

The INDIAN REVIEW

62nd Year

Vol. 62

MAY 1961

No. 5

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By C. F. Andrews

Beyond (A poem)

By Rabindranath Tagore

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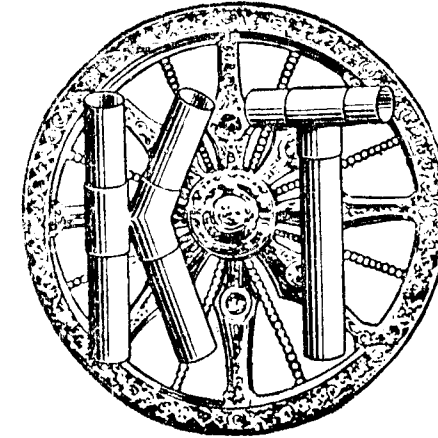
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Vol. 62]

MAY 1961

[No. 5

Rabindranath Tagore and His Age*

By

C. F. ANDREWS

IN order to understand the poet Rabindranath Tagore, we have to go back one hundred years in the history of India. We shall then find one of the greatest men of the world of that day, named Rajah Ram Mohan Roy, whose rightful place in history is only gradually being established.

Rajah Ram Mohan Roy was a Brahmin by birth. From his early childhood his mind was so free and his intellect so bright that he seemed to be able to break through all sectarian and racial distinctions. He was, in the end, destined to stand out as one of the very greatest men of the century. But he had to struggle against every obstacle in thus winning his own spiritual emancipation. On account of his marvellous moral courage and intellectual genius he stood far ahead of all the people of his time. In India itself, he understood from the very first the meaning of the meeting of East and West. Even one hundred years ago, he seemed to have been able to predict, in his writings, the very course which civilisation would take after his own death. He was the first great unifier of East and West. He was also the true originator of the practical study of Comparative Religion. On the one hand, he held fast to the learning and wisdom of ancient India and was full of the spirit of love for his own country and its glorious past. On the other hand, side by side with that, he welcomed freely with his commanding intellect all that came from the West. Little by little, he worked his way forward into world history so as to

become, as I have said, the actual founder of the science of Comparative Religion in our modern times. He studied, not only his own ancient Hindu Scriptures, but he was deeply learned also in the teachings of Islam, and in the ideals set forward by Christ. This amazing man not only was a profound student of Arabic and Persian, so that he became a scholar in all the learning of Islamic literature; he also learned Greek and Hebrew, and in that way became a true scholar of the Christian Scriptures as well.

I have read through, many times, all that he has written in English, and though it was set down a hundred years ago, it is still fresh and living to-day in its main interests, and many of his theories, which were then regarded as highly original and even startling, have since proved true.

As he grew older, he became the pioneer of liberal reforming Hinduism. The Brahmo Samaj movement was his own origination. One of his earliest pupils and disciples was the grandfather of Rabindranath Tagore, whose name is still remembered in Bengal, Prince Dwarkanath Tagore.

Dwarkanath was a man of very brilliant intellect, who followed closely in the footsteps of Rajah Ram Mohan Roy. He was, in wealth and station, one of the leaders of Hindu society, and he was famed not only in India, but in England. For he was one of the very first to cross the seas, and to come to Europe to study the mind of the West. Prince Dwarkanath Tagore had, as his eldest son, the child who was in his turn to become the father of the Poet. His name was Debendranath Tagore. As Debendranath grew in years and saintly wisdom he became well-known throughout the whole of India as Maharshi,—Maha Rishi,—the great

* This article was contributed to the Silver Jubilee Number of this magazine in January 1925. Rev. Andrews practically spent the best part of his life in India, and took great interest in India's advancement. He was an intimate associate of Rabindranath Tagore and Mahatma Gandhi.

Rishi,—because, in the whole of India, there was no one so saintly, no one who could bring back to memory so clearly the Rishis of Ancient India.

When Debendranath was quite a young lad, he was taken to Benares, to the banks of the river Ganges, where his grandmother was lying on her death-bed, waiting for her death, so that her ashes might be placed in the sacred waters after she had died.

By the bedside of his grandmother, as she lay facing death, this young child of eleven or twelve years old began to meditate upon God, and there at Benares his thoughts were turned away from wordly wealth to divine wisdom. From that moment, he became, as it were, a Bairagi, a religious wanderer, one whose life was ever wandering away into the infinite far apart from the limitations of earth. He became a pilgrim of eternity. He tells us that, from that day of his grandmother's death, riches were just like the dust of the ground beneath his feet to him. Nothing that was of this world was satisfying; for all his thoughts were concentrated upon God.

When he grew older, at last his father Prince Dwarkanath Tagore died. It was expected that Debendranath, his eldest son, would come into enormous wealth. People were saying "What will happen when he gets his great fortune? Will he still be unworldly then? Will he be truly a Bairagi?"

But when his father's death took place, it was suddenly discovered that most of the wealth of his father had vanished. For great and heavy losses had been encountered, and his vast estate had been very heavily mortgaged. The creditors were waiting for it. Nevertheless there was one very large sum, set apart by legal deeds, which could not be touched by any of the creditors; and this sum was placed to the credit of the eldest son, Debendranath Tagore. The amount was so large that it still constituted a fortune; but on the other hand his father's debts were remaining unpaid. So this young lad, at the very threshold of his life-experience, when he saw the situation, called together the creditors of his father, and said to them: "All the money ear-marked for me in my father's will, which you cannot touch by the law, I give to you by right. I hand over everything I have, and I will work as your servant

until I have paid off every penny of my father's debts."

The creditors were so deeply touched by the wonderful magnanimity and generosity of this young man, that they were almost moved to tears. One of them said: "Such a young man, so faithful and so honest, should surely be our steward. We need not take away the estate from him. But instead, we will make him the steward, and give him charge of all the property."

So they left the father's estate still in his hands; and he dealt with it so wisely and so well,—without spending one farthing on himself or taking one farthing in any doubtful manner,—that in the end he paid off all his father's debts to the last pie and built up an income of his own. "Maharshi" he was very truly called after this; because everyone saw that though he was in the world, like a householder, though he was building up a family, having many sons and daughters; though in a true sense, he was like 'Janaka', living in the midst of material things and sharing in the world's wealth, yet he was always living at the same time the life of detachment. As they watched him they said: "He is truly a Rishi": and they called him 'Maharshi'.

When he grew older, his family increased, and he had very many sons and daughters. In his middle age, when he had already a large family of children, at last the youngest of all his children was born. That youngest child he called Rabindranath Tagore. 'Rabi', in Bengali, means the sun. 'Indra' means the storm. Rabindranath means the Lord of the sunshine and the storm. That was the name he gave to his little child, who was to be the sunshine of his old age. From the day of this child's birth, Maharshi loved this youngest child better than all his other children, because he seemed to be able to attain specially through this one of his children the vision of God. He was able to witness in his own little child the Divine Image. So Maharshi loved with the deepest affection the youngest of all his sons.

When Rabindranath was quite young he was found to possess the most beautiful voice for singing the hymns about God. His voice was like a bird; and as he sang, Maharshi used to go into the ecstasy of *Samadhi*, enraptured by divine thoughts. Again and again, as little Rabindranath sat at his father's feet and sang

the divine hymns to God, the aged saint would feel the sweet compulsion of prayer and he would lose all consciousness of space and time in the perfect rapture of the divine vision. So the young boy was rarely separated from his father.

Such was the beginning of the future Poet's life as a little child. Rabindranath at this period of his life was constantly taken by his father on his pilgrimages. The father, by this time, had already passed the age of fifty. According to the ancient Shastras he had determined now gradually to leave the Grihastha Asram and become a Vanaprastha,—a Bairagi, one who left his home in search of God.

First of all, he went up into the great Himalayan mountains, taking his little child with him. He went right on through these mountains nearly to the borders of Tibet behind the Himalayas. In every place where he stopped, he would sit and meditate; and the little child would sing his songs. The father's heart would become glad.

But the Maharshi was all the while longing to find a place of rest. He wished to discover some home in the Himalayas, where he might stay and retire from the world till this wandering life was over. Yet in the mountains of the North, he could not find it; and he went back again to Bengal seeking a solitary place where he might find God in peace and solitude of heart. One day at length he came to a spot near to a little village called Bolpur, about a hundred miles north of Calcutta. There, from the village, he started off in his wanderings right into the open country. The country was all barren, like one vast plain, with scarcely any trees, except here and there some scattered palm trees. The soil was sandy, and there was nothing except one long open heath in front of him, gradually rising towards the horizon. At last, as he walked on, with his little son beside him, he saw two trees in the distance, right on the horizon, standing by themselves, dark and thickly covered with leaves. They were *chattim* trees, and he went there and sat under those two trees.

Just as he had seated himself for silent prayer, the sun on the horizon was getting low and the glory of the sunset was before him, in all its beauty. He sat there absorbed in meditation. Then in a moment, the Rishi's eyes were closed in rapture and the great peace of

God came upon his soul. That bliss, which only the saints are able to experience, filled his soul. He gazed at the evening sky, and all through that night he never slept at all; his heart was so filled with gladness. When the morning came and the sun rose once more, he got up from his seat with his heart uplifted to God in praise and joy, and said; "This is my Shantiniketan,—my abode of peace. Here will I live, here will I die; here will I find my rest for ever."

That is how Shantiniketan became founded. The father of the Poet, Maharshi, for nearly forty years after that, still went on with his prayers and meditations, until the place became a holy place. He was almost ninety years old when he died, and all that while he poured forth his prayers to God, and therefore the spot is still a shrine. It has become a *Tirtha*, a place of pilgrimage, where many come to see those two *chattim* trees, under which Maharshi found the Divine Presence so wonderfully near.

It is near this very spot that to-day in our asram we sit and meditate, morning and evening. If anyone comes to Shantiniketan, he will see little children sitting just as Rabindranath sat sixty years ago as a young child with his father,—sitting there in peace, and finding the presence of God. There is the very centre of our Asram. From that spot now can be heard, day and night, children's voices praising God in the hymns which Maharshi composed and in those also which the Poet himself had composed at a later time.

So this little child grew up side by side with his father at this beautiful spot, called Shantiniketan. But when he had come to be twenty years old, his father decided that the time had come for him to be married. He gave him a noble and unselfish lady who became his wife. Rabindranath had five children born to him, two sons and three daughters. His father said to him; "Go and manage the estate, which I used to manage in my youth." He sent him to a place called Shileida on the banks of Ganges to the east of Calcutta, and there for nearly twenty years, from the age of twenty-two to the age forty, the Poet lived among the village poor.

There, in the villages of his father's estate the Poet learned to love the poor. Just as Mahatma Gandhi who was born in the West of India learned to love the poor when he was

in South Africa while he went among the coolies in the coolie lines and bore their sorrows, so our own Poet, who was born in the East of India, Rabindranath Tagore, learned to love the poor of the villages by the banks of the Ganges near to Shileida, where they lived and toiled day and night at their fields. He has, in one of the most beautiful of his poems, sung the joy of the poor, the true blessing that God is with them. He says, "Here is thy footstool and here rest thy feet, where are the poorest and the lowliest and the lost." He means that God is to be found most closely of all among the poorest and the lost. It reminds me often of the words which Guru Nanak sang, when he spoke to the disciple called Farid and told him that the divine Temple was to be found among the poor and the humble, and that the one who was to find God must stoop to the very ground and touch the feet of the poor so that by stooping to the lowliest he might find the Temple of the Lord.

This domestic life near the Ganges formed the second chapter of the poet's development. One further thing I would mention, that strikes one with amazement when we hear about it. He would every now and then be so eager to get close to God and away from mankind, that he would go out into the solitude, far away from every one, and for six months he would live on the sand banks in the middle of the Ganges and there he would never speak one single word to any human being, but only commune with nature. He has told me that more than once, when he has come back from his solitary wanderings, his lips and his tongue had become so unused to human speech, that for a day or two he was hardly able to utter a normal word.

Thus, then, he learned the second lesson of his life experience. The first lesson was understood at the side of his father, Maharshi, at Shantiniketan where his father lived in prayer. His second lesson was learned in the villages of India among the poor, and in solitary communion with Nature.

Then, when he had reached the age of forty there came to him, as to his father before him, an inner call. He longed to go somewhere; but he did not know where to go. He thought at first that he was being directed to take part in the national movement. So he went away to Calcutta and threw himself into

the Swadeshi movement of Bengal. But very soon he found that he was no politician, and that merely to lead a political life was not at all his gift. At last he thought of that home of peace at Shantiniketan, and he determined to go back there once more to his father in his extreme old age, and seek to build there a school. He said to his father: "Let me found a school here; let me build up an Asram for children on this spot." When his aged father heard this, he had great joy at heart: and he blessed him and gave him permission and handed over to him the trust deeds of all that part of the country.

So then, at the age of forty, the Poet began to build up this religious Asram for little children, and the school has become known as Shantiniketan Asram. The school is still going on. Still the little children come to us and we give them the very best education we can, especially on the spiritual side, and the little ones learn all about Maharshi. They also learn to sing the songs of the Poet and to worship God in peace.

But very gradually the Poet's mind wandered away farther still, even from the children in the school, to the whole wide world. He said to himself: "My message is not merely, for one place, but for the world." It was at this time, that he came to England, and suddenly became famous by the translation of the book of poems, called Gitanjali. I cannot stop to explain all this in detail, but when the Poet came to Europe and found that the West was eager to receive his message, and that his poems were loved in the West and not only in the East, then there came to him the supreme conviction with living spiritual power that East and West must truly meet, unite and realise their fellowship in one common humanity.

But at this very time, suddenly came the European War. During the war, the Poet was filled with long-drawn agony of suffering, because he saw the whole world as it were, dashing itself to pieces. The brotherhood of men was torn asunder by the poison gas, the bomb, the submarine and other hateful abominations which modern science had discovered. So his heart was filled with torture throughout the time of war, and he determined there and then, even in war-time, that when it was over, he would go forth to all the world and speak of peace, of brotherhood, of love. He

would strive with all his heart and soul to bring mankind together. Shantiniketan should be a place of peace, not only for little children, but for men of every nation. Those who came from the ends of the world should find peace there, in the place where his father had found it before, and where he himself also had found it in his turn.

So, from the year 1919 onwards, the Poet has never ceased his journeys. He has been wandering up and down the world, to every country, speaking peace. He now calls this great new work of his at Shantiniketan, by a Sanskrit name, Visva-bharati. Visva means 'world' and Bharati means 'wisdom,' or 'culture,'—universal culture.

There, at Visva-bharati, we have scholars and workers and students and teachers from all parts of the world who mingle together in mutual fellowship. There, on the same spot,

at the same Shantiniketan, they find their peace together. The Poet goes out, now to Europe, now to America, now to China, now to Japan. He has started recently for South America. He will go, one by one, to all the countries of the world, and everywhere he will speak the same message,—the message of universal goodwill and peace. He tells them in every place that mankind was not composed of one country, or of one people, but of all the world. The same universal spirit is everywhere, in every heart and soul of man and beast. Thus he has gone abroad and told to all the world that this universal message must be learned, this universal brotherhood must be brought together. He has united this ideal with Shantiniketan itself, and it is gradually becoming a place of pilgrimage and rest for all peoples and races and religions that fulfilling the great wish that was in Maharshi's heart when he founded it nearly fifty years ago.

BEYOND

(Appeared Exclusively in the January, 1926 issue of the Indian Review)

SANTINIKETAN
BEERBHUM (BENGAL)

To fledgeling birds flight in the sky may appear incredible. They may with apparent reason measure the highest limit of their possibilities by the limited standard of their nests. But, in the meanwhile, they find that their food is not grown inside those nests, it is brought to them across the measureless blue. There is a silent voice that speaks to them, that they are more than what they are, and that they must not laugh at the message of soaring wings and glad songs of freedom

Nov. 29, 1925

Rabindranath Tagore

TAGORE CENTENARY ; TRIBUTES

The birth centenary of Tagore was celebrated not only in India but also in other parts of the world. The Celebrations began on the 6th May and the following tributes were paid to the World's poet laureate :

Rajendra Prasad

Referring to Tagore's part in the freedom struggle, the President said : "I am inclined to think that while our political leaders, Gandhiji being foremost amongst them, gave us political awakening and showed us the way to freedom, it was Rabindranath Tagore who gave emotional content to our yearning to be free and to forge ahead."

Pt. Nehru

Rabindranath, Mr. Nehru said, was a typical person in the long line of India's rishis. In India, they had to solve today a peculiar problem of combining old and the new. This combination of old and new ideas reflected in a wonderful way in Tagore's life and character.

It was difficult, Mr. Nehru said, to pick out one aspect of the great poet's life and lay stress on it, because his activities were many-sided. Tagore, was not only very national but indeed he was an international person, a very much integrated human being.

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan

Dr. Radhakrishnan said that Tagore was a great educator and social reformer and had aroused India's national self-respect.

The Vice-President said that Tagore was an illustration of the phenomenon of Indian history that whenever the country lay prostrate as a result of invasion or internal dissension, a new soul arose to awaken the people to the greatness of their heritage. Mahatma Gandhi and Tagore were too great seers who stirred the masses. Tagore's religion was the religion of man. He believed there could be no higher worship of the divine than service to the common man.

Mr. Harold Macmillan

The British Prime Minister, Mr. Harold Macmillan, who is the patron of the London Committee of the Tagore Centenary Celebrations, in a message on the occasion, said : "In his work, he (Tagore) lives as an inspiration to lovers of peace and truth everywhere. I am glad to join with you in revering his memory."

The message, which was read out by Sir Paul Gore-Booth, U.K. High Commissioner in India added : "All of us in Britain who respect Tagore, congratulate India on the centenary of the birth of its great international poet and philosopher. In his life, Tagore spoke not only of India but also for all the people of the world who acknowledge their common humanity."

John Masefield

John Masefield, Britain's poet-laureate, has described Tagore as "a spirit of rare beauty whose thought gave a living impulse to all whom he met."

In a message to the public meeting held at the Albert Hall in honour of the Indian poet's birthday centenary, Mr. Masefield added ; "No poet in this century has so moved and lifted the hearts of mankind. No century can have more sorely needed a wise man from the East."

Lord Hailsham

Lord Hailsham, British Minister of Science, said if Britain and India were friends to-day it was, "to a greater extent than we shall ever know", due to Rabindranath Tagore.

He was speaking at a public meeting held at the Albert Hall, London on May 8 to mark the birthday centenary of the Indian poet and philosopher.

Tagore's life-span was almost exactly contemporaneous with history of the direct rule of India by the Government of the United Kingdom, Lord Hailsham said and added : "As much as any man after Mahatma Gandhi he expressed the aspirations, and influenced the destiny, first of Bengal and ultimately of India."

Mr. Nikolai Tikhonov

The 100th anniversary of the birth of Rabindranath Tagore was celebrated in the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow, the Soviet news agency, Tass said. The audience included prominent intellectuals and representatives of the Indian Embassy in Moscow.

Mr. Nikolai Tikhonov, the Soviet writer, called Tagore's jubilee "a great day in the history of the development of the culture of mankind." Other speakers at the meeting were Mr. Ivan Anisimov, the Director of the World Literature of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, Mr. Alexander Guber, the historian, and the composer Sergei Balasanyan who wrote songs to the words of Tagore.

Judicial Administration in Japan

By

THE HON. KOTARO TANAKA
(Chief Justice of Supreme Court, Japan)

THE judicial system in force in Japan since the Meiji Restoration of 1868 has been based on the European system — at first on the French, then on the German, pattern. The Constitution of 1819 (the "Meiji Constitution," which divided the power of the State into legislative, executive and judicial branches under a constitutional monarchy, thus following Montesquieu's principle of the separation of the three powers, was influenced by the Constitution of Prussia. Under this Constitution the judicial power was exercised by the courts in the name of the Emperor in whom sovereign authority resided, and the position of judges was guaranteed, it being seldom if ever that the executive interfered with the contents of a judgment of the courts.* The national institutions, however, were so framed that the administration of matters concerning the courts appertained to the Ministry of Justice. As the Minister of Justice was a member of the Cabinet, the courts appeared to be subordinate to the Executive, and the independence of the judge was in fact only relative.

In respect of the forms of law, both substantive and procedural, the Continental principles of law-making were adopted, and instead of the Common-law or case-law principles of Anglo-Saxon nations, the codification principle of Continental jurisprudence was followed. The

Civil Code, Commercial Code, Criminal Code, Code of Civil Procedure and Code of Criminal Procedure were successively enacted.

In the compiling of the Civil Code some consideration was given to a few ancient indigenous customs — in parts of its Law of Family Relation and the Law of Succession — but in the main the German law which succeeded to the Roman Law was regarded as the basic law. The other Code mentioned above also approximated to the corresponding German laws, except that in the Company Law of the Commercial Code some elements of Anglo-American law have been introduced during the past twenty years, particularly in the field of corporation finance.

It must also be admitted that the trend of jurisprudence and legal education in universities was generally speaking in the German tradition. Losing sight of the object of laws and regulations, scholars often devoted themselves exclusively to the study of conceptual or analytical jurisprudence, out of touch with other social sciences and the demands of social life; they learned by heart and filled their heads with systematized abstract theories, which are by no means suitable for training legal minds.

Such tendencies, coupled with an educational method depending on the exclusive employment of lectures, hindered the development of jurisprudence and the improvement of the administration of law. Legal procedure, which should be regarded only as a means, was complicated by theories of procedural law with their conceptual and deformed development. As a consequence, lawyers, forgetting the original object of a lawsuit, often would not hesitate to play in court between themselves a sort of litigious game, or to direct their energies towards "catching out" the court. Delay in dealing with lawsuits thus became a chronic disease of legal life.

The new democratic and pacific Constitution of 1946 has achieved many radical reforms in every branch of the national administration. Of these, the reform of the judicial system was one of the most important. Such a reform would never have been effected unless strongly backed up by the occupation forces. The same can be said concerning the democratization of

* An exceptional case of interference by the executive with the judgment of a court took place in 1891. The Crown Prince of the Empire of Russia (later the Emperor Nicolas II), travelling in the countryside, was attacked by a policeman of Otsu, near Kyoto, and was wounded. In view of the delicate Russo-Japanese situation, the Japanese Government was of opinion that such a grave attempt on a member of the Russian Imperial family should be visited with capital punishment. However, the Japanese Criminal Code dealt only with an attempt on a member of the Japanese Imperial family; it did not deal specifically with an attempt on a member of a foreign royal family. The maximum penalty for attempts to murder in general was life imprisonment. The Government exercised pressure on the Court of Cassation (Daishinin), in which the case was pending. But the conscientious and courageous Chief Justice, Iken Kojima, decisively rejected the political intervention of the Government by imposing life imprisonment on the accused, and thus maintained the independence of the judiciary. Kojima became a hero and the symbol of the spirit of the judge and his example has encouraged the succeeding generations to our own day. This is the famous Otsu Case.

other institutions and principles, such as equality under the law, the introduction of female suffrage, the abolition of the nobility and the feudal family-system with its *patria potestas*, the principle of parity of religions, agrarian reform, guarantee of the freedom of labour unions, reform of the Upper House, etc. As regards the reform of the judicial branch, nevertheless, it is especially noteworthy that there was always comparatively smooth cooperation between the occupation authorities on the one hand and the Japanese Government authorities and judicial circles on the other. The principal reason for this was that as judicial reform had not as its object any compromise between or accommodation of conflicting interests or between political views, all discussion of the matter centred on such technical considerations as were relevant to attainment of the judicial function and purpose.

Under the new Constitution, the judicial power is vested in a Supreme Court and in such inferior courts as may be established by law (Article 76, paragraph 1). In this hierarchical organization of ordinary courts is vested the whole judicial power, and such extraordinary tribunals as the Administrative Court, provided for in the old Constitution, and courts-martial which presuppose the existence of armed forces, are not to be established (Article 76, paragraph 2).

The extinct Administrative Court had judicial power over a very limited number of matters, but at present a suit attacking any allegedly illegal act of an executive agency may be brought in the ordinary courts of law. In cases where an executive agency has competence to hear an appeal from an executive decision, the procedure of the executive agency follows that of a tribunal of first instance, and the law-courts function as tribunals of not lower than the second instance. In short, the courts under the new system have jurisdiction not only in civil and criminal cases, as they had in the past, but also in administrative litigation in a broad sense (such as cases pertaining to taxes, labour, agricultural land, education and local self-government). All suits, civil as well as criminal, concerning elections were within the jurisdiction of the law-courts in the past as at present.

The most important authority given the Court by the new Constitution is the power to pass on the constitutionality of laws, ordinances or official acts. This corresponds to what is known

in America as the power of "judicial review", the "check and balance" by the judicial branch of the legislative and the executive. The power may be said to have been established in America by Chief Justice John Marshall (1755-1835) of the Supreme Court of the United States during his tenure of office of thirty-four years, and is still exercised; but it is a power not yet recognized by the legal organization of many countries of the European Continent—except a few, such as Germany and Italy, which have established special Constitutional Courts. Japan, which followed the Continental system of laws, had not recognized it until the 1946 revision of the Constitution. Under the old Constitution, Japanese judges had to decide cases according to the terms of the laws, without power to examine their constitutionality. What is called the power of courts to review constitutionality is based on the provision of Article 81 of the Constitution, providing that "The Supreme Court is the Court of last resort, with power to determine the constitutionality of any law, order, regulation or official act."

The interpretation of this provision is, however, not entirely free from doubt. Some jurists are of the opinion that even in a suit not involving any concrete controversy, the Supreme Court has the power to pronounce an abstract decision, as the court of first instance and of last resort, on the constitutionality of given legislation. Mr. Mosaburo Suzuki, Chairman of the Central Executive Committee of the Left-wing Socialist Party, brought an original action in the Supreme Court asking the Court to declare a nullity the law and ordinance providing for the establishment by the Government of the National Police Reserve. The Supreme Court, however, dismissed the action on the ground that, under the present system, it had no power to give hypothetical judgment, but only in concrete controversies (judgment given by the full Bench of the Supreme Court on October 8, 1952).

During the eleven years since the new court-system came into force, the Supreme Court has only given one decision holding a law or ordinance to be unconstitutional; the one exception is the *Akahata (Red Flag)* case. This case involved the legal issue whether an ordinance promulgated under the occupation authority, and limiting freedom of expression, could continue to be enforced after Japan had attained her independence and the new Constitution had come fully into effect. The Supreme Court allowed the

appeal of the accused, on the ground that the application of that ordinance by the inferior courts was unconstitutional. The majority opinions, however, were divided into two groups: the one being based on the reasoning that after the attainment of independence the ordinance ceased to have effect, and its application was therefore unconstitutional; the other, that the content of this ordinance was unconstitutional from the viewpoint of freedom of expression as required in the new Constitution. The dissenting opinion would have dismissed the appeal on the ground that the old law was applicable to the offence committed during the time when that law was effective. The decisions of the Supreme Court have involved constitutional issues arising under 47 Articles of the 103 composing the Constitution. More than 600 points have been involved in these decisions.

From the fact that the Supreme Court until now has almost uniformly upheld the legality of acts, the constitutionality of which were attacked, we cannot conclude that it has neglected its function as a Constitutional Court. To give affirmative decisions on constitutional questions demands the same amount of study and consideration as in the case of negative decisions. It cannot be denied that the Court has contributed greatly to the certainty of law, by defending laws and ordinances from varied attacks in this post-war transitory period. The fact that the Supreme Court is now the Court of last resort with the power to determine the constitutionality of laws constitutes a remarkable enhancement of its position in contrast with the Court known to the old systems. Above all, this system completes the protection of fundamental human rights and freedoms guaranteed to the people by the new Constitution. It is true that the old Constitution also afforded various guarantees of rights, but they were subject to restriction by legislation of the Diet. Under the new Constitution, not only is restriction by law of such guaranteed rights impossible, but any law restricting them can be declared invalid. The Supreme Court is popularly called the "Guardian of the Constitution" and it is in fact not unreasonable to regard the Supreme Court as a bulwark of human rights.

In the view of the new Constitution, fundamental human rights were not created by the State, but are eternal and universal institutions, common to all mankind and antedating the State, and founded upon natural law (see the Preamble and Article 11). But the people must

refrain from abuse of their rights, and are always responsible for utilizing them for the public welfare (Article 12). The public welfare grows from the natural character of a body politic called the State.

It is the duty of the Supreme Court to determine the respective bounds of the two concepts through decisions in concrete cases coming before it. Unlike the old Constitution based on legal positivism, the new Constitution has a natural law foundation. The supra-constitutional character of natural law is clearly expressed in its preamble, declaring that: "This (the principle of democracy) is a universal principle of mankind upon which this Constitution is founded. We reject and revoke all constitutions, laws, ordinances, and rescripts in conflict herewith." The sanctity of natural law is carried a stage further by conferring upon the courts, especially the Supreme Court, the power of judicial review. Fundamental rights derived from natural law are written into the Constitution and the Constitution provides the Court with power to review any act which violates those rights. To this extent the Supreme Court functions as the guardian of natural law, protecting the nation from both anarchy and dictatorship. It also acts as a safeguard of the Rule of Law in protecting basic rights.

In order to enable the Supreme Court and the inferior courts to discharge their duties, their independence must be guaranteed. Such independence has two sides. The one is the independence of judges, the other that of courts. The independence of judges was essentially recognized and guaranteed by the old Constitution, but the new Constitution made it more complete. The remuneration of judges, formerly below that of officials of the executive branch of the government, is now a little higher.

As regards the judges of the Supreme Court, the Chief Justice is, under the Constitution, appointed directly by the Emperor, as in the case of the Premier (Article 6, paragraph 2), and the fourteen other Justices are accorded the same status as ministers of State. The Chief Justice receives remuneration equal to that of the Premier, while all other Justices are given the same amount as ministers of State. The Cabinet has the power of nominating the Chief Justice and of appointing the other justices, the formal appointment of the Chief Justice being made by the Emperor, as in the case of the Premier. In this connection it may be noted that the appointment of the justices of

the Supreme Court has to be reviewed by the people every ten years; this may be said to correspond to endorsement by the Senate of the United States, and is in substance an institution of recall (Article 79). The Judges of the Supreme Court and those of the summary courts—corresponding to small-claims courts, or justices of the peace—retire upon reaching the age of 70 years, and the judges of the other courts at the age of 65.

The Supreme Court is not composed exclusively of career judges, in which point it differs from the Daishin-in, the highest court of the old system, which most nearly corresponded to the Court of Cassation in the Continental system. About one-third of the Supreme Court consists of career judges, the rest being men who have distinguished themselves as lawyers, men of practical experience in constitutional or administrative law, professors of law or diplomats. The setting-up of a Supreme Court in which specialists in civil or criminal law plus non-specialists of varied knowledge and experience take part is largely the result of the Court's increased power which, as already mentioned, now extends to judicial review of legislation. It is an attempt to meet the need for far-sighted judgment and statesmanship at a high level.

In regard to the selection of judges in general, present-day Japan is as yet a long way from the circumstances of the United States, where judges are taken from the common pool of lawyers. In order to become a judge, public prosecutor or a practising lawyer, a graduate from a university, having passed the state judicial examination, is required to undergo two years legal training at a special training school, the Legal Training and Research Institute under the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.

In Japan there are now approximately 2,200 judges, including 450 assistant and 700 summary court judges. To become a fully-fledged judge the assistant judge is required to serve at least ten years in the courts. There are about 6,000 attorneys at law. The total judicial personnel is very small in relation to the population of Japan, numbering 90,000,000. This is one of the causes of the law's delays.

Practising lawyers have organized and maintain Bar Associations by areas, and have a National Federation of Bar Associations. The Lawyers' Law of 1949, regulating lawyers and Bar Associations, freed lawyers from supervision of the Government and the Courts and conferred upon the Bar Associations complete

autonomy. This will certainly serve to enhance the social standing of lawyers, which was not very high in the past. Japan until recently had no organization comparable to the "Bar Association" of the United States, which—including not only practising lawyers but judges, prosecutors, law-school professors as well as other jurists—is so influential both in the legal world and in society. Such an organization is an absolute necessity for Japan, since it is an important means of attaining one of the aims of our judiciary, namely the co-ordination of the administration of the internal affairs of all courts. For this reason a Bar Association of this type was founded in 1952, but it remains still in an embryonic stage. Whether the new Bar Association will grow up soundly, discharge its mission as a colleague of the judiciary, and become as influential as its sister institutions in the United States, remains to be seen.

With regard to the independence of the courts, the new system is implemented by the provision that the Supreme Court shall carry on the administration of the internal affairs of all courts through its conference of fifteen Justices. The Justices meet once a week and decide upon the adoption, amendment or revocation of rules, the designation of judges of inferior courts and other matters of personnel, the internal budgets of the courts, and other questions. Each inferior court has its own conference of judges to manage its administrative business.

The administration of court business, which under the old system lay within the jurisdiction of the Minister of Justice, has thus been separated completely from politics. The Minister of Justice, who is a Cabinet member and more or less corresponds to the Attorney-General of America, is placed in charge of some business which in a broad sense is judicial, the major items being affairs concerning the procurators' office, the registration and execution of punishments and preparation of drafts and bills of a judicial character for presentation to the Diet.

In not being a member of the Cabinet, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court differs from the Lord High Chancellor of Great Britain; his position is different also from that of the Chief Justice of the United States, in that he is in charge of the administration of the judicial business throughout the country. Apart from being first judge in order of precedence, he presides over the meetings of judges dealing with administrative matters. As a consequence of the Supreme Court's responsibility for the

administration of the courts, a Secretariat comparable in size to that of the former Ministry of Justice has been established.

A most important power vested in the Supreme Court is the rule-making power; by virtue of this power it adopts rules of procedure and rules for the governance of attorneys, the internal discipline of the courts and the administration of judicial affairs (Constitution, Article 77, paragraph 1). Rules so far promulgated by the Supreme Court since its establishment in the summer of 1947 amount to about 150. These deal with procedure in civil and criminal cases the organization of the courts, and details of judicial administration. In respect of the scope of the rule-making power, the judges of the Supreme Court disagree; some of them argue that since a law is superior to rules, the latter can be adopted only within the scope of the former, some contend that a law can be modified by a rule, while some others insist that laws and rules stand on an equal footing, so that, in cases where they conflict, the issue is to be settled by having regard to the order in time of their adoption. For the present, the Supreme Court has been making rules for regulation of details only within the scope of the laws.

As already mentioned, the position of the judges and the Courts alike has been raised to a striking extent under the new Constitution, by comparison with their position under the old system. The judicial power has attained complete independence as the third branch of the national Government, parallel with the executive and the legislative.

If the sphere of judicature were invaded by the executive, the legislative, or any other power, the foundation of the Rule of Law would be endangered. The judicature aims at the maintenance of the legal order, embracing the guarantees of freedom and the realization of justice as its purpose under the Constitution.

Ten years ago conflict arose between the legislative and judicial branches, in the form of a controversy whether the provision of Article 62 of the Constitution conferring on the two Houses of the Diet power to conduct investigations "in relation to government," includes a visitational power over the courts. Under that Article, each House of the Diet may conduct investigations in relation to matters of government, and may compel the presence and testimony of witnesses and the production of records. Accordingly, the Judicial Committee of the House of Councillors, taking up a case in

an inferior court then under public criticism on the score of punishment awarded and other points, had commenced investigation and made adverse comments before the judgment was finally rendered. The conference of justices of the Supreme Court thereupon sent on May 20, 1949 an open letter in the name of the Chief Justice to the President of the House of Councillors, protesting against the acts of the Committee on the ground that the power to inquire into the correctness of a judgment or to carry out investigation concerning the findings of facts and the fixing of penalties belongs exclusively to the courts in whom is vested the judicial power, and that the Diet cannot on the strength of Article 62 of the Constitution lay claim to such a power. It has, moreover, not seldom occurred that a defeated litigant, dissatisfied with a judgment, has petitioned the Committee on Prosecution of Judges for action under the Law for Impeachment of Judges; but this is owing to the misunderstanding of the spirit of the impeachment system. Fortunately there has so far been no case in which the Committee has acted on such a petition and demanded the dismissal of a judge thus attacked.

The courts and the judges have obviously been vested with very important powers under the new Constitution, but have they really acquired a social position commensurate with their responsibility? We regret to have to confess that in Japan recognition by the people of the importance of the position of the courts and popular interest in the work of the judges are still very low, if measured by the standards of England and America. This may be surmised from the tone of public opinion as recorded in the press in connection with the recent vote by the people on newly appointed Justices of the Supreme Court, which took place simultaneously with the general elections for the House of Representatives. It is very doubtful whether a great majority of the people who voted knew—not only anything of the judgments rendered by the individual judge, or his views as expressed therein—but anything even of his character, intellect or career. The people in general are too preoccupied with the affairs of everyday life—their thoughts are on prices of the necessities of life, the food-ration, their taxes, getting their children admitted to schools, and the like—and they often fail to perceive that maintenance of the social order by means of the justice administered by the courts is the cornerstone of a democratic community. As a consequence,

the people generally showed little interest in the voting mentioned, and votes for the dismissal of each judge submitted averaged on each occasion about ten per cent of the total number of ballots cast. It is conceivable that these votes for dismissal were cast chiefly on instructions issued by leaders of labour unions to their members, by some elements of the left-wing parties and in particular by the Communists. This system of review is at present the target of a great deal of criticism and amendment is being urged. It is, however, undeniable that the system has been instrumental in linking the people psychologically with the Supreme Court and has thus emphasized the latter's importance.

Maintenance of order in the courts and the more speedy despatch of cases are the two important problems now confronting the courts of Japan. Before the termination of World War II, the judicial annals of Japan afforded almost no instance of disturbance, during a public trial, of order in the court. Freedom of speech, press and association, which the Japanese enjoyed after World War II, to some extent involved the courts as a subject for criticism and a field for propaganda, and the Communists in particular made extensive use of this opportunity.

The provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure, the customary way of administering it and the psychology of the judges, were all equally unfitted effectively to control defendants, attorneys, and spectators who chose to take advantage of the principle of public trial. In this connection it should be mentioned that the Japanese judge has no power of committal for "contempt of court", such as exists in Common Law countries.

It is considered desirable that the criminal law should provide for the effective punishment of such acts as obstructing the performance of public duties or interfering with a trial in courts, but the provisions which exist are in practice not employed as they raise difficulties of preserving evidence and are inconvenient to the prosecution for the purpose of controlling threats, abuse, shouting and other acts of obstruction at public trials. Following the lead given by the English and American concept of "contempt of court", a law dealing with maintenance of order in the courts was enacted in 1951, but it is open to doubt whether a twenty-day detention and a Yen 30,000 fine, both maxima, which are not criminal penalties can

be expected to deter those, such as the Communists, who, ignoring the Constitution, the power of the State and the authority of the courts, do their utmost to defy them. Nor is it certain that the dignity of the courts and the orderly progress of trials can be protected through the new law. Recently disturbances in the courtroom have become rare, owing to a change in the strategy of those who are seeking to undermine the authority of the courts. Legal measures are now being used to carry on the "court struggle", for instance, the right of challenging the judges. In any event, what is most desirable is that judges should be alert to discern the true nature of cases of this kind, and duly to determine them with moral courage and firm resolution.

The slow progress of proceedings in the courts has from antiquity been a world-wide evil. It has become a chronic disease in Japan. Any one of common sense in Japan knows that a civil case of little importance—for example a dispute of daily occurrence over a rented house or land—will require at least three or four years before a final judgment by the court of last instance will be given, if it should go to the court of last resort. Nor will a criminal case be determined much more quickly, if appeal be taken to higher courts.

This delay in justice generally is bitterly criticized by the press. If such a condition continues, the realization of justice and the protection of fundamental human rights, which are the courts' aims, will be next to impossible, and confidence of the people in the courts cannot be expected.

In order to bring about an improvement in the situation it is imperative that judges entirely rid themselves of their inefficient and easy-going ways, characteristic of bygone times for despatching judicial business. The administration of justice calls in general, not only for sound interpretation of the law (or scholarship) and pursuit of truth (or historical sense), but also administrative efficiency. In Japan the judges have paid conscientious attention to the first and second qualities, but often not to the third. The judicial conscience must be aroused and directed to cultivating all three qualities equally; Japanese judges ought always to remember the maxim, "Justice delayed is justice denied," in discharging their duties.

Prompt justice, however, will never be realized through the mental preparation and efforts of judges alone. Lawyers must share with the

courts the responsibility for dilatory justice in Japan. When a lawyer is found not fully prepared for a scheduled hearing and asks for postponement of a hearing more than once, or proposes to introduce useless evidence, the judge in charge often assents, simply out of the desire to have the proceedings progress smoothly. Again, the losing party in a civil suit in an inferior court, or his attorney, even though fully aware of the hopelessness of his case, often appeals to the higher courts with the sole purpose of delaying satisfaction of the judgment as long as possible. As under Japanese law the tax costs which the successful party is entitled to obtain from the losing party do not include attorneys' fees the latter will appeal at the cost of the successful party, without risk. To prevent purely delaying appeals it is desirable that attorneys' fees shall be included in the costs. In criminal cases, also, a convicted defendant or his counsel often appeals with the purpose of delaying the carrying out of the sentence. The Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedure contain some provisions designed to prevent abuse of the right of appeal, but these provisions are seldom applied in practice.

As a consequence, moreover, of the provision of Article 31 of the Constitution, that no criminal penalty shall be imposed except in accordance with due process of law, even such an infraction by an inferior court of the legal procedure as could in no way affect the outcome of a trial will be used by lawyers as a pretext for appeal in the name of violation of the Constitution. For these reasons, the Supreme Court nowadays has a "pending" list of 4,000 cases, and is working hard in the attempt to dispose of them. It is necessary for judges to remind themselves that time is not their own property nor that of the parties, but belongs to the public; lawyers also should co-operate in speeding up proceedings.

No attempt will be made here to deal in detail with safeguards of human rights. Some fundamental principles already recognized or newly introduced are given a special place of honour by being incorporated in the Constitution itself; we may instance the "due process" clause, restrictions on powers of arrest, detention, seizure, etc., the right of cross-examination, the right to counsel, the privilege against self-incrimination, and the prohibition against conviction on confession only.

It should be pointed out that in criminal procedure the "party-principle" was adopted,

modifying the "official" principle prevailing in the countries with the Continental system. Under the new concept the position of the public prosecutor has changed, being equated with that of the accused so far as the trial is concerned.

In brief, a new system for democratization of the Japanese judicial system has been established by the new Constitution. In order to realize it in our social life, instead of leaving it as a mere paper-plan, deeper understanding of the judicial system by the people generally and greater efforts on the part of all judicial officials will be required. Although the system is transformed, yet it is not entirely free from the fetters of tradition or time-honoured habits and customs. Judges, procurators and lawyers should realize that they are not opponents, but have a common task of maintaining the legal order as a way of realizing justice and defending liberty. Such self-awakening will only come about if they develop the strong belief that democracy is possible only on the basis of the Rule of Law.

It may be asked, how we can further such a belief and destroy the evils lurking in our judicial system, so that it may satisfy all reasonable demands of the people? By way of reply, two points should be emphasized and these deserve general recognition by the Judiciary in Japan.

In Japan, the practical and administrative aspect of judicial proceedings has in the past been rather neglected, although scholars in procedural law have studied this field theoretically and minutely. In the first place, therefore, Japanese judges and lawyers must apply critically and in a realistic way an international standard to what we are actually doing. Fortunately, such an atmosphere is gradually forming in our country. Visits of jurists to and from Japan and America have become frequent since the end of the War; a number of Japanese judges, public prosecutors and lawyers have visited the United States, and while there have studied how judicial business is managed in America; on returning home their suggestions have provided a stimulus to the improvement of our judicial administration. Such useful trips of inspection by jurists are gradually being made not only to the United States but also to England and other countries. It is certain that the presence of Japanese delegates or observers at international conferences of jurists held in different parts of the world helped the Japanese legal profession to recognize the universal

nature of the mission of justice and to realize more keenly the necessity for the comparative study of law and the co-operation of all nations in the attainment of their common objective. In particular, it is noteworthy that Japanese judges and lawyers, trained in German jurisprudence, have become familiar with the Anglo-American way of legal thinking. Since the end of the War we refer more than before to Anglo-American lawbooks in deciding cases. Our experience has proved that harmony between two legal systems—the Continental and Anglo-American—can in large measure be established.

Where judiciaries share a common aim, the means and technique of attaining that aim do not differ fundamentally as between one legal system and another.

Secondly, such co-operation of various nations, such understanding of the universality

of the mission of justice, will be possible only when all acknowledge the existence of a basic rule, universal for mankind, of justice and freedom. It is the ethical principle constructing the foundations of the Charter of the United Nations and the Universal Declaration of Human Rights of 1948, and also of what is solemnly declared in our Constitution. This principle is the criterion for judging whether a nation is "free" or "totalitarian", whether it lives under the Rule of Law or the rule of force. Mutual co-operation of all free nations in efforts to protect and realize this principle is an indispensable condition for democratization of the whole world, and for the peace and welfare of humanity. The mission of the Japanese judiciary is to play its part in fulfilling this universal duty.

(*Journal of the International Commission of Jurists.*)

Has The Soul a Choice in Taking a Body?

By

THE MOTHER

(*Aurobindo Ashram*)

OF course, it is very exceptional, in spite of everything, in this formidable human mass for a conscious soul to take a body according to its will. It is a very rare fact. When a soul is conscious, fully formed and wants to take a body, generally it seeks from its psychic domain to see a corresponding psychic light somewhere upon the earth.

Also, during its previous incarnation, before it passed away, before it left the earthly atmosphere, the soul, as the result of the experience it has had in the life that has terminated, generally chooses more or less (not in all details but on the whole) the conditions of its future life. But these are exceptional cases. For ourselves, it may be, we might speak of this, but for the majority, the vast majority of human beings, even among those who are educated, the question does not arise at all. What comes is a psychic being in formation, more or less formed and here there are all the stages of formation from the spark becoming a little light up to the fully formed being and that extends over thousands of years. This ascent of the soul to become a conscious being having its

own will, capable of deciding the choice of its life, takes thousands of years.

So you want to speak of a soul that would say "No, I refuse this body, I am going to look for another"... I do not say that it is impossible—everything is possible. In fact, there are cases of still-born children: it means there was no soul to incarnate in them. But that may be for other reasons also, for reasons of mal-formation only, one cannot say. I do not say that the thing is impossible, but generally when a conscious and free soul chooses to take a body again on earth, even before the birth it works upon that body.

It has therefore no reason for not accepting even the inconveniences that may be due to the ignorance of the parents; for it has chosen the place, because of a reason that is not a reason of ignorance, it has seen a light there—it may be simply the light of a possibility, but there was a light and it is for that that it came there. So, it is all right to say "Ah, no, it does not please me", but where could it go to choose something else that might please it. It may be done. I do not say that it is impossible, but it

does not happen very often; for when the soul looks down from the psychic domain upon earth and chooses the place of its next birth, it chooses with enough discrimination and is not likely to make a gross blunder.

It happens also that a soul takes up a body because it has already started on the way. The starting may be due to many reasons. For children who die very young, in a few days or weeks, the reason may be something like that. It is said also that the soul needed just a little experience to terminate its formation, so it had a life of a few weeks and then departed. All is possible. To tell the history of the soul it would need as many stories as are needed to tell the history of man.

So to decide arbitrarily, "It is like this and it is not like that, this happens and that does not happen", is childishness. Everything can happen. There are cases, some more frequent than others, you can generalise, but you can never say, "This is not possible, and it is always like this or always like that." Things do not happen in this way.

But in any case, yes, in any case, even in the very best of cases, even when the soul comes consciously, even when it has consciously taken part in the formation of the physical body, so long as the body is formed in the usual animal

way, you cannot prevent the soul from having to struggle and correct all the things that come from this human animality.

The parents have necessarily a special formation, they are in a specially good or bad health; even putting the things at their best, the parents have a mass of atavism, habits and formations in the subconscious and even in the consciousness which are the result of their own birth, the environment in which they lived and the life they have had; and even if they are remarkable people they had a quantity of things which are altogether contrary to the true psychic life—even the very best, even the most conscious among them. Furthermore, there are all the things that are to come. Even if one takes good deal of pains for the education of one's children, they come into contact with all kinds of people who will have an influence over them, particularly when they are very young; these influences enter into the subconscious and one has to struggle against that later on. I repeat: even in the best of cases you are compelled, because of the way in which the body is formed now, to meet innumerable difficulties that come more or less from the subconscious, even when it has consciously taken part in the formation of the physical body, so which one must struggle in order to be completely free and develop normally.

Dr. Verwoerd's Decision

By

SIR IVOR JENNINGS

THE first effect of South Africa leaving the Commonwealth is that there can no longer be any question of handing over the three High Commission territories—that is, Bechuanaland, Basutoland, and Swaziland—to the new Republic of South Africa. The Bechuana, the Basuto, and the Swazi are British subjects or British-protected persons, and they could not be transferred to South Africa without their consent—which they would never give. This is a serious matter for South Africa, because the only plan of *apartheid* ever drawn up, that of the Tomlinson Report, assumed that the High Commission territories could be treated as Bantu reserves. That plan never was very practicable; it will now have to be torn up.

The High Commission territories have in fact been asylums for those escaping from the sort of trouble which occurred after Sharpeville. Hundreds of people were then arrested at two o'clock in the morning. Many others, including the Bishop of Johannesburg, escaped into the territories. But this raises another question. At the moment all South Africans, white, black, and coloured, are British subjects. They have as much right to enter the United Kingdom as British subjects born in the United Kingdom. They have no right to enter the High Commission territories, but they can hardly be kept out when they are political refugees. When they cease to be British subjects, will they have the same privilege of asylum?

It works the other way also. Many British subjects and British protected persons obtain employment in South Africa. Obviously this is the sort of thing to be settled by agreement. Legislation will in any case have to be passed, and perhaps the Irish example will be followed. The Irish are not British subjects, but they are not aliens either, and so it is possible for people on both sides of the Irish Sea to pass across freely, without passports and without restrictions.

The refugees create another problem. Some of them, no doubt, are chargeable with crime, and they can be surrendered under the Fugitive Offenders Acts. Those Acts will cease to apply when South Africa leaves the Commonwealth. They will have to be replaced by treaties under the Extradition Act, and such treaties will be difficult to negotiate because South Africa has a mass of criminal offences as part of the policy of *apartheid*. It is only a slight exaggeration to say that an African cannot blow his nose into a white handkerchief. Obviously the United Kingdom Parliament will not help the South African Government to enforce repressive laws.

I have mentioned one economic effect, but there are several others. South African goods entering Britain and British goods entering South Africa enjoy a preferential rate of customs duty. This will disappear on both sides unless new legislation is passed. Can we any longer give South African sherry the advantage which Cyprus sherry will continue to have, and Spanish sherry has not? South Africa can, if it pleases, remain within the sterling area be-

cause that is not necessarily a commonwealth matter. On the other hand, such things as the rates for sending cables, the postage rates, and so on, will have to go up unless new legislation is enacted. South Africa will be even more cut off from civilization than it is now. The average Afrikaner will not mind: the old Boer farmer rather likes to think of himself as a rugged individualist who cares for nobody if nobody cares for him. But it is bad luck for the English South African.

There is one point of wider significance. It is that membership of the Commonwealth must now be taken to imply a reasonable standard of civilized government. Racial intolerance is not the only defect from which Commonwealth countries may suffer. There are other forms of political repression than those based on colour. If a Commonwealth country went communist, I suppose everybody would agree that it should be pushed out. Obviously the case would have to be as extreme as that of South Africa, but Dr. Verwoerd was right in saying that not everybody in the Commonwealth has clean hands. What is more, black intolerance is as objectionable as white intolerance.

This leads me to my final point. The one place in Africa in which a genuine attempt is being made to develop a non-racial policy is the Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland. The defection of South Africa seems to imply that attempt ought to be regarded with more sympathy than it has hitherto received in Britain.

—Courtesy: *The Listener*.

The late Pandit Motilal Nehru*

PANDIT Motilal Nehru was born at Agra on 6th May, 1861. He was a Kashmiri Brahmin and his ancestor Pandit Raj Kaul who was an eminent Sanskrit and Persian scholar in Kashmir, migrated to Delhi at the instance of Emperor Farrukhsiar, about the year 1716. Pandit Raj Kaul received a jagir with a house at Delhi near the banks of a canal (*nahar*) and due to this fact the family name Kaul changed to Kaul-Nehru and in course of time became simply Nehru. Pandit Motilal was the posthumous son of Pt. Gangadhar Nehru who was Kotwal of Delhi for some time before the 1857 Mutiny.

Motilalji received his early education in the Muhammadan Maktab till the age of twelve and zealously applied himself to the study of Persian and Arabic. He then joined the Government High School at Cawnpore, from where he matriculated in the first division. At the Muir Central College, Allahabad, which he joined after matriculation, he was a favourite student of Principal Harrison. Among his fellow students at College was Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. But he was very far from being a model pupil and took more interest in games and novel adventures than in study. He was looked upon as one of the leaders of the rowdy element in the college. He was attracted to

* Reprinted from the "Indian Review" Feb. 1931.

Western dress and other Western ways at the time when it was uncommon for Indians to take to them except in big cities like Calcutta and Bombay. However, Motilalji studied at the C. R. Das and other leaders of the non-co-operation movement founded the Swaraj Party "to appear at the degree examination because he had not taken the trouble to work hard for it. The object of the new Party, they explained, and he was greatly dissatisfied with the way he had done the first paper. This was the end of his college career and he never graduated. But Gandhi's partly, the "No-Changers" as they he spent the next three months in the study of the law and appeared at the High Court examination and topped the list of the successful candidates of the year 1882-83.

On the death of his first wife, Motilal married Srijukta Swaruprani Delhi in 1882. Three issues were the result of this marriage a son Jawahar Lal who was born on the 14th November 1889 and two daughters Sarup Kumari (Mrs. Vijaya-laxmi Pandit) and Krishna now Mrs. Hutheesingh. He began his career as a vakil in Cawnpore, later moving to Allahabad where he was admitted to the Bar. His legal acumen and forensic eloquence, coupled with his suavity of manners, quickly brought him a lucrative practice.

Pandit Motilal came to the limelight in politics when he presided over the Amritsar session of the Indian National Congress in 1919, just at the time when the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms were announced and the country was in the throes of a tremendous agitation against the Rowlatt Bills. His address was a scathing indictment of the martial law administration and the regime of Gen. O'Dwyer. He also laboured hard as a member of the Congress Enquiry Committee into the Punjab Disturbances.

After the "walk-out", Pandit Motilal Nehru did not remain idle. He devoted his entire time and energy to the work of organising the country and educating the electorate. He fought the next general election and returned to the Assembly at the head of the Swaraj Party, which still constituted the largest single party in the legislature.

With the launching of the non-co-operation movement by Mahatma Gandhi in 1920, a great change took place in his political outlook. For the Pandit could never do anything half-heartedly, and it was typical of his that when he became a disciple of Mr. Gandhi he did so thoroughly, giving up his extensive practice and style of living. On the 6th Dec. 1921 he was arrested on a charge of signing the Congress pledge and for the first time he was incarcerated for six months with his son and nephews; and ever since his release he continued to devote his entire time and energy to the service of the country. In 1922 when Mahatma Gandhi was in prison and his boycott programme was suspended, Pandit Motilal with the late Mr. C. R. Das, Mr. V. J. Patel and Hakim Ajmal Khan, held an inquiry into the working of the civil disobedience movement. As a result of the findings of this Committee, Pandit Motilal, Mr. Muir Central College for four years but did not appear at the degree examination because he had not taken the trouble to work hard for it. The object of the new Party, they explained, and he was greatly dissatisfied with the way he had done the first paper. This was the end of his college career and he never graduated. But Gandhi's partly, the "No-Changers" as they he spent the next three months in the study of the law and appeared at the High Court examination and topped the list of the successful candidates of the year 1882-83.

On the death of his first wife, Motilal married Srijukta Swaruprani Delhi in 1882. Three issues were the result of this marriage a son Jawahar Lal who was born on the 14th November 1889 and two daughters Sarup Kumari (Mrs. Vijaya-laxmi Pandit) and Krishna now Mrs. Hutheesingh. He began his career as a vakil in Cawnpore, later moving to Allahabad where he was admitted to the Bar. His legal acumen and forensic eloquence, coupled with his suavity of manners, quickly brought him a lucrative practice.

the highest position in the State. For, during the same year he presided over the All-Parties Conference held in Bombay and was the author of the famous "Nehru Report," a document which he prepared in collaboration with Sir Tej Bahadur in answer to the challenge that Indians could not produce an agreed constitution. That Report was widely appreciated and is in fact the basis of India's demand for Dominion constitution. The fact was the Pandit was by temperament and training a constitutionalist and it was the peculiar irony of circumstances that conspired to make him spend his life in opposition.

After the Lahore session of the Congress, Pandit Motilal along with other Swarajists resigned from the Assembly and closely associated himself with Mahatma Gandhi's civil disobedience movement. As a result of his activity in connection with the movement, he was sentenced to six months' imprisonment on July 2, 1930, under Section 17 (1) of the Criminal Law Amendment Act and Section I—17 of the Penal Code.

While in jail, he, along with his son, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru was taken to Poona from Allahabad to have a consultation with Mahatma Gandhi regarding the peace-parleys conducted by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru and Mr. Jayakar. Owing to his serious illness he was unconditionally released before he completed his full term of imprisonment. But he was never able to recover from that illness.

In the death of Pandit Motilal Nehru passed away a prince among men. The universal tribute that is being paid to his memory is an index to the extraordinary hold he had on the affections of his countrymen. Nay more, he was beloved of all and Mahatma Gandhi's most poignant outburst is but an expression of national grief. Of his gifts and accomplishments, of the magnitude of his personal sacrifices and sufferings for the causes he espoused, of outstanding ability, his courage and integrity, and his commanding position in the public life of the country, eloquent testimony has been borne by everyone who has known him. Sir George Rainey spoke truly when he said in the Assembly that the Pandit

had a personality which impressed itself on the most unobservant. Eminent as a lawyer, eminent as a speaker in the first rank and as a political leader, he could not but take the foremost place wherever he might be, whether within these walls or outside them.

The quickness of his intellect, his skill in debate, his adroitness as a tactician, and his strength of purpose rendered him a formidable adversary in controversy. These qualities were there for all to see, but he had other qualities which lent distinction to his character in private life as well as in politics, and it is these I myself often recall. An endearing courtesy, a ready sense of humour, freedom from malice and bitterness and a wide and deep culture rendered him unrivalled as a host and the most charming of companions. We shall not again see in this House his well-remembered figure, but we shall often recall that exquisite fitness of attire which aptly symbolised the clean fighter and the great gentleman and that impressive face, deeply lined and careworn on which character and intellect were so deeply imprinted.

Yes, it was the charm of his manners and the courtliness of his behaviour that disarmed his political opponents. He had a striking and magnificent appearance. "His finely shaped head and strong face were outward manifestations of the mental brilliance which distinguished him alike in law and politics; he was moreover a man of sterling character and highest integrity both in public and private life."

As we think of that life our mind involuntarily goes back to the days when he was living the life princely. What a change has been wrought in that life by the influence of the Mahatma whose company has been to the son of the departed patriot "a solace and an inspiration," in this hour of trial and sorrow! How completely his views of life and habits have changed and what a resurrection has been wrought in his will be evident from a perusal of his own letter to Mr. Gandhi written from Ramgarh about the middle of 1921.

"You will be interested to know the kind of life I am leading here. In the good (?) old days two kitchen establishments—one English and the other Indian-accompanied me in the hills. After Chota Hazri in camp, we would start off for the jungle with a full equipment of rifles, shortguns and ammunition, and on occasions with quite a little army of beaters and killed such innocent creatures as came on our way till late in the afternoon—lunch and tea being served in the jungle with as much punctilious care as at home. A hearty dinner awaited our return to camp, and after

doing full justice to it we slept the sleep of the just! There was nothing to disturb the

even tenor of life except occasional annoyance at a stupid mess which saved the life of some poor beast. And now—the brass cooker (purchased in Delhi when we were all there for the opening of the Tibbi College) has taken the place of the two kitchens, a solitary servant, not over-intelligent, that of the old retinue—three small bags containing rice, dal and masala that the mule loads of provisions (I) shall never excuse Kamala for making these bags of Bideshi cloth instead of Khadi)—one square meal of rice, dal, vegetables, sometimes khir (milk and rice cooked together) in the middle of the day, that of breakfast, lunch and dinner ala' Anglaise—lots of fruit with morning and afternoon tea and occasional egg or two when available.—The Shikar has given place to long walks and the rifles and guns to books, magazines and newspapers (the favourite book being Edwin Arnold's SONG CELESTIAL which is now undergoing a third reading). When it rains hard as it is doing now, there is nothing but to write silly letters like this, "What a fall my countrymen!" But really I have never enjoyed life better. Only the rice has given out, and I have applied Brahmin-like for a dole from the ministerial stores of Jagatnaryan who happens to be near.

That gives a measure of the transformation that was wrought on the life and fortunes of one who for more than a decade was second only to Mahatma Gandhi himself in influence and authority among his countrymen.

Pt. Motilal Nehru : Tributes

Glowing tributes were paid to the "robust nationalism, composite culture, passion for national unity and fearless determination" of Motilal Nehru at a public meeting at New Delhi on May 6.

Held under the Chairmanship of the President, Dr. Rajendra Prasad in connection with Motilal Nehru Centenary Celebrations the meeting was addressed by members of various political parties.

Among those who spoke on the occasion were Dr. Prasad, the Vice-President Dr. Radhakrishnan, Acharya Kripalani, Dr. H.N. Kunzru, Dr. Sayed Mohmed Mr. N. C. Chatterjee, Mr. Z. A. Ahmed, Mr. Ganga Saran Sinha and Dr. P. Subbarayan.

Prime Minister Nehru was among those who sat on the dais and heard tributes paid to his father.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad said that the late Motilal Nehru would always have a high place in the history of India. With his sacrifice and determination he awakened the people. He played a great role as the leader of Swarajya Party in the General Assembly. Many a time through his organisational ability the Government of India was defeated in the Assembly and he left behind an example the like of which "we may not see again."

"Motilalji," the President said, "also left behind a 'ratna' (gem) to complete the work he had left unfinished."

Before the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress Motilal was its President. At that time he had stated that whatever he could not do during his period would be completed by his son. That prophesy had come true in various forms.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad said: "We have all seen after freedom how under Jawaharlalji's leadership India have acquired such a high place of honour in the whole world. Even other nations, militarily powerful, seek India's advice in times of international crisis. They write to Jawaharlalji asking him to intervene and help them."

He said that in India economic reconstruction was going on and its fruits would be known by and by.

The President said that in very few countries, they could find an example where three generations of a family had played such a glorious role in the Nehru family, in Motilalji, Jawaharlalji and Indira Gandhi."

Dr. Radhakrishnan said that the best tribute that could be paid to Motilal was to work for individual freedom, social reconstruction and national solidarity. "Let us remember these three great ideals for which he lived and let us try to work on these principles everyday."

He stressed the importance of these ideals set before the nation by Motilal in the present context when India was facing threats to its national unity.

Acharya Kripalani said that Motilal's whole life was dedicated to the development of unity of the Indian people and composite culture. "Just as in Allahabad, there is the sangam of the Triveni, Motilal also tried to bring about a sangam of Hindus, Muslims and others."

Dr. Kunzru said that Motilal was a fearless man and once he took a decision he struck, to it with firmness and did not change it out of expediency.

Dr. Syed Mahmud said that Motilal was a great judge on men and matters. The people of India should follow the path shown by him.

Mr. Chatterji said that Motilal represented the highest type of civilisation.

Dr. Z.A. Ahmed Communist leader said that the greatest construction of Motilal was his robust nationalism. Hindu-Muslim unity and composite culture. He had put up a great fight against such fissiparous tendencies as were recently witnessed in Assam and Jabalpur.

The nation had to follow the path shown by Motilal.

Mr. Ganga Saran Sinha, the Praja Socialist leader said that the torch lighted by Motilal should be held aloft by the present and coming generations.

Dr. P. Subbaroyan said that the tolerance of Motilal and his capacity to develop friendship with his opponents were qualities worth emulating to-day.

The Mayor of Delhi, Mr. Shamnath thanked the leaders for participating in the meeting.

U.S.A.—U.S.S.R. Tension

By

MR. J. A. RAMALINGAM, M.A.

UNQUESTIONABLY the most dramatic and compelling feature of world-politics since the end of the Second World War has been the existence of bipolar world. Every aspect of world relations has been affected and often dominated by fact that two giants U.S.A and U.S.S.R. have assumed positions of mutual hostility in general policy and upon every specific issue as it arises. This has been due to concentration of power, ideological conflict and elimination of all power vacuums by unceasing combination of persuasion, pressure or open coercion. Both bend every effort to increase their military potentialities to the greatest dimensions. In the absence of world organization endowed with no power to enforce universal disarmament there could be only either peace by agreement between the two superpowers or a race for preponderance of power leading in all probability to war. U.N.O. in metaphorical language is like a building designed by two architects who have agreed upon the plans for the second floor but not upon those for the first. Each of them builds his wing of the first floor as he sees fit, each doing his best to obstruct the efforts of others. In consequence not only does the second floor become an unlivable abode but the whole structure threatens to disintegrate. Tensions of east and west paralyse international government of U.N.O. not only in its over all functions but also in what are themselves only technical matters of secondary importance.

By the end of 1946, American military leadership in Europe had concluded that partnership with the U.S.S.R. was impossible. In March 12, 1947 the President Truman asked the U.S. Congress \$ 400,000,000 aid to Greece and Turkey, and on that occasion a programme was outlined which came to be known as Truman Doctrine. We shall not realise our objectives unless we are willing to help free institutions and their national integrity against aggressive movements that seek to impose upon them totalitarian regimes. I believe that it must be the policy of the U.S. to support free peoples who are resisting attempted subjugation, by armed minorities or outside pressure. Other top-ranking American leaders like George Marshall and George Kennan had also given a new direction to the American foreign policy. The American policy had the objective of "containing" The Soviet Union. The Truman doctrine, Marshall Plan, and later on North Atlantic Treaty Organization had the ultimate aim of containing Russia in Europe. The Point Four Programme—aid to underdeveloped countries, her participation in Korean affair and mutual assistance pacts with Australia, New Zealand and Phillipines and Japan are also the instruments of the policy. The Rio Pact with the neighbours in the south serves the same purpose in Latin America. The International Information Administration's Campaign for Truth endeavours to contain Russian ideology in the Psychological battle for men's minds throughout the globe. The defence expenditure had also been increasing which has reached approximately \$ 50,000,000,000 annually.

When the war ended in 1945 Russia emerged as a great military power. The whole of Eastern Europe including Eastern Germany came under the hegemony of Russia. Russian troops were in Manchuria, in North Korea and in Iran. The red army under the direction of Communist countries of the U.S.S.R. had encouraged Communists in all countries under their occupation. Communist groups were active in many countries where the Russian armies were stationed. There were powerful Communist groups in Greece, Turkey, in France, Italy and elsewhere. U.S.A. as well the Western Allies grew suspicious of Russian designs. There was fear of Russian domination and of a world-wide Communist revolution through force and subversion. There was solid evidence for all this. The downfall of Western Europe, and the total elimination of German and Japanese military power by Anglo-American unconditional surrender policy had removed the former frontiers to Russian expansion leaving a vacuum into which Russia proceeded to push but which Russia had not created.

There are many causes of tension between the two superpowers. Both American and Russian nationalism have been to some extent responsible for contemporary tension. Each talks good of one's nationalism, and criticises the nationalism of the other. Nationalism is one of the most powerful Socio-psychological forces operative in the politics of the countries of the world. It contains the emotional qualities, mystical elements and common past, common political allegiances enabling a nationality to transform itself into a nation. This sociopsychological force has integrated Russian and American people into political communities and gave them a driving power to build their social institutions and in the end enabled them to withstand innumerable vicissitudes. But this nationalism is turning out to be hysterical, emotional, authoritarian and totalitarian. At such a point, nationalism may destroy human values which it sought to serve. Each talks of internationalists but attempts to further their own national interests. Though the leaders of the Soviet Union may be lukewarm about the idea of international communism, yet at the same time they make unceasing efforts to spread communism all over the world thereby increasing their national power. United States championed the cause of United Nation, but used if for increasing their own national power.

Preserving human values while curbing the excesses of intolerance and hyper-nationalism or sublimating them into internationally constructive channels is one of the grave challenges confronting civilization today.

Another contributory factor to Soviet-American tension is imperialism. Both have tried to augment their national power by controlling the political, economic and cultural policies of weaker states. U.S.S.R. augments its power by introducing Trojan Horse in other countries by the help of local communist parties. The United States have been subjected to scathing criticism for helping the poor, underdeveloped countries to influence their independent political policies. U.S.A. champions the cause, that it helps the country for just moral, humanitarian and defensive reasons, not like the Soviet Union for spreading the frontiers of Communism. Both the powers have been making a persistent effort to achieve the balance of power. Each one is afraid that none should surpass the other. If Soviet Union tried to extend its influence beyond her frontier, United States as a counterpoise embarked upon a policy of economic aid, alliances and military pacts, intended to create a favourable balance of power. Both have also made no effort to create a third force viz., a neutral bloc, for having a more stable balance of power.

Economic factor is another contributor to the strained relations of the two rivals. U.S.A. has firmly believed that economic chaos in the underdeveloped countries of the world makes them more receptive to Communism. U.S.S.R. doubts the motives of U.S.A.'s assistance, and interprets it as the desire of national expansion. U.S.A. on the other hand believes that Soviet economic aid programme are solely meant to establish their political domination over the recipient countries. The dynamism of Communism is driven by a revolutionary and materialistic philosophy. Consequently the cancer of communism feeds on colonialism and imperialism it strikes to move into crevices created by rapid changes in the world.

There is ideological difference between the two as well. Both the States call themselves democratic, but the implications are different. The Soviet State based on Marxist-Lenin philosophy puts more significance upon its achievements of certain economic and social conditions. The Russian ideology advocates glorification of authority, a distrust of democracy, low regard for human life, liberty and dignity. The

The U. S. Man in Space

By

ROBERT STEVENS

THE first American astronaut has sailed through space and returned safely to earth. His name is Alan B. Shepard, a 37-year-old commander in the United States Navy. At the peak of his flight, Shepard excitedly said, "what a beautiful view!" He communicated constantly with the control centre.

Launched Friday from this balmy, sun-drenched sliver of sand off the east coast of Florida, Shepard was driven 115 miles up into a sky which at that altitude became starry black. His 2,000-pound Mercury spacecraft was accelerated to a speed of 5,100 miles per hour before it separated from the Redstone booster rocket.

The spacecraft carried Shepard through a long weightless arc and gently landed him in the Atlantic Ocean, 302 miles from the launching pad. The flight lasted 16 and one half minutes.

Some five minutes after touching the water, Shepard was taken off the spacecraft by a helicopter. The spacecraft was hooked below the helicopter and both were delivered within a few minutes to the deck of the recovery ship, the U. S. *Lake Champlain*.

Shepard crawled back into the spacecraft to retrieve his helmet.

The Project Mercury flight was operated by the civilian National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA), to which Shepard was assigned by the navy.

The launching was witnessed by some 600 newsmen, 60 of them foreign correspondents. The foreign press represented Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the Philippines, Spain, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United Kingdom. They applauded repeatedly as in-flight reports from Shepard came through.

Concerning the press coverage, James E. Webb, head of NASA, said:

"This programme from its inception has been operated in the belief that the public has the right to know what the United States is doing in the space field...this has been so because we operate in a democratic society where our failures are known as well as our successes."

Webb added that such openness places "a serious psychological burden on the U. S." as compared to the Soviet practice of banking the press from their launching sites and withholding information until they have a successful space flight. If the public is led to believe every space venture is a success, then its understanding of the true nature of science is severely limited."

The countdown—that is, the final check of the Redstone rocket, the Mercury spacecraft, astronaut, and his space suit—began the day before the flight and ran approximately eight hours. It was resumed six hours before the scheduled launch time.

Three holds in the countdown—for a weather check, to replace a faulty inverter in the rocket, and to check a computer—delayed the launching about two hours. The rocket lifted off at 9-34 a.m., E.S.T.

Astronaut Shepard and his alternate, John H. Glenn, were roused out of bed at 1.05 a.m. Friday morning. They were given a breakfast of orange juice, toast, poached eggs, and steak wrapped in bacon.

After breakfast, both men underwent a physical examination. It was at this point that Shepard was certain he was the one to go into space.

American ideology stresses political democracy, of natural and industrial resources, has resulted in individual freedom, capitalist economics. Both in technological progress which brings the claim that the other state is not democratic, and whole world into close proximity. Geographic features such as oceans, rivers, and mountains no longer play the role of minimizing tension. Neither has them fully achieved—the ideals of no longer serve as an important barrier between equality, fair opportunity, freedom, liberty and between states. Even the Arctic regions may dignity of man. The American form of government is democratic. But the very foundation the U.S.A. and U.S.S.R. Few means of transportation have made each other more vulnerable. Denied access to privilege seek to destroy make each other threat uttered by the opposition. People who live under unequal a feeling of insecurity and tension. Economic, social and cultural conditions do not think alike and that therefore the commonsense. Spiral of tension has reached its culminating point, and both the powers should make a new assessment of their military needs and view the results of armaments race more dispassionately. They must begin to feel genuinely that co-existence is not only feasible but more advantageous than armed conflict. Both the sides should strengthen the U.N.O. to serve as an instrument for keeping tension low but also should be available to deal with the differences of interest which are most certain to crop up from time to time between the two great powers. More cooperative relationship between Soviet Union and America in the international community should be developed.

Psychological factor is also there, which is responsible for the tension. Each regards the other with the design of world domination. These assumptions have been taken for granted, and both formulate their policies accordingly. Each blames the other for having aggressive designs against the other, and suspects each other's measures and policies. Social issues also augment the tension between the two states. There are causes of frustration in both the social systems. In U.S.S.R. the citizens are more critical of the overcentralization and dictatorship of the government. In U.S.A. economic inequalities and social differences have left many of its members frustrated and dejected. Frustration creates tensions in the life of the individual, which he expresses by his acts of hatred towards the other person and social group. Due to the geopolitical reasons between the two powers have been strained. The total stakes for world domination or world Man's use of his environment, his development destruction.

[MAY 1961]

Four small sensors for measuring his heart-beat in the spacecraft were glued to his chest. To record his rate of breathing, a small respirometer was taped to his neck. A physician then inserted a thin flexible rectal thermometer.

Next, Shepard, aided by a technician got into his pressure suit. The suit has an outer-lining of aluminized nylon and rubberized nylon inner lining. It is crisscrossed with zippers and straps. His helmet was placed over his head, and the visor was snapped shut.

The suit was inflated to check for leaks. Shepard looked like a silvery balloon-man, until it was deflated.

With the visor again open, he stepped out of the hangar, where he had lived for some days before the flight. He carried a portable air cooler, which was attached to his suit in order to keep him comfortable until he climbed into the spacecraft.

He was taken to the launching pad in a large van, a three-mile trip, during which he was given a final medical checkup. At the launching pad, Shepard paused a few moments and looked up at the white rocket. Then he rode up the servicing gantry in an elevator. After a few adjustments to his suit, he lifted himself, feet first, through a side hatch in the Mercury spacecraft and settled in his form-fitted couch. Almost an hour later, the hatch was closed.

Alan B. Shepard was then ready for his flight into space.

Tension built up almost unbearably all over Cape Canaveral and throughout the United States which was viewing America's first manned space flight on television.

The countdown went on, and at 9-34 a.m. E.S.T., the rocket was fired.

As it slowly lifted off the pad on a ball of silvery flames, the press stand rung with cries of "there it goes!" and shouts of encouragement to Shepard. After a few seconds, the crackling thunder from the rocket enveloped the press area, drowning out the voices.

It picked up velocity, racing past the broken clouds and after a little more than two minutes disappeared from view. A few seconds later, the rocket burned out, the escape tower was jettisoned, and the spacecraft was easily blasted away from the rocket.

During the flight, Shepard became the first man to actually control a vehicle in space. Although some of the operations were automatic, he operated small jets causing the craft to roll, pitch, and yaw. He placed the spacecraft in proper position for firing of the retro-rockets and initiated the retro-rocket in proper position for firing sequence.

After the retro-rocket slowed down the craft a small amount, the vehicle went into its re-entry path and slammed into the atmosphere. Its blunt beryllium shield easily withstood the tremendous aerodynamic shock and fierce heating of air friction. Shepard was squeezed back into his padded couch by this force more than nine times his own weight.

At an altitude of 21,000 feet a small parachute opened and stabilised his downward plunge. The main parachute blossomed at 10,000 feet, and slowed the draft down so that it rather gently plopped into the water.

Shepard was taken to the aircraft carrier and then to the Project Mercury facility at Grand Bahama Island for medical and other tests.

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CURRENT AFFAIRS

Khrushchev Meeting

United States President, Mr. Kennedy, Soviet Premier, Mr. Khrushchev, will meet in Vienna on June 3 and 4 for "a general exchange of views on the major issues which affect the relationships between the two countries." The Kennedy-Khrushchev meeting was "not for the purpose of negotiating or reaching an agreement on the major international problems which involve the interests of many other countries," the announcement said. The meeting would, however, afford "a timely and convenient opportunity for the first personal contact" between the two leaders.

Mr. Lyndon Johnson made this announcement at a diplomatic reception given in his honour by the U.S. Ambassador in India, Prof. J.K. Galbraith at New Delhi on May 19.

He said: "Following the discussions through diplomatic channels which began last March and exchange of communications, the President and Chairman Khrushchev have agreed to meet in Vienna on June 3 and 4."

The announcement of the meeting was made simultaneously in Washington, Moscow and London.

African States Liberation

President Nasser of the United Arab Republic and President Sekou Toure of Guinea have announced their "determination to make all possible efforts for the liberation of African countries still under foreign control and for the liquidation of imperialism in all its form," Cairo Radio reported on May 19.

At the end of talks between the two leaders which began in London on May 8, both the Presidents also declared their "absolute support for the struggle and liberation movements in Asia and Latin America."

S. Africa

An Indian Affairs Division will be part of a new department of State dealing with the residential segregation of South Africa's racial groups, the Interior Minister, Mr. Jan De Klerk, told the House of Assembly in Capetown on May 18.

For various reasons the Indian community had always felt somewhat like strangers, the Minister said, and the division's first aim would be to show them they had the same future opportunities as had coloured (mixed race) people.

The Minister announced that the new Geneva Conference has met, on May 16 the

Department of State would combine departments which up to now had been responsible for different aspects of residential segregation.

It was hoped that implementation of the plan would remove the stigma attached to the Government's policy of separate residential areas for different population groups.

Housing considerations would play an important part in the new plan, he added.

Dr. Verwoerd as Dictator?

The Sunday times, which usually supports the Opposition, said in its leading article on May 22 that Dr. Verwoerd was expected to arm himself with dictatorial powers after May 31, to suppress criticism of apartheid.

The newspaper quoted source "close to the Cabinet" that a bill was drafted that would make Dr. Verwoerd a virtual dictator.

"Dr. Verwoerd is expected to demand dictatorial authority for a period—possibly five years—to implement a crash programme of apartheid, the newspaper claimed.

Racial riots in Alabama

Negro leaders converged on the symbolic heart of Alabama (U.S.A.) on May 22 in the wake of a bloody racial battle and announced plans for full-scale defiance of segregation laws.

Meanwhile Governor John Patterson of Alabama warned that State authorities might arrest the 400 Federal Marshals sent to keep order if they tried to intervene in race riots there.

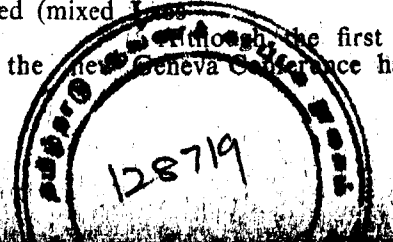
The Alabama knights of the Ku Klux Klan and other segregation groups held a meeting in a hotel at Rome, Georgia, and offered its "whole-hearted support to the Governor and citizens of Alabama." But the Klansmen did not say what action they planned.

The U.S. Justice Department rushed 400 Federal Marshals to Montgomery after a brief but vicious attack on 21 White and Negro freedom riders at the city bus terminal on 20th May.

The "freedom riders" all students from Nashville, Tennessee, had set out to challenge segregation laws in buses and waiting rooms.

The Marshalls, armed and wearing yellow armbands arrived in Montgomery (Alabama) with orders to prevent a repetition of race riot.

Through the first plenary session of the Geneva Conference has met, on May 16 the



confusion and uncertainty which have characterised the secret exchanges have not been dispelled.

The agreed formula for the admission of the different Laotian delegations enabled the conference to be formally opened exactly four days after scheduled date but it has only bypassed the issue and more trouble is expected on this question. The formula puts the Pathet Lao representatives on the same footing as the Boun Oum and Souvanna Phouma delegations but whether the conference can get very far without clearing up the issue as to who really represents Laos remains in doubt. Moreover, it is by no means taken for granted that the present arrangement will be accepted by either the Boun Oum delegation or the Thailand and Philippines delegations. Behind the scenes pressure is being applied to make them fall in line, but at the moment their reaction is uncertain, there can be no assurance that they will not change their attitude later on, even if they agree to the formula now in order to get the conference going.

A Royal Laotian Government delegation accompanied by the International Control Commission officials flew to Na Mon village for the fifth session of peace talks with Neutralists and pro-communists.

Meanwhile, the International Control Commission sent a report presumably on conditions of the cease-fire and progress of talk by a courier to Bangkok for transmission to Geneva.

Meetings between the delegations of the Right-wing Government Prince Souvanna Phouma's Neutralists and the Communist-dominated Pathet Lao have brought little progress so far.

"Both sides are very unreasonable", a diplomatic source close to the Control Commission commented.

An official Press bulletin said that the Government offered the creation of a joint military subcommittee to discuss cease-fire violations. But the allied Neutralists and pro-Communists, the bulletin complained, continue to stick to the issue of formation of a new mixed government. The Cambodian Chief has appealed to Kennedy and Khrushchev to issue orders for "Cease Fire" in Laos.

Algeria

On May 20, France, in a dramatic new bid for peace in Algeria, called a month's truce in the six-year old war as the long-postponed

talks with Algerian nationalist leaders began at Evian, Eastern France.

The French Government also ordered the release of 6,000 political prisoners and relaxed detention conditions for Mohammed Ben Bella—military leader of the insurrection and Vice-Premier in the "Algerian Provisional Government"—and other captive insurgent leaders.

Thus has France set the ball rolling by a surprise announcement that offensive action by 500,000 French troops in Algeria would be halted for at least a month. The French reserved the right to reply to terrorism.

France also released on the 21st May from imprisonment five Ministers of the Algerian Provisional Government and kept them in a luxurious chateau where they will be under French surveillance, but will be able to contact their colleagues by telephone.

The nationalists "rejected" the unilateral French decision to halt offensive operations, saying that France had still not agreed to "associate" the Provisional Government Ministers with the peace talks, and that the 6,000 Algerian detainees represented only a small proportion of the total held.

The nationalists said that a cease-fire in Algeria was a subject for negotiation.

The nationalist position has been that it was only through armed action that the French were made to consider a political settlement which would recognise Algeria's right to independence.

The nationalists fear that if they put down their arms it would lead to disintegration of their guerilla army and that without this means of pressure the French would fore stall a political settlement.

They also appeared to be convinced that President Charles de Gaulle's announcement to grant Algeria independence are in fact genuine. But they fear that President De Gaulle is still not fully a master in his own house and that there still exists a possibility of European Right-wing extremists and sympathetic army officers blocking his path.

Cuba

Premier Castro of Cuba told a May Day rally that he would be issuing a special decree to nationalise all but the smallest private schools and would institute the principle of free education.

Foreign priests would, henceforth, need special permission to work in Cuba. The

announcements followed his reading of a proclamation captured from a Spanish priest who landed with the rebels stating that they came "in the name of God."

Dr Castro, who announced that his Government was Socialist and would hold no more elections, said that "from now on, power in Cuba lies in the hands of workers and peasants." People only became patriots when the interests of a minority were abolished and the national wealth became the property of all.

Amid roars of approval, he said: "The revolution has no time for elections. There is no more democratic Government in Latin America than the revolutionary Government." They already had power and did not need to win it again.

From now on, his Government would rely on the direct backing of the people as expressed in such demonstrations as they had just been.

U. S. and Communist China

On May 15, the United States formally assured Kuomintang China that it had no intention of recognising Communist China and that it still opposed the admission of Communist China to the United Nations.

The assurance was contained in a joint communique issued after the visit to Formosa of U. S. Vice-President, Mr. Lyndon B. Johnson.

The communique stated: "the United States has no intention of recognising Communist China, it opposes seating the Peking regime in the United Nations and it regards as important that the position of the Republic of China in the United Nations should be maintained."

The communique was silent on the issue of admitting outer Mongolia into the United Nations and on recognition of that country by the U. S. Both the ideas have been strongly opposed to by Kuomintang China which regards Mongolia as part of China.

The communique said that Mr. Johnson and President Chiang Kaishek "extended discussions regarding the threat of Communist aggression against the free nations of Asia."

The communique continued: There was complete agreement on the common purpose of the Republic of China and of the U. S. A. to maintain the integrity of Free Asia. There was candid exploration and consideration of the strategies required to assure effective action."

The communique said discussions encompassed "far-ranging consideration" of the international situation in Asia with reference to the serious events in South-East Asia and particularly "with regard to the Vice-President's visit to Viet Nam."

President of S. African Republic

Mr. Charles Roberts Swart was elected the first President of the Republic of South Africa by the Electoral College consisting of Members of Parliament and Senators at Capetown on May 10.

Sixty-six year-old Mr. Swart was the Governor-General of South Africa from January 1960 to April 1961 and before that he was the Minister of Justice for nearly 12 years.

Mr. Swart is known as one of the architects of *apartheid*.

During the period he was the Minister of Justice, Mr. Swart introduced a series of drastic police laws including flogging laws and the law providing for the state of emergency.

He initiated the marathon treason trial with the arrest of 156 South Africans on December 5, 1956 his birthday. He was also responsible for the abolition of appeal to the Privy Council.

Nato Ministers' Call for Settlement

At Oslo on May 10 the NATO's Ministerial Council renewed the Western pledge to stand firm on Berlin's freedom, and expressed its desire for disarmament, a nuclear test ban and a settlement of outstanding differences with the Communists. But the final communique "deplored Soviet unwillingness to reciprocate."

The Ministers failed to agree on one issue—namely Portugal's colonial policy in Africa. In this, Portugal stands alone, delegates said. The other members would like to persuade her to abandon her policy of "integrating" colonies with the homeland and to promise them self-determination.

But the Ministers were careful in their choice of words to avoid offending the Portuguese Government. The general feeling was that the problem must be approached with great patience and understanding.

Three concrete results of the three day NATO conference are: agreement to set up machinery for political consultations on the Communist challenge anywhere in the world, a three-man mission to study economic aid for

Greece and Turkey, and thirdly America's offer of five nuclear submarines with polaris missiles for the NATO area.

The New Kenya Govt.

The Kenya African Democratic Union (KADU) on April 27 announced the formation of a new Kenya Government.

Mr. Ronald Ngala President of the KADU, announcing this said that two Ministries, those of Agriculture and Health and Social Welfare, remained unfilled. The announcement followed a meeting between KADU leaders and the Governor, Sir Patrick Renison.

KADU is one of the two main parties in the Legislative Council, where it has ten seats compared with 16 seats held by the Kenya African National Union (KANU). KADU has refused to join a Government until Jomo Kenyatta is freed from restriction.

U. S. Champion of Liberty

President Kennedy departed from the prepared text of his speech to a Democrat Party meeting at Chicago last month to remind his audience that the U.S. was the main defender of liberty in an age of great dangers.

The U.S. he said, had undertaken to guarantee the freedom of dozens of nations, and would implement such undertakings. But only if people were prepared to defend their own freedom, America could aid them. America's greatest ally was the desire of peoples for freedom he declared.

President Kennedy declared that the greatest adversary of the United States was not the Russians but American unwillingness to do what must be done. He called upon Americans to defeat this adversary and to put their unparalleled power, wealth and capacity in the singleminded service of freedom.

Mr. Kennedy said: "Proud of their accomplishments, confident of their progress, the Communists proclaim that the tide of history is on their side. I do not believe it. The tide of history is not on their side—nor on ours. For history is made by men—and it will move in the direction that strong and determined and courageous men compel it."

The Archbishop of Canterbury

The Archbishop of Canterbury Dr. Geoffrey Fisher, said that his recent visit to Pope John had created a new friendship and shown that many tensions had been resolved and barriers lowered. The way had been paved for a new understanding, fellowship and open discussion.

Dr. Fisher was making probably his last speech in the House of Lords as Archbishop. He retires from this position in the Anglican Church on May 31. The debate was on the need for Christian unity.

Dr. Fisher said he had tried to bring about a family of the churches. The first hindrance was the doctrinal barrier.

Dr. Fisher said it had been said that doctrine was an unbridgeable difficulty, but everyone knew that in the end a bridge could be found for unbridgeable difficulties.

Free correspondence to exchange views was now possible between England and the Vatican for the first time since the Reformation England's break with Rome in the 16th century.

Sierra Leone

Sierra Leone has attained its Independence last month. A British protectorate since, 1896, Sierra Leone is the 8th colony to become a member of the Commonwealth since India blazed the trail for freedom in 1947. Besides Pakistan, Ceylon, Ghana, Malaya, Nigeria and Cyprus have also become members of the Commonwealth.

It is not without significance that this small British colony in Africa should join the Commonwealth on the basis of complete equality in the same year as South Africa decided to quit it. The event marks strikingly the changing complexion of the Commonwealth which is adjusting itself to the spirit of the times in the interests of peace and ordered progress.

With a population of 2,300,000, Sierra Leone's economy is based essentially on plantations, but iron and gold and even diamonds have been explored in recent years. In view of its accumulated sterling balance, estimated at £ 6.5 million, and comparatively small external debt Sierra Leone is well placed to carry its development forward in the years to come.

Iran

The dissolution of Parliament by the Shah of Persia and the replacement of the former Cabinet, by a new one headed by Dr. Amini, the former Ambassador to the United States, appears to herald the series of drastic reforms that have long been overdue in that country. The immediate cause of the fall of the previous government on May 9 was the demonstration of ten thousand teachers and students following the shooting of a teacher by the police earlier when the teachers had been demonstrating for

higher pay. Nobody could have been franker about the present malaise than Dr. Amini when he broadcast to the nation on taking office. He disclosed that the Treasury was empty "because of the excesses of past years coupled with blatant corruption in the expenditure of Government funds." He revealed also that, despite the new electoral laws, the elections had been irregular. The Shah has announced that fresh elections will be held after another revision of the election laws.

Angola

The Portuguese have unleashed a reign of terror in their colony, Angola. Over large areas Portuguese rule is but nominal, in spite of the brutal measures adopted by the hastily reinforced armed forces. The nationalists, guided by the Union of the Populations of Angola under the leadership of Mr. Holden Roberto, have been particularly active in the north of the country. Many Europeans have been killed in nationalist raids and some Africans loyal to Portugal have also been a special target of attack. European settlers have had to withdraw from several parts of the country and to concentrate in certain areas where the Government would have a better chance of affording them protection. Many of the Angolans in the north belong to the Bakongo tribe, which lives also in ex-French Congo and around Leopoldville. The Portuguese have arrested hundreds of Africans indiscriminately and have shot many on suspicion of being supporters of the nationalist movement.

Nikita's Boasts

Mr. Khrushchev said at Moscow on May 12 that although he and President Kennedy were "poles apart" as man, "we have to co-exist and find a common language on questions concerning peace."

The Soviet leader again affirmed that war would only hinder the inevitable victory of communist ideas. "We shall achieve our victory without it," he declared.

He made only a brief reference to President Kennedy and international affairs during his speech at the Tifli's Palace of Sports, marking the 10th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet power in Georgia.

The speech, broadcast throughout the Soviet Union, was interrupted by stormy applause when Mr. Khrushchev referred to Stalin as "one of the most notable leaders of revolutionary social-democracy in Georgia and all Tran-

scaucasia...who later became an outstanding leader of our party."

Mr. Khrushchev said Maj. Yuri Gagarin's feat had given Russia "priority in manned space flight" for ever. He welcomed the U. S. space jump.

"We believe that the Americans will repeat what we have done—but only repeat it, mark you."

Future of Congo

The Congo kaleidoscope has thrown up certain confusing images the full significance of which it is not possible to gauge with absolute certainty. In general, the Leopoldville regime seems to be more in a mood to co-operate with the United Nations; as a consequence Mr. Tshombe of Katanga seems upset. The unpredictable armed forces seem to have put Mr. Tshombe, under arrest. If the soldiers are showing any sense of frustration at the inability of the politicians to agree among themselves, some measure of sympathy cannot be denied to them. In fact, one might even say that they are showing a much better sense of patriotism than they have been given credit for all these days. But uncertainty is the order of the day in the Congo. Fortunately, the reinforcement of the U.N. Forces is going on steadily at the base in Kamina and it seems as if the U.N. might even be able to use the port of Matadi again. It is a significant achievement that the U.N. should have been able to expel at least a few of the foreign "advisers" and mercenaries around Mr. Tshombe who now under arrest.

Soviet Aid

An article in the *Economic Gazetteer* points out that the Soviet Union today gives economic and technical aid to 20 underdeveloped countries in Asia, Africa and Latin America. Credits totalling over 2,000 million roubles (18.90 roubles = Rs. 100) in new currency have been granted to them. More than 4,000 Soviet specialists are now working in these regions. Engineers, technicians and skilled workers from these regions are being trained in the Soviet Union.

Soviet credits have financed approximately 15 per cent of all investments from foreign sources in India's Second Five-year Plan, more than 33 per cent of such investments in the United Arab Republic's First Five-year Plan and up to 70 per cent in Afghanistan. Nearly 350 industrial enterprises and other projects were being built in Asia, Africa and Latin America with Soviet help in 1960.

Working in close co-operation with Soviet industries in the construction of such enterprises are other Socialist States, members of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance. Today they are helping in the building of 34 industrial enterprises envisaged in inter-governmental agreements between the U.S.S.R. and underdeveloped states.

U.S. Foreign Aid Programme

The United States has provided 75 billion dollars in foreign aid grants and loans to 60 nations during the past 15 years, an independent research group reported on May 15. Of this, seven billion dollars has been repaid.

A report by Robert E. Asher, Senior Economist for the Brookings institution, estimated that Western Europe received 60 per cent of the loans and grants. More than 22 billion dollars went to Asian countries while Latin America received less than 4 per cent of U.S. Government aid programmes. Mr. Asher said foreign grants and loans accounted for 0.8 per cent of the U.S. gross national product in 1959. His study covered the period from July 1, 1945 to December 31, 1960.

"The increased deficits in the U.S. balance of payments during 1958-60 cannot to any significant extent be attributed to our foreign aid expenditures, which were lower in total and more concentrated in the United States during those years than during any other three years of the last decade," Mr. Asher said.

He predicted that foreign aid would continue as an important feature of U.S. policy abroad and said that the United States must find a new approach in determining how underdeveloped nations be assisted.

The Cairo 'neutral' Meet

Nineteen countries have so far accepted the joint invitation by President Nasser of the U.A.R. and President Tito of Yugoslavia to attend a preliminary conference in Cairo of non-aligned countries.

Of the 23 countries invited, Afghanistan, Yemen, Mexico and Venezuela have not yet replied.

The preliminary conference at ambassadorial level is scheduled to open about the middle of June.

Suggestions to enlarge the preliminary conference to include more Asian, African and European countries are under study but since these are border-line cases, it is unlikely that they will be invited.

It is, however thought that the preliminary conference might redefine "non-alignment" and include these countries at the main conference expected to be held some time late in August or September.

The invitees include India, Nepal, Burma, Indonesia, Ceylon, Saudi-Arabia, Ethiopia, Ghana, Guinea, Mali, Morocco, Cuba, Brazil, Venezuela and Ireland.

The question of including Malaya, Nigeria, Liberia, Sweden, Finland and Australia is under study.

The holding of this conference evidently scotches the Indonesian President Dr. Soekarno's recent moves for a second Bandung conference.

President Soekarno who went to Cairo on May 16 on a state visit had already given his support to the conference of non-aligned countries.

The Soviet Union is reported to have disapproved of this conference as it leaves out China which is a member of the Bandung family.

African Summit-Conference

President William Tubman, of Liberia, opened an "African summit" conference at Monrovia on May 8 with a pledge that independent African countries would stand by their fellow-peoples elsewhere in the continent.

He told heads of state and delegates representing more than two-thirds of independent Africa's population; "Our brothers must know in unmistakable terms that we stand behind them and will not desert them."

He coupled his pledge with a declaration of faith in the U.N. which, he said, offered "the best hope and means by which we can strengthen the ties that bind the nations."

Mr. Tubman was making the opening speech at the conference of 21 independent African states. Its aim is, in the words of several leading delegates, to seek "African solutions to African problems."

President Kennedy, in a message said the U.S.A. welcomed African moves toward greater regional or continent-wide co-operation.

The conference at its next day's sitting agreed on five principles for "brotherly relations" among African States, and decided to convene a Committee of experts to work out concrete plans for economic co-operation. It was also agreed that a Committee of experts was needed to recommend ways of achieving

maximum co-operation in scientific, technical and cultural matters.

A conference communique said heads of delegations "regarded as totally unrealistic any conception of unity, which entails the surrender of the sovereignty of any African State to another." But they "reaffirmed their faith in political co-operation."

The five principles agreed to were:

1. Recognition of equality of sovereignty, irrespective of size and population.
2. Each African State has the right to exist and no State should try to annex another for any reason.
3. Should any African State desire freely and voluntarily to join with another State, no other African State should stand in its way.
4. All States should respect the principles of non-interference in the internal and domestic affairs of sister African States.
5. Each State should respect the territorial integrity of another State and should not harbour within its boundaries any dissident elements who might wish to use it as a base for carrying out subversive activities against other States.

S. Korea

An anti-Communist military junta seized power in South Korea on May 16 after a brief but violent gun-battle around the Central Government buildings there.

It ousted the Democratic Party regime of Dr. John M. Chang—itsself in office as the result of a revolt against the strongly anti-Communist Dr. Syngman Rhee in April last year—because it said the politicians "failed to relieve the people's suffering."

The Premier was placed under house arrest and a revolutionary military committee was formed under the Army Chief of Staff, Lt.-Gen. Chang Do Yong.

The committee announced shortly after the coup that the Revolutionary Government would maintain firm and close relations with all its anti-Communist "free world" allies.

The committee also declared itself prepared to turn over the Government as soon as a new civil administration with a strong anti-Communist stand was established.

Victorious junta leader, Lieutenant-General Do Yang Chang, told the Press on May 19 that he was well aware that coup d'etat against the South Korean Government was "undemocratic" but that there was no other choice left to save his country quickly.

The 39-year-old General said the junta's immediate task was to build a truly clean and democratic society and intensify the nation's anti-Communist position and expressed his determination to deal promptly with the Communists and their collaborators by "legal means" and pointed out that not a single Communist was shot during the coup.

Nehru-Johnson talks

A joint communique was issued on May 19 at the end of the American Vice-President, Mr. Lyndon Johnson's two-day goodwill mission to India giving a gist of his talks with Mr. Nehru. The communique says that Mr. Johnson conveyed President Kennedy's admiration for the way in which India was waging its great battle against privation and poverty and of his interest in India's Third Plan.

Mr. Johnson told Mr. Nehru that while the American assistance to India's Third Plan was dependent on the decisions of Congress and also on the parallel efforts by other developed countries, it was President Kennedy's hope that American aid would be both substantial in amount and effective in form. Mr. Johnson expressed the hope that during the Third Plan there would be particular success in getting electricity to rural areas.

During the talks, Mr. Nehru stressed the importance of land reform in underdeveloped countries and mentioned India's programme for ensuring free and compulsory education in the Third Plan period. Mr. Johnson stated that India's experience in dealing with the basic problems of hunger, illiteracy and disease was of great value to the United States which wished to use its resources for aiding peoples in under-developed countries. Both the leaders expressed a desire for close and continued consultation on these problems.

Nehru on Kashmir Problem

A Karachi monthly journal, *Vision*, published an interview with Mr. Nehru along with a sketch of the Prime Minister on the cover page on 19th May.

In the interview, Mr. Nehru discussed Kashmir, mutual defence and future Indo-Pakistan relations.

On Kashmir, Mr. Nehru told the journal that he had nothing definite in his mind by way of a new approach to the solution of the Kashmir problem.

Asked what actually could be the alternative approach to plebiscite which would be acceptable to both parties, Mr. Nehru replied: "That

I cannot answer. I do not know what President Ayub Khan had in mind. The broad position is that each country accuses the other of aggression—this mutual accusation is the real problem and the mental approach of the two countries to the problem differs. In this issue strong feelings are involved on both sides."

Asked why India and Pakistan could not find ways and means of settling their differences, Mr. Nehru said; "If you want a straight answer, it is the extreme social backwardness of the two countries, not poverty or economic backwardness—though that is a contributing factor to some extent—but broadly speaking social backwardness is mainly responsible."

About future Indo-Pakistan relations, Mr. Nehru said it was bound to be something closer. "Relations should and must improve; that is a natural development with neighbouring countries tied up like India and Pakistan in the past."

Anti-Dowry Bill

The historic joint session of the two Houses of Parliament met at New Delhi last month and passed the Bill prohibiting and penalising the demanding, or giving and taking of, dowry directly or indirectly. The joint session accepted the definition of dowry as amended by the Rajya Sabha. At the same time, the joint session retained the clause which made it an offence to demand dowry, but added a proviso that the offence would not be cognisable except with the previous sanction of the State Government.

The proviso was considered a necessary safeguard because of the existence of factions in villages and the possibility of needless harassment being inflicted.

That dowry is an evil was accepted by the Houses sitting separately and there was no controversy about it. Opinion was somewhat divided as to how to combat the evil. The Lower House, that is the Lok Sabha, taking a strong view, adopted a provision which would make it a penal offence to demand, give, take or any abetment thereof. The Upper House, that is the Rajya Sabha, took a more practical view of the situation existing in the country and made two important changes. One was to delete the clause which made the demanding of dowry an offence. The reason first, was that the offence was difficult to prove and secondly it was open to the other party to refuse the demand. The second change was to exempt

from the definition of dowry any presents made at the time of marriage out of natural affection and not as a consideration for the marriage. The Lok Sabha refused to accept these changes and hence the joint session.

The women members of Parliament were very keen on retaining the severity of the Bill. On May 22 the President gave his assent to the Bill which has now become law.

National Activity

The Criminal Law Amendment Bill also is now law. The President has assented to the Bill on May 17 and the law has come into force with immediate effect.

Any one who, by either spoken or written words, by signs or by visible representations or otherwise, questions the territorial integrity of India is now punishable with imprisonment which may extend to three years, or with fine or with both.

Anyone circulating, publishing or making in any area adjoining the borders of the country and notified as such, any statement, rumour or report prejudicial to the maintenance of public order or essential supplies or services or the interests of safety or security of India, shall be punishable with imprisonment for three years, or with fine or with both.

They also enable the Central Government to regulate entry of outsiders into the area, search of outsiders coming into notified area and forfeiture of newspapers or books containing any matter punishable under the Act.

Kennedy-Nehru meeting

Mr. M. C. Chagla, the Indian Ambassador, said at Washington on May 22 that he was sure President Kennedy would have an early meeting with Prime Minister Nehru.

The Ambassador said details of the time and place had yet to be worked out.

Mr. Chagla spoke to reporters after paying a farewell call on Mr. Kennedy at the White House.

Mr. Chagla is leaving Washington after two and a half years as Indian Ambassador. He said he intended to seek election to the Indian Parliament on his return to India.

Mr. Chagla reported that he was leaving the United States at a time when relations were at an "all-time high."

He said President Kennedy realised the importance of India in the context of the world situation and he appreciated the big role that

India, as a neutral or unaligned country, could play in developing world peace.

Punjabi Suba

Master Tara Singh, Akali leader, offered to retire from public life and quit the country provided a Punjabi Suba was created.

The Akali leader made this offer in a statement dated 11th May which he alleged that Government was not conceding the demand for a unilingual Punjabi-speaking state because it did not trust him.

The general body meeting of the Shiromani Akali Dal on May 28 at Amritsar empowered Master Tara Singh to go on "fast unto death" from August 15.

The meeting, which was attended by over 400 delegates, in a 1,000-word resolution adopted unanimously, said that the Akali Dal permitted Master Tara Singh, to follow the dictates of his conscience in the matter.

"The process of individual self-immolation," the resolution said, "is to continue till such time as the conscience of the people of the country in particular and the world in general are aroused to compel the present rulers to abandon their undemocratic and anti-Sikh policies and to concede the demand for the formation of a unilingual Punjabi-speaking State."

N. P. C. Seminar

Inaugurating the National Productivity Council seminar on Advanced Management for South India, at Coonoor on April 24 Dr. P. S. Lokanathan, Chairman, National Productivity Council, said that the most important single factor of the weakness of the Indian industry to-day was inefficient management and inadequate supply of managers.

Cost considerations had been given a subordinate place because it was a 'protected sellers' market and business was able to make profits by meeting the large domestic demand. So, no need was paid to the specific needs of the consumers. Goods were not manufactured for the international markets. The weakness of the Indian industry was shown up by Indian goods being priced out of the world markets.

In spite of industrial wages being still about the lowest in India, the Indian commodities were very expensive. The Indian worker was as intelligent and adaptable as labour in the more developed countries and so if the conditions were not satisfactory, the blame lay elsewhere perhaps upon the entire community and the social and economic organisation.

Continuance of English

We understand the Union Government have assured the Madras Government that they propose to bring forward appropriate legislation in the next session of Parliament to implement the Prime Minister's assurance about the continued use of English for official purposes even after 1965.

This assurance of the Government of India is said to be contained in a letter sent to the Madras Government on 23rd May.

The letter was in reply to a communication from the Madras Government asking what action had been taken by the Central Government on the resolution passed by the State Legislature "requesting the Central Government to undertake appropriate legislation in order to implement the assurance regarding the use of English for official purposes in the Indian Union."

Missionaries in India

By a recent decision of the Union Government, visa exemption accorded to commonwealth citizens on a visit to the country has been made inapplicable in the case of incoming missionaries, it is learnt.

This departure from reciprocity is clearly intended to regulate the inflow of foreign missionaries. The official intention precisely is to discourage evangelists and welcome the more useful missionaries such as doctors, nurses and technicians.

The various foreign missions operating in India received remittances of the order of about Rs. 10 crores from their headquarters in the U.S.A., U.K., Canada, West Germany and Switzerland, in the first eight months of 1960. In the three years ended 1959 their foreign receipts totalled Rs. 23,40,000,00. It is the policy of the Government of India not to interfere in how the missions utilise these funds.

Private Foreign Capital

The policy of the Government of India regarding private foreign capital is to attract such capital to industries which are to be developed in pursuance of the priorities and targets of the Third Plan.

Lists have been drawn up of enterprises where such investment is needed and where it is not needed. Enterprises with an export potential will receive special encouragement.

As a facility in the establishment of new industrial units, the Government are creating an agency in the Commerce and Industry

Ministry to co-ordinate the various controls and procedures through which industrial projects of the private sector have to pass.

Conquest of Annapurna III

Instructor Lieutenant M. S. Kohil of the Indian Navy led the Indian expedition to the glory of second success in Nepal Himalayas on 6th May, when with two others, he reached the third peak of the many-peaked Annapurna range in failing light.

Two others to get to the 24,858 foot "White table" peak were Sonam Gyatso, who is now India's number one climber having already climbed Cho Oyu, world's sixth highest mountain with the first Indian expedition to Nepal Himalayas in 1958 and Girmi a nepalese Sherpa.

The other members of the team were Capt. A. B. Jungalwala of the Army, chief yeoman of signals K. P. Sharma, Lt. V. S. Shekhawat of the Navy, Flight-Lt. P. C. Chaturvedi of the Air Force and Dr. A. N. D. Nanavati.

The Annapurna III expedition was sponsored by the Indian Mountaineering Foundation.

Textile Industry in India

Cotton textile industrialists of the world reviewed development in India with keen interest if not apprehension, a spokesman for the International Federation of Cotton and Allied Textile Industries, which met at Tokyo on May 9.

Reviewing for the Press the proceedings of the panel discussions which were held in camera, Mr. Mario Ludwig, Director of the Federation, said delegates recognised that India should make further efforts to modernise productivity to attain its own expansion goal and to compete more favourably in export trade.

Mr. Ludwig said that he noted on the other hand that Pakistan had emerged as a vigorous competitor in the same area although producing still within limits, but using new modern and efficient mill equipment.

The Secretary-General of ICAC (International Cotton Advisory Committee), Mr. R. Evans, said he was confident that the world cotton industry could withstand any competition from artificial fibres.

President Prasad on Decentralisation

The President speaking at the 13th All-India Sarvodaya Sammelan last month emphasised the need for non-violence and disarmament.

But his most important statement is that desire should be conquered and we should take to decentralisation. There is a feeling that more and more power is vested in a few hands, thus negating the very idea of decentralisation. With reference to general elections though every one had a free vote only people from a group or party get elected with the result that power is retained in the hands of a few.

Management Training

The setting up of a National Institute of Management jointly by the State and by the industries has been recommended by the productivity team on industrial management, which recently visited West Germany, the United Kingdom and the United States.

The Institute is to offer advanced education in management and also conduct basic and applied research.

The team has suggested that universities which do not at present offer courses in management but are located in and near industrial areas, should be encouraged by the Government to consider the feasibility of instituting courses in management at the under-graduate and doctorate levels.

For efficient management of industries, the team has suggested total participation of all personnel through the constitution of committees for joint consultation and co-ordination.

Scope should be afforded for suitable senior management personnel to be associated at the board level in order that their competence, experience and loyalty might be made available to the industry.

Tax on Births and Marriages in Pakistan

The West Pakistan Government authorised Union councils of basic democracies to levy tax on births, marriage feasts, house construction and animal slaughter.

The councils have been allowed to levy a tax of Rs. 2 on the birth of a male child, Rs. 5 from the bridegroom on the occasion of marriage and Rs. 2 for feast. The tax on house construction varies from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 and that on animal slaughter from 25 paise to 50 paise.

An All-India Bar

The adoption by the Lok Sabha of the Legal Practitioners Bill, as amended by the Joint Select Committee, will be widely welcomed by the members of the legal profession. It meets

their longstanding demand for the establishment of an All-India Bar Council and a common roll for advocates, conceding to those on this roll the right to practise in any part of the country and in any Court, including the Supreme Court. The All-India Bar Committee, which reported in 1953, had recommended these steps and the Law Commission had endorsed the proposals in its report of 1959. Though the demand for an All-India Bar arose originally as a protest against the monopolistic privileges of the British Barristers on the Original Side of the Bombay and Calcutta High Courts and against "the insidious distinctions between barristers and non-barristers," the All-India Bar Committee held that urgency was imported into this issue by the achievement of independence and the establishment of the Supreme Court in India. The present Bill also ends the many castes in the profession by integrating the Bar into a single class of advocates, with prescribed uniform qualifications and a uniform enrolment fee of Rs. 250.

Birth Centenary of Rabindranath Tagore

Rabindranath Tagore's birth centenary was celebrated all over India and also in several other countries last month. The spontaneity and enthusiasm with which the celebrations were organised bear testimony to the tribute to his literary excellence and to the philosophy of life which he propagated and practised. If "Gitanjali" brought him into the limelight of world fame by the offer of Nobel prize there are Tagore's other works which are no less shining. His published verses and dramas, we are told, amount to more than 150,000 lines while his non-dramatic prose—novels, short stories, autobiography, criticism, and essays of many kinds—is more than twice as much; and there is a mass of uncollected material which is being periodically released through the *Visvabharati Quarterly*. He was a life-long devotee of Nature and her beauty in countless forms and to him Nature was an open book from which he could draw endlessly. With him it was a passion to interpret the varied and ever-changing moods and forms of Nature to which he gave concrete expression in prose and verse. (See page 229 of this Journal). It is this innate quality which has enabled him to hand down to his own generation and generations to follow a wealth of ideas, dreams and thoughts.

It was the constant endeavour of Tagore throughout his long life of eighty-one years to bring the message of love and peace to a world torn by greed, jealousy and rivalry. "His faith in the essential oneness and indivisibility of humanity and in the one world ideal was unshakable. His God is with and within Man in the vices and virtues, in the sorrows and sufferings, in the dust and dirt of his daily life. In his vision, God and man merged to make a complete entity."

Motilal Nehru

The birthday centenary celebration took place to honour the memory of one of the foremost builders of Free India—the late Pandit Motilal Nehru last month almost simultaneously with that of Tagore. Motilal lived the full biblical span of life of three score and ten. His association with politics dates to the early part of his career at the bar, but his association with the Indian National Congress goes back to 1892 in which year he appeared on the Congress platform as a member of the reception committee at the organisation's session at Allahabad. With Gandhiji's emergence on the political scene came his conviction that the country was ripe for mass struggle and he showed the heroic spirit in him in discarding without the least hesitation his adherence to the moderate creed and plunging into field of battle ready to take any risks as a deliberate choice. In 1921 the entire country was moved by the noble spirit of his sacrifice. For a full decade until his death he was second to none in guiding the destinies of the freedom struggle, of course, with the exception of Gandhiji. Anand Bhavan at Allahabad, which he handed over to the Congress, became the hub of all political activity. Motilal Nehru fought many a constitutional battle with the British Government inside the legislature, but it is by the battles he fought outside that he will be remembered more in history. A detailed account of his life published immediately after his death appears in this issue. It is only proper that the Centenary Committee is raising a fund of Rs. 10 lakhs in Motilal Nehru's memory to institute an annual award of Rs. 5,000 to a national of this country who makes the greatest contribution to the cause of promoting Indian unity.

Tamil National Party

On April 19, Mr. E. V. K. Sampath, who broke away from the D.M.K. because of differ-

ences with Mr. C. N. Annadurai, addressed a gathering of over 1,000 dissidents. They have formed a new party called *Thamizar Desiya Katchi*—Tamil National Party. Its aim is to work for the economic betterment and industrialisation of Tamilnad. The DMK has a membership of 3,000,000 and about 25,000 support Mr. Sampath, member of the Lok Sabha. He wants an independent Tamilnad, with the right to secede. The Central Government by means of its planning has deprived the states of much of their autonomy, said Mr. Sampath.

Pondy

The Constitution Bench of the Supreme Court on April 29 issued questions to the Union Government to ascertain the constitutional status of Pondicherry—whether it is within or outside the territories of India.

The order was passed by the court on a preliminary objection raised by the respondents (some bus operators) on the writ petitions and appeals filed by Mr. Masthan Saheb and Mr. Sivarama Reddiar challenging an order of the Chief Commissioner of Pondicherry in regard to certain bus permits.

It was contended that Pondicherry was outside the Indian territories. The Supreme Court, therefore, had no jurisdiction to entertain the writ petitions and appeals.

The following questions were framed by the court for answer by the Union Government:

1. "Whether Pondicherry, which was a former French settlement, is or is not at present comprised within the territory of India as specified in Article 1 (3) of the Constitution by virtue of the articles of the merger agreement, dated Oct. 21, 1954, between the Governments of India and France and other relevant agreements, arrangements, acts, and conduct of the two Governments.

2. If the answer to Question 1 is that Pondicherry is not within the territory of India, what is the extent of the jurisdiction exercised by the Union Government over the said territory and whether it extends to making all and every arrangement for its civil administration, its defence, and in regard to its foreign affairs. The Government of India might also state the extent of jurisdiction which France possesses over the area, and which operates as a diminution of the jurisdiction ceded to or enjoyed by the Government of India."

Goa

The Prime Minister said in the Rajya Sabha on May 4 that when Goa came into the Indian Union "we are not going to merge Goa into some district. Goa will remain as an independent entity presumably under the Government of India."

Mr. Nehru said that it was for the people of Goa to decide what they should do. But the Government of India felt that as in the case of Pondicherry, the individuality of Goa with its ways of living, language, religion, etc., should be preserved."

Earlier, Mrs. Lakshmi Menon, Deputy Minister, told Mr. Maheswar Naik that a delegation of the Goan National Union had met the Prime Minister and as far as she remembered, there was a general discussion about the Goan situation.

The Prime Minister said that while the whole policy of the Government of India was directed to bring about the liberation of Goa, they were not going to take any military or semi-military steps for the liberation of Goa.

Demand of Ceylon Tamils

The Ceylon Government's military action in the Northern and Eastern Provinces of the island has virtually crushed the Federal Party's agitation.

An eye-witness who has returned to India after a tour of the areas ravaged by the military, told in an interview on 23rd May that the Federal Party has offered to keep its demand for regional autonomy in abeyance, if the Government will lift the emergency and concede the language demand.

He said he had verified from independent sources the accounts of atrocities inflicted on the population by the military personnel. It has been a virtual reign of terror in the army-ruled area, with numerous cases of arson, loot and criminal assault.

The labour leader said that the response of the people of Indian origin in Ceylon to the Federal Party's call for agitation against the Government was spontaneous. The people of Indian origin had gone through considerable suffering and privation when the military intervened to suppress the agitation.

It is now reported that the Ceylon Workers' Congress, dominated by these people of Indian origin, might decide on taking a firm stand against the Government's policy of terror.

BOOKS IN REVIEW

Political Parties. By Robert Michels. Dover Publications, 180 Varick Street, New York 14, N. Y. Price 2 dollars.

Robert Michels' *Political Parties*, a classic of social science and a pioneer work in political analysis, has been published in a paperback edition.

This republication of a major work in the analysis of political parties is especially timely today when democracy faces its greatest external challenge. In *Political Parties*, Michels outlines the internal weaknesses which threaten democracy's survival as a political system and way of life.

Some of the critical areas in our political life, notes Michels, are the dangers of excessive organization within political parties, the corruptive tendency of power, political apathy among the electorate, the growing breach between the wishes of the electorate and the decisions of the elected, the creation of an oligarchy of leaders who rule the party without the electorate's consent.

Political Parties was a pathfinding study when it was first published in 1912. The study and analysis of political parties was a new field to which Michels applied the principles of sociological and psychological research. His book opened vast new areas of study and provided a reference point for later work. In the mid-twentieth century, *Political Parties* still touches on many vital issues for our time. A very valuable and instructive book.

The New Mathematics. by Irving Adler. The New American Library of World Literature Inc., 501, Madison Avenue, New York 22, N. Y. Price 50c.

What are real and imaginary numbers? Can there be a number system without numbers? These and many such interesting questions are answered in this book in "simple and uncomplicated language." The author traces admirably advance theories from the beginning and helps the layman discover the meaning of the revolutionary developments in the realm of Modern Mathematics. Though it is doubtful as to how far "anyone who has a smattering of High School Algebra and Geometry can follow the "Do it yourselves" at the end of each chapter and in the supplement-as made out by publishers—it has to be pointed out that this well got up book priced at only 50c is bound to find a place in the Libraries of all educational institutions and of "Philo-Mathematics."

The Kena Upanishad ! with Shri Sankara Acharya's Commentaries. Adhyatma Prakasha Karyalaya, Hole Narasipur, Hassan District, Mysore State Price Rs. Two.

This is a back to Shankara publication. An Upanishad etymologically means learning by sitting at the feet of a Preceptor but derivative— "Destruction of Ignorance by knowledge of the Supreme Spirit." The *Kena Upanishad* combines the two approaches by clarifying the Vedantic Doctrine of the Universal Witnessing Principle as explained by Jagadguru Adi Shankara himself. The self-denying ordinance to restrict the text to Shankara's words unencumbered by commentaries and sub-commentaries with only the addition of short notes, a summary and an Index is most commendable and makes it most useful to the earnest thinking reader. The sara of summary at the end is both clarifying and instructive.

Gandhi and Tagore. By Gurdial Mallik 80 nP. **Strikes** By M. K. Gandhi 30 nP. Navajivan Publishing House, Ahmedabad.

Most of the thirty short essays comprising Sri Mallik's booklet were written originally in Gujarati, and the Navajivan Press has already published the Gujarati and Hindi editions. This English version will cater to the needs of a wider public. An attempt is made in these little essays to suggest what the author modestly claims, "some kind of an outline of values, common or complementary in the life and work of Gandhi and Tagore."

The handbook on Strikes is a collection of Gandhiji's stray writings in *Young India* and *Harijan* compiled by Ravindra Kelekar. Gandhiji's views on strikes and his method of tackling them are of equal interest to employers and workers alike. They continue to be of interest to the public and the State as well.

A Guide to a Career in the Defence Services By Manohar Lal Chaudhury. Published by Sadhana Traders, Choumukha Pul, Moradabad (U.P.) Price Rs. 8.

This is a very useful addition to the class of books that exist to help people who appear for interviews and examinations. In the Introductory chapter information is given on Entrance Examination for the Defence Services. This book is particularly useful as they have answered the Entrance Examination questions for the Defence Services in English, General Knowledge, Current affairs, Mathematics-A and Mathematics-B for a number of years.

International Seminar on Traditional Cultures in South East Asia. Published under the auspices of Unesco. Orient Longmans. Rs. 6.

This is a report of the Regional Meeting of experts on Traditional Cultures conducted with the aid of the Unesco Institute. The object, as Prof. Neelakanta Sastri says in his Preface is "the preservation and promotion of the best elements in the cultural traditions" of the region concerned. The efforts of Unesco in this direction comprised the organization of Seminar at University level and Field Studies by competent persons.

Part I deals with the Traditional Cultures of South East Asia specially prepared for the occasion by the Institute of Traditional Cultures Madras, and contains extracts from Reports and Field Studies in Burma, Ceylon, India and Pakistan. Part II contains proceedings of the Madras Seminar, with the addresses of Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar and Prof. Humayun Kabir. Ten papers are read at the session, five from India, two from Ceylon, two from Indonesia and one from Pakistan. The Director's General Note supplies the basis for the papers which, however, do not wholly endorse this radical view. But all of them recognize the values inherent in cultural traditions. Mr. Bhaskaran answers certain questions raised in the Director's Note. Dr. Raghavan and Prof. Sambamurti suggest ways and means to preserve the "living oral tradition" in Vedic chanting and classical music. Among other papers may be mentioned "Indian crafts" by Mr. Ajit Mukerji and "Arts in Rural India" by Mr. Amar Nath Sehgal. Dr. Raghavan suggests tape recording of traditional recitation and music for preservation in the great archives of London, Paris, Moscow, New York and New Delhi. He also pleads for sustained government aid in training youths in their teens—not merely rewards or scholarships for proficiency—Altogether the papers teem with ideas and suggestions coupled with concrete proposals for the advancement of the cause.

Women In The Vedic Age—Women In The Sacred Laws—By Shakuntala Rao Sastri, Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay. Price Rs. 2/- each.

These two books throw much light on the position occupied by women in days of the past.

'Women In The Vedic Age' deals with the historical matters as evidenced in various works. It starts with the Rig Veda and ends with Grihya Sutras. They show us of the high eminence accorded to women in the ancient days. 'Women In The Sacred Laws' deals with the position of women as legally obtained, viz., the Laws of Marriage, etc. The book ends with a defence in the author's own way of the new provisions of the Hindu Code. The two books are useful, interesting and illuminating.

You and the Atom. By Gerald Wendt. Avon Publications Inc. New York 22.

This is a reprint of the Unesco leaflet issued in 1955. It takes us step by step in brief over the prolonged research that led to the release of atomic energy. It reassures us just as Tubal Cain recast iron weapons into ploughshares, energy, electricity and fertilizers and therapeutic agents can and are being evolved in Atomic Research Stations. Thus the Mighty Atom is powerful both for Good and Evil.

Democracy in World Politics. By Lester B. Pearson. Pyramid Books, New York 22.

This is a reprint of the Steffard Little Lectures delivered in Princeton in 1955. The author's mind plays on Old Problems on a New Scale, finds that two cannot play at the game of Diplomacy unless both agree to the Rules of the Game. Thus till 1914 and Teutonic Total War Theory, wars were fought to be terminated earlier than the exhaustion of both parties. Rama must stop fighting when the sun sets each day. But when societies disintegrate and their is no vision, the people perish. The demagogue becomes the sycophantic version of the courtier of absolute monarchy. The tragedy of it is that "public servants including Ministers and civil servants shape their reports and recommendations not on their own honest judgment of a situation but on their estimate of whether a particular recommendation is likely to be popular and to earn the advancement now, or be unpopular ten years later, and earn them dismissal then." This is a most thought-provoking pamphlet worthy of being compared to Lord Bryce's Hindrances to Good Citizenship. The danger of today is the weariness that afflicts the good as Pope Pius said in 1954.

INDIANS OUTSIDE INDIA

CEYLON

STATELESS INDIANS

The Prime Minister, Mr. Nehru, told Mr. Niranjan Singh in the Rajya Sabha on May 1 that "no further step has been taken" for the settlement of the problem of persons of Indian descent in Ceylon.

There were about 10 lakhs persons of this category who were considered stateless as they did not have Ceylon nationality and were not Indian nationals.

Mr. Avinashilingam Chettiar asked whether in view of the present situation in Ceylon, Government were getting any reports about the stateless persons.

The Prime Minister said that the Government of India got reports on the present situation from the Indian High Commissioner who was in touch with Indian citizens in Ceylon. "He is not supposed to report to us on the stateless persons in Ceylon because they are not Indian nationals," Mr. Nehru added.

CUBA

SAFETY OF INDIANS

There does not appear to be any danger to Indian nationals in Cuba, Mrs. Lakshmi Menon, Deputy Minister of External Affairs, said in the Lok Sabha on May 5.

Mrs. Menon told Mr. P. C. Deb that the Indian Embassy in Washington was taking such action as was possible about the safety of Indian nationals in Cuba but it had pointed out that it was extremely difficult to make inquiries owing to interruption of communications.

AUSTRALIA

CITIZENSHIP FOR INDIANS

Mr. Alexander Downer, Australian Minister for Immigration told the House of Representatives on April 26 he thought that in future naturalisation of Indians would be "less rather than more". He said that last year a total of 932 Asians were naturalised as Australian citizens.

ISRAEL

INDIAN JEWS

Israeli Jewish religious authorities have ruled that Indian-born Jews, particularly those from the Bombay region, are not pure Jews and, therefore, cannot marry members of other Jewish communities in Israel.

The authorities have refused to grant marriage licences to these Jews, basing their ruling mainly on the fact that there is no organised Indian Council of Rabbis.

The 7,000 strong Indian Jewish community has formed a 60 member action committee to defend its interests. They claim that observance of the 2,000-year old Jewish tradition and of Mosaic Law justifies their claim to be "pure Jews".

S. AFRICA

SANCTIONS AGAINST S. AFRICA

Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, leader of the Indian delegation, declared in the U.N. special Political Committee last month that India would not be backward or lag behind any other country in imposing sanctions against South Africa if the Security Council were to invoke such a measure.

Britain abandoned her traditional "hands off" policy and, in a dramatic move, supported U.N. pressure on South Africa for an end of *apartheid*. The British delegate, Mr. Peter Smithers, said he would vote for a resolution submitted by India and three other Asian powers.

UNITED KINGDOM

INDIAN STUDENTS

How many realise that the largest number of overseas students studying in the universities in the United Kingdom during the academic year 1960-61 are from India? Out of a total of 12,410 full-time students, about 1,513 are from India, according to the Association of Universities of the British Commonwealth. It should not surprise anyone that more than half the number—7,890 students—are from the Commonwealth countries. To many it may seem distinctly odd that, next to India, the United States should claim the largest number. There can be no greater tribute to the efficiency of the British system of university education.

SINGAPORE

SOUTH INDIAN LABOUR

The destitute and unfit South Indian labourers and their families repatriated to India in 1959 from Singapore totalled 72 as against 52 in 1958, according to the annual report of Singapore's Labour Department for the current year.

The report said that the cost of their repatriation was borne half by the Government and half by the Indian Immigration Fund (since known as the South Indian Labour Fund.)

A sum of 3,11,590 Malayan dollars representing half of the share, borne by the Singapore Government was spent on repatriates out of 6,450 Malayan dollars provided for the purpose.

DIARY OF THE MONTH

- April 1. Indian Air Force celebrates its 28th anniversary all over the country.
—Police opens fire on Adivasi demonstrators for release of the Ex-ruler of Bastor.
- April 2. Marshal Tito in Casablanca.
- April 3. Mr. B. P. Koirala of Nepal breaks his fast.
—India opposes to Mr. Dayal's recall from Congo.
- April 4. Mob violence in Katanga and attack on U.N. troops.
—Ceylon Bank Staff on Strike—Commercial banking activity crippled.
—The Jan Sangh victory in Lok Sabha bye election over Congress Candidate.
- April 5. Mr. Macmillan's talk with President Kennedy at Washington begins.
- April 6. Russia withdraws its complaint at U.N. against U.S. spy flights over Soviet territory.
- April 7. Conciliatory talks on the Ceylon Tamil issue fail.
- April 8. Kennedy—Macmillan talk concludes.
- April 9. Indian Communist Congress meets at Vijayawada.
- April 10. Soviet Russia sends man into space and the attempt is successful, though it is not confirmed officially.
- April 11. Adolf Eichman's trial opens at Jerusalem.
- April 12. Worlds' First Russian Spaceman back from orbit.
—Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan is arrested in Peshawar division.
- April 13. Five Power Resolution adopted by U.N. Assembly calls on all members to consider "separate and collective" action to bring to an end apartheid in South Africa.
- April 14. Russia honours Space man Major Yuri Gagarin: The titles of "Hero of the Soviet Union," and the Order of Lenin are conferred by Khrushchev.
- April 15. U.N. Honours Spaceman GAGARIN.
- April 16. Mystery planes raid Cuba; Several injured and killed.
—Tamils in Ceylon open parallel postal service.
- April 16. The New Council of CPI re-elects Mr. Ajoy Ghosh as General Secretary.
—Gangtok report says that the Panchen Lama has disappeared to some unknown destination.
—Ten day session of the Communist Party concludes at Vijayawada.
- April 17. State of Emergency is declared in Ceylon.
—Anti-Castro men invade Cuba.
—Kasavubu offers to co-operate with U. N.
- April 18. Khrushchev's warning to Kennedy re. the Cuban Affair.
—Ceylon's Federal Party is banned.
—Demonstrators stonet the American Embassy in Moscow.
- April 19. Kennedy asks Russia to keep off Cuba.
—Cuban Rebel planes raid Havana.
- April 20. Castro's Govt. claims total victory over the rebel forces: Rebels admit tragic losses.
—Train accident on N.E.F. Railway near Siliguri results in 23 dead and 81 injured.
- April 21. Gen. Assembly of U.N. decides to set up a five-member committee to inquire into the situation in Portuguese Angola.
- April 22. Anti-De Gaulle men seize Algiers, arrest Gen. Fernand and declare they have "saved French Algeria."
- April 23. U.K. and Russia reach accord re. cease-fire in Laos.
—French Army revolt in Algeria spreads.
- April 24. Lok Sabha passes Bill to punish offenders indulging in anti-national activities in border areas.
- April 25. Royal Laotian Govt. of Prince Boun Oum accepts British Soviet call for cease-fire in Laos.
- April 26. Military revolution in Algeria is crushed: whole country comes back under Govt. control.
—Armed Congolese soldiers are reported to have arrested Katanga President Mr. T. Shombe.
- April 27. Kenya African Democratic Union (Kadu) announces the formation of new Kenya Government.
- April 28. President Kasavubu is reported to be under house arrest by the Congolese Army.
—Army patrols near Jaffna are shot at: Ceylon Tamils experience hardships.
- April 29. Union of African States consisting of Ghana, Guinea and Mali is formed.
- April 30. Mr. S. J. V. Chelvanayakam, leader of the Federal Party in Ceylon goes on fast.

READERS' DIGEST

MAJOR GAGARIN'S SPACE FLIGHT EXPERIENCE

Major Yuri Gagarin, the first spaceman who is also the fastest man alive gives his experiences as follows to the press Correspondents who interviewed him! "I was quite sure of success. I knew all the techniques. I felt excellent during the flight. During the active period of flight the acceleration and noise vibration did not oppress me and prevent me from working."

He said his weightlessness while in orbit was not strange to him because he had experienced it in training. While in orbit he ate and drank, communicated by radio, watched indicated, tape-recorded his words and made notes in his diary.

He said that after the command to descend was given, the spaceship was made to change its direction, its speed reduced and he landed in a pre-determined area.

"Throughout the whole flight I was able to do all the work which was given to me," Major Gagarin said.

"The visibility of the earth from that height was excellent. The earth seemed to be much brighter than when flying in a jet plane. I was able to observe all features of the ground. The sky looked quite black. The stars seemed brighter and more vivid."

While in orbit, entry into the earth's shadow was very sudden, Major Gagarin said. It became quite dark and as he was over the ocean at the time he could not see much. If he had been over some big city he might have seen its lights.

Maj. Gagarin said that he conducted his observation through a porthole in the ship, not by television. His spaceship was not suitable for a flight to the moon. "Special ships are being created in the Soviet Union for that purpose, he added.

Maj. Gagarin earlier, speaking "from experience" told a questioner that man could stay up in space much longer than he did.

"How much do you weigh?" "I weighed 69.5 kilos before. I weigh the same now."

One of the few questions Maj Gagarin dodged was about the braking of the rocket. He merely repeated the time when the command for landing was given.

Asked about his landing technique, Maj. Gagarin said many landing techniques had been worked, out one of which was parachuting.

Tass quoted him as adding that during this flight the pilot was in a cabin and the descent was successful.

To questions whether he took any charms or pictures with him into outer space, he replied with a smile:

"I have no superstitions of any kind. I did not take any pictures with me as I had complete confidence that I would return to see my family."

Asked how many other Soviet cosmonauts were being trained, he said: "We have enough for further flights in outer space."

To the question "Did you experience hunger or thirst?" he answered: "I did not feel particular hunger or thirst. When the time came to eat and drink—and this was the time I was generally accustomed to—I ate and drank."

Dr. Nesmeyanov, answering a question whether it was necessary to send a man into outer space, asked "if there had not been such a necessity, how could we study other planets in general?"

"Photographs like the one of the reverse side of the moon, are not enough. The very presence of numerous correspondents in Moscow these days shows that photographs alone do not suffice. You wish to see everything with your own eyes."

ECONOMIC AID FOR INDIA

The *Washington Post* on May 9 called on the wealthy industrialised countries to give full support for India's Third Plan. In a leading article the paper was commenting on the talks to reopen on May 31 among a consortium comprising Britain, the United States, West Germany, France, Canada and Japan under World Bank auspices.

The *Post* said: "The success of India's Third Five-year Development Plan presents an enormous challenge to the wealthier free nations. To help India progress towards a self-generating economy is clearly one of the most important tasks before the developed nations.

"Because this task is so important, the disagreement in the 'Aid India Club' meeting under the auspices of the World Bank is dismaying.

"The response of Germany is disappointing. Germany has offered 200 million dollars over two years (and a total of 310 million over five years), but at 5½ per cent interest and repayable in only 15 years or less.

ALAN B. SHEPARD AND SPACE FLIGHT

"I know that it can be done, that it's important for it to be done, and I want to do it."

Alan B. Shepard wrote in an article in *Life* magazine after he was selected as one of the original seven-man team for Project Mercury. Now, as the first American to ride into space he has got his wish and proved his point.

Like his fellow astronauts, Shepard wanted to be first. He once said that there were lots of reasons but a concise one would be this: "The flight obviously is a challenge and I feel that the more severe challenge will occur on the first flight. I signed up to accept this challenge."

Shepard, a commander in the U.S. Navy, is on loan to the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the civilian organisation that is managing Project Mercury. Discussing the Project with reporters before his flight, Shepard said, "The specific objective of the programme is to evaluate man's ability to survive, to react, and to observe in a space environment. It is a step in the evolution of space travel."

The 37-year-old astronaut has been enthusiastic about the programme from the start. "I had no difficulty in making my decision once they asked me to participate," he says. "I'm here to serve my country. As far as I'm concerned, doing this is just a function of maturity. If you don't use your experience, your past is wasted, you are betraying yourself."

Graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in 1944, he served during World War II on a destroyer in the Pacific and afterwards entered Navy flight training. However, the pace was not swift enough for him. Impatient to qualify as a pilot, he went to a civilian flight school in his spare time and earned a licence there before receiving his Navy "wings" in 1947.

Shepard has served in land-based fighter squadrons and on numerous aircraft carriers, at times in the capacity of operations officer. He has been a test pilot and instructor most of the time since 1950, has participated in high-altitude test missions, helped develop the Navy's in-flight refuelling system, and contributed greatly to research on carrier landing techniques. He was graduated from the Naval War College in 1958. His flying time totals 3,700 hours, including 1,800 in jet planes.

Like his six space team mates, Shepard has the distinction of being as nearly perfect a

physical specimen as the civilian Space Agency could find, and of having unusually high intelligence.

In a press interview following his selection as an astronaut, Shepard explained that in addition to training in all facets of the programme, individual team members were assigned particular areas of responsibility in developing the programme. "Each of us takes his area and studies it much more carefully than the rest of the group, and then we are responsible to the entire group for that particular area."

"Alan doesn't try to explain all of the technical aspects of his job to me, but he does put himself in my position enough to understand what might lead to apprehensions and to explain things before they do."

Looking back on his preparation for space flight, Shepard once told reporters that he felt the "real key" to the training programme was the building of a feeling of confidence. "The feeling, I think, is three-fold: It is a confidence in the people with whom we work, our colleagues, our associates in the Space Task Group; it is a confidence in the systems in which we are dealing and will have to deal in our flights; and, of course, it is a confidence in ourselves."

DR. C. V. RAMAN ON SPACE VISIT

"Militarism run mad"—this is how Dr. C. V. Raman described the achievements so far made in the conquest of space.

Speaking on "Real Motivation of Science" at the opening of the Raman Science Block of the Bishop Cotton Girls' School at Bangalore on April 19 he declared that the real motivation of science was realisation that scientific research should be used for "unravelling the mysteries of the world around us."

What was going on around the world today was perturbing. The other day "the whole world went mad when a man, put into a bullet and sent into space, returned to the earth safely."

"I did not rejoice at this achievement of man; on the other hand, I became cold, absolutely cold, at this."

It made very little difference whether a dog or a monkey or a man was put into space. What mattered was the motivation behind it. The motivation was militarism run mad and nothing else. "This is not the real spirit of

science. The real spirit of science came to those who realise that they were all children of Mother Nature. Nature had produced many myriads of creatures and man is a marvellous achievement of nature. The more one looks at it the more he is impressed by this marvellousness of nature."

The research on hearing was a typical example of how a man of science who sought something would find it.

Dr. Raman advised the students of science to use their eyes, ears and their power of thinking in their pursuit of knowledge.

"THE TIMES" ON INDIA'S DEFENCES

The Times in its comments on last month's debate in Lok Sabha expressed the view that India's defences as a whole are being kept up to the mark under the care of Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon.

"Opposition members in the Indian Parliament may have thought they had some good ammunition to loose off in the defence debate," it daily declared.

"To start with," *The Times* said, "there is the Defence Minister himself, Mr. Krishna Menon, an excellent target for an Opposition that knows that many Government supporters share their feelings about him."

"In the debate, the old charge of political favouritism in promotion was repeated and further allegations were made about the danger of allowing Soviet pilots to fly along the Himalayan border."

"They are doing this to complete the training of Indian pilots in the use of Antonov 12 aircraft, bought for their capabilities in high altitude and poor landing fields."

"Whatever the truth may be in the rumours that these aircraft are not giving the performance expected of them, there need be nothing suspicious in the training programme."

"On the contrary, if anyone were to be suspicious it would be the Chinese, noting Russia's readiness to supply India with aircraft specifically chosen for the defence of the northern frontier"

INDIA'S BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

Sir Donald MacDougall, a British economist who played a prominent part in that country's post-war export drive has carefully analysed the problem of India's balance of payments in a paper published in *The Economic Weekly*. He finds that our planners have greatly underestimated the target for export.

Sir Donald is not among those who think that India's industry has no natural advantages in the the field of manufacture. He calculates that the proportion of total output of the new manufactures, that would come to be exported in the next decade, would not be more than ten per cent but this amount would represent larger percentages of certain industries: These will have to be carefully selected and given every kind of official encouragement. Clearly the task before us is a formidable one but not beyond our capacity. The public will have to reconcile themselves, for a time, to scarcity in items earmarked as valuable for the export drive. The carving out of new export markets will, however, be a permanent gain well worth a great deal of hard effort in the next few years.

Until recently, there has been much more emphasis, says Sri Donald MacDougall, on important saving than on export promotion in the strategy of India's economic development. This has quite rightly led to large investments in the production of goods that were previously imported and the process will continue, without it India's development could not proceed very far. It is now necessary, however, to ensure that the imports required to maintain this rapidly growing production are forthcoming and this means far higher exports to pay for them.

The greater emphasis required on investment in exports must not be at the expense of import-saving, for both are needed in a big way; it is not a question of either/or. It must be at the expense of activities that are not essential and that would not help the balance of payments.

However successful the export drive, foreign exchange will remain scarce for many years and it must be husbanded with great care. Though this paper is more concerned with export promotion, it may be worth mentioning some ways in which import economies might be made.

There is a strong case, concludes the writer, against a measure that would have inflationary tendencies reduce confidence in currency, weaken a powerful argument for cost reduction and be fraught with other dangers and uncertainties. It might well, moreover, actually worsen the balance of payments, at least in the short run, because the foreign exchange earnings from exports might well be reduced while the foreign exchange cost of imports, which are severely restricted, would not fall.

CURE FOR STUTTERING

"How to treat stuttering" is the subject of an imposing article in *Soviet Land* for May by Dr. (Mrs.) N. P. Boudnick who gives the following valuable hints:

"A Stutterer should undergo a complex treatment, embracing speech training, psychological re-education and general supportive medication. If stuttering appears in early childhood every attempt should be made to prevent the child from noticing his handicap. The less the chances to speak the better. Care in bed, good rest and slow, quiet and distinct speech of the people around him are extremely beneficial, for by imitating the adults, the child will soon get used to speaking quietly and slowly, without spasmodic breaks. Thus within two or three weeks of the onset of stuttering, the defect may completely disappear, especially if it has been caused by fear. Stuttering which results from the aftermath of infection usually requires more consistent and prolonged treatment. It is very important that the child should hear correct speech in his family. Of considerable help is singing, reciting and walking to music. This promotes fluency and rhythm of speech. Picture books and toys may be used for this purpose, provided the tutor (mother or teacher) succeeds in getting the child interested. The lessons must look like games, compulsion and overexertion being carefully avoided.

If stuttering occurs in adolescence or early adulthood the treatment should aim not only at the elimination of speech disorders as such, but also at the development of such mental qualities as enable the stutterers to overcome fear and uncertainty. We recommend that the treatment should be conducted under the guidance of a doctor who is a speech specialist and stutterers should be trained in groups. Group training has a psychological advantage, because a stutterer is surrounded by people of his own kind and, naturally, he has no reason either to be ashamed of his blemish or to be afraid of speaking to them. This makes the stutterer more self-confident and improves his speech. Group treatment of stutterers ensures mutual support. Stutterers are glad to see the achievements of one another. They benefit from one another's experience and derive cheerfulness from one another's progress. Slow, flowing speech remains the main curative means in group teaching. One often hears a

stutterer complain that he lacks the courage and self-control to speak slowly. A doctor's duty then is to convince the patient that he can build up his will-power. The doctor may refer to inspiring examples of how men have built up their will-power and realised their objective. He may take such examples from literature or from life itself.

A stutterer should be encouraged to read books about men of great will-power. He should be taught to hold his head high, and look straight into the eyes of the person he is talking to. He should be taught to walk steadily and speak confidently. A properly organised daily routine in a great measure helps the patient in acquiring self-possession. Certain medicines are indicated for the treatment of stuttering. Bromides, calcium chloride or calcium gluconate through mouth and vitamins B-complex are useful. Physical training (general and respiratory gymnastics, swimming, sponging, ball games etc.) strengthen the body and as an essential part of a complex treatment lead to quicker elimination of the defect.

Mrs. Boudink quotes Dr. I. J. Derazhne of Kiev who gives the following suggestions in this connection. He has advised the treatment of stuttering by muffling temporarily the distorted speech of the patient. It has been established that so long as the speech is muffled stuttering does not interfere with it. For this purpose an apparatus, called "correctophone", has been designed. When the current is switched on and the tubes are inserted into the ears of the patient he does not hear his voice. It is muffled by the noise which is generated by the "correctophone".

The stutterer should be made to count up to say 300, and read and recite for about 30 minutes. Two such lessons per day should be given for 15 to 20 days. Later on the apparatus is employed to deaden the voice only partly by the plugging of one ear. The described method may be combined usefully with medicamentous or physiotherapeutic treatment speech-training etc.

In neglected cases where persistent pathologic conditional reflectory linkage has developed the chances of success in treatment are remote,

FOREIGN AID TO THIRD PLAN

The United States, had made a "mammoth" offer of 1,000 million dollars of aid to India's Third Plan repayable over 50 years, with little or possibly no interest, subject to Congressional approval and the willingness of other "Aid-India Club" nations to increase their previous aid commitments to India, the *Washington Post* said in its issue dated May 2nd.

West Germany, it said, was reluctant to make a large aid commitment which caused the sudden adjournment of the conference of the five nations and the World Bank.

Experts from the Bank, Canada, West Germany, Japan, Britain and the United States met to review India's foreign exchange requirements for the Plan.

The scheduled three-day meeting adjourned on April 28, after two days, until May 31 with the announcement that the facts of the study would be considered by the parties concerned.

The *Washington Post* said that West Germany had offered 100 million dollars for each of the first two years of the Plan at 5½ per cent interest repayable in six to 12 years. "Instead of coming up with a large assistance offer in which they would be sharing some of their post-war prosperity."

"Of the other assisting nations, Britain has now offered to increase aid to India to a little more than 100 million dollars, repayable at low interest over the next 25 years," it added, and this money comes out of no 'fat' as it does in the United States and Germany, but out of Britain's own meagre foreign exchange reserve.

France, which now spends more money per capita in foreign aid than any other country in the world also is believed to be carrying her share of the burden.

"Canada and Japan are believed to have made sizable commitments."

The *Post* said that West Germany last February announced its willingness to spend 600 million to 700 million dollars a year on foreign aid and India, with a well-organised economic plan and a clearly defined economic need is considered to be the first real test of Germany's promise."

It said the other participants in the conference were "furious" because they felt India offered the non-Communist world a tremendous opportunity to help a powerful underdeveloped nation to become a long-term hope for international stability.

SMOKING AND CANCER

A New York scientist said that cigarette smoke may contain a wax-like chemical that acts to block the cancer-causing process in human beings.

Dr. Ernest L. Wynder of the Sloan-Kettering Institute reports to the American Press that cigarette smoke also contains two other substances—one that acts to cause cancer and another without whose 'promotion' the first chemical cannot cause the disease.

In a report read at the annual meeting of the American Association for Cancer Research Dr. Wynder said that the cancer-causing chemicals in cigarette are known as carcinogens.

These chemicals, he said, are stimulated into deadly action by a second group of chemicals known as 'promoters'. Without these, he said, the carcinogens cannot cause cancer.

The third group he labelled anti-carcinogens and said they act to block the cancer-causing process.

He outlined a five-point programme to eliminate the cancer danger. The programme is More effective filtration of the promoters in smoke, selection of tobacco containing less of the two harmful chemicals, use of methods to cause more complete burning of tobacco to eliminate the harmful effects and adding anti carcinogenic chemicals.

ARE JAPANESE WHITES ?

Japanese living in South Africa are to be treated as whites not "coloured", from now on, and will be free to live in "white" areas, the London *Daily Express* said last month in a report from Capetown.

The *Express* said South Africa's Interior Minister announced this decision in Parliament also.

The *Express* added that "the South African Government is making this concession because it is trying hard to make friends with Japan which it wants to develop as a trading partner in view of threatened boycotts by Afrikaner nations."

The paper pointed out that when it was announced last month that the two countries would exchange Ambassadors, it was also stated, that the Japanese Ambassador would be allowed to live in the "white" areas of Capetown and Pretoria, and that his children would attend "white" schools.

WEAK NATIONS IN NUCLEAR AGE

Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, the Swatantra Party leader, declared in a letter that "the weaker nations have been completely orphaned by the atom."

Writing to the *New York Times* dated April 30, he said: The entry of nuclear power in warfare has made a great and deplorable change in human fellowship. In the days that are gone, weak could look forward to sympathy and material assistance from powerful nations and rulers. Victims of injustice and tyranny could find material support from abroad in their unequal struggle against oppressors entrenched in power.

"History is full of shining crusades of compassion. The world was one and indivisible, and nations and men were prepared for fighting any where in a noble cause to give assistance to victims of iniquity. But now things are changed. "Weapons of mass destruction have altered the perspective for all powerful nations.

"They are not prepared to invite clashes over the rights and wrongs of other people, whatever be their nature. They are not prepared to go out to relieve or help victims against oppressors. If such action carries with it the possibility of a clash with another power which can start a nuclear war.

"The biggest power now are more anxious to preserve peace and look after their own security than to yield to the call to do noble deeds. The weaker nations have been completely orphaned by the atom.

"Tyrants and usurpers are now free to deal with their victims without any fear of external indignation. The usurper or dictator has converted the majority of the people into debased slaves and no dissenter has any chance.

"The world order envisaged by lovers of peace has a definite and permanent saving clause against any intervention in the internal affairs of a *de facto* regime which has established itself anywhere by brute strength or fraud or otherwise. The world executive, to be brought into existence under proposals for world Government cannot intervene in what has been comprehensively and cruelly called the "domestic" affairs of any State.

"Here, then, we are, British statesmen and the British Press. Mr. Nehru in India, and every intellectual everywhere, taking for granted that Cuban affairs must be left to Fidel Castro and it is not for America to intervene.

"The enemies of individual freedom are completely free to do what they like and the rights of national sovereignty accrue to every tyrant whatever the origin of his *de facto* authority may be.

"Truly, again, one may cry that the days of chivalry are gone. There is no room for international chivalry, now that the monstrous fear of nuclear weapons has been enthroned as the guiding principle of all international politics.

"Most private cruelty is done within family walls and most public wrongs within State frontiers. And if these frontiers and walls are sacrosanct, then oppression gets a free charter in the nuclear age.—"

SOVIET DISCOVERY ABOUT VENUS

Russian scientists, announcing a major new discovery on May 11th said that by bouncing radio waves off the planet Venus, they had discovered that its period of rotation could be estimated at near to 10 earth days.

The news was carried on the front page of the Government newspaper, *Izvestia*. The paper said it had been informed of the discovery by the Academy of Science which had made the experiment recently.

Another discovery was that different parts of the planet's surface reflected the radio waves in different ways.

The results of the experiment, which took place when Venus was at its nearest point to the earth, 40 million kilometres (25 million miles) away, were still being studied.

The Soviet Defence Ministry announced that a special "Flier Cosmonaut" badge had been instituted for personnel assigned to duties with space ships.

The badge included such symbols as outstretched wings with five feathers, a globe flanked by ears of wheat, an unfurled banner with a five-pointed star at the flag pole, a flying spaceship, and a goldish orbit round the globe with a Sputnik on it.

The badge also carried a shield with red figures indicating the number of space flights performed.

Britain's Jodrell Bank Observatory sent a congratulatory telegram to the Russian scientists who discovered the period of rotation of planet Venus by radio location.

Major Yuri Gagarin, Russian spaceman, said a vivid purple light appeared on the shuttered portholes of his spaceship, indicating the tremendous temperature outside, as he descended to earth, Moscow Radio reported.

HOW MEN ARE MADE GREAT ?

Eminent people like Mahatma Gandhi, Mao Tse-tung and Ernest Hemingway became world famous because they had a childhood background of domineering authority, says Dr. Victor Goertzel, an American psychiatrist.

After a study of the lives of 400 eminent people, he says that the majority of them had domineering parents—especially mothers—and none of them had a peaceful home life.

Adolf Hitler and Mahatma Gandhi, according to Dr. Goertzel, both had domineering mothers. Hemingway ran away from a troubled home.

Mao Tse-tung had a loving mother who protected him from a stern father. The result was that he grew up to be a military leader and a poet—"two occupations that seem to attract boys who are protected by their mothers and who hate their fathers," Dr. Goertzel says.

PHANTOM RUSSIAN WARPLANE

The monthly magazine, *Flying* reports that Russia had developed an atom-powered plane capable of flying at supersonic speeds for 90 days without refuelling.

The "phantom warplane" has already been testflown for 21 days without refuelling.

Information on the plane reached the Central Intelligence Agency in a report from the Korean underground.

The plane is said to have a top speed of 3,500 miles an hour and the ability to reach altitudes of up to 85,000 feet. The plane, in flights, was able to escape radar detection 23 times out of 25.

CHRIST AND DEAD SEA SCROLLS

Moscow Radio claimed last-month that the Dead Sea scrolls found in the Qumran area of the Judean wilderness had provided further proof that Christ never existed.

When the scrolls were found, it said "some bourgeois scholars and Christian theologians at first saw in this document proof that Christ was a historical figure....."

But it had turned out that "the teacher of righteousness of the Qumran scroll, who so resembles the Christ of the Gospels, had in reality, lived about 100 or 150 years before the time when Christ was supposed to have been born."

The Qumran teacher of righteousness had perished, but the Qumranites believed he would return in order to judge those who had rejected his teachings, the radio continued.

Thus the newly discovered documents not only "failed to confirm that Christ had lived on earth, but on the contrary, have helped to reveal how legends about a non-existent saviour have been formed."

The writers of the Gospel had used the pre-Christian teachings of the Essenes about a teacher of righteousness, "amplified them with eastern myths about diving and resurgent Gods, and then created a history of the birth, prophecies, and death of a man by the name of Jesus Christ who had never existed."

(The first of the Dead Sea scrolls was found in 1947 by an Arab shepherd boy on the north west coast of the Dead Sea.

Since their translation began, there had been considerable controversy particularly on the relationship between the texts of the Qumran sect and the Christian Gospels).

"THE GUARDIAN" ON NEHRU'S ANTI-APARTHEID POLICY

The "*Guardian*" gave credit to Mr. Nehru for giving the lead to other Prime Ministers in the anti-apartheid "battle-royal."

The paper's Commonwealth correspondent said: Although no one member of the Afro-Asian team claims to be its leader, it seems pretty well certain that its captain is the man who up to now has deliberately avoided the limelight.

"He is Mr. Nehru and the ultimatum that has been placed squarely before South Africa is referred to by members of the teams as the 'Nehru plan'."

This plan, according to the correspondent, would read approximately as follows: "We accept the principle that apartheid is inconsistent with membership in the Commonwealth of nations."

The plan is "very nearly identical with the suggestion of the Canadian Prime Minister, Mr. John Diefenbaker, that the time has come for the drawing up of a Commonwealth declaration of principles," the correspondent said.

He added that one man, who has been close to the battle is Mr. Julius Nyerere, Chief Minister of Tanganyika. "It was his sternly-worded warning, issued from Dar-es-Salaam, that seems to have done the trick and convinced Mr. Nehru and his associates that the die must now be cast."

EVENTS IN CUBA

"The noisy support that Cuba has received from the Communist world, if not the series of actions the Castro regime undertook since it launched itself on a noisy campaign against the United States, says *thought* in its leading article should help us know the true character of the political situation in Cuba. The weekly says:

Even if Castro is not a Communist, he is a "peace-monger of the variety much in favour with the headquarters of World Communism which hopes to use its peculiar peace campaign to topple the non-Communist regimes the world over. In any case one has to be in Mr. Kennedy's position to realize the threat in its various forms to the country he has been called upon to guide and protect. Mr. Nehru was not only soberer but right when unlike his earlier impetuous fulminations he admitted not only that he would not judge American action because he did not have all the relevant facts at his disposal but that America had every right to feel interested in the fortunes of Cuba, its next-door neighbour. The doctrine of non-interference in the internal affairs of other countries can have universal appeal and meaning only when practised universally. In no case could it be allowed to be a cover for interference by others in areas vital to one's security. A Soviet base, including the presence of technicians and Stalin's "engineers of the soul" in Cuba could any day pose a mortal danger to the United States, as Tibet under Chinese occupation does to this country.

But while it is true the Cuban people has not as yet spoken their final piece, the fact today is that America's flirtation with revolution has added to the prestige if not the strength, in the final analysis of Castro. The American sentiment, if not also their policy, has been rendered an orphan in Cuba. In the midst of conflicting reports and rumours of new landings by the anti-Castro Cubans and America's alleged plans to help them materially and to throw a naval blockade round Cuba, it is not easy to determine with any degree of certainty what is coming to redeem that country's political position vis-a-vis Cuba. One thing however seems safe to assume. The Kennedy administration would not slip into one more blunder to rectify the old one. Salvation for Cuba must be worked out primarily by the Cubans themselves. Occupation of Cuba by America would be easy

enough in itself. But this would create complications incalculably difficult to resolve. The need of the moment seems to be to hold the ring impartially as between the Cuban people and the Castro regime. In simpler terms the Cuban people should not be allowed to perish in an unequal struggle against a regime freely drawing upon the means of destruction being placed at its disposal by the official champions of subversions in Moscow and Peking.

'GERMAN PLANS' TO OCCUPY BRITAIN

The Soviet weekly, *New Times*, dated May 5 published some captured German documents on the planned occupation of Britain during the second world war.

The documents were captured in 1945 at the headquarters of the German 16th Army—the Army chosen by Hitler in 1940 for operation "Sea Lion". "Sea Lion" was the German code name for an invasion of Britain.

The agency said a translation of the documents was accompanied in the magazine by an article explaining the Nazi occupation plans, and the role of Gen. Adolf Heusinger, but it gave no details of the article.

Gen. Heusinger, Chief of operations on the German General staff until arrested in July 1944 on charges of complicity in the abortive bomb attempt on Hitler's life, is now West German chairman-designate of NATO's permanent military committee.

ANGOLA, SALAZAR'S ACHILLES HEEL

"The Times" said on May 7 that the casualty figures on both sides in the struggle in Angola were "startling when compared with civil disturbance in other African territories.

"They are a measure of the ferocity with which the struggle is being waged on both sides.

"How long can a small country like Portugal sustain a struggle of this kind without running into economic, social and political difficulties?

"Considerations of this kind, and comparison with the fate of the French in Algeria, were a major factor in deciding the Belgians to give up the Congo.

"So far they have not influenced the Portuguese Government at all. However, Angola is now the Achilles heel of the Salazar regime," "The Times" editorial concluded.

MULTUM IN PARVO

NEWS

DEPARTMENTAL

NOTES

Questions of Importance

THE A.I.C.C. MEETING

The All-India Congress Committee met for 2 days in Durgapur on the 28th and 29th May. This session was perhaps most hectic since Independence for it turned out to be an epoch making one packed with patriotic fervour and "highlighting many facets of the growing pains of Indian democracy." The session passed important resolutions. It unanimously approved the report of the National Integration Committee detailing the steps for fighting fissiparous tendencies in the country through alertness of public spirited citizens and effective administrative action.

The resolution *inter alia* re-affirmed the resolve of the people and the Government of India to maintain the integrity of the territory of the Union and to repel aggression from whatever quarter it came.

Mr. Lal Bahadur Shastri, Union Home Minister, moving the resolution, condemned the intransigence of China in not coming to terms with India on border violation. There is no doubt, he said, that India's stand on this issue was right as was evident from the record. In fact, the various talks held between the officials of the Indian Government and the Chinese Government indicated that India's cause was just.

It also passed unanimously the resolution on International Affairs. Moving the resolution Mr. C. Subramaniam of Madras said that the policy of non-alignment followed by India was the only approach that would help to create an atmosphere in the world leading to total disarmament and peace.

By taking a "partisan" line, India would not serve the cause of world peace though there might be momentary advantage for herself by aligning with some bloc or the other. "Whether we like it or not, this is the only policy beneficial for us as well as for the world and we have to firmly adhere to it."

The session also adopted an eight-point resolution, sponsored by the "ginger group," laying down certain criteria for the selection of candidates for the general elections.

Mr. S. N. Mishra, Union Deputy Minister for Planning moved the resolution. It was

carried by an overwhelming majority—only two members voting against—after a brief debate.

Winding up the session, the Congress President Mr. Sanjeeva Reddi said that though they had experienced an atmosphere of emotion, the session had gone on peacefully and they had useful discussion, particularly on national integration.

The next session will meet in Madurai on September 30. It will also be important as the election manifesto will be placed before it and finalised.

WIPING OFF COMMUNALISM

The Union Home Ministry has asked the States to issue suitable instructions to all district authorities to impress upon them the need for constant vigilance and appropriate action in good time to curb communal troubles.

The Centre has sent a circular on May 12 to the State Governments on this subject expressing the view that if the legal provisions available even now are used judiciously and at the appropriate time, all communal troubles could be greatly minimised. Further measures to strengthen the law are also understood to be under consideration.

It pointed out that communal troubles have wide repercussions namely that any incident in any part of the country may result in serious consequences elsewhere and also bring the country a bad name abroad and said that any vigorous action by authorities to put down the evil is fully justified.

The Home Ministry has pointed out that there are even now a variety of legal provisions under the Criminal Procedure Code and the Indian Penal Code, which could be utilised against the trouble-makers, including communal agitators.

Under Section 99 (A) of the Cr. P.C., a State Government is empowered to forfeit books, newspapers or any document containing any matters which promotes, or is intended to promote a feeling of enmity or hatred between different classes of citizens, which is deliberately and maliciously intended to outrage the religious feelings of any such classes by insulting their religion or their religious beliefs.

Utterances of the Day

KENNEDY ON U. S. ADVERSARY

President Kennedy declared at Chicago on April 29 that the greatest adversary of the U. S. A. was not Russia but "American unwillingness to do what must be done."

He called upon Americans to defeat this adversary and to put their unparalleled power, wealth and capacity in the single-minded service of freedom.

Speaking at a banquet organised by the Democratic Party, he said: "Proud of their accomplishments, confident of their progress, the Communists proclaim that the tide of history is on their side. I do not believe it. The tide of history is not on their side—nor on ours. For, history is made by men—and it will move in the direction that strong and determined and courageous men compel it."

DEAN RUSK ON COLD WAR

Secretary of State Dean Rusk spoke on the occasion of the Charter Day exercises at the University of California last month. In the course of his address he observed; "The cold war was not invented in the West; it was born in the assault upon freedom which arose out of the ashes of World War II.....We should keep our eyes on the world beyond the cold war, the world we see when men come to their senses, the world which men have dreamed about for centuries. For, in building that world, we shall have friends in all parts of the earth, we shall find strength in the very nature of man, we shall share purposes which make natural allies of us all. If defending freedom is to be called waging the cold war, then wage it we must, but we would prefer to bring it to an end. For we look forward to a time when contest will be unnecessary because the freedom of man will be firmly established."

Mr. NEHRU ON ROAD TO PROGRESS

Mr. Nehru, who was addressing a big public meeting at Lucknow on April 30, said: "Our country will not make any headway towards economic emancipation by resolutions and speeches. What is needed today is determination and strength to bring about prosperity in the country. But for that, the whole process of thinking has to be changed."

Condemning casteism, Mr. Nehru said: "it is an age of internationalism. At this stage, if we continue our old casteism, there will not be any progress and the fate of the country will be sealed."

SIR PAUL GORE-BOOTH ON ENGLISH

Sir Paul Gore-Booth, the U. K. High Commissioner in India who was inaugurating the Bihar branch of the English Speaking Union, at Patna on May 7, said the first aim of the union was to promote understanding of the English-speaking peoples of the world and to engage in any educational work designed to further this object.

Sir Paul said English had become one of the great languages in the history of the world, performing a function similar to that of Latin or Sanskrit. This language, wherever it had been used, had become a great source of ideas. If there was a common thread running through it, this might be the emphasis.

"The union had nothing to do with any language controversy", he said.

"You will find among the English-speaking peoples the pursuit of policies which have a certain common basis in politics and law," Sir Paul observed.

ARCHBISHOP BLANK ON APARTHEID

Dr. Joost de Blank, the Anglican Archbishop of Cape Town spoke at Philadelphia on May 22 that the Church had been accused of interfering in politics in South Africa because it dared to criticise the Government's racial policies.

"The churchman cannot keep silence, even if he would, because the honour of God Himself is at stake," the Archbishop said, in a lecture prepared for delivery in Holy Trinity Church. He said that a Government or a political party was putting itself in the place of God when it advocated a policy which flouted one of the universally held Christian principles: "Thou shalt love thy neighbour as thyself," with no mention of "the colour of our neighbour's skin."

AFGHAN P. M. ON PAK COLONIALISM

Sardar Mohamad Daoud, Prime Minister of Afghanistan, has declared at New Delhi on May 12 that the freedom struggle of Pushtoonistan was against the "brute might of Pakistan's colonialism, and that is the real reason for the aggression and concentration of Pakistani divisions in the territory of northern Pushtoonistan."

It is a fact too that the people and Government of Afghanistan would never refrain from assistance to their blood brethren in Pushtoonistan in their sacred fight for freedom. We are certain of the final success of our Pushtoonistani brethren."

Political

INTEGRATION OF GOA

The National Convention for Integration of Goa, Daman and Diu at its meeting held at Bombay on May 14, considered it as "the sacred duty" of the Government of India and the entire Indian nation to help the people of those pockets to liberate these territories from the Portuguese yoke and thus eradicate finally from the national soil "the last ugly vestiges of European colonialism".

By a resolution passed at the meeting which was presided over by Rev. Dr. H. O. Mascarenhas the meeting expressed "its gratitude" to the Government of India for the clear statement made by the Prime Minister of India on May 4 declaring that Goa, Daman and Diu would form a separate State of the Indian Union and that the way of life, culture, language, religion of the people would be protected by the Union Government.

Mr. Melicio Fernandes, moving the resolution, criticised the moves of certain people in Goa to gain administrative and financial independence under the protection of the Portuguese flag. This move was a "sinister one" he characterised and added that such a step would perpetuate the Portuguese authority in the colonies.

The meeting by another resolution, condemned the Portuguese brutal atrocities perpetrated on the people of Angola. The meeting saluted the heroism of the brave Angolan nationalists and wished them success in their struggle and expressed its solidarity with their just and noble cause.

The convention also congratulated the United Nations and the African States on taking a firm stand against the Portuguese policy in Angola and it appealed to all free nations to go to the aid of the brave Angolan people so that Angola and other Portuguese colonies might obtain independence.

THE KASHMIR ISSUE

President Ayub Khan told Newsmen at Khairabad in the North-West frontier on May 8 that Pakistan would use every possible avenue to get the Kashmir issue settled.

The President said that Pakistan could not sit idle and had to do something to get the dispute resolved "though we cannot say definitely what will happen".

CONSTITUTION FOR PAKISTAN

President Ayub said, "wait and see", when asked whether there was a possibility of the issue being taken up in the Security Council.

President Ayub Khan of Pakistan asked his people not to start any controversy or indulge in speculation about the future constitution of the country. He was speaking at a Cabinet meeting in his office in President's House after receiving the report of Constitution Commission from its Chairman, Mr. Justice Shahabuddin on May 6.

The President said that he intended to announce the fundamentals of the constitution which were fixed and before the Constitution was drafted.

He said that the report was in the nature of an advice to him as to what shape the future Constitution should take. With the receipt of this report, he added momentous period of the country's history had begun. He asked his Cabinet colleagues to be conscious of it and added "if we want to make history, and we do, then we all have to act with wisdom and courage and rise above petty or parochial consideration."

FREEDOM FOR TANGANYIKA

The U.N. General Assembly unanimously approved that Tanganyika should emerge from U.N. trusteeship to independence.

It adopted without objection a resolution stating that its trusteeship agreement with Britain for the latter's administration of that territory, which it approved on December 13, 1956 "shall cease to be in force" that day.

The resolution recommended that independent Tanganyika should be admitted to the United Nations. It asked Britain to report to the Trusteeship Council next summer on measures taken for the transfer of power to the Tanganyikans.

NEW CONSTITUTION FOR CONGO

The Congo is to have a new constitution, it is learned from an authoritative source. The political leaders now gathered in Conquillhatville will have to approve the principle of the revision of the Fundamental Law—a legacy of the Republic's accession to independence before they close their conference.

The mechanism for this revision is simple: Once this principle of the constitution is adopted, the task of drafting the constitution will be placed in the hands of a group of international jurists—five or six specialists in constitutional law, probably including a Swiss, Belgian and perhaps a Frenchman.

NEED TO UPGRADE HIGH SCHOOLS

In his presidential address at the 51st Madras State Education Conference which had its three-day session at Trichy on May 11, Mr. T. P. Srinivasavaradan, M.L.C., made a strong plea for the upgrading of high schools in the State into higher secondary schools. With the introduction of pre-university course in colleges "there is no longer any room for uncertainty and if Madras is to conform to an all-India pattern, it is necessary to upgrade S.S.L.C. (academic) course with the definite objective of bringing the pupils to the standard of the university course," he declared.

Mr. Srinivasavaradan suggested a constitution of a statutory body for secondary education which would direct the courses and bring about changes from time to time.

Mr. Kuruvilla Jacob, who inaugurated the conference, laid stress on the importance of opening trade and craft schools where pupils who wanted to enter life after primary education could get vocational training.

About 1,600 delegates of whom 300 are women attended conference.

FORD FOUNDATION GRANTS TO INDIA

The Ford Foundation announced a \$ 600,000 grant to the Government of India for the establishment of a central industrial extension training institute.

It also announced grants of \$ 200,000 for further assistance for training and research centres in Indian engineering colleges on village planning and rural housing. The new funds will be used for the establishment of "laboratory" villages to test and demonstrate new construction and design techniques in rural housing.

AUTONOMY FOR UNIVERSITIES

Dr. K. L. Shrimali, Union Minister for Education, informed the Informal Consultative Committee of Members of Parliament attached to the Ministry of Education that the Government were considering the preparation of model legislation for the guidance of universities in India in regard to the implications of autonomy of the universities.

The members discussed at length the question of autonomy of the universities vis-a-vis the national needs, in the light of the recommendations of the Vice-Chancellors' conference held at Khadakvasla last year.

EDUCATION THRO' T. V.

A Ford Foundation educational team of T.V. experts will come to New Delhi in June in connection with the introduction of a scheme to impart education in higher secondary schools through the medium of television.

The programme, scheduled to begin in August will be initially available to 300 higher secondary schools in the capital.

To be telecast thrice every week, each programme lasting 20 minutes will teach English, Hindi, Physics and Chemistry.

Although television was started on an experimental basis in September, 1959, its impact remained severely restricted owing to paucity of sets and funds. The Unesco, however, provided a grant of \$ 25,000 for the purchase of T.V. sets for community viewing and production of special programmes.

At present none of the schools has T.V. sets. Teleclubs have been provided with 66 sets for community viewing.

Encouraged by the results of the experiment, the Union Ministry of Information and Broadcasting considered it desirable to explore further possibilities of augmenting the facilities of viewing educational T.V. Programmes in schools.

As a result, informal discussions were conducted by the Ministry with the Ford Foundation in India, and the latter evinced keen interest in the organisation of a regular educational T.V. programme for Delhi schools.

AWARDS FOR HALDANE

Professor J. B. S. Haldane is one of the six recipients of the U.S. National Academy of Science Medals. He was awarded the Kimber medal for his work in the science of Genetics.

Other medal winners included a German astronomer, and four American scientists.

President Kennedy has congratulated all the six winners through the President of the National Academy of Sciences.

The Academy of Lynxes also has awarded an £ 11,500 sterling prize for biology to Prof. J. B. S. Haldane, formerly of London University and now working in India.

P.U.C. COURSE IN PONDICHERRY

It is learnt that a Pre-University course, affiliated to the Madras University, will be started in Pondicherry from the next academic year.

Mr. P. V. RAJAMANNAR

Dr. Rajamannar was the first Indian Chief Justice to preside over the destinies of Madras High Court for nearly 13 years. He came to the Bar after an outstanding academic career, in which he not only never stood second but always had a scholarship to cover his school and college fees right up to the Law College. At the Bar he soon made his mark, and on the retirement from Advocate-Generalship of Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, was appointed to that post in 1944. In 1945 at the height of his legal career, he sacrificed his most lucrative practice to accept a post on the Bench of the High Court. And it was in the fitness of things that in 1948 after India became independent, he should have been appointed the first Indian Chief Justice. And from that time he had reigned supreme over the Madras High court till he retired on May 10.

THE NEW MADRAS CHIEF JUSTICE

Mr. Justice S. Ramachandra Ayyar of the Madras High Court has been appointed by the President to perform the duties of the Chief Justice of the High Court on the retirement of Mr. Justice P. V. Rajamannar from May 10 until further orders.

Mr. Ramachandra Ayyar was appointed a permanent judge of the High Court towards the end of January 1958.

Born in 1904 in Kumbakonam, Mr. Ramachandra Ayyar was educated at the Pachaiyappa's College and the Madras Law College and was enrolled as advocate in 1927. He practised in the chamber of Mr. K. S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar, a former judge of the High Court.

INCOME TAX LAW AND LAYMAN

Can the income tax law with all its complications be made simple so that the layman can easily understand it?

The Finance Minister, Mr. Morarji Desai, answered this question in the Lok Sabha by saying that a law which had to cover a wide variety of incomes—salaries and business incomes of individuals and companies—could not but be complicated.

He also quoted the observation of the Codification Committee in England and referred to by the Indian Law Commission that "to expect a codification of the law of income-tax which the layman can easily read and understand is a vain hope."

BANDARANAIKE MURDER CASE

The Supreme Court of Ceylon on May 12 sentenced to death the Reverend Buddhakkhita Thero, the chief incumbent of the Kelaniya Buddhist temple, Somarama Thero, and H. P. Jayawardene for conspiracy to murder the late Prime Minister Bandaranaike. Somarama Thero, a Buddhist monk, shot the Prime Minister in his house on September 25, 1959. Mr. Bandaranaike died the following day.

The three men sentenced to death in the Bandaranaike assassination case filed appeals on May 23, against their conviction. They were Buddhakkhita Thero, chief high priest of the Kalaniya Buddhist temple, Somarama Thero and H. P. Jayawardene.

They were due to be hanged between June 23 and 22, but the executions would now be delayed pending disposal of the appeals. The appeals will be heard by a panel of three Judges in the Court of Criminal Appeals. No date has yet been fixed for the hearing.

PROFESSION TAX ON PENSION

A Division Bench of the Madras High Court, consisting of Their Lordships Mr. Justice S. Ramachandra Aiyar, and Mr. Justice P. Ramakrishnan, dismissed on May 1, the writ petition filed on behalf of Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, questioning the constitutional validity of the provisions in the City Municipal Act under which the profession tax assessment was made on pensions. Their Lordships held that the profession tax levied under the City Municipal Act was a perfect and valid one.

'TRIAL BY JURY' IN MAHARASHTRA

With the abolition of trial by jury in Greater Bombay—through a bill to which the President has given assent—Maharashtra joins ten other States that are without this system.

The ten States are: Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Orissa, Punjab, Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh. Bihar has also decided to abolish the jury system, and Mysore and West Bengal are considering this question.

CALCUTTA HIGH COURT

Mr. Justice Himansu Kumar Bose, a Judge of the Calcutta High Court, has been appointed to be the Chief Justice of that High Court upon the retirement of Mr. Justice Surajit Chandra Lahiri with effect from June 10, 1961, the Ministry of Home Affairs announced in a Press communique.

INSURANCE OF DEPOSITS

A bill to set-up a statutory corporation to administer the deposit insurance scheme will be introduced in the next session of Parliament.

The corporation will have a board of directors consisting of representatives of the Reserve Bank, the State Bank of India, scheduled banks and officials of the Union Finance Ministry. The question as to who should be the chairman of the corporation—a senior civilian or an officer from a bank, or the Governor of the Reserve Bank itself as ex-officio chairman—is not yet decided.

Premium for the insurance will be paid by banks. The Finance Ministry suggested that deposits up to Rs. 1,000 should be covered by the scheme. But the banks wanted this raised to Rs. 1,500.

ASSESSMENT OF INCOME-TAX

What has now come to be known as the "Tyagi Formula" for the assessment of income tax of small assesseees with annual incomes up to Rs. 7,500 has been accepted by Government and instructions have been issued to the Income-tax Officers to give effect to it on May 11.

The formula proposes a simplified procedure for calculating income-tax in such cases doing away with a detailed examination of accounts of the assesseees by the Income Tax Department as hitherto. The new procedure will lighten the work of the officers enabling them to devote greater attention to the assessment and collection of tax from those belonging to higher income groups.

MANAGING AGENTS

The number of managing agencies in India has fallen from about 4,000 on the eve of the new Companies Act of 1956 to less than a thousand to-day. Under the Act, those managing agencies that had not sought reappointment before August 15, 1960 lapsed automatically. Since on that date only 919 managing agencies were left (including a small number of fresh appointments), the vast majority of the members of this historic institution which is peculiar to India must have preferred other forms of company management for which the Act provided. Subsequent to last August the Department of Company Law Administration has agreed to the appointment of managing agents in some cases.

U. K. LOANS TO INDIA

Two agreements for a credit of Rs. 53 crores (£ 40 million) from the U.K. Government to the Government of India for the Third Plan as well as to strengthen India's dwindling Sterling balances, were signed at New Delhi on May 1.

The agreements were signed by Sir Paul Gore-Booth, U.K. High Commissioner, on behalf of the U. K. Government, and Mr. L.K. Jha, Secretary, Ministry of Finance, Department of Economic Affairs, for the Government of India.

NATIONAL INCOME

The national income of India (at 1948-49 prices) was Rs. 11,760 crores in 1959-60 and Rs. 11,650 crores in 1958-59 compared to Rs. 10,480 crores in 1955-56, at the beginning of the Second Five-year Plan. The *per capita* income at 1948-49 prices has been placed at Rs. 291.6, Rs. 292.6 and Rs. 273.6 in the years 1959-60, 1958-59 and 1955-56, respectively.

This is revealed by the eighth issue of the annual paper on National Income just released by the Central Statistical Organisation, says a Press note issued by the Cabinet Secretariat.

The estimates for 1958-59 included in this paper are based on the methods of estimation followed for the earlier years and show a slight downward revision over the preliminary estimates published last year. The estimates for 1959-60, which are preliminary have also undergone a slight upward change compared to the 'quick' estimates released in August last year.

CENTRE-OWNED INDUSTRIES

The Union Government's total investment in the Centrally-owned industrial undertakings has amounted to Rs. 605 crores up to the end of March 1961, according to official figures.

The amount is spread over a wide complex of heavy and basic industries which are either in the process of construction or have gone into partial production.

SHIPPING BOARD

The Government, of India have reconstituted the National Shipping Board for a period of two years from May 1, 1961. Mr. G. L. Mehta continues to be Chairman.

Smt. PADMINI WEDS

The marriage of Padmini, the famous South Indian film artiste with Dr. T. K. Ramachandran of Tellicherry took place at the famous Guruvayur temple (Kerala) on 25th May. Several thousands attended the function. Numerous messages were received and prominent among those were from the President of India, Prime Minister Nehru, Their Majesties King & Queen of Nepal, Her Majesty Queen Elizabeth, Prince Philip, Earl Mountbatten, Governors of States, Chief Ministers, and several distinguished men and Film stars all over the world wishing them all happiness and prosperity.

In connection with the marriage, Srimathi Saraswathy Amma, mother of Padmini gave a reception at Madras on the 30th followed by Music by Smt. Vasanta Kumari and later on at a Dinner at Oceanic Hotel where the well known Sitar artiste Ravi Shankar of Delhi entertained the guests.

POLYTECHNICS FOR GIRLS

The Government of India have decided to set up some polytechnics exclusively for girl students in different parts of the country during the Third Five-year Plan, Prof. Humayun Kabir, Union Minister for Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs, said while laying the foundation-stone of Jagadish Chandra Bose Polytechnique at Debalaya in 24-Parganas district about 30 miles from Calcutta on April 30.

He said 'women students were good at making certain things such as telephone apparatus and electronics, which required tremendous patience. Like men, women candidates were also showing eagerness to have engineering education and they should be given proper opportunity, he said.

SHOOTING TRAINING FOR WOMEN

South Africa's Defence Minister, Mr. Francois Erasmus, told Parliament that women must learn how to shoot to protect themselves against attacks while their husbands were at work.

Mr. Erasmus said he had decided that police officers at the various police stations of the union should be available to help women to set up shooting clubs and provide instruction.

SAKUNTALA RAO SASTRI

Dr. Sakuntala Rao Sastri (55) Indian scholar and editor, died in hospital at New York on May 5. Founder of the East-West Institute, she received her education at Oxford and Calcutta Universities and established and directed the Sanskrit Academy of Japan. She went to the U. S. A. in 1947.

WHERE WOMEN DOMINATE

Acharya Kripalani complained of women dominating men not only in the homes but also in Parliament.

Referring to the zeal with which the Dowry Prohibition Bill was being championed by women members, Acharya Kripalani told the joint session of Parliament "Anybody who opposes the Bill, would be called reactionary. I have not seen in the whole world people who are more under the thumb of their women than in India."

'SCHOOL MOTHERS'

West Bengal welcomes women with "mother's heart" for the post of "school mothers" in their Primary schools.

During the discussions at the third meeting of the National Council for Women's Education, at New Delhi on May 10 Mrs. Karuna Gupta, Assistant Director of Public Instruction of West Bengal, said that in her State women between 20 and 40 years of age were employed in primary schools to look after young children, to keep the schools tidy and to act as a link between the school and the parents.

FIRST WOMAN 'HEADMAN'

For the first time, perhaps, in the annals of village officers, a woman has been chosen for the job of a headman.

Miss P. Alamelumangai, daughter of Mr. K. M. Paramaswami Ambalam, has been appointed "headman" of Kallandiri village near Madurai with effect from April 2.

WOMEN AT THE HAIRDRESSER'S

British women are letting money go to their heads—and this is making a fortune for hairdressers.

A recent census revealed that in 1960, women in U. K. spent seventy million pounds on their hair—double what of they spent ten years ago.

There are thirty-five thousand hairdressing establishments.

WOMEN TAX COLLECTORS

Women have proved to be so good at helping the Government to collect taxes that the Inland Revenue now has hopes of taking on more at Kuala Lumpur.

A spokesman of the department stressed, however, this was not to indicate that partiality would be shown to women applicants. But they would have an equal chance with men for the posts. He added that experience over the past year had shown women were very adaptable to the work and were patient, conscientious and good at detail.

General

THE LATE R. P. SETHU PILLAI

Dr. R. P. Sethu Pillai, the well-known Tamil scholar and former Professor of Tamil, Madras University died on April 25 after a short illness.

Dr. Sethu Pillai was awarded the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Literature on the occasion of the centenary celebrations of Madras University. He was the author of a number of books in Tamil. His literary work, *Tamil Inbam*, received the President's Award. He also wrote a number of papers. His greatest research contribution is stated to be on *Kamba Ramayanam*. In collaboration with the Heads of Departments of other languages in the Madras University, Dr. Sethu Pillai brought out the Comparative Vocabulary of Dravidian Languages. Dr. Sethu Pillai was a good speaker and was called by Tamil lovers *Sollin Selvar* (Prince of words).

MR. VASUDEVACHARYA

We regret to record the death of Sangeetha Kalanidhi Mysore Vasudevacharya, well-known composer and musician, at his residence in Adyar, Madras, on May 17. He was 96 and the end was almost sudden. Till the last moment, he was speaking to his friends and musicians who were with him. He is survived by his only son. Smt. Rukmini Devi, President of Kalakshetra called at his residence to pay her respects to the great musician.

Mr. P. V. Rajamannar, former Chief Justice of Madras and President of the Sangita Natak Academy, in a message spoke of him as follows: The Grand Old Man of Carnatic Music has passed away leaving a void which can never be filled. He was not only a great musician, but he was also one of the most versatile composers of recent times."

MOHANLAL SAXENA

Mr. Mohanlal Saxena, M.P., a former Union Minister, has resigned from the Congress on May 16.

In a letter addressed to the members of the UPCC, Mr. Saxena said the Congress organisation, instead of remaining the most powerful instrument of public service, had become "a machine for capturing power and holding on to it somehow."

MR. K. BALARAMAN

Mr. K. Balaraman, New York correspondent of *The Hindu*, has been named first recipient of a newly-instituted award by the Journalistic Fraternity, Sigma Delta Chi, for excellence of United Nations reporting.

MR. A. S. DE MELLO

Mr. A. S. de Mello, former President of the Board of Control for Cricket in India, died at the All-India Institute of Medical Sciences Hospital on May 24 at New Delhi.

Mr. de Mello was a great lover of sports especially cricket. The Cricket Club of India and the Brabourne Stadium owe their existence to him. When he embarked upon the work of the Stadium he had hardly any financial support but with his personal influence and unflagging enthusiasm he completed a gigantic task. To him the cricket public indeed owe a large debt of gratitude.

A BIG NUFFIELD GIFT

Lord Nuffield, British motor magnate, has made over all his shares in Morris Garage Limited to the Nuffield Foundation he set up in 1943, it was announced on May 22.

The gift, unofficially believed to be worth more than £500,000 (about Rs. 67 lakhs) is to be known as the Viscount Nuffield Auxiliary Fund.

It will help the blind, deaf-mutes and children's homes. Other charities may be included later.

The Nuffield Foundation for the promotion of health, education and social work within the Commonwealth, had an initial capital of £10,000,000 (about Rs. 14 crores).

MR. C. R. PATTABHIRAMAN

Mr. C. R. Pattabhiraman has been nominated as Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee in place of Mr. Upendranath Burman.

Mr. Pattabhiraman's appointment has been welcomed in lobby circles. A Congress front-bencher, he has been a member of a number of Select Committees on Bills, like the Wealth Tax Bill, Estates Duty Bill and the Legal Practitioners' Amendment Bill.

MR. M. C. CHAGLA

Mr. M.C. Chagla, retiring Indian Ambassador to the United States, confirmed at United Nations last month that he wished to enter politics and would stand for the Indian Parliament in next year's general elections.

MR. S. K. DATTA

Mr. S. K. Datta, till now Chief Secretary to Assam Govt. has been appointed Chief Commissioner of Pondicherry.

BOOKS THAT HAVE INFLUENCED

One gift the Fairies gave me.....
The Love of Books, the Golden Key
That opens the Enchanted Door.

(Andrew Lang)

A SYMPOSIUM

Contributors : Rt. Hon. V. S. S. Sastri, Dr. Sir C. V. Raman, Mr. C. J. Justice M. C. Chagla, Dr. C. Rajagopalachari, Sri B. J. Wadia, K. Mr. Dilip Kumar Roy, Smt. Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Prof. M. Mr. B. Sanjeeva Rao and Dr. Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar.

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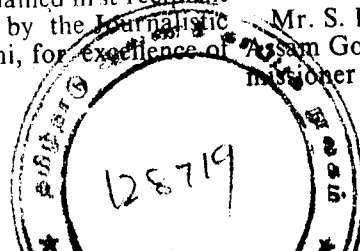
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Edited & Published by Sri Manian Natesan at No. 1/1 B, Nageswarapuram, Madras 4, Printed by R. Krishnasamy at Akhand Jyothi Press Private Ltd., 3, Sunkurama Chetty St., Madras-1