken place in India during the last seven to eight hundred years, when the dominant people in the Indian scene were the Muslims, of both foreign and Indian origin, who used Persian as their official and cultural language and Arabic as the language of their religion. The Turks were the first Muslim people who conquered North India, and they brought in

Persian: and it is curious to note that comparatively few Turki words have found their way to Indian languages (there are a bare 80 in Hindustani, and only some 40 in Bengali), Persian exerted a very great influence all over India during these last few centuries; and as Persian has absorbed a very large number of words from the Arabic, these Arabic (or Perso-Arabic) words have also come to Indian languages through Persian. Hindustani has passed on some of its Persian (and Perso-Arabic) loan-words to the languages of the Deccan and South India, like Marathi, Telugu, Kannada, Tamil and Malayalam. These words relate primarily to administration, law and revenue, and there are other words of a general import also. This Persian element (coming up to between 2 to 3 thousand words found practically throughout India—there are of course many more in Hindustani or Hindi-Urdu) certainly presents a common inheritance in all the languages of India.

Finally, we have to consider the European elements. There are also pan-Indian in their character. There are over 200 Portuguese words current in the different Indian languages: Bengali shows over 100. They relate to objects and institutions brought to India by the Portuguese, and relate also to the Christian religion. A few Dutch and French words taken over directly from these languages are also there. The largest European element is, of course, presented by the English words in all our Indian languages.

The English have gone, but their language, without peril to ourselves, cannot be removed from the domains of administration and science and higher education. English is our main gate-way to knowledge, to 'creative modern thought'; it makes accessible to us all the great things that have been said and done in the world. Moreover in a polyglot country, which has no modern language of its own claiming the spontaneous and universal homage of all sections of the people, English is found

necessary to maintain administrative efficiency and intellectual unity and progress at an all-India level. To prevent the fissiparous tendencies of a growing linguism and linguistic intolerance, English will be helpful; and the sense of political unity of India, which is based unquestionably on India's geographical and cultural unity, has in the present age been newly fostered by English, and English can help in maintaining it, as the result of what has been called 'compulsion of events.' In spite of nationalistic-purist tendencies in certain quarters to eliminate or restrict English words the cry is still they come. Newer and newer words, not only in technology and in science but in also politics and general cultural affairs, are thronging in and are in use among all sections of the people: and we are bewildered—we cannot shirk or shun them, howsoever we might try to create new words from the Sanskrit or Old Tamil or Arabic.

In addition to giving words relating to all the departments of life and all aspects of thought, English is exerting a very profound influence on the major languages of modern India by helping to mould them as expressive and modern mediums, in drawing out their

latent powers by presenting before them models which may conveniently be followed, in the matter of idioms, locutions, turns of expression and even habits of thinking. In this way, English is modernising the Indian mind, both directly, and indirectly through the Indian languages, and is bringing about in integration of Indian thought and culture, and Indian science and letters with the rest of the modern world. English is able to do it as it is the most potent vehicle of present day world culture; and the great Synthesis of Cultures, which has always been India's ideal is being fostered in present-day India through the presence and the silent and all-pervading influence of English. After Sanskrit, English is the force which is making all the Indian languages fall in line with each other, and become in their ensemble the true representatives of the culture and mentality of modern India—Modern India, which in realising herself, finds both Sanskrit and English almost equally indispensable. There is no doubt that the English element, all-embracing and ever-extending, is strengthening the symphony of Indian languages by supplying a very powerful and an indispensable common leaven and bond of unity for a modern and progressive free India.

The Philosophy of Public Health

By

DR. N. PARTHASARATHY

WE have had a century of vaccination; yet, Small Pox is still prevalent in our country. We have had Acts and Laws, Codes and Regulations, framed, with the best of intentions of course, to enforce the maintenance of Public Health. Whereas we have succeeded in some measure in the provision of public amenities which have a bearing on the health of the people for example, public water supply and public drainage, we have to bear in mind, that these projects have become acceptable to

people not by way of their sanitary importance as because of their convenience.

Being a nation traditionally and culturally accustomed to certain principles of personal hygiene such as daily baths, cleaning of homes, washing of apparel and so on and so forth—creditable as some of these habit-patterns are in relation to personal health—we have also acquired countless other habit-patterns, through generations, which are contrary to scientifically acceptable canons and codes of personal

hygiene. Surprisingly enough, we seem to have been not so much concerned with community health though in several other walks of life the concern of the community has been quite evident, even in the distant past.

With such a back-ground heaving a decided pull at the progress of public health in our country, modernisation, through latter centuries, has also had a say in the matter, setting in a certain amount of further deterioration in public health.

This philosophy of public amenities being accepted by the people more as physical convenience than as sanitary measures, coupled with a variegated traditional and cultural pattern of life, have been largely responsible for the evolution of the Enforcement or Regulatory Phase of Public Health. However the experience of the public health administrators throughout the world has proved time and again that enforcement of public health achieves little and for a short while too. Permanency or sustained public health progress on a wide scale through enforcement of regulations

have not been obtained anywhere, except under extraordinary circumstances. On the other hand, we see nations that are advanced in public health, which they have attained not by enforcing health laws but by educating their peoples. They have attempted to educate their people in public health at all levels—at the level of the pre school and school children, the undergraduate and post-graduate, the home and the barn, the farm and the factory, anywhere and everywhere. Added to this, of course, is the raising of the standards of living too.

With this knowledge to fortify our thinking, if we do try to educate our people in public health—which is not merely preventive medicine but promotive medicine, not merely a medical science but a social science—we should naturally be able to progress, if not by leaps and bounds, by stages at least. Let us hope that everyone who is concerned with the moulding of public opinion will come to our aid in the fulfilment and advancement of public health, a great national welfare activity.

Automation Creates New Problems

By

Mr. PIERRE LUENT

IN the early years of this century, a common sight at harvest time was the decrepit, steam-driven threshing machine standing in the farmyard. From time to time a stoker with blackened hands would throw a few lumps of coal into fire-box and, after glancing at the pressure gauge, would saunter off to smoke a quiet cigarette sitting in the shade. On top of the machine, the two metal balls of the governor revolved monotonously controlling by their movement the entire operation of the engine. The man's presence was hardly necessary.

Half a century later, in the control room of a petrol refinery, a man in white overalls,

checks panels and luminous signals. Suddenly, by a movement of his hand, he stops the automatic factory. A vacuum tube is failing. On his orders, members of the maintenance team replace the tube, a small bright bulb similar to a valve in a radio set, and the electronic soul of the factory. With another swift movement the man again sets the machines in motion and returns once more to his vigil at the panels.

Between the governor invented by James Watt and the modern electronic vacuum tube lies the whole history of automation. It is not simply a question of more elaborate mechanization: automation means the develop-

ment of machines which control themselves, and even correct their own errors. Like "electronic brains", these machines have a memory, and are almost able to make decisions. Some people even suggest that one day man, instead of being their master, may become their prisoner.

The first issue for 1958 of UNESCO'S quarterly International Social Science Bulletin, devoted to the social consequences of automation, includes a report on the work of a study group organized by the Carnegie Foundation of New York. According to a member of this group, Charles Levinson of the International Federation of Metal Workers' trade unionists feel that automation is a technique or process of production from which man is entirely removed.

"This argument" the report continues, "may seem to be ill-founded since there are no automatic factories without workers. But it may be correct in that traditionally a production process has generally been considered to be a combination of labour and capital."

It is this gradual disappearance of labour which disturbs the social scientists. Will automation bring unemployment or will it only mean changes in the structure of employment, that is among personnel employed in automated industries? As yet, the question remains unanswered, but it is certain that automation will require a rethinking of the problems of organization of production and a reorganisation whose scope cannot at present be measured.

In the introduction to this issue of the International Social Science Bulletin two French sociologists Michel Crozier and Georges Friedmann write: "...it does indeed seem that a growing number of workers and the whole of our social system will be directly or indirectly affected....To what extent?... The importance of automation is most striking at first sight in the profound changes which it works in the position of the man on the job and in the actual nature of his work."

There will, of course, be changes in jobs themselves and in the qualifications required for them. In certain trades, some jobs directly connected with machines will disappear but others, in particular those related to preparation and maintenance, will be created. Qualifications will also change; there will be less need for professional skill, and more responsibility will be involved. This will mean a revision and re-evaluation of salaries which will no longer correspond to work accomplished.

As regards working conditions, very considerable material improvements will result, as Crozier and Friedmann point out, from the "abolition of a great many arduous, unhealthy or tedious jobs and...at the same time in the matter of security which more and more will be assured by automatic controls, thus, work will, in general, become cleaner, safer and less tedious."

In another article, two Soviet scientists, K. Klimenko and M. Rakovski, write: "Automation of production processes will require not less skilled workers but, on the contrary, in the majority of cases, more skilled ones.....Thus automation helps to create conditions such that the cultural and technical level of the workers can gradually be raised to that of technicians and engineers."

These advantages of automation for the worker will have their drawbacks. One of these may be boredom. The psychological and nervous efforts involved in supervisory posts, with long intervals between periods of activity, will certainly provoke a special form of non-muscular fatigue, known as perceptual fatigue. This could be particularly acute in the worker with too high a sense of responsibility if he became obsessed with the idea that a mistake on his part would result in loss not only in one part of production but in a whole series of production processes.

But, though to-morrow's worker will have new responsibilities to face, he will also have compensations: not only more leisure because of shorter working hours and more shifts, but also more professional pride in his work. The man in white overalls supervising his control panels and signals understands the various operations he is controlling, and, like the driver of a locomotive, he has a stake in performing his job well.—Unesco.

After-Care of Rescued Women

By

Mrs. ROMOLA SINHA

FOR a number of years social workers interested in the rescue of women and girls from the clutches of traffickers have felt the need of a uniform Act for the Suppression of Traffic in Women and Girls which would apply to the whole of India. To these it was gratifying to see "The Suppression of Traffic in Women and Girls Act" passed by Parliament in 1956. This Act was passed in pursuance of the International Convention signed at New York in May 1950 for the Suppression of Immoral Traffic in women and girls.

It was felt that with the enforcement of the new Act, a great service would be rendered to the country as hitherto Acts for the Suppression of Immoral Traffic had existed only in the major States in India some of which had flaws and not being uniform, brothel keepers were able to evade the law and houses of ill-fame flourished throughout India, the number of brothels having greatly increased since the last World War. As long as such houses were allowed to exist there was a ready market for women and young girls including children of tender age and traffickers and brothel keepers were able to amass large fortunes from the immoral earnings of their victims who once in their clutches had no means of escape from degradation and disease. Under the new Act, pimps, procurers and brothel keepers will be severely punished and all brothels will be closed down.

According to the scheme prepared by the Central Social Welfare Board for the opening by Government of Shelters, Protective Homes and Production Units for rescued women which was accepted by the Government of India, some of the States have already opened such Shelters and Homes, but unfortunately all of them have not been able to do so nor have they prepared constructive schemes for the rehabilitation of rescued women. If the Act is enforced in States that are not yet ready

for the reception and rehabilitation of these women, Government, will be merely defeating its own purpose as instead of helping society by the closing down of these undesirable places, greater harm will be done through these women scattering everywhere and their future will be more wretched than at present.

It has been suggested by some, if separate buildings are not available the brothels be converted into "Protective Homes" where vocational training may be imparted to the inmates. But will that be practicable? If we wish to rehabilitate these women it is essential to remove them from their present vicious environment. Some of the State Governments are seeking accommodation in existing Homes for the women and girls recently rescued from brothels, but this is not desirable either, as the newcomers will have a disquieting influence on those already settled to a routine life in the Homes. It will be much better for these newly rescued women to be accommodated in separate buildings and as far removed as possible from their former surroundings.

In order to abolish brothels in the whole of India, it is essential for every State to be ready for the rescued women with Reception Centres and attached Hospitals, and separate Training Centres so that after under-going medical and psychotherapeutic treatment at the Reception Centres, the women and girls selected for vocational training may be taken to training and production centres with attached hostels for post trainees. Here educational and vocational training may be imparted in weaving, ceramics, tailoring, cloth-painting, poultry farming, vegetable gardening, in laundry work, rope, net and basket making, etc., each according to the type of training most suited to her. Those capable of higher education should be given facilities to continue their studies to enable them to train as teachers, nurses, typists or gram sevikas. Every effort should be made

to help the post-trainees to maintain themselves either through aid in finding employment or through the sale of their produce.

It is of vital importance that women personnel specially trained in the psychology of rescued women be engaged as rehabilitation will depend entirely on the personal influence of the supervisory staff and that of lady voluntary workers. The Central Social Welfare Board has already undertaken the training of personnel at the Delhi and Madras Schools of Social Work. But many more must be trained and I would suggest the opening of such a school in Calcutta, as owing to the influx of refugees, the problems of rescued women in West Bengal are peculiar to the State and require special attention.

It has often been said that it is not possible to rehabilitate rescued women. Most people think of them as fallen women without probing into the causes of their downfall. Rescued women are of so many categories. There are the very young girls of tender age brought up by and used by the brothel keepers for their immoral earnings. There are those who due to economic distress have been obliged to earn their living in this manner, others have been enticed away from their homes by traffickers who have forced them to prostitution. Then there are the poor unfortunates who discarded by their families perhaps for one false step have eventually found themselves in brothels. Of course, there are also the vicious and the depraved who, fortunately are in a small

minority in India and for these there is little to be done. But, for the others, it is due to unfortunate circumstances that they were obliged to take to such a life and surely it is our duty to give them a helping hand to pull them out of the mire.

In Delhi State, Mrs. Rameswari Nehru has done a great deal for the rescue and rehabilitation of such women and young girls. In Bombay and Madras, rescued women have been rehabilitated through the efforts of Lady Chandravarkar and Mrs. V. T. Lakshmi. In Calcutta, the Members of the All-Bengal Women's Union have been working for the last twenty-five years for rescued women and have succeeded in the rehabilitation of the majority of them under their care. It is from the experience of these voluntary workers that I am able to say that the rehabilitation of rescued women is possible.

The Social Workers who have visited brothels and have questioned the inmates thereof have often been told by some of them that if given the chance to live respectably they would gladly give up the present mode of living. There are hundreds of such unwilling victims, specially the very young girls.

In a Welfare State like ours, where every effort is being made to improve the status of our women, it behoves the Government social institutions, and workers to pay particular attention to the rehabilitation of these unfortunate women. (*Eastern Economist*).

Queen Elizabeth I

(1558 to 1603)

By

Mr. DAVID GRAHAM

TWENTY miles north of London, in the grounds of Hatfield House, the ancestral home of the Marquis of Salisbury, stands the trunk of a venerable oak-tree which has a place in every list of notable trees in Britain. For it was under the boughs of this tree, so it is said, that Queen Elizabeth I heard the news of her accession to the throne on the death of her half-sister Mary I. Thus began

what the poet Tennyson called "the spacious times of great Elizabeth"—a reign of forty-five years which proved to be one of the most epoch-making in the history of England.

Elizabeth was 25 when she became queen. She had been born at Greenwich Palace in 1533—the daughter of Henry VIII and the second of his six wives, Anne Boleyn—and much of her childhood and youth had been

spent under a cloud. She was only three years old when her mother was executed for alleged infidelity; and when Mary came to the throne in 1553, with the aim of restoring England to the fold of the Catholic Church, Princess Elizabeth found herself almost inevitably the centre of Protestant aspirations. In 1554 she was suspected of complicity in a plot against Queen Mary and she was sent to the Tower of London. As she entered the dread fortress by the Traitor's Gate she vehemently protested her innocence: "I never thought to come here as a prisoner and I pray you all to bear me witness that I am no traitor, but as true a woman to the Queen's majesty as any now living." She then sat down on the steps in the pouring rain of that Palm Sunday morning, and declared that she would go no farther until she was promised her liberty. Her own mother's fate in that same grim prison must have been vividly in her mind, and it was only after a long parley with the Lieutenant of the Tower that she was persuaded to continue to the apartments allocated to her. In fact, she was imprisoned in the Tower for only two months, but she was kept under close surveillance for the remainder of Mary's reign, being moved first to Woodstock in Oxfordshire (now the Duke of Marlborough's estate of Blenheim Palace) and then to Hatfield Old Palace. Part of this building still exists alongside its successor, the present Hatfield House which was built in 1610. There she remained until the November day when she received the news of her accession while taking one of her daily strolls through the gardens.

The new queen struck the keynote of her reign right at the outset when, after a triumphal progress to London, she declared with mock modesty: "I am mere English." In reality, this was a boast and a challenge. No sovereign for centuries had been so purely native in blood, and never before had Englishmen been so conscious of their nationality and of their ability to stand up to any menace from abroad. The Elizabethan age was a sud-

den, almost hectic, blossoming of all that was English, and the spirit of the time was personified in Elizabeth herself—the queen who had rescued her country from the foreign domination which seemed the inevitable outcome of the unpopular marriage which Mary had contracted with King Philip of Spain.

England's challenge to Spain, the most powerful kingdom in Europe, was the dominating theme of the Elizabethan era. It was a challenge that required brilliant seamen to uphold it (for the rivalry between the two nations was primarily a maritime one) and the reign produced them in abundance—Sir Francis Drake, Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir John Hawkins, Lord Howard of Effingham, and many more after their pattern. And when in 1588 the Spanish Armada set sail to invade and vanquish the arrogant newcomer among the powers of Europe, the Queen proved herself of the same stamp as her lieutenants. As the Armada approached the shores of England, she reviewed the anti-invasion army at Tilbury and delivered to the assembled regiments a speech which has lived in history:

"I know I have the body of a weak and feeble woman, but I have the heart and stomach of a king, and of a king of England too. And I think proud scorn that any prince of Europe should dare invade the borders of my realm—to which, rather than any dishonour should grow by me, I myself will take up arms."

That is the Elizabethan spirit crystallised in a few resounding words. No one, indeed, was more Elizabethan than the Queen; no one rejoiced more in the ebullience of the new and adventurous era over which she presided. One feels that she would, if she could, have sailed with Drake on his swashbuckling expeditions to the Spanish Main; as it was, she had to content herself with going aboard his ship *Golden Hind* and knighting him on his return from the first circumnavigation of the globe by an Englishman. She took delight in the naming of Raleigh's American colony in her

honour—Virginia. She loved poetry, and hers was an age of poets, of whom the greatest of all, Shakespeare, was one. And her taste for finery and flamboyance found reflection not only in the gilded fashions of the time but in the magnificence and ostentation of Elizabethan architecture as exemplified in those opulent mansions whose turrets and mullions still lord it over our countryside—Longleat, Castle Ashby, Hardwick, Burghley and the rest, occupied to this day by the descendants of the noble families who built them.

What an age, and what a queen! No monarch ever received such adulation. To the ordinary people she was the "Good Queen Bess" who responded to their cheers with friendly smiles and waves. To Shakespeare (who, it is said, wrote *The Merry Wives of Windsor* when he heard that the Queen wanted to see Falstaff in love), she was the "fair vestal throned in the west"; to Spenser, she was "Gloriana". Such praises as these—like the honeyed words spoken by the succession of foreign envoys sent to London in the hope of securing for their masters the most glittering marriage prize in Europe—were as music in the ears of the woman who had known the bitterness of obscurity and had felt the shadow of the executioner's block upon her as she waited, a suspected traitor, in the Tower.

She was handsome enough in youth and middle age, and there were always favourites to supply the flattery and friendship which she craved—from the Earl of Leicester who entertained her with legendary pageantry at Kenilworth, to the Earl of Essex who consoled her later years. And yet the "Virgin Queen" remained unmarried; she could arouse gallantry and chivalry (we remember Sir Walter Raleigh laying down his cloak so that she would not have to step in a puddle of rain), but she never achieved the romantic aura which surrounded the personality, and still surrounds the memory, of Mary of Scotland, the thrice-married queen of the northern kingdom. On Mary, as heir presumptive to the English throne, were centred the hopes of all

who chafed under the Protestant rule of Elizabeth, and it must be admitted that, when Mary was suspected of complicity in a plot, political expediency—if not human justice—demanded that Elizabeth should sign the death warrant of her imprisoned cousin. It is also true that, without overwhelming pressure from her councillors, she could never have brought herself to do so. Nevertheless her act has been remembered against her through the centuries, whereas Mary's record of failings seems to have been wiped clean by the sympathy of succeeding generations. In her lonely and childless old age Elizabeth may well have realised this, just as she had long realised that it would be a son of the Queen of Scots, not of the Queen of England, who would take her place on the English throne. Thus, the most consciously English of all the English sovereigns would yield her crown to a Scottish king, and the two realms, rivals for so long, would at last be merged into the single kingdom of Britain. History can play some curious tricks.

But Elizabeth remained indomitably Elizabethan to the end. She died at Richmond Palace in 1603, a few weeks after attending the last State ceremony of her reign, a reception at Richmond in honour of the Venetian ambassador. Seventy years old and obviously ailing, she appeared in a magnificent gown of silver and white taffeta, with her crown on her head and her hair "of a light colour, never made by nature". Like all the great Elizabethans, she was always capable of rising to the occasion even when the odds were against her, and the history of succeeding centuries suggests that the example she set her country in this respect was not entirely wasted.

She was buried in Westminster Abbey. Of the many royal tombs in the Abbey, none, as one might have guessed, is more splendid than hers—and it was so ordered by the son of the Queen of Scots who died at Elizabeth's reluctant command. As a tribute to the Elizabethan age, King James's gesture had all the appropriate gallantry.

Small Savings and Prize Bonds

By

Mr. V. R. NATARAJAN

AT present, there is an acute shortage of foreign exchange and internal resources for the implementation of the Second Plan and ways and means have to be found through novel schemes to get the required funds from sources which have not been taken into consideration so far. In respect of rupee resources, the scheme for the issue of prize bonds was outlined at the recent meeting of the National Development Council by the Finance Minister of the Government of Madras.

It will be interesting in this connection to refer to the achievements of the small savings drive in the past in Madras State and its general possibilities in the case of all the States.

The White Paper on the Central Budget for the year 1957-'58, made a significant reference to the fact that "public savings have not risen at a rate corresponding to the stepping up of public investment." "There had also been little increase," it said, "in the volume of private savings mobilised by Government. Thus collections of small savings which increased steadily from Rs. 39 crores in 1951-'52 to Rs. 67 crores in 1955-'56, amounted to Rs. 48 crores in 1956-'57 as against Rs. 53 crores in the corresponding period of 1955-'56." Despite this fall in the volume of small savings during the year 1956-'57, the Finance Minister had taken credit for a total collection of Rs. 80 crores from this source during the year 1957-'58. What factors were responsible for the decline in small savings in 1957-'58, have not been explained. The rise in prices affecting as it did mostly the prices of food-grains, may partly account for the trend. As against that must be set the expansion in money incomes brought about by increased public expenditure and the rise in prices. Against a background of inflationary conditions, it is necessary for the Government to

explore all possible avenues and techniques of mobilising small savings. The need for evolving new techniques of garnering savings in small amounts of five rupees or ten rupees at a time is all the greater because a good deal of the public expenditure on development gets distributed as wages and the greater the proportion of this that is channeled into savings the less will be the pressure on the supply of consumer goods. In this context, it would be worth while for the Central and State Governments to explore immediately the advisability of adopting a scheme similar to the Premium Bonds Scheme in Britain, which has been strikingly successful in attracting small savings. Under the British scheme, bonds are sold at Post Offices and Banks in units of £ 1. Multiple bonds are available. Bonds upto £ 10 are issued over the counter, but those of higher denominations have to be obtained from the Premium Savings Bond Office. All bonds are registered in the name of the holder, who must be an individual. They are not transferable, but can be cashed at any time on application. No single person can hold more than 500 units (£ 500). The bonds carry no interest. Instead the amount that may be payable as interest is allotted to a prize fund from which prizes are paid every month. Bonds held for more than six months will be eligible for the draw and they will continue to be included in each draw till they are paid or the holder dies. The number of prizes depends on the volume of bonds outstanding. The prizes are free from income-tax. It is interesting to note that the scheme, which was announced in the Chancellor's speech has been quite successful and the total investment in premium bonds upto March '57 has been little over £ 60 million.

In India, we have had some experience of prize bonds during the last war. It was then

solely a Central Government Scheme. In the present situation, with the State Governments in need of large funds for development, it would be better if each State operated its own prize bond scheme to maximise small savings in its area. A slight departure from the British scheme, which may be made with a view to deterring holding from cashing their bonds in a hurry, is to pay a small premium on bonds which have not drawn any prizes and which are cashed not earlier than five years after issue. In South India, where chit funds of

various kinds have been run successfully for decades by banks and other institutions, the climate is favourable for the successful launching of prize bonds schemes by the State Governments. Prize bonds and a system of recurring monthly deposits (in multiples of one rupee).....which has been successfully worked by the "permanent funds" and Nidhis in the South.....would help to mobilise small savings on a greater scale than has been possible hitherto.

England, U. S. A. and the Middle East

By

"A CHRONICLER"

Even during the last week of June, the British and U. S. Governments completed the largest concentration of military forces which the Eastern Mediterranean had seen since Suez. Commenting on this the *New Statesman* in its issue dated 28th June wrote:

"In Cyprus, Britain has 289,300 troops including four mobile brigades, plus six fighter and bomber wings; off the coast hover one carrier, two cruisers, three destroyers and frigate squadrons and an unknown number of landing crafts. The U.S. sixth fleet has a landing force of three marine "battalions," numbering over 7,000 men, who can be brought into action by helicopter within a 200-mile radius, in addition to the giant Globemasters and the 200 fighters and bombers operating from the three fleet carriers."

Such a large concentration of British and American forces were not intelligible there. For, the 18 battalions garrisoned in Cyprus were more than sufficient for an island with a total population of 500,000 people. And such a large naval and air forces were not clearly meant to cope with the situation in Cyprus.

The feeling had mounted in England against the deployment of armed forces in the Eastern Mediterranean. England may heave a sigh of relief that the British forces did not land in Lebanon, but U. S. forces are allied forces and U.K. has supported the action of the American Government. The U.S.A. acted on the request of the then President Chamoun of Lebanon who asked for allied military intervention, and he expected that his request would be honoured. The U. S. Government had made no secret of their intentions, and U. S. Congress, under the Eisenhower doctrine, had empowered the administration to undertake such operation.

On the 14th of July a revolution took place in Iraq. The "young officers" of Baghdad staged a coup and overthrew the regime of Nuri El Said who was the Prime Minister and chief figure in Iraq politics since 1930 and shot him. King Feisal and the Crown Prince were also killed. The King of Jordan has taken over the Presidentship of the union of Iraq and Jordan. King Hussein of Jordan to make his own position secure applied to Britain for help and British troops are now in Jordan. It is

paradoxical that Jordan which broke off its treaty with Britain has now sought its help. Accordingly British troops are in Jordan.

In the meanwhile in Lebanon the rebel-leader has ordered a cease fire.

Turkey, Iran and Pakistan have thanked President Eisenhower for sending the marines to Lebanon. Lebanon is not in any danger of foreign aggression if we believe of the Secretary-General of the U.N.O. and the Neutral Observation Group. As far as it can be judged the position in Lebanon and Jordan has been stabilised and the threatened revolution in Jordan has not come off. Mr. N. Khrushchev the Soviet Prime Minister proposed a top-level talk at Geneva to avert the feared threat of a third world War. England and U. S. A. expressed their readiness to meet only under the auspices of the U. N. Mr. Khrushchev desired that India also should be invited to this conference. Later he agreed to come to New York for "Summit Talks" in the Security Council on West-Asia.

Mr. Khrushchev in almost identical letters to the U.S., Britain, France, and India proposed that the conference open immediately in New York. He said the aim of the proposed Summit Conference should be the conclusion of an agreement, and not the simple noting of existing disagreements through a vote.

The general expectation was that the Summit meeting on the Middle East will take place only within this month. Some time will be needed to iron out the many questions of security and procedure which arise.

For instance, who, besides India, is to be invited to the meeting? Mr. Khrushchev has mentioned other Arab States concerned but Washington would like to bring in Turkey, Iran and Pakistan also as parties interested in the Middle East. In this conclusion Mr. Mohamed Hassanein Heikal, Editor of the Cairo newspaper *Al Ahram*, wrote on 25th July that Mr. Nikita Khrushchev had told President Nasser: "It's very easy to destroy the (American) Sixth Fleet—we possess weapons which,

if we use them, will turn it into steel coffins for its sailors."

The American Sixth Fleet, based in the Mediterranean, is now operating off the coast of the Lebanon.

Mr. Heikal said the Soviet Prime Minister made the remark during his talks with President Nasser in Moscow last month. The editor is a close friend of President Nasser and accompanied him on the visit.

Mr. Khrushchev was reported to have added that the Iraqi revolution was a surprise to the West. The Baghdad Pact and its agents had disappeared, he said.

"We have mobilised our military forces and our army has started manoeuvres on the borders of Turkey and Persia", Mr. Khrushchev said.

"The situation is serious and they (the West) will know there is no joke about it. He who loses his nerve may also lose his life and his whole existence."

The Soviet news agency *Tass* said that Western commentators who interpreted Mr. Khrushchev's latest notes to the West as meaning he was against summit talks in the U.N. Security Council "have got hold of the wrong end of the stick."

It said Russia had agreed to the Western proposal for a special summit meeting of the Council, but Britain and America had "with stunning haste" replaced this plan with one to hand the Middle East question over to an ordinary Council meeting, where they had a "mechanical majority."

Any Western diplomat who said, as one had been quoted as saying that Mr. Khrushchev had "shut the door with a bang" on summit talks, should be recommended to read what the Soviet Premier had written, *Tass* said.

Finally President Eisenhower and British Premier Mr. Macmillan proposed to Soviet that a Summit meeting be held within the framework of the United Nations sometime between August 12 and August 15, it was authoritatively reported on Aug. 1.

It was understood that the United States would not insist on the meeting being held in New York and would agree to a session in Europe if that were the recommendation of the United Nations Security Council.

As we go to press we learn that Mr. Krushchev and Mr. Mao Tse-tung, the Soviet and Chinese leaders, have conferred secretly in Peking and have issued a joint communique on 4th August urging for Summit Talks at once and demanding the immediate withdrawal of British and American troops from the Lebanon and Jordan. It said the right of peoples to choose their social and political system must be respected.

In the meanwhile the Secretary-General has conferred with the British Deputy Permanent Representative, Mr. Beeley, a Middle East expert.

The Jordan situation was thought to have been their principal concern, though neither the U.N. nor the British mission would disclose details of the consultations.

According to our surmise Mr. Hammarskjöld envisages making Jordan a "ward" of the U.N. with an international force stationed inside its borders.

In this connection the *Manchester Guardian* in its issue dated July 26 declared that the only solution to the future of Jordan was its disappearance as a separate unit.

This liberal newspaper suggested that Jordan must eventually be absorbed into the United Arab Republic, and added: "It is a pity that for various reasons—some good and some bad—we in Britain cannot rejoice that such a convenient answer exists for such a difficult problem".

The *Manchester Guardian* said: "If we aim at the maintenance of Jordanian independence, it will have to be by force of arms."

"The arms will be ours, for it is not likely that the United Nations will vote for, let alone pay for, a force whose purpose will be taken to be to thwart the desire of the majority of the inhabitants of the land in which it is stationed."

"Idealistic hopes of progress towards a democratic constitutional monarchy in Jordan are delusory. As the last election showed, the more democracy the less monarchy. King Hussein is maintained in power by the rump of a purged Parliament."

"The only durable settlement is Jordan's disappearance as a separate State. That seems

to be what most of its inhabitants want. A plebiscite would show."

"By assisting Jordan's peaceful absorption into a larger unit, we should be making some amends for having misguidedly called it into existence nearly 40 years ago."

Britain warned Russia and Egypt on 28th July that she would not tolerate any deliberate attempt by them to deprive the United Kingdom and Western Europe of their Middle East oil supplies.

Urging "stability with flexibility" in dealing with Middle East frontiers, Lord Attlee said, speaking in the House of Lords "we must remember that the frontiers, laid down, say for Iraq, are not unalterable." Jordan was a subsequent creation. It is quite a question whether Jordan is a viable State on its own."

Speaking for the Government in the House of Lords debate on Foreign Affairs, Lord Home, Secretary for Commonwealth Relations, said Britain wished to maintain her good relations, commercially and otherwise, with Iraq.

He added: "But should a third party, whether Russia or Col. Nasser, seek by calculated deliberate policy to deprive us of our oil supplies, and to deprive Western Europe of their oil supplies, and therefore put a veto upon industrial expansion in the Western world—then it is well to make it plain and unmistakable that situation could not be tolerated by the United Kingdom."

To sum up, oil is the very life of the Britisher so, the interests of the West in the Middle East are economic, due to the supplies of oil it receives. It is necessary to condemn American and British aggression. But what about the propaganda from Baghdad and Cairo Radios regarding the threatened revolution in Jordan? There must have been also some infiltration of personnel across the Syrian-Lebanese border, though not a massive infiltration. Monarchy in Arab countries, about which much concern is expressed, is in danger of disappearance if the propaganda that culminated in the *Coup* in Iraq is allowed to spread. That is why the American and British forces are in Lebanon and Jordan respectively. We hope these forces will be withdrawn soon. Thus the Middle East is to-day in the stage in which the Balkans were before the first world war and a great power conflict over the manifestations of extreme nationalism in small countries should be avoided at all costs.

WORLD OF BOOKS

ECONOMIC SYNTHESIS by Dr. Boni Ischbolden
New Book Society of India, Post Box No. 250, New Delhi. Rs. 30.

In this book, the author attempts to create and revive interest in Social Economics as contrasted from the purely Mathematical. Consequently in the course of this book, an attempt is made to establish a synthesis between the theories of the permanent and the relative economic laws and reconcile the Keynesian School of economics. The author also introduces us to the little known but at the same time valuable contributions to the economic thought made by economists on the continent of Europe.

It is not possible in the course of this review to refer at length to the several facets of the economic problems dealt with in this book. But the author has pressed into service the contributions made by every school of thought after critically examining every point of view. The result is a connected and complete account of the various economic problems, which advanced students of economics, publicists and laymen will find stimulating and profitable.

The author Dr. Boni Ischbolden is a noted German economist. There is a valuable bibliography of seven pages. The printing and get up leave nothing to be desired, though the price is rather high. The addition of an index would have enhanced the value of the book.

"TILL WE MEET" by Mikhail Naimy. The Indian Institute of World Culture, Bangalore 4. Rs. 7-50.

The publishers of this book present to the public 13 admirable stories written by the Lebanese Mr. Mikhail Naimy. The author holds that Truth is not single-tracked and has striven in these pages "to open up new approaches to the eternal problem of being." He, with success, philosophises gallantly and his drawing out morals in "A Nailparing Bread and Wine" is remarkable. "Till We Meet" is nicely narrated and one pities Leonardo and Baba. The collections of stories desire performance because of their human values. They comprise two diverse strands, mysticism and expressive of the softer passions which may appear too trivial. But it is a work of true artistry.

THE FORD FOUNDATION: Annual Report 1957
477, Madison Avenue, New York 22. New York, U.S.A.

The general purpose of the Ford Foundation is to advance human welfare. In this sumptuously produced volume we have a complete picture of the scope and activities of this great philanthropic organisation in different areas of the world and in different fields of public service. The foundation which was created in 1936 by Henry and Edsel Ford has been in existence for twenty-one years but its current range of activity reflects the accelerated development and expansion of the last seven years. By decision of the trustees the foundation in 1951 undertook a programme of assistance in five fields: the establishment of peace; the strengthening of democracy; the strengthening of the economy; education in a democratic society; and individual behaviour and human relations. The foundation is essentially an educational foundation. The income in 1957 totalled \$ 102,908,434, including, we are told \$ 86,717,374 on the foundation's holdings of 36,132,239 shares of Ford Motor Company. The report gives a full review of the financial affairs of the foundation together with detailed information concerning incomes, expenses, grants and appropriations for the fiscal year ending Sept. 30, 1957. A total of \$ 637,230,119 is recorded as payments to grantees for the two years and 57. The Ford grants are not confined to U.S.A. institutions or individuals. Many countries in the world including India and Pakistan have shared in the grants offered by this worldwide organisation. The report offers a wholesome example to business magnates in India alike in the choice and method of its benefactions.

THE SHAPE OF TOMORROW, by George Soule.
Price 35 cent. A Signet Key Book. New York.

This popular reading advance publicity summary of the achievement of modern science deals with varied topics like Population pills which can prevent or stimulate conception, atomically powered railway trains, Energy from the Sun, Technology versus Poverty, and so forth. Very exciting and interesting reading.

HOODED FALCON. Far Eastern Poems by P. Brian Cox, Select Book Supply Box 21085 P.O. Elizabeth street, Melbourne, Australia.

The first world war gave us poets like Rupert Brooke, Siegfried Sassoon, Julian Grenfell, Robert Graves, John Drinkwater and a host of others whose verses have found a permanent place in anthologies. The last Great War, however, cannot be said to be equally prolific. This sheaf of poems is therefore all the more precious; because it expresses a mood and a passion seldom achieved except under the stress of great suffering and sorrow.

Cox is a London-born Australian writer who for four years endured the bitter ordeal of captivity in Nippon; but nothing could suppress the poet's fine frenzy; and in the hundred and odd pages of bilingual (English and French) verses we have a moving record of suffering in exile. What is more as the Gaston-Henry Ausfrere (poet and former prisoner of War of the Germans) to whom the book is dedicated, aptly says in his Preface, Cox gives us a ripe harvest of a poet's personal experience.

"A hooded falcon with bold fiery eyes I heard harsh accents in an alien tongue clamour to enslave."

* * * * *

Written on various occasions during the war the verses which do not always conform to tradition, are of unequal merit. Some are exquisite in feeling as in phrasing; but there are other pieces which read like the Preamble to the United Nations Charter. Altogether it is a pleasing book of poems, rich with sombre thoughts and uplifting visions.

WISE PARENTHOOD, RADIANT MOTHERHOOD, CHANGE OF LIFE IN MEN AND WOMEN. by Dr. Marie C. Stopes. Jaico Publishing House, Imperial Bank Lane, Madras 2. Rs. 2 each.

These three books by Dr. Marie Stopes (reprints) need no introduction to the public as they are already widely read by all lay people. Dr. Stopes in a brief compass discusses the various problems relating to Married Life and Birth Control. These books are very instructive in their own sphere. As family planning now occupies the attention of the government and the people, these timely publications will still further command wider public attention. The printing and get up is quite attractive and the price is within reach of all.

SPARKS FROM A DIVINE ANVIL, by R. Krishnaswamy Iyer, Ganesh & Co. (Madras) Ltd., Madras-17.

This book gives a free rendering of some of the valuable words which fell from the lips of the late-lamented H. H. Sri Jagadguru Chandrashekara Bharati Swaminah of Sringeri. The subjects treated are Detachment, guru bakthi, lessons in life, true devotion, sacredness of vows, faith, Ahimsa and universal love. The author confines himself here to the only scintillating thoughts which found expression when some fortunate disciples casually contacted the great guru. Thus most sublime truths are expressed in simple and homely language.

UNREST IN SOUTH AFRICA, by P. S. Joshi, Hind Kitabs, Bombay-1. Price Rs. 7.50.

In his preface to this book the author who resides in South Africa from 1920 aptly says that the "South African drama of colour presents, today some antiquated scenes of race superiority, master and servant relations, White freedom and Black serfdom, race tensions and conflicts, apartheid in the life of a people, and a fantastic approach towards the solution of the world's most outstanding problem of colour. The chief characters in this drama illustrate medieval tendencies of race pride and prejudice, exulting in White domination and ridiculing the aspirations of the oppressed non-White people."

Mr. Joshi could justifiably claim to have supplied all essential facts on the Indian problem in South Africa after the departure of Mahatma Gandhi in 1914. This book reflects the author's profound study of the Indian and African struggle for human rights.

THE COMMUNITY OF THE FUTURE and **The Future of Community** by Arthur E. Morgan, President, Community Service, Incorporated, and published by Community Service, Incorporated, Yellow Springs, Ohio—Price: \$ 3.00.

The whole problem of Modern Democracy as opposed to Hellenic Democracy is that the City-state provided a culture and a civil consciousness which are important in Wendell Wilkie's 'ONE WORLD.' As Pandit Nehru recently pointed out, if we court the millions in the villages, the myriads in the towns feel both neglected and antagonised. The author says the spirit of Community has survived all the flux of American life. Our problem in India is to transmute the regional and communal affiliations which are still surviving in India in spite of Independence and Democratic Culture.

INDIANS OUTSIDE INDIA

PAKISTAN

HARASSMENT OF INDIAN VISITORS

Indian visitors to East Pakistan are being subjected to great hardships and harassment because of the rigid application of residential permit system enforced from the beginning of last month, according to reports received.

The permit system enforced under the provisions of the Pakistan foreigners Act makes it obligatory for Indian nationals visiting Pakistan to report within 24 hours of their entry and obtain permits to stay for a period specified by the authorities.

Very often it becomes impossible for the visitors, particularly to those visiting the interior areas, to obtain the permit within 24 hours after crossing the border because of difficult communications. The passport officers at border posts often advise newcomers to get interim permits from district authorities of the areas through which they have to pass. But this also becomes physically impossible.

On the other hand the residential permits are not granted for more than two weeks, though the visa might be for two or three months. Permit holders in such cases have to undergo fresh process of registration for extending the period.

BURMA

ALIEN'S RIGHT TO QUIT

The Supreme Court of Burma gave a ruling last month that the Controller of Immigration had not the right to ban the departure of an alien from the country so long as that person leaving Burma complied with the formalities required of him.

The case arose out of an application filed by one V. E. Ram. N. Rm. Kasi Viswanathan Chettiar, an Indian subject, for directions in the nature of *Habeas corpus* and or *Mandamus*. In the judgment Their Lordships said: An alien had the right to leave a country. "It is a basic human right which should not be denied. In the matter before us, it will only be in conformity with recognised international practice to lift the ban placed upon the applicant." Therefore, Their Lordships directed the Controller of Immigration to issue the D Form to the applicant and awarded costs against the Official Assignee.

SOUTH AFRICA

GROUP AREAS BANISHMENT

"The group areas banishment of Indians from Pretoria and Durban violates every principle devised by the wit of humanity for the good government of men," declares the "*Cape Times*," commenting on recent Nationalist Government proclamations under the Group Areas Act.

The effect of the proclamations is to expel 60,000 Indians in Durban and 10,000 in Pretoria from their present residential and trading areas. They are to be compelled to take up residence in areas further from the city and will no longer be permitted to trade in the "White Areas."

Indian property with \$30,000,000 sterling (Rs. 40 crores) in Durban is threatened, while in Pretoria Indian investments threatened by the proclamations are estimated to be about £ 10,000,000 (over Rs. 13 crores).

CEYLON

CITIZENSHIP IN CEYLON

In the first citizenship case involving what should be the correct interpretation of the term "Permanent Settlement", occurring in the Indian and Pakistani Citizenship (Residents) Act of 1948, since the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council gave its ruling on the subject in May last came up before Mr. Justice Sinnetamby of the Ceylon Supreme Court on July of 1, Mr. Justice Sinnetamby, in his judgment allowing the appeal with costs had observed that little mistakes made by witness in regard to certain dates should not vitiate the citizenship claim of the applicant. The applicant's evidence in regard to his permanent settlement had been accepted by the Deputy Commissioner. In the circumstance his evidence regarding his residence during the period in question should also be accepted.

STATELESS INDIANS

As many as 200,000 persons of Indian origin had been rendered stateless last year on account of their claim to Ceylon citizenship being refused by the Commissioner for the registration of Indians and Pakistanis. This figure is confined only to last year and this is in addition to about 400,000 people rendered stateless since the coming into operation of the Indian and Pakistani Citizenship (Residents) Act of 1948. It is roughly estimated that before the current year is out, the entire 237,034 citizenship applications would have been disposed of one way or the other.

DIARY OF THE MONTH

- July 1. East-West Technical talks on Nuclear Test detection begins in Geneva.
—Mr. S. K. Patil inaugurates the first direct shipping link between Calcutta and New York.
- July 2. President Nasser arrives in Yugoslavia.
—U. N. Observers' Report on Lebanese situation is presented to Security Council.
- July 3. Britain and U.S.A. sign an agreement for exchange of nuclear weapon secrets.
—Mr. Hammerjoeld announces that no foreign intervention in Lebanon has taken place.
- July 4. Lebanon expels U. A. R. diplomats.
—Resumption of Sino-U. S. Talks re. release of interned American citizens in China.
- July 5. De Gaulle announces France's determination to become a nuclear power.
- July 6. National Conference meets at Srinagar
—Nasser in Belgrade.
- July 7. Indo-Pak. talks re. Canal Water Dispute in London.
- July 8. Turkey closes Syrian border.
- July 9. Kerala & Madras Food Poisoning Cases Enquiry Commission publishes its Report.
- July 10. President Tito and President Nasser call for the end of Cold War between the West and Russia.
- July 11. U.S.A. launches an inter-continental ballistic missile with a live mouse in the nose-cap.
—Bertrand Russell resigns from World Peace Council as a protest against the execution of Imre Nagy and his associates.
- July 12. Working Committee of the Congress meets in New Delhi.
- July 13. Compensation agreement between shareholders of the nationalised Suez Canal Company and the United Arab Republic is signed at Geneva.
- July 14. Army officers in Iraq seize Power; Premier Nuri and Crown Prince Abdul Illah are reported slain. Iraq is declared Republic.
- July 15. American troops land in Lebanon.
—British paratroops land in Jordan.
- July 16. U.A.R. Russia and China recognise new Iraq regime.
—King Faisal is reported slain.
- July 17. Soviet troop movements along Turkish and Iranian border.
- July 18. President Nasser goes to Moscow and has a secret meeting with Mr. Khrushchev.
—British Empire and Commonwealth games inaugurated by the Duke of Edinburgh at Cardiff.
- July 19. Khrushchev's note to Western Powers for a Summit Conference for averting War.
- July 20. Government accepts pay scales recommended by the Chaudhri Report for Port and Dock Workers.
—Jordan breaks ties with U.A.R.
- July 21. The Arab League officially recognises the new Iraqi Republic.
- July 22. Soviet Union vetoes Japan's resolution in U. N. Council for strengthening the observer group in Lebanon.
- July 23. India accords her recognition to new Iraq Republic.
- July 24. Khrushchev agrees to come to New York for the summit talks in Security Council.
- July 25. Seven lakh workers go on token strike in Bombay as a protest against the anti-labour policy of Bombay Government.
—House of Lords approve finally Singapore's new Constitution Bill.
- July 26. Soviet Troops leave Rumania.
—Rioting in Trichur resulting in 5 deaths and many injured.
- July 27. Prince Charles, Queen Elizabeth's eldest son, becomes the Prince of Wales.
—Baghdad pact Powers meet in London; Mr. Dulles attends the session.
- July 28. Russia expresses willingness to meet anywhere in Europe for Summit talks.
- July 29. Mr. K. N. Wanchoo, Chief Justice of Rajasthan is appointed judge of the Supreme Court.
- July 30. Fifteen North Atlantic Treaty Nations meet in Paris to fix up the summit meeting on Middle East.
- July 31. Iran and Pakistan recognise the New Iraq Government.
—Gen. Fuad Chehab is elected President of Lebanon to succeed Camille Chamoun against whom the opposition rose in rebellion.

READERS' DIGEST

PERILS OF NUCLEAR WAR

British philosopher Bertrand Russell says both Mr. Nikita Khrushchev, Soviet Prime Minister, and Mr. John Foster Dulles, United States Secretary of State, are "rival fanatics each blinded to obvious facts by mutual blinkers."

The 86-year-old philosopher in an interview published in *Look* American magazine is quoted as saying, "Neither Mr. Khrushchev nor Mr. Dulles seems able, even for a moment, to rise above the party dispute and envisage the common peril of mankind."

"Both in words, acknowledged that a nuclear war would defeat the purposes of both parties equally but neither draws the moral that the acerbity of their disagreements must be lessened on these points."

Lord Russell says in the interview with *Look's* European Editor, Mr. Edward Henry:

"The sort of men who consider themselves 'practical' both in the East and West, appear to be incapable of grasping or at any rate acting upon, one quite simple fact—that any great war will in all likelihood involve the extinction of the human race. All talk of the 'great deterrent' is nonsense."

The philosopher goes on "the pollution of the atmosphere by nuclear explosions is the most wicked thing we have ever done. It must be stopped if the human race is not to be destroyed."

The West should accept the Russian offer to halt all nuclear tests, and should then institute an inspection system. "It is politically easy to stop the tests, because they cannot be concealed", he asserted.

Lord Russell thinks the United States and Russia should agree to prohibit any other nation from possessing the H-bomb. "Such a spread of H-bombs to other Powers would make prevention of nuclear war very much more difficult and would make almost hopeless any scheme for abolition or control of nuclear weapons."

As a third stage in progress towards world safety and peace, he would like to see the great powers stop talking negatively, "stop making only those proposals which they know

or believe in advance are certain to be rejected by the other side."

"For fruitful negotiations to take place, each side must recognise that it cannot hope to conquer the world and the co-existence of two differing ideologies will have to be accepted, just as the co-existence of Christianity and Islam was accepted after centuries of futile conflict."

WHAT WAR WILL MEAN?

Any war which broke out in Europe would be one of "nuclear and rocket means of extermination" according to the English text of an article that appeared in the Soviet press on July 21.

Issuing the note, the Soviet news agency *Tass* said it was sent to France, with similar notes being sent to Britain and the U.S. The notes were handed to Western Ambassadors in Moscow on July 15.

The note said: "Despite the unilateral discontinuation of all Soviet atomic and hydrogen weapons tests, the U.S. and Britain continue these experiments, and are side-stepping an agreement on the renunciation of the use of nuclear weapons."

"At the same time, they are increasingly drawing their NATO partners into the preparations for a rocket-nuclear war."

It is not difficult to picture what would happen if, instead of the steps they are now taking to relax tensions in Europe, the Warsaw Treaty members would act similarly to the NATO countries.

"It is obvious that the danger of war would increase immeasurably, if, emulating NATO, they would also start hitching other States to the arms race, advancing their war bases into foreign territories . . . to send towards the American 'A' and 'H' bombers which are constantly in the air, their own aircraft loaded with the same kind of bombs."

After citing Russia's recent announcements of demobilisation and withdrawals of troops from neighbouring Communist countries, the note referred to a proposal by the Warsaw Treaty countries for a non-aggression pact with the Nato countries as a first step.

It went on to propound Russia's new proposal of a treaty of friendship and co-operation between East and West.

LORD ALTRINCHAM'S TRIBUTE TO NEHRU

Lord Altrincham said that Mr. Nehru was Britain's "most reliable guide" in all matters relating to the former subject people of Asia.

Writing in the *National and English Review*, of which he is editor, he recalls that during the Suez crisis Britain voted against India's "fair and reasonable" solution for the future of the Canal. A similar churlishness had been shown in the present Middle East crisis.

"The tendency has been to go West rather than East. It was to Washington that the Foreign Secretary rushed off for consultations, not to Delhi," he wrote.

Lord Altrincham added: "It must never be forgotten that Nehru's India is the strongest bastion of democracy in Asia, and that this is due to Nehru's policy of so-called neutralism."

"In fact, he is no neutral. His opposition to Communism, though not hysterical or indiscriminating, is profound, and as a measure of his success it is only necessary to compare the number of Communists returned to Parliament in India with the number of Communist Deputies in France.

"He does not say that all military pacts are bad, but he is convinced that military arrangements entered into by Asian countries, such as Pakistan, in return for Western economic favours are more likely to assist than to obstruct the march of Communism. And he feels the same, of course, even more emphatically, of Western military intervention in Asian countries," Lord Altrincham commented.

INSIDE PAKISTAN

After the strictures passed on him by the Lahore High Court in the Gurmani defamation case, there was no other honourable course upon to Prime Minister Feroz Khan Noon than to resign. Instead, he has applied to the Supreme Court for special leave to appeal against the High Court's judgment and for expunction from the judgment of remarks relating to himself. Commenting on this "Perigrinus" writes in the *Hindustan Times*:

"The judgment, however, contains more unsavoury revelations as to how Pakistan politicians are ready to use their influence while in office for private and party purposes. One

of the witnesses produced by the defence was an American handwriting expert. It transpired during the evidence that he was engaged by the Pakistan Embassy in the U.S.A. Accused also mentioned that he had not paid a cent towards the expert's fees, and Mr. Noon had arranged for the witness to appear in court. His fees, clearly, must have come from public funds, and not from Mr. Noon's private resources! The court had originally declined to summon Mr. Shoaib Qureshi and Col. A. S. B. Shah as defence witnesses. Immediately afterwards, a conference of Pakistan Ambassadors in the Middle East was summoned at Karachi, and this enabled the two gentlemen to give evidence in the case after making the journey from the countries to which they had been accredited, at public expense. And Mr. Noon was Foreign Minister at the time.

NUCLEAR TESTS AND LAW

Discussing the legality of nuclear test explosions, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari says "jurisprudence is an integral part of the civilisation of man. Mankind all over the world has come to realise that one should not carry on his own even lawful enterprises so as to cause injury or risk of injury to others. If this abstention is observed voluntarily, it is pure and simple civilisation. If it is not observed of one's own accord, it is enforced by law and public opinion in all civilised countries."

In an article published in the current issue of the *Indians Foreign Affairs* Mr. Rajagopalachari says: "There is a juristic limitation on experiments however competent the scientist and however laudable the object. Even more obviously is it illegal for a Government to let off actual poison that is bound to spread itself and contaminate the air, waters and vegetation of all mankind at once or in course of time, whatever may be the objective of the experiment, laudable or doubtful disinterested or selfish. The verdict of the experimenting nation's biologists and other scientists may leave the question, honestly or otherwise, in doubt as to whether the injury or the risk is substantial but such a verdict does not conclude the matter. When balancing, the advantage is to oneself and the injury is to be borne by others."

Mr. Rajagopalachari considers the present nuclear experiments gross infringement of law and were made not for the general improve-

ment of the condition of mankind, even which would not justify the trespass on the world's health and well-being.

He says: "They are experiments made for designing the better security of the experimenting nations against aggression by others and to safeguard this or that way of life. The offence is absolutely without any grounds of mitigation." The plea that the present experiments are intended to discover ways to reduce the dangers arising out of the use of weapons already in possession cannot help the offenders in as much as it is obviously based on one's own wrong doing and no right can issue out of one's own wrongful activities.

BASIC PRINCIPLES IN PUBLIC LIFE

Mr. Shriman Narayan, Ex-Congress General Secretary has urged the holding of "friendly discussions" among different political parties in regard to the "urgent need for evolving certain basic principles governing public life in India."

In an article published in the AICC Journal *Economic Review*—Mr. Narayan who was chief editor of the journal, says, "We see no reason why all the political parties in India should not decide to stick to pure and peaceful methods for the achievement of our political programme."

India has always upheld the values of non-violence, peace and mutual co-operation and has laid emphasis on the purity of means and methods.

"For example," he says, "all of us can take a decision that violence will never be used for the achievement of our political programmes. If the followers of any political party fail to adhere to these basic principles and sometimes employ violent methods, it would be the responsibility of that political party to openly criticise its followers and take necessary disciplinary action against them."

"The ruling party on its own part should also decide not to use violence in facing legitimate political movement within the country. If firing has to be employed on any particular occasion to meet a very difficult situation it must be followed by a judicial enquiry as a matter of course."

Such healthy conventions both on the part of the ruling party as well as the opposition parties will be able to lay the foundations of a stable and progressive democracy in India.

FAILURE OF ATOMIC MACHINE

A recent issue of the weekly journal *Nature*, Britain's leading scientific journal carries the blunt admission by the Atomic Energy Authority that ZETA, the atomic machine at Harwell, is not what it was claimed to be all over world for the past six months.

According to the technical report of the Harwell Institute, Sir Edwin Plowden and his colleagues at Harwell saw no justification in further deluding the public.

Their frank statement is that Zeta has not lived up to its reputation. It has failed to tame power of H-Bomb.

Recent experiments have shown that the heat generated in Zeta came from a different atomic process which could not used to produce industrial power. It is further revealed that the much acclaimed Zeta achievement was certainly unwarranted. A so-called triumph of Zeta was unfounded. Dr. Peter Thonemann and other leading scientists, who have worked on Zeta, indeed based their claims on the fact that the machine produced large quantities of atomic particles called neutrons. Sir John Cockcroft, chief of Harwell, said he was ninety per cent certain that these particles were produced by a process which gives the H-Bomb its enormous energy.

But, new experiments recently carried out by another independent Harwell team have shown that they come from a simple process which Sir John Cockcroft and Zeta men had overlooked. According to *Nature*, the truth about Zeta was discovered when Mr. Basil Rose, Mr. Edward Wood and Mr. Eric Taylor were called in from another Harwell department to make check experiments with the device known as a cloud chamber. Despite this frank admission about the failure of Zeta to live up to its reputation British scientists are still confident that they will ultimately achieve with Zeta that they know they had already accomplished. Zeta is therefore being much improved for the purpose.

PAPER WHICH CANNOT BE BURNED

A group of Leningrad engineers have perfected a machine for producing paper which cannot be burned, and which is resistant to water and acids, *Tass*, the Soviet news agency, announces.

The paper, which will be used principally in the electrical industry, can be made from cotton asbestos or glass fibre, *Tass* adds.

A LIBRARY FEDERATION

Dr Jagdish Saran Sharma of the Banaras Hindu University Library, discussing the role of the Library Association in the *Indian Librarian*, offers his suggestions for spreading in India a network of Library Associations and of coordinating their services. "In my opinion" he says "each important town and city, where libraries exist, must have its Association. They must be affiliated with the State Associations. The Indian Library Association may work as a federation of these town, city and State Associations. In this way all the affiliated Association and Libraries will have the advantage of co-operative activity in the fields of Common interests while preserving the strength and vigour of the separate organization devoted to specific interests."

The purpose of the proposed federation would be to co-ordinate the efforts of the various associations, to speak and to act for the profession as a whole in the fields of common professional interests such as the question of revising of grades, curriculum of Library Science in Schools, Library Legislation, Union Catalogue the support of general bibliographical activities, helping librarians to get their jobs, organization of conferences and committees on subjects of general interest to libraries and to recommend to individual associations and groups of association projects of importance in specific fields and to give such projects general professional support."

To carry out successfully these purposes the federation should be an incorporated body composed of State, town and city Library Associations, each autonomous within its field of interest.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS IN ENGLAND

In a pamphlet, described as Labour Party's Policy for Education, the party proposes no change in the status of the Public Schools, if it comes to power. It will be remembered that they have been under fire from the left as citadels of privilege, "but learning to live."

"These schools, where fees paid by parents range upto £400 a year, provide many of the nation's Cabinet Ministers of all parties and top leaders in industry, the civil service and most other fields."

The pamphlet says 6,700,000 children go to free schools run by the local authorities in

England and Wales, compared with 270,000 whose parents pay fees to schools of recognized efficiency. It concedes "that the best public schools offer a higher standard of teaching than the State can provide, but a further 250,000 go to inefficient fee paying schools."

The pamphlet attacks the public schools system "because it damages national efficiency and offends the sense of justice. But, it adds, if they were swept away the wealthy would set up other similar schools."

It also says "the country cannot afford to reduce the number of school places by closing down schools of any kind, and that if the public schools were taken over by the State there would have to be some way of selecting pupils to go to these schools, which have premises and equipment of well above average standard."

Thus the Labour Party, which is opposed to segregating children at the age of 11 into academic and skilled-manual classes as is done now, would be reintroducing segregation at 13 instead of 11."

The pamphlet adds that Labour believes it would be an unjustifiable invasion of liberty to forbid the citizen to spend his own money on education.

The pamphlet says "the biggest single fact about British education today is that there is not enough of it, nothing can be done unless more money is spent. The same rate as in 1938 is spent on education."

At present over 4,000,000 children are in primary schools; and one-third are in classes of more than 40. There are over 2,000,000 in secondary schools and two-thirds are in classes of more than 30. Labour's aim will be to recruit more teachers and then reduce the size of classes."

SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT INDUSTRY

Writing on this subject in the *Ind. Com. Journal*—the quarterly published by the Department of Industries and Commerce Madras State Mr. Robert Jackson says that it has a future full of challenge and opportunity.

Britain's scientific instrument industry has grown at a rate that can only be described as phenomenal.

"Three centuries ago, Britain led the world in making optical instruments and apparatus for guiding ships. Most of them were the work of men toiling in back rooms who loved

their craft, and today many well-known firms can boast a tradition that goes back well over 100 years.

The end of the last century saw a boom in instrument making, but even so, when manufacturers decided to form an association in 1915 only 15 firms could be found to join, and as late as the 'thirties, the association could boast of 40 members at the most."

In the last 25 years, however, expansion has been rapid.

"In the war years, the demand for instruments, particularly in the field of radar and aircraft construction, was on an unparalleled scale, and now it is reckoned that 400 firms, employing over 100,000 highly skilled craftsmen and others, are engaged in instrument making. This does not include those employed in the instrument divisions of big industrial firms, many of whom now find it more economical and efficient to set up their own specialist departments."

Taking one expert's definition of a scientific instrument as "one in which a scientific principle is applied, often in the sphere of measurement, for the betterment of mankind," it has been estimated that a book containing 5,000 separate items falling within the definition could be compiled.

"The industry has a turnover of about £55,000,000, of which one-third is exported: and much of the recent increase is due to a constant demand for electronic control and measuring devices."

MYSORE UNIVERSITY JOURNAL

The Current issue of the *Journal of the Mysore University* dealing with Arts opens with a scholarly discussion of the genius of Kalidasa as the supreme poet of love by Prof. Sivarama Sastri of the University. Other articles of academic interest are: "Philosophical Basis of Human Rights," "The Origin of Language" "Virginia Woolf: Educationist." Under the title "The Flute of Educationist." the speeches of the Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru, are reviewed and evaluated by Sri C. D. Narasimhaiah, M.A. (Cantab) same Specimen passages are quoted to illustrate the beauty, appropriateness and effectiveness of his utterances on various occasions.

NEW CHAPTER IN FRANCE

"The Fourth Republic, unable to live recently, cannot even die gloriously" wrote one of France's illustrious Editors—Hubert Beuve-Méry of *Le Monde*. Though the Fourth Republic is dead, says David Schoenbrun in the *New York Times*, it is still unburied and indeed officially is still alive. "The advent to power of Gen. Charles de Gaulle was carried out in the legal forms of the Constitution, although legality was strained close to the breaking point. Officially, there has merely been a change of Government and not of regime."

This is not the end of the story. "It is only a new chapter in the history of France. It is not even very new. The manner in which Louis Napoleon came to power is in some ways reminiscent of General de Gaulle's return. General de Gaulle himself has many of the characteristics of Prince Louis Napoleon, author of the "extinction of poverty" and a dabbler in social theories."

The French are fond of saying that "the more things change the more they are the same," and in some respects this is true of the violent change today, which is not so much a new direction, but a return to older forms of government in France.

Certainly there can be no permanency about the reign of 67-year-old General de Gaulle, limited as it is, not only by his age, but by the terms of his advent to power, limited in time and in program."

THE RIGHT TO STRIKE

The anarchy of Industrial relations which has steadily developed in recent years has overtaken public opinion, says Iran M. Greenberg in a letter to the *London Times*. "Hence the confused ideas about the right to strike being indispensable for the liberty of the subject. It should go the way of the blood feud, of 'wer, wite and bot' and of such other rights which were of value in their times but which have no place in the world of controlled thermonuclear reaction, supersonic travel and electronic computation. As for the legal entrenchment of the anachronistic strike, can any right have been more deeply entrenched than that of the subject to own property and, without nuisance to others, to do as he likes with it? Yet today, that right has been largely eaten away by legislation."

NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND THE HUMAN COMMUNITY

Norman Cousins, Editor of the *Saturday Review*, writing in *The New Leader* urges that the United States policy must win the approval of the majority of the world's peoples. The principal shortage in the U.S. today, he says, is not a shortage of uranium or petroleum or iron or manganese.

"The principal shortage in the United States to day is a shortage of survival knowledge about the rest of the world. Unless we develop that kind of knowledge, we will not earn and keep the overwhelming support of the majority of the world's peoples. We can fill the skies with intercontinental ballistic missiles and saturate the air with the products of nuclear tests. But we will be left all dressed up with our nuclear weapons, with no place to go, if the Soviet Union ever speaks for or represents the majority.

Can you imagine the situation that might exist three years from now or five years from now, if the United States should find itself cut off from Asia and Africa—not so much because of what the Soviet Union has done in Asia and Africa but because of what we have failed to do? Yes, we would still have our allies in Europe. How long would they be able to resist the gravitational pull of the rest of the world?"

That is why he says that our first front today is not ICBMs but people. "The world is looking to us not so much to put up bigger and better satellites but bigger and better ideas that are directed toward a workable peace. Also, there is one problem of even greater importance than figuring out a way to make the ICBM and that is the need to figure out a way to get rid of it—whatever it may exist. For in the age of the ICBM the United States and the Soviet Union will be 12 to 18 minutes apart. There is no defence. Talk of retaliation, or limited retaliation, in the context of an ICBM with a hydrogen bomb in its nose is not the talk of sanity.

SCIENCE AND THE GOVERNMENT

In a resolution placed before Parliament the Government of India declared its faith in science and its recognition of the importance of scientific development and scientific workers.

What purpose the declaration was meant to serve has never been made clear, says *Thoughts*. The Government resolution on scientific policy, has if anything encouraged the growth of a small class of scientific-politicians who thrive under official patronage. "The scientific qualifications of some of these people are a matter of ridicule in truly scientific circles, but entrenched in high administrative jobs, they are in a position to convince the Government that encouragement of science need mean no more than their own advancement. While it is difficult for a research worker to make a visit abroad for purposes of study, these custodians of science spend half their time in official tours of foreign countries. The rest of the time is spent on maintaining the proper contacts at home. Nobody examines what is actually being done in the scientific establishments, nor does anybody seriously consider why so little is being achieved. Unfortunately, some of our national leaders fancy themselves to be scientists as well, and moreover, suffer from an illusion of grandeur. When the scientist-politicians report to them some fictitious progress with a sprinkling of pseudo-technical jargon, their scientific vanity is satisfied and the illusion of progress is easily kept alive. They grow more and more pompous in describing India's great scientific march. In the meantime, science languishes, and with it, the actual scientific worker.

LITERATURE AND SCIENCE

Literature and humanities and not science and technology are the greatest need of the present age says a writer in the *Contemporary*. "The present day world seems to have forgotten that excellent text of the Bible that 'man does not live by bread alone', and the states and government of the world seem to be vying with each other as to which can procure the largest amount of bread for its people. It does not matter if the people have to swallow the poison of spiritual stagnation with the bread. Material prosperity at the cost of moral and spiritual death can be the goal only of an unthinking being. If for nothing else, at least to ensure the right use of the blessings and benefits of science, the cultivation of the human values in man's heart and mind cannot be neglected any longer. *The works of literature and art should enter into the everyday life of common man as much as the inventions and appliances of science do.*"

INDIAN ADMINISTRATION

An outspoken criticism is levelled against several Ministries of the Government of India by the former Finance Minister, Mr. C.D. Deshmukh, in a contribution to the Tamil journal "*Kalki*" of Madras.

Referring to the increase of nearly Rs. 250 crores in the foreign exchange needs of Defence Ministry; Mr. Deshmukh says the most regrettable feature was the accumulation of much obsolete equipment from the West in a race with Pakistan—which gets all of it free.

The Steel Ministry is blamed for revising upwards its foreign exchange requirements by about 25 per cent.

A similar underestimation of exchange requirements was believed to have taken place in the Railway Ministry also.

Suggesting that there was need for a reorganisation of the entire machinery relating to food production and for entrusting the duty to a high powered body, free from day-to-day political pressures, Mr. Deshmukh says that inept and half-hearted Ministries should not be allowed to be in charge of this task.

Collection of food statistics was held to be most unsatisfactory, as the final estimates of State Governments were tailored with an eye on the benefits of privileges that may be lost through accurate reporting.

But the severest attack of all is on the Commerce Ministry. According to the ex-Finance Minister, there was more in the recent statement on the foreign exchange position than what appeared on the surface, and Rs. 100 crores had been frittered away on things not needed at all or not urgently required.

Mr. Deshmukh argues that the fact that it had been possible now to re-dress the imbalance quickly through import cuts is proof enough of the extravagance practised in 1955 and till the middle of 1956.

Mr. Deshmukh refers to the very large imports of the private sector in the first two years of the Plan as one of its many clever achievements.

Expecting a foreign exchange shortfall of Rs. 800 crores the private sector started stockpiling goods even before the draft Plan could be finalised, only because it had the help of a secretariat which treated the applications with sympathy and liberally granted all import licences.

Mr. Deshmukh considers that since the foreign exchange gap had become clear by March 1956, attempts to secure foreign aid should have commenced even in September of that year. He adds that it is difficult to have a Plan outlay in excess of Rs. 5,200 crores and that even that might require foreign aid of Rs. 1,000 crores.

A. P. LAND CEILING BILL

The farmers of the Andhra Land Ceiling Bill seem to have proceeded upon the assumption that each member of a joint Hindu family owning lands can well manage with a daily allowance of Rs. 3 per head (Rs. 3 × 30 × 12 × 5 = Rs. 5,400) says a writer in the *Hindu*. Let us take a concrete case. A family is set up at Madras for the education of the children, paying a house rent of Rs. 100 per mensem. The eldest boy is a second year Engineering student, the second boy is in the Arts College, and the third a girl in the High School. In the scheme as proposed, after Rs. 1,200 is paid for house rent, the family should get on with the balance of Rs. 1,200 paying for food, clothing, dress, books, fees and medical charges. Births, marriages and deaths should not take place; guests, invitees, and friends should become conspicuous by their studied absence; a daughter already married away ought not to visit her parents, and if she is expecting a child she ought to be driven to shift for herself. Dependants,—such as aunts and uncles, cousins and nephews, aged, infirm and sickly have to be despatched to the nearest beggar home, if there is one. Feasts and festivals are to be celebrated and observed as fasts and days of penance pure and simple. Trips for sightseeing and to health resorts nil; pilgrimages to shrines and ceremonies to the departed to be thrown overboard into the nearest sea. Repayment to creditors will cease to be the honest and conscientious duty of the borrower but will have to be provided for in the Insolvency Court. And to beat all, the value of foodgrains must be made to work up to Rs. 5,400, irrespective of the sorry fact that prices may come down to 50 per cent of the averages, and the so-called compensation is perhaps to reach the owner, after his exit, in the next world!

True, land hunger will not be satisfied, but the half-fed now will have to go naked and starve! Would Almighty God give wisdom to our legislators!

COSMIC SPACE SPUTNIKS

Soviet scientists say that Russia has the scientific means to hurl a Sputnik beyond the earth's gravitational pull into outer cosmic space.

Writing in the Soviet Government newspaper 'Investia' A. Ilyushin, corresponding member of the Soviet Academy of Science, and V. Lensky, candidate of physical mathematical science, say the new Sputnik could be launched "with the use of present fuels and construction techniques."

It would break through the second cosmic speed barrier of 11.2 kilometres a second. The first cosmic speed attained in orbiting Soviet Sputniks I, II and III, was about eight kilometres a second.

Once beyond the earth's gravitation Sputnik (or Sputnik's) may cruise indefinitely in outer space until dragged into the orbit of the moon or some other space body.

ATLANTIS

A Russian scientist has concluded after 20 year's study that the mysterious lost continent of Atlantis, which many leading experts have dismissed as mythical, did in fact exist, says *Tass*.

Dr. N. Lednev, a Moscow physicist and mathematician, believes Atlantis was a huge island west of Gibraltar.

The most impressive proof of this, he declares, is the remarkable similarity of the relief of the ocean bed in this area to the geographical descriptions of Atlantis left by Plato, the fourth century Greek philosopher.

According to legend, Atlantis was swallowed up by the sea thousands of years ago after its inhabitants had incurred the wrath of God for their immorality.

RADIO ACTIVE FALL-OUTS

Two American geneticists declare that human populations might take from 500 to 900 years to recover from the effects from thermonuclear bombs.

In an article published by the National Academy of Science, Dr. Wilson Stone and Dr. Florence Wilson say they reach this conclusion after a study of fruit flies which were exposed to direct radiation in U.S. nuclear tests.

They say their conclusions applied only to survivors in an area of direct fall-out and it was impossible to conduct genetic studies on damage to the whole human population.

FACTS ABOUT ALGERIA

It is said that "Misery and starvation" would inevitably visit millions of Algerian Muslims once the French flag is hauled down. Commenting on this Murray Silberman observes in *Midstream* the Jewish Quarterly, that it is an established fact that millions of Algerians already subsist on the starvation level. "After a century and a quarter of *presence française*, 93% of the Muslim population has a per capita income of \$78.49 a year. (Prof. M. M. Knight, "The Algerian Revolt" *Mid-East Journal*, Autumn, 1956, p. 359.) The significance of this may be better appreciated from Prof. Knight's statement that "a family of six would have \$470.94 with living costs approximately those in the United States" (italic added). Annual per capita income for all Muslims, who constitute approximately 85% of the Algerian population, is \$98.03 and for all non-Muslims \$587.44, giving an "indicated ratio of 1 to 5.88 . . . if not worse." Concerning the value of agricultural produce, Prof. Knight concludes, "it is safe to assert that over half . . . goes to a European 3 per cent of the rural population." As for actual distribution of cultivable lands between the European minority and the Muslims, Prof. Knight, still using French statistics, reports that approximately 32% is held by the European populace."

In the light of these facts, it is difficult to see he says, how the plight of the Algerian Muslims could deteriorate much further. "By any yardstick the lot of the Muslims falls far behind that of the Europeans and is not appreciably better than the depressed standard of living of the Arabs inhabiting the Middle East, who at least enjoy self-rule."

"PIED PIPER"

A trade magazine reports that the Air France will launch a huge reconnaissance satellite perhaps late this year. The magazine *Aviation Week* says the "Pied Piper" the satellite's code name—may weigh as much as 1,200 pounds and will be launched from the Cooke Air Force base in California.

It will be equipped with a camera which will point towards earth taking photographs from altitude of upto 400 miles, the magazine said.

Aviation Week says the first launching attempt will use an intermediate range ballistic missile. An Atlas Inter-Continental range ballistic missile will be used in later attempts, it says.

MULTUM IN PARVO

NEWS

DEPARTMENTAL

NOTES

Questions of Importance

WORLD ON BRINK OF WAR

Moscow Radio said on July 19 that "the world really is practically on the brink of war" because of American planes continuing to fly towards the Soviet frontiers.

In a broadcast beamed to North America, it said that when Mr. Dulles and his colleagues "start juggling with the state of the world by sending planes towards our borders, they are taking liberties with something that is not their personal affair."

"It is a matter of international law. But under pressure from the USA, the Security Council has refused to discuss the question realistically and to adopt a resolution prohibiting it."

"So the danger continues—a danger to you Americans just as to us Russians and to all the peoples on the globe, since a military clash between the USSR, and the USA would certainly develop into a world war."

If Russia took the American view—that such flights were necessary for security—she would have a right to send out similar flights. Then "there might be a clash between atomic squadrons in the air and an atomic war would be touched off."

The American method of ensuring "security" was "like trying to put out a fire with paraffin," and the right method was for U.S. to accept the Soviet plan for a conference of experts on ways to prevent a surprise attack.

KASHMIR AND U. N.

The next move of the Pakistan Government on the Kashmir issue is reported to be to give an ultimatum to the United Nations Security Council demanding the solution of the dispute "within a specified period."

The ultimatum would also tell the world body that if it failed to find a solution within the specified period, Pakistan would be free to take any action—peaceful or otherwise—against India to settle the dispute.

A report from Rawalpindi published dated July 27 quoting highly reliable sources said that the Pakistan Government's latest move was conveyed by the Pakistan President's Private Secretary, Mr. Shahab to Chaudhri Ghulam Abbas leader of the "Kashmir Liberation Movement" at present lodged in the Rawalpindi Central Jail.

PERILS OF NUCLEAR TESTS

The U.N. Scientific Committee's report on the effects of atomic radiation, has estimated that continuation of nuclear tests after 1958 might cause upto 3,20,000 cases yearly of bone cancer, leukemia and genetic defects.

The Committee has made the following points:—

No chemical treatment has yet been discovered which would accelerate recovery from radiation damage to man. Complete protection against radiation was impossible.

The published versions of the report also state that the Committee had said that the nuclear tests already carried out would result yearly in future of a large number of cases of "major genetic defects" and the estimate of this number given was anywhere between 3,000 to as large a figure as 1,20,000. This estimate was based on the assumption that the tests were halted in 1958.

The report, at the same time, has warned "mankind should proceed with great caution in view of the possible under-estimation."

Further, it is quoted as saying, "Any present attempt to evaluate which the world population is exposed can produce only tentative estimates with wide margins of certainty."

WORLD POLICE FORCE

Mr. John G. Diefenbaker, Canadian Prime Minister, called for the formation of world police force in a speech to 15,000 people at Mapal Leaf Gardens at Ottawa last month.

Mr. Diefenbaker, whose audience included 8,000 delegates to the World Youth Conference outlined a four-point plan for world peace. Other points in his plan were: negotiations for peace must continue, a moral offensive must begin, and economic differences must be removed.

"We must endeavour to strengthen the United Nations so that a World Police Force will be accepted for peaceful settlement of international differences and disputes," he said.

"While maintaining our defences, a world offensive in moral objectives must be launched by the free world."

The nations of the free world must unite to remove economic differences as a defence to the Communist world economic offensive, he said.

Utterances of the Day

Mr. NEHRU ON WEST ASIA

The situation in West Asia contained all the elements of "explosion and danger" and would remain at the "danger point" as long as foreign Powers continued to stay in the Lebanon, Jordan and other areas of the region, said Prime Minister Nehru at a Press conference at Calcutta on July 27.

While there was some softening of the situation and "no possibility of war overnight," Mr. Nehru stressed that the West must recognise Arab Nationalism as a dynamic force which could not be thwarted by a military approach, evident in the Baghdad Pact. Instead of ensuring security, the Pact has brought "troubles and disruption" in its wake in the region, he added.

Mr. V. K. K. MENON'S WARNING

The Union Defence Minister, Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, warned speaking at Calcutta on July 26 that "if anyone should be foolish enough to cast a covetous eye on our land it would be defended."

"Should there be any violation of our frontiers I am sure all people irrespective of any political party affiliation would cling together to defend India," Mr. Menon declared. "We shall not interfere with the affairs of other people nor shall we allow others to interfere with our affairs." The Union Defence Minister declared that it was India's supreme desire and compelling passion to maintain the friendliest of relations with our immediate neighbour Pakistan but they had not been able to do so far. Mr. Krishna Menon reminded the people that the 9,000-mile border in Eastern or North-western India should be protected and defended at all costs.

DR. PRASAD ON SECOND CHAMBER

"Legislation in the modern world is becoming more and more complex and its problems more pressing. Though the old idea that Second Chambers are necessary as revising houses is perhaps no longer so important, in the necessities of the present-day world, there are still valuable considerations which make Second Chambers useful."

Thus observed Dr. Rajendra Prasad, President of India, while inaugurating the Andhra Pradesh Legislative Council at Hyderabad on July 7.

The President said that the Second Chambers afforded opportunities for representatives of minorities and persons who had special know-

ledge and experience in various fields of national activity, to contribute to legislative deliberations and ensure maturity of consideration and thought to every one of the various aspects of legislation.

Mr. DHEBAR'S APPEAL TO U. S.

Deploing the landing of American troops in the Lebanon, Congress President Dhebar, made an earnest appeal to the U. S. "to assist the forces of peace."

Speaking at New Delhi on July 16 Mr. Dhebar said "the reason assigned so far for the intervention have left many of us unconvinced about the propriety or desirability of it, especially in view of the fact that the U. N. observers have found no evidence of foreign intervention in the Lebanon."

"The U. S. have to their credit many an action for which they can take just pride and here is testing time for her. This is a moment in world history when what is wanted is restraint."

Mr. KHRUSHCHEV ON U. S. ARMS AID TO PAKISTAN

Mr. Nikita Khrushchev told an Indian youth delegation at Moscow on July 18 that the United States was giving arms and economic aid to Pakistan in the hope she would threaten India.

Some people in Pakistan are threatening India. They say they will not put up with the fact that Kashmir forms part of India... "the United States is giving arms to Pakistan and lending her economic assistance, thus counting on Pakistan to threaten India, maintain strained relations with her and thus make life harder for India."

"It is necessary to fight the war-mongers and to further friendship with the countries which stand for peaceful co-existence and support the Pancha Shila principles. This is where we stand."

C. V. RAMAN ON SCIENTIST'S ROLE

Speaking at Vienna last month the Indian physicist, Nobel Prize winner, Professor C. V. Raman said that "physicists are responsible for the fate of the world."

He was answering questions regarding science and peace and said that because of this responsibility "physicists must find the solution to the present problems."

"In India," he said, "every scientist supports the movement for peace. Scientists must use their authority to influence the world for good, peace and friendship."

Political

REVOLUTION IN IRAQ

A group of "Young Officers" of the Iraqi forces on July 14 overthrew the 30 years-old regime of General Nuri El Said, friend of Britain and staunch supporter of the West.

We learn that General Nuri (70), Iraq's strong man since he first became Premier in 1930, had been killed. It is also reported the death of Crown Prince Abdul Illah. It said the bodies of the two men had been burned. King Faisal also was killed. The President was named as General Najib el Rafia. The Council has two civilian members, one of whom is Mohammed Mahdi El Kubbah, the former President of the Istiqlal Party dissolved by Nuri El Said.

On July 23rd a constitution was announced. It vests legislative authority in a Cabinet, which will be subject to the approval of a three-member Sovereignty Council consisting of a President and two others.

The Constitution, makes no provision for a Parliament or for elections.

Neither does it specify a State religion, thus falling in line with the United Arab Republic Constitution which abolished reference to Islam as the State religion in Egypt and Syria.

Defining the Iraqi Republic as "part of the Arab nation," the published Constitution guarantees private property, freedom of religion, independence of the judiciary, freedom of expression and freedom of conscience.

TAMIL LANGUAGE IN CEYLON

Ceylon Prime Minister Bandaranaike on July 17 presented to the House of Representatives a Bill to provide for the use of the Tamil language, consistent with the position of Sinhalese as the State language of the island.

As for use of Tamil for official correspondence, the Bill lays down that it may be used between persons, other than officials in their official capacity, educated through the medium of Tamil language and any official in his official capacity, or between any local authority in the Northern and Eastern Province and any official in his official capacity.

The Bill also provides that in the Northern and eastern Provinces the Tamil language may be used for prescribed administrative purposes without prejudice to the use of the official language of Ceylon. The bill was passed into law on August 5, when the opposition staged a walk-out.

DE JURE TRANSFER OF PONDICHERRY

The Government of India has impressed on the new French regime under Gen. De Gaulle the need for an expeditious *de jure* transfer of Pondicherry to India.

This was indicated by Mr. Nehru at his Press Conference at New Delhi on July 3. Asked as to what concrete step had been taken by the Government in this regard after the ascendancy of Gen. De Gaulle to power, Mr. Nehru said that India's Ambassador in France recently met one of the French Cabinet Ministers and recalled the promises made by successive Governments in France.

The Prime Minister also said that India had not minded going somewhat slow in this matter partly because the *de facto* transfer had been effected and partly because of the unstable political conditions in France itself. The *de facto* transfer itself took place as a result of an agreement signed by the two countries and there had also been certain democratic processes adopted to ascertain the wishes of the local population.

PAK COMPLICITY IN NAGA TROUBLE

Pakistan's complicity in the Naga trouble, it is said, has been established through documents seized and by the fact that hostile Nagas are now coming out in the open and attempting to establish contacts in the neighbouring country.

These facts, it is learnt, were brought to the notice of Prime Minister Nehru and Home Minister Pant by the Chief Minister of Assam.

The Prime Minister is believed to have observed that there is no need for anxiety on that account and that adequate steps have been taken to protect national security.

CONSTITUTION FOR FRANCE

On 29th July Gen. De Gaulle launched his new draft Constitution, designed to separate legislature clearly from the executive power in what will be the Fifth French Republic.

Highlights of the draft are more powers for the President, who can name the Prime Minister, dissolve Parliament after consultation with the Premier and that Speakers of the Assembly, and negotiate international treaties. Parliamentary sessions are cut and the Government can be overthrown only by an absolute majority in a vote of censure in the Assembly.

EXAMINATION REFORM

Dr. C. D. Deshmukh, Chairman, University Grants Commission, said at Madras on July 18th that the Commission was now paying attention to the question of improving the examination system at the University level.

In due course, he hoped, they would be able to suggest to the University authorities "a system of examination which would be fair both to the students and the teachers."

The idea behind this move was, he added, to ensure that the students derived greater advantages, without disadvantages whatsoever, from the time they spent at the college.

Dr. R. C. KUMAR

An Indian nuclear physicist, Mr. R. C. Kumar, M.Sc. (Patna), Ph.D. (Lond), now working with the National Research Council of Canada, has been appointed Rutherford Scholar by Britain's Royal Society.

The scholarship, which is for three years commencing this November, will enable Dr. Kumar to carry out studies on elementary particles at University College, London.

BENGALI IN KERALA 'VARSITY

The Kerala University has decided to introduce Bengali as a second language in its college classes.

Mr. Jyotish Chandra Ghosh, General Secretary of the Nikhil Bharat Banga Bhasa Prasar Samity (All-India Society for Propagation of Bengali), who visited Kerala recently and met Dr. John Matthai, Vice-Chancellor of the Kerala University, in this connection, has since been informed by the Registrar of that University that "the Syndicate, at its meeting held on June 20 last, resolved that Bengali may be used as a second language in the college classes."

UNIFORM DRESS FOR STUDENTS

The idea of introducing some kind of uniform in schools and colleges, so that children would feel a sense of equality among themselves, has been mooted by Prime Minister, Nehru.

The Prime Minister, in advocating uniform clothing, seems to have drawn upon his tour impressions in Japan which he visited last October.

STUDY OF SANSKRIT

A Press Note issued by the Ministry of Education says:

"The recommendation of the Sanskrit Commission that there should be a uniform system throughout India in respect of traditional Sanskrit education has been under the active consideration of the Government of India.

"The Government of India in this connection have decided to invite applications from such of the established private institutions as are interested in getting their examinations recognised by the Government of India".

U.S. SCHOLARSHIPS FOR TEACHERS

The U.S. Educational Foundation in India and the U.S. Embassy announce scholarships for Indian university and college teachers for higher studies in the U.S. in the academic year 1959-60, beginning September 1959.

The scholarships provide for both transportation to the U.S. and back and maintenance, and tuition and other fees in the Arts and Humanities, Social Sciences and Pure Sciences, to teachers who are between 24 and 35 years of age, and who have a post-graduate degree with at least a second class in both degree followed by two years' experience in the field of specialization.

SANSKRIT FOR SCIENTIFIC TERMS

President Rajendra Prasad opening a Sanskrit College at Hyderabad on July 8th expressed the view that India could evolve scientific terms and a regular vocabulary for use in the teaching of sciences by pressing into service the Sanskrit language which was the mother of all Indian languages.

He was of the view that with the help of Sanskrit it should be possible to build up a rich vocabulary of scientific words. The climate too was favourable for this process because Sanskrit had influenced all Indian language and people would therefore be able to assimilate Sanskrit terminology, he added.

IGNORANCE OF GRADUATES

The staggering ignorance among present-day graduates and under-graduates of the national and cultural heritage of India as well of world events has been highlighted in a communication to the Education authorities in the States by the Union Ministry of Education.

Mr. T. L. V. IYER ON SUPREME COURT

Mr. Venkatarama Iyer, Judge of the Supreme Court who was having an informal chat with pressmen at Coimbatore on July 10 said that the Supreme Court of India was the biggest in the world with the largest number of cases both in the criminal and civil sides. Whereas in other States, Supreme Courts dealt with only federal questions and constitutional matters, in India it had to deal with civil and criminal matters, private litigation, income-tax besides being the final Court of appeal.

Referring to accumulation of work, he said there were nearly 1,000 pending cases and also three years, income-tax work in arrears. The present strength of eleven Judges, in his opinion, should be increased to at least fifteen to cope up with the volume of work.

BORSTAL SCHOOLS

Five States, Madras, Bombay, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Kerala, and the Union Territory of Tripura have formulated detailed schemes for retrieving and rehabilitating juvenile delinquents.

The schemes, as outlined by the Centre, envisage the establishment of a borstal school and remand home, a hostel to house juveniles on probation and a certified school with a vocation bias. Legislation at State level for handling offenders is also suggested, whenever necessary.

MADRAS TENANCY ACTS

A Full Bench of the Madras High Court consisting of Justice P. Rajagopalan, Justice V. Subrahmanyam and Justice S. Ganapatia Pillai held on July 11 that the Madras Cultivating Tenants' Protection Act of 1955 as amended in 1956 and the Madras Cultivating Tenants (Payment of Fair Rent) Act of 1956 are constitutionally valid and do not infringe the fundamental rights of the landowner.

RAILWAY OFFENCES

Legislation is being brought forward at the next session of Parliament to provide deterrent sentence for offences like ticketless travelling, pulling of alarm chains and causing obstruction to Railway servants, it is learnt.

It is understood the Government of India have decided to amend the Railway Act so that sentences upto a year's imprisonment may be passed instead of fines for these offences.

MORARJI DESAI ON I. T. ASSESSMENT

Union Finance Minister Morarji Desai said at Nagpur on July 21 that if Income Tax officers had a doubt in their minds about the propriety of some assessment they were making the benefit of it should go to the party and not to the Government.

Mr. Desai, however, continued that the doubt must be a genuine one.

The Finance Minister, who was delivering the valedictory address to the tenth batch of nineteen probationary income-tax officers, said: "My criterion for your task done well will be that you are not charged with any discourtesy to anybody. The assessee may say you are harsh, but they should not say you lack human sympathy or manners. Also you should avoid delays," he said.

PRASAD ON ROLE OF JUDGES

President Rajendra Prasad said at Hyderabad on July 16 that Judges should be above party politics and free from the influence of the Government in power.

Dr. Prasad, who was declaring open the new block of the A. P. High Court said, "In the form of democracy we have, there is bound to be a party to administer the State. Political parties always have rivalries and though they are anxious to do service to the country, they also strive for party interests." He said that the Constitution, therefore, amply provided for independence of the judiciary.

MADHYA PRADESH HIGH COURT

The President has appointed Mr. Justice Viveka Ranjan Sen, a Judge of the Madhya Pradesh High Court, to perform the duties of the Chief Justice of that High Court during the absence on leave of Mr. Justice Mohammad Hidayatullah from July 21, 1958, says a Press Note issued by the Home Ministry on July 19.

Mr. IQBAL HUSSAIN

The President has appointed Mir 'Iqbal Hussain, Advocate, as an Additional Judge of the Mysore High Court for a period of two years, with effect from the date he assumes charge of his office.

Mr. K. N. WANCHOO

The President has appointed Mr. Justice Kailas Nath Wanchoo, at present Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court, to be a Judge of the Supreme Court with effect from the date he assumes charge of his office, says a Press communique issued by the Ministry of Home Affairs dated July 29.

Trade and Finance

FOREIGN EXCHANGE NEEDS OF INDIA

India's foreign exchange position will be discussed at a conference in Washington this month, organised by the World Bank.

The conference is expected to be attended by representative of the United States, Britain, West Germany, Japan and Canada.

India's Secretary for Economic Affairs in the Finance Ministry, Mr. B. K. Nehru, went to London on July 23, from West Germany. He was accompanied by Mr. T. Swaminathan, Minister for Economic Affairs in the Indian High Commission.

Mr. Nehru met representative of the West German Ministry of Finance and of the Deutsche Bundesbank during his visit to Bonn and Frankfurt. Earlier, Mr. Nehru visited Washington and London.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RESOURCES

Mrs. Tarakeshwari Sinha, Union Deputy Minister for Finance, said at Madras on July 7 that the problem of foreign exchange had been baffling the country for quite some time. There had been a steady deterioration in the foreign exchange position towards the end of the First Five-year Plan and last year it became very disturbing indeed. "I will only say that Government are fully seized of the problem and are making all possible efforts to augment our foreign exchange resources and to reduce to the minimum the foreign exchange expenditure," she added.

WORLD BANK'S HELP TO D.V.C.

The World Bank on July 23, sanctioned a loan of 25 million dollars to meet the foreign exchange costs of the present stage of expansion of the Damodar Valley Corporation.

Earlier the World Bank had sanctioned in 1950 a loan of approximately 18.5 million dollars and in 1953, a second loan of approximately 19.5 million dollars. After some cancellation at the request of India, the effective amounts of these two loans were about 27 million dollars.

The present loan is, therefore, the third sanctioned for the DVC. It is expected to cover some six to seven million dollars of expenditure already undertaken for the project.

Mr. C. R. PATTABHIRAMAN

Mr. C. R. Rattabhiraman, M. P., has been appointed Director of the Neiveli Lignite Corporation (Private) Limited.

The President has also nominated him as Chairman of the Directors' meetings with immediate effect.

ENGLAND'S HELP TO INDIA

The Labour Opposition in the British Commons on July 21, urged the Government to give more help to India economically.

Opening a debate on Commonwealth trade, Mr. James Callaghan, Labour's chief spokesman in the debate, said India's position was "desperate." He asked what help the Government would give Mr. Morarji Desai, who is due in London shortly.

"In South-East Asia today," he said "India represents the only non-Communist alternative to the magnet of China. Unless India is supported and financed, then if not in Mr. Nehru's lifetime, after he has gone, the attraction of a more totalitarian form of Government will be very great, indeed. There is a very real political interest, quite apart from the duty on all those who live in advanced parts of the world, to assist India to the limit of our capacity.

Mr. John Vaughan-Morgan, Minister of State at the Board of Trade, said the Government sympathised with India whose decline in earning was particularly important to her. "We are giving consideration to India's difficulties and are doing what we can to assist her" he said.

TREASURY BILLS

After a lapse of 28 months, the Reserve Bank of India has resumed the sales of treasury bills to the public, by inviting tenders for rupees one crore of 91 days of Government of India treasury bills.

Till December 1949, treasury bills in India were more or less regularly issued by tender and a few scheduled banks were the main holders. Sales to public were suspended from December 20, 1949 to September 9, 1952 when they were revived to be suspended from April 20, 1954 to November 2, 1954. It was again suspended on April 3, 1956. This resumption is the first revival of treasury bills during the Second Five-year Plan.

CURRENCY AND FINANCE 1957-58

The year 1957-58 witnessed a further accentuation of some of the conspicuous stresses and strains in the form of a large decline in foreign assets, a flagging of the rate of growth in industrial production and discouraging agricultural output.

This is the conclusion reached in the report on currency and finance for the year 1957-58 of the Reserve Bank of India, which adds that Indian economy was subjected to these stresses and strains on account of the high tempo of activity in pursuance of Five-year Plans.

Women's Page

MRS. S. JOSHI

Portuguese authorities in Goa have unconditionally released from detention Mrs. Sudha-bhai Joshi, President of the National Congress, Goa, according to a report received by the Azad Gomantak Dal Office.

Mrs. Joshi was arrested at Mapuca in April 1955, when she offered Satyagraha in support of Goa's struggle for freedom from Portugal and was sentenced to 18 years imprisonment.

MISS UNIVERSE FOR 1959

Luz Marina Zulago, diminutive 19-year-old beauty from Colombia was acclaimed "Miss Universe 1959."

Luz, selected from a group of five finalists, succeeds Peruvian beauty Gladys Zender as the world's most beautiful girl. Luz is a university student from Manizales. She is only five feet four inches tall.

SOCIAL WELFARE SCHEMES

Srimathi Durgabai Deshmukh, Chairman of the Central Welfare Board, explained at a Press conference at Bangalore on July 13 that the satisfactory works the Board had done both at the Centre and at the State levels is causing the all round progress of women in the country. She said the Government of India had now decided to entrust to the Board the entire work connected with the welfare of women, children, destitutes, the physically-handicapped people in all spheres of their development. For this purpose, the Centre had transferred a sum of over Rs. 51½ crores in the Central Social Welfare Board. All this work in the N.E.S. and C.D. blocks would hereafter be undertaken by the Central Social Welfare Board and State Boards.

NATION-BUILDING BY RURAL WOMEN

Presiding over the conference of the Bharateeya Grameena Mahila Sangh at Vijayawada on July 13, Smt. Rajbansi Devi (wife of President Rajendra Prasad) said it was her desire that the women of rural India should take their rightful place and participate in the great work of reconstruction of the country.

MRS. INDIRA GANDHI

Mrs. Indira Gandhi Vice-Chairman of the Indian Council in Child Welfare has been elected a member of the Executive Board of the International Union for Child Welfare the Union announced at Brussels on July 22.

WOMEN'S EDUCATION IN INDIA

The National Committee on Women's Education recently appointed by the Government of India has issued a comprehensive questionnaire to elicit public opinion on various problems concerning women's education.

The questionnaire, which is divided into ten sections, has sought information on the difficulties in the way of progress of girls' education at various levels and the problem of wastage and stagnation in girls' education at various levels.

Co-education the content of girls' education, measures to promote girls' education and vocational education are other subjects on which the questionnaire seeks to elicit information.

CREATION OF LIFE PEERAGES

Queen Elizabeth created Britain's first four "life peeresses"—first women in history who will be allowed to sit and vote in the hitherto exclusively male House of Lords.

The four baronesses are:

Dane Katharine Elliot, 55, former Chairman of the National Union of Conservatives and widow of Colonel Walter Elliot, who was a Conservative Party elder statesman.

Stella, dowager Marchioness of Reading, who has been a prominent public figure and identified with many public causes over many years.

Mary Irene, Baroness Revensdale, 62, who is already a baroness in her own right by inheritance and is also a prominent public figure.

Mrs. Barbara Wootton, prominent educationist and former Professor of Social Studies at the University of London.

AMBAR VIDYALAYA FOR WOMEN

The All-India Khadi and Village Industries Commission has sanctioned an Ambar Vidyalaya to be run by the Andhra Mahila Sabha for training of women on the Ambar Charkha. Nearly 50 crafts teachers deputed by the State Social Welfare Advisory Boards of Madras, Andhra, Pondicherry, Mysore and Kerala will receive training in this regional institute for six months.

ROUND THE WORLD FLIGHTS

A 30-year-old Japanese woman journalist, Miss Rose Kanetaka, on July 2 set up a world record for a round-the-world flight as a commercial airlines passenger in 73 hours 3 minutes 35 seconds. The previous record was set up last February by Mr. Joe Cavoli of Cleveland, Ohio, in 89 hours 18 minutes 27 seconds.

General

WORLD'S POPULATION

The population of the world is increasing so rapidly that there will hardly be enough land to live on in 600 years' time according to a United Nations report published last month.

The report—the future growth of world population—notes that estimates for the second half of this century were considerably higher than had been envisaged earlier, with the population of the world rising from its present 2,737 million to 4,000 million by 1980, and reaching 6,000 or 7,000 million by the turn of the century.

FOOD POISONING INQUIRY

The Kerala and Madras Food Poisoning Cases Inquiry Commission has found that there was "faulty storage of folidol in polyethylene containers by Chicka Private Limited and failure to pack the carboys with absorbent materials, as suggested by the Government of India, and to provide adequate labellings."

The Commission has also found that there was "a deliberate false description of the consignment."

WORKERS' PARTICIPATION IN MANAGEMENT

An event of great significance, both in the development of industries in our country and a step in the fulfilment of the aspirations of the working class, took place last month at the State-owned Hindustan Machine Tools Factory at Jalahalli, about five miles from Bangalore, when the Union Minister for Industry, Mr. Manubhai Shah, inaugurated the joint management council, in pursuance of the decision of the Government of India to introduce, on an experimental basis, "workers' participation in management."

PROF. S. R. NAIDU

The Uttar Pradesh Government has selected the first publication of the Madras University Hindi Department on "Kambar and Tulasi" or Pre-Matrimonial Love of Rama and Sita in Ramayana, for a cash award of Rs. 400.

The recipient is the author Prof. S. Sankar Raju Naidu, Head of the Department of Hindi of the University.

This is the first time that a Madras Hindi research scholar is given a cash prize by the U.P. Government.

BERTRAND RUSSELL

British philosopher and pacifist Bertrand Russell has resigned last month from the World Peace Council in protest against the execution of Imre Nagy and three of his companions.

UNIVERSITY EMPLOYMENT BUREAUX

Three employment bureaux will be started as pilot projects in three universities this academic year by the Union Labour Ministry, it is learnt.

Located at the universities of Delhi, Calcutta and Travancore, the bureaux will advise students on jobs and careers, register candidates and place them against available vacancies.

Respective State Governments have been asked by the Centre to draw up plans for the setting up of these bureaux. Financial assistance will be made available on the basis of 60 per cent Central share and 40 per cent State contribution. For the present the cost of each project is not expected to exceed Rs. 10,000 a year.

"UNIVERSAL TEMPLE FOR BOMBAY"

Bombay will shortly have a "universal temple" for worship by people of all faiths.

The temple would have no idols of gods or goddesses. Instead statues of prophets of various religions will be installed.

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The temple costing nearly four and a half lakhs of rupees, will be constructed by the Ramakrishna Mission by raising contributions from the public. A collection board with the State Governor, Mr. Sri Prakasa, as patron and including leading industrialists and businessmen of the city as members has been constituted.

SIR ALFRED CHATTERTON

We regret to record the death of Sir Alfred Chatterton, who spent many years in India as Professor of Engineering and later as Director of Industries in Madras and Mysore. He was 91. He helped to found the Overseas Engineers' Association.

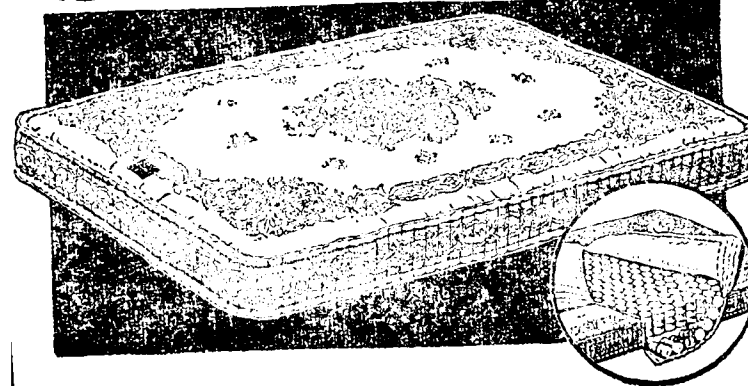
He was a constant contributor to our journal and wrote to us a book under the title, "Lift Irrigation."

MR. SRIMAN NARAYAN

Mr. Sriman Narayan, erstwhile Congress General Secretary appointed as a member of the Planning Commission.

Mr. Narayan took over charge on July 15.

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