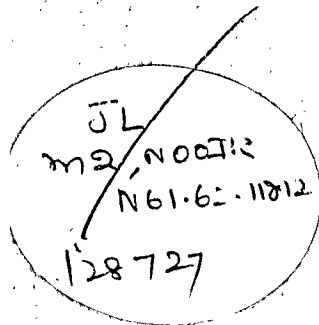


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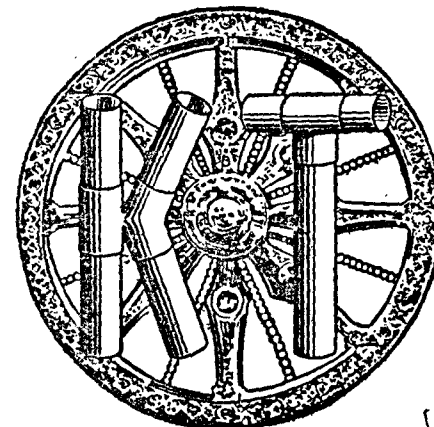
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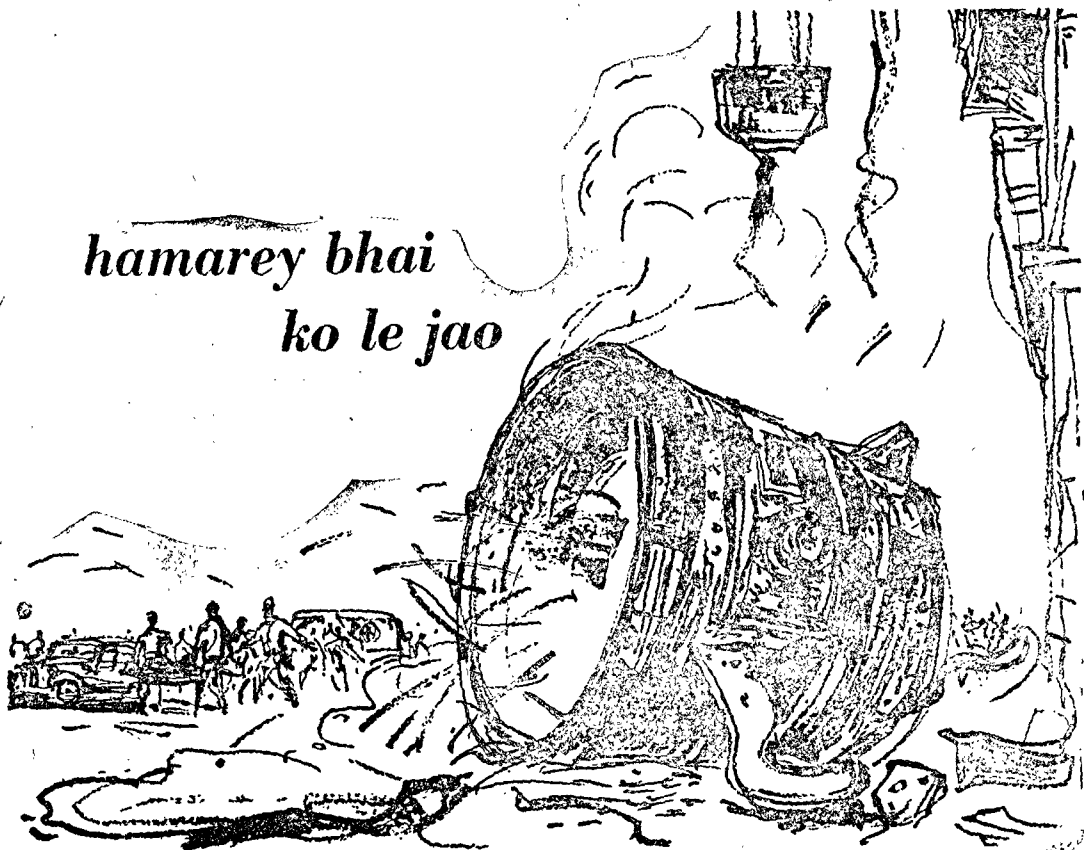
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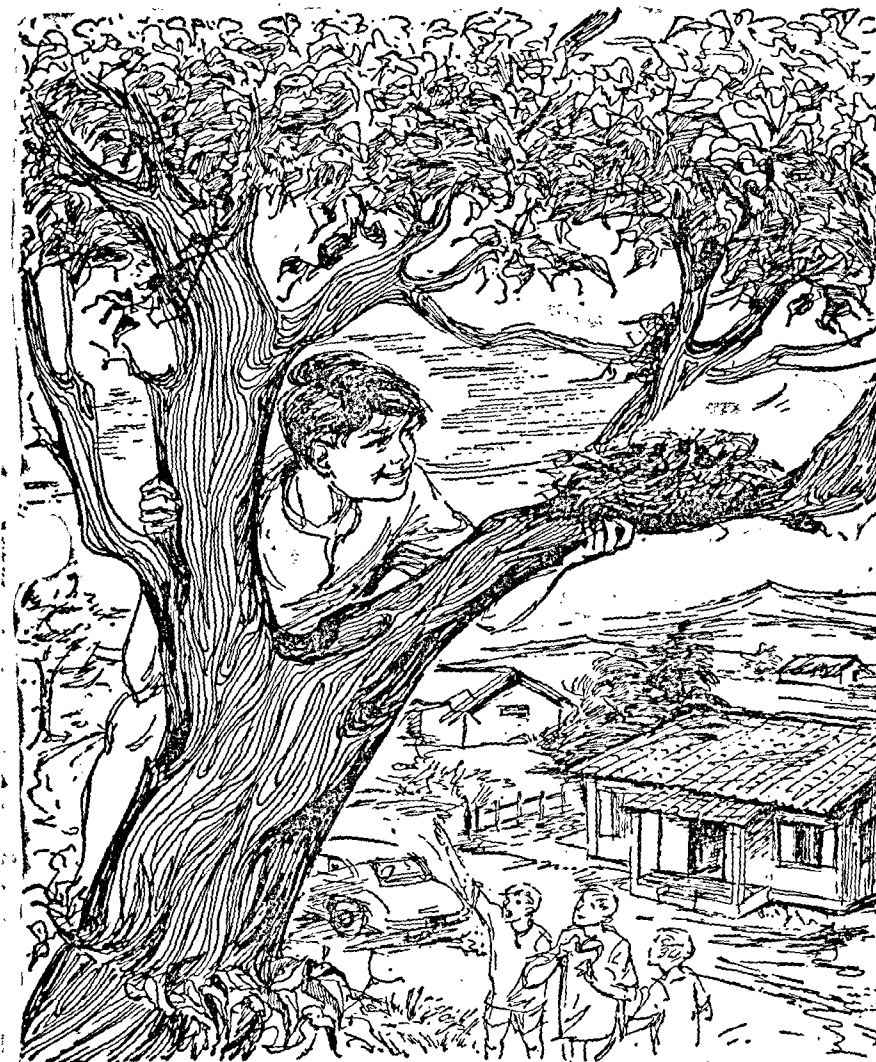
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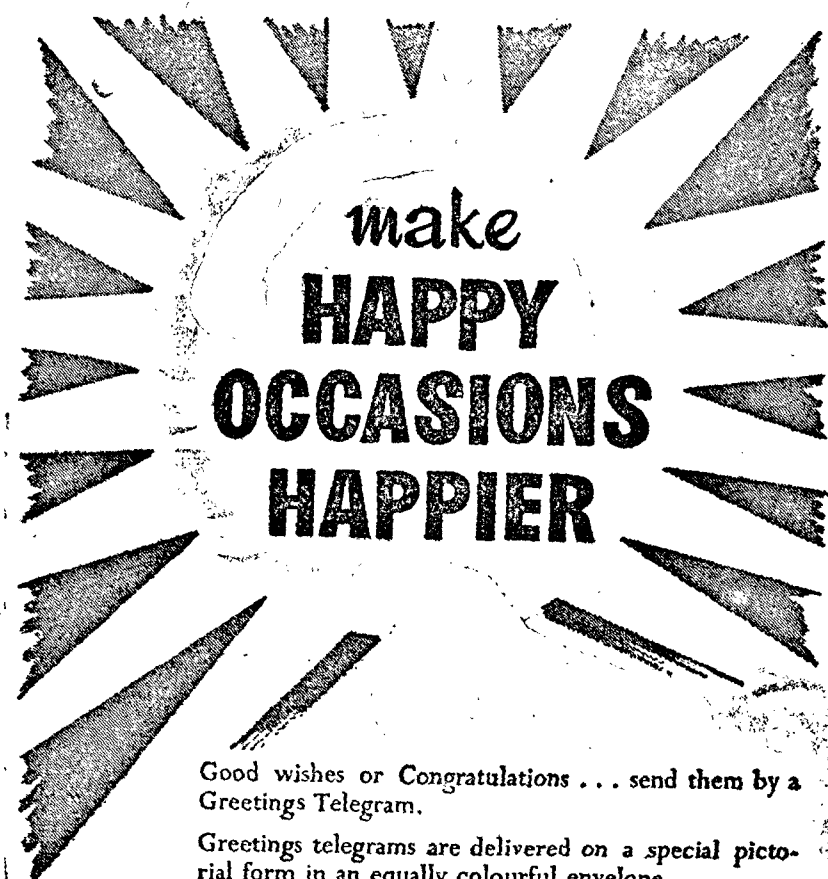
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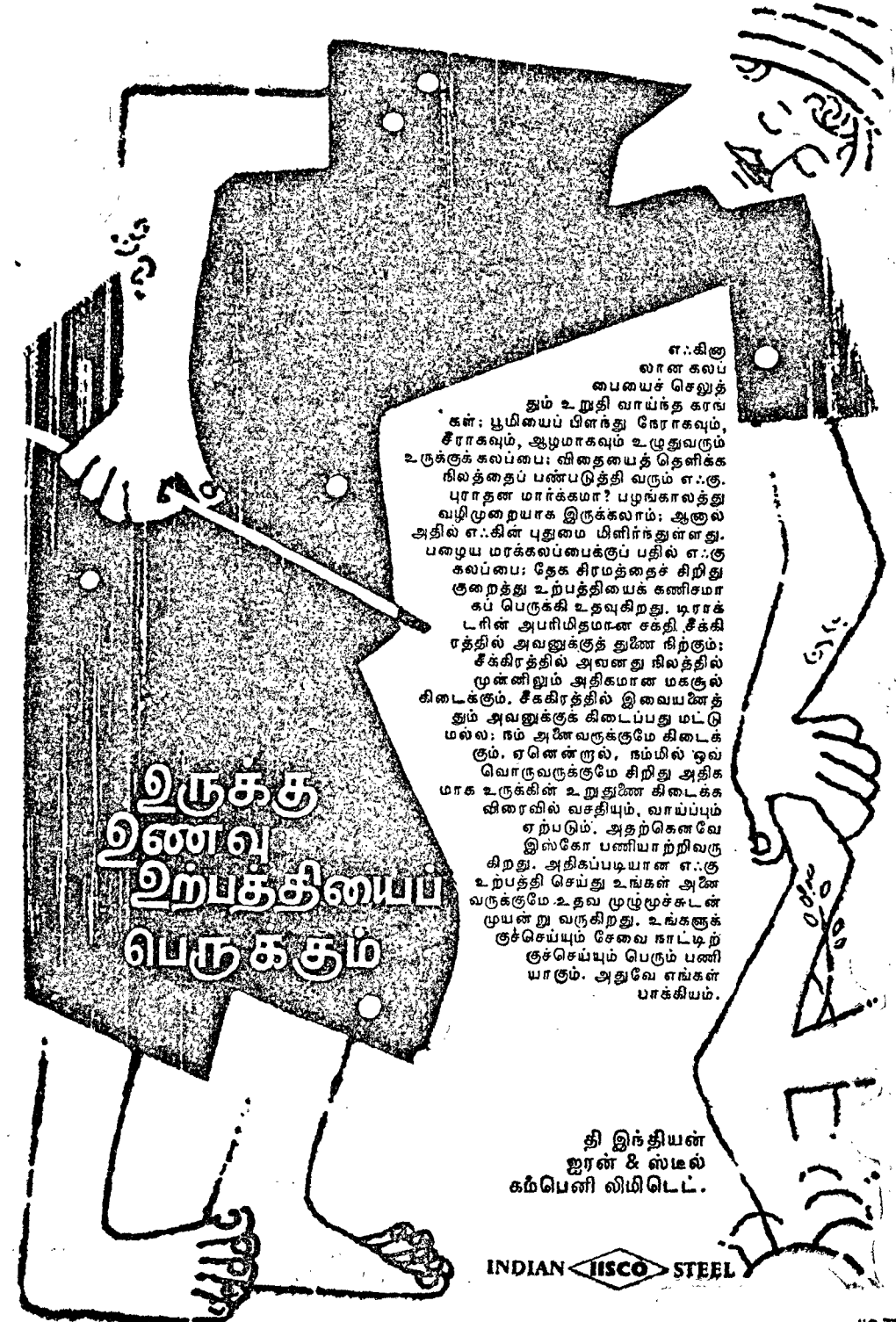
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Panchayati Raj in India

By

SRI V. T. KRISHNAMACHARI

PANCHAYATI Raj is the agency through which the Community Development programmes are to be carried out. The fundamental aim of the community development movement is that the people in villages are enabled, through their own efforts, and in co-operation with one another, to bring about improvement in all aspects of rural life and rapid betterment of their standards of living—the Government assisting by providing technical assistance and organising supplies and credit.

The institutions through which self-help and co-operation are enlisted, and all efforts are channelled, are (i) the panchayat institution at the village, block and district levels and (ii) a network of co-operatives, with the primary society at the base linked up to federated units at higher levels. The first set of panchayats are collectively called "Panchayati Raj." These institutions have to work along with the second—the cooperatives—for all round betterment of rural life.

The success of panchayati raj should be judged by the extent to which it carries out the community development programmes satisfactorily and fulfils the criteria laid down for assessing the success of the movement. These criteria are:

(i) Increased employment and production: Every family should have a plan of improvement of its own in the field of scientific agriculture in its widest sense, cottage and small-scale industries etc. The necessary assistance should be given for the implementation of this plan.

(ii) Co-operation: The co-operative movement is the main agency for social change. It should be spread, so that every family is represented on at least one co-operative society in

its own right, the primary aim of the movement being to encourage thrift.

(iii) Community works: Every family should make its own contribution in labour or money, or both, for works of permanent benefit to the community, in the vast unutilised energy in the countryside should, in this way, be harnessed for the benefit of the community.

(iv) Women's and Youth Movement: A well organised women's and youth movement should be developed in all villages.

I should like to mention in detail the programmes coming under the first head—viz., increased employment and production, as they are vital for the success of the community development movement and in fact of all our Plans. For the sake of convenience, I have suggested to those who are engaged in working the movement a programme which every village should place before itself. I reproduce this below:—

(i) To utilise the irrigation potential released by multi-purpose, large and medium irrigation projects, construction of field channels, and their maintenance in an efficient condition from day to day, is necessary. There should be legislation in every State, imposing this obligation on beneficiaries.

(ii) The responsibility for maintaining minor irrigation works including tube-wells and for excavating and maintaining field channels should, similarly, be vested in the entire village. This responsibility should be defined by law.

(iii) Works relating to contour-bunding, soil conservation, dry farming and maintenance of bunds should be undertaken in each village. There should be laws defining the responsibility of beneficiaries for constructing and

maintaining bunds on their holdings and for meeting out proportionate cost of common works.

(iv) Every village should adopt improved and scientific methods of agriculture. These involve :

(a) Production, as a permanent arrangement in the village, of all the seeds and organic and green manures needed; arrangement for the supply of these in kind and on credit to those who cannot pay in cash, recoveries being made after harvest.

(b) Arrangement for the distribution of fertilisers received for the village and their supply to the smaller land-holders on credit in the first instance.

(c) Promotion of the Japanese method of cultivation in all areas suitable for it. Adoption of other advanced techniques for wheat and similar crops in accordance with suggestions offered by the technical departments; and in other ways, working for a diversified agricultural economy.

(d) Development of animal husbandry, dairy and fisheries programmes.

(v) In addition to improvements in agriculture, villages should take up programmes for supplementary occupations by starting cottage and small scale industries, etc.

(vi) Programme of consolidation of holdings, especially in areas which are irrigated or have assured rainfall, should be pushed ahead with a view to the effective implementation of the groups of programmes indicated above.

(vii) Every village family should devote a portion of its time to building up permanent assets of value to the community.

(viii) Women and youth in the village should be organised to play their full part in the above activities.

It is not expected that all these programmes will, or can be, undertaken by all villages simultaneously. A beginning can be made with the more important ones. In other words, there should be a minimum programme in villages which should be directly related to increased agricultural production.

The question, next arises what are the conditions that should be satisfied if the new panchayati institutions are to undertake these obligations and carry out these programmes successfully? It should be understood that the panchayati institutions are now an integral part of the district administration in every

State. Their range of functions is very wide, comprising the entire field of district administration with the exception of law and order and judicial and revenue functions. They are the agents of State Governments and have to carry out the Government's policies with economy and efficiency.

The first condition needed is obvious. Village panchayats and cooperatives cannot carry out the production plan, I have set out, unless :

(i) there is provision in the State plans for programmes of improvement under irrigation—major and minor—contour bunding, seed production, etc.; and

(ii) these programmes are carried out without any delay and the facilities reach the village at the right time.

In regard to the former, there is no doubt that adequate provision is available in the States' Five Year Plans under practically all the heads mentioned in the village programme outlined above. In particular, comprehensive irrigation programmes—multipurpose, major, medium and minor—contour bunding and seeds programmes have been included in the Plans of States.

There are also programmes under other heads. But it cannot be said that these have been carried out expeditiously. In many States there are (i) arrears in utilisation of irrigation facilities, and construction of field channels and their maintenance are neglected, (ii) soil conservation and other dry farming techniques have not been extended so as to become people's programme, (iii) seed programmes are behind schedule and (iv) consolidation of holdings is not taking place on an appreciable scale. It should be realised that an extension agency which cannot offer useful programmes of improvement to all families in villages cannot inspire confidence and loses morale; and the ground lost in the initial years is not easily made up.

If the movement is to succeed, States should take steps without delay (i) to enact the laws referred to above with measures for effective enforcement and (ii) to ensure that all the programmes gain momentum and facilities are made available for the village, at convenient points (iii) to see that contour bunding programmes are worked for entire basins with clear indication of what is to be done in each village, and (iv) to ensure the supply of improved seeds and green manure seeds to each

village for purposes of multiplication to meet its entire needs.

Strong committees at the State, district and block levels should be appointed to watch the progress made in carrying out these programmes and making facilities available. Quarterly reports should be published about these matters. Every district and Block Samiti should know (i) what facilities are available, and (ii) how they can utilise them in the villages.

The second condition is connected with the first. To ensure that development programmes yield maximum results within the shortest possible time, and that the facilities created are available at the level of the village for improving living standards, there should be (i) coordinated action on the part of technical teams at all levels and (ii) an uninterrupted chain of responsibility from the technical team at the State headquarters to similar teams at the lower units. It should be the duty of these teams to see that works are carried out economically; that level obligations are enforced; and that where there are defaults these are investigated and adequately dealt with.

The responsibilities of officials at all levels should be fixed. There should be tests for objective assessment of work; and promotion should depend on merit. It should also be a rule that district officers are kept for fairly long periods in their position so that they might acquire local knowledge and establish personal contacts with rural families and assist in solving their problems.

The Samities at all levels should see that the movement retains its dynamism and a people's movement. They should get all families, through the panchayats and co-operatives to use the facilities available to the village to the best advantage or increasing employment and production. They should select their own programmes of work every year, where these are not specified in the States' Plans. In this, they should see that all claims are met equitably. It is also their function to get the people to accept the programmes as their own and contribute for them money and/or labour.

With the help of voluntary workers and organisations, they should assist in the formation of cooperatives and improving their working so as to promote a sense of social responsibility and cohesion. Also, every family should be persuaded to save and invest in the society and in the national savings' movement.

The panchayat samitis should also establish close relationships with the cooperative organisations in the district. They should assist in promoting societies, in stimulating deposits, and in training programmes. The statutory functions of registration etc. should continue to be the responsibility of the Registrar. Audit should be independent. Financing and supervision should remain the responsibility of the Apex and Central Banks.

At the district level, the central banks should keep in continuous touch with the Samitis, so that they may have a detailed knowledge of production plans for blocks and villages. The Samitis, on their side, should be fully acquainted with the central Banks' financing arrangements. The aim is that financing should be closely linked up with production plans.

The aim of the community development is to bring about changes in attitudes and outlooks among the 70 million families in the countryside. It will be useful to indicate the main directions in which changes are needed.

There is first the question of attitude towards production, i.e. a readiness to adopt improved techniques. This can be brought about if village production plans are prepared after full discussion with the villagers and the facilities needed are made available.

In most villages there are skilled agriculturists who show yields on their farms which are much higher than the average yields. Their support should be enlisted and efforts should be made to give assistance to the smaller landholders, by acquainting them with improved techniques, giving them loans in kind, offering easy terms for repayment etc.

Attitude to Work : In a rural economy like India's in which intensive agricultural operations are possible only for a few months in the year, the long periods of enforced unemployment and under-employment from year to year, which have been part of the normal life of villages for many decades, have left deleterious economic and social effects of a permanent nature. The community development movement should counteract those in all possible ways. The strict enforcement of the obligations of beneficiaries in regard to irrigation works and contour bunding programmes is important from this point of view.

As pointed out before, the programmes included in the Plans have not had their full

impact on employment in the rural economy, on account of the failure to implement them expeditiously. Where the existing programmes of permanent improvement are not adequate there should be no hesitation in approving supplementary programmes of afforestation, well-sinking, village roads, etc., to be carried out, with labour paid according to village conditions. Wherever possible such programmes should be organised through cooperatives. Funds will then be available outside the plan.

In areas where unemployment is acute, it would be useful to carry out special long-term programmes of antierosion measures covering extensive areas, afforestation, plantations, etc., under suitable technical supervision.

Again, if the well-to-do people in a village undertake relatively larger burdens, villagers can be persuaded to work for building up community assets. There is also much to be said for giving legal sanction as some States have done to the age-long custom under which the entire village worked together in emergencies like floods, breaches of irrigation sources, etc.

It is for leaders in each area to devise useful methods of providing rural employment and getting people into the habit of working throughout the year. The expenditures needed can be shared between the community and the State.

I have already referred to the ways in which the cooperative movement should be worked to promote a sense of social responsibility and cohesion. This moral aspect of the movement

which attracted many non-official leaders to it in the past, tends to be neglected if undue stress is laid on its purely banking aspects.

The block and district samitis and the cooperatives at the levels above the village should aim systematically at enlarging the horizons of the villagers and linking them up to the larger communities to which they owe loyalty. There is no doubt that, as time goes on, rural communities will learn to choose as their leaders men and women who assist them by constructive service.

I have indicated above some of the ways in which all those connected with the community development movement can work for social change. Other ways will, no doubt, suggest themselves to those who live and work in the villages. My object in writing at this length is to emphasise that the bringing about of changed attitude of work, production, and saving is the fundamental objective of the movement.

To conclude: Panchayati raj, which we are now establishing, is the logical sequence of the steps taken in the First Five-year Plan to build up village institutions—panchayats and cooperatives. In what I have said in the previous paragraphs, I have attempted to indicate the responsibilities facing the Samitis in the great task of bringing about the peaceful transformation of rural society which is the aim of the movement. This is a challenge which every one of us has to accept. All of us, men and women, have to do whatever we can to assist in this exciting adventure.



Emotional Integration in India

By

PROF. K. C. JENA, M.A. (Treble)

THE necessity of emotional integration has become of prime importance in India today. The possibility of national integration and unity are greatly dependent on emotional integration. A nation cannot stand actually united unless emotions are refined and unified, the feeling of oneness developed in the people. The real strength of a country depends not on mere physical forces or stamina but on the emotional and moral integration. Had mere

physical unity and strength be the cause of a country's strength then so many great peoples should not have perished from the face of the civilised world leaving painful traces of memory on the pages of history. Emotional integration is the vital force that had been and has been the greatest factor for the growth and survival of nations.

The factors that are responsible for emotional dis-integration in India are many. For

centuries emotional unity had not been possible in Indian past. For example, till the time of Asoka when the first real Indian empire was established, India as a nation and one people did never exist. Emotional integration was possible under Asoka for the primary reason of one religion and thereafter fissiparous tendencies were bound to crop in. We had had very rarely such another occasion to see India emotionally integrated. Even under Akbar, whose Indian empire was a close approach to that of Asoka, the question of emotional integration was no doubt taken very seriously but was rarely achieved in practice. For, emotional integration cannot be forced on a people, that must be the result of genuine internal urge to unite one's emotions with others. And psychologically, emotional integration is the most difficult of all human behaviour and very difficult to put on any codified and scientific explanation.

Emotion played an important role in Indian life once again in our fight for independence. Emotional integration was at its highest pitch, say, just before our independence. This was bound to be so for all the Indians had forgotten all their personal, communal and sectarian difficulties and feelings for the sake of all-India cause. This was the occasion in which most of the people had the feeling that their life and death depended on India's freedom. On such occasions feelings and emotions are bound to be one. Psychologically human emotions are to be similar in an emergency. For instance, the feeling of oneness will be easy among a group of persons when they are in a trench under bombardment or in a cinema house in fire. This sharing of common joy or pain is a contributing factor for emotional integration. The danger of the foreign Government and the life and death issues thereof had made the Indian people to stand as a single individual and forget their emotional differences, though without doubt, they were different from each other on sentimental and emotional grounds.

With India given freedom, the people once again went back to their personal and communal grooves and over-emphasised on their own problems. The urgency of the situation which had been so keenly felt under the British rule was no more there. A great deal of relaxation made possible for all of us to dabble in more of emotions and less in practice. The same causes and reasons which had been completely

ignored under the British Govt. became the bone of contention for different provinces and different groups. Some of these causes were genuine and reasonable and some others were not. The claim for linguistic provinces could not have been so aggressive and delicate under a foreign rule. Though such an agitation and necessity could have been delayed and even denied by any reasonable government, this was encouraged in certain cases and denied in certain cases. Emotion has been exploited needlessly to the extreme limits and unfortunately in almost all the aspects of national life, it has been playing a predominant role as we pass on from year to year. It is again a matter of regret that the essential aspects of democracy instead of being impartial and unaffected by emotional factors have been corroded by them. Elections are fought in India on communal, religious and sectarian grounds and a vast majority in many of the Indian state legislature are actually elected on such grounds. Therefore, the final form of the nature of the Government is bound to be sentimental and emotional in nature. We have had the experiences of legislatures fighting for causes which should have seemed nothing but sentimental and emotional in any other democracy. For example, in India other animals can be slaughtered and eaten but not such freedom is given in the case of the cow. In India, the heads of Governments can participate in religious ceremonies, sometimes at the cost of the Govt. suggesting an example for the people about the necessity of religion. Such things are bound to come, for India being essentially backward and agricultural the bulk of the people cannot be pleased unless they are touched by sentimental and emotional appeal. For a concrete example, what will be the feeling of the Muslim population when they see the leaders of society, who are definitely Hindus in majority enjoying and participating in the Hindu festivals in public. These Hindu leaders cannot participate in the Muslim festivals, for this may create displeasure in the Hindus whose support they cannot neglect for their own future. True, that none of the political leaders in the past as well as in the present, in India and in the other countries have taken religion seriously. It had and has always been a matter of show, for religion had been the greatest weakness of the uneducated. For good or bad religion and emotion are the easiest of all media for political propaganda. It is undoub-

tedly true that even in Gandhian approach for Indian struggle for freedom the emotional and sentimental factors were appealed and also exploited. For, without such a situation, the millions in the country could have never understood what Gandhi meant and true indeed, they rarely understood what freedom meant.

It is unfortunate, that Indian-precept is primarily founded on emotional factors. Emotion and sentiment in the back-ground religion ought to be relegated to an un-important position in a scientific age. But since India is still ages behind the modern age, these out-dated factors still play a role in India's life. It will be definitely a matter of surprise if anybody in a developed country like U. S. S. R. or the U.S.A. thinks seriously of religion or caste. This is the exact point on which we are all surprised when the whites in the U.S.A. are opposed to the Blacks. It should be credited to the Indian emotions on such a question of caste and colour when they ignored the century old prejudices existing in India. But greater things are yet to come; the caste barrier which is failing has to still give way. The feeling that every one in India is of the same community is yet to be nourished.

Some of the important reasons for the fissiparous tendencies in India can be classified as economic, linguistic, religious and political though in all these the social factors do exist. Economically India has not attained equality and the slogan of Ram Rajya is still in the slogan stage. India is breeding millions and there is no limit to this but on the other hand production has not been sufficient have always made History distorted and clumsy. Unless and until, the economic conditions are improved and equalised it will be really impossible to hope for emotional integration. Bread may not be whole of life's ambition, but without doubt without it life will be definitely impossible. For life and the preserver of life man can disintegrate to any extent.

Though the economic factors are mainly responsible for competition among the different sections of Indian people and creating emotional integration other factors like those of language, religion and etc. are also important contributing factors. But above all these, a new factor has developed in Indian society which is dangerously developing and unless curbed at an earlier stage it might be the only factor in future to be responsible for emotional disintegration. Our own leaders

are so power-loving that none of them is willing to retire from politics and allow others to get in. It is unfortunate that it is only in Indian democracy we have leaders whose term of power is sometimes longer than those of dictators. Those who argue that this unusual long term is desirable for efficient and good Govt. they confuse between good Govt. and self-government. Never in the history of Democracy, it was accepted as a form of efficient and good Govt; even in the Greek and Roman days there could have been more efficient and good Govts. but Democracy was accepted for it was self-government. If power is not changed from hand to hand and is confined to a few people then that is sufficient to make a democracy only a caricature. Prof. Laski was very particular in this point and tried to suggest that the essential difference between democracy and dictatorship lies in the chances of change in power leadership. Unfortunately in India, this possibility of changing power from hand to hand could not be either regular or smooth. None of those who had accepted politics as their career was willing to withdraw from the field with any degree of grace and on the other hand all those who were standing behind in the queue were unprepared to hang on indefinitely. As a result of this situation we witnessed in a number of Indian provinces differences and leadership became divided. When political leadership was itself disunited, it became impossible for the common and to integrate himself with any ideal. The main condition and the main tragedy of emotional life in India is political and unfortunately politics has been taking a major portion of our national energy and time; that too for unnecessary rambles. It is a tragedy that the recent political trend in India is unable to attract any significant educated section of the people. The figures will show that comparatively fewer educated people contest the elections, if they contest fewer get elected and few educated people go to the polls. We do not know whether the leaders at the top have realised this situation or not but the fact remains that the educated people have left the whole election to the comparatively backward people. True, even if the enlightened and educated people decided to take active part in politics they cannot change the decision of the vast and thumping majority of their counterpart. This is possibly one of the reasons

why the higher-classes of society have remained silent and docile and that has made the recent elections pathetic as far as the contents of the elected candidates are concerned. In certain cases we have got such people as our political representatives who should have been unfit for anything in social life. People, whose morality, character, conduct and anything they possess could have been challenged have won the elections. To analyse such situations in the present is difficult, but it is left to History

to judge in future. This political maladjustment in our social and moral structure is a great factor that has shattered the emotion of the younger Indian generation and will definitely stay long and strong.

However, the Indian Youth must be taught about the inner qualities of Indian, heritage which is one and unique. All attempts must be paid to attain emotional integration in India if not our future is delicate and dark.

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Utilisation of Surplus Man Power

By

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IN varying degrees many of the less developed countries share the problem of surplus manpower. In India, it exists in an acute form for the country as a whole and, even more, in certain specified regions which are noted for imbalance between population and resources. To a large extent the surplus of manpower expresses itself as under-employment or disguised unemployment although, with economic development, an increasing proportion of the surplus may take the shape of open unemployment and a steady influx into urban areas. Nevertheless, owing to the rapid increase in population, the relief to rural areas is not significant, and a large labour surplus continues to characterise the rural economy.

The view that manpower is capable of being used as a resource for rapid economic development has been held for many years. Not enough is known yet of the conditions under which this objective may be achieved and its precise place and timing in the scheme of development or of its dependence on a variety of institutional factors. The general proposition still remains to be worked out systematically or on a large enough scale. The rural works programmes which has been recently initiated in India and is to be expanded in the course of the Third Plan to provide work for about four months in the year to some 2.5 million persons will provide an opportunity to develop the idea in many areas, and enable us

to assess its practical possibilities and limitations more precisely. Even at this stage, a few preliminary observations based on the actual course of development, especially in India, may be of some interest.

In the first phases of development, commonly the main stress is on the building up of productive capacity in industry and agriculture development of economic overheads and of essential, social services, and the strengthening of the apparatus for administration, training and research. The expansion of employment opportunities, although always recognised as important, is in practice accepted as a bye-product of economic and social development, rather than as an aim directly sought or achieved. The use of manpower as a resource does not therefore emerge as a distinct priority. In the main the interests of employment are safeguarded through the adoption, wherever feasible, of labour-intensive techniques in construction and of protective measures for traditional industry. Those devices are not strong enough to check the economic trends and cannot take the place of a positive drive to use manpower as a resource in so far as this may be feasible. Moreover, any extended use of manpower itself, except at the very lowest levels of technology, requires the very services which development seeks to establish and involves claims on resources which would otherwise go into development. Thus, it may

well be that despite the wide acceptance of the case for effective utilisation of manpower for development, the stage at which manpower may be deployed both more fully and more efficiently may often be reached after the process of development has got under way. Such a stage would appear to have now arrived in India. It is not of course suggested that under certain institutional conditions—different from those actually witnessed in India and many other countries—there could not be a somewhat different sequence.

It is mainly in the rural areas that manpower resources could be used intensively for development. Beyond the ordinary processes of agriculture and rural industry and services, additional work opportunities flow from the development programmes undertaken in an area, such as, irrigation, soil conservation, distribution of fertilisers etc. A proportion of the opportunities arise directly; but to a much larger degree and on a continuing basis, indirect and private employment, which the completion of development programmes make possible, is even more significant. It follows that any programme for rural works for the further use of manpower should look beyond direct to indirect employment. This consideration also suggests the need for much closer knowledge of the employment impact of different activities than is at present available and of the real employment needs of each area.

The earlier suggestions concerning the use of surplus manpower perhaps failed to stress one aspect of practical importance. There is a vast difference between employing the mechanism of rural works (a) where there are the principal means for providing employment and (b) where they serve as a marginal addition to an existing and reasonably well-knit scheme of development. In the second situation, which generally holds in India, what is attempted is a purposeful expansion of the development programme, a broadening of the prevailing pattern rather than something fundamentally new. The problems of organisation, even of motivation, and the underlying assumptions, are somewhat different in the two circumstances. It is obvious that in an area where a rural works programme supplements the existing effort, the latter must itself be fully oriented towards expansion of employment opportunities, both direct and indirect. In other words, its greatest concentration must be on production and on organisation for the

better harnessing of manpower resources, for instance, through various forms of co-operatives. Without these steps, a large part of the value of the supplementary programmes which may be taken in hand may be easily lost. Thus the objective of utilising manpower on which a programme of supplementary works focusses attention, brings with it a challenge not merely to the manner in which development is organised, but also to some of the concepts on which it is based. Among the issues to be considered are :

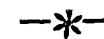
(a) How far can peasant agriculture be adapted to the dynamics of large-scale utilisation of manpower for development?

(b) To what extent will the additional employment opportunities for slack agricultural seasons, such as rural works are likely to provide, meet the requirements of the rural economy even during the transition?

Peasant agriculture has the ability to carry on with a large labour reserve. To the extent the surplus labour continues to be retained in agriculture, despite some increase in the intensity of operations, the gains in living standards and in productivity may be limited. Invariably, lack of capital resources impedes growth in productivity and, even with greater facilities from co-operative agencies, the limitation is likely to persist. Moreover, while there are various ways open to the peasant family to increase its income and production from land, progressively the larger gains will accrue from works affecting a wider area and calling for labour on the part of substantial numbers of persons. In other words, if the more effective use of manpower is to be secured in the context of peasant agriculture, besides co-operative organisation of credit, supplies and marketing and labour co-operatives, techniques have to be developed whereby groups of workers and farmers can carry out improvements over whole blocks of land as part of a wider scheme of development. Individual holdings have to fit into a such scheme and those who benefit have to accept certain obligations or liabilities, but over a growing range of activities, development plans have to be formulated and carried out on the basis of areas, villages and groups of villages rather merely in terms of choice and preference on the part of individual farmers. Naturally, methods of persuasion and consent and the approach of mutual interest have to be adopted to the greatest extent possible, but these will not be sufficient.

The combined effect of the growth of population and the improvement of agriculture may be to throw up more and more of surplus labour such as will require full-time work rather than work only during the slack agricultural seasons. This is at present in the nature of a guess. The most important aspect of the organisation of rural works now being undertaken is therefore, to arrange for the precise study of the types of surplus labour which exist in different areas, the scope for integrating works programmes such as can be undertaken in the slack agricultural seasons with the operations and needs of the agricultural economy, and the scale on which, as part of the development programme, full-time opportunities must be brought into existence from year to year. As a first approach, it is

highly important and essential that additional work opportunities for the less busy agricultural seasons should be rapidly developed. The more difficult problem is to meet the demand and to train the labour force for full-time employment. The crux of the problem of transforming the rural economy remains what it has been for a long time—establishment of a progressive and efficient and essentially co-operative system of agriculture and the expansion of small and medium-sized industries based on agricultural raw materials as well as others, at the level of the small town and in rural areas generally. The rural works programme, while serving an urgent need, is also likely to create conditions under which these basic processes of reconstruction will have to be greatly speeded up.



The Needs of a New Industrial Revolution

By

MAJOR-GENERAL C. LLOYD

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MEMBERS of the older generation have seen many and great changes during their lives. These changes are now everywhere apparent and the tempo is quickening. Commonwealth Technical Training Week will take up the challenge which this era of changing times throws out to all who are concerned with the education, training and employment of young people.

During no period of history has human society been so severely tested as during the half-century which has carried us in a breathless race from the easy *laissez-faire* of post-Edwardian peace to the prolonged political ferment and the insistent driving of scientific development which characterize our own times. The quickened pace of change has imposed strains on mankind in all parts of the world and we can hardly wonder if it finds itself bewildered and confused. In a world of uncertainty, however, one thing is sure—that the children born and brought up in the turbulent years of Hitler's war and its fermenting aftermath will live in times in which the new pattern of poli-

tical, social and economic life will be conditioned by the immense possibilities of scientific and technological development. In an era of rapid change they must be enabled to absorb new ideas with the resilience which sees change, not as the crumbling of a familiar order of things, but as a succession of new opportunities.

The challenge of change would alone have forced us to think seriously how best to meet the needs of this new industrial revolution, but other causes would also have enforced a careful stock-taking. Of these the most compelling is the great increase in the youth population during the next decade. In England and Wales alone some 829,000 boys and girls will reach the age of 15 in 1962, and it is estimated that some 494,000 will leave school when they reach that age.

This growth of the youth population is not confined in Britain. Between 1955 and 1970 the world's youth population is expected to increase by nearly one-third (Oceania, 54 per cent; North America, 51 per cent; South

America, 45 per cent; Africa, 33 per cent; Asia, 29 per cent; Europe, 21 per cent; U.S.S.R., 14 per cent; world average, 30 per cent.)

In Great Britain we have come to regard this increase in the number of young people as a potential bonus and that view is shared in the more fully developed countries of the Commonwealth. Whether this will prove to be the case depends on action taken now to ensure that these new reinforcements shall be properly trained. If we squander these resources, then loss rather than gain may result, and potential prosperity may peter out in the barren wastes of individual misery, collective unrest and the shame of a wasted opportunity.

In the less developed countries of the problem is much more complicated and it is difficult not to fear the troubles that may come when there are more competitors for the amount of work available. Obviously the long-term policy must be to reduce the number of competitors and increase the employment available. Clearly competition would be eased if the millions of children now at work could be sent to school. This, too, would lay the foundations for better technical education later on. Increased employment would come by the promotion of increased trade fed by greater production achieved by greater technical efficiency. This is not idle dreaming; it is what we did in Britain in the nineteenth century when our population rose from 16m to 41m in a hundred years. The need for more food alone demands the greater use of modern scientific methods of agriculture and the development of marginal lands at present unproductive. New mental attitudes must be created so that age-worn and inefficient methods may be banished and with them the anachronisms which restrict free choice of occupation for reasons of prejudice.

Some will voice a fear that technical development overseas would bring a diminution of experts from Britain, but rising standards of education combined with more and better-paid employment must lead to better standards of living and a boundless demand for goods and services of every kind. In any case, the world is on the march and we must see to it that, within our own family of nations, the development of new machines, new materials and new processes is matched by an adequate supply of technologists, technicians and craftsmen to devise, make service and operate them.

In Britain organized technical education has been developing for about a century and a leading pioneer has been the City and Guilds of London Institute which owes its foundation in 1878 to the foresight of the Corporation and Livery Companies of the City of London. The Institute has developed a system of educational courses (both for home and overseas) and related examinations which now range over some 200 subjects providing for the needs of industries such as agriculture; building; catering; chemicals; clothing and footwear; electrical engineering; furniture; food; mechanical engineering; metallurgy; mining; printing; retail distribution and textiles, together with certificates for teachers engaged in technical education. In the main these courses are for the operative, craftsman and technician, but the work in a few subjects takes the student to technological level.

A unique feature of the organization is the partnership that has been built up over the years with industry on the one side and the technical education authorities on the other. This partnership manifests itself in a system of advisory committees each composed of representatives of all parties interested in the scheme of courses for its particular subject; both sides of industry, the associations of technical teachers, the Ministry of Education and other Government departments, the appropriate Livery Company and so on.

The phenomenal growth of City and Guilds work is itself a striking testimony to the service it performs for industry. In 1960 a total of 143,661 candidates were examined—a total which shows a threefold increase since 1947. The expansion of work overseas is of considerable significance. Between 1956 and 1960, candidates examined rose from 9,145 to 17,506, a rate of increase which would accelerate even more rapidly, particularly in Africa, given improved facilities and an absence of the political uncertainties that bedevil all progress.

The City and Guilds of London Institute enjoys the privilege and good fortune of having the Duke of Edinburgh as its President. His interest in young people and in technical education is very deep. His proposal for a Commonwealth Technical Training Week, developed from a State Apprenticeship Week which he saw when visiting Australia, was enthusiastically received at a meeting at Buckingham Palace in 1959 and the City and Guilds of London Institute accepted responsibility for

the central organization. Some 37 Commonwealth countries agreed to participate, though in some cases dates vary to suit climate and local conditions.

The Commonwealth Technical Training Week aims to stimulate awareness of the responsibility of the community towards young people entering employment, to emphasize the importance of training both for the benefit of the individual and the employer; to give opportunities to young people to learn of the facilities available for training and education; generally to emphasize the significant place of young workers in modern society. It is intended to cover all type of training for every sort of employment.

If young people are to make a wise choice of employment they can do so only if they have wide knowledge of the whole field of opportunity. Answers must be found to many questions. What openings are available and what prospects do they offer? What special aptitudes are required? What training will be needed and how will it be given? What basic qualifications are required, what further education will be necessary and how can it be secured? Moreover, they should have a chance to see things on the ground, to meet and talk

to other people and get the feel of the workaday world they will soon be joining.

Equally concerned with all these problems are the employers of young people, for if they are to get recruits of good quality they must provide training properly co-ordinated with the further education provided by local authorities. Good training does more than give a man a knowledge of the tools he handles, the material he uses, the customs of his trade: it sets standards to be striven for and maintained: it develops cohesion in those trained together; and it establishes a philosophy which contributes to morale and builds up pride of achievement.

When we look back over the amazing progress of the past half-century, who would dare to forecast the state of things in 25 years' time? Yet when that time comes today's school-leavers will be in their forties and it is on their brains and knowledge, on their skill and craftsmanship that life, prosperity and security in Britain and the Commonwealth will then depend. Can there be any doubt about our urgent duty to train and educate them today, so that tomorrow they can confidently accept the responsibilities of their great and challenging destiny?

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How the Planning Commission Works

By

“AN ECONOMIST”

THE Constitution of India sets forth the following Directive Principles of State Policy:

“The State shall try to promote the welfare of the people by securing and protecting as effectively as it may, a social order in which justice, social, economic and political, shall inform all the institutions of the national life.”

Further:

“The State shall in particular direct its policy towards securing

(a) that the citizens, men and women, equally have the right to an adequate means of livelihood;

(b) that the ownership and control of the material resources of the community are so

distributed as best to subserve the common good; and

(c) that the operation of the economic system does not result in the concentration of wealth and means of production to the common detriment.”

In pursuance of these Directive Principles the Planning Commission was set up in March 1950 by a Resolution of the Government of India.

The task of assessing the resources of the country, the investigation of the possibilities of augmenting such resources as are found to be deficient, the formulation of a Plan for the most effective and balanced utilisation of the

country's resources and the definition of the stages in which the Plan should be carried out proposing the allocation of resources for the due completion of each stage, has been entrusted to the Planning Commission under that Resolution.

The Commission is also required to indicate the factors which tend to retard economic development, determine the conditions which should be established for successful execution of the Plan, determine the nature of the machinery which will be necessary for securing the successful implementation of each stage of the Plan and appraise from time to time the progress achieved in the execution of each stage and recommend the adjustments of policy and measures that such appraisal may show to be necessary.

From its inception the Prime Minister has been the Chairman of the Commission, attending the more important meetings. The day-to-day work of the Commission is looked after by the Deputy Chairman, who is, at present, also the Minister for Planning, Labour and Employment. The Minister for Finance is the Member in charge of Finance and the present Minister for Defence is the Member in charge of International Trade and Development. In addition, there are four Members in charge of Natural Resources, Agriculture, Industry and Trade, Social Services and Scientific Research. The Honorary Statistical Adviser to the Cabinet is also a *de facto* Member of the Planning Commission, in charge of Perspective Planning and Statistics and Surveys.

The Commission has a collective responsibility. All important questions involving policy are generally considered by the Commission as a whole.

Close coordination with Central Ministries is secured by having important economic proposals from the Central Ministries considered by the Commission before they are taken up by the Cabinet. Members of the Commission also attend meetings of the Cabinet and its sub-committees whenever required. The Cabinet Secretary is also the Secretary of the Commission, thus further securing close coordination between the work of the Commission and the various administrative organs of Government. But as this and other duties of Secretary are onerous, there is an Additional Secretary who looks after the day-to-day work of the Planning Commission.

The National Development Council includes besides the Prime Minister and the Members of the Planning Commission, the Chief Ministers of States. It is the highest coordinating authority in regard to the Plans. It reviews the working of the National Plan from time to time, recommends measures for the achievement of the aims and targets set out and discusses important questions of social and economic policy affecting national development. National Plans are presented to Parliament after they are approved by the National Development Council.

The Planning Commission keeps a close watch on the progress of the Plan in the States through its team of three Advisers, each in respect of a group of States. The Advisers guide the executive authorities at the State level and bring the difficulties encountered by them to the notice of the Planning Commission and the Ministries concerned.

Over 150 technical officers including economists, statisticians, physical scientists, engineers, agricultural experts, doctors of educationists, apart from a few with administrative experience direct the work of the technical Divisions in the Commission. While the Ministries and their technical institutions undertake a large part of detailed technical work bestowing attention to sectoral problems, the technical officers of the Planning Commission, examine the matter from broader aspects. Through close collaboration between these two sets of officers with somewhat different approaches, the formulation of a balanced programme is brought about.

The initiative in drawing up the five-year plan generally starts with the Planning Commission, who on the basis of economic and technical studies and in the light of the broad social and economic policies of the Government give some general guide-lines, to working groups. These guide-lines relate not only to the pattern of long-term development and goal but also to the targets to be achieved in the next five years.

To make the best possible use of the technical knowledge and experience available in the Ministries, a number of working groups consisting of experienced administrators, economists and technicians from the concerned Central Ministries and Divisions of the Planning Commission are set up to help formulate the Plans for different sectors of the economy.

Usually the Secretary of the Ministry mainly concerned functions as Chairmain thus ensuring close collaboration between the Ministries and the Commission. Twenty-two working groups were set up in connection with the Third Five Year Plan. The working groups formulate long-term targets for 15 or 20 years and also corresponding targets for 5 years in their respective fields and suggest detailed programmes for achievement. The reports of these working groups provide the basic material for the Plan. Close association of implementing agencies and personal at the working group stage ensures a better understanding of the decisions taken and a higher degree of efficiency in actual implementation.

A wider association of experts in the task of planning is further secured through standing advisory bodies called panels, advisory committees and consultative committees. At present, there are eight panels, three advisory committees and two consultative committees.

The association of the private sector is secured through periodical meeting with the representatives of the leading chambers of commerce and industry and the development councils set up by the Ministry of Commerce & Industry.

There are two consultative committees, one presided over by the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission and about 20 members of the Lok Sabha and ten members of the Rajya Sabha, and the other presided over by the Prime Minister and comprising leaders of the main political groups in the Parliament. These two committees not only lead to a better understanding of the planning problems by the Members of Parliament but also help in giving the Plan a national character.

At the State level there is a State Planning Department directly under the Chief Minister which is responsible for liaison with the Planning Commission and coordination amongst the various State departments in formulating the State plans. The district and block planning authorities make an assessment of their own resources and funds and formulate a program-

me on the basis of a rough idea of the assistance likely to be available to them from outside.

The general approval given by Parliament to the National Plan and by the State Legislatures to the State Plans is considered to be sufficient and no separate law is enacted as is the practice in certain other countries. Once the Plans have been approved by Parliament and the State Legislatures, it is the responsibility of the Central Ministries and the State Governments to implement them to the best of their ability. The Planning Commission generally oversees the implementation of the Plan and makes from time to time an assessment of its progress but it takes care not to interfere with the responsibility for supervision and execution of programmes and projects included in the Plan which belong entirely to the administrative departments.

Three other bodies, two for evaluation and one for research, subject the programmes to a constant scrutiny. The main function of the Committee on Plan Projects is to undertake investigations and field inspections of important projects. The Programme Evaluation Organisation undertakes systematic and periodic assessment of the results of community and other rural development programmes while the Research Programmes Committee guides and finance research in economic, administrative and social problems related to plan development.

While the Planning Commission is the main organisation for planning in India, the actual machinery for planning embraces a number of constituents. The Federal Constitution and a continental types of economy which India possesses has necessitated the development of a decentralised machinery of this kind. With a democratic system, it is essential to associate the people at different stages of planning and implement the plan through persuasion and not coercion. India has an economy wherein both the public and private sectors exist side by side and market forces operate within certain limits set by State policy. The machinery and procedure for planning which have been evolved in India have been largely influenced by these factors.

Inside the Two Russian Firmaments

By

PROF. KUBER NATH RAY, M.A.

'WAR and peace' and 'Dr. Zhivago' both, express the aesthetic intuition of history representing the whole phenomenon not as clashing of armies and bargaining dictators, but as some process set up in the different petals of the very collective soul. Mother Russia is the heroine in both of them but the aspects of her collective soul emphasised therein are different. In Tolstoy it is the aristocracy and in Boris Pasternak, the middle class cum-proletariat. Further, their pattern and perspective also differ. The genius of Tolstoy is Homeric in nature and he evolves an Epic-pattern as well as Epic-way of looking at things. Neutrality is the first characteristic of an Epic-writer as his aim is to write for all times, not for some temporary cause. He studies the whole phenomenon, the hero-group as well as villain group, collectively and discovers therein the workings of some universal laws. Tolstoy in his 'War and Peace' has no doubt described the conflict between Russian people and Napoleon's forces, but according to him nobody is responsible for this conflict as it results from a Predestination where man's free will cannot have any play of its own. It was destined to be. Napoleon as well as Kutozov both, whether hypocrite or hero in themselves are nothing more than puppets in the hands of this Predestination. 'The Predestination vs. free will' is an age-long problem of Christian theology and Tolstoy accepts it as a Christian though he deceptively calls it a zoological law. [Cf. Authors' own views (Russian Archive' 1868) reprinted in 'War & Peace', MacMillan-& Co.-Edition, P. P. 1351-52.] Homer calls this law Destiny, a more pontifical term, with one major difference that in Greek thought there was no room for free will in any situation while Christianity grants it with certain limitations.

Boris Pasternak is fundamentally a lyric poet and his novel is replete with lyrical symbolism. There we cannot find an Epic-pattern or description of universal laws. 'Dr. Zhivago' represents with full subjective honesty of experience, the exposition of a big historical irony and its pattern is Shakespearean. We find herein the good and the

beautiful being wasted away under the cruel force of tyranny. This tyranny is shown as grown more powerful and more strategic through forgery of ideas, than any Napoleon could dream to be. Here in Pasternak there is nothing like impersonal neutrality of the Epic genius. Having expressed the flow of the time of which he himself is a part, he keeps silent. Had he tried to formulate his findings into some theory, as Tolstoy does, he would have turned an existentialist. But he does not.

Despite this difference in the nature of their emphasis and pattern, both of the writers fight for almost the same ideals and values of inner life. Pasternak's mother was a musician and father was a painter and a close associate of Tolstoy. A soul reared up by such parents is sure to have domestic affinities with Tolstoy's. Today a Russian critic, who would not hesitate to call Pasternak "a pig who makes his own sty dirty" often heaps up empty honour on Tolstoy in meaningless phrases like "a people's writer" a master depicting the saga of peoples strength and creative power" and what not. But they ignore with a obstinacy the spiritual aura so subtle, so distinct and so ever-present with him. E. Bazarov wrote once in one of the Green (i.e. social-Democrat) periodicals that what Fuerbasch in his 'Essence of Christianity' felt subjectively, was experienced by Tolstoy objectively. Lenin, who was living then, wrote ruthlessly against this (Cf. 'Articles on Tolstoy', F.L.P.H. Moscow). The same is being repeated by every Soviet pen up till now. Recently Zelinsky has written: (Indian Lit, V3 No. 2): The essence of "War and Peace" is people strength and creativeness". But 'people' and 'creativeness' both carry a different significance for Tolstoy. Further, this strength and creativeness is hinted, not propagated in the context of a suffering which is idealised by Tolstoy but hated by Lenin.

Suffering is a Christian virtue. In 'War and Peace' harshness and suffering of the world go hand in hand with heroic virtues and vices. Heroism is demanded by the occasion in the story of the novel, but it is suffering through which men and women realise their true self. Prince Andre thinks that death is reawakening

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and he would love Natasha more. It is suffering which has made Natasha wiser though broken. It is suffering of men, brought to climax by the Napoleonic invasion, which appeals most to Pierre more than anything else.

Every character which comes in its contact is purged of its dross, while those who remain untouched by this fire, like Helene immersed in 'drinking and velvet, remain a clod. Here is something Christian which should not be ignored. Lenin thinks that Tolstoy represents a contradiction in all his works: peoples strength vs. Christian "Tomfoolery". This contraction he imputes to the peasantry of the writer's times who were sticking to their paternal acres and paternal beliefs with full loyalty.

The term "people's strength" represents a semantic jugglery often present in the Communist jargon. Napoleonic invasion ended in fiasco, as he felt in the empty destroyed Moscow, what the Moslem invaders must have felt on the ashes of Chittor-Fort of Rajasthan after the heroic Jauhars. Certainly it was a "moral victory" of the people where weapons were ultra-material as it was the case with the non-violent movement led by Mahatma Gandhi. This non-cooperation strangely requires a moral strength of the spirit which is so much unlike "the people's strength" as it is understood by an average Bolshevik or Communist.

There is a big gap between 'War and Peace' and 'Dr. Zhivago'. Pasternak gives here the picture of Russia during the Revolution which is seen and felt through the medium of an intellectual, Yuri Zhivago. The writer's belief in the ultra-material & inner values of life and the existence of an idealistic world, has been given expression from the very beginning. When Lara an innocent girl from another world is seduced she is saved from the severe agony urging suicide, by what is called Christian love for humiliation. "Blessed are they that mourn", she hears. Then "Lara shivered and she stood still. That was for her..... that was Christ's opinion of it". This wisdom through suffering prevails in Lara without least morbidity or feverishness and it is this sense of Christian suffering which turns Yuri and Lara both into Mary Magdalene. Personality of Lara has many facets. She represents one individual, she represents Russia, she represents the warmth and beauty of the

Revolution which was forged later on into a fond conceit, add above all she represents Mary Magdalene who with weeping red eyes washed the holy feet of Jesus and wiped them with her dishevelled hairs. Pasternak, episode by episode, moves towards "a greater revelation" through all the triumph and terror, goodness and beauty.

The Revolution through its forged ideology was trying to crush the very soul of man, which was Left untouched by Napoleon or any other conqueror of the past. The episode in which Vedovin-chenko, the leader of the Greens (Social Democrats) is court-martialled and executed by Forest Brothers, expresses it openly through the speech of the leader to one of the fellow victims, a tender boy, "Do not humble yourselfPosterity will nail these Bourbons of commissarocracy to a pillar of shame, it will pillory their dark deeds..... Hail, the Revolution of the Spirit Hail, universal anarchy". This negation of what was up till now most loving to man, what was the bed-rock of Tolstoy's pillarlike spiritual strength, disturbs the creative self of Pasternak so much that the whole novel becomes an Elegy written on the death of soul.

In December 1950, Boris Pasternak told Dr. Amiya Chakravarty, in an interview at his own village Villa, concerning his own suffering: "I could not endure it without my discovery of Jesus, the Christ. He came to me*." This sensibility reaches the depth attained by G. M. Hopkins and Dostoevsky. But unlike them he does not pose himself as the prophet of suffering by taking sadistic pleasure in self-torture. Lust of life is ever present in Boris Pasternak and this explains Yuri's last marriage which is so loosely attached with the whole pattern and a ray of hope is preserved in the end in the surviving daughter of Yuri and Lara. Such a hint is given by Tolstoy too through the union of Pierre and Natasha as the conclusion of the harsh but heroic action of his novel. We find in both of the novels the song of soul, above and transcending all the cries of battle and war-fare, killing and raping, harshness and tears, though the epic universe of Tolstoy becomes bright with the burst of sunshine, while the tragic one of Pasternak remains grim and cloudy till last.

* Indian Literature Vol. 3.

By
MR. ROSS SMITH

THE States of Australia control their own education systems and in New South Wales the State Government has just taken a decision that should extend and improve education in that State.

Next year a six-year secondary education course will replace the present five-year course. An estimated 40,000 pupils will leave primary schools next year to begin the course. Students who are already in secondary schools will continue with the five-year course.

The change will cost an extra £ A 38,000,000 bringing the total cost of education in New South Wales over the next nine years to an estimated £ A 668,000,000. Most of the extra money will be used for training more teachers, building new classrooms, and meeting increased administration costs.

The new system has been adopted in order to give greater scope for identification and development of students' individual abilities. The present practice of deciding in primary school what course a child will take in secondary school will be abandoned. In their first year at secondary school, students will take common subjects and, at the end of this year, they will be graded according to their ability and the wishes of their parents. They will continue to have a basic common curriculum from the beginning of the second year but will spend increasing time on special studies that suit them.

The new system calls for three examinations to replace the present two. The internal Intermediate Certificate examination will be retained at the end of the third year for students who want to leave school at the age of 15, the upper age limit of compulsory education in New South Wales. The main examination to mark the completion of a general secondary education will be called a School Certificate examination and will be external.

After the fourth year students who want to go to universities or other institutes of higher education will take a two-year course at the end of which they will sit for a Higher School Certificate examination. This is designed as a university matriculation examination. The present Leaving Certificate at the end of the fifth year will be abolished.

An interesting situation will develop in 1967. The last group of students to matriculate from the present five-year course will enter the university in 1966 and the first from the new six-year course will not enter until 1968. However, the Government of New South Wales has plenty of time to consider this complication.

The Vice-Chancellor of the University of Sydney, Professor S. H. Roberts, has called the new system "one of the greatest educational advances in the history of Australia."

The University of Sydney recently decided to impose restrictions on the entry of first-year students to the university. Restrictions will be placed on the number of first-year students for the Faculty of Medicine in 1962 and for all other faculties from 1963. The total quotas for 1963 will be 4,605 students.

The Vice-Chancellor, Professor S. H. Roberts, said that the quotas had been imposed because of "extreme pressure upon the university facilities and staff."

The proposed quotas are calculated with the idea of restricting the university to a student population of 16,000. At present about 12,500 students are taking courses. Professor Roberts said that with unrestricted entry this number would grow to over 20,000 by 1966.

Many other Australian universities have already introduced quota systems to cope with the pressure of large numbers of students and the University of Sydney is one of the last to do so. Professor Baxter said that the basis for selection would be the aggregate co-ordinated mark of the best five papers in matriculation subjects in the matriculation examinations for entry to the university.

He said that unrestricted entry had caused a great failure rate in first and second years, involving a needless waste of time and money for all concerned. "For example, the eventual graduation rate of those entering the Faculty of Medicine has been about 50 per cent, and this means that of the 430 new students in Medicine I this year, only about 215 can expect to graduate in due course. With the introduction of restricted entry, we confidently expect the pass rates to improve, particularly in Medicine, but also throughout the

rest of the university in the next few years," Professor Baxter said.

Professor Baxter said that the University had been unwilling to introduce restricted entry and it hoped that a third university would be established in Sydney without delay.

Research now plays a significant role in education in Australia. This role has increased considerably in the last 10 years.

There are four main centres where research is undertaken: The Education Departments in each of the six State Governments; the universities; the Commonwealth Office of Education; and the Australian Council for Educational Research. Some research also goes on in the teachers' unions and teachers' colleges and in some individual school under the guidance of enthusiastic inspectors and teachers.

In the Education Departments, much of whose work is not published, the research work can be classified into two groups—administrative and instructional. All States are very much concerned with the planning to provide adequate schools in the right places and to prepare teachers for them. Thus, the main items in administrative research have related to prediction of enrolments at various levels and in various types of school, and the constant revision of estimates when data of actual enrolments becomes available.

In instructional research, a wide variety of matters has been investigated. In Queensland, researchers have inquired into tests, standards and the introduction of reaching; in Western Australia, into readiness for formal work, and the value of "reading laboratories"; in Victoria and Tasmania, into handwriting; in New South Wales, into spelling lists; and in South Australia, into the various aspects of the reading programme in schools.

University enrolments of education courses have increased and there has been a conse-

quent increase in the number of staff. Along with this has come a greater amount of research. All the universities have studied the many questions related to successful study at the university.

At the Universities of Melbourne there has been a growth in interest in Australian education history. The University of Sydney has expanded its sociological studies and the Queensland University has worked on educational achievement, and in retardation, backwardness and other educational handicaps. The University of Western Australia has been interested in problems of adolescence and the personality characteristics of university students.

The Commonwealth Office of Education is the main information centre on Australian education and its series of bulletins on such topics as teacher training, scholarships, matriculation requirements, enrolments, etc., are the basic source materials for research. The Office has also done important research on the practice of teaching English as a second language and Australian experience is being more and more used overseas.

The Australian Council for Educational Research has undertaken general research work on many topics. It has made a study of success and failure by students at the University of Melbourne and its main effort recently has been concentrated on aspects of the education and occupation of adolescents.

Along with the increased interest in educational research in Australia there has been an increase in outlets. New journals offering facilities for the publication of research results have appeared, such as "The Slow Learning Child," "The Australian Pre-School Quarterly," "The Australian Journal of Education," "The Educator," "Vestis," and various official publications by the Education Departments.

Goal of Spiritual and Material Life

By

Mr. JEHANGIR M. SHAPOORJEE

THE 18th of September, 1961, was the 71st Anniversary of the birth of Puja Baba Sai Giani Shah Daraz, who shed his mortal coils on the 4th of July, 1953. On this sacred occasion, I pay most reverential homage to the Master Sufi Saint and take the opportunity to write the following based on what I have learnt of his teachings from his illustrious successor, my Great Master, Puja Baba Sai Mirchandani Shah Daraz.

Spiritual life is the life of a human being who has consciousness of and is in tune with the Spiritual power known by various names such as God, Jehova, Ahura Mazda, Parmeshwar, Allah, Tao, etc.

Only a person who lives a spiritual life can be said to live fully, for he alone enjoys infinite peace and happiness, sees beauty everywhere and is a picture of love; goodness, kindness, harmlessness, mercy, courage, wisdom, self-confidence and contentment. He is not tossed about on the waves of turmoil like others. His practical life is one of peace and harmony, and, at the same time, he enjoys within himself marvellous experiences of the Spirit. As Lord Jesus Christ said in his Sermon on the Mount, such a person is blessed seven-fold:

Being poor in spirit, his is the Kingdom of Heaven;

Mourning, he is comforted;

Being meek, he inherits the earth;

Hungering and thirsting after righteousness, he is filled;

Being merciful, he obtains mercy;

Being pure in heart, he sees God;

Being a peacemaker, he is called a child of God;

Various names are given to the goal of spiritual life, e. g., God-Realization; Knowing Oneself; Union with the Creator; Nirvana, Fanna-Filla; Mysticism; Nirvikalpa Samadhi, the Turya State; the Seventh Heaven; Super-consciousness; Opening of the Kundalini, etc. And because it is given such high sounding names, people have come to think that it can only be achieved by extraordinary individuals. As a matter of fact it is believed quite commonly that the real life of the spirit is beyond the bounds of possibility in

the present age and that the only practical thing to do now is to read about the ancients who lived spiritual lives and be content with admiring them. It is this erroneous belief that is responsible more than anything else for the fact that the real knowledge of spiritual life is so scant and so badly misconstrued.

To appreciate this statement we must see how simple spiritual life is and how consciousness of the spiritual aspect of life can be acquired. It is merely a matter of transforming our psychological outlook. By long practice we have become habituated to focusing all our attention on the material aspect; and the Law of Nature is that as long as we do this, we cannot get a glimpse of the Spiritual Power that we know activates everything material.

There is no set formula for switching on the mind from its focus on materialism to the Light of Spirituality. Long and patient endeavours, interspersed by a seemingly endless process of failure and trying again, have to be made. Losing sight of the reality of spiritual life is an illusion known as Maya. Under the influence of Maya, a person is drawn to the negative side of life. Swayed by passions and emotions, his behaviour is often characterized by hatred, jealousy, greed, lust, temper, pride, grief, worry, irritability, finicking, fear, cruelty and the like.

Now everybody knows that life would be wonderful if all these negative qualities were shed and the positive ones mentioned earlier were acquired; but this knowledge alone does not enable one to effect the switch-over. People should know that the change-over would actually open out the glories of the Kingdom of Heaven within themselves. They should also be conversant with the right method of making the change-over, which, praise be to the Lord, is so simple that it is difficult to believe.

One way of forcing the attention away from material objects, is to take to asceticism. This is the method of Sannyasins in the Ashrams of the East and of Monks in the Monasteries of the West. No one can deny that rigorous asceticism has helped countless aspirants along the Golden Path and has taken not a few of

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them to their Ultimate Destiny. Nonetheless, physical asceticism is not the *sine-qua-non* of spiritual awakening. Great Masters of the past and the present have declared that the Path and the Goal are open to the grihastha (householder) as much as to the sannyasin (monk). They have spoken very highly of the path of the grihastha. Much is known of the way in which the Path is tread by sannyasins; let us see something of the grihastha proceeds.

The plain fact is that do what you like, you cannot become oblivious of the material aspect of life permanently. You can certainly do so while you raise your consciousness to the subtler realms; but unless you want the body to disintegrate, you have to come back to the mind. So we cannot afford to bury our heads in the sand like the ostrich in respect of material matters, just as we cannot do so in respect of spiritual matters. We have to see each in its proper perspective. When a person does this, he finds the resplendent spiritual phenomenon to be so incomparably superior to transient material objects, that his estimation of the latter becomes almost negligible.

In the matter of clothes and possessions, simplicity and frugality need to be cultivated step by step. No hard and fast rules need be observed. Much real austerity can be observed while maintaining the normal standards of society and without making any outward show; and it is this that is most desirable. There is no need to shun material objects; but proper values should be placed on them. What has to be remembered specially is that the desire for material objects is unlimited: as soon as one desire is satisfied, another crops up, and so on *ad infinitum*, with the result that the mind is kept in a state of perpetual restlessness. To curb this tendency, well-defined limits should be set by each aspirant for himself, in consonance with the voice of his conscience, and he should endeavour to restrict this limit rather than to relax it. One should also bear in mind the cardinal fact that all human beings require material sustenance and no one has the right to corner so much of it as to deprive others.

While on the subject of materialism *vis-a-vis* spiritual life, it is necessary to say a few words about the much-maligned monarch of materialism—money. Money, like everything else, can be used for good or for evil. Therefore, it is wrong to give it such names as "The root of all evil." It is impossible to understand

what harm there can be in earning money honestly and justly, spending a reasonable amount of it on oneself and devoting the rest to useful purposes. If money is so evil that it should not be touched, then it should be just as evil, if not more so, when it is received from others as when earned by oneself. Yet even institutions devoted to asceticism have to receive and spend huge sums of money earned by others, and no one sees anything wrong in that.

The body and mind are interlinked and the old saying "*Mens sana in corpori sano*" is very true. The aspirant should take care to keep his body in good health and in a condition that helps the mind to function on the right lines. He will, therefore, be careful about his diet. Animal food and spices tend to excite passions and emotions, as do large quantities of any food. He will restrict himself in these matters as far as he can, remembering that forcing the pace can quite possibly have adverse effects and that these restrictions are a means to an end and not an end in themselves.

One of the great dangers on the path is that the ego, which should be suppressed, might actually get inflated by the idea that the aspirant has become a superior being. The path of the grihastha has healthy safeguards against this danger. Living a normal life in the midst of his brethren, he receives his full share of scorn and despise, which reminds him of human he is. This training makes him fit to be in the world but not of it. With his feet firm on the ground, he learns the intrinsic value of each virtue as he develops it, and he concentrates on becoming more and more virtuous in the real sense. Not the least among the virtues he acquires is humility. He appreciates its true value and is in no need of feigning to be more humble than he is really. The hostility of fellowmen is something that no human being can avoid; but when a person becomes humble genuinely, such hostility lessens to a great extent, and others cannot help respecting his transparent goodness.

Meditation is of immense help to one who wishes to extricate his mind from negative grooves and purify it with the object of being able to look beyond the normal sense perceptions. There is not a shadow of doubt that without meditation the transformation is impossible. The reason for this is that while enmeshed in Maya, the mind moves very fast:

it jumps ceaselessly from one thought to another in the fraction of a second. When the mind is purified, it is calm and serene: in the Superconscious State, it is absolutely steady and one-pointed. Efforts to purify the mind, therefore, have to be reinforced by meditation. *Vice-versa* meditation to be deep requires the help of a pure mind. So both help each other.

The most important aid that should and must be taken is that of a Perfect Master. As the aspirant falters from day to day in his attempts to lead the good life, he feels the necessity of the guidance and example of one who has mastered such a life. Still more does he find it necessary to consult and be led by a duly authorized Guide in respect of his experiences of the Unseen when he begins to get these. It is the Master who will give him the Mantra—the Word that becomes flesh, for in due course the vision of the Master appears before the disciple as if in the flesh when he repeats the Mantra, even though his physical body may be thousands of miles away. It is the Mantra on which one sails along the unfathomable ocean of the Unseen, and it is through the form of the Master that one delves into the formless, timeless, spaceless Bliss of Eternity.

SUBHAN ALLAH!

Ceiling on Incomes

By

MR. M. K. RAMAMURTHI

REFERENCE to a higher tax on all urban incomes in the Third Plan has lately been followed up by the Congress Party's manifesto mentioning a ceiling on income. The notion of ceilings to working hours is familiar. But the idea of a ceiling on income is novel, for it hits the idea of payment by results. Of course, a ceiling to property in land has been introduced. And once that is adopted, it is easy to speak also of a ceiling on income—from land. The further extension of the idea is logical, but economic policy today cannot rest on logic alone. What is required is a due notion of the

In conclusion, it may be said that the type of life that Pujya Baba Sai Giani Shah Daraza indicated, and which he exemplified, is not one of preaching from ivory towers while observing physical asceticism, but one of normalcy in all respects—in intermingling freely with others, in earning livelihood, in performing duties and in conforming to social obligations—yet exhibiting true simplicity and austerity. Life to be real, proclaimed Baba, must always be in consonance with reality, and there can be no doubt about the reality of the fact that when a human being is born there is a fusion of the spiritual and the material, which is held together by the mind, and which cannot be sundered till the human being exists as such.

The teachings of all Great Masters are eternal; but they have special reference to the times in which they are given. To-day when man is making phenomenal progress in the material sphere and when he is inclined to believe that this progress has raised him to such a height that he is no longer concerned with spiritual matters, Baba Sai Giani's message shows how he has erred. It also brings him good cheer, for it assures him that in order to correct his false notion, he does not have to retreat from his material advancement.

likely results. The imperfect distribution of property and income is a real guarantor of revenue to day for the modern government working to Parkinson's laws.

Progressive taxation, adopted in 1938 in India, is the system approved by all. And the reforms suggested by Prof. Kaldor envisage only a reduction in the tax on high incomes; fewer slabs and less evasion is the formula of the Socialist. Nobody thought of a ceiling on urban income, since that would mean a large number of small incomes paying the lowest rate of tax and eligible for reliefs too. The

new Income-tax Act passed this year does not think of ceilings; it is mainly concerned with curbs on evasion in various forms today and the prevention of abetment.

The ceiling then is a novelty derived from a fear of concentration of economic power. The fear is ill-founded, for Government has powers to regulate prices charged, import goods on its own account and to influence development of production and trade. But the passion for equality cannot be restrained, and in a country where caste and class distinctions survive obstinately, the ruling party can be induced to think of equality not by levelling up but by levelling down. One need not ask if Lilburne's idea has been copied or that of the Webbs. The Fabians thought of welfare economics; they toyed even with the idea of a capital levy. But they had no desire for a ceiling on income. Of course, they upheld the idea of a floor to wages and a ceiling to hours of work, just as the American New Dealers thought of it. The ceiling idea is certainly in accord with Communism, but even in Russia, the inequality of income is a fact: so also the inequality in personal possessions.

The fear that the rich are getting richer and can exercise influence, if not power, is at the root of the theory that a ceiling on incomes will help. The curbs imposed on free enterprise are not viewed as enough. Nor is the fiscal armoury, including the wealth tax, reckoned enough, though Cripp's ideas on taxation have exerted a profound influence on the regulation of investment like the capital outlay by the Government itself restrains expansion. And after Parliament's rejection of the idea of a ceiling on urban incomes, the Third Plan as veered round. Of course, the stiffer taxation of capital gains is enjoined by the Kaldor report. The speculators' profits escape full taxation. To draw off unearned increment is certainly—right—so is a tax on the rise in prices which produces also

annual profits. But a ceiling on income will eliminate revenue from the expenditure and gift taxes alike.

It may affect also the yield of estate duty in future. A ceiling looks nice to those who prefer equitable taxation. But there is plenty of indirect taxation, including a betting tax at present, to ensure the distribution of burdens. The ceiling in regard to land is exceptional, though surplus land may be exiguous and cannot provide the privilege of ownership for cultivating tenants.

The fact that a great part of income-tax and supertax is drawn now from companies calls for notice. If ceilings were imposed, the yield of personal income-tax will certainly go down. There will be less to share with the States. And the State Governments, which are asking for, more, will perhaps be the first to lodge objections to any scheme that threatens the existing division arrangement, based not on tax collection but on population.

The ceiling proposal will lead to larger claims for refunds in respect of tax deducted on dividend. But this is perhaps a minor point, as compared with the administrative expenditure which will continue, even while tax receipts go down, once ceilings on income comes in.

The old idea of Rs. 500 per mensem has gone by the board. Inflation must raise the ceiling and the Government that keeps on spending more and more will have to raise the ceiling at intervals. This may not at all be so great an obstacle as the fact that an extension of indirect taxation assuredly will follow the introduction of ceilings on urban income and give rise to complaints from payers who happen to be voters. If inequalities persist, those who are shorn closely have no means to protest, and for the sake of expediency, inequality of income is called desirable for the Government.

By
Mr. LASZLO NAGY

YOU stroll along the Goringstrasse, turn off on to the Kaiserstrasse and, terribly thirsty you collapse in a chair on a cafe terrace. With your last strength you summon "Herr Ober," the waiter who greets you with a "Guten Morgen" and puts down before you an excellent pale ale together with the latest copy of the "Allgemeine Zeitung." If you manage to ignore the keen air and burning sun, and also the fact that "Herr Ober's" skin is black, you fancy yourself in some German town.

Yet that's not where you are. You are in Windhoek, the capital of South West Africa—formerly "Deutsch-Sudwestafrika"—a territory at this moment under UN trusteeship, administered and covered—and already half-annexed, by the Union of South Africa.

Discovered, colonised and exploited by the Kaiser's Germany placed under mandate after the 1914-18 war by the late League of Nations—which entrusted the Union of South Africa with the territory's administration—"inherited" from the League of Nations and again placed under mandate by the UN (which kept South Africa as administrator) for more than half a century, South West Africa interested no one.

But when it was discovered that the stones in the Kalahari Desert were in fact diamonds, the world started to show a disinterested concern for the fate of the former German colony. With this "discovery" South West Africa, formerly unknown because of its poverty and situated, according to the title of Negley Farson's remarkable book about that country "Behind God's Back," has rapidly become the object and subject of international dispute, with unhappily notorious consequences which such a situation can provoke.

Before we embark upon the subject of South West Africa's problems, let me first say a word about the geography of the country.

Situated at the extreme South West of the continent, the former Damaraland, originally peopled by the Ovambos, the Hereros and the Hottentots, was "discovered" by the Germans around 1890. The Kaiser's subjects—having

pitilessly crushed any native resistance—set up a model, if highly insolvent, colony. For most of the 317,887 square miles of South West Africa are a barren plateau, and the rich deposits of diamonds and other minerals were found only after the Second World War.

This was also the time when caracul breeding was perfected, in preference to the unprofitable breeding of cattle favoured by the natives.

The 70,000 or so whites of the country—42,000 Boers, 21,000 Germans and 7,000 British—are no longer the poor wretches of yesterday, unlike the 400,000 natives who are still in a sad state of backwardness.

To the superficial tourist entering the country from Johannesburg—three days in the train or three hours by plane—South West Africa does not look like a country in the grip of political convulsions. That impression is not false: it is confirmed even by the more careful observer. South West Africa is indeed a country where order reigns, especially in the well-controlled South. In the northern native districts—which no stranger can enter without a pass (seldom granted in Pretoria)—the local population lives in total indifference to any remotely political problem. The native "reservations" created by the Germans and developed by the Union of South Africa's nationalist government are just about as open to men and ideas as is the moon.

It seems certain however that the "immobilism" of that part of Africa—like any other frozen political and social situation—will not last forever. Of course, the nomadic populations have not discovered the anachronistic character of their situation entirely by themselves, but after the experiences of other African regions, one can confidently predict that the country's hermetic isolation will not last very long. First of all, the "wind" of African nationalism will soon blow into the country from neighbouring Angola, where the awakening of the native masses—precipitated by outside influence—is assuming unforeseen proportions.

Another reason why South West Africa's isolation seems threatened is that the African

leaders from the Union of South Africa feel that the conquest of the Union will have to pass by way of South West Africa. Thus despite the native masses' deep political indifference, the time is approaching when the Ovambos and the Hereros will get to know all that is happening around them in Dark Africa.

At first sight, this strategy of the African politicians in the Union—their thesis according to which the conquest of Pretoria passes by way of Windhoek—seems absurd. Yet it isn't. And here the international factor intervenes. For, although the Union of South Africa actually treats the former German colony as a fifth province of the Union—South West Africa belongs to the South African monetary and customs system, the (white) elected members sit in the Cape Parliament and, since 1955, the country's natives come directly under Pretoria's department of Native Affairs—the legitimacy of this situation is not only contested but also violently fought by the UN.

In order to illustrate the extent of South Africa's isolation due to her "annexionist" policies, it is enough to read the minutes of the U.N. Trusteeship Commission. In fact, the commission adopted, by 76 votes against nil and with only six abstentions, a resolution strongly critical of the Union's behaviour in this territory under mandate, stating that if Pretoria did not take any measures to alter the situation international security and peace would be endangered."

We can of course wonder whether the internationalisation of the South West African problem is a happy prospect, in view of the Congo experience.

What can South Africa's government do against such unanimous international hostility? True to itself, to its policies and its principles, Pretoria shows itself as inflexible and obstinate as it always is on any question relating to the Union.

Let us look a little closer at this difference of opinion. The U.N.'s wish is clear: it wants to transform the former mandate given by the League of Nations into a tutelage agreement sanctioning the U.N.'s right to control the former German colony. As to the Union's government, it is fighting this claim to "inheri-

tance." According to Pretoria, the League of Nations—at the time of its liquidation—did not transfer to the U.N. its rights of control over South West Africa; therefore the old mandate over the former German colony automatically ended with the League's liquidation.

The United Nations are not in the least ready to accept this argument, and go on acting as legal successors of the late League of Nations. On the international plane, this difference has been transformed into a gigantic legal and diplomatic battle fought in turn in New York and the Hague, sometimes in total indifference, sometimes in an atmosphere loaded with high-tension electricity, which at least provides a few leading pundits on international law with a fascinating job.

This question is of great interest both to the historian and to public opinion. Indeed—as we have seen before—the native South West African has not yet become conscious of his condition, but it is no secret that organised action is being taken to alter this state of affairs.

Connoisseurs of legal quarrels also argue that the Union of South Africa's transformation into a Republic, breaking off any constitutional links with the British Crown, has introduced a fresh element into the debate. For, if Pretoria asserts that South West Africa's tutelage is no prerogative of the United Nations, but belongs to another—liquidated—international organisation, the Union's opponents can claim that the administrative mandate given to the Union by the League of Nations was given to a country whose sovereignty was exercised by Her Britannic Majesty and not to the independent republic proclaimed at the end of May.

But South West Africa's future will not be decided at the Hague nor in New York. Of course, both the International Court and the United Nations will have their say, but the future of this long-ignored country will be decided above all in Africa, on this bubbling continent, swept by an irresistible wind of independence, where the natives—who incidentally bear such odd names for Africans as Fritz, Hans, Paul and Berthold—are unaware that they will soon be entering History, and entering it through the front door—Hyphen.

U. N. Commission on Lumumba's murder.

The United Nations Commission, which investigated the murder of Mr. Patrice Lumumba, has put on record its view that Congolese President Joseph Kasavubu and his aides on the one hand, and the provincial Government of Katanga on the other "should not escape responsibility for the death of Mr. Lumumba, Mr. Okito and Mr. Mpolo".

The commission hoped the results, which it obtained could, to some extent, serve as a basis for a further investigation in the Congo, and also in judicial proceedings, which, it said "should be instituted as soon as possible."

The commission reported that a "great deal of suspicion" was cast on a Belgian mercenary "as being the actual perpetrator".

The officer was identified as a "certain Colonel Huyghe."

The report said the murder of the first Congo Prime Minister was "committed in accordance with a prearranged plan and that a certain Captain Gat, also a Belgian mercenary, was at all times an accessory to the crime."

The commission's report also said the weight of evidence was "against the official version of the Government of Katanga province that Mr. Lumumba, Mr. Okito and Mr. Mpolo were killed by certain tribesmen on Feb. 12 1961."

Dr. Adenauer's 4th term.

Dr. Konrad Adenauer was elected by the Bundestag in Bonn on Nov. 10th for the fourth time, as Chancellor of the Federal German Republic.

This development comes after nearly two months of secret talks and obscure manoeuvres which led some observers to comment that the Bonn politicians were behaving like their French counterparts under the Fourth Republic.

The long delay had certainly caused surprise and growing irritation among the allies for they had assumed that, in view of the grave international crisis in which Germany was involved the party leaders in Bonn would be in a hurry to close ranks and from a Government of National unity.

Such a broad-based coalition was ruled out from the beginning, as Adenauer firmly refused to have anything to do with the main opposition party, the Social Democrats and preferred to get the majority he needed in the

Bundestag by an alliance with the much smaller Free Democratic Party (Liberals).

The negotiations for a coalition between Dr. Adenauer's Christian Democrats and the Free Democrats (led by Dr. Mende) have been at the centre of German politics since the elections in September, and it is the general opinion today that their outcome is a serious blow for the Chancellor's prestige and authority.

Nehru-Kennedy Statement

Prime Minister Nehru and President Kennedy said that their four-day talks (Nov. 6 to Nov. 10) has been "highly useful in the pursuit of their common objective of an enduring world peace and enhanced understanding between the governments of India and the United States".

They also expressed their intention "to keep closely in touch with each other in the months and years ahead."

A joint communique issued at Washington said the subjects of their conversations "amount almost to a map of the troubled areas of the world".

President Kennedy assured Prime Minister Nehru that every effort would be made to seek a solution of the Berlin problem by peaceful means, and underlined the importance of the choices of the people directly concerned.

The President had the Prime Minister said they "concurred in the legitimate and necessary rights of access to Berlin."

President Kennedy and Prime Minister Nehru agreed on the urgent need for a treaty banning nuclear tests with necessary provision for inspection and control.

They "stressed the high importance of measure to avoid the risk of war and of negotiations in this connection to achieve agreement on a programme of general and complete disarmament."

On South-East Asia, the two leaders said they confirmed that it was the common objective of the United States and India that Laos be a "genuinely neutral State."

They said they had reviewed the Congo situation and shared the hope that a peaceful and united Congo would be achieved.

President Kennedy expressed his special appreciation of the role played in the Congo by Indian soldiers, who comprised more than one-third of the United Nations force there.

Nehru's visit to Mexico

Prime Minister Nehru's first visit to a country below Rio Grande has been an unqualified success. Both the joint communique issued on the eve of Mr. Nehru's departure for India on Nov. 17th and the extraordinary interest displayed in the visit by the Government and the people of Mexico bear this out.

As the communique states, both Mr. Nehru and the Mexican President, Mr. Mateos agree that the most urgent problem awaiting solution is disarmament. They are convinced this can be achieved by patient efforts. Both are opposed to colonialism and racial discrimination and desire that the countries progressing towards social and political independence should do so under conditions of freedom.

President Mateos has also accepted Mr. Nehru's invitation to visit India.

Apart from getting acquainted with political personalities and institutions in that part of the world, Mr. Nehru had also an opportunity to see something of the cultural and social life of a nation which is a fusion of two great races. But because the visit was brief, Mr. Nehru could not see more of the country. The entire stay was confined to Mexico City. But even the three-day schedule there was heavily crowded and Mexican official themselves were surprised at his ability to stand the strain.

It was purely a goodwill trip similar in aim and scope to those Mr. Nehru had made to such countries as Sweden or Norway. There was therefore no question of Mr. Nehru making a trip to influence Mexico to join the ranks of nonaligned nations as certain quarters are inclined to speculate. The premise on which this speculation has been based is not far to seek for sometime now. Countries in Latin America like Brazil and Uruguay and to a lesser extent Mexico have been progressing towards positions which are more independent of hemispherical influences. Brazil sent an observer to Belgrade. Mexico was similarly inclined in the beginning but did not do so ultimately, because it was advised not to attend a conference where Cuba was to be present. Though here it followed a line which is dictated by its proximity to the United States, on the question of concerted action being taken by the Latin American countries against the Castro regime, it had always signified its position.

Japanese Premier in India

The three-day goodwill visit to India of the Japanese Premier, Mr. Hayato Ikeda, concluded on Nov. 23th with the issue of a joint communique by the two Prime Ministers. The communique stated that the two Prime Ministers attached great importance to the maintenance of world peace. Their concern over the continued nuclear tests and the possibility of continuation of such tests leading to a nuclear war was equally strong.

They strongly appealed for the immediate suspension of nuclear tests and for an early conclusion of an agreement on the prohibition of these tests under effective inspection and control. They affirmed the importance of reaching general and complete disarmament under effective international control and supervision.

The two Prime Ministers agreed on the mutual beneficial economic relationship between their two countries and discussed ways and means to achieve better integration of that relationship. The Japanese Prime Minister gave the assurance that his country would be prepared to increase her economic and technical assistance to India within her capacity in the future.

The communique mentioned that the situation in South-East Asia was considered among other things "in a cordial and friendly atmosphere." It is learnt that the Japanese Prime Minister shared Mr. Nehru's view that the introduction of foreign troops in Indo-China would worsen the situation.

There is no reference in the communique to any issues on which the two leaders may have differed. The Japanese Prime Minister stated that India and Japan differed on the approach to the Chinese problem. Informed circles rejected the speculation that Japan may be interested in exploring the possibility of having a coordinated policy with India in relation to Communist China. Japan has diplomatic relations with Formosa and would like to trade with Communist China. But Mr. Ikeda complained that the Chinese Communists mixed up politics with trade.

British Immigration Bill

The Immigration Bill which the British Government are pushing through the House of Commons for curbing the entry of Commonwealth nationals into the United Kingdom is a

piece of legislation which Britain and the commonwealth could well do without. The harm it can do is likely to outweigh the benefits which the Government expect to derive from it. As *The Times* of London has observed, not only does it strike "at the very roots of British tradition and Commonwealth links" but "the damage, emotional, economic and political, which it is likely to do to the already fragile fabric of Commonwealth can hardly be exaggerated." In addition, it smacks of racial discrimination in the matter of admitting Commonwealth citizens into Britain for, as it is emerging, only immigration from West Indies, Pakistan and India is going to be affected. In promoting the concept of free movement within the Commonwealth Britain has certainly blazed the trail so far and been following an "open door" policy towards all comers from the Commonwealth. The other Commonwealth members have reciprocated this with permission for Britons to enter freely and live without let or hindrance in their respective countries. In future, under the legislation now being enacted, only these Commonwealth nationals can enter Britain who can prove that they have jobs waiting for them or that they possess skills "likely to be useful" to that country. In other words, Commonwealth citizens will in future be treated on the same basis as nationals of non-Commonwealth countries so far as immigration is concerned.

Vatican on Salazar's Atrocities

The Vatican did not approve of the atrocities being committed by the Portuguese in Angola and Goa in the name of Christianity, Mons Lino Lozza, a Papal representative to the third international assembly of the World Council of Churches, said at New Delhi on Nov. 3.

He said in an interview that although the Vatican did not normally interfere with the political actions of members of its faith, it had held strong views about the treatment meted out to the colonies by the Portuguese. Just as it did not approve of the policies of Benito Mussolini, it did not approve of the actions of Dr. Salazar, he said.

Mons Lozza, who is an official of the Cancellaria Apostolica, the Secretariat of the Pope in Rome said that what the Portuguese did in Angola and Goa were wholly inconsistent with the gospel and the teachings of Jesus Christ. The Vatican did not tolerate the atrocities of Dr. Salazar.

The Vatican did not support anyone in their wrong actions, even if they happened to be Catholics, he said.

Asked to clarify the attitude of the Roman Catholic Church towards the urge of dependent people for self-determination, Mons Lozza said the Vatican completely identified itself with their urge and was very sympathetic. The eagerness of the Pope to appoint cardinals and bishops in the newly liberated countries demonstrated the Vatican's attitude. The Vatican welcomed the liberation of former dependent people and shared their rejoicing of freedom, he said.

Future of Singapore

Britain and Malaya agreed in a joint statement issued in London on Nov. 22, that in the event of the formation of the proposed Malaysia Federation the existing defence agreement between Britain and Malaya should be extended to embrace the other territories concerned.

The statement issued by Prime Minister Macmillan and Tunku Abdul Rahman said:

"In a series of meetings in London last month, the British and Malayan Ministers examined the proposal to create a 'Federation of Malaysia' which will embrace the Federation of Malaya, Singapore, North Borneo, Sarawak and Brunei.

The Ministers took note with satisfaction of the heads of agreement recently negotiated between the Government of Malaya and Singapore with the Federation."

"It was however agreed that the Government of the Federation of Malaysia will afford to the Government of the United Kingdom, the right to continue to maintain bases at Singapore, for the purpose of assisting the defence of Malaysia and for Commonwealth defence and for the preservation of peace in South-East Asia."

Under the Anglo-Malayan 1957 Defence Treaty the Federation receives British assistance towards its external defence and the training and development of its armed forces. Britain (and Australia and New Zealand who are associated with the defence agreement) has the right to maintain bases in the Federation. Armed forces from Britain, Australia and New Zealand are stationed in Malaya.

The population of Malaya is about 7,000,000 nearly half of whom are Malays and more than a third Chinese with most of the remainder being Indians.

Singapore has a population of about 1,600,000 three quarters of whom are Chinese and most of the remainder being Malays, Indians and Pakistanis.

Since 1959 Singapore has had full internal self-government. Defence and external affairs are reserved to the British Government.

Hindu Maha Sabha Manifesto

The All India Hindu Mahasabha, in its election manifesto, released at New Delhi on Nov. 23, says that the party was pledged to re-establish 'Akhand Bharat' by "all legitimate means."

The manifesto which was released by Mr. V. G. Deshpande, the Sabha's Vice-President, said "this re-unification of Hindusthan is an article of faith with the Hindu Mahasabha and it stands by it."

The 7,000-word manifesto said: "The Hindu Mahasabha intends to develop Hindusthan into a State based on Hindu ideology, which possesses a characteristic Catholic outlook of life, with a well-defined cultural background which is easily distinguishable from the cultures of other nations. Such a State alone, which may be conveniently referred to as Hindu Rashtira, can keep the people of Bharat, irrespective of their religion, caste, creed and language, united for the purpose of building up a true democracy with a dynamic force and progressive conception capable of assimilating all modern scientific inventions and modern social and economic thoughts."

The manifesto said that the Hindu Mahasabha stood for recasting the entire constitution of India "with a view to bringing it in consonance with the traditions, and culture of the Hindu." The present constitution, it said, was altogether unsuited to the genius of the people of Hindustan.

The amended constitution, the manifesto added, should be based on ethics by declaring the country as a democratic Hindu State, with religious instruction on Hinduism as a compulsory subject all through the period of education, with change in the nomenclature of the present States into provinces (India being one State) with taking out the provision in regard to cow protection from the directive principles to State policy; to guarantee the fullest civil liberty to all citizens of Hindusthan and remove Preventive Detention Act; and to impose restrictions on the employment of judges of the Supreme Court, high courts and members

of the Election Commission, after their retirement from the posts in any State service.

Swatantra Party's Programme

The draft manifesto of the Swatantra Party, released on Nov. 26 by the party General Secretary, Mr. M. R. Masani, promises the country, "for the first time, with an Opposition with a clear-cut alternative way of governance which can take over from the present ruling party whenever the people call upon it to do so."

It expresses the hope that every voter, "who realises the importance of such an opposition and who does not want the all-embracing statism of the Congress Party will refuse to give it a fresh lease of untrammelled power, which would be tantamount to perpetuation of one-party rule and will give their support to the Swatantra Party candidates wherever they offer themselves for election so that democracy may be safeguarded."

The decision of the Ganatantra Parishad to merge with the Swatantra Party was announced at Agra on Nov. 26 in a joint statement issued by the Presidents of both the parties.

Goa

Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, the Indian Defence Minister, warned Portugal on Nov. 13 against expecting India not to use retaliatory force over Goa if provoked.

Speaking during the debate in the General Assembly's Trusteeship Committee on Portugal's "noncompliance" with Charter obligations and Assembly resolutions about reporting conditions in dependent territories Mr. Menon also stated the Portuguese were shooting Goans "in cold blood."

Mr. Krishna Menon noted Portuguese contentions during the debate that Mr. Nehru had renounced the use of force to end Portuguese rule over Goa. "My country has at no time abjured the use of force in international relations" Mr. Menon declared.

Indian troops had marched out to defend the new nation against aggressors within days of India's attainment of independence and if others sought to occupy Indian territory, force would again be used against them.

India had no intention of using force against the Portuguese in Goa, but if aggression was used, he said, "We would not abjure the use of force—and we don't apologise for that. We shall not do what Portugal is doing in

Goa—shooting people in cold blood.” he added.

Mr. Menon said the Portuguese position that its overseas territories were integral parts of the metropolitan country and therefore not classifiable as non-self governing territories was a “fiction”

While “terror” reigned in its colonies it was all the more necessary that Portugal should report on its territories so that the United Nations could “put things in perspective.”

All steps necessary for the protection of the border against the Portuguese threat were being taken by the Defence Ministry, which is dealing with the matter more or less on the basis of a national emergency.

Over 100 passenger trains in to the Punjab-Delhi-Bombay sector (4th Dec.) meet certain emergencies created as a result of Portuguese military build-up on the border of Goa.

Reports reaching New Delhi from the India-Goa border spoke of widespread alarm in villages on the Indian side following concentration of white and Negro soldiers on the Portuguese-held side.

These reports said all strategic posts on the Portuguese side of the border are manned by white soldiers. Negro and local soldiers form the second line.

Villagers on the Indian side could clearly see fortified posts where the Portuguese are stated to have installed some of the most modern military weapons. At several points, the Portuguese are stated to have a defensive build-up for anti-tank warfare.

Several villages on the Portuguese side have been cleared of the inhabitants.

Lt-Col. G. L. Bhattacharya

The Pakistan High Commissioner in India, Mr. Agha Hilaly, is stated to have undertaken to convey to his Government the proposition that the case of Lt.-Col. G. L. Bhattacharya, who has been sentenced on a charge of espionage in Dacca, should be dealt with not as an individual issue but as a matter involving the relationship between “two great countries.”

Mr. Hilaly was called by the External Affairs Ministry to meet the Special Secretary Mr. B. F. H. B. Tyabji.

A spokesman of the Ministry stated later that, during their friendly talks, both stressed that fact that the relationship between India and Pakistan was more important than the incident involving Col. Bhattacharya.

While Mr. Hilaly maintained that Col. Bhattacharya was apprehended inside Pakistan territory, Mr. Tyabji reiterated that he was kidnapped from Indian territory, a fact that could be proved.

Even if the alleged offence against the Colonel had been proved in the special court trial in Dacca, the sentence of eight years imprisonment was excessive. The Special Secretary urged the Pakistan Envoy, that the matter should be reconsidered in the light of their discussions.

It was also urged that the Indian Deputy High Commissioner in Dacca should be given consular facilities to enable him to interview Col. Bhattacharya and provide whatever amenities he might need.

The Government of India will treat Col. Bhattacharya as on duty and extend all help to his family.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad

A silver plate with the signatures of all the Governors was presented to the President Dr. Rajendra Prasad, on Oct. 30 as a memento of the affection and regard of the Governors.

The Governors who had all assembled in New Delhi for the two-day annual conference called on the President individually. Later the President received the Governors collectively at the Rashtrapati Bhavan when the plate was presented to Dr. Prasad.

The plate carries the inscription on top “to Dr. Rajendra Prasad, in grateful and affectionate remembrance of our happy association with him.”

Ajoy Ghosh Condemns Peking

Mr. Ajoy Ghosh, General Secretary of the Communist Party of India, demanded of the Chinese Government that it put an end immediately to fresh incursions on Indian territory and take effective measures to ensure that such things did not occur again.

In a statement issued at Delhi on Nov. 21, Mr. Ghosh said that such acts, “especially in the context of the dispute already existing, cannot but heighten tension, create deep resentment among the Indian people and further embitter the relations between the two countries.”

Following is the text of the statement issued by Mr. Ghosh:

“I have read with surprise and regret the information given by the Government of India about the recent patrolling by Chinese soldiers

in Indian territory. It is also reported that new checkpoints have been established by the Chinese even beyond the territory shown in their own map of 1956.

Such acts, especially in the context of the dispute already existing, cannot but heighten tension, create deep resentment among the Indian people and further embitter the relation between the two countries.

“We demand that the Government of the People’s Republic of China must immediately put an end to such acts. We demand also that effective measures must be taken by them to ensure that such things do not occur again.”

Appeal to Muslims

Mr. M. S. A. Majid, President of the Madras State Committee of the newly formed All-India Muslim League, says that “the salvation of the Muslims of India lies within the borders of our country and not elsewhere, nor in thinking once again in terms of separation.”

“I know there are several problems of Muslims needing early solution but I am sure these problems would be solved when once our goodwill becomes a living reality,” he said in a communique issued recently.

“Let us think of our concrete assets and institutions of our forefathers in India and the imperishable contributions they have made in the fields of arts, literature and culture to make India great,” he said.

“The ideals of the All-India Muslim League,” Mr. Majid said, “are to create the goodwill and cordiality of the majority community, to effectively work towards national integration and re-direct many of the Muslims of Madras and other States from the path of acrimony and animosity to which they have been unfortunately led these 14 years after the partition.”

In the achievement of these ideals, Mr. Majid was confident that the new organisation would get “the goodwill, co-operation and support of all those who have the good of the nation at heart.”

Nagaland as India’s sixteenth State

Nagaland is now run by an Interim Body and an Executive Council with Mr. Shilu Ao as the Chief of the Executive Council. The second session of the Interim Body which concluded on October 7 made decision regarding the Legislative Assembly and representation in the Lok Sabha. The differences between the Government and the Interim Body Executive Council have been settled and the recommenda-

tions of the Executive Council will be incorporated into the Naga Bill which will make the State the 16th. After talks lasting for two days, the Union Government has accepted the deputation’s proposal to make the Interim Body the Legislative Assembly and the Executive the Cabinet.

Mr. Sanjeeva Reddi on Communists

The Congress President, Mr. Sanjiva Reddy, said at Purulia (W. Bengal) on Oct. 28 that it would be dangerous for the country if Communists came to power.

Mr. Reddy was inaugurating a two-day political conference of the West Bengal Pradesh Congress Committee. Mr. Binodananda Jha, the Chief Minister of Bihar, presided and Mr. Bijoyananda Patnaik, the Chief Minister of Orissa, was the chief guest.

About 300 delegates from different parts of West Bengal attended the conference.

Mr. Reddy said that the Communist Party of India was not an independent party as it had to agree to and obey decisions taken outside. Mr. Reddy urged Congressmen to make this position clear to the people.

He said, “We have just thrown away one foreign rule and if we allow again some other Power to come to India it will take us not two centuries but a much longer period to throw them out as this foreign Power for whom the Communists are working does not care for public opinion.”

Kashmir Issue for Security Council

Mr. A. H. Khan, Secretary to the Pakistan Ministry of Kashmir Affairs, told newsmen in Rawalpindi on Nov. 2 that the Pakistan Government has finalised plans to move the U.N. Security Council shortly to reopen the Kashmir again.

He said that ever since the newly elected Government of “Azad Kashmir” expressed the desire to be recognised by other governments the Kashmir issue had undergone a material change.

Replying to a question, he said, he did not know whether Pakistan would recognise the “Azad Kashmir” Government as a sovereign independent Government. His Government would consider the question if and when such a request is made.

In his view the “Azad Kashmir Government” was no more a local self-government but the “rightful Government of people of Kashmir striving for the liberation of their homeland from foreign domination.”

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National Integration Conference

After four days of exhaustive discussion, the All-Parties Conference on National Integration which met at New Delhi on Sept. 28 produced a statement of unexceptionable sentiments and aims. Having regard to the composition of the conference, it is perhaps inevitable that the final product must be of a compromise character.

It was pointed out that national integration must grow in the minds of men and must be developed through the process of education which, though slow, could have a permanent effect. The second is the short-term one of tackling the politicians. This is again a recognition that it is the politician who creates trouble and exploits every grievance, real or imaginary, in the community to retain himself in positions of power and influence. The question is whether in regard to these matters the conclusions of the conference have given a unanimous and unambiguous lead to the country without reservations of any kind.

Prime Minister Nehru told the conference that "all these fissiparous tendencies were only the symbols of a certain amount of backwardness." The Vice-President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, said that it was a welcome sign that many chief Ministers "were trying to make means as the test of backwardness to judge the position of the people." But in the statement issued by the conference, there is no attempt to define backwardness. Every political party and many distinguished individuals thought of backwardness only in terms of communities and castes.

The conference took note of certain forces and apprehensions of certain minority groups and the need for taking certain steps to remove their legitimate grievances." One essential significance of the Vice-President's remark in his inaugural speech is that backwardness should be judged on the basis of economic conditions. But the conference decided that legitimate grievances of minorities should be removed. When the total available fund for distribution is limited, the redressal of the grievances of one group could only be achieved at the expense of some other group. The real question is how this other group is to be determined.

Along with education came issues like regional, national and international language and also script. The conference recognised "as

however it will take some time for Hindi to evolve sufficiently to express all modern concepts, English will continue to serve the purpose till Hindi is adequately developed." And yet the conference has concluded that Hindi should be taught at the secondary stage along with English. It is not clear why the undeveloped Hindi language should be taught at the secondary stage and that too compulsorily. This is obviously an attempt to keep the Hindi majority contented. Even so the Hindi-speaking representatives were not satisfied. At the conference, although the protagonists of Hindi were numerically small, they were fanatical and even aggressive. They would like the pace of introduction of Hindi throughout the country to be quickness and English replaced as early as possible.

There was discussion about the common script. The case of Devanagari script was put forward as the best. It has been agreed that the regional languages should continue to flourish in their own scripts. The common script is only to enable a person to learn a new language easily. Everyone at the conference said that English should be continued in the secondary and university stages and also for inter-State communication and international purposes. It was surprising that none suggested that the Roman script could be used to learn other regional languages as this would avoid the difficulty of learning more than one script. There was a justifiable comment that the Chief Ministers of States had declined to agree to the constitution of an All-India education service. Perhaps the idea underlying the proposal was that it would be another step to help bring about closer association between different language groups in the country.

On the political front, the politicians would not agree to bind themselves to any set of rules. The conference has only put forward certain broad principles. The politicians felt that they must consult "the interests involved" before agreeing to the formulation of a comprehensive code of conduct. The conference says that "every political party should ensure that there is no incitement to violence and that no acts of violence are resorted to." The Communist Party General Secretary, Mr. Ajoy Ghosh placed special responsibility on the Government in this context. He said "it is the special responsibility of the ruling party and the Government to check violence. On

occasions the police resorted to violence without legitimate grounds." He warned that "violence always provoked counter-violence." It is obvious that the Communist Party would interpret in its own way the reference to violence in the statement issued by the conference. It would be wrong to think that the Communist Party has suddenly adopted non-violence as its creed in adherence to the decision of the conference. As if by tacit understanding neither the politicians nor the distinguished individuals present referred to the present conduct of political parties and their responsibility for promoting communal and caste feelings. Although many wanted to condemn the Communist Party for its extra-territorial loyalties, they were apprehensive that it might lead to mutual recrimination and that the conference might be wrecked.

All-India Oriental Conference

Mr. Karan Singh, who was inaugurating the 21st session of the All-India Oriental Conference at Srinagar on Oct. 14 suggested that the Ministry of Scientific Research and Cultural Affairs should meet all the expenses of purchase and proper maintenance of the manuscripts.

Mr. Karan Singh, Sadar-i-Riyasat of Jammu and Kashmir, said the Government should purchase old manuscripts scattered all over the country and place them in various libraries so that they might be available for study and research by scholars from all over the world.

He said that Indology, though a vast field in itself, was only a part of Orientology. Therefore, the Sadar-i-Riyasat added, for the study of Indology, it was necessary to get a clear picture of the whole of oriental culture.

The Sadar-i-Riyasat said that it was not correct to say that progress could only be made after a complete break with the past. On the other hand, he added, for progress it was essential that people drew strength from India's past.

Speaking about the outstanding contribution of Kashmir to India's culture, religion and Sanskrit literature, he said that Kashmir was also the symbol of the synthesis that the Indian nation had always sought to achieve.

Sardar K. M. Panikkar, Vice-Chancellor of Kashmir University, in his address of welcome, said that Kashmir's contributions to Sanskrit literature and Hindu religion and philosophy had been outstanding but more than that the

valley had been a "well established base" for the spread of Buddhism and Hinduism in Central Asia.

Sardar Panikkar said that in achieving the Indianisation of Central Asia, significant contribution had been made by Kumarajiya—one of the greatest Acharyas that India had ever produced—who belonged to Kashmir. Kashmir in latter periods, Mr. Panikkar said, had also become a centre of Persian and Islamic studies.

The presidential address of Dr. V. Raghavan has stressed, among other things, the importance of research of high class quality and archaeology. It is good that our Universities should be increasingly interesting themselves in these aspects of cultural studies. Good research work, which has resulted in the conferring of high academic degrees upon students, should be published. The departments which encourage cultural studies should be placed under persons of mature experience who, with their own record of scholarship, would really be able to guide others. In research in oriental studies India owes a deep debt of gratitude to Western scholars. Dr. Raghavan has felt that now "Indian Indology should develop its own line of approach on the background of the fundamental ideas and lines of development of Indian civilisation, as understood, valued and cherished by us." This is quite important. But no scholar can afford to forget the need for an almost scientific detachment in the assessment of the evidence thrown up by the archaeologist's spade, for instance, or the study of genuinely ancient inscriptions and manuscripts. The study of Kalidasa's immortal works would become all the more absorbing if students know something of when he lived and the conditions of society in which he worked.

The importance of archaeology in Indological studies is also widely recognised and it is encouraging that Institutes and Universities are sharing this work with the Central Department of Archaeology. State Governments are also beginning to set up their own Archaeological departments. Mr. G. R. Sharma, in his presidential address to the archaeological section of the Conference, has said that the subject may "suffer a serious set-back, if a proper co-ordination is not achieved between the proposed State departments and the Universities."

Seminar on Portuguese Colonies.

Mr. Nehru, who was inaugurating on Oct. 20 the seminar on the problems of Portuguese colonies organised by the Indian Council for Africa at New Delhi said that cold war had led the great Powers to think in terms of the effect the liberation of a colony would have on cold war issues. The big powers had their military bases in the colonies and so they would not like the colonies when they were made free, to turn against them.

This was perhaps the reason why Portugal because of her membership of military pacts got special consideration which she did not otherwise deserve, Mr. Nehru said. It was tragic that the most backward of countries should have the biggest colonial empire to-day. The problem of Portuguese colonies could not be considered in isolation from cold war context.

Mr. Nehru thought that it was now dawning on some of the big Powers that they had been backing wrong horses. These Powers were beginning to realise the importance of winning the goodwill of colonial people rather than in terms of supporting colonial domination. While he would not say that the danger of war came from colonialism it might be a possible cause for bringing war nearer and so it should be wound up completely and quickly.

Mr. Nehru explained at considerable length the background of the Indian National movement and the factors which influenced Indian thinking particularly in regard to use of force. He said that it could not be difficult for India to use force to push Portugal out from the small bits of Indian territories she occupied. But the idea of using force was repugnant to Indian philosophy, thinking and tradition, and at the same time military action by India would have international repercussions.

India therefore, decided to settle the problem peacefully by other means and pressures and not to take any precipitate action which might kindle the spark which would lead to fire. At the same time when India talked about peace in the world and criticised the big powers for aggravating cold war, it would be inconsistent on India's part to embark on military adventures. Also, India had many more urgent problems on the social and economic fronts and these demanded priority.

Mr. Nehru explained that India's present policy in regard to Portuguese possessions

was the result of practical considerations and not guided entirely by any theoretical attachment to non-violence. India, following Gandhiji's lead, would like to solve the problem without leaving any trace of bitterness or hatred behind.

The seminar concluded after a fourth and final session at which delegate after delegate declared that the liberation of Portuguese enclaves in India held the key to the end of Portuguese colonialism in the world.

Delegates to the seminar flew over from New Delhi for their final session at Bombay.

Mr. A. Wedgewood Benn, observer from the British Committee for Liberation of Portuguese Colonies, summarised the consensus of the seminar.

Mr. Benn said the delegates were all agreed that they would

(a) "Extend support to the people fighting Portuguese colonialism in every way open to them, including material support";

(b) "Warn the nations now supporting Portugal, that their support is a support for everything that Portugal is doing and that that support must end"; and

(c) "Mobilise sufficient power, by every means including collective action through the United Nations to bring a total end to Portuguese colonialism."

Ecafe Road Transport Seminar

"There is such an astonishing field for development that the growth of road transport does not affect the railways much," observed Prime Minister Nehru. A nation's economy, he emphasised, depended on the development of good roads and roads built relatively cheaply.

The Prime Minister was inaugurating the ECAFE Seminar on road passenger transport at Rajaji Hall, Madras on Oct. 9. About 70 delegates from various countries in the region and outside attended.

Dr. P. Subbarayan, Union Minister for Transport and Communications stressed the importance of harmonious employer-employee relationship in transport services.

Mr. Nehru said all of them were interested in road transport. Sometimes the question of some kind of tug-of-war between rail transport and road transport came up before them. The idea of road transport should be looked upon from the point of view of modern amenities.

He incidentally referred to his travel across Bhutan which had no roads, and the list of

presents which the Emperor of India had sent to the Emperor of Russia about 1701. The first item mentioned was an elephant and "I wonder how an elephant could walk across a good part of Asia to Leningrad."

"It is obvious that roads play an important part in a nation's life and economy. The better the roads the more efficient the transport system." With a higher standard of living, people could afford to travel more and more. There was a great field for development and the development of roads did not affect the railways. At present, a high level committee was considering the relation between road and rail traffic and he was looking forward to the report to help them in regulating these to the best advantage.

Mr. M. S. Ahmad, chief of the Transport division, ECAFE, said that this was the first seminar organised by the E.C.A.F.E. on economic and operational aspects of highway transport and provided a forum for experts to discuss problems of mutual interest.

Mr. T. S. Sathanam, chairman, reception committee, proposed a vote of thanks.

Madras Lawyers' Conference

"By and large most of those placed in positions of power are new to the exercise of power and are not yet accustomed to its use with restraint, detachment and in an impersonal way," thus observed Mr. Nittur Srinivasa Rao, Officiating Chief Justice of Mysore.

He added: "Such disquieting manifestations we see of visible or latent disrespect for the spirit of the rule of law may, perhaps, be attributed to the teething troubles of democracy, and we must earnestly hope that the stage will pass soon and safely and that the tradition of conforming to the rule of law willingly and effortlessly will establish itself with firm roots."

The Mysore Chief justice Mr. N. Srinivasa Rao presided over the Madras State Lawyers' Conference under auspices of the Bar Federation at the Y.M.I.A., Mylapore, Madras on Oct. 15.

Mr S. Ramachandra Ayyar, Chief Justice of Madras, inaugurated the conference.

Mr K. Rajah Ayyar, President of the Federation, welcoming the guests, suggested the formation of a federation of the Bar association of the south. The lawyers were inheritors of great tradition which they should preserve, he said. Mr. Ramachandra Ayyar pointed out that in all civilised systems courts and lawyers

were the "protectors" of individual rights. Since independence there had been a plethora of legislation in India. Because of the speed with which it had to be passed the legislatures concerned could hardly find time to devote the requisite attention.

There should be a qualified agency for the proper drafting of every Bill and he could not conceive of a better agency than the Bar Associations.

He suggested the appointment of a committee of lawyers to find out defects in legislative enactments and bring them to the notice of the authorities.

A.I.C.C at Madurai

Coming close on the heels of the all-party National Integration Conference, and specifically debating a resolution on that subject, the All India Congress Committee session which met at Madurai on Oct. 4 has also focussed attention on the forces of disunity within the country that communalism and linguism have fostered. The choice of Madurai for the session was itself significant in that some political parties talking in terms of separation have been vending their spurious wares in this region. And the Prime Minister had no doubt these parties in mind when he declared that there could be no compromise on the question of unity and that the integrity of the country would be maintained at all costs, "even if it means civil war." So preoccupied apparently was everyone at the session with the divisive influences at work in the country that the discussion on the resolution approving the Election Manifesto of the Congress tended to be concerned more with them than even with its economic content. Both Mr. Nehru and Mrs. Indira Gandhi made a somewhat similar approach to the problem of economic development by tying it with that of national integration, though both were anxious to assure the nation that it was on the brink of a catastrophe of Balkanisation. It is true that fissiparous tendencies based on religion and caste have been there through the centuries, but whether their exploitation for political purposes, in the modern context, is but "a passing phase" may very much depend on the example the ruling party sets for the others.

In the words of the Prime Minister, the Madurai session of the A.I.C.C. had dealt with most vital matters and at a fairly vital and important stage in our history.

"It has been for me a very heartening experience and it has just strengthened me," he said, though it might not have been an exciting one. "It must be the same with many of my colleagues. The city of Madurai and its very hospitable and friendly inhabitants have shown so much kindness and friendly welcome and that has added to my feeling of exhilaration. 'We shall go away from here, having done something worthwhile in the great cause we have undertaken.'"

The session was a personal triumph for Mr. K. Kamaraj Chief Minister of Madras, whose successful leadership of the Congress and the people, in Tamil Nad was the talk of almost every delegate.

P.S.P. Meeting

The National Executive of the Praja Socialist Party had a two-day meeting at Sarnath on October 7 adopting a 2,000 word manifesto.

The statement expressed the view that greater efforts at integrated planning would have to be made so as to ensure a scientific approach to the problems of rapid economic development in the country. Basic changes in policies, the Executive felt, were called for and a new policy would have to be formulated to deal with the difficulties faced by the common man.

A determined effort, the statement emphasised, would have to be made to reorientate the social policies so as to enable them to set the country firmly on the path of establishing a socialist pattern of society.

The statement referred to the distinction between the over-all physical target and the financial target and said that it was forgotten that there was a probability of shortfalls emerging in the targeted resource mobilisation. The distinction might result in distortion and dislocation if the physical target was sought to be achieved. The dangers underlying such an approach were already visible. If the distinction between the physical and financial targets was adhered to, and the practice of undertaking projects not included in the Plan, was continued, dislocation and distortions of the Plan programme were likely to arise.

The statement added that the Plan as it stood, looked like a catalogue of projects to be undertaken and certain social and economic objectives to be achieved, but with no visible relation between these two. The passages on objects existed side by side without integration and co-ordination. It was difficult to escape

the conclusion, the statement said, that we had still to travel a long way before we could enter an era of scientific planning as the concept was normally understood.

A resolution passed by the P.S.P. Executive referred to the violation of India's territorial integrity and expressed regret that the violations continued to remain unchallenged. While the Pakistani aggression in Kashmir had been allowed to be frozen, the recent Chinese occupation of Indian territory remained likewise unchallenged. "It is a matter of deep concern to the nation that its frontiers can be infiltrated and violated without prompt and decisive action. This expression of weakness is an attitude of the Government and not the will of the people."

The Executive hoped that when the people got an opportunity to renew the mandates to their representatives, "this fearful lag between the people's will and inaction of the Government" would not be allowed to persist.

Inter-university Festival

Inaugurating the seventh Inter-University Youth Festival, at New Delhi on Oct. 25 Mr. Nehru dwelt on the need for synthesis of ancient and modern cultural values. The greatness of India lay in her ability to assimilate and absorb all the cultures and religions that came to this country. Therefore without giving up their roots in the past they should also look to the future and adapt themselves to the changing conditions.

Mr. Nehru condemned the incidents of violence at Aligarh and other places. He wondered why people should indulge in such violent activities and shed blood. If the youth of India were not going to avoid such horrors there would be no future for the country. He would ask the youth of the country to realise the role they had to play and have a greater sense of values.

Mr. Nehru stressed the importance of publishing text-books of a high order and having history books giving a picture of the "spirit and urge" of India to create synthesis and oneness. This was lacking in the history books prescribed to-day. But this was more important than merely remembering the names of some kings and emperors.

The Prime Minister said that many "rivers of thought" came to India and got absorbed

and became Indian. "This spirit and urge for synthesis is in the soul of India."

The Prime Minister said that even the systems of orthodox philosophy in India upheld the spirit of tolerance of other people's views all the time. The effort was directed towards bringing people together and not creating walls among them. The culture and civilisation of India was a synthesis between the Aryans and the Dravidians. Later when Scythians from Central Asia, forefathers of the Rajputs of Rajasthan, Huns, Turks and others came, they got absorbed and became Indians. The people of Kutch were the descendants of the Scythians and bore a marked facial resemblance to them even to-day. Then came Muslims who also became Indians. Ninety-nine per cent of the Muslims to-day were sons of this soil. Hardly one per cent now could trace direct descentance to those Muslims who had come from outside. "In this way our culture has been moulded in a composite way."

Philosophical Congress

The Indian Philosophical Congress met at Santiniketan on Oct. 29 as part of Tagore Centenary Celebrations. Mr. Humayun Kabir presided. In a message to the Congress Mr. Nehru said:

"How to combine the wise and calm approach of the philosopher with the politician's concern with the present and its problems is a question for us to consider."

"In the present age," the Prime Minister said, "India has produced at least one great figure who combined in himself these qualities. That was Rabindranath Tagore whose birth centenary the Philosophical Congress is celebrating."

The Prime Minister said: "I have been asked to send a message to the Congress. I gladly do so, but I confess I do not quite know what to say in a message to philosophers apart from conveying my greetings and good wishes."

"The general idea concerning philosophers is, I suppose, that they are a class of superior persons, apart from the common run of mankind. And, so, they live aloof from its troubles and its pains. It would be a poor kind of philosopher who cuts himself off from the problems of the world."

"On the other hand, politicians live more in the moment than for the distant future. From day to day, they wrestle with problems and have hardly time to look at the distant perspective," he added.

Addressing the Congress Mr. Humayun Kabir said philosophers could help integration by clarifying concepts and providing intellectual basis on which alone habits of thought and feeling could be built. Emotions were essentially fluctuating and unless emotions flew along the channels provided by intellect, they could not supply a basis of social solidarity and integration. This was perhaps the most important function of the philosophers of India to-day, he said.

Mr. Kabir said generally four factors were heard to be responsible for creating divisive tendencies within the nation—religion, caste, language and territory. It was a paradox that these were considered to be divisive tendencies when in fact their main function was unification. Religion, for example, brought together masses of men who were otherwise divided in their interests and similar was the case with language, caste and territory.

These became divisive factors because, men united by one of these principles, were opposed to other groups of men. An analysis however, showed that these divisions were primarily due to "inadequacy of goods and services necessary for a happy life and a sense of insecurity of the individual due to absence of adequate justice in the community." If goods and services were plentiful, men and women would not fight against one another on the basis of religion and language. It was only because of these inadequacies that an individual attempted to obtain a larger share by reinforcing his claims on the basis of religion and others. Moreover this would not happen if there was widespread sense of social justice, for then an individual would reconcile himself to an inadequacy which was shared by all, he added.

Mr. Kabir said, "We have to accept it as an unfortunate fact that in India to-day most people think that they will not get their dues on the basis of justice alone but must support their claims by other special considerations. These considerations may be supported by a powerful patron or a religious caste or linguistic group."

International Film Festival

An appeal to film producers "not to succumb to the temptation of putting profit motive higher than artistic excellence" was made by the Vice-President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, inaugurating the Second international Film Festival at Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi on Oct. 27.

Films were meant not merely to entertain the people but also help to elevate their intellect and spirit. So while films should be able to make money, Dr. Radhakrishnan said, they should aim at improving public taste.

Thirty-eight countries besides the United Nations Organisation participated in the Film Festival.

Some of the leading film stars from abroad, who participated in the function, along with leading Indian actors and actresses sat on the dais of the main auditorium of Vigyan Bhavan which was tastefully decorated for the occasion.

Dr. Radhakrishnan said that since such a festival was held many years ago Indian films had made great progress. He was informed that India was the second largest producer of feature films. Some of the leaders of the Indian screen had won world-wide renown, and Indian films had won awards in international competitions. Such a festival would enable the participants to exchange ideas and thoughts with people of different countries.

Dr. Radhakrishnan observed that there was a tendency to lay greater stress on profit motive than artistic excellence in the production of films. But he was confident that our producers would not succumb to that temptation. No doubt they would have to look to profit. But their ideas should not be such as to cater to the taste of the public but improve it.

The Vice-President also laid stress on the important role films could play in promoting national integration and national solidarity. In his view skilled artistes and extremely competent producers and directors of films who were unsophisticated and unspoilt by success could guard against any tendency to lower tastes. This was a thing which they would have to protect themselves against in the times to come. If they did so, films would have a great future. He hoped that this festival would promote an exchange of valuable ideas on how to improve the feast for the eyes, music for the ear and all the ingredients which went to make a well-produced film.

Welcoming the gathering Dr. B. V. Keskar, Union Minister for Information and Broadcasting, said that the present festival was not a competitive one and as such there were no awards being given. This decision was taken because the time of the festival was not suitable for an entrance for organised competition.

Governors' Conference

The two-day annual Conference of State Governors which met at New Delhi on Oct. 28, devoted the major portion of its seven-hour session in two sittings, to a consideration of the general situation in the country and the problem of national integration.

Inaugurating the Conference, the Vice-President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, declared that national integration could be achieved only by means of education. He added that the binding force in our efforts to integrate the diversities and differences in the country was our faith in democracy.

The Governors, it is understood, were generally in favour of the decisions of the National Integration Conference held in September last and said the constructive suggestions there should be implemented. Great stress was laid on the need for proper educational measures to combat the disruptionist forces. The opinion was also expressed in this connection that while at some ultimate stage Hindi should become the national language, till then English should continue to be the medium of instruction at the university level so as to maintain some inter-State links.

On the administrative side, Dr. Radhakrishnan dwelt on the progress of Panchayati Raj in India and its importance. He said, "We need efficient, energetic, and high-principled personnel. Those in high office should be more easily accessible, and less forbidding to the people than at present. We have many who look down upon wealth. But we have not many who look down upon power. When one has absolute power one is tempted to use it absolutely. It is therefore essential that those who are in power use their power in a just and selfless way. High standards of integrity are essential for a healthy democratic system."

Mr. Nehru, while reviewing the international situation, is understood to have expressed himself vehemently against the resumption of the nuclear tests and the dangers facing humanity, born and unborn. He explained at length the Indian position on the question of nuclear tests and said that India felt that these should be halted immediately by every possible means and by raising the voice of the people of the world. He expressed surprise that the Indian resolution for a moratorium on testing and appealing to the Great Powers to enter into speedy and binding agreements on this with proper inspection and control and

as part of a general disarmament agreement should have been interpreted as siding with the Soviet Union or condoning Soviet resumption of nuclear testing. India's was a purely humanitarian move and she did not support resumption of tests by either party.

On Goa, Mr. Nehru is reported to have drawn attention to his recent public statements and use of force not being ruled out to liberate Goa. He is understood to have told the Governors that while this did not mean that India was going to march her forces into Goa immediately or in the next few months the situation in Goa was deteriorating and the Government of India would be compelled by circumstances to take some action.

On China and India's border disputes, Mr. Nehru is understood to have said that there had been no change in the situation. While the Chinese had withdrawn from a few odd posts on the frontier there was no basic change.

The conference considered the economic situation in the country, matters relating to the office of Governor and Audit of expenditure.

Vice-Chancellors' Conference.

The Education Minister, Dr. Shrimali, called upon Vice-Chancellors of Indian Universities, "to make a proper diagnosis of the malady which resulted in incidents in our seats of learning" which led to acts of violence like the one which recently took place in Aligarh.

Inaugurating a two-day conference of Vice-Chancellors at New Delhi on Oct. 21 Dr. Shrimali stressed the need for Universities taking direct responsibility for the behaviour and conduct of students.

The Minister said they were not concerned merely with education but also with the training of their minds and emotions. According to him the answer to most of our problems in the universities was the tutorial system. He suggested if the universities could arrange to put groups of students under the guidance of tutors, whose wise counsel should always be available to them, we would solve the problem of indiscipline and also improve academic standards.

Dealing with the relationship between universities and Government, Dr. Shrimali pointed out that this was of a delicate nature. While the universities were guaranteed autonomy, they should not deviate from their responsibility to society. The Government too should exercise the greatest self-restraint in

dealing with the universities. The universities must conduct themselves in such a way that they presented themselves before the public as ideal communities. Unfortunately, several of our universities presented a different picture. Harmonious relationship which was really the basis of community life was often lacking. There was the absence of co-operation among the members of the staff and students. Appointments to the staff were made sometimes on considerations other than merit. One often heard complaints about the conduct of examinations. It was also alleged that text-books were selected to oblige some authors and publishers. While he was not suggesting that these practices were widely prevalent in our universities, the Vice-Chancellors, he was sure, would agree with him in some cases.

Dr. Shrimali said that if universities deviated from their main mission, Government intervention in their affairs however unpleasant, was inevitable.

Emphasising the role of universities in guiding the younger generation, he said that the Government cannot remain a silent spectator when the universities which are expected to maintain high standards of intellectual integrity and moral values begin to degenerate and become places for carrying on harmful propaganda or for promoting personal interests through the formation of cliques and factions.

The Minister however assured the conference that the Government of India was most anxious to preserve academic freedom. Whenever Government has intervened, he added, "it has done so only on the advice of educationists, some of whom are very eminent members of this conference."

East-West Cultural Conference

Mr. Nehru, who was inaugurating the eight-day-East-West Cultural Conference, organised by the Ramakrishna Mission Institute of Culture at their new building at Calcutta on Nov. 1, said that any approach conditioned by military thinking should be done away with inasmuch as such a course would only create more difficult problems that would evade easy solution.

Mr. Nehru referred to his visit to the U. S. which he described as a great and mighty country, a nation which had done so much that was good for human civilisation. The U. S. too had certain spiritual ideals even as it was trying to increase her material prosperity. He wanted to see how far the present conference would

help him to put him in a suitable frame of mind when he went there. He had no specific problems to discuss with the U. S. President, but they had many things in common between the two countries. They had common ideals, a common Governmental structure and a similar democratic administration. Of course, there was considerable difference in their way of thinking, but Mr. Nehru said that was only a healthy sign, particularly when it does not take one into the realm of cold war.

In a passing reference, Mr. Nehru said that he never understood this business of East and West. In Europe, East meant Communist countries and West stood for democracies. This division was one which was forced on them by their erstwhile rulers, the British. India always stood for a synthesis and its message aimed at diverting other nations from thinking purely in terms of compulsion, of forcing others to adopt their ways of thinking. Such compulsion was basically wrong. In fact, colonialism was one form of compulsion. This was not the way to win over any one. India always believed in peace and would do everything to promote peace, Mr. Nehru concluded.

The Prime Minister said that there was need for a spiritual approach—adoption of a spiritual insight which went beyond purely national thinking. In this context, India had a special role to play. It was this country which carried the message of tolerance and co-existence to all nations. In fact, the Indian nation itself was a product of the ideal of co-existence. The greatest rulers of India were those who practised and propagated the virtue of co-existence.

Mr. Nehru said that he was one of those who believed that the new problems facing the nation and the world needed a new approach—perhaps a spiritual approach—in the widest sense of the term. In this connection, he referred to the nuclear explosions and said these things frightened him. But what frightened him more was the minds behind the nuclear tests. These explosions might even bring an end to the world. Of course, he wondered if it was after all a bad thing if the world came to an end that way. It was in this context that the subject that was going to be discussed at the conference, namely, mutual appreciation of Eastern and Western cultural values, assumed special importance.

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Vice-President, who presided, said that the words East and West were only relative terms. Whether human

beings lived in the East or in the West, they had essentially the same characteristics. There was no vital difference between people living in the East and in the West. In fact, great spiritual leaders and exponents flourished in the Christian countries of the West just as India and China of the East had made significant contributions to the realm of science. Therefore, any rigid demarcation would be untenable. The basic problems facing them all was how to bring nations with different cultures together. There had always been a cross fertilization of different cultures and this was bound to go on.

Dr. Radhakrishnan said, that it must be their aim to create a world community. This was possible only if nations eschewed violence and surrendered the instruments of disorder to a central coercive authority, and a community of purposes was established. This Institute of Culture, he said, aimed at setting up such a community. It would study the cultures of different nations, propagate its own culture and learn from others.

Welcoming the delegates, the West Bengal Governor, Miss Padmaja Naidu, said since 1938, when this Institute was established it had been striving to create, through cultural contact, understanding between India and other countries.

She said that India's heritage, in spite of past foreign domination and economic and religious onslaughts, survived centuries after centuries. It underlined the continuity that never broke down.

Dr. C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar, Chairman of the East-West Cultural Conference in a brief speech, urged the people to overcome narrowness of mind while preserving one's individuality. Each nation should foster its characteristic feature and at the same time create a situation for exchanging cultural values and traits of other nations "to develop a cosmic consciousness."

The Union Minister for Scientific and Cultural Affairs, Mr. Humayun Kabir, expressed the hope that the conference would help greater exchange of ideas—not only of spiritual values but also of material things.

Primary Education Council

The All-India Council of Primary Education which met at New Delhi on Nov. 1 adopted a resolution demanding an increase of Rs. 60 crores in the outlay on primary education during the Third Plan following reports from

States of enrolments to the First Class in the elementary schools being far in excess of the anticipated figures during the first year of the Third Plan.

The resolution adopted by the Council viewed with grave concern the present situation in most States, where owing to unprecedented expansion in enrolment the shortage of teachers had become extremely acute and teacher-pupil ratios had deteriorated in a large number of schools.

If additional teachers were not immediately provided, the resolution said, the entire movement would receive a setback and there would be great frustration among the people.

The States are believed to have reported to the conference that if the current year's enrolment were an indication, the enrolment in classes one to five at the end of the Third Five-Year Plan was likely to increase by 200 lakhs as against 154 lakhs as anticipated or 85 per cent of the age group of six to eleven instead of 76.4 per cent.

In the Pnnjab, for instance, results of recent enrolment drive had shown that four lakhs of additional children were enrolled in one year as against a total target of six lakhs for the Third Plan as a whole and in U.P. the enrolment increased to such an extent that the provisions intended for expansion in 1962-63 had to be partially used in 1961-62. The same position was experienced in Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Gujarat, Rajasthan and Andhra Pradesh. In Orissa, the situation was so serious that unless additional finances were provided, it might be necessary to abandon the enrolment drive.

The Council therefore recommended that allocations for 1961-62 should be revised and immediate additional allocations should be made available to those States like the Punjab where the sudden and great expansion of enrolment had created a crisis of the first magnitude. It also suggested that in finalising the annual plans for 1962-63, steps should be taken to provide allocations which would enable the States to maintain and, to further expand, if possible, the tempo of expansion created in 1961-62.

Speaking about the creation of new universities to meet the needs of higher education during the Third Plan, Mr. Kirpal said that the matter was new before the University Grants Commission. He personally felt that

the number of new universities was likely to exceed the twelve contemplated in the Plan.

Stressing the urgent need for improving the emoluments of primary teachers Mr. Kirpal said that the Union Ministry of Education was requesting the State Governments to have a programme of equalising the dearness allowances of primary teachers with those of Government servants drawing the same salaries.

Mr. Kirpal appealed to the State Governments to consider the problem of making a better old-age provision for primary teachers and he commended the "bold and commendable step taken in this direction" by Madras which has introduced the triple benefit scheme for its primary teachers—a scheme including the benefit of pension, provident fund and insurance.

Seminar on Industrial Estates.

Mr. Manubhai Shah, Union Minister of Industry, said at Madras on Nov. 1 that the modern mechanised small industry was the "most potent tool" for the rapid industrialisation and the industrial estates had proved to be the most useful, economic and the best method of developing small industries.

The Union Minister was inaugurating the 11-day Seminar on Industrial Estates, organised jointly by the United Nations and the Economic Commission for Asia and Far East (ECAFE) at Madras. Mr. M. Bhaktavatsalam, Home Minister of Madras presided.

The purpose of the Seminar is to bring together industrial planners, administrators and specialists from the countries of the region and enable them to compare their experiences on the planning and operation of industrial estates. The Seminar was attended by representatives from 22 countries.

The Minister said that in India the establishment of about 120 industrial estates had almost been completed. In the Third Plan, they had programmed to start 300 medium-sized and large-sized industrial estates and about 500 to 1,000 small rural industrial estates.

Mr. Manubhai Shah said that it was in the fitness of things that Madras and the Guindy Industrial Estate should have been chosen as the venue of this Seminar. In India, they were all proud of the Guindy Estate and many international experts had said that it was the best industrial estate in the whole of Asia. He congratulated the Madras Government on having set up such a model institution throbbing with life and activity.

The Union Minister said that it was an axiomatic truth that industrialisation and that too rapid industrialisation was only solution for the problem of raising the living standards of the people and for achieving this, he had always held that the most "potent tool" was the modern mechanised small industry, Handicrafts, handloom, khadi and various other types of semi-mechanised and fully hand-operated tools of industrial development had their own place. But these touched more the social and human aspects of the problem. He instanced how small industries had come to occupy an important place in the highly-industrialised countries of the world such as the United States and Soviet Union as also in well-developed countries like Japan, and asserted that whether it was in under-developed or highly industrialised nations, the small industry was the best instrument for rapid industrialisation.

The Union Minister described the industrial estate as an institutionalised pattern of development of small industries and said that, if they wanted to avoid the difficulties and the stresses and strains which the industrial world passed through for the last 200 years since the industrial revolution, a planned industrial growth through the instrument of industrial estates was called for. He said that in India they had almost completed 120 industrial estates of which 75 were about to be completed in the next six months. In the Third Plan they had programmed to start 300 medium-sized and 500 to 1,000 small rural industrial estates. They did mean going forward with the programme of industrial estates and wanted to have almost seven to eight times, of the number of estates they had during the Second Plan period.

Conference of Moral and Social Hygiene

Inaugurating the ninth All-India Conference of Moral and Social Hygiene, organised by the Association for Moral and Social Hygiene in India Dr. K. L. Shrimali, Union Minister for Education, exhorted the social workers to strive towards the ideal of a society where men and women would be morally and socially clean, not merely by the suppression of social evils but also by bringing about basic changes in the social structure and creating a strong public opinion.

The four-day conference held at Rajaji Hall, Madras, on Nov. 2 was attended by over 100 delegates and social workers from all over

India. Mr. M. Bhaktavatsalam, Madras Home Minister, presided.

Analysing the factors that caused one to slip from a normal and healthy life, Dr. Shrimali said that it was not poverty alone that drove a woman to evil ways. A home where there was no security, stability, or harmonious relationship between husband and wife or parents and children, very often caused emotional disturbance in a woman and led her to waywardness, the Union Minister added.

The greatest defence against all kinds of social evils was a happy family, he observed. The social workers could help in the growth of such families. This could be done in several ways. From early childhood a person would have to be helped to control his or her instincts and impulses which could easily be led along wrong lines. Therein lay the importance of education. The Minister pleaded for sex education being given to boys and girls. He added that it was very important that the person who gave this education should himself or herself be morally very clean.

Asian Railway Conference

The idea of top executives of the Railways of countries in the Asian and African region which were geographically, socially and culturally similar, but most of which were still under-developed, coming together to exchange views on the operation and development of Railways, was commended by the Vice-President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan.

Dr. Radhakrishnan inaugurated the third Asian Railway Conference on Nov. 13 at New Delhi. The Vice-president referred to the major accidents on the Indian railways in recent months and said "it is causing us grave concern."

The Vice-President pointed out how the world was becoming increasingly inter-dependent and said this inter-dependence could be sustained by regional co-operation, which might lead further to international co-operation on a larger scale. Railwaymen the world over had a sense of fellowship and extended to one another courtesies and privileges. Karl Marx had said, "Workers of the World Unite" and he hoped workers all over the world would unite for co-operation and not for conflict."

More than a dozen countries like Ceylon, Burma, Phillipines, Iran, Iraq, Japan, Malay

Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Thailand, Turkey, and U.A.R., attended the conference besides observers from the ECAFE, the U.K. France and Japan.

Welcoming the delegates, the Union Minister for Railways, Mr. Jagjivan Ram said that subjects like development of railways in an expanding economy, transport policy and co-operation, financial problems of railways and railway accounts, and standardisation of rolling stock, equipment and its local manufacture were some of the important ones to be discussed by the conference. Japan had taken the initiative in organising the first two conferences of this kind under the able guidance of Mr. S. Sogo, Chairman of Japanese National Railways.

Giving the delegates, an idea of the progress made by the Indian Railways, Mr. Jagjivan Ram said that from 27 thousand million ton miles, the traffic had increased to 54 thousand million ton miles in 1960-61. Indian railways carried four and half million passengers and half a million tons of freight every day. There were about 7,000 trains running through 4,500 stations. He was happy to say that India had attained self-sufficiency in regard to almost all Railway requirements locos, wagons and signalling equipment. The first Indian electric locomotive had already rolled out of Chittaranjan and the manufacture of diesel locomotives had been undertaken, Indian Railways had established an elaborate research and design and standard organisation, serving as technical consultants to all projects and railway undertakings.

The Conference also accepted an invitation by the Government of U.A.R. to hold its next session in that country.

Mr. Karnail Singh in his brief introductory speech maintained that work on the Railways was something more than a profession; it was a service. He felt confident that the exchange of ideas in this Conference would enable the top railway executives who had assembled to learn from each other's experience and serve the people of their respective countries better by providing improved travelling facilities and meeting the increased transport requirements.

Discussions, which followed, centred round the theme of "development of railways in an expanding economy." A common feature of most of the railway systems in the participating countries appeared to be the serious wear and tear which they underwent during the war.

Indian Industries Fair

Inaugurating the Indian Industries Fair at New Delhi on Nov. 14, the Vice-President, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, said that the Fair would show the progress made by India in the sphere of industrialisation. He added that, while industries were intended to better the life of the common people, man should not become a cog in the industrial machine. Industry and wealth were means to welfare. Man, and not mechanism, was the end of all endeavour.

India was a country on the move. Industries helped to raise the level of all people including those engaged in agriculture. The people had a right to be fed, clothed and housed properly, and they were not to live on mere doles and charities. Industries had to ensure a purpose in life to the people, Dr. Radhakrishnan said.

The Vice-President referred to the emotional discontent that was apparent in many advanced countries of the West in spite of material prosperity. Countries different from one another in the social and political systems like Hungary, Holland and West Germany were all prosperous but unhappy. Their hidden sorrows were real. Observing that in some of these countries mental ailments and suicides were on the increase, Dr. Radhakrishnan said that human beings existed for something more than merely making money. He said that the present Industries Fair which coincided with the advent of the Third Five-Year Plan would show the progress made by India in the sphere of industrialisation.

Earlier, Mr. Madan Mohan Ruia, President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, welcomed the Vice-President on behalf of the Federation which has organised the Fair. He said that the purpose of the Fair was to acquaint producers, new and old, small and big, with the changing production techniques and consumer tastes. Innovation in the methods of production was a principal function of entrepreneurship and he would be satisfied if the Fair would spread the spirit of innovation and adaptation in the ranks of management, both in the public and private sectors of Indian economy.

Mr. Ruia hoped that the Fair would help create conditions for increased international trade between India and the rest of the world. It would demonstrate to foreign visitors India's export possibilities and import requirements. The Fair would also indicate the branches of

production to which our resources, human and material, were more properly suited and could form the basis for increased international trade.

Mr. Ruia thanked the various Ministries of the Government of India, particularly the Ministry of Commerce and Industry for their valuable assistance in organising the Fair. He also thanked the foreign countries for participating in the Fair.

All-India Writers' Conference

Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, the Vice-President, called upon writers to promote "togetherness" which was what the Indian word for literature, "sahitya," literally meant.

Inaugurating the fourth All-India Writers' Conference at Bombay on Nov. 18, Dr. Radhakrishnan said India's great literary tradition spanning the three thousand years between the Rig Veda and Rabindranath required them to emphasise one "rasa" (emotion) above all, namely, "karuna" (compassion).

He said it was the mark of all great literature not so much to judge as to bring about understanding. Literature always strove to induce in people "a sense of humanity, to diminish the sense of arrogance and to train us in humility."

If there were, in the world, pieces of literature which preached hatred and anger, it was because there was a lunatic fringe even among writers as among other sections of mankind," he said.

The Vice-President said true literature could flourish only when the freedom of the human soul was safeguarded, and urged the writers never to allow themselves to be regarded as mere statistical units of a national census. For, he declared, the creative writers were co-equals of the greatest of creators, who made the universe, since they housed in them a spark of divinity which transcended such ephemeral things as body, mind and intellect.

The highest kind of literature was neither made by "socialised man" nor was it a mirror image of the social practices and forms of its age. On the other hand, it was the product of one who had raised himself above narrow realities and was a potent force of social reform.

The Vice-President sounded a word of caution that the freedom of human spirit, was now in danger of being obliterated in a mad rush for industrialisation. It was the duty of every writer in these days of "sputniks and

megatons" to get up and say that it was still possible to live a life that is worth living."

"Sahitya" (literature) also meant co-existence and true literature could bring about an equilibrium between the several forms of human thought and action. While addressing himself to that task, the writer should, Dr. Radhakrishnan said, "try to be loyal to certain human values, to be faithful to the nature of man and to enhance the dignity of the human being."

Mr. Masti Venkatesa Iengar, noted Kannada scholar, in his presidential remarks outlined a three-point formula to help solve the problem that faced the country today, the position to be given to our languages in the national life. His plan calls for (a) a declaration that none of the national languages mentioned in the Constitution is higher than the others; (b) the use in each State of the language of its people for all purposes of instruction, administration and public affairs at all levels including high courts and universities, and (c) use of Hindi for inter-State and State-Centre communication with other countries and the United Nations.

Mr. Y. B. Chavan Chief Minister of Maharashtra and chairman of the reception committee, welcoming the delegates said: Since writing by its universal character, would make the whole world kin, "why cannot it make the country one?"

The Chief Minister also pleaded that one of the greater writers—"or even one of the lesser writers"—should write in song or story on the romantic story of the revolution that is changing the face of India now, a story of the great and dynamic happenings in the country today.

More than a hundred delegates representing all the Indian languages attended the four-day conference which had as its themes "Realism in Literature" and "Broadcasting and the Writer."

World Council of Churches

The Christian Church was called upon to "make a radical break from purely Western ways of thought" and "to do in Asia what first-century Christians did in the Greek world."

The challenge came at the opening worship and thanks-giving service of the Third Assembly of the World Council of Churches, which had its 18-day session beginning from Nov. 19 at New Delhi.

The services, held in a specially erected "shamiana," was preceded by a cultural procession of the 1,200 official participants in the Assembly. The Protestant Anglican and Orthodox leaders from more than 50 countries garbed in clerical and academic robes and a variety of national dress marched from the Vigyan Bhavan hall, where most of the meetings of the Assembly scheduled to were held at the adjacent shamiana. They were grouped by countries of origin, except for the participants in the service who closed the procession.

Preaching on the Assembly theme, "Jesus Christ, the Light of the World," U Ba Hymin said that, as children of "The Light of the World," every Christian was called to be a witness and that "A deeper understanding of what witnessing means" was needed.

The preacher declared that "our divided condition is partly due to the historical ways in which Gospel has come to us." But, he added, "Our continuance in these divisions, after we have come to see them as a hindrance to the Gospel, can no longer be excused on historical grounds. Our unconcern, or anxiety to preserve divisive walls, is also a witness. It is a witness to the fact that unity means little or nothing to us, because we ourselves have not been reconciled to God, and have not begun to share in the ministry of love and reconciliation."

He stressed the need for a "relevant as well as a universal theology for the Christians of both East and West. He asserted that without such a theology, the Church would stand isolated from the powerful movements of the renaissance faiths of Asia and the world.

"No theology will deserve to be called ecumenical in the coming days which ignores Asian structures," he said. "It may use the term ecumenical, but it will be parochial and Western only. This does not mean a disregard of the Christian heritage of the West. It means taking it seriously in an Asian setting."

As examples of oriental modes of thought which have "real potential value" for such a theology, U Ba Hymin listed oriental meditation, the system of Yoga and the disciplined will. He cited Jesus' example of slipping away to some quiet spot as "oriental meditation."

He said that it "is not only reason and knowledge but the total relationship of men's

being to God's being that is of primary importance."

Dr. Christian Baeta of Ghana, president of the International Missionary Council, which integrated with the World Council of Churches at this assembly, led the act of thanksgiving at the service.

Also participating in the service were the five presidents of the World Council. Metropolitan Juganon Mar Thoma of the Mar Thoma Syrian Church of Malabar, India, led the call to prayer and pronounced the benediction.

Two hundred and seventy-five newspapermen, photographers and television and broadcasting representatives from different parts of the world were in New Delhi to cover the Assembly's proceedings which over 350 million Christians outside the scope of the Vatican considered to be of considerable significance in the context of the unity of 199 churches pursuing diverse theological approaches. Well over 200 of these, mostly representing ecclesiastical papers and journals, came from abroad.

Bishop Gottfried Noth of the East German Evangelical Lutheran Church, warned the 1,200 church leaders participating in the assembly against belittling other men of the world who tried to battle against darkness in their attempt to establish and proclaim "Jesus as the Light of the World".

In his keynote address, he said people who did anything to battle against the darkness of the world deserved respect and admiration irrespective of whether they devoted themselves to the task of bringing light into darkness of the world as pious seekers after God, deep thinkers or powerful moulders of human life."

Anyone who belittled them or made a cheap attempt to make Jesus greater by belittling them, had misunderstood the claim of Jesus. That was not the Jesus way at all, he said.

The Russian Orthodox Church, under the Moscow Patriarch claiming the spiritual leadership of about 50 million Christians in the Soviet Union on Nov. 20 entered the World Council of Churches as a full-fledged member thus breaking its long self-imposed isolation from the ecclesiastical world.

It entered the Council along with 22 others from East Europe, Africa and Latin America after the Third International Assembly of the World Council voted its Central Committee's recommendation for their admission.

BOOKS IN REVIEW

Jawaharlal Nehru's World View. *A theory of International Relations.* By Dr. Willard Range. University of Georgia Press, Athens. Price \$ 3-50.

The author, Willard Range, a native of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, received the A.B. degree from Harvard University, the M.A. from the University of Georgia, and the Ph.D. from the University of North Carolina. Since 1946 he has been a member of the Political Science Department at the University of Georgia.

Herein is Nehru's message to the world—his appeal for rationalism, tolerance, enlightened self-interest, welfare statism, and a methodology for resolving conflicts which if applied would lift civilization to a higher plane. To some degree it is Nehru's effort to adapt Gandhi's teachings to international relations; but is more than that, for devoted as Nehru was to Gandhi, he has persisted in remaining an independent thinker.

The basic material for this book was derived from Nehru's own expressions as taken from speeches, books, interviews, press conferences, and articles.

The Constitution of India. By G. N. Joshi, Macmillan & Co., Ltd., London. Rs. 7-50.

This handy, concise, revised and enlarged (1961) fourth edition is indeed a welcome addition to many other books on Indian Constitution. The author must be congratulated in the preparation of this volume expounding in a nutshell the various legal and Constitutional aspects and implications of the Constitution. The book will be useful for the students of law and to laymen as it is of immense value, and as it precisely summarises the many provisions of the Constitution.

All Men Are Brothers. *Life and thoughts of Mahatma Gandhi as told in his own words.* Compiled and Edited by Kshitish Roy. With introduction by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, Navajivan Publishing House, Ahmedabad. Rs. 3.

Navajivan Publishing House which owns the copy-right of Gandhi's writings has now published an Indian Edition of the Unesco publication containing selections from Gandhi's thoughts preceded by a study of his personality. Shri Kripalani who has compiled the book has done his job with skill and discrimination. He has adopted a novel method by linking up extracts from Gandhi's own words with a view to give unity and completeness to

a flowing narrative. The autobiography with which the book opens is brought up to date with selections from Gandhi's articles. Nineteen chapters, dealing with Gandhi's favourite topics on Truth and Non-violence, self-discipline and democracy and International Peace follow on the same model. Dr. Radhakrishnan's introduction describes the main features of the Mahatma's philosophy and his influence in furthering friendship and understanding between peoples. We have in a handy volume the cream of Gandhi's ideas and his technique in action presented in his own words. If the work is translated into Indian languages also, as it is proposed to do, it will no doubt have a wide appeal in India.

On the Nature of Man. By John Langdon Davies—*A Mentor Book.* Published by the New American Library—New York. 60c.

This is an original work appearing as a Mentor book, calculated to wake up readers from the complacency which keeps them ignorant of the subtler facts relating to human life. It carries a masterly review of human achievement both in scientific knowledge and philosophic thinking. The first four chapters offer an analysis of world conditions as they are, the reaction of science of human life, the significance and marvel of the human body, and man's place in evolution. As an animal, man is at a disadvantage with other creatures who are endowed by instinct to choose their food correctly and live to attain the greatest physical efficiency. The second four chapters in the book concern the powers of man not usually in evidence. The cultivation of hypnotic powers can add much to social good. Experiments are being carried on in the West in "hallucinogenic" drugs, and Aldous Huxley has drawn attention to "mescaline," a chemical which acts on the liver, and indirectly on the brain. The sixth chapter considers telepathy, and the seventh, the subject of prayer. The next chapter is on health and disease, and records the variety of means for effecting cures. The last chapter takes up survival after death for discussion. Though inconclusive, it leaves us in no doubt about the profound mysteries surrounding us in the world which challenge continuous probing, if we wish to be higher than "the maw-crammed beast." Mr. Langdon-Davies has produced an informing and stimulating book to benefit readers who may lay claim to "culture."

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BOOKS IN REVIEW

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The Essential Tagore. By Rameshwar Gupta, M.A., Ph.D. Chetnagar. Banasthali, Rajasthan. Price Rs. 4.

Dr. Gupta has offered a very useful and scholarly introduction to the study of Tagore and his poetry. Opening with a brief sketch of his life and personality, the author lays bare the sources of the poet's inspiration which are authenticated with appropriate citations from his works. The author is mainly concerned with Tagore's English works, that is, works freely rendered into English from the original Bengali by the poet himself and existing separately in their own right as altogether new creations. It may be as Bengals claim that Tagore's real greatness could be appreciated only in the original, but we know how Yeats and Rothenstein were moved by the English Version. The author's reaction to the music and rhythm of the English Version will be shared by many readers.

Guilty Men of India's Partition. By Rammanohar Lohia, Kitabistan, Allahabad Rs. 4-50.

At fifty-one Dr. Lohia is as frank, outspoken and downright, fearless and hard-hitting as ever. Second to none in service or sacrifice after independence as during the freedom struggle he is as unsparing of himself as of others. In reviewing Maulana Azad's *India Wins Freedom* for his monthly *Mankind* he wrote a series of articles which are now brought under one cover with a fresh introduction. He has no patience with what he calls the tired old men who, he says, thundered grievously in accepting partition as the price of freedom. He lists the causes of this catastrophe as under; first, British chicanery; secondly, declining years of Congress leadership; thirdly, objective condition of Hindu Muslim rioting; fourthly, lack of grit and stamina among the people, fifthly, Gandhi's non-violence, sixthly, Muslim League's separation, seventhly, inability to seize opportunities as they came and eighthly Hindu hauteur. His objective study is enlivened by personal anecdotes which are as significant as they are entertaining.

Indian History—A Review. By Dr. Baij Nath Puri. With a foreword by Sardar K.M. Panikkar. Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan, Bombay. Rs. 6-50.

Here in 120 pages is presented a Kaleidoscopic view of the long and chequered story of India through the ages. It is history with a difference, as Mr. Panikkar says in his foreword. It does not burden itself with names and dates and dynasties but is mainly concerned with the major lines of historical evolution. Dr. Puri focusses attention on the life and thought of the people and the forces and movements that wrought the inevitable changes through successive periods of storm and stress. Here is a vivid picture of India's triumphant march through three thousand years of social and political upheavals down to our own times. The perspective presented is a wide sweep of ages in an unbroken continuity of thought and tradition. A study of this history, says Dr. Puri, ought to convince the reader of the fundamental unity of India.

Thoughts from the Gita. By R. Krishnaswami Aiyar. Ganesh & Co., Madras-17. Price Rs. 4.

This is a thoughtful and stimulating study of Gita by one steeped in traditional culture. Twenty-eight years ago appeared the first edition of this book and its freshness and vitality have justified this new edition.

Sri Krishnaswami Aiyar who guides the reader through the eighteen chapters of the original in order has no patience with those sceptics who think that "the Gita is not a composite whole but a medley of inconsistent thoughts put together by some mischief maker and clandestinely interpolated into the Mahabharata in order to give it an undeserved publicity." The Gita can be understood aright only in the context in which the teachings are given. And then, it is a mistake, he says, to treat it as a comprehensive treatise on Vedanta or seek for authority in it for easy practical rule of conduct. The reader should not forget the setting of the episode in the scheme of the great epic. With this background he can follow the author's interpretation with pleasure and profit.

INDIANS OUTSIDE INDIA

U. K.

U. K.'s IMMIGRATION BILL

The U. K. Government's bill to limit immigration from Commonwealth countries brought about an immediate reaction from liberally minded people in England also. That was to be expected for they would naturally dislike legislation that smacked of colour prejudice, and had about it every indication of a panic measure. What is interesting is the growing criticism of the Bill from quarters that could hardly be described as "liberal." Foremost among them is the *Times* leader with the ominous caption "A Bad Bill."

Lord Altrincham, well-known commentator, sharply criticised the Commonwealth Immigrants Bill and argued against its becoming law.

"The Commonwealth Immigrants Bill deserves all the rude things that have been said about it and more." Lord Altrincham wrote in "The *Guardian*" a Liberal daily.

It is the misbegotten child of popular prejudice and ministerial cowardice.

"The Immigrants Bill except in the clauses relating to criminals, is a vile piece of legislation which ought never to reach the statute Book.

"If it does become law, everyday that it remains in force will be a day of shame for Britain."

Ceylon

CEYLON-INDIA ISSUE

The Ceylon Prime Minister, Mrs. Sirimavo Bandaranaike, has instructed on Oct. 9 the High Commissioner in India, Sir Richard Aluwihare, to pursue his talks at the official level with the Indian authorities for a settlement of the problem of Indian origin residents in the island.

The instructions were issued at a conference held by the Prime Minister with the High Commissioner for consultations. Present at the conference were also the Ministers, Mr. Maitripala Senanayake (Home, Industries and Cultural Affairs), Mr. T. B. Nanagarath (Commerce, Trade, Food and Shipping) and officials connected with the problem.

There are in all about 300,000 persons of Indian descent in the country who have failed to acquire Ceylon citizenship and are in effect stateless. Consultations are due to be held to determine their status, first at official level and later between the Prime Ministers of the two countries.

British Guiana

INDIAN SPEAKER

Mr. Rahaman B. Gajraj, 51-year-old Indian, was unanimously elected Speaker of the 35 member British Guiana Legislature.

Mr Gajraj, a former city Mayor and a former Minister, is neither an elected legislator nor a nominated senator.

Mr. Rudy Kendall, a Negro, an executive member of the people's National Congress led by Mr Forbes Burnham, opponent of the Premier, Dr. Jagan, was elected Deputy Speaker unanimously.

Both the Speaker and the Deputy Speaker were proposed by Dr. Jagan.

Tanganyika

EFFECT OF AFRICANISATION

The U. N. General Assembly's Trusteeship Committee agreed on Oct. 8 without dissent to hear three petitioners when the question of Tanganyika's forthcoming independence is discussed.

The petitioners are Mr. M. C. Zachariah, President of the Tanganyika Overseas Recruited Asian Government Servants' Union; Mr. P.K.G. Nayar, President of the Tanganyika Asian Civil Servants' Association and Mr. Zuberl Mtemvu, President of the Tanganyika African National Congress.

Mr. Zachariah and Mr. Nayar earlier appeared before the Trusteeship Council to request that Indian civil servants in Tanganyika receive appropriate compensation when the territory achieves independence in December and the civil service becomes increasingly "Africanised."

Kenya

FUTURE OF INDIANS

Several leading members of the Kenya Indian Congress announced last month a breakaway political movement in Kenya and formation of a new party to be called the "Kenya Citizens' Democratic Party."

The decision came after meeting of the Congress executive when these members—expressed strong criticism of the Congress action in withdrawing its support for KADU and instructing its two members in the Legislative Council, Mr. D. B. Kohil and Mr. A. J. Pandya to sit with the opposition.

Mr. R. B. Patel, general secretary of the Congress, announced his resignation from the organisation.

DIARY OF THE MONTH

(Sept. 26th to Nov. 25th)

Sep. 26. U. N. Assembly decides to debate China and Tibet.

—Akali-Govt. talks fail.

—Prime Minister Nehru inaugurates the first session of the Asian Economic Planning Conference at New Delhi.

Sep. 27. Mr. S. K. Patil, Union Minister for Food announces Govt's decision to remove controls of the distribution and prices of Sugar.

—Soviet Foreign Minister Mr. Gromyko rejects U. S. disarmament proposals calling for control and inspection at all stages.

Sep. 28. Dr. Radhakrishnan inaugurates the three-day National Integration Conference at New Delhi.

—Army revolt in Syria.

Sep. 30. Syrian insurgent regime sets up a secessionist Govt.; Turkey and Jordan accord recognition.

—Madras Assembly Adopts Land Reforms (fixation of ceiling land) Bill.

Oct. 1. National Integration Conference concludes by resolving to set up a Standing Committee.

—Tara Singh ends his 49-day-old fast.

Oct. 2. Yogiraj Suryadev ends his 48-day-long counterfast.

Oct. 3. Congress Working Committee meets in Madurai.

Oct. 4. A.I.C.C., approves at its meeting at Madurai, election manifesto of the Congress.

—Punjab Government decides to release all Akali prisoners and withdraw prosecutions against them.

—Communal disturbances at Aligarh.

Oct. 5. A.I.C.C. session at Madurai ends after passing the resolution on national integration.

—King Mahendra of Nepal signs China-Nepal boundary treaty.

—Communal disturbances at Chandausi resulting in five deaths and injury to a score of people.

Oct. 6. Soviet Union and India sign a bilateral agreement on peaceful atomic energy projects.

—Hindu Convention meets at New Delhi.

Oct. 7. I.A.F. Canberras for U. N. operations in Congo leave India.

Oct. 8. The three Laotian Princes agree to Prince Souvanna Phouma heading the future provisional Laotian Government.

Oct. 9. Mr. Nehru inaugurates the five-day seminar on Road Transport and Railways at Madras.

Oct. 10. Indian Labour Conference meets in Bangalore under the Presidentship of Mr. Gulzarilal Nanda.

—Heavy floods in Bihar result in death toll estimated at several hundreds.

Oct. 11. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan formally releases the waters of the first phase of Rajasthan Canal at Hanumangarh.

—Mr. Sean Lenass is re-elected Irish Premier by the New Dail.

Oct. 12. U. N. Assembly censures South Africa, 67 Nation vote for the motion while U. S. and U. K. abstain from voting.

Oct. 13. Syria is re-admitted as a member of the United Nations.

—World Bank announces 50 million dollars loan to Indian Railways.

Oct. 14. Prince Louis Rwagasore, Prime Minister of Urundi (E. Africa) is murdered.

Oct. 15. Report of the J. P. Narayan Committee on welfare of weaker sections in villages is published.

Oct. 16. Russia and U. S. agree on choice of U. Thant as interim Secretary General of U.N.

—Elections in Turkey result in absolute majority for "Justice Party."

Oct. 17. Dr. Radhakrishnan in Hungary is given rousing reception.

Oct. 18. 22nd Congress of the Soviet Communist Party meets at Moscow.

Oct. 19. Verwoerd's Party gets a majority in the South African elections.

Oct. 20. Howrah-Ranchi Express meets with accident near Ghatsila: Engine and seven bogies derail resulting in 30 deaths and 200 injured.

Oct. 21. 50,000 refugees flee from Ruanda.

—School Television programme is inaugurated in New Delhi.

Oct. 22. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan is presented with this year's Peace Prize by the West German Book traders.

Oct. 23. Russia explodes the 50-megaton Super-bomb.

—Kenya Indians form a new breakaway party.

Oct. 24. Nobel Peace prize for 1961 is awarded posthumously to Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld.

—The held over prize for 1960 is awarded to S. Africa's Albert Luthuli.

Oct. 25. Dr. S. Radhakrishnan returns to New Delhi after a eleven-day tour of Europe.

- Oct. 26. Gen. Gemel Gursel is elected President of Turkey by the New Grand National Assembly.
- Gen. Assembly of U. N. agrees to set up a Five-member Commission to investigate the circumstances of the death of Hamarskjöld.
- Oct. 27. Dr. Radhakrishnan inaugurates the Second International Film festival at N. Delhi.
- Oct. 28. State Governors' Conference meets in New Delhi.
- Oct. 29. Vice-Chancellor's Conference is held in New Delhi.
- Oct. 30. Russia explodes its 50-megaton nuclear bomb—the biggest man-made blast of all time.
- Oct. 31. Presidium of U.S.S.R. formally re-elects Khrushchev as party leader.
- Government of India appoints a 3-member Commission to probe into Sikhs' grievances.
- Nov. 1. Ben-Gurion heads new Israel Government.
- Augustus John, famous British painter is dead.
- Nov. 2. Swatantra Party's Election manifesto is released.
- Nov. 3. Pt. Nehru leaves New Delhi for Bombay enroute to London and Washington
- U. N. Security Council nominates U. Thant of Burma as Ag. Secretary General.
- U. N. Political Committee adopts Indian Resolution re. halting of nuclear tests.
- James Thurber, famous American cartoonist is dead.
- Nov. 3. General Assembly of U. N. endorses unanimously U. Thant's nomination as Ag. Secretary of U. N. until April 1963.
- Nov. 5. Nehru in London on his way to Washington: meets Mr. Macmillan, Britain's Prime Minister.
- Nov. 6. President Kennedy gives warm welcome to Mr. Nehru in Rhode Island (USA).
- Nov. 7. Dr. Konrad Adenauer is elected Chancellor for the fourth term.
- Mr. R. Wagner is elected Mayor of New York for the 3rd time.
- Nov. 8. Mr. Kennedy accepts invitation to visit India.
- Nov. 9. Queen Elizabeth arrives in Accra for her tour of Ghana and is accorded a tumultuous welcome.
- Nov. 10. Russia revises stand on Berlin and announces willingness to settlement on status before peace treaty.
- Nov. 11. Lt. Col. Bhattacharya, Indian Army Officer is awarded 8 years' R.I. by the military court of Dacca on the alleged charge of espionage.
- Nov. 12. Ganatantra Parishad decides to merge with the Swatantra Party.
- U. S. Despatches units to S. Vietnam.
- Nov. 13. Vice-President Dr. S. Radhakrishnan inaugurates the third Asian Railway Conference at New Delhi.
- Nov. 14. Indian Industries Fair biggest ever organised in this part of world opens in New Delhi.
- Nov. 15. Mr. Nehru arrives in Mexico City: President Matos gives enthusiastic welcome.
- Nov. 16. Mr. H. Ikeda, Prime Minister of Japan arrives in Calcutta.
- Vice-President Macapagal is elected President of the Philippines.
- Naga refugee Mr. A. N. Phizo is given British citizenship.
- Archbishop of Canterbury Dr. A. M. Ramsey arrives in New Delhi.
- Nov. 17. U. N. Planes attack rebel Congolese army units: D. N. orders sealing of all air ports around Kindu area.
- House of Commons approves bill to control immigration into U. K.
- Nov. 18. Russia accepts U.K.-U. S. plea for resumption of nuclear test ban talks on Nov. 28 at Geneva.
- Nov. 19. Third Assembly of the World Council of Churches meets in New Delhi.
- Nehru, President Nasser and President Tito meet at Cairo.
- Nov. 20. Winter Session of Lok Sabha begins at New Delhi.
- Nehru announces in Lok Sabha China's further aggression by erecting new check-posts in the Indian soil.
- Nov. 21. V. K. K. Menon meets President Kennedy.
- Nov. 22. Britain and Malaya agree to the proposal for creating a "Federation of Malaysia" in South East Asia.
- Nov. 23. The Three-day goodwill visit to India of Japan's Premier Mr. Ikeda ends; Both Prime Ministers issue a joint statement strengthening mutual ties.
- Nov. 24. Supreme Court confirms life sentence on Nanavati and dismisses his appeal.
- Nov. 25. FAO in its meeting at Rome adopts "world Food programme" for proper distribution of foodstuffs in the world.

READERS' DIGEST

WILL INDIA MAKE 'A'—BOMB?

A Front-Page report in the "*Guardian*" on Oct. 3 quoted Mr. Nehru as saying that India could—if she wanted—produce a nuclear weapon in about two years.

This Liberal paper's correspondent in New Delhi, Leonard Beaton, wrote that Mr. Nehru made this statement in an interview at his home.

India could do this—"but would not", the correspondent reported.

Mr. Nehru recently made a statement that India could produce a bomb if she wanted, but this is the first time he has put a date on it. He said that, if their atomic energy policy had been for weapons rather than peace, they could almost, certainly have had a bomb in 1962.

The correspondent wrote:

In spite of the scepticism in India, there can be little doubt whatever that the country has had within its hands the ability to become the fifth nuclear power and the first Asian one apart from the Soviet Union.

Mr. Nehru was quite categorical in his insistence that "India would not be pushed into nuclear weapons by the Chinese" the correspondent reported.

"They will not induce us to jump into the nuclear fray," Mr. Nehru said. "The idea of using these bombs is horrible to me and to large numbers of us."

When I asked what sort of conclusions his Government had reached when it studied the future of policy in Asia between a nuclear China and non-nuclear India, Mr. Nehru replied with remarkable frankness and warmth that he was afraid that as a Government they had not given it much thought.

"I do not myself conceive of any major effort against India by China, Mr. Nehru said. "Any such thing would mean a world war. In that case, you have to look at the question from the world war point of view. Obviously a world war will be fought not on the Indian frontier."

The correspondent said: The Prime Minister showed great pride in the younger generation of Indian scientists.

Unfortunately, many of the best ones were being attracted to the United States by higher pay and, more important, better opportunities to work.

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India was particularly strong in theoretical physicists and some of their best students were women," the correspondent added.

The "*Guardian*" report, which ran to about one column, was headed "India could have bomb by 1963" followed subheads "but Mr. Nehru determined to resist temptation" and "peaceful research."

NOBEL PEACE PRIZE FOR 1960-1961

The late U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, won the 1961 Nobel Peace Prize on Oct. 23, the first time the award was given posthumously.

At the same time, the Nobel Peace Prize Committee awarded the held over 1960 award to South Africa's Albert Luthuli, the native Nationalist leader. AFP adds:

The Nobel Peace Prize is awarded by a special committee of the Norwegian Parliament.

The Prize for 1960 amounts to 225,987 Swedish kroner (about 45,200 dollars) and the prize for 1961 to 250,232 Swedish kroner (about 50,000 dollars).

The Nobel Prize Committee's decision to confer the Nobel Peace Prize for 1960 on Albert John Luthuli, an outstanding leader of the African nationalist movement in South Africa, caused a veritable sensation in London.

It was the first time that a Nobel Prize had ever been awarded to an African. Luthuli, moreover, was under enforced residence in South Africa because of his hostility to the racial policy of South Africa's Prime Minister Verwoerd.

"It is a decisive blow to Apartheid and to Dr. Verwoerd", a spokesman of Luthuli said.

"The announcement stunned the European population of South Africa. It is a moral condemnation of Apartheid. It will make the European community of South Africa think, especially the English-speaking people."

South African circles in London were asking what attitude Mr. Verwoerd would adopt, and also whether Dr. Verwoerd would authorise Luthuli's liberation. Luthuli has been under enforced residence since May 1959.

Had Dr. Verwoerd refused to allow Luthuli to leave the country, it would have been the first time since Hitler that a Nobel Peace Prize winner had been forbidden to leave his country. But better sense prevailed Mr. Luthuli was permitted to accept the prize in person.

THE A-I.C.C. MEETING

Writing about the All-India Congress Committee which met in October at Madurai for a two days' session Mr Frank Moraes observes in the *Indian Express* that in India, the Congress Party, fortunately or unfortunately, has a steamroller majority and, judging by the speeches made at Madurai, is confident of maintaining it. With the Congress, it is not a question of being bereft of programmes but of being embarrassed by too many. The number of amendments moved to the manifesto—the overwhelming majority of them unsuccessfully—suggested that the rank and file were not wanting in ideas to embellish and embroider the ideas of their leaders. The Prime Minister was led a rebuke such exuberance by observing that commendable as some of the amendments might be, he was not concerned with small skirmishes and battles but with the grand strategy. The manifesto, he affirmed, was not a grocer's list to have varied items added to it haphazardly. Even the so-called Ginger Group, out on a shopping spree, found its excessively socialist style cramped. The gilt was there but the ginger bread vanished.

The Prime Minister is best when talking on large generalities, and I cannot recall an occasion when I have heard him speak so effectively and with such evocative fervour as he did while soaring over the mountain tops of the Congress manifesto. By an odd but significant irony, the A-I.C.C. held its meeting in the shadow of the Aligarh disturbances but through the clouds, the sun of the Delhi national conference which Bombay's Chief Minister later described as the most important event of our decade shone brightly and consistently. If one may extend the metaphor it was reassuring to see not only Mr. Nehru but others less exalted and even the always vocal rag, tag and bobtail descend occasionally from the mountain tops to the plateau and the plains.

One was struck most of all by the realism and responsibility, which characterised the proceedings. Even if it were calculated it was clever psychologically and politically to hold this pre-election A.I.C.C. meeting in Madurai which is the heart of Tamil Nad in the deep South. Awareness of this imposed a voluntary self-restraint on all sides, and in the result, the proceedings were dignified and purposeful. English alternated with Tamil (or occasionally another South Indian language), with a very few Hindi speeches inter-

persed and it was all done with no noticeable evidence or trace of self-consciousness. Outside, on the main thoroughfares and byways welcome arches and gates bore inscriptions either in English or Tamil. As the Prime Minister pithily put it there is nothing wrong in an individual's attachment to his language and religion. What is objectionable is the distorted cult of linguism and communalism.

Inevitably, the main stress throughout the proceedings both in the discussion on the manifesto and on the national integration resolution was on unity. While Mr. Chavan, as we noted, described the Delhi national conference as the most important event of our decade, Mr. Nehru characterised the Congress manifesto, which embodied the achievements and hopes of our planners, as signifying the biggest transformation in India's recorded history, affecting as it does nearly 440 million people. Such broad generalisation naturally excites criticism, and incites opposition but, by and large, there is considerable substance in the two claims if viewed only from an academic point of view.

How they will evolve in practice has still to be seen and is the determining and decisive factor. But Mr. Chavan was right when he said that though education language and regional economic development constitute the tripod which spells either national unity or disintegration overrides these three urgencies, is bigger than them and represents a continuing process. The fundamental policies of India, as Maharashtra's Chief Minister also stressed, are the unity and integration of India.

The Prime Minister recalled a happy phrase of Vinoba Bhave that politics and religion have had their day and are giving place to science and spirituality. Casteism, he suggested was worse than tribalism, implying probably that, while more sophisticated, it was, in fact, more primitive. It was invigorating to hear India described by the Prime Minister as "indivisible and indestructible." But is it? One recalls Mr. Nehru, using the same phrase before Partition, before the division into India and Pakistan.

There is something very civilized in the atmosphere in South India, not, I hasten to add, that the North is less civilized. But there is a decency and gentleness about the South's approach, combined with firmness, which, as a cosmopolitan, I greatly respect. I liked, for instance, the remark of Tamil Nad's

Finance Minister, Mr. C. Subramanian, that while the fact of a national language has to be faced, the responsibility for determining how long English should continue is a matter for the non-Hindi speaking areas to decide.

In this context, Mr. Nehru's unequivocal statement that the will tolerate no more divisions in India, whatever happens, sounds vaporous. Has it never occurred to Mr. Nehru that India is the only country in the world to have two individuals in office described as Prime Ministers—one in New Delhi and the other in Srinagar?

I thought one of the most impressive points by far in the context of national unity and integration was made by Mr. Humayun Kabir who pointed out that diversity was not a source of weakness but of strength and the reason, within the framework of unity, for India's timeless continuity Mr. Kabir rightly emphasised concludes the writer, that the totality of Indian heritage had yet to be understood and appreciated. In saying this, he represented wisdom and commonsense.

BIRTH CONTROL PILLS

Doctors studying planned parenthood methods reported that birth control pills, taken regularly in proper dosage, were remarkably effective with few side effects.

Two articles published in the *British Medical Journal* told of the results of tests carried out with proved fertile women in Birmingham and London.

The pills were a substance called Orethynodrel and were taken in 25 and 5 milligramme doses in conjunction with the female hormone, oestrogen. The 2.5 mg. dose was found insufficient although the side effects such as headache, backache and swelling and tenderness of the breasts were practically nil. The side effects were greater with the 5 mg. dose, but pregnancies were almost eliminated.

Summing up the results of the tests, Dr. Eleanor Mears said the pills seemed "a most efficient method of contraception in the right dosage."

DEATH WITHOUT DESTRUCTION

The "*New York Daily News*" announce that the United States was about to test the "M-bombs," the so-called "death ray" neutron bomb.

In a full-page advertisement in the "*New York World Telegram*" the newspaper said: "The U.S. is about to test a revolutionary new

weapon—the mysterious 'Death Ray' M-bomb predicts military editor Jerry Greene of the "*Daily News*."

"It produces death without destruction, killing with unseen, unfelt neutrons. It destroys troops in their tanks, stenographers at their typewriters, businessmen at their desks, leaving building and equipment intact."

U. N. AND CONGO

The "*Observer*" submitted that the time has come to decide whether the United Nations should withdraw from the Congo rather than use force or stay there and be allowed to act as firmly as circumstances demand.

This independent Sunday newspaper criticised the British Government's policy on the Congo.

"Serious new international divisions, emerged in Security Council debates on a new mandate for the United Nations in the Congo," the *Observer* declared.

"Russia gave full support to an Afro-Asian resolution calling for force to remove the mercenaries and other hostile elements from Katanga; the States put forward amendments to deal with all secessionist movements (including Mr. Tshombe's and Mr. Gizenga's) and to strengthen the Central Government's army; Britain and France opposed both the resolutions and the amendments.

"Arguing from an isolated position, Britain insisted that the U.N. should under no circumstances use force in the Congo, not even when its resolutions are flouted.

"Nobody disputes the desirability of the U.N. acting principally as a conciliator: but such a policy can be justified only if there is the slightest prospect of peaceful negotiations succeeding.

"Recent developments in the Congo, particularly in regard to Katanga suggest that it is quite unrealistic to suppose that conciliation—without even a threat at force being ultimately used—will succeed.

"Continuing failure would not only make it all too likely that the ghastly incidents perpetrated by undisciplined, rival armies will be repeated.

"It would inevitably whittle away confidence in the U.N.'s authority and produce a resurgence of international conflicts over the Congo" the *Observer* argued.

INFLUENCES IN CONGO

The International Review of Missions in its latest issue writes about Congo as follows:

"In material terms Belgium had, and continues to have, a very large stake in Congo. As of July 1, 1960 about 80,000 Belgians were living there. Most of them left during the wave of violence in July or in later disturbances; but some returned and others have been replaced by newcomers. As of March 1961 Belgium reported about 40,000 citizens in Congo, distributed approximately as follows: 10,000 in business and industry, 6,000 missionaries, 2,000 in the service of the Congo government, 600 teachers and the balance wives and dependents.

"The group involved in commerce and productive enterprise with their families, thus forms the largest non-African segment of the population. Among them are some hundreds of farm and plantation owners, mostly in the north-east or in Katanga. A few thousands are proprietors, managers or senior employees of small business establishments. But the larger group is the corps of administrative and technical personnel which serves the large-scale mining, extracting, business and financial interests which dominate the economic structure of Congo.

"It is not surprising that these interests take a somewhat possessive attitude towards Congo, especially Katanga. More than a billion dollars of investments, coupled with superb management, immense resources of technical competence and a tremendous amount of hard work have combined to build a great industrial empire in the wilderness. While the national treasuries of Belgium and Congo were entirely distinct, the corporate profits and raw materials from Congo to Belgium was a major sustaining factor in the Belgian economy. Tax revenues from the same enterprises provided the principal income of the Congo, enabling it to pay for expanding educational, health and welfare services, an elaborate administrative system and extensive public works. Wage scales were among the highest in Africa, and hundreds of thousands of employed Africans formed a steadily expanding market.

"With some justification the Belgians could speak of 'our Congo' because this material enrichment was primarily their doing. One can understand the viewpoint of the Belgian commercial agent who remarked in July 1960: 'We have lost five provinces to these ungrate-

ful Congolese. But Katanga is still ours, and we shall jolly well hang on to it.' No doubt many of them interpreted Mr. Tshombe's declaration of the independence of Katanga as an arrangement of convenience whereby the Tshombe government would be nominally independent but the real economic and political control would remain in Belgian hands. Many people outside Congo thought the same. Dismay was reflected in the words of the Lovanium, the first University, has been building a grandiose plant near Leopoldville, but graduated its first class of sixteen students in 1959. Only a handful of Congolese had ever been permitted to study overseas. Liberal and farseeing Belgians had repeatedly urged the need to prepare Congolese for the higher tasks of management, and to give them some share in planning and decision-making; but action was always postponed. So, in the hope of retaining everything, the Belgians suddenly found themselves in danger of losing everything and witnessing the economic ruin of Congo at the same time."

Katanga official who remarked to a British reporter early in August 1960: 'We have lost control of Tshombe, we are afraid he will declare war on the United Nations.'

"The urge to retain exclusive control of this rich patrimony was one of the main causes of the Congo debacle. Congolese had been systematically trained and employed in all the routine operations of business and industry, but never in management. Primary and trade schools abounded, but less than a hundred secondary schools existed in the whole colony, and most of these were too new to have produced any graduates before independence.

PLANNING IN ASIA

The first session of the United Nations Conference of Asian Economic Planners which was held at New Delhi last month discussed a number of important problems in planning. The broad conclusions reached at this conference were:

(a) Recognition that planning is essential for Asia's economic development;

(b) Emphasis on the value of regional co-operation as a means to help to economic progress in the individual countries as well as the region as a whole;

(c) Formulation of a number of concrete steps that the members of ECAFE and its Secretariat can take to promote effective

regional co-operation, basing themselves on a long-term concept of dynamic growth in the countries of Asia;

(d) Recommendations, based on a survey of ten years' experience of development planning and implementation, for improving planning techniques, administrative procedures and the execution of development plans;

(e) Approval of proposals to establish (i) an Asian Institute of Economic Development to provide practical and theoretical training for government personnel in economic and social planning; (2) a Regional Advisory Group on Economic Development Planning consisting of experts who would be available on the request of governments to assist them in drawing up their plans.

A majority of the delegates emphasised the apparent fact that industrialisation was a basic and long-term solution to the problem of poverty in these countries. It was conceded, however that most of the countries in this region were predominantly dependent on agriculture and it was essential that agricultural productivity should also be increased through new technological changes in farming.

The problem of resources in these countries was ticklish as domestic resources in almost each case needed to be supplemented by external resources for accelerating the rate of economic growth. International agencies, individual countries as well as private investment could all participate in this operation of assisting the backward economies of these countries to pull them out of poverty and stagnation. The economic aid, when promised by the advanced countries, should preferably be on a long-term basis so as to assist these countries in planning on a continuous basis, in accordance with the national perspective plans. An appeal was made to the advanced countries of the world to liberalise their trading policies in relation to the developing countries. In the recent past, the export earnings of all these countries had declined while the cost of importing machinery and manufacturing goods had increased. This unfavourable turn in the term of trade had far reaching repercussions and had retarded the process of economic growth in these countries. In the final analysis, chronic disequilibria in the balance of payments of the developing countries cannot fail to retard the growth of world trade.

U.N. SECY'S DEATH

The United States news magazine *News Week* said in its recent issue that reports were increasing that the plane in which the United Nations Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld crashed to his death had not met with an accident.

According to private reports from the Congo to the United Nations, the various investigating committees inquiring into the crash in Northern Rhodesia had collected proof that the plane had been shot at—DPA.

The American weekly magazine *Newsweek* reported that the investigators enquiring into the death of Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld in the Congo had found proof that his plane had been fired at.

Newsweek said the reports came from private sources at the United Nations, originating in the Congo. Several African countries were considering a request for complete information on this affair.

500-MEGATON H. BOMB

U.S. News and World Report says that U.S. scientists could build a 500-megaton hydrogen bomb—ten times as big as the Soviet "super-bomb"—if the White House gave the word.

The magazine reported: 'The know-how for that is in United States hands today. That's one reason why Khrushchev's exploding 50-megaton device in October did not scare U.S. officials.'

"Decision was made to limit the 'standard' big U.S. bomb to 20 to 25 megatons. That's considered most effective for accurately destroying any legitimate target."

MADRAS T. B. CENTRE

The work of the Tuberculosis Chemotherapy Centre, founded in Madras a few years ago in an effort to develop new techniques of treatment and prevention of tuberculosis, is praised in a three-column article in the current issue of the *British Medical Journal*.

"This imaginative and far-sighted enterprise is a remarkable example of international co-operation," the journal said. "Within a few years, it has produced results of great importance, not only for India but for every country in which tuberculosis is not under control."

The journal said: "All the Governments and agencies concerned deserve high praise for the success of the Madras experiment...while, in additional research, the highest scientific standards have been applied."

INDIAN STAND IN U. N.

"Does Mr. Menon speak for Nehru?" This was the heading of the column by Mr. Marquis Childs published last month in U.S. newspapers.

The *New York Herald Tribune* had a story which dubbed India "a pro-Red neutralist." The *Baltimore Sun* said nearly the same thing. The *New York Times* carried a dispatch from its Washington correspondent which records: "The President and his top foreign policy advisers have been exasperated and angered by the conduct of the Indian delegation at the United Nations during the debate on nuclear testing. The irritation felt by the White House, the State Department and the U. S. delegation in New York, an official said, was reflected in the sharp criticism which Mr. Arthur H. Dean levelled at statements made by Mr. Krishna Menon and his deputy, Mr. R. M. Chakravarty."

Mr. Dean had complained that Indian delegation persistently equated the conduct of the U.S. and the Soviet Union from the time Moscow broke off talks and resumed testing.

The equation of the U.S. and the Soviet Union has angered the Administration because it seems inconsistent with the sentiments expressed by the Indian Government in the memorandum which it attached to the agenda item calling for a continued moratorium on testing: "It is the view of the Government of India that any State which resumes these tests becomes primarily responsible for the deterioration of the entire position."

The *New York Times* adds: "The Kennedy Administration finds it hard to understand why India did not join the eight nations that sponsored the resolution calling upon the Soviet Union to cancel its plans for a 50-megaton test shot in the atmosphere."

The Administration is also disturbed that India should promote a moratorium irrespective of controls. It is also concerned at what it regards as factual inaccuracies or misrepresentations.

Mr. Menon's recent remark in Delhi that underground tests were more dangerous because they would involve contaminating the earth are being mentioned as a piece of distortion.

Likewise, exception is being taken to Mr. Chakravarty's assertion that Project Vela is an operation designed for the perfection of weapons. Mr. Dean has asserted that it is solely

a "research programme designed to improve detection of underground explosions."

What has most offended President Kennedy is Mr. Menon's remark the Soviet Union was "provoked" into breaking the moratorium by plans of the U.S. to resume testing. This, Mr. Dean has retorted, is precisely what Mr. Khrushchev said at the 22nd Communist Party Congress.

In the U.S. view, Indian speeches on nuclear testing are so slanted in favour of the Soviet Union that even a season equal treatment... would possibly be a welcome change."

IMMIGRATION INTO U.K.

The proposed curbs on immigration by the British Government have evoked considerable criticism in U.K. both among the public and in the Press, says Mr. K. S. Shelvankar in his despatch to India.

The provisions of the Bill, introduced in Parliament in this connection, it is felt, will strike a blow at the very concept of the Commonwealth as a multiracial union.

There are two extremes of reaction to the Bill. They are typified respectively in the more or less Labourite *Daily Mirror* and the definitely Conservative *Daily Sketch*. While the former splashes the story on the front page with a strong attack on the proposal, the latter has brushed it aside with an obscure little note in the corner of an inside page.

The writer is of opinion that the issue is obviously controversial, and arguments for and against are being exchanged with considerable heat on both sides. The weightiest argument for imposing restrictions is that this is a small over-crowded island and has only a limited capacity for absorbing newcomers. Even job availability will be greatly reduced if there is a recession or if U.K.'s entry into the Common Market is followed by a rise in unemployment. In that event, social conflict will be aggravated and it could quickly develop into race riots. So the proposed legislation is an elementary measure of prudence designed to keep the situation under control.

In the view of the critics, however, immigrant labour has become an essential element in the structure of the British economy and there is no evidence, even allowing for a possible increase in the influx, that it is getting near the saturation stage. They insist moreover that, whatever the legal camouflage, in

practice almost all the people kept out will be coloured, and this is bound to harm Britain's reputation as a country which hitherto condemned the colour bar. It is only one step further to argue, as the critics are doing, that the proposed curbs will strike a blow at the very concept of the Commonwealth as a multiracial union.

The Bill, as it stands concludes Mr. Shelvankar, lays down broad principles and procedures for controlling entry, but it leaves a great many questions unanswered as to how exactly they will be applied in individual cases. It is hoped that the Home Secretary, Mr. R. A. Butler's speech on the second reading and the debate in Parliament as a whole will help to clarify some of the points and throw additional light on the subject. In any case it seems certain that the immigration authorities will be left with wide discretion to grant or refuse entry at the port of arrival.

WHAT IS WRONG WITH INDIA?

Mr. Isaac Mathai, writing to the "*Swarajya*" weekly of Madras on "What is Wrong with India Today?" answers that. "Power corrupts; absolute power corrupts absolutely"—that was Jawaharlal in his thirties. Today it is Nehru the Prime Minister of India saying, "I do not fear God"! That was in a speech in Madras when he was angry with Rajaji and his Swatantra Party. Its echo is spreading from Kanyakumari to Kashmir. The reverberations will last for generations to come. How the mighty have fallen! If the salt has lost its savour wherewith shall it be salted?

"Fear of the Lord is the beginning of wisdom" said Solomon in uttering an eternal truth. As was true then, so is it today and for ever.

Vallabbhai Patel, Dr. John Mathai, Kidwai, Rajkumari Amrit Kaur, Acharya Kripalani, Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, Jaya Prakash Narayan, Ramaswami Mudaliar, H. P. Mody, M. R. Jayaker, Asoka Mehta, V. P. Menon, J. R. D. Tata, N. G. Ranga, K. M. Munshi and many more—impressive leaders these, who have instilled courage and confidence in the minds of the people, and would carry the burden lightly on their shoulders. Why is it some of them carried on under stress and strain, why some resigned, and why the rest of them still alive are nowhere near the Cabinet!

Time was when congressmen used to boast that even a lamp post dressed up in khadi and Gandhi cap would win the elections. In their first flush of victory they forgot that the Congress was only a limb of the entire body of public opinion in India. They thought that the Congress was India, and started with a one-party democracy which later on degenerated into a one-man democracy.

An honest Congress should have encouraged at least one more party in the country. Instead, the Congress born and brought up in conservatism usurped to itself the functions of a socialist party and programme, resulting in confusion in the ranks of the old conservative Congress, surprise among the socialist group, and utter bewilderment among the millions in the country. Three parties emerged—the Congress, the socialists and the communists—each trying to outbid the other two in its "socialistic pattern of society." The result is white cap socialism, pink socialism, and red socialism. In the meanwhile, inflation is galloping forward. Frustration has gripped us all today.

There is only one solution today. If all the existing parties honestly aim at socialism, let them merge into the original socialist party; and the new found Swatantra Party exist as a checkmate to any impulsive variety of ultra-socialism. A council of elders is as important, perhaps more important, than an exuberant youthful leap in the dark. When the one fails or falters, the other will take up the reins.

"Rajaji has gone too old," says an "eternal youth" at his three-score and ten years and more. But in the oldest of all democracies and in the mother of all parliaments, in Britain, it is in the old Conservatism and in its tried and trusted ways that people are putting more and more faith and confidence. Socialism is being better administered by them than by the socialists themselves, and they never take the country anywhere near the slough of despond.

So a new party is the supreme need of the moment and Rajaji has given the clarion call to gather under the banner. It is a party with a programme bold in its conception and bolder in its execution. Let us keep our eggs in different baskets. The Congress has failed miserably. It has proved itself not worthy of our trust. Let us not place power in the hands of one party alone. "Power corrupts; absolute power corrupts absolutely."

G.D.R.—A FORCE FOR PEACE

Only a few months ago very few people outside official circles knew in detail about the German Democratic Republic, the situation of Berlin, the Oder-Neisse-frontier etc. says the *Information Bulletin* of G. D. R. The proposal of the Government of the U.S.S.R. to conclude a peace treaty with both the German states, and if that is not possible with the German Democratic Republic, has drawn the attention of the whole world to the so-called German question and also to the problem of West Berlin. Many people are interested to find out what is behind these questions, as the conclusion of a peace treaty could not possibly be a reason for heavy opposition including threats of war, nor can West Berlin be such a stumbling block especially since the proposal of the U.S.S.R. made it abundantly clear that the social system prevailing in West Berlin as well as the rights of access to West Berlin would by no means be infringed. The change of the controlling authority with regard to international traffic to West Berlin could not be any reason for objection either.

It is a well-known fact that the U.S.S.R. and other socialist countries fully support the Government of the German Democratic Republic in their quest for peaceful development. Of special interest is the attitude of Poland. Poland which suffered terrible losses during the second world war and which in the course of history suffered again and again from German attempts to conquer eastern territories, has now for the first time in history a friendly and peaceful German neighbour.

Let us have a look at the relations of Portugal with the two German states. There are no diplomatic relations with the German Democratic Republic. On the other hand Portugal has not only diplomatic but close economic, political and military relations with West Germany.

During the visit of the Defence Minister Strauss to Portugal, in the year 1959 an armament agreement was concluded between West Germany and Portugal which provides supply of arms and West German help in modernising the Portuguese army. Portugal obviously knows very well which German state supports colonialism and which does not. Similarly,

the different policies of the two German states can be recognised by considering the relations of these states towards Algeria. The German Democratic Republic supports the fight for independence of the Algerian people. On the other hand it is well-known fact that the French foreign legion which fights against Algerian independence consists to the extent of 70% of West Germans. Approximately 100 young West Germans are recruited to the French foreign legion every week.

Or the Congo, London "*Daily Telegraph*" reported on the 23rd of January 1961 that in Elizabethville a European Foreign Legion was formed which comprises among others also hundreds of West German Volunteers. And the U.N.O. special representative, the Sudanese diplomat Mr. Mekhi Abbal, reported to the U.N.O. General Secretary, that the West German government gave Tshombe the possibility to establish in West Germany a recruiting office for all West European countries. General Speidel agreed that all Belgian troops stationed in West Germany be sent to the Congo and gave orders to the West German army to render every possible help regarding the use of airlines from West Germany to the Congo for this and other purposes. In execution of this order West German planes carried arms and ammunition to Katanga. These examples could easily be multiplied. They may, however, suffice for every thinking reader to form his own ideas on the character and the policy of the two German states. The forces of peace have in recent years grown considerably and since Government of the German Democratic Republic consequently follows the policy of peace, it is only natural that more and more countries come to strengthen their relations with this part of Germany.

On the 12th anniversary of the foundation of the German Democratic Republic, the citizens of this country are proud of the fact that their state has become a definite force to ensure that the danger of war emanating from Germany will be abolished for ever. The citizens of the German Democratic Republic confidently look into the future. They are prepared to contribute their bit towards making this future a happy and peaceful one for themselves and for the world.

MULTUM IN PARVO

NEWS

DEPARTMENTAL

NOTES

Questions of Importance

GENERAL ELECTIONS

Prime Minister Nehru announced in the Lok Sabha on Nov. 23 the Election Commission's decision to hold simultaneous general elections in the country in the latter half of February, 1962.

The present Lok Sabha will be dissolved by March 1962. It will be summoned in the latter half of that month for passing the vote on account pending presentation of the regular budget to the new House later.

The House will be summoned for transacting the minimum financial business such as the presentation of the Railway and the General budgets. The date for the completion of the General Election to the Lok Sabha will be fixed as April 1, 1962.

The Election Commission expects that the results of practically all the elections will be declared by March 22, 1962. As the results of Assembly elections in most States will be declared by March 2, 1962, the Commission proposes to fix that date as the date before which such election to the State Assemblies shall be completed under the Representation of the People Act 1951. The notification will be issued on March 3, 1962, giving the names of the members elected.

All the State Assemblies other than Kerala and Orissa will be dissolved on March 1, 1962.

It was announced that the term of office of the present President of India and the Vice-President will expire on May 12, 1962 and the election of the new President and Vice-President has to be completed before that date. The Election Commission proposes that the programme for these two elections may be more or less the same as in 1957. The notifications calling for the elections will be issued on or about April 6, 1962, and the poll, if necessary will be held on or about May 6, 1962, and the results will be declared by May 10.

The Election Commission, after consulting the Government of India and the State Governments, has come to the conclusion that the most convenient time for holding simultaneous general elections in 1962 would be the latter half of February.

The following is the programme for the election to the State Assemblies and the Lok Sabha.

	All States other than Kerala, Punjab, Manipur and Tripura.	Punjab Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Kerala
1. Notification for election:	Jan. 13	Jan. 20
2. Last date for nominations:	Jan. 20	Jan. 17
3. Scrutiny of for withdrawal:	Jan. 22	Jan. 29
5. Date of poll:	Feb. 19 to 25	Feb. 1 (Kerala and Punjab) Delhi Feb. 25

The counting of votes and declaration of results will take place between February 25 and March 1. The Commission expects that the results of all elections will be declared by March 22, 1962.

In the six Himalayan constituencies, namely, the four Parliamentary constituencies and the Himachal Pradesh and Kangra Parliamentary constituency, and the Kulu Assembly constituency, polling will have to be postponed to the last three or four days of April 1962. The Commission is making special arrangements on these days for the declaration of results by March 3, 1962 so that the elected members from these Himalayan constituencies also may be able to vote at the Presidential and Vice-presidential election.

As the results of practically all the Assembly elections will be declared by March 2, 1962, the Commission proposes to fix this date under Section (30) (E) of the Representation of the People Act 1951, as the date before which General Elections to the State Assemblies shall be completed. The Commission proposes to issue a notification on March 3, 1962, under Section 73 of the Representation of the People Act 1955 giving the names of the members elected by each of the new Legislative Assemblies and thereby "duly constituting them."

Utterances of the Day

Pt. NEHRU'S CLAIM ON TAMILNAD

"Who is any one to tell me that that I don't belong to Tamilnad? It is my pride and privilege—as much as yours—to consider that I also belong to Tamilnad," Mr. Nehru said at the A.I.C.C. meeting at Madura.

He wanted the people to develop the feeling that they were all inheritors of the vast treasurehouse of India and they belonged not only to particular States or places, but to India from the Himalayas to Kanyakumari. India did not mean merely a geographical entity—rivers, and mountains—but people, the masses of the vast country.

Raising his voice and banging the table with his fist, he declared "I own Tamilnad as much as you do. It is my pride and privilege. In the same way, it is your pride and privilege to belong to the whole of India and own it."

KHRUSHCHEV'S BOAST

Mr. Nikita Khrushchev dazzled delegates to the Communist Party Congress which met at Moscow on Oct. 18 with fabulous figures of the new programme containing the 20-year plan aimed at pushing the Soviet society into Communism.

This was the third programme the Russian Communists adopted. The first one in 1903 aimed at overthrowing Tsarism to establish the revolutionary Government. The second one in 1919 aimed at building Socialism. The third one was for building a communist society.

Delegates cheered and applauded when Mr. Khrushchev said: "Our programme is three-stage rocket. The first stage wrested power from the old order, the second propelled us towards socialism and the third placed us in the orbit of Communism."

RADHAKRISHNAN ON RELIGIONS

Speaking at the Hague on Oct. 19 on unity of world religions, Dr. Radhakrishnan stressed the underlying unity of the world's religions. Man's intellectual consciousness would have to be raised to the level of spiritual consciousness. This was a painful process and required discipline. Mere church-going did not make people religious, they had to live religiously. Religion, as Tagore said, was not a matter of knowing, it was a matter of being.

Dr. Radhakrishnan stressed the tolerance and understanding that he said was exhibited

in India towards the forms in which people might approach ultimate reality, which led to freedom of worship.

Saying "we are all pilgrims on the same quest," he added "as fellow pilgrims we must be hospitable to one another." He said the Republic of India had refused to make Hinduism the State religion despite the fact that 85 per cent of the population were Hindus."

Mrs. V. L. PANDIT ON U.N.

"The United Nations is the only hope for mankind, but if world public opinion did not immediately rally to its support and strengthen it nothing would remain of it, but an unhappy memory." This warning was uttered by Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, a former President of the U.N. General Assembly, on the occasion of the 16th anniversary celebration of United Nations Day in New Delhi on Oct. 24.

GALBRAITH ON U.S. AID

Mr. John Kenneth Galbraith, American Ambassador to India, told a Press conference at Trivandrum on Oct. 13. "I should hope that hereafter it will be a matter of absolute record that we seek political independence in all countries, that true independent action is a consequence of this independence, that our aid will continue to be used to foster such independence, and that our commitment to these ends is not subject to change."

QUEEN ELIZABETH'S APPEAL

Queen Elizabeth called on Commonwealth statesmen to "try to cultivate the virtues of tolerance and understanding, to recognise each other's qualities and to respect each other's feelings."

She was opening recently the seventh Commonwealth Parliamentary Conference, attended by more than 120 delegates and guests from 64 Commonwealth legislatures.

The conference, in historic Westminster Hall was held in the jubilee year of the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association.

The Queen said:

"This gathering shows the diversity of peoples, creeds and cultures within the Commonwealth, each having an equal place in our organisation of nations. In the wide association, which is the Commonwealth, we must all try to cultivate the virtues of tolerance and understanding, to recognise each other's qualities and to respect each other's feelings."

Political

ELECTION MANIFESTOS

In the previous issue we published the election manifesto of the Indian National Congress. Since then other political parties also have issued their manifestos. The Praja Socialist Party which is one of the Coalition parties in Kerala Ministry has released its manifesto. The programme includes free education to women at all stages, employment for them and river-boards for all disputes about sharing of waters. It has been an important opposition party but the manifesto shows signs of discouragement. The manifesto demands the appointment of a commission for minorities, and for safeguarding their schools, associations and language. Instead of being crushed by a steam-roller majority, the Party upholds the rights of the minorities. This is a matter of vital interest for the safety of the majority, which unfortunately it overlooks. In all welfare states each group must play its part and the PSP's courageous championing of the cause of the minorities must be one of its strong points with the electorate.

The Communist Party's manifesto is characterised more by negative rather positive features. It makes much of Congress failures. Its views of Chinese occupation of Indian territory are open to question. It regrets the alliance between big business monopolies and foreign countries. It suggests the improvements to the democratic pattern of Government. It declares its belief in world peace and anti-colonialism. It believes in a Punjabi Suba. It also wants a Minorities Commission.

The Swatantra Party, in its draft election manifesto released on Nov. 3 at Bombay by its General Secretary, Mr. M. R. Masani, assures the voters that it will provide the country for the first time, with an opposition with a clear-cut alternative way of governance which can take over from the present ruling party whenever the people call upon it to do so."

It hopes that every voter, "who realises the importance of such an opposition and who does not want the all-embracing statism of the Congress Party will refuse to give it a fresh lease of untrammelled power, which would be tantamount to perpetuation of one party rule."

WELFARE OF WEAKER SECTIONS

A guarantee of employment in a programme of public works, widespread rural industrialisation and extensive educational assistance, are the principal recommendations made in the report of the Study Group on the Welfare of the Weaker Sections of the Village Community released on Oct. 15.

The Group is emphatic that the uplift, welfare and emancipation of the weaker sections cannot be accomplished without "a comprehensive non-violent social revolution encompassing all facets of Indian society" and "the destruction root and branch, of the caste system."

The eight-member study group headed by Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan was constituted by the Government of India on December 8, 1960.

The Group was assigned the task of studying the manner in which the C. D. Programme and Panchayati Raj institutions could promote the economic development and welfare of the weaker sections of the community and suggest steps by which the development schemes and the financial assistance available could be effectively utilised for their benefit.

FRESH THINKING ON GOA

Prime Minister Nehru is of opinion that recent events in Goa and elsewhere in the world had compelled the Government of India to do some fresh thinking in the matter of Portuguese possessions in India. They would have to consider the whole problem afresh and take steps accordingly. He however, could not say what steps would be taken and when.

Mr. Nehru who was speaking at a mass rally at Chowpatty, Bombay on Oct. 23 held under the auspices of the seminar on Portuguese colonies did not rule out any military or like-wise action for freeing Goa.

U. S. MILITARY MIGHT

The United States has the equivalent of 35,800 million tons of T.N.T. "waiting for any aggressor," the magazine *U. S. News and World Report* says:

The military power of the U.S. was "too strong, in too many places" for the Soviet Union to win a nuclear war, "and they know it," it claimed.

"Press a button to-day and more than 200 missiles with hydrogen warheads would go speeding to specific cities in Russia. An additional 500 smaller missiles would be fired on other targets. From near and far, more than 5,000 U. S. bombers could be sent into action.

The magazine said that in the first 24 hours of an "all-out" war the U.S. could pull the trigger on the equivalent of 16,000 million tons of T. N. T.—4,000 times the total dropped in the Second World War. If "most of the first wave" of a U.S. attack struck home 80 to 90 per cent of the Soviet Union's 200 million people would be killed.

ANNAMALAI UNIVERSITY CONVO-CATION

Mr. John Kenneth Galbraith, American Ambassador to India, urged the students to remember that there were worthwhile things to do in life—goals towards which they must strive and responsibilities which they must assume and said that the degree to which they attained their goal would, finally mark them a success or a failure.

Mr. Galbraith, who delivered the 31st Convocation address of the Annamalai University at the Sastri Hall at Annamalai Nagar on Oct 12, devoted a major part of his address to the vital role of criticism in international relations and stated that all open societies employed criticism as an instrument of change. "We must recognise that criticism is essential in the intercourse of open societies" he said and added that although criticism was sometimes an instrument of conflict, it was more often an index of fraternity. As between open societies, he said, criticism represented, in effect, an extension of franchise in a most valuable form.

TELEVISION IN SCHOOLS

Inaugurating the School Television programme in Delhi on Oct. 22, Dr. Shrimali, Union Minister for Education, discounted the fears that school television would replace the teacher. The relationship between the teacher and the taught, he said, was essentially a personal one.

Dr. Shrimali said that due to lack of facilities, a teacher was handicapped in his class in explaining matters in detail. It was here that television could step in to fill the gap, he added.

Both Dr. Shrimali and Dr. Keskar thanked the Ford Foundation for its assistance in making the school television project in Delhi a success.

Dr. Keskar said that in other countries, the T. V. programme had become popular and was being extensively used for education, entertainment and scientific studies. He said he was confident that the school T.V. programme would be successful, as there were several subjects which could be taught better through this medium.

Dr. Douglas Ensminger, representative of the Ford Foundation in India, said that it was for the first time that television was being used for education in this country.

UNIVERSITIES ON LANGUAGE BASIS

The Governor of Madhya Pradesh, Mr. H. V. Pataskar, warned against the increase in the number of universities established on the basis of language and remarked that in that case there would be no integration. If not today, ten years hence the danger would be realised and it might then be too late, he said.

A totally different atmosphere had to be created and maintained at Universities in order that it might be conducive to the unity and integration of the country and its people, Mr. Pataskar urged. He addressed the women's Convention on Oct. 8.

NOBEL PRIZE FOR MEDICINE

Georg Von Bekesy, Hungarian-born physicist, now at Harvard University in the United States was awarded the Nobel Medicine Prize.

The award was announced by the Caroline Institute at Stockholm on Oct. 19 which, under the terms of the will of the donor, Alfred Nobel, was charged with selecting the annual prize winner in this field.

The value of the Prize this year is 250,232 Swedish crowns (about £ 17,250).

Professor Von Bekesy was awarded the Prize for his research on physical stimulation of the cochlea (the mechanism by which sound waves hitting in inner ear are transformed into nervous impulses to the brain).

Professor Von Bekesy, who started his career as an engineer specialising in communication techniques, later turned to physiological acoustics, and made the discovery.

FINANCIAL AID FOR EDUCATION

In pursuance of the recent decision of the World Bank to give assistance for educational development in backward countries both directly and through loans from the International Development Association and the International Finance Corporation, representatives of the World Bank have invited proposals from the UNESCO at discussions held at Paris last month. The Bank proposes to extend its technical assistance to the educational field and provide finance from its earnings to the extent of two to five million dollars per year.

The International Development Association will also directly render financial aid for education. Some countries have already expressed interest in development credits for educational programmes and the first loan will probably be given to Tunisia. A UNESCO mission visited Tunisia earlier this year.

NANAVATI'S APPEAL

The Supreme Court upheld the conviction of Commander K.M. Nanavati by the Bombay High Court and maintained the sentence of life imprisonment passed against him for the murder of Prem Ahuja, Bombay businessman.

The Supreme Court in its judgment dated Nov. 24, said that Nanavati was guilty of deliberate and calculated murder. The judgment was delivered by Mr. Justice Subba Rao.

The Court rejected the story of struggle between Ahuja and Nanavati and remarked that Nanavati was an experienced naval officer and not a sentimental hero in a novel. He had killed the deceased to wreak vengeance on him. The conduct of Nanavati clearly showed that he entered the bed room of Ahuja with deliberate intention to kill him. The nature of injuries also sufficiently proved that the death was not by accidental shooting.

The Court, therefore, agreed with the High Court decision convicting him for murder under Sec. 302 of the IPC and sentencing him to life imprisonment.

The 118-page unanimous judgment of the Division Bench was delivered in the packed court room. Mr. Justice Subba Rao took about two hours to read the judgment, skipping portions here and there.

The Division Bench consisted of Mr. Justice S. K. Das, Mr. Justice Subba Rao and Mr. Justice Raghunath Dayal.

At the outset Mr. Justice Subba Rao said: "This appeal presents the common place problem of an alleged murder by an enraged husband of a paramour of his wife; but it aroused considerable interest in the public mind by reason of the publicity it received and the important constitutional point it had given rise to at the time of its admission."

MADRAS HIGH COURT CENTENARY

The Madras High Court will celebrate its centenary during the month of August next year.

A Committee has been constituted with the Chief Justice, Mr. S. Ramachandra Aiyar, as Chairman, to draw up a programme to celebrate the occasion in a fitting manner. The Committee includes three present judges, two retired judges and leading advocates of the Madras High Court.

The Madras High Court was constituted in 1862, and it functioned in a building opposite the Madras Harbour in the First Line Beach. It moved into the present premises in 1892.

WORLD LAW COMMISSION

India supported the U. S. A. at the sixth Legal Committee when the latter's proposal for enlargement of the International Law Commission came up for discussion on Oct. 5.

Mr. C. R. Pattabhiraman of the Lok Sabha said since the enlargement of the Commission to 26 members in 1956, a score of members, including 17 from Africa, have been admitted but it is necessary to bear in mind that the Commission should represent the main forms of civilisations and principal systems in the world. Asia particularly deserved better representation both on scientific and political grounds.

THE BENCH AND BAR

Inaugurating the South Arcot District Lawyers' Conference at Cuddalore on Oct. 20, Mr. S. Ramachandra Aiyer, Chief Justice of the Madras High Court, said that the courts and lawyers had been rightly said to be guardians of the freedom of the individual. He added that for the proper administration of justice, it was not enough if they had good judges alone. There should be a strong and well-equipped Bar which would stand by the high traditions and would not surrender the rights of the clients.

DIVIDEND INCOME FROM OUTSIDE

Where dividend is declared outside taxable territories by a resident Indian company out of accumulated profits held and earned by the company outside taxable territories, the sum payable thereunder to a resident shareholder is liable to income-tax, although the amount is not brought into taxable territories by virtue of provisions of Sec. 42 (1) of the Income-Tax act.

A ruling to this effect was given on Oct. 10 by Mr. Justice Tambe and Mr. V. S. Desai, at the Bombay High Court, in an income-tax reference, the assessee being Mrs. Kusumben D. Mahadevia, a resident of Bombay.

DEATH PENALTY IN NEW ZEALAND

The New Zealand Parliament on Oct. 12, voted to abolish the death penalty for murder. The death penalty for murder in New Zealand was abolished in 1941, and restored in 1950.

The legislation was not amended by the Labour Party when in power from 1957 to 1960, but all death sentences were almost automatically commuted to life imprisonment. The last hanging in New Zealand occurred in 1957, before the Labour Government was elected.

W. BANK LOAN FOR RAILWAYS

A 50 million dollar loan from the World Bank for the development programme of Indian Railways was announced at New Delhi on Oct. 13. The loan is for a term of 20 years and bears interest at 5½ per cent including the one per cent commission, allocated in the Bank's special reserves.

The grant of this loan, which will help meet the cost of equipment and material to be imported, follows negotiations held in August between the World Bank representatives and the Indian delegation led by Mr. Karnail Singh, Chairman of the Railway Board.

Mr. B. K. Nehru, India's Ambassador to the United States on Oct. 13 signed with the World Bank the loan agreement.

WORKING OF L.I.C. IN 1960

The fourth annual report of the Life Insurance Corporation shows an increase of Rs. 55.63 crores in the Life Fund over 1959.

The total assets increased from Rs. 554 crores in 1959 to Rs. 622 crores in 1960. The net investments of all kinds made in 1960 amounted to Rs. 63.62 crores as compared to Rs. 35.04 crores in the previous year.

The report reveals a 16.1 per cent increase in new business over 1959, while the total business in force shows that the Corporation covers 77.13 lakhs policies amounting to Rs. 2,285 crores sum assured inclusive of bonuses—an increase of Rs. 327 crores over 1959.

The Life Insurance Corporation of India also declared bonuses on policies issued by the Corporation in respect of both valuations of 1957 and 1959 at the rate of Rs. 16 per thousand sum assured per annum on whole life and Rs. 12.80 per thousand sum assured per annum on endowment assurance policies.

TEXTILE EXPORT EXPANSION

The United States and India have agreed to work towards increased access to world markets for cotton textile exports on a constructive and orderly basis.

The agreement was arrived at the informal discussion held in Washington between officials of the two Governments assisted by representatives from textile industries of both countries.

A joint communique issued in Washington and New Delhi simultaneously at the end of the discussions said the desire of the two Governments to facilitate economic expansion and in particular to promote the development of the less developed countries by provi-

ding increasing access for their exports of manufactured products was reaffirmed.

DEVELOPMENT BANK FOR ASIA

The establishment of an Asian Development Bank, similar to the Inter-American Development Bank, will make a substantial contribution to co-ordinated development of the economies of the ECAFE region, according to the ECAFE Secretariat.

In a paper on the scope for regional economic co-operation, which came before the Asian Economic Planners Conference the ECAFF Secretariat says that such a bank with a more intimate acquaintance of the economic problems and opportunities of the region will make more efficient use of the funds in the region.

CUT IN IMPORTS

Under the new import policy for the half-year commencing from October 1, 1961, announced at New Delhi quotas have been reduced for over a 100 items and imports banned in respect of cycle parts, butyl acetate and butyl alcohol.

The items for which quotas have been cut, include a few chemicals and drugs besides radio parts such as electronic valves condensers loudspeakers, motor vehicle parts such as electric horns, shock absorbers, piston rings, raw films, photographic sensitised materials, synthetic resins, flexible metallic tubes and high tension insulators.

FUTURE OF BANKS

Mr. S. K. Wankhede, Finance Minister of Maharashtra, said that nationalisation of commercial banks in the country would become inevitable if they failed to come forward to subscribe to the Government loans which were floated for the expansion of welfare activities in the country.

Inaugurating a branch of a bank at Nagpur on Oct. 23 Mr. Wankhede said that though the loans floated by the Governments were fully subscribed within hours after its opening the proportion of money subscribed by commercial banks was not great.

The Finance Minister appealed to the banking industry to take his statement as a "hint or suggestion" to plough back the huge funds at their disposal for the reconstruction of the country. If this hint or suggestion was not taken in its right perspective, he said, "other methods will be put into operation" to utilise the funds of commercial banks for the welfare of the people.

DR. (MISS) MARIKAR

The Government of Madras have appointed Dr. (Miss) A. B. Marikar as Director of Medical Services in the vacancy caused by the retirement of Dr. V. R. Thayumanaswami.

Dr. Marikar is the first woman to hold the post of Director of Medical Services in this State.

Dr. Marikar joined the Madras Medical Service on December 1, 1949 and became Medical Superintendent of the Government Victoria Hospital for Women and Children, Triplicane, in which post she continued until 1958. She was later appointed Superintendent of the Kasturba Gandhi Hospital for Women and Children, Superintendent of the Government Hospital for Women and Children Egmore. From 1959 she has been holding concurrently the post of Lecturer in Obstetrics and Gynaecology in the Madras Medical College.

CONSENT FOR MARRIAGE

The United Nations Social Committee decided on Nov. 10, to ask all member states that have not yet done so to enact laws fixing a minimum age for marriage and assuring that women give legal consent before a marriage takes place.

Nearly one-third of the 100 delegations was headed by women.

The committee's request was contained in a "convention of consent to marriage, minimum age of marriage and registration of marriages" which will now go to the General Assembly for final approval.

The convention was passed after hours of argument over amendments and procedural points during which the committee chairman, Mr. Salvador Lopez, of the Philippines had to call one delegate sharply to order.

Eight predominantly Moslem countries, some of which permit polygamy, tried to push through a resolution asking that consent to marriage could be given by "specially authorised agents," but the amendment was defeated.

An amendment moved by New Zealand and Spain permitted marriages by proxy in exceptional circumstances.

States which have voted the convention are asked to fix a minimum marriage age. Under-age marriages must be permitted only where special dispensations are issued for serious reasons.

All marriages have to be registered in an official register by competent authorities.

SHOULD WOMEN COMPETE WITH MEN

Statistics collected under the Employment Scheme show an increase in the number of women employed. For the quarter ending March 1961 in the public sector 4,303 more women were employed than in the previous quarter. In the same quarter out of a total of 5,94,569 in the public section 50586 were women. In the private sector the total number employed was 5,75,366 of whom 1,08,263 were women. This shows an increase of 3,271 women in employment.

WOMEN'S WELFARE PROGRAMMES

The Madras example of integrating the women's welfare department with the social service board was commended by the team of social workers of the Central Social Welfare Board which toured the country recently.

The integration under which only administrative control vested with the director of Women's Welfare but policies and programmes were chalked out by the board helped a lot to co-ordinate social service activities.

Mrs. Kunti Sawhney of Jammu and Kashmir, who is one of the three members of the team, was all praise for Madras for her progress in the realm of social service. "Much more has been done in Madras than in any other part," Mrs. Sawhney said.

The Madras model provided a very good pattern under which the work was greatly simplified, she said.

The team which was headed by Mrs. Sarojini Varadappan, was on a tour of the Southern States to assess the progress of the social service programmes.

DEVOTION TO DUTY

How a woman sarpanch upheld the truth by deciding a case against her father-in-law, was narrated by the Chief Minister, Sardar Pratap Sing Kairon.

The Chief Minister told a gathering of women on Oct. 22 at Batala that the father-in-law had belaboured a Harijan in the presence of the sarpanch (the daughter-in-law). When the case came up before her, the father-in-law threatened to disinherit his son and her but the brave woman decided the case in favour of the Harijan and said, "I hold the village administration and truth must prevail."

The Chief Minister disclosed that a cash award of Rs. 5,000, besides a transport permit for Jammu and Kashmir fetching about Rs. 500 a month had been given to the woman for her "devotion to duty and truth."

General

TRIBUTE TO KAMARAJ

Unveiling the statue of Mr. K. Kamaraj Chief Minister of Madras on Oct. 10 at Madras, Prime Minister described Kamaraj as a "notable example of a new type of leader grown from the people and outside the caste of English-knowing persons," who hitherto provided all the leadership.

Praising the qualities of Mr. Kamaraj, the Prime Minister said that their leaders thus far had generally been people belonging to a certain caste, "the caste of English-knowing people," but Mr. Kamaraj was an "unusual type of leader not belonging to this caste."

HAMMARSKJOELD'S ESTATE

Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, U.N. Secretary-General killed in an African plane crash, has bequeathed his country estate in South Sweden to the Swedish Tourist Association and books and archives to the Royal Swedish Library.

His executor said full details of the will would not be published until the estate had been wound up. This was expected to take several months.

Mr. Hammarskjöld expressed the wish that his property, Backaakra, in Loederup, south Sweden, should be made available to the Swedish Academy for holiday use for two months every summer and also for meetings arranged for United Nations or related purposes.

The Swedish Academy is the exclusive 18 member literary society to which Mr. Hammarskjöld was elected in 1954.

NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

The Nobel Peace Prize for 1961 was awarded posthumously to the late U.N. Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjöld.

Mr. Hammarskjöld became the first man to receive the prize posthumously. The U.N. Secretary-General was killed on September 18, when his plane crashed en route to Ndola Northern Rhodesia. He was seeking to end the fighting between the Katanga and U.N. forces by negotiation with President Moise Tshombe of the Katanga province.

The Noble Peace Prize for 1960, which was not awarded last year, was granted to Albert John Luthuli of Southern Rhodesia.

Dr. H. J. BHABHA

The University of Padova, Italy, has conferred on Dr. Homi J. Bhabha, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission of the Government of India, the degree of Doctorate *Honoris Causa*. The degree was conferred on Dr.

Bhabha by the university, one of the oldest in Europe. "In consideration of his important personal contributions to the advance of Physics in several fields of research and of the impulse he is giving to the scientific and technical progress of India."

PREMIER OF IRELAND

Mr. Sean Lemass was re-elected Irish Premier at Dublin by the new Dail (Parliament) with a vote of 72 to 68.

His re-election was assured by six Independents in the Dail who cast the decisive votes in his favour.

EARL OF SNOWDON

The Queen conferred a peerage on Mr. Antony Armstrong-Jones, husband of Princess Margaret. He assumed the title of Earl of Snowdon.

Princess Margaret will be known as Princess Margaret, Countess of Snowdon.

Princess Margaret's baby, is a boy and he will become Viscount Dinley.

DR. A. V. BALIGA

Dr. A. V. Baliga, a noted surgeon from Bombay, was presented with the "Vishnevsky Medal" instituted by the Soviet Academy of Medical Sciences to honour outstanding surgeons.

The medal was presented to Dr. Baliga on behalf of the Academy by the Soviet Ambassador in India, Mr. I. A. Benediktov on September 30.

Accepting the medal, Dr. Baliga expressed his gratitude for this "signal honour." He said that soviet surgery had made tremendous progress during the last four decades. "To appreciate and clearly understand its stupendousness, one should be familiar with the backward state of surgery in the prerevolutionary Russia," he added.

Dr. Baliga said that Soviet Union had particularly excelled in the field of experimental surgery.

Mr. SUMNER WELLES

Mr. Sumner Wells, former U.S. Under-Secretary of State, died on Sept. 24.

Mr. Wells, who was 68, had been seriously ill for some time.

He was wartime adviser to President Roosevelt. Mr. Sumner Wells, in appearance and action, fitted the traditional concept of a diplomat with his immaculate London tailored clothes, precise manner and urbanity.

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