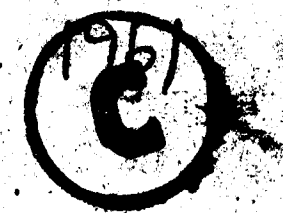


Broadway Times.

Vol. 3

No. 4-6

April
to
June.



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BROADWAY TIMES

A monthly magazine of views and opinions on topics of current interest

OL. III

APRIL 1961

No. 4



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PUBLISHERS . .	ENGLISH . . .
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33 BROADWAY MADRAS 1 Post Box No. 1969

Phone : 3841

Gram : 'THOMPRESS'

Subscription Rates

One Year : Rs. 5/- Post free

Single Copy : 50 nP.

Foreign : 10s.

Single Copy : 1s.

Subscription may date from
any number and may be sent
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Registered Letter.

For particulars regarding
advertisement, contributions,
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Information, contact The
Manager, Broadway Times,
33, Broadway, Madras-1.

BROADWAY TIMES

Edited & Published by MATHEW CHERIAN

33 Broadway Madras 1 S. India Telegram 'MATRECO' Telephone 3841

Vol. III

APRIL 1961

No. 4

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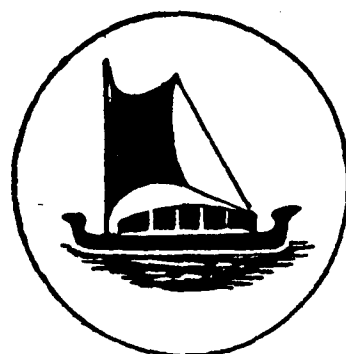
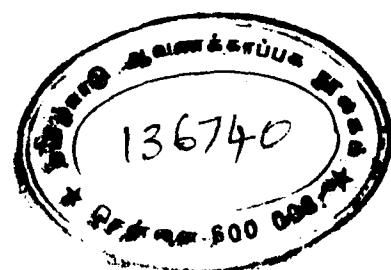
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Editorial

APARTHEID—INCONGRUOUS WITH THE SPIRIT OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY

Racial inequality, policies of segregation and division are vestiges of a by-gone era. Civilisation has advanced, immeasurably from the days of subjugation and serfdom of the 18th Century. Particularly in the present century, there is tremendous awakening in the minds of the enlightened men the world over. Equality, liberty and fraternity, the three most operative ideas, echoed and fructified in France over hundred and fifty years ago have been accepted and supported with greater fervour in our time. The Dark continent of Africa has begun to see the lights of civilisation. The biggest obstacle in its path is the policy of apartheid or racial segregation and colour bar relentlessly followed by Dr. Hendrik Verwoerd and his followers in the Union of South Africa. Several States have attained Independence in the African continent and they are full of self-respect and pride. They resent intensely any slur on their freedom, status or position. This vast continent is trying to stand up on its own seeking recognition in the eyes of the world. South Africa under Verwoerd seems indifferent to the changes that are taking place elsewhere in the continent. She is taking a rigid stand with its outdated policy of apartheid. Apartheid is an anachronism and we have no doubt this kind of racial inequality is utterly out of tune with the spirit of our age and we just cannot see how they can continue for long. South Africa's membership in the Commonwealth was a moot question for sometime now. The members of the Commonwealth with the solitary exception of Australia have openly questioned the validity of the policy of segregation practised by South Africa. The whole question was highlighted at London during the Commonwealth Conference in the middle of March. Dr. Verwoerd took an uncompromising stand declaring apartheid as a purely internal affair. He challenged other members in the Commonwealth Conference alleging that some of them do pursue policies of oppression within their National boundaries. He paid no heed to the tremendous moral persuasion, put by the members attending the Conference. He further complained that Commonwealth has turned into a "pressure group". Dr. Verwoerd looks unshaken even at the anti-apartheid feeling that is being continuously expressed on the floor of the United Nations. He openly upheld apartheid as an internal matter and disclosed his decision to quit the Commonwealth. Once South Africa is outside the Commonwealth the only course open is the assumption of governmental power by the opposition parties within South Africa who are opposed to the policy of apartheid. Thus it is clear that any amount of moral persuasion or anti-apartheid feeling elsewhere is not going to impress upon the present South African Premier. Like the abolition of slavery and serfdom, the extinction of apartheid will take its natural course and it looks as though we have to wait a considerably long time to see South Africa emerging as a union of classless societies. Racial segregation is indeed a thing of the past and incongruous with the spirit of our times.

WELL MET

The meeting of Prime Minister Nehru and President Ayub Khan recently at London marks an important step in the relationship between India and Pakistan. The cordiality which was exhibited during the talks between the two leaders amply proved their earnestness to solve differences between their respective countries. They discussed among other matters two vitally important problems that have considerably estranged the Indo-Pakistan relationship—namely the sharing of the waters in the Ganges and secondly the seemingly intractable problem of Kashmir. As regards the Ganges Waters, the proposal for joint arrangements was initiated by the Pakistan President. Mr. Nehru was reported to have liked the idea basically. A satisfactory settlement of setting up a machinery to successfully operate the scheme to share the waters could be made only after consultations at the ministerial and administrative levels. President Ayub Khan disclosed that the Kashmir issue also had been discussed. He expressed satisfaction in seeing Prime Minister Nehru in a receptive and patient mood while he was explaining his view-points on Kashmir. It is indeed a welcome news that the two leaders are willing to settle the differences between their countries in a friendly and mutually agreeable "atmosphere". Possibly the Kashmir issue was taken up due to the Chinese activities around that region. Mr. Nehru and the Pakistan President were extremely cautious in giving statements regarding this. Mr. Nehru at his Press Conference said that the differences between India and Pakistan are in the nature of a "family quarrel" and are not to be compared with India's relations with China. The leaders agreed that Indo-Pakistan relations are now better than they were before the change of regime in Karachi. It is likely that President Ayub Khan will make a State visit to Delhi in the near future. The expectation is that when such a visit takes place it will certainly mark a new era in the growing friendly relations between India and Pakistan.

The settling of the Kashmir problem will help both countries to reduce their military expenditure and the man and materials thus saved could be profitably diverted in spheres of economic activity. Thus the meeting between the Pakistan President and the Indian Prime Minister recently at London in a cordial atmosphere is definitely an important milestone in the good neighbourly relationship between our two countries. We can only say "Well Met", Mr. Nehru and President Ayub Khan.

MEN AND MATTERS

BY

C. H. V. PATHY

The year 1961 has started for our country inauspiciously. When we are almost within hailing distance of the next general elections, death has snatched away our beloved Home Minister, Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant. He died at Delhi on March 7, past the Biblical age of three score and ten. He passed away, full of years and with honours.

One of the Congress Party's "Old Guard", Pant was not only the guide but the friend and philosopher to many Congress veterans who went to him for advice. Inevitably, the country, the Congress and the Government have suffered a grievous blow by his death.

He towered like a Colossus in the political landscape of the capital. In spite of continued ill-health and advancing years, he seemed to bear a charmed life.

As a Parliamentarian, he was greater than any that post-freedom era has brought forth. He was imperturbable, wise and skilful in administration. He won both respect and regard, and even those who do not worship in his political shrine have testified to the fact that his passing is a national calamity.

Gentle by nature, he could act with the utmost firmness where orderly conduct of the country's affairs and problems of law and order were concerned. He could even be ruthless.

He was uncompromising in his attitude to Government employees' strike in 1960 and put into effect extraordinary measures to deal with it.

At Cabinet Meetings, he was a tower of strength to his chief. He used to be a patient listener and never offered any harsh comment.

Serene, if somewhat uncouth in appearance, he was deadly in debate. He listened unperturbed to every speech. He had the stillness of the panther with the suddenness of its spring. Once he got up on his legs, he used to demolish the arguments of his opponents with a devastating array of facts and figures.

Next to Gopal Krishna Gokhale's intellect his brain was the best card index system of Indian politics.

His finest hour was at Lucknow when the Simon Commission was on a visit to that city. The Congress Party had organized a boycott and when it was going in procession, its leaders were severely lathi-charged.

One blow was aimed at the head of Jawaharlal Nehru who was heading the procession. At the critical moment, Pant parried the blow, lending his own neck to receive it. He wore the scar of that wound till his dying day.

His death has created a vacuum which it will be difficult to fill.

Many are tipped as his likely successors. Among them are Mr. Morarji Desai, Lal Bahadur Shastri and Mr. Jag Jivan Ram. The Prime Minister will make up his mind only after his return from London where he has proceeded to attend the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference.

The death of Pandit Pant poses a difficult problem for the Prime Minister who will have to make a new appointment for the post of Home Minister. At the moment, Lal Bahadur Shastri is looking after the Home Affairs. It remains to be seen whether he would be the choice to succeed Pant. It will be recalled that before he migrated to the Centre, Shastri was the Home Minister in Uttar Pradesh Cabinet.

A lot of speculation is taking place in the capital and the name of Mr. Morarji Desai is prominently mentioned as a likely choice. Whatever that be, we cannot expect any major Cabinet reshuffle as we are near the general elections, after which the party in power will have its own nominees for the Ministries.

Commonwealth Conference

The centre of gravity of world politics was London where a momentous session of the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference was taking place in March. From the East, Pandit Nehru and Ayub Khan of Pakistan were there.

Ayub Khan stated to newsmen at Karachi before he took off for London that he would not bring the issue of Kashmir before the Conference. However, at a Press Conference which he held at London he observed that Kashmir problem could and should be solved as otherwise the present cold war between India and Pakistan would continue indefinitely. Division of Kashmir on the basis of the present cease fire line is one way out of the tangle but it remains to be seen whether India or Pakistan would agree to this proposition.

Plebiscite for which Pakistan has been clamouring is out of the question as the portion which India has taken over is ours by right and an enormous amount of our money has been spent to improve it. It has a legally constituted Assembly, with Ghulam Bakshi functioning as Prime Minister.

At the moment of my filing this dispatch, the Commonwealth Prime Ministers assembled in London are grappling with the problem of South Africa where racial arrogance is at its height.

The question of the readmission of South Africa into the Commonwealth after it becomes a Republic is riddled with complexities. Nehru of India, Tengku Abul Rahman of Malaya and others have openly stated that they considered apartheid a threat to world peace.

Harold Macmillan of Great Britain is trying to smoothen out matters, but it remains to be seen how far he would be able to dispel the idea that the whites who still dictate the policy of South Africa would get into a better frame of mind. If the present racial arrogance persists, the only course open is to expel South Africa from the Commonwealth and to impose economic sanctions against her.

The decision of South Africa to quit the Commonwealth will not cause any surprise. This dramatic decision was communicated to the Conference of Commonwealth Prime Ministers at London on March 15 by Dr. Hendrik Verwoerd who earlier made a spirited defence of the policy of racial arrogance which has permeated his regime.

This momentous decision is a sky sign in the march of international events. It shows that the man with the gun would not veer round to reason and argument. Fifteen hours of blunt speaking produced little effect on the cranium of the South African Prime Minister. In a debate spread over two days, South Africa's apartheid policy was strongly condemned by the ten top-ranking men at the Conference.

There are indications to the effect that South Africa will remain in the Commonwealth till March 31—the date on which she becomes a Republic. For two days, Mr. Harold Macmillan tried his level best to din some commonsense into the head of a man intoxicated with racial arrogance, but his efforts for a compromise met with rebuff.

Since the main purpose of the Commonwealth meet was to find a way out of the African jungle, I hope that Prime Minister Nehru would wing his way back to India immediately as he is needed at Delhi.

The entire civilised world would be shocked at the decision that the South Africa has taken. It has caused

surprise and resentment at Johannesburg. In the United States, the news has come as a shock.

74-year-old Earl of Salisbury has resigned from the East Hampshire constituency, of which he has been a member for fifty years, in protest against Mr. Macmillan's African policy.

State of our Nation

In our own country, big events are on the gale. Congress Ministries all over the country with the exception of Madras and Bombay are confronted with troubles. Jatti sits on an uneasy pedestal in Mysore, in Andhra there has been a manufactured unity which may break up at any moment; in Orissa, the Congress Ministry has resigned and that State has been put under Presidential Rule; in the Punjab State trouble persists for Kairon. Down South, in Kerala, Pattom Thanu Pillai is riding for a fall. There is no love lost between him and his colleagues. The P.S.P.-Congress alliance may come to an end at any moment, and the State may again be taken over by the President.

The disruption and inter-party feud have been taken full advantage of by the Swatantra Party chiefs who are dinning the country with the cry of revolt against the Congress regime. Chief spokesman of this new crusade is none other than Chakravarti Rajagopalachari who is touring from State to State, selling the Swatantra Party ideology. The party has decided to collect a crore of rupees for its election campaign. It will have its first trial of strength against the Congress in the ensuing by-election at Delhi, caused by the decision of Sucheta Kripalani to join the U.P. Cabinet.

Journalism

Kotamraj Rama Rao: The tragic end of Kotamraj Rama Rao—he fell from a running train—deprives the country of not only a veteran journalist but a sterling patriot and an outstanding Parliamentarian. He hailed from Andhra which has given India some of the outstanding journalists such as Chintamani, Khasa Subba Rao and M. Chalapathi Rao. After taking his B.A. degree from Madras University, Rama Rao started life as a teacher, but he was lured to the street of ink and adventure because his elder brother K. Punniiah had migrated to Sind where he was the editor of an English Weekly. That was way back in the twenties.

Rama Rao's political opinions began to sprout under the tender care of his brother. But temperamentally they were poles apart. Whereas Punniiah played for hundred per cent safety, Rama Rao developed a wanderlust which was destined to take him to all parts of India. Sind was too small a place for the play of his talents

and after a few months, he took the boat to Bombay where he joined the staff of *Times of India*. He rubbed some of the senior members of the editorial staff on the wrong side and had to quit. Then he went over to *Pioneer* of Lucknow and sampled eighteen newspapers, as reporter, feature writer, leader writer, columnist, Editor or special correspondent. With the solitary exception of the veteran Pothan Joseph, no one has a bigger record of service.

His finest hour was when Pandit Nehru launched *National Herald* and chose him as the pilot at the helm. Rama Rao through his trenchant pen made the dry bones of Uttar Pradesh instinct with life. To him journalism was more a mission than a profession. Right from the start he came into clash with the bureaucracy at Lucknow. He took up the cause of the political prisoners and for writing an editorial was arrested and convicted for six months. On emerging from prison he again joined the *Herald* and served it with distinction for four years. Now it is being edited by his colleague M. Chalapathi Rao.

Though intellectually Rama Rao belonged to the massive Chintamani era, he fell in line with modern journalistic trends in the matter of presentation of news and make-up. He made editing copy a fine art. He had a volcanic hatred of slipshod work and would not suffer fools gladly.

In the later part of his crowded life, he became a member of the Rajya Sabha and also functioned as the Chief Publicity officer of the Planning Commission.

Before undergoing a serious operation recently at Lucknow he was planning to write the story of his life which would have been a best seller. His elder brother Punniiah too died under tragic circumstances in Dala Street, Bombay, where he had gone to attend the All-India Editors' Conference in the year, 1949.

Punniiah was in Sind for over 30 years. He functioned as the Editor of the leading English Daily of Karachi, "Sind Observer".

"C.R.K."

A short, spectacled man, clad in handloom dhoti and shirt would be seen emerging from a much used car and entering the portals of *Hindu* office in Mount Road at about midday. That man was none other than C. R. Krishnaswami, the eldest son of the elder statesman, Sri Rajagopalachari. His 35-year-old association with an institution which he served with exemplary zeal has snapped. "C.R.K." has retired from the post of News Editor.

He suspended his studies at the call of his father and

entered the most disorganised profession in this country—journalism. It was my old chief G. V. Krupanidhi who gave him his first job. He served *Swarajya* for a while and migrated to the more prosperous *Hindu* where he functioned first as sub-editor and later as News Editor under four distinguished Editors. They were Kasturi Srinivasan, A. Rangaswami Iyengar, S. Rangaswami and S. Parthasarathi. His forte was proof-reading and his main job was that of liaison between the chief editor and the editorial assistants.

"C.R.K." who had a passion for accuracy belonged to the Victorian type of newsmen, conservative in his outlook and wedded to the old time way of get-up and display. Though *Hindu* is fast falling on modern lines, it has still to go a long way before it could be compared with the more up-to-date *Statesman*, *Times of India* and *Hindustan Times*. Even with regard to the selection of pictures which falls within the functions allotted to the News Editor, even today, *Hindu* is out-of-date, giving preference to foreign pictures to those which could be had from Indian sources.

All this apart, Krishnaswami played his part in the build up of that great paper. Rather cynical in his outlook and indifferent to attend social functions, he was essentially a desk man. Unlike his younger brother C. R. Narasimhan, C.R.K. is happily married. He lives with his father in Bazlullah Road. He has richly earned his peerage and pension and almost all his friends would wish him happy time, away from the din and bustle of newspaper office.

S. P. Thyagarajan

Speaking of journalists reminds me of another illustrious old time colleague of C.R.K., Mr. S. P. Thyagarajan, now lying ill with a painful malady at his Matunga home in Bombay.

S. P. T. is a born journalist. He had only a smattering of education, but he left his ancestral home at Tanjore more than five decades back, succumbing to the lure of journalism. He came under the spell of B. C. Pal who used to make thundering speeches.

Thyagarajan was a senior editorial assistant what time S. Rangaswami was the chief editor. He had a style of his own and a trenchant way of presentation and used to contribute to the editorial columns. But being of a restless spirit, he could not conform to the traditions of *Hindu* and went over to Broadway where he joined hands with *Krupanidhi* and Subba Rao on the staff of *Swarajya*. He and Khasa shared the editorial output.

Again came restlessness. He shook the dust off his feet and took the train to Bombay where he joined the

then Associated Press of India. That association too was short-lived. He went over to Lucknow and joined hands with Mr. Catley as Assistant Editor of *Pioneer*. He went over to Karachi too where he was attached to the staff of *Daily Gazette* for a few months.

In his late fifties, he quit all jobs and pitched his tent at Bombay where he is the special correspondent of *Pioneer* and Chockalingam's *Navashakti*.

He lives in a tiny flat cluttered up with books and miles of cuttings. His only son Manohar, a student of C. N. Vakil has a key job at Bangkok.

"S.P.T." has championed the cause of working journalists. As a political commentator he is possibly the best in India. He used to write a column in *Statesman* and *Pioneer* and was also the Indian correspondent of Al Ahram. He was also contributing a weekly feature to the *Express* group of papers under the pen name *Witness*. That has been stopped for no fault of S. P. T.

Gandhi Stamps

More than ten lakhs of first-day covers were cancelled on the first day of issue of U.S. postage stamps honouring Mahatma Gandhi, the U.S. Post Office Department reports.

The stamps, depicting the likeness of the revered Indian leader and the inscription "Apostle of Non-Violence" were issued here last January 26, Indian Republic Day.

On that day the Post Office cancelled 10,13,515 first-day covers and sold 7,82,522 of the 4-cent and 7,18,434 of the 8-cent values in the national capital. Most of the huge first-day sale went to collectors seeking the special first-day cancellation. The cancellation depicted a *charka* design and, from a morning prayer favoured by Gandhi, the words "From Darkness Lead to Light."

Fleet Street Turmoil

Prime Minister Harold Macmillan of Great Britain stated his views the other day in the House of Commons on the great Fleet Street turmoil that has followed the recent merger proposals and take over bids by the press lords for major London newspapers and magazines. He declared that he did not know of any government power to prevent the proposed mergers.

The amalgamation which has taken place will establish monopoly control over a large number of magazines and newspapers, Macmillan rejected the proposal for a Royal Commission to consider the general situation in the newspaper industry. Instead he suggested that the industry itself might review its current problems and future development.

While on this topic, the British Prime Minister made the following pregnant observation: "With regard to the concentration of power, I do not feel that the power of the newspaper proprietors today is anything like what it was 20 or 30 years ago. In the first place, there was no radio, no television, and no method of communications between the Government or anyone else."

This is applicable to India too.

Paul Henri Spaak and NATO

Paul Henri Spaak's departure from his post of Secretary-General of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation is in some ways just another episode in his crowded life. But for the alliance itself, whatever personal feelings must have been aroused by this brilliant, unorthodox, ardent and sometimes irritating personality, M. Spaak's reasons for leaving an arena of failure, and perhaps of danger for the West's future.

With a face which has something Churchillian in its roundness, short, balding Spaak who was a Minister in the Belgian Government at 36, and Prime Minister at 42, always has been known as a fighter. His two cardinal beliefs may be summed up as: "You get nothing without a fight. That is how I get what I want."

During his more than three years in NATO's top-administrative job, Spaak has done a good deal of fighting and has dinned his theses reluctantly into the ears of 15 national delegations. The burden of his speeches, the main objective of his fight, has been to warn that today the danger from communism is more than military. He sees the shadow of the Eastern bloc creeping remorselessly across Africa, Asia, even into the Caribbean, using economic, cultural and financial weapons.

Congo and Dayal

Three times recently, Congo President, Joseph Kasavubu, asked the United Nations to fire its chief representative in the Congo, Rajeshwar Dayal. But Dag Hammarskjöld refused every time.

Dayal recently went over to London where he met our Prime Minister Nehru. 51 years of age, Dayal has spent fifteen years in diplomatic service. He has served as India's Ambassador in Moscow and was its chief Envoy to Pakistan when the U.N. borrowed him last summer.

He is the embodiment of patience and impartiality. Since Lumumba's death, some have accused Dayal of favouritism toward the Communist backed regime of Lumumba's successor, Antoine Gizenga. Dayal ordered

U.N. troops to prevent Kasavubu's forces from marching against Gizenga, yet the U.N. did nothing to stop Gizenga's soldiers to go wherever they pleased.

There is no question of Dayal quitting his post of duty. The combat troops from India and elsewhere which have been drafted to Congo would strengthen his stand. His exit would complicate the situation and would worsen the outlook.

Kerala Samaj, Madras

The christening of the new premises of the Madras Kerala Samaj, after the late Dr. C. R. Krishna Pillai was performed recently by the Kerala Chief Minister, Pattom Thanu Pillai. The building located opposite Nehru Park in Egmore is estimated to cost two lakhs and is expected to be formally opened on Tamil New Year's Day.

Dr. S. K. Nair, head of the Malayalam department of the Madras University, welcomed the gathering and requested the Kerala Government to help in the completion of the new building and also for starting a school for Malayalee children for which the Nambudiripad Ministry, while in office had given three and a half acres of land in the Cochin House area in Nungambakkam.

Pattom Thanu Pillai recalled that the late C. R. Krishna Pillai's motto while he was alive was to serve the poor. The request for aid for the completion of the school building would receive due consideration of his Government. But in extending such facilities, the help of the local Government must have to be sought.

Films

Padmini, the glamorous film star who will get married this month at Guruvayur has revealed her future plans. She would proceed to London along with her husband who would qualify for further medical studies. They would both hire a flat and live in England

for at least two years. Thereafter, they would get back to India and set up a nursing home at Bangalore.

Padmini who is in the last lap of her cinematic career is currently working 18 hours a day to complete all her contracts. She told me that after marriage she would bid goodbye to both the stage and the screen. Her younger sister Ragini too would terminate her connection with the films. She would take to acting on the stage and also develop her musical talents. She is taking lessons from the illustrious playback singer Srimati M. L. Vasanthakumari.

Gemini Ganesh and his wife Srimati Savithri will shortly proceed to Bangkok as our Government's representatives to attend the Film Festival which will be staged there. This is their first trip to the Far East.

Queen back home

The Queen of Great Britain and her consort are back home after fate-studded visit to this country and Pakistan. The friendship between a free India and Britain which once ruled us was again demonstrated by the hearty welcome which was accorded to the Royal couple wherever they went.

More than a million people turned out to greet her at Delhi. Thousands of villagers journeyed to the capital to catch a glimpse of her.

The Queen decorated the tomb of Gandhiji whose passive struggle led India to Independence. She rode a howdah on the swaying back of an elephant and took pictures as her husband downed a tiger nine feet, eight inches long. They visited the ancient city of Varanasi. In Jaipur, the Maharaja gave them a reception, typically oriental in its magnificence.

The visit passed off without any hitch and the Queen told a meeting at London that she was greatly thrilled by the warmth of the hospitality which was showered on her and her husband.

Dr. Sir A. L. MUDALIAR

President of the World Health Organisation

BY

NILKAN PERUMAL

An eminent Medicalman and Educationist, on Dr. Sir A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar has fallen the significant honour of *President* of the World Health Organization this year. He is, perhaps, the busiest man in Madras today, attending to a hundred things in his sixteen working hours each day. He frequently travels around the country, also around the globe on important public assignments. A visit to London or Geneva for him is just like our visiting a neighbourly town, such a trifling affair! He is one of the best known Indians in the world outside today as *Doctor* and *Educationist*.

Since August 1942, he has been Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University. His book *Clinical Obstetrics* is a standard work in medical science. It is being widely used by medicalmen in many countries, and in many languages. At Seventy-three, the Doctor is all vigour and hard work. Even his countless patients in the Tamil State wouldn't spare him! They regularly seek his advice. A subtle *Thinker*, he puts forth, original ideas from public platforms he mounts to address, facing different types of audiences from doctors to dog-lovers. He is methodical and works on a planned basis in any undertaking in hand. Stout-built, dignified-looking, the Doctor has richly served his country and people in manifold directions, evoking our admiration. As a legislator, his political and legislative wisdom is all to the benefit of the Government of the day. He is the leader of the *Opposition* in the Madras Legislative Council and offers constructive and effective criticisms of Government policies in analytical strain and what he speaks, is respectfully listened to by Ministers and Legislators. A man like the Doctor is an asset to the people who feel thankful that they have such a genius to serve them all-round.

Dr. Mudaliar was born in Kurnool on October 14, 1887 as the third son of Kuppaswami Mudaliar, a Deputy Collector. His father died early. After college, he took to the study of medicine on the advice of his late elder brother, A. Doraiswamy Mudaliar, sometime Chief Presidency Magistrate, Madras in the 1930s. Then, he served for many years in the *Madras Medical Service* and retired. The Doctor is the first *Indian Principal* of the Madras Medical College in 1942. Retiring, he became Vice-Chancellor of the Madras



University in the same year. The University celebrated its Centenary three years ago, with him as Vice-Chancellor. He was a Member of the Indian University Commission and Chairman, Secondary Education Commission. He was Chairman of the Executive Board of the WHO for three years since 1949 and he is closely connected with the UNESCO since 1952. He, like his elder twin-brother Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar, was given the coveted Honorary Degree of D.C.L. by the Oxford University, thirteen years ago. No other *Madras* but the *Twins* have received such a great distinction. The Oxford Chancellor's *Latin*, Citation (which translated into English) runs as follows at the conferment of the degree on the Doctor:

"I doubt whether you ever before had occasion to honour within a period of two years twin-brothers of entirely different merits, coming from the distant province of Madras in India. The other brother, as you will remember, is a great *Economist* and was called on to supply the whole world with food. His brother here has devoted himself deeply and wholly to medicine, an art so useful that the ancients attributed its discovery to the immortal Gods and regarded it as sacred. His early training was received at the well-known Medical College of Madras. Not long afterwards, he returned there as Professor of Gynaecology, and when

Lucina, Goddess of child-birth, attested the great value of his services to mothers and new generation, he was so well thought of, that he became first of all Principal of the College, then the Vice-Chancellor of the University of Madras and finally, Chairman of the Inter-University Board."

The Doctor's eminence in life is due to God's mercies and his own planned, hard work on careful lines. An outstanding genius in doctoring, his administrative abilities were established both as Principal of the Madras Medical College and as Vice-Chancellor. In brief, whichever office he filled, he left behind certain valuable traditions and marks of extreme efficiency. As President Franklin D. Roosevelt was popular at the *White House* even when he ran a fourth term, the Doctor is now running his *seventh* term as Vice-Chancellor, a unique honour. No one dare contest against him for that office, and if any did, they knew they would lose face. But, there are all the same murmurs against his continuity! Yes, the fact remains that there is hardly a gifted man as he today in the Madras State, so eminently fitted for this particular office. The *University's Dictator* some folk ironically call him, but they do not seem to really understand his real work and worth. He has not only raised the prestige of his University to great heights in the eyes of the world, but promoted the cause of education in the State in several directions. Arts, Science, Medical and Technological Colleges have come up in a train during the nineteen years of his stewardship of the University and he is still striving hard for establishing more. For all these great services of the man, the people of the South, in particular, are grateful to him. His University did a wee bit for him. It erected a bronze statue for him in his sixty-first birthday, also presented him with a commemoration volume of appreciation of his services, to mark the event.

The Doctor is reckoned as one of the world's foremost authorities in *Gynaecology* and *Midwifery*. In India, he is the foremost specialist in that branch of medical science. Today, he is also the best known Indian Medicalman to the world outside. He has met the best brains in his profession in Great Britain, United States, France, Sweden, Norway and other countries and they all unreservedly acknowledged him as a *leader* in the field of Medicine. But, he has little time to serve the muse of Medicine, these days! His interests are greatly centred round education. He thinks that the *English* language is a world force, and is indis-

pensable for India, for a good many number of years to come. He is true to his convictions, courageous in expression and takes his stand stout-heartedly, even if he be the only one to hold a particular view. And he does not believe in endless talks from every platform. What he talks is always sense, not gas, pregnant with fruitful suggestions. He does not indulge in needless humour either, whilst on legs. Still, he is witty. Once he was compelled to talk at a public meeting on a subject he was rather unwilling to. He responded to the call and made an excellent speech, satisfying the entire audience, but not touching even a fringe of the subject on which he was expected to speak! It was tact of a sort many do not have. In private talks, he seldom gives out his views freely, but prefers to listen to others.

To a visiting Britisher at the Madras Cosmopolitan Club two decades ago, the portraits of the *Nawabs of Arcot*, who had been past-Presidents, were shown by an Indian Member with the remark, "and these are the Arcots."! A jovial person present there, then, wittily asked: "Yes, but from when have they begun to grow beards?" The wit meant only the *Arcots* of Today, the Doctor and his distinguished elder brother Sir Ramaswamy Mudaliar, who are held in great esteem in the country.

The *Mudaliar-Brothers* are twins, very devoted to each other, and that perhaps accounted for they being named in infancy as *Rama* and *Lakshmana*, the *Ramayana* heroes. They dressed alike in black tweeds, wore the same pattern of goldlaced white turban. Many mistook the one for the other, many a time. They are the only famous twins of India.

"I would like to tell you Sir, how much I enjoyed your scholarly address at the Convocation of the Gauhati University", said Mr. Bernard Ishwardas, the cultured Station Director of All-India Radio, Trichy, one day talking to the Doctor who smiled: "Here again, another mess! That is my elder brother, Sir Ramaswamy," he promptly clarified.

The Doctor has an honoured place in our country's current history and he will be long remembered. He is exceptionally *practical* in all that he does in the Madras State, where many do read but few discriminate between the good and the bad, few traverse the right path to success in life, and fewer still are those who find opportunities to achieve the deserved results for their honest labour.

RISE AND FALL OF PANCH SHILA

BY

POTHAN JOSEPH

But for the betrayal of friendship by China and the annexation of nearly 50,000 square miles against our scholarly protests, India might still have been harping on the panacea of Panch Shila as the cure for the Congo disorder. In our frustration we have been avoiding reference to the Five Principles whereas Chou En-Lai in his glee over his success makes it a point to dwell on the efficacy of the Five Principles as if to mortify India with the implicit suggestion that India, the co-progenitor of Panch Shila, had started defaulting. On Chou En-Lai's visit to Rangoon to join Burma's anniversary celebrations, he repeated his previous statement at Peking, where a border-treaty between Burma and China was ratified, that the Five Principles had been the basis of the friendly pact. Between the lines, observers could read reproof to India for not adhering to Panch Shila. After a communal riot which followed a Swarajist meeting Mahatma Gandhi once expressed his disgust by saying that "Swaraj stinks in my nostrils". Panch Shila on the Indian market keeps customers at arm's length, today, nose held tight.

In fact if any of the goofs once given to chant "Hindi-Chini Bhai Bhai" is asked about the Five Principles, one is not likely to get an exact answer, because of the divergence between word and deed. During the peace negotiations at Versailles, President Wilson had piously turned up for the implementation of his Fourteen Points in the company of two hardboiled politicians who wanted to see the execution of such programmes as "hanging the Kaiser"; Clemenceau and Lloyd George. The Princeton idealist of the Jawaharlal type suggested that they should faithfully adhere to the Fourteen Points. With an expression of boredom, Clemenceau drawled looking at Lloyd George and asking "Where are his Fourteen Points?" The cynical attitude when the division of spoils was more vital for Colonial Powers meant the doom of the Fourteen Points, and President Wilson sailed back home to find a realistic America that would have no truck with the League of Nations of which America was the intellectual founder. Panch Shila contains so many overlapping conceptions that its protagonists must find it difficult to recite the clauses in good order or without mutual contradictions. The basic premise is that the integrity of the *status quo* must be scrupulously maintained as if the territorial distribution of

the world constituted an attractive picture worth preserving. Still as a memory test I doubt if many could spell out the following in good order :

- (1) Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty ;
- (2) Mutual non-aggression ;
- (3) Mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs ;
- (4) Equality and mutual benefit ; and
- (5) Peaceful co-existence.

The proposition would be firm and irreproachable if the nations of the world were in agreement that existing frontiers had been designed for the satisfaction of all nations. The progress of history is however the record of migrations and the rectification of frontiers to suit demographic claims and boundary fluctuations. For instance, in the latest measures of liberation in North Africa, there are quarrels regarding the rights of Successor-States. Undivided India underwent partition ; and over the redemption of residual areas left in possession of strangers by the British who had unilaterally scrapped paramountcy, there have been disputes. India claims Goa but Portugal says that according to her Constitution overseas possessions are but provinces whereas geographically it comes within our hegemony. Mr. Suhrawardy when he was Premier of Pakistan developed the theory that foreign possessions recognised as legitimate *enclaves* during British rule should be regarded as joint-heritage common to both India and Pakistan in the event of Portuguese or French evacuation. The Five Principles constituting Panch Shila would be in different focus over the Kashmir dispute as also the controversy over Palestine where the formula of a plebiscite under impartial auspices had been clamped by the United Nations some ten years ago. That the claims of the Arabs would have to be revived in terms of self-determination had been put in the form of a U.N.O. resolution even before the military junta of Neguib (and then again of his supplanter Nasser) had ousted King Farouk.

It is customary to speak of "Balkanisation" in a country or continent as a reactionary process. Actually it was the impact of dismemberment in the Ottoman Empire and the Austro-Hungarian Federalism (Dual

Monarchy) that wrought the emancipation of enslaved peoples in South-East Europe and the Middle East. If the Hapsburgh dynasty had heard of Panch Shila in its time, the pseudo-Buddhist formula would have been quoted for the suppression of the doctrine of self-determination showed up during World War I. Panch Shila militates against Colonialism in the sense that the operation of the Wilsonian dogma points to the end of the piratical trade known as Imperialism. And when certain nations have vast vacant lands by accident of their being there first, the natural stir for migration is neutralised by preventive laws for the sake of selfish advantage.

Acharya Kripalani viewing the havoc in Tibet not long ago declared that Panch Shila was born in sin and continued to exist in iniquity. At an impulsive moment Mahatma Gandhi ejaculated that the Bihar earthquake was the punishment of God for India's maltreatment of the untouchables. The spectator's role adopted by India in the Rape of Tibet can in similar language and imagery be figured as punishment earned by India for its purblind dedication to Panch Shila irreflexive of the Charter of Human Rights and the horror of Genocide drafted into the creation of the U.N.O. The report of the Commission of International Jurists cannot be dismissed with the plea that India should turn away her face on the ground that her sponsorship of China as a member of the U.N.O. should first triumph. In the comfortable interval, the scourge in Tibet would culminate in annexation and perhaps the Communist claim that thousands of Himalayan square miles constitute Outer Tibet. On this issue it is doubtful if History will forgive India's diplomatic apathy. Nevertheless, we should not forget the excitement with which the Indian Government greeted the formulation of Panch Shila in 1954 as the "Cat's whiskers" in foreign policy. In his Indian Independence Day message (August 15, 1955) Pandit Nehru proclaimed : "Since India adopted the Five Principles of co-existence, there has been a considerable lessening of tensions in the world. Nations which had distrusted one another have begun to shed suspicion which is a happy augury".

Again in his thrill of the magic solution for the world's ills in the Lok Sabha thus : (September 17, 1955).

"The House will notice that ever since these ideas of peaceful co-existence were initially mentioned and promulgated, not only have they spread in the world and influenced more and more countries, but they have progressively acquired a greater depth and significance."

In his jubilation, the slogan of "Hindi-Chini Bhai Bhai" and exaggerations about Sino-Indian friendship over 2,000 years rent the air ; but when the Chinese assessed the isolation of India in military terms, Chou En-Lai had no difficulty in implementing Peking's forward policy. Therefore the Prime Minister had to confess in the Rajya Sabha on December 8, 1959 : "We did not know—I confess to you that—I did not expect that there would be aggression on the part of China". Even now India is happier describing "aggression" as "controversy".

During Chou En-Lai's parleys with the Prime Minister and Mr. Krishna Menon in February 1960, they never once complained of Chinese aggression and Chou En-Lai before his take-off from the airport vehemently told pressmen that no mention of aggression had ever been ventured in the talks exceeding one week. Possibly the etiquette of Panch Shila stood in the way of the old-fashioned virtue of calling a spade a spade. India cannot now beat the drum about Panch Shila as the world's wonder-drug, although at the time of its first bazaar-peddling, hard-headed diplomats like Chou En-Lai could have judged the pulpiness of paper-safeguards if ever it came to brass-tacks. There is no use and it would look a trifle mountebankish to harp on Panch Shila at this time of day. Apart from its overlapping clauses, its remoteness from the facts of international life is so wide that after our costly experience India stands muzzled from arguing like the Fox that lost its own tail. In the Panch Shila transaction, China sold us a pup and she is so cynically delighted with her success that she (so to speak) keeps rubbing salt into wounds by constantly quoting the Five Principles in the circulation of revised maps to discomfit a trustful partner who in the first flush of freedom felt the Asian solidarity (now Afro-Asian) was the route to world peace. Chou En-Lai keeps harping on the Five Principles in his "controversy" with India with the glee of a mischievous lad pointing to the hairy wart on grandmother's nose.

AN ECONOMIC COMMENTARY

BY

PROF. K. VASUDEVAN

Morarji's Budget

Delhi oracle Desai spoke through his budget which he presented on the 28th February 1961. Economic forecasts heavily leaning on the States Budget presented during the month of February, anticipated a lame budget setting forth as usual the achievements of the plan, the difficulties of the planners and end with a pious hope that in the Third Plan India will turn the corner and take the road to destination 'unlimited prosperity'. Morarji was also expected to leave the taxation as it was, as a sop to the electors who must vote for his party. But as commentators have pointed out, he struck a bold line, and obliged the upper ten in the community. When we read the comments on the Central Budget, we are reminded of the story of the four blind men and their description of an elephant. It has been reported that Lyons Range and Dalal Street were jubilant and threw a bouquet to Sri Morarji for not upsetting their hopes. The professional politician since they have to say something on that occasion, cryptically called the budget, a 'bold one' or an 'un-sympathetic one' or a 'private sector' budget according to their political persuasion. The editorial commentators who had to produce a copy, before the budget became stale news, either congratulated Morarji because the financier in him had triumphed over the politician or commiserated with him because he had been the victim of an over-ambitious plan.

In these pages which appeared in February 1961, I wrote as follows: "It has become axiomatic by now that every effort should be made to collect a sizable amount by way of taxation. It is also reported that Morarji Desai told a closed meeting that fresh taxation is inevitable. One guess is that the Finance Minister will not bank on direct taxes, but may tinker with it. He may turn to indirect taxes, which can be exploited without much opposition from the vocal section of the public." This forecast has been proved true, though usually economic forecasts turn out to be mere wishful thinking.

Morarji's budget has been hailed as a 'thousand crore budget'. The estimated expenditure for 1961-62 is Rs. 1,023.52 crores and on the basis of the new level of taxation the revenue is estimated at Rs. 1,023.79 crores, leaving a small surplus of Rs. 27 lakhs. The fresh or enhanced levies embrace 41 items under Customs

Duties gathering Rs. 29.27 crores and 32 under Excise collecting Rs. 28.6 crores for the Centre and Rs. 2.30 crores for the States. About Rs. 3 crores is expected to come in as a result of adjustments in income and corporation tax rates. In the budget speech Morarji referred to massive tax effort and he justified the new levies by declaring, 'I would have failed in my duty if on the threshold of the Third Plan, I had called for a smaller effort; there can be no respite from sweat and sacrifice.' The tail end of his speech sounds like Churchillian rhetoric; Churchill during war time in his country promised only sweat, blood and toil. When Morarji spoke frankly and promised sweat and sacrifice, the question is from whom does he expect this twin elements to glorify his country at a future date. He has leaned heavily in tune with the findings of financial pundits on indirect taxes. Accordingly he has enhanced the rates on 16 items,—items like coffee, tea, unmanufactured tobacco, and kerosene. These things enter the small man's budget and it means he can purchase less quantitatively, unless he can get an increase in his income. It has been argued that the levy is so small per person that he need not worry about the burden and at the same time will have the emotional satisfaction of augmenting the resources for the plan. A few days after the announcement of the new levies, the prices of the articles affected spurted. An inspired announcement in the press pointed out that price increase was unreasonable and in Canute-like fashion fixed the ceiling. But as we know now with every naya Paisa of levy, the price has registered a raise by three or four naya Paise. It is beside the point to argue that a small levy should not exercise the common man. In tax burden what is important is not the mere quantum of money involved, but much more the subjective element namely the feeling that the small income man is mauled by these incessant levies. Among the new levies mention should be made of a levy on radios, which from being treated as a conventional luxury has become a necessity.

In the Budget proposals, against an additional tax of Rs. 63 crores, only Rs. 3 crores is expected to come as a result of adjustments in income and corporation tax rates. While the ratio of tax to national income has gone up from 6.9% to 9.3% during the Second Plan period the ratio of direct taxes has gone up from 2.4%

to 2.7% only. This observation itself is not an important one, but to say that the limit to direct taxation has been reached, will mean that we will have perhaps the most unscientific tax structure in the whole world, when the tax will become regressive, that is smaller the income it will be made to pay higher rates on that income as indirect tax. Further it has been pointed out by an English economist Prof. Thomas Balogh additional tax measures are required to carry out the Third Plan and to regard the present tax effort as the limit of taxation is to accept failure in advance, and to condemn India, to stagnation and eventual revolution. This observation not only applies to indirect taxes but also to direct taxes.

One can easily understand the approach behind the current budget. The Plan has set the pace and the shape of the budget. Great effort is necessary to raise the requisite resources, internally. This would mean tapping the tax sources. Secondly the country is debilitated by chronic inflation and less reliance should be placed on deficit finance. Thirdly unless internal resources are raised to commensurate with the mounting expenditure on the Plan it is futile to expect foreign aid on a sufficient scale. Fourthly the Third Plan will be a crucial one and granting that we are in a position to find enough money internally, success will depend on timely and sizable foreign aid. This would mean that foreign investor will have to be shown that not only his investment will be safe, but his dividends won't be reduced by a large slice, by high rates of taxes. Fifthly more reliance should be placed on indirect taxes for the burden of the taxes can be evenly and lightly laid on a number of points and there will not be evasion in the payment of taxes. On the other hand spread of direct taxation will discourage incentives to further production of wealth and will also scare away foreign capital. These factors must have influenced Morarji Desai in presenting the current budget which is an investor's budget and a budget which has embraced the middle class in a bear hug.

Some of the points made out by the Finance Minister can be referred. Sri Desai mentioned the rising trend in prices and observed that some price increases were inevitable. He visualised that in the near future the prices of the essential goods that enter into the common man's budget remain relatively stable. It has been realised that substantial food production is the foundation on which the Plan rests and a 100 million tons has been set out as the target of the Third Plan. Desai also referred to the foreign exchange position. The Sterling assets held by the Reserve Bank of India on the 17th February 1961 were only Rs. 157 crores, which were below the corresponding figure last year by Rs. 47

crores. This low level is a cause for much concern and the only method by which this can be remedied is by boosting our exports. The export promotion is not a simple problem for there are factors which ought to be tackled simultaneously; one is the growing internal consumption of goods which are exported and steps have been taken to curb it by levying fresh excise duties or by enhancing the existing levies. It is doubtful whether this will work, for the increasing internal consumption is a sign of an increase in income in certain households or the appearance of new income groups. Further, curbing the internal consumption will take away the incentive on the part of the middle class and low income group and they may raise the question whether the Plan has helped them. The second aspect is the international competition which is being offered and may be offered to our exports. New countries are entering the field of international trade. Already our exports are being priced out in the case of textiles and tea. In these circumstances we cannot build up better export trade as a matter of course.

Morarji Desai alluded to an innovation which will present a clearer picture about the nature of the expenditure which is being incurred both on the Plan and on the normal activities of the Government. The accounting procedure till this year dates back to 1935 when the Government of India Act, 1935 was introduced. In the budget, for example the group head 'civil administration' includes not only budget heads dealing with administration such as 'General Administration', 'Audit', 'Police' and 'Jails', but also major heads relating to developmental activities of Government such as 'Education', 'Agriculture' and 'Medical'. The budget so far did not indicate clearly the expenditure incurred by the Government on its administrative activities and on social development activities. To remedy this defect, the group head 'Civil Administration' is being split up into two, 'Administrative Services' and 'Social and Developmental Services'. This splitting up will help us to appreciate the level of expenditure on purely administrative items and on items which are vital to planning. For sometime now, the cry has been heard that with every increase in taxation, the public expenditure especially on non-developmental items has gone up with the result the extra tax effort leads to what can be termed, unproductive expenditure. The change in the accounting system introduced will help us to properly assess the extent to which purely administrative expenditure has increased swallowing the additional revenue got by enhanced taxation. While there are real limits to the collection of revenue, there seems to be a receding line for the public expenditure. It is true to say that public expenditure leads the public revenue.

Aid India Club

The Indian Plan has evoked a lot of interest as a gigantic effort to cleanse away the backlog of poverty and give a meaning to democracy in this part of the world. Sometime back our exchange crisis made some countries take note of our plight and the idea of a sort of consortium which will discuss the needs of India from time to time with a view to fashion some mechanism to siphon foreign aid to India, was mooted. The result was the birth of the Aid India Club. Right from the start Sir William Iliff, Vice-President of the World Bank took an active part in this project. Recently another step was taken when the membership of the club which originally consisted of five countries—the U.S., Britain, Canada, Germany and Japan, was sought to be enlarged by issuing invitation to all West European countries. It is estimated that about 5.5 million dollars will be required for the Third Indian Plan. Some of the members of the club feel that India should give sufficient proof that she has made all attempts to coax private foreign investment to flow into India. This will help U.S. it is claimed to ask for more aid to India from its tax-payers. Further it is said, that great effort should be made to raise internally resources for the Plan. About this, foreign countries could have no doubts because ever since the Plan commenced we have been making herculean efforts to tax ourselves. But foreign aid is dependent not only on the strength of the case in the receiving country but also the changing political and economic pattern in the aiding countries. For example it is said that a new wave of economic nationalism is sweeping the south of America. The U.S. Chamber of Commerce, long partial to internationalist trade policies, has removed crucial free trade planks from its policy statement. It is freely said that a major portion of U.S. trouble, stemmed from the massive help which she was administering to Europe and Japan. While this attitude has not led to a curtailment of aid to some countries, increasingly it is left, in America, that aids should take the form of foreign loan, repayable and expendable in U.S. The problems connected with the foreign aid are undergoing kaleidoscopic changes and in a way it is good for us for it will make us think of the real cost of the Plan.

Banking Scene

Ever since the failure of the Palai Bank, the banking situation is being discussed from various angles. Soon after the bank failure, the problem of strengthening some of the weak banks came to the force. Some device became essential with a view to safeguard the deposits of small investors and in this connection a scheme for a deposit insurance was mooted. The Reserve Bank of India took steps to bring about amalgamations and

to facilitate this a moratorium was declared in the case of certain banks. This move on the part of the Reserve Bank had been criticised, for it was held that it was the duty of the Reserve Bank of India to manage to bring about amalgamations without inconveniencing the depositors. But it must be admitted that when we deal with banks we are dealing with institutions which are susceptible to mass psychology. Thus one morning we find a run on a very sound bank for no reason other than a rumour which has been set afloat by some loose tongues. To bring back the bank on its rails becomes a difficult job. This ever present danger has made the Reserve Bank take the irksome line of suggesting a moratorium, for otherwise the frightened depositors, will stage a run on the bank and thus a weak bank will collapse. Another device to make the public believe in the safety of the bank deposits is by introducing a scheme of deposit insurance. This scheme has a fairly long history in our country and till recently has been treated as an academic issue. The big banks were not interested, for they said, that their position was unassailable. Even today there is some mental reservation on the part of big banks, because, it is argued that while they have to foot a big bill in connection with deposit insurance, they are not directly benefited. But this line of argument is illusory, for, when there is a run on a small bank it does not stop there, but spreads like a prairie fire. Recently this was illustrated when a very big bank in India with over 100 branches was assailed by hordes of suspicious depositors. Thus it has been shown that run on the bank is not an isolated phenomena.

In the second week of March this year a conference was held to discuss some of the problems connected with the banks, which was presided over by Mr. Morarji Desai. It is reported that considerable time was devoted to a discussion of deposit insurance and it was agreed that a scheme of deposit insurance should be introduced and the details for which could be worked by the Finance Ministry in consultation with the Reserve Bank of India. The amount to be covered by insurance is still open, but the trend seems to be that depositors up to Rs. 1,000 should be covered and in no case it should exceed Rs. 1,500. This amount looks very modest and if it is argued that the average deposits verge on the above amounts, then there is all the more a reason to fix a higher amount with a view to encourage the investors to build bigger deposits. While the rate of interest is important in bringing out savings and investing them in the banks, the primary condition namely the safety of the deposits should be assured.

The bankers assembled in the conference considered also the trend in bank deposits. In recent months the level of bank deposits is going down and steps which

will attract them were discussed. It was decided to raise the interest to be paid on the deposits as an early measure to push up the level of deposits. Another step to increase the deposits with the bankers related to opening of branches of banks in areas not served by any type of banking service. New branches in the earlier years will be a liability and only big banks can afford to face an interval before the branches could become self-supporting. It is suggested that in view of the past experience when some branches of the banks came to be bunched in the same place care should be taken to open branches only when a need is clearly made out and competition should not be encouraged in small localities. Further it is said that branch banking should be undertaken by banks of medium size on a regional basis.

While much thought has been bestowed on the question of ensuring the safety of the deposits and also in encouraging better savings through branch banking activity, the effect of inflation on the savings deposited with the banks, has been ignored. It is a fact worth repeating a hundred times that inflation has diluted the value of the deposits and this acts as an important factor in making the investors look for some method of safeguarding the value of their savings. In recent past even small savers built up a defensive position by purchasing shares with a tendency for capital appreciation. Thus inflation is an important factor discouraging potential depositors. It is therefore necessary to devise some method of ensuring the value of the deposits and a scheme to realise this should be explored.

Dearer D-Mark

To a world familiar with inflation and sagging value of money, the revaluation of the West German Currency Deutsche Mark, familiarly labelled as D-Mark came as a big surprise. Revaluation simply means fixing afresh the external value of a currency, which after this move will purchase more in other countries. In short, revaluation is a monetary step to increase the external value of a currency.

The D-Mark was revalued on the 5th of March by 4.76 per cent. For a long time U.S. and other countries have been urging this step on Prof. Erhard, the Economics Minister of West Germany. They pointed out that West Germany has become very prosperous and while that country is able to sell her products without much difficulty in international markets and thus increase her foreign balances, her affluence unless used to purchase goods from other countries will not only invite the 'evil eye', but will be creating a headache in the form of balance of payment difficulties to other countries. This became very clear when America

began to lose heavily her gold. West Germany was asked to increase the external value of her money, so that there will be more imports coming to her country and at the same time her exports which would have become costly would to a certain extent decrease. For a long time Prof. Erhard while pleased with the encomium of his country's admirers, was not prepared to perform a hara-kiri by taking steps to reduce German exports. But suddenly the learned Professor had to perform a somersault not because of American pressure as he announced, but because his country began to be polluted by inflation. The three wise men of the moment in West Germany who assembled to explain the revaluation of the D-Mark, Economics Minister Ludwig Erhard, Finance Minister Franz Etzel and President Karl Blessing of the Bundesbank, announced to the world that West Germany was faced with the problem of spiriting away inflation. They tried all known tricks to neutralise the monetary disease and ultimately came to the conclusion that unless they revalued the D-Mark it was not possible to fight inflation. Costs and prices have been going up and this could be remedied by letting in goods from other countries which would be encouraged by the present revaluation. Like all measures taken in the interest of a country as a whole which simultaneously touches a discordant note, from some quarters, the revaluation of the German D-Mark has been opposed. The German exporters have received this monetary move with a cold look. The difficulties which German exporters will encounter can be judged for example from a comment made by the expert director of a large engineering firm in England. He said that his company could now easily defeat the German firms manufacturing similar lines. Ship-building firms and shipping lines in the Federal Republic will be among the hardest hit firms because the far largest proportion of their business is built on exports. The home market already under pressure of substantial imports will feel even stiffer foreign competition.

So far India is concerned this move of Germany will be disadvantageous as we have to pay more for our imports from Germany. Further when we repay the German loan we have to accept greater burden for when we liquidate the German debt we have to earn her currency by exporting more to her. Thus the revaluation will hinder our plans. But against this we have to set off an expected greater willingness on the part of West Germany to lend more to this country.

The revaluation move of West Germany has been received with subdued interest by U.S. One American view stressed the fact that after all with much fan fare Prof. Erhard had revalued the D-Mark only grudgingly by a mere 5%.

THE BROADWAY OF MADRAS OR POPHAMS BROADWAY

BY
CHIDAMBARAM S. RAMANUJAM

['Pophams Broadway' is the name of an important street in the City of Madras. Ordinarily, the street is known at the present time as just 'Broadway' only though a signboard there still carries the name 'Pophams Broadway.' This street came to be called Pophams Broadway after one Stephen Popham an Irish gentleman who came down to Madras in the late 18th century. This article deals with the origin and history of this important thoroughfare in the City of Madras, and also gives an interesting study of the man, Stephen Popham. Mr. Chidambaram S. Ramanujam who is the author of this historical sketch belongs to the rising generation of historians of India, and is the son of the late Mr. Srinivasachari of the Annamalai University, a reputed historian of our country.—Ed.]

It is probable that the 'Broadway Times' takes its name after the historic street 'Pophams Broadway' in which are situated the offices of the monthly.

The father of "Pophams Broadway" was one of the most eccentric Europeans that ever came to India. Stephen Popham was educated at Westminster and became a solicitor. He was returned to the Irish Parliament, but soon fell a martyr to a speculative disposition and a strong inclination for gambling. Deeply involved in debt, he preferred to leave the country.

He left for India in 1777 as Secretary to Sir John Day, Advocate-General, Bengal. Sir John, was asked by the directors to stay at Madras, during the enquiry regarding the death of Lord Pigot. Popham soon quarrelled with Sir John and their dispute, though not ending in a duel, at least inspired an epigram:—

"If the astonishing account is true,

They met, they talked, they drew and then withdrew."

Pophams narrative of his differences with Sir John is interesting indeed. He reported to the Government that it was impossible to give a detailed account of "the injuries Sir John Day has wished to do me in return for a conduct on my part friendly in the extreme, and uniformly respectful and forbearing in the midst of undeserved ill usage. His own words are stronger than any I can make use of: That he will not lose sight of me till he has laid my fortunes as prostrate here as they are in England; till he strips me of the rage of character I had filched from the humanity of the settlement and their ignorance of my true complexion, and both, he says, may be followed by a corporal punishment."

Thus began the permanent residence of Popham at Madras. He managed to become the Attorney of the

Mayor's Court at Fort St. George. He was very successful and was soon appointed Solicitor to the Company. In 1780, he became the Private Secretary to Whitehall, Governor of Fort St. George.

By 1784, he had risen very high and was perhaps the leader in his profession. He had been the Company's Solicitor for four years which honourable and lucrative situation, added to his private practice must very speedily have secured to him a handsome independent fortune, had he stuck to law alone, instead of which he had twenty wild schemes on foot at one and the same time.

He had a house built for himself in Black Town. In 1778 he desired to acquire the marshy land opposite his house, which had long been a nuisance. This piece of land, in and around the present Broadway, is mentioned in 1769, in the reports of the committee of works. "There is a piece of marshy land running almost North to South through the Black Town from Pettah Bridge to the Bound Hedge between Mootal Pettah and Pede Naigue's Pettah, which serves as receptacle for all the filth and nastiness of the Town and thereby becomes a nuisance to the inhabitants. But as this inconvenience may be easily remedied and converted to an advantage", it was proposed that a canal of 40 feet broad and 6 feet deep be cut from the extremity of the Esplanade to the South end of the Padre Thomas' Garden. The ground on each side, "being raised by the earth taken out of the excavation of the canal, would not only be a great ornament to the Town but become useful for cultivation for Paddy gardens or Buildings."

In order that this very necessary improvement could be accomplished without great expense to the Company, it was decided to give public notice that "whoever will undertake to make the canal should be entitled

to all the ground on each side clear of the public road, which we do not believe exceeds 60 feet in any part." The total extent of the land was about 664 grounds. But more than half of it was in "uttapollam", the low lands between the two pettahs.

In July 1779, Government accepted Pophams offer on payment of Rs. 3,000 and provided he carried out the plan of reclamation. He next applied for a further strip of land extending from the southern limit of the Esplanade as marked by obelisk that could be seen at the southern end of Broadway. The sale of the ground was made at the payment of Rs. 7,550 with a condition that no storeyed building should be put up to overlook the Fort.

Popham clearly had the intention of making the Black Town a princely mercantile suburb, where merchants could reside over their offices—as was the custom in London. He raised and drained the area. Proper streets were laid. The main North and South street which traverses it is named Popham's Broadway. The central canal was later covered in.

He was certainly a man of greater vision and drafted a scheme in 1782 to make the place a model Town. He planned to have police protection for the town and to have drains constructed to ensure good health. For a regular and good supply of provisions, he desired a market at a central place. Precautions were to be taken for the cleanliness of the place as well as to check against false weights and measures. Every street should be named and marked in both English and Tamil. The inhabitants and their trades to be registered and a register of births and deaths to be maintained by the police. He also wanted a street lamp for every ten houses.

Though his scheme as such could not be accepted by the Government as they had no power to tax the inhabitants, they appointed a committee with Popham as the Secretary. The Committee agreed to open a central market in 1786 on the "central spot of ground" acquired by Popham in 1780. The market building was completed in 1789, which was in the present Loane Square, Broadway, which is still popularly known as the old Market.

Popham continued to entertain various other schemes. In 1781 he made an offer to the Government to raise a force of Rajputs for the protection of Black Town against the threat of Haider. But, in his words, when he took the matter to the Governor "his reception of me and of my letter was so disgustingly cold" that he was obliged to drop the matter.

He leased some lands from the Government and devoted them to the cultivation of cotton. He employed no less than 1,400 persons in the Cotton establishment.

Popham got Dicky Roberts, the boat builder of Lambath, to build boats to his order. Roberts shipped them paying freight and other expenses. Though Popham wrote his appreciation of the job, saying they were exactly what he wanted, he did not pay any money towards the order. Despite numerous reminders from Roberts the amount remained unpaid.

Roberts sent a letter through William Hickey in 1782 demanding payment. Popham maintained that the payment was made at the time of delivery. He would go through the accounts and if he was mistaken would send the money to Roberts immediately. Hickey has noted that "notwithstanding the pretence, the unprincipled man knew perfectly well he never had paid a six pence, nor had he the least intention ever to pay."

Caine of London, one time a prosperous gentleman had to leave for the South of France to avoid imprisonment at the instance of creditors. He notes that "a hard marriage settlement, some extravagance and Stephen Popham have forced me to quit my country perhaps for ever." Popham seems to have been the main reason for Caine's embarrassments by having prevailed upon him to join in various bonds as his security, which he consented to do under the most positive assurance that these bonds should be taken up and discharged previously to their respectively becoming due, instead of which he absconded, leaving Caine alone responsible."

Caine wrote to Popham many times but did not even get a line in reply. William Hicky was again the man approached by Caine. And again nothing happened and Hickey records that he "even condescended to flatter a man for whom I certainly felt nothing like respect and blushed while I complimented. But I might have spared myself the ungracious task, for the unprincipled man did not give a guinea to Caine who had acted so generously towards him."

Popham was killed by a fall from his carriage at Conjeeveram in 1795. After his death his Black Town property was disposed of by his representatives. His son predeceased him.

His wife Anna Popham died in 1787, aged 37. She was buried in St. Mary's Cemetery in Madras. She was the daughter of Sir William Thomas Bart.

Popham was a strange oddity. "The few merits he has were infinitely outweighed by his peculiarities." Though a perpetual projector he was a man "with a constitutional incapacity for managing his own affairs".

This is the story of Stephen Popham who planned, initiated and caused to construct "Pophams Broadway" in the City of Madras.

SMILE-A-WHILE

1. The hardships of war.—Things were really pretty rugged on the postwar home front. This "want" ad ran in a California newspaper: "Owner of a truck would like to correspond with a widow who owns two tires. Object: matrimony. Send picture of tires."

2. Wife was returned.—Jones was a druggist, and when his wife ran away with another man he inserted the following advertisement in the local paper: "This is to notify the party who is kindly relieved me of my wife that I can supply him with liniment, bandages, arnica, healing salves, absorbent cotton, iodine, sleeping powders, and crutches at rock-bottom prices."

He got his wife back.

3. Gave them quite a shock.—The travelling businessman booked the last available space on the sleeper plane from San Francisco to New York. The dear old lady just behind him in the line seemed about to burst into tears as she told the man at the ticket window that she absolutely had to arrive in New York on time to see a sick relative.

The businessman, deeply touched, gave up his ticket, and went to a telegraph office to wire his firm.

His office was amazed next day when his telegram arrived: "Will be a day late. Just gave birth to an old lady."

4. A hint to young clergyman.—"Bishop," said a young Methodist preacher to his spiritual superior, "won't you give me some advice how to gain and keep the love of my congregation?"

"Yes, brother," replied the divine.

"When you marry select a woman from some congregation other than your own, and be sure that she is not handsome or stylish in her dress."

5. Good reason.—"Daddy," said his little girl, "the man next door kisses his wife every morning when he leaves to go to work. Why don't you do that?"

"My gracious, my little one," said the father, "I don't even know the woman."

6. Keep still.—A married couple were knocked down by a motorcar. The car dashed away. The police arrived and found the couple bursting with indignation, especially the wife.

"Do you know the number of the car?" asked the policeman.

"Yes," replied the husband, "by a strange coincidence the first two numbers formed my age and the second two the age of my wife."

"John," said the wife, "We'll let the matter drop."

7. The worm turned.—A boorish fellow took the liberty of questioning Alexandre Dumas rather too closely about his genealogical tree.

"You are a quadron, Mr. Dumas," he began.

"I am, sir," quietly replied Dumas.

"And your father?"

"Was a mulatto."

"And your grandfather?"

"A Negro," hastily answered the dramatist, whose patience was wanting.

"And may I inquire what your great grandfather was?"

"An ape, sir!" thundered Dumas. "An ape, sir. My pedigree commences where yours terminates."

8. Looking ahead.—An aged couple had been sitting in front of the fire a long time without speaking. At length the husband inquired: "What were you thinking about?"

"The wife replied: 'I was just thinking how long we had lived together and that it couldn't go on for ever like this, and the time will soon come when one of us will have to go.'"

"Yes," assented the old man, "but it's no use to worry about that now."

"No," was the reply, "but I was just thinking that when it does happen I would like to go to California to live."

Personality Sketch — V. V. GIRI

(Contributed)

There are Governors and Governors. There are Governors who govern over Indian States and there are Governors who are governed by the Chief Ministers. The latter are mere figureheads — a backwash of the era that ended with India attaining her freedom.

Mr. V. V. Giri, the present Governor of Kerala both governs and rules. This is due to the fact that he is a politician, patriot and administrator, elevated to the post of Governor.

He has the unique distinction of being the only Minister of the Central Cabinet who resigned over the Bank Tribunal Award, on a matter of principle, whose stand was later vindicated.

Then, he re-entered the political arena in flying colours. The Prime Minister was even anxious to have him back in the Central Cabinet, but the paucity of talent in the public life of the country made Nehru decide that ~~Giri's~~ Giri's undoubted skill and wise guidance could better be ~~utilised~~ utilised as the head of a State.

Long before he migrated to the land of charms and palms—Kerala—from intrigue-laden Uttar Pradesh, Mr. Giri had earned a name as one of the shining luminaries of the Indian political pantheon. He has been in the limelight for four decades.

Son of an illustrious Berhampur lawyer, the late V. V. Jogiah Pantulu, Giri had his early education in India and went to England for higher studies.

He was called to the Bar from the Dublin University. There he came in contact with resurgent nationalism of *Sinn Fein*. He met de Valera, who was hurling a challenge at mighty Britain. Mr. Giri developed a revolutionary bent of mind.

The Irish Trade Union movement of which he made an intimate study also impressed him much.

Returning home, he commenced practice in his home town, Berhampur. But his interests were elsewhere.

Right from the beginning, he took an abiding interest in both parish politics and the labour movement. He is actually the father of Indian Trade Unionism.

He was elected to represent Labour interests at the Round Table Conference at London in 1931. Mahatma Gandhi was also present at the Session.

In 1936, Mr. Giri faced his first legislature election against the mighty Raja of Bobbili, who was then the Chief Minister of Madras.

It was a delicate matter for him (Giri) to fight a man whose legal adviser was none other than his own father. Nevertheless, he plunged into the fray headlong. He secured a thumping majority—8,000 votes over his rival.

Bobbili was the first to congratulate Mr. Giri.

He functioned as Minister for Labour and Industries in the Rajaji Cabinet. For 27 months during which the Ministry functioned, he did outstanding work, particularly in the settlement of dispute in the Harvey Mill. Then he resigned along with his chief.

In 1946, he joined Prakasam's Ministerial team. His father and Prakasam were college-mates. Mr. Giri, however, was not happy in the new job. He quit the post along Mr. Prakasam in 1948.

Prime Minister Nehru who had known V. V. Giri intimately offered him the job of Indian Envoy in Ceylon. He succeeded Mr. Anney as Indian Commissioner.

In 1952, he won a seat in Parliament and he was chosen as Minister for Labour.

But owing to differences on the Bank Tribunal Award, he resigned.

Political Cassandras prophesied his doom. But strangely enough, he again caught the eye of the Prime Minister and he went over to Uttar Pradesh as Governor. From there, he has gone down to the problem province—Kerala.

Mr. Giri is widely travelled. He was twice President of the Trade Union Congress. He was also President of Indian Railway Men's Federation for seven long years.

He was India's delegate to the I.L.O. Conference at Geneva in 1927. He was the Convenor of the National Planning Committee set up by the Congress in 1937.

Spectacled, balding, well-built, Mr. Giri had something of the toughness of the late Bevan.

(Continued on page 23)

SPORTS IN BRIEF

OUR SPORTS COMMENTATOR

Floyd Patterson retained his world heavy boxing title Crown at Miami in Florida, when he knocked down Ingemar Johansson in the sixth round of one of the most thrilling title bouts in history.

He brought out a crunching right to clinch his victory.

The punch flashed past in the final minute of the round with startling venom, just when Johansson seemed to be wearing down his opponent, with his power-packed right and new style left jabs and hooks.

The showdown fight between these explosive fighters was all over after 2 minutes 42 seconds of the sixth round.

Patterson is a 26 year old Brooklyn born Negro and Johansson, 28, fought a total of only 38 minutes, 39 seconds in their three fights.

* * *

American swim ace Chris von Saltza, who won three gold medals at the Rome Olympics will compete in three exhibition races in Sweden this month. Swedish officials have announced that the U.S. National A.A.U. had approved the tour.

Miss Von Saltza, from California, will swim against Sweden's Jane Cederquist, runner-up to Chris in the women's 400-meter free style final at Rome.

Swimming fans all over the country will soon have the opportunity of witnessing a display by Paul W. Hait, a member of the U.S. team that set up a new world record and Olympic record for 4/100 metres at Rome last year. Now touring India with a few friends, Paul Hait has expressed a wish to give swimming demonstrations in India, and the Indian Olympic Association have requested the Swimming Federation of India to provide opportunity for the U.S. swimmer to do so in Calcutta and Delhi.

He will arrive at Calcutta in the last week of April.

Naresh Kumar who partnered R. Krishnan in innumerable tennis tournaments both here and outside India has been dropped out of this year's Indian Davis Cup team. R. Krishnan would be the leader and the mainstay of India.

In doubles he will be partnered by Premjit Lal who has created a great impression as one of the best rising players of the country.

Krishnan will also compete for the Wimbledon Crown this year. In India, he has practically won all the singles and many doubles titles.

Cricket

As is traditional with a visiting team, the Australian Cricketers will open their tour of England with a three-day match at Worcester against the home county, the fixture starting on April 29.

After Worcester, the Aussies are scheduled to play 35 games—five three-day Tests—in the next four and a half months.

Prior to the first Test, starting on June 8, the tourists' most important game will be against the county champions, Yorkshire, Surrey and the M.C.C.

* * *

The Madras Racing Season has come to an end. Punters had a very time of it as on the majority of days, there were surprise victories from rank outsiders. Jockey Fordyce still maintains his first place.

Now the horses will go up the Nilgiris where the racing season would commence in the last week of April. There will be as usual about eight days and thereafter will commence the Bangalore racing meet which will attract some of the best horses and jockeys from Bombay.

Book Reviews

Madras Information—Annual Number

Official publications used to be dull like ditch water, but after the attainment of freedom, both the Central and State Governments have stepped up publicity, and made their publications smart and up-to-date. India has some of the finest printing machines, and both in the public and private sectors, we have journals, which can do credit to any country.

"Madras Information" originally printed in cheap paper, with a few illustrations has been transformed beyond recognition. The official hand-outs which find pride of place are smartly displayed. Pictures in colour are also a recent innovation.

We have received a copy of the annual number of "Madras Information" which is an outstanding production. Cover-page in colour is eye-catching.

The Assistant Editor of the *Hindu* V. K. Narasimhan writes on "Freedom of the Press" and Srimathi S. Vijayalakshmi who recently visited Germany on "A Resurgent Nation." Captain D. Gnanolivu's article on 'Slum Improvement' is rich in facts and figures. S. Parthasarathi, Director of Khadi is the ideal person to write about the progress made by his department while Mr. F. V. Arul gives a brilliant sketch of "Policeman—Friend of the People."

V. P. Appadurai, Chief Electrical Engineer to Madras Government has a masterly contribution on "Power Projects under Five Year Plans."

For the price of one rupee, this journal will go a long way to help both the ordinary man in the street, as well as experts.

It is printed in Madras Government Press and is floodlit with several lovely illustrations.

The Director of Information and Publicity must be congratulated on this monthly journal.

* * *

Many books have late been published on India. There was a brilliant one from the pen of Taya Zinkin, "Manchester Guardian" correspondent in India. Lionel Fieldon too has published one, which is essentially autobiographical. But one of the best is by Miss Barbara Ward, who is an economist of distinction.

This book had the rare distinction of being taken notice of by *Times* in its first leading article.

The book restates the reasons why aid to India is a commitment that will be honoured by Britain. The author neatly but politely demolishes the crude concrete foundations of the Marxist economic dogma of Khrushchev viewing India as a crucial field of endeavour and adding to the Russian commitment in help. *Times* points out that Communist economic aid had made no political impact.

(Continued from page 21)

He left Uttar Pradesh because he could not get on well with the temperamental Chief Minister Mr. Sampurnand.

He is handling the crisis-laden State of Kerala with exemplary skill. He is on the best of terms with both the Chief Minister and his Congress colleagues in the Cabinet. What is more, he is fighting the battle of Kerala at the Centre and getting her the funds she sorely needs for developmental activities.

Prime Minister Nehru knows that Mr. Giri is a man of eminent reasonableness and would go to any extent to please him.

Mr. Giri is an able speaker and a good writer. He has written a masterly book on Labour problems.

He is happily married. His wife Srimati Saraswathi Amma has been with him at Delhi, Colombo, Lucknow as also at Trivandrum. He celebrated his sixtieth birthday, six years back in his own house in Giri Road, T. Nagar.

One of those who attended the function and blessed him was none other than India's elder statesman—Rajaji.

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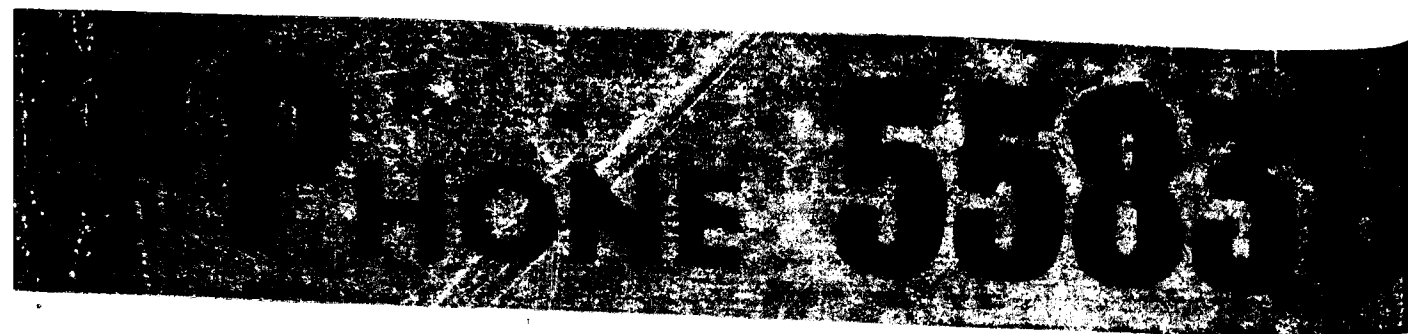
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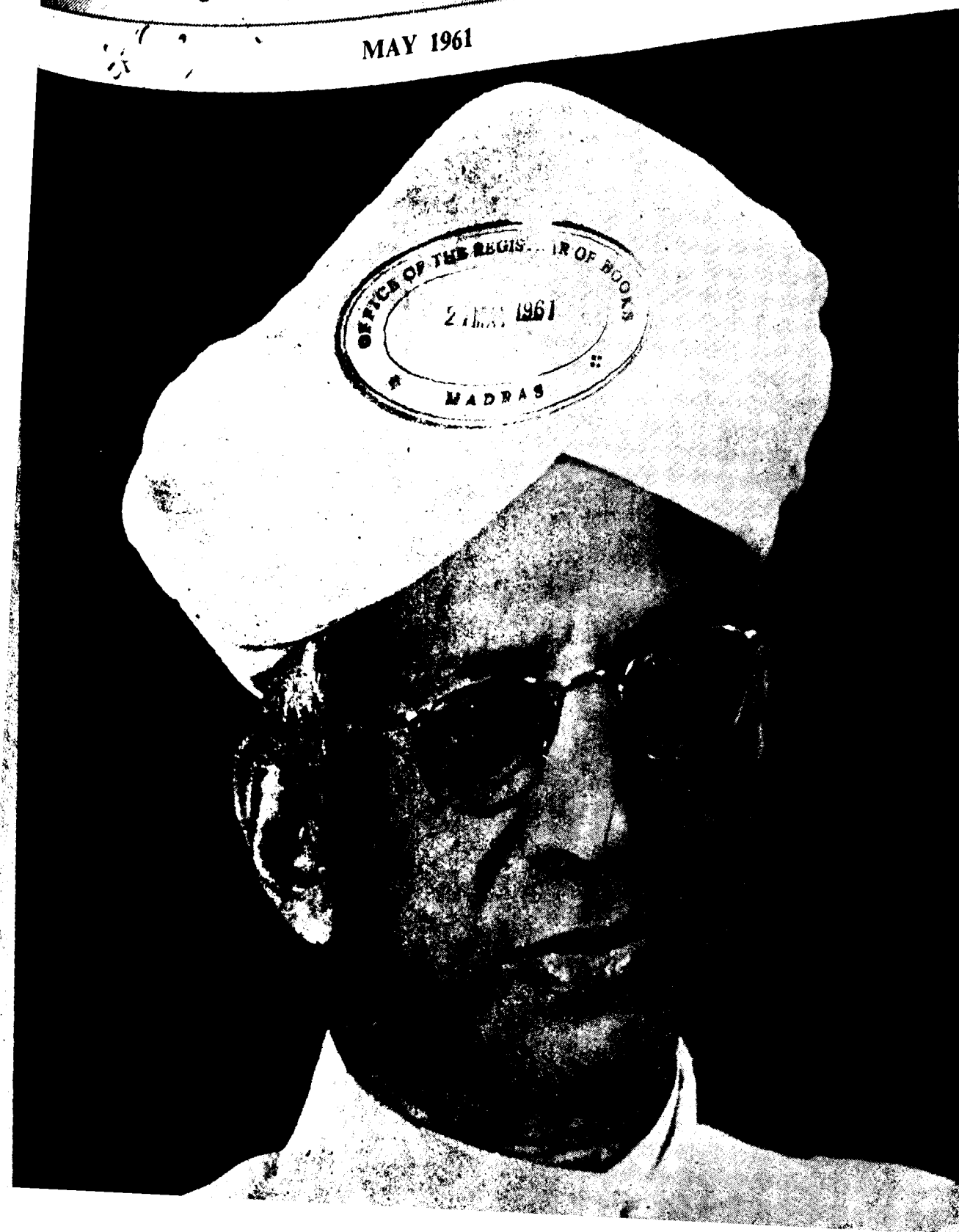
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No. 5

MAY 1961



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BROADWAY TIMES

Edited & Published by MATHEW CHERIAN

33 Broadway Madras 1 S. India Telegram 'MAPRECO' Telephone 3841

Vol. III MAY 1961 No. 5

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Grams: MAPRECO

INTERNAL SANITY IS THE PREREQUISITE OF PROGRESS

It has already become axiomatic that Prohibition is nothing but a fad and a dismal failure, wherever it is being tried. Some members of the Government of India and Planning Commission do not seem to realise this obviously ineffective measure and they are particular about its enforcement in more and more areas. The majority of the Chief Ministers have realised the bankruptcy of this policy and have shown their lack of enthusiasm in this apparently moral venture initiated by the High Command. Are they not justified in being a little practical and sensible if they are convinced that total prohibition is only a myth and not a practicality? Certainly prohibition corrupts. If we may bring in Lord Acton, he would not be reluctant to lend his oft quoted epigram: "prohibition corrupts, absolute prohibition corrupts absolutely". Innumerable inquiries have brought us the truth that there is more drinking in the "dry" states and small units of illicit distillation are at full operation in these areas. Half-hearted enforcement of Prohibition in many states is the result of environment and circumstance and not wilful neglect of duty. The propagators of the policy of Prohibition will only have to spend a few days in states like Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Kerala, Bombay, Madras and so on to learn for themselves the ineffective working of Prohibition. To a greater or a lesser degree, every country has its quota of fanatics, may be some of them are full of good intentions only. But people at the helm of affairs should not allow personal fads to play their roles in the scheme of general administration of a country where millions and millions are involved. To push down the throats of unwilling State Governments, ineffective pills of prohibition is surely a wrong way of administration. The fashion nowadays is to talk throughout the day, if possible at nights also, about the need for more and more money. The loss of revenue resulting from this futile policy of Prohibition is stupendous. Can we afford to forego these large sums? The enormous amount of expenditure involved in keeping Prohibition Squads and the consequent unemployment due to this policy proclaim the fallacy of Prohibition in India. We only hope that the High Command will be sensible enough to withdraw Prohibition from their agenda. Several countries have tried Prohibition and failed. They were practical enough in scrapping it altogether. We want money, plenty of it, to complete our plan programmes. It is high time that some parties come forward with the welcome idea of scrapping Prohibition. Probably, our new American Ambassador may tell leaders at New Delhi what happened in his own country when they tried Prohibition. Instead of pursuing sane policies at home, it is ridiculous to look up to outside countries for more and more aid. External aid should be only a supplement to sane policies followed within the country. Internal sanity is the prerequisite of progress and external aid can only follow internal sanity.

THE LORRY MENACE

Our country is a land of sprawling expanse with countless miles of roads. Our effort at improving the surfacing of these roads go on and on practically throughout the year. In certain states, appreciable results have already been achieved. With the coming of Independence, the majority of our countrymen have realised the advantages of travelling and meeting people in the different parts of the country. Apart from the enormous increase in our traffic by air, rail and road within India by our own people, a good many of the tourists from outside countries make use of our roads, more and more. Hence in the context of greater mobility within India by both Indians and visitors, road traffic especially has increased leaps and bounds in the last few years. It is then highly desirable that our roads should be made safe for our increasing motor traffic. Though the condition of the roads in several parts of the country are, more than satisfactory, there is one danger which is prevalent in almost all parts of the country. This is what we term the "Lorry Menace". In hot weather conditions, road users would prefer to travel by night so that they can reach their destinations by the morning and if possible halt there to avoid the scorching heat of the Indian sun. We have had complaints of night drivers who thoroughly disapprove of the negligent and highly dangerous plying of lorries. More often than not, these lorries start their trips by sunset and go on till day-break. They are generally seen on our roads with more than half a dozen extra fitted powerful lights with deafening horns, which are of course used very sparingly. They travel with full head lights and at dangerous speeds and never give any consideration to the driver coming in the opposite direction. Dipping the lights have become a rarity and they would always prefer to drive in the middle of the road without giving enough space for the opposite numbers. If you happen to tell these lorry drivers about their bad manners on the road, if you happen to catch them, say at a closed railway gate, they are full of abuses for you and will tell you off without any reservations. Further, even during the daytime though the familiar "Please Sound Horn" are seen on the lorries the lorry drivers ignore the cars requesting to give way for them to pass.

The authorities concerned must take immediate action to stop this menace on our roads. The transport authorities are reported to be meticulous about giving licences to these vehicles but are absolutely indifferent how these vehicles are used on the roads. On our highways periodical checks must be instituted and offenders fined forthwith. Complaints should be looked into without any delay. We await immediate action by the transport authorities to stop this menace on our otherwise safe roads. There should be close association and co-ordination among the different state authorities to stamp out this most undesirable phenomenon of our road traffic.

SOCIAL WORK IN INDIA

BY

H. E. SHRI V. V. GIRI, Governor of Kerala

(Shri V. V. Giri, in this article gives a brilliant thesis on the vital importance of social work in present day India. The observations and suggestions put forward in this illuminating article were discussed eminently by His Excellency at a recent meeting of the Madras School of Social Work. As a well known Labour leader and an experienced administrator, the author's conclusions are based on valid arguments. His clear exposition of the vital link between the employer and the employee is the result of mature judgments and shrewd insight of our industrial problems.—Ed.)

I cannot but remember those old times when many of us took to social work. With the youthful fervour and sublime ideals we felt that it was our bounden duty to do our bit of assistance to those less fortunate than ourselves. I recall those days when there was no systematic training or proper techniques; we engaged ourselves in different spheres. Some of us took the cause of particular sections or groups in Society, e.g., labour or Harijans or the adivasis, etc., while some others attended to the needs of the mentally and physically handicapped—wiping out T.B., Leprosy and reclaiming the Juvenile Delinquents, and yet others devoted themselves to the eradication of the many social evils such as slum clearance, prostitution, etc. I am just reflecting what inspired us to these goals. Possibly the sufferings and handicaps which the majority of our countrymen were subjected to—partly due to their own ignorance, lack of education, etc., and partly due to 'external' cause—stirred in us strong feelings and altruistic emotions and made us decide to work towards the laudable cause and the motto 'Service Above Self' created a deep imprint in our young minds.

When we undertook these 'responsibilities' we were not sufficiently equipped to discharge the onerous tasks which we took upon ourselves completely and this is due to the non-availability of proper scientific knowledge on the subject of social work. But today we have developed the schemes of social work in a scientific way and to that extent that social work can no longer be undertaken by any novice. It calls for strenuous effort and proper acquaintance with the modern trends and techniques in care and correctional services and also of the methods to be adopted and the goals to be achieved. All these require careful planning and detailed scrutiny before we actually embark on any projects of social welfare.

What does 'Social Work' fundamentally aim at? This is the foremost question that should be answered by everyone of you. It should be clearly understood

that the basic objective of social work is to help a person to help himself. It sounds no doubt simple. After all, what is there more than the need to teach the person to understand the true implications and follow them to attain the benefits that can help him to enjoy a rich and full life? But from everyday experience it is seen how difficult and delicate it is and this calls for a bold imagination, initiative and drive and all this should be based on a practical outlook and human approach, if we are to obtain the full benefits from the social welfare workers.

In the past, too, people interested themselves in helping their fellowmen in times of need or assisting those distressed, afflicted and handicapped. The basic approach was no doubt very useful in curing many maladies and arresting the worsening of the situation but whether any possible attempts were taken to 'rehabilitate' the unfortunate and make them useful citizens, was sometimes justifiably questioned. One of the possible explanations for not focussing much of our attention in this 'constructive line' may be due to the fact that we had to work under severe limitations and hence we ourselves were handicapped!

Now that we are free and the establishment of a welfare State is our avowed ideal, we are the masters of our own destiny and we cannot take cover under any excuse for not fulfilling our duties. Indeed we have realized our responsibilities. This is evidenced from the various declarations of the Government at different times that the scope of social welfare programmes will be widened to cover more and more of the population. Further the different plans have earmarked substantial sums of money to the various programmes to improve the lot of the less fortunate. To-day the scope of social workers' activities has increased manifold and the problems have also multiplied. We find a growth in dimensions of the various problems. One by one, we are including fresh ones to the list. As we try to tackle one social problem, a new one rears its head. This is especially because

our nation has till recently remained very backward and only now concrete steps are taken to eradicate the social maladjustments and remedy the evils that have stunted the development of our people. Another reason is due to the fact that that we have today accepted the establishment of a new social order and our national objective of 'Socialist Pattern of Society' broadly governs all our various plans, projects and programmes. The State has also entered the field as the main social welfare agency. Naturally we now focus our attention to many problems that had hitherto remained outside the pale of our efforts because we have to realise the constitutional guarantee that social justice will be available to all and equality—political, social and economic—will be assured to the individual and it is that endeavour of the Government to realise these objectives at the earliest opportunity.

Quite a number of problems pose themselves when we discuss the study of social work and I am afraid it would rather be difficult to answer all of them in the course of a brief article. I will only refer to a few major issues which demand clear solutions. It is to be accepted on all hands that in the context of the conditions in India, the social worker has to play a significant role in the reconstruction of our country and social work is now recognised as a profession. Further there are many new fields in which the services of the social worker are urgently required. As an example I may cite that now the trained graduates of the various schools of social work are offered to fill up posts such as the following: Welfare Workers in Government departments and Municipalities, Labour Officers, Medical Social Workers, Psychiatric Social Workers, Research Workers and Investigators, Emergency Relief Organisers, Social Workers for Prohibition Departments and Backward Classes and Tribes, Probation Officers, Superintendents of Prisons, and institution for children, women, beggars and the handicapped and the like. Indeed there is plenty of scope for social work in our country.

It is often held that in India one can live through many centuries—from the bullock cart age to the modern jet age—side by side. One never fails to notice the changes and developments that are taking place both in the rural and urban to suit the modern times. The changes from the ancient and hoary civilisation to the present one is not always smooth; there is a certain amount of friction. Let me take one example: the industrialization of the country to-day. There is no gainsaying the fact that the future prosperity of a nation depends upon its capacity to industrialise itself. In the process of industrialization, society experiences certain changes both in structure and function such as

migration of population from rural to industrial areas, urban community development, weakening of the hold of caste, etc. These changes and developments may be welcome enough. But they are not altogether free from negative consequences such as the growth of sordid slums, juvenile delinquency, etc. In my view it falls squarely on the shoulders of social workers, not only to study the process of transformation but also to suggest ways of quickening the change and the methods of lessening the friction.

In the context of Planning, there is a wide opportunity for the social workers to draw up and implement schemes of development. If the institutional changes needed to make the economy more dynamic and more progressive, are to be made it is necessary that social ends made are kept in view as much as economic ones.

It is often said and, to a great extent, truly also that the plans and programmes initiated by the Government during the last ten years or so have not brought forth the full enthusiasm of the people. A sense of participation—an awareness of the opportunities—is not found among them. Many reasons have been given for this, such as lack of plan—consciousness and considerable amount of study has also been made of this.

In the Community Development Programmes the essence of the approach set forth in the Second Five Year Plan is that the rural population can and should come together for bringing about social change which will assist them in building a new life through their own efforts. This could be possible only through self-help and co-operation. This could be realized and the production targets of planning could be achieved only if there is an increasing awareness and responsibility felt by the people themselves. In this task you can contribute a good deal by emphasizing to the people that the salvation lies only in putting their best efforts and in their preparedness to sacrifice in some measure so that we may have greater advantages and benefits in the future.

Here is an opportunity for me to refer to the confusion that rests in the minds of the general public about Sociology and Social Work, and this misunderstanding is not confined to laymen alone. I have often heard sociologists decrying social work as imperfect or unscientific discipline. Social workers also talk of sociological theories as merely utopian. The truth is both are vitally required for the general progress of society. However, it is necessary to demarcate their respective fields. While Sociology is a unitary basic discipline, Social Work consists of programmes

of fieldwork instruction in various disciplines, and training in certain techniques of individual and group-centred social engineering. It is a corpus of practical skills designed to remedy the many ills that affect certain vulnerable sections of the society. It deals with problems such as old age, disease, juvenile delinquency, beggary, etc. In eradicating these defects in society, sociology provides the necessary theoretical framework and research tools which prove immensely valuable to the practical and scientific social workers in the field.

I would like to refer to another important aspect. It is generally seen that there is a heavy 'rush' of students to undergo training in social work and this is possibly because after the finishing of the studies, one is assured of a decent employment. This is no doubt partly justifiable but to obtain a secure job alone should not be the compelling urge for one to devote one's attention to this sphere. We should appreciate that this is a golden opportunity to serve one's fellowmen and hence everyone should be happy to have been afforded such a privilege.

I should sound a note of caution to those desirous of doing social welfare work. It is no doubt necessary that the social workers should be fired with the missionary zeal and regard it a sacred privilege to be of service to their fellowmen. But any tendency to approach social work with an air of condescension and patronage—that of superior man bestowing benefits and conferring favour on an inferior individual—would cause much resentment and hostility than bringing about any real benefit and may cause more harm than any positive good. The foremost prerequisite, I consider is to create an enthusiasm among the general population itself to co-operate in such ventures. This should never be ignored by those who shoulder the responsibility of working with the handicapped.

As one who has been connected with labour and management problems both as Trade Union leader and as an administrator, I would like to emphasize one's role in the scheme of things. The importance of good industrial relations and the maintenance of industrial peace for raising the tempo of production has assumed much significance in recent times. This should result in evolving ways and means of enlarging the area of employer-worker amity and co-operation which, to a large extent, depends on preserving the "human-element" in their relationship in an industry. Since the beginning of the twentieth century, especially after the World War I, several scientific studies have been undertaken in many advanced countries in this regard. The results of these investigations in increasing efficiency and production have attracted the attention of the employers and governments in different countries.

The workers have also come to realize that they cannot always agitate for a greater share in the profits of the industry unless they put forth efficiency work resulting in the improvement of the product both qualitatively and quantitatively. That alone would entitle them to secure higher standard of living and other amenities in the form of social security benefits and reduction in the hours of work.

There has been a greater realization in both public and private sectors for the appointment of personnel and welfare officers to facilitate the maintenance of industrial peace and at the same time to look after the workers' welfare, who are today considered as equal partners in the industrial system. The Factories Act, 1948, enjoins that in every industry or a factory, where 500 or more workers are ordinarily employed, a Welfare Officer is to be appointed. While there is no legal compulsion to appoint welfare or personnel officers in other industries, it is increasingly felt that these officers are also essential and useful for assisting scientific management in all industries.

Personnel management studies the art and science of managing the personnel who are engaged in productive occupations. The underlying principle behind this is that persons who are employed in an undertaking are human beings, with their legitimate aspirations, ambitions and capacities as any others. Though they are utilised as a means to an end in the productive processes, they are the ultimate sharers and consumers as well, being one of the community. Another important aspect of scientific management is the realisation by all that an industry cannot be viewed in isolation, but as a part and parcel of the social system. These basic factors are tending to modify the employers' outlook that the industry can thrive only in the acquisition of a happy and contented labour force and the workers' interests identify with those of the employers. They should further have the support and sympathy of the general public in running the industrial undertaking efficiently and profitably.

An industrial system is composed of two sets of resources: men and material. Material resources are adjusted by scientific and technical experts, whose task is to produce the goods as economically as possible bearing in mind both quality and price. Human resources are maintained and efficiency kept up without any detriment to the health of the workers, and without unnecessarily increasing the work-load, by those in charge of personnel management. In advanced countries like U.K. and U.S.A. systematic and scientific surveys are conducted for setting up an effective system of the personnel management. But in India, no appreciable progress has been made in this regard.

Personnel management, it should be understood will enable industry to secure both efficiency and economy consistent with the principles of social justice and equity, while guaranteeing the reasonable demands of the different groups in the industrial system. The policy of personnel management should be one of firmness combined with flexibility, resulting in a human approach. In this respect, the personnel officers would be useful instruments in developing the personality of the workers to the fullest extent instilling in them a spirit of partnership in the industry and in doing their work cheerfully and efficiently. It is therefore essential that the personnel officer should have an innate sense of understanding, initiative and ability in co-ordinating the different forces that are at work in a factory or in an industry. This is especially so in the present system of production with varying processes which have become more and more complex and roundabout.

The function of the personnel management is intimately connected with human resources from the first stage of recruitment in an undertaking to the final stage of retirement. The role of the personnel officer starts with the selection of the right man for the right job and proper placements. It does not confine itself to finding out the most suitable man for the job, but extends to keeping him cheerful and co-operative and providing him with full opportunities and incentives so that the best in him could be brought out. Workers belonging to different groups should realise that "training within industry" would progressively assure their advancement from position to position, thus giving them the necessary encouragement and incentive for enhancing production. The duty of the personnel management is to conduct continuous investigations in this behalf and thus widen the frontiers of labour-management co-operation and goodwill to mutual advantage. At the present times, the avoidance of industrial conflicts, and disputes with a view to fomenting bonds of friendship, mutual trust and a sense of partnership is another big problem that has to be faced by the industry and tackled satisfactorily. While these are intricate problems, they have, however, to be solved if the work-force is to be kept contented and happy.

In my view, the personnel management machinery—whether in the form of welfare officers or more specifically as personnel officers—would be successful only if the following conditions are adhered to.

The employers who appoint these officers should not consider them as their mere agents or subordinates to carry out their dictates. Their advice should be taken by the employers in good spirit and their views

should have the fullest consideration of the employers in their deliberations.

The personnel officers have to play a dual role of interpreting the grievances and demands of the workers to the employers and also explaining to the workers the various policies of the management so that proper understanding may result and good industrial relations may be maintained between them. They should act in close liaison with the trade unions and employers' organisations and should be present at various levels to help in negotiations between the representatives of the workers and the employers by assisting them by their inside knowledge on personnel matters connected with the industry thus actively helping them in realising just conclusions and agreements. They should have complete freedom to act in the best interests of both the workers and the employers.

They should realise that while these officers form a part of industrial setup, they should be regarded as having an essential role in ironing out differences and in solving the problems that arise in industries from day to day. While I have stated specifically the role of social workers in the field of Labour-Management relations, such an approach in any field will yield positive results.

The students of social work should realise that in rural parts of the country their services are most required. It is in these areas they can make an effective contribution to the transformation of India as a progressive and civilized nation where every citizen would be provided with the basic amenities of life. I must refer here to the tendency among many young graduates of social work to stick round to the urban areas and who show—even though they have been trained to work in the villages—a positive disinclination to move out to the villages. This is indeed unfortunate and should be remedied without any delay. The only way in which this could be effectively achieved is by making a systematic propaganda among the students of social work of their duties and responsibilities towards their less fortunate brethren. I would utilise this occasion to appeal to all of you to work for some time in the rural areas and assist the nation in building up a brighter and prosperous future for the people.

In recent times there has been considerable talk about the tasks of building up the character of the youth in the country and with this end in view many people are taking a keen interest in solving the many questions confronting the members of the rising generation. The problem of student indiscipline has been in the fore of all the discussions and that amply demonstrates how serious the problem has become to-day.

In the last week of December 1959, I had the privilege of presiding over the 11th National Session of the Indian Conference of Social Work at Hyderabad when I referred to this problem. I may be permitted to refer to this vital issue again which requires an urgent solution. We are witnessing an increasing number of agitations among the members of the rising generation. While the present day youth is certainly intelligent and is assured of many opportunities, he does not appear to be serious about his studies or about constructive activities such as the Social Welfare Work. Many reasons have been given for this. According to some, the economic hardships which many of the students have to face at home and the absence of fuller opportunities in the future are responsible for the present deterioration. Some people even blame democracy because it has thrown open opportunities to all without any discrimination. Certain scholars ascribe this to the western culture, at any rate to its negative aspects—horror, comics and crime fiction. According to a few, this is all the results of structural changes of society. Change in the class structure, and influx of masses of young people, following industrialisation, from the rural areas to the towns have resulted in a rejection of traditional values while the new norms are left to find their proper moorings. The problem has, no

doubt, attracted the attention of the Government, political leaders, social workers, educationalists and psychologists. The efforts to obtain a correct solution or near to such a remedy, however, have not yielded much result. The phenomenon still awaits thoughtful and serious treatment, though sufficient analysis has been made. For despite appearances, it is a matter which cannot be dismissed in either censorious or generally indulgent manner. It is a sociological phenomenon *par excellence*.

It would be worthwhile to give thought to this problem in all its bearings so that we may be able to tackle the many issues that are facing us. In this way we can effectively help in giving a proper sense of direction to the members of the rising generation.

At the present juncture in the history of our country, kaleidoscopic changes are taking place transforming the entire social and economic structure of the country. These changes are to be smooth and healthy and it is fundamentally in this direction that we have a great role to play by understanding the various problems and by initiating schemes for their solution. This is the time for us to dedicate ourselves to the task of contributing to the progress of our nation and civilisation.

NAMING NO NAMES

BY

POTHAN JOSEPH

Bob Acres in getting himself ready for the duel (that never came off) declared that he never was in better shape or in braver mood; and it was remarkable that when Defence Minister Krishna Menon stood forth against Acharya Kripalani's charge of demoralisation in the army through favouritism and clique-rule, he asserted that the Indian Army never had its *morale* in higher fettle than in his tenure, despite the fact that the Chinese had suffered no repulse in walking into Indian territory. An assertion is an assertion, but in the argument, the Defence Minister claimed that no names of officers should be mentioned in connection with demotion, promotion and supersession as specific disclosures might dampen martial spirit and affect unprecedented solidarity in the annals of India's Fighting Forces.

The Opposition managed to marshal criticisms without specific mention of individuals, because, after all, as in Algebra, problems can be stated and solved with the use of symbols like *x*, *y* and *z*. Sometimes there are borrowings from the Greek alphabet in higher equations; and therefore the debate progressed without deflecting the gist of condemnation. Mr. Menon offered to shoulder responsibility for charges, but on the following day the Prime Minister turned up to warn the Opposition that he himself shouldered the entire responsibility and that the Army, as a sensitive organisation, should not be allowed to lose *morale* which (as indicated above) was announced as being in the pink of condition. Come to think of it, the question of revealing names has not always been consistently answered even by civil administrators when challenged.

When Mr. Morarji Desai was a member of the Bombay Cabinet he had to fight profiteers and black-marketeers who indulged in the anti-social act of charging customers prices in excess of the tariff laid down for licensed shops. Like the wholehogger he is, Mr. Desai refused to be a party for hushing the names of eminent offenders. He booked space in the newspapers, published the names of the convicts, the sentence imposed, and the address of the swindlers who deserved shunning by decent citizens. The mass of the people who were victimised would love the pillorying of the sharpers, but vested interests sagaciously hold that the principle of the thing should be vindicated without

revealing the identity of the white cap salesman who had procured their licence.

During the Army Debate Mr. Tyagi suggested that in view of names being suppressed, it would be better to have a free and frank discussion *in camera*. Not so Mr. Thakurdas Bhargava who wanted blanks in place of names on the record. The reasons for being shy about names and places could be many.

When for instance the Maharajah of an Indian State got into the clutches of a blackmailing ring in London, the India Office, years ago, exercised its influence for the sake of prestige and the Home Secretary put a mild censorship on the police court proceedings. The name of His Highness was substituted by the letter "Mr. A", though under the lure of a Mrs. Robinson, he had signed his full name on a cheque for £100,000 as a token of his ardour. The hush-hush worked and out of pity for the mug in question, the Judge did not interfere.

It was nineteenth century custom in the United Kingdom never to refer to a member of Parliament by surname, but to speak in terms of territorial distinction as "the Right Honourable Member for Birmingham" or the "Right Honourable Colleague from Newcastle." After the invasion of Labour Members there is free bandying of names and even the throwing of the cloth-cap in the air. Whatever be the degree of convenience found in parliamentary debate for the hush-hush suppression of names on a cut-motion concerning caprice or corruption, the tendency to drive discontent and decay underground should not be lightly dismissed.

Even before the Defence Minister's rush home to refute charges of quixotic decisions, Acharya Kripalani had delivered a remarkable speech in the Lok Sabha on the vagaries of Civil Budgeteering and the drift towards sordid malpractices in high places. That there has been a conspiracy to mystify the functions of Estimates Committees and actuarial enquiries prescribed by Parliament is well known. It is now patent that by subterfuges euphorious members are silenced and exposures are pulverised on private anvils and blown out of existence; when it comes to the cry for a curb partyhacks and ticket-seekers go into a huddle

and see that the accusers are outnumbered and voice-vote prevails. Here is for instance a paragraph culled from the budget speech of Acharya Kripalani which has been scantily reported in the kept-press:

"The latest report of the Public Accounts Committee reveals the astounding fact of contracts being given to the tune of 23 crores to a black listed firm; and again to the tune of 4 crores to the same firm even after specific and categorical instructions had been issued that no contracts be given to this firm. The public would like to know the name of this firm. Is it connected with one of the former Ministers?"

Now what is the use of hiding the name when Vigilance Committees are supposed to be alert? The purpose of punishment is not vulgar punitive reprisal; it has deterrent motive. Last December, Government authorities drew up certain rules as a compromise so that individuals need not feel hurt. It was held at Chandigarh and the Anti-corruption Committee agreed that there should be a black list of crooks caught red-handed. When put to the actual test, those condemned in the black list were found actively receiving patronage with the result that the names whether suppressed or divulged did not matter in the patronage of Ministries, both in the private and public sectors.

Apparently the political touts who dominate the interests of the ruling party manage to get adverse decisions put out of the way. Even if the names are withheld, it is only fair precaution that embezzlers are kept at a safe distance. But the way to Hell is paved with good intentions.

Art, they say lies in concealing art, as is apparent from the way diplomatic information is put out both to baffle people and to evade responsibility. In the recent "misunderstanding" between India and Nepal as reflected in the dismissal and detention of B. P. Koirala at one end and the selection and appointment of B. P. Koirala as Nepal's Ambassador in Washington at the other, there was a comic touch of non-committal.

One of the charges against B. P., the exponent of democracy, was that he had during his Prime Ministership "sought to merge Nepal with a neighbour-State". Observe that no name is mentioned in the allegation, so that it is up to the puzzled public to take up the map of Nepal and jot down the names of neighbouring countries for elimination according to fancy, the final choice being left as conclusive in the game of guessing. Profound authorities on foreign and barren policy would point out that a country *could* be regarded as a neighbour without contiguity. Was it, China or Pakistan or Afghanistan or Tibet the neighbour in question? While the vagary remains afloat, commonsense would rather suggest India, that is Bharat, for geographical and non-geographical reasons. Physical proximity apart, there is the consideration that Prime Minister Nehru liked B. P. Koirala as helmsman in Nepal, whilst His Majesty King Mahendra never held him in equal esteem. What is relevant here relates to meaningless confusion caused by withholding the name of the "imperialistic country" entertaining secret intentions for the absorption of the Himalayan Kingdom despite her independent diplomatic relations abroad and resentful of the idea of any spineless protection offered by this Shangri-la of an unknown but covetous country of continental dimensions: name "India" not spelt here by way of diplomatic astuteness. India is a mature country.

There is thus naming of no names in many a political controversy, but on the whole when it comes to the level of routine administration, the orderly citizen would prefer publicity to the names of the culprits who flourish on the market-place. Pandit Nehru at the time of the Bengal famine indignantly said that black-marketeers should be hanged on the nearest lamp post. More than once when he was reminded of this decisive attitude, his excuse was that he had meant that form of punishment for the guilty who had caused starvation and death in connection with the Bengal Famine only. Screening of names amounts to a kind of artful anonymity which makes dubious propositions doubly transparent.

MEN AND MATTERS

BY

C. H. V. PATHY

Russia has done it again. She has beaten the United States and other countries in the space race.

Major Yuri Gagarin, a man almost unknown before the Ides of April hit the headlines of the world's newspapers by his incredible feat of soaring into space and coming back alive.

After being catapulted into space and going round the world at the rate of over 10,000 miles a minute, he smoothly came down to a glade near a field, landing on both feet without tumbling. He landed by parachute. He walked up to the people who saw him first.

His training for this remarkable feat was very long and arduous. He used to *ski* and run and gave up smoking and drinking alcohol.

The changes in his organism during the flight were slight.

A dumpy, head-scarved thirty-five year old collective woman farm worker was the first to meet him. As he descended, she stood anxious and embarrassed watching him. Gagarin went up to her and said, "I am a Soviet man".

Anna put out her hand and was the first to congratulate him.

Soon after he was driven to Moscow where he received the greatest welcome accorded to anyone in recent years.

Khrushchev flung one arm round the hero and kissed him on each cheek. For the next ten minutes, the little platform where the hero and the Soviet Premier stood presented a chaotic sight as Ministers and party chiefs jostled each other to congratulate Gagarin.

Kennedy, President of the United States admitted defeat in the space race with Russia.

U.S. is psychologically preparing for the next Soviet possibility—a space station as a jumping off point for trips to the moon and beyond. This would mark the era of inter-planetary travel and of greater discoveries.

Man of the Year, 1961

The man of the year 1961 will undoubtedly be Major Gagarin, the Russian scientist who soared into space and created history. He was to begin with a moulder



Yuri Gagarin, The World's First Space Man

who loved to watch aeroplanes and read the books of Jules Verne, in 1957, the year that Russia launched its first satellite.

He was then a student of Orneburg Aviation School, and his wife was a medical student. Valentina, his wife described her husband thus: "He has a calm, even nature, a great sense of fairness, and is an all-round sportsman."

As Gagarin was making his historic flight, in a 4½ ton space ship, his two daughters slept on quietly in their bedrooms. The cosmonaut's father told a reporter that his son used to dream of space flights. He added. "He liked reading books about airmen, Jules Verne's novels, and dreamed of the time when people would fly to other planets."

He was an industrious and modest boy who did well at school. He was deeply interested in sport and aircraft modelling. He spent his spare time in building aircraft and glider models.

Yuri's sister said that her brother was always restless about flying. "As soon as he saw an aircraft in the sky, he would watch it until it disappeared over the horizon."

He showed himself after his feat as a wide-mouthed, open-faced young man, with a nose almost snub. He was given a hero's reception at Moscow where millions had gathered at a reception accorded soon after he reached the Russian capital.

Kennedy's policy

Those who expected a change in White House, following the election of Mr. Kennedy as the new President of the United States have been disillusioned. He too is toeing the line to the new policy of American Imperialism. This is evident in his recent pronouncement, justifying the Cuban invasion. He has not concealed the fact that whosoever want to overthrow the Castro regime would get the fullest support from him. His excuse for this is feat of Russian infiltration in what he considers to be United States' sphere of influence. Little did he realise when he made this pronouncement that this generalisation can cut both ways. Now Russia and China are sure to ask what business the United States has got to poke into the affairs of Laos and Vietnam.

Universal disapproval of United States, action has had no effect on Kennedy, judging by his singularly undiplomatic speech at a gathering of American editors at Washington. He will realise to his bitter cost that it will not be Cubans alone that will repudiate U.S. right to intervene in her internal affairs.

The entire neutralist bloc, as well as America's closest allies will condemn this statement of policy as being fraught with the gravest consequences to world peace. Nothing would please Khrushchev better than the theory that the major powers have the right to subvert established governments of other countries by arming and mounting invasions, supported by minorities.

Kennedy's predecessor Eisenhower wrecked the Paris conference by his foolish justification of the American spy flight over Russia. In the present temper of the President of the United States, it is fantastic nonsense to think that there will be better relationship with Russia which has beat the United States by leagues in science. On the one hand we hear the voice of visionaries advocating universal disarmament; on the other we hear the flourish of guns. There is a state of undeclared war in many parts of the world, and at

the rate at which we are going, the United Nations Organization will have to put down its shutters.

In his memorable speech in Rajya Sabha, our Prime Minister said in unmistakable language that he was unable to see any substantial difference between direct intervention and intervention "through encouraging, arming and may be training the Cuban exiles to go over there and invade." He further said that the immediate effect of this unwise military adventure is a rise in tension in the international sphere. Kennedy's statement is an invitation to Russia to go to the aid of the Castro regime. It looks as though we are going from bungling to bungling to the brimstone path leading to eternal bonfire.

Cuba Invasion Flasco

The prestige of the United States in the military sphere has received a sharp setback as a result of the fizzling out of the invasion of Cuba. Say what one may there can be no doubt that the invasion was mounted with the active help of the United States, which was reeling under the impact of Soviet success in the realm of space.

Writing from Rio de Janeiro, a correspondent of "New York Times" stated a few days back that, "it is now widely accepted that the Kennedy administration has taken the decision to give full support to the armed action by the anti-Castro organization that has named Dr. Jose Miro Cardona as its head and prospective chief of the new Cuban Government." The correspondent further stated that Cardona's forces were trained in the United States.

Castro was quite prepared to meet any threat to his regime. He had mobilized a militia of 15,000 to 20,000.

Events in Cuba have touched off the most violent propaganda attack on the Kennedy regime. East European countries have reacted sharply and Nehru has never minced words in stating that there is a hidden hand behind the assault. The most vicious attack against Kennedy came from East Berlin Radio which said that Kennedy was behaving as Hitler and Mussolini did 25 years ago "when those dictators tested their weapons for World War in the Spanish Civil War, but claimed to know nothing about the air raids on Spanish towns."

Radio Prague accused Kennedy of telling a transparent lie in claiming that Cuba was only being attacked by Cubans.

British Government was worried that U.S. involvement in Cuba may provoke the Soviet Union to precipitate a parallel crisis in Laos and possibly in South Vietnam as well.

The fiasco of the invasion is reported to be stirring up a lot of anti-American feeling in the neighbouring Caribbean and Latin American countries.

Life and Death of Newspapers

Excepting the United States where some of the leading newspapers and journals are maintained out of funds from Trusts, many daily newspapers and periodicals are putting down their shutters all over the world. While in our country, the casualty list has been heavy, one wonders why in Great Britain where the majority of the people are reader conscious, there should be eclipse of newspapers sometimes with six-digit figures in circulation.

Like in India where the captains of industry are busy bagging old newspapers or starting new ones, in Great Britain too, mergers have become the order of the day. The era of the Rothermeres and Beaverbrooks has not yet ended.

The splendidly edited and widely circulated "News Chronicle" went down the drain a few weeks back and was merged with "Daily Mail". The fate of "Daily Herald" is hanging in the balance.

At the beginning of this year, there was another casualty. A little paper was snuffed out. Its name "Weekly Post". Like our lately lamented "Daily Dispatch", it had a life of only four months. Its existence was hardly noticed in the rush and hurry of world events, and particularly amid the noise of the great Roy Thomson-Odhams-Cecil King clash.

World of Monoliths

I had a chance to glimpse through some of the old issues of "Weekly Post" and I must say that it was brightly produced. It was devoted to good writing and catered to all tastes.

We live in a world of monoliths, and when millions of pounds are being tossed about in take-overs and mergers, a pulling infant such as "Daily Dispatch" or "Weekly Post" cannot be expected to survive.

The rapid disappearance of newspapers both here and elsewhere pinpoints the malady that afflicts what is called the Fourth Estate. The trouble afflicting newspapers stems from the fact that a massive industry has developed out of a craft.

In this country, journalism was once a mission; it is today a big scale industry. A towering economic structure has risen in replacement of the modest offices which used to be gaily inhabited by impecunious penpushers.

In Great Britain costs and disbursements are as near the sky. A million pounds fewer in the till than the other fellow and you are ripe for a take-over.

There is crying demand for a Royal Commission to probe the malady that afflicts Fleet Street today. The public are bewildered how a mass-circulated daily could overnight decide to close down. Businessmen who took control of newspapers are now caught in the onward rush of a leviathan that began to wax fat on the prosperity of the immediate post-war years. Now advertisement revenue has slumped and the radio and the T.V. are cutting into the newspaper industry.

Change in Taste

In India too, popular interest has changed. The agitational aspect of newspaper production is over with the dawn of freedom. Now people are more and more getting interested in crime, films and human interest stories.

In almost every educated home one bumps across "Screen" or "Cine Advance".

A local language daily was able to attain a six-figure circulation by playing up the doings of cinema stars in its front page. Padminis and Vyjayanthimalas were more grist to its mill than Nasser or Khrushchev. Leading articles were confined to about ten lines.

The quality weekly periodical such as K. Natarajan's "Social Reformer" or Gandhiji's "Young India" which preserved some of the oldest and finest traditions of clean journalism is drowned in the noise of the cinema world.

New endeavours in the field are sunk under the heaving seas of Big Business. There is still a limited public capable of appreciating journals like "Marg", but such are the forces ranged against it that great personal fortunes can be lost in a battle for survival.

The question cannot continue to be the survival of the biggest, but the opportunity for the greatest possible number. The little venture should be as important to the nation as the biggest.

We must give a hearing to the still small voice; for it is often the voice of wisdom. The contraction of newspapers all over the world has meant that some of the most mature and brilliant writers are deprived of the media for their views. Up and coming writers of promise find it increasingly difficult to get their hand in.

Sources of Revenue

Like any other publication, the independent daily or weekly depends on two sources of revenue—advertisements and sales. No newspaper can survive even for a day if it depends on the sales income. The great bulk of the advertisement money is channelled on established newspapers. Who is going to bother to split up an advertisement allocation among half a dozen

or more journals selling 10,000 apiece, when one operation at no greater cost will put the product in front of as many people.

As things are at the moment, only newspapers which are the voice of some captains of industry or pedal the views of some rich politician can hope to survive. With general elections round the corner there will be a number of mushroom growths, but they will all fade away after the verdict at the polls is announced.

It was a bad day for journals in India when daily newspapers began their Sunday issues. The Sunday supplements cater to all tastes and carry everything of interest from film review to astrological forecast. And all this one gets for the addition of seven naye paise. Then, why should he encourage weeklies which are soaked to the brim with politics?

Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar told the present writer a few months back that a time would come when the Birlas, the Dalmias and the Goenkas would own all the newspapers and journals in the country.

The working journalist is beating his wings against the luminous void in vain if he thinks that he can fight a winning battle against the Press magnates.

Chalapathi Rao

Mr. K. Rama Rao's chief assistant in "National Herald" was the brilliant M. Chalapathi Rao who succeeded him later as Editor. "M.C." as he is familiarly known is undoubtedly one of the best men in the country who were attracted to journalism.

A brilliant product of Madras University, he was associated in his salad days with Iswar Dutt in a weekly which the latter started at Allahabad, then came down to be with his friend in the shortlived "People's Voice" of Pithapuram.

"M.C." in his college days read everything that he could lay his hands on—literature, history, politics and what not. He is steeped in the classics. He had an interlude in Hindustan Times when Herald had suspended publication.

As a leader writer he has very few equals in India. His editorials on war were profound. As a columnist too he is matchless.

It was Mr. Ramakotiswara Rao of "Triveni" who discovered Chalapathi Rao in the late twenties.

Ajoy Ghosh

The man in the news in the month under review is Mr. Ajoy Ghosh. He presided over the Communist party Congress at Vijayawada. He came to Communism via terrorism. A Bengali settled in Kaunour, he was educated at Allahabad. He was arrested as a conspi-

rator and tried along with Bhagat Singh, the well-known Indian revolutionary. It was in prison that he became a Marxist. His elevation to leadership of the Communist Party took place in 1936 when P. C. Joshi chose a new blood Polit-Bureau. During the Second World War, Ghosh was arrested. He was let off along with other Communists when the party's attitude towards war changed. His leanings are towards the left. He has visited China and Russia.

His wife too wears the same political label. His health is none too good, but he still holds extreme views and does not toe the line to Dange.

E. V. Ramaswamy Naicker

The man who once hurled the biggest challenge at Nehru and the New India that he has built up is a bushy, bearded, spectacled eighty-year old fanatic from the backwoods of Madras State.

His name Ramaswamy Naicker.

One day, he was a worshipper of Brahmmins.

Among his close friends even today is Rajaji whose advice and guidance he seeks at critical moments. It was C.R. who advised him to marry while he had passed the Biblical age of three score and ten.

I had the pleasure of meeting him in his salad days at the Verandah of his house at Erode. Even today, I can picture before my mind's eye, his leonine head with its rebellious mass of curly iron grey hair which has turned completely grey now. His strong nose, full lips and bushy beard were prominent. There was a challenging gleam in his eyes.

In December, he could easily have impersonated Father Christmas.

In some respects he resembled William Morris of Great Britain. He had the same readiness to tilt a lance at any convention, the same prodigal pouring out of eager challenge to evil custom and for effort for a brave new world.

The Indian warrior of ideas was wearing a simple cotton tunic when he greeted me. His lower part of the anatomy was covered by a cylindrical dhoti.

After a rich breakfast of idlis and sambar he took me to his study room where there was a bound volume of his journal "Revolt".

Then he narrated to me in chaste Tamil the highlights of his career.

Stemming from a well-to-do land owning family he was a rebel even at a young age. He caught the flame from none other than the North Indian leader, Mahatma Gandhi. Today, every leader north of the Vindhya is anathema to him.

He became a disciple of the saint, gave up his wild practice. He joined the Congress. So vigorous was his local leadership that he became Chairman of the Erode Municipality. Later, he was elected President of the Congress Committee for the entire Tamil Nad.

In Jail for a year in the 1921 non-co-operation movement, he emerged from prison as a rebel against the Brahmin domination of the Congress movement. He flung himself into a left-wing fight, as leader of the Justice Party. This, however, was too mild for him. He created a ginger group of young people called Self-Respect movement.

His intense loathing of Brahmin domination in social and political life led him from stage to stage in attacks first on the Roman Catholic Confessional and then on all religions.

Travelling to Europe with S. Ramanathan as comrade, he was hailed with immense enthusiasm in Moscow and returned to India an enthusiastic believer in the Russian experiment and fiery in his anti-religious fanaticism.

His flaming crusade on Islam and Christianity and the seditious strength of his Communist convictions led to the suppression of his periodical and his own imprisonment.

He sat with Mr. Jinnah for a photograph at his Mount Pleasant residence on the eve of a League meeting in India's commercial capital. Till his dying day, Mr. Jinnah had in Mr. Naicker a good friend.

In his office at Erode was a prominent portrait of him sandwiched between pictures of Lenin and Bernard Shaw.

After marriage which was opposed by a section of his followers, Naicker fell out with his fanaticised following.

He lives today in an unpretentious house in a side lane near Mount Road.

He initiated a campaign for the erasing of Hindi names on railway platforms. Temples are his pet aversion. In an unbalanced speech at Trichinopoly he advocated the burning of Brahmins after soaking them in kerosene. It earned for him another term in Jail.

He was however kept in detention at the Madras General Hospital where among others who called on him was the erratic Dr. Rammanohar Lohia who admired his campaign and promised to help him.

Recently for another outburst, he was fined. He did not pay the fine. His car was attached but soon released as someone else came to his rescue.

Owing to internal dissensions and mutiny of his chief associates, Naicker announced the liquidation of his movement but later came forward with a statement that he was still wedded to his map burning campaign.

It is stated that there is a close axis between him and the Madras Chief Minister Kamaraj Nadar. Both sing each other's praise.

Naicker's allergy to Nehru has been mellowed by time.

Business and Finance

The entire economic structure of Kerala has been thrown out of gear, following the collapse of the Palai Bank. Five more prominent banks have put down their shutters, one for liquidation and four under a moratorium under the direction of the Reserve Bank. State Ministers are clamouring for putting the banks on their feet. The Chief Minister and Mr. R. Sankar went on a deputation to Delhi and urged that some steps should be taken to put banking in Kerala on an even keel.

The closed banks in all had 80 branches inside and outside the State, and a total working capital of Rs. 2,70,000,000 compared with Rs. 4,70,000,000 budget of the State Government.

Kerala is predominantly agricultural, with a dense population rate of 11,250 to the square mile. Unemployment is rampant. Now, with the strangulation of the credit system, the State is struggling hard to maintain its economic viability.

The suspension of work of six banks has affected the entire economic structure of the State. There is no money in the market, trade has slumped and business has dwindled. Land revenue is falling in arrears. Sales-tax collection is reported to be poor, because of paucity of turnover. In the circumstances, implementation of the Five-Year Plan has become a problem for the State.

The Reserve Bank is seized of the problem. Unless some quick remedy is applied, the situation would deteriorate further and thousands would be faced with utter ruin. The Prime Minister must take a hand and handle the situation with skill and imagination. He alone can save the State from bankruptcy.

Milk Processing Plant

Trivandrum, the capital of Kerala, will soon rank among the few Indian cities which possess a modern milk processing and bottling plant. The plant, which is in the final stages of erection at the capital of the State, has a capacity to process 440 gallons of milk per hour. It is scheduled to pasteurise and bottle 1,200

gallons per day. The cost of the plant of Rs. 4,30,000 was borne by the United States Technical Co-operation Mission in India. The bulk of the machinery has been imported from Denmark.

When the plant is ready, it will be turned over to the Trivandrum District Co-operative Milk Supply Union, which will operate it.

A bottle-washing unit, with a capacity of 2,000 bottles an hour, is an important feature of the plant, which has put a premium on hygienic handling of milk from cow to the customer.

City's Traffic

The rapidly expanding Madras city is confronted with two grave problems. One is water scarcity and the other, traffic congestion. While the authorities are considering the question of bringing water from Cauveri, the Police traffic department is confronting traffic jam with all sorts of devices.

The recent census has disclosed that the population in the city has doubled during the last two decades. The volume of traffic has more than trebled. There are three buses entering the city every minute and the existing 520 miles of roads are barely sufficient to absorb the 55,000 automobiles in the city. The inevitable result has been congestion, particularly during peak hours.

On the recommendation of the Police Commissioner, the Government has appointed a Traffic Development Committee which is conducting a traffic survey. The Committee has come to the conclusion that congestion occurs mainly on Mount Road and Poonamallee High Road, at three particular point. Accordingly, a plan patterned on western lines has been evolved and would be put into force shortly.

An initial start will be made by banning slow moving vehicles along Mount Road. Thereafter a six-lane traffic plan would be put into effect. Big avenue trees on Mount Road are being felled.

Mount Road will be expanded on both sides and footpaths would be shrunk to eight feet. Lane traffic would be introduced as soon as automatic traffic signals are erected.

One of the factors contributing to traffic congestion is the pedestrian crossing across the road. To meet this difficulty, an arcade is to be constructed in Round Tana, which is to be demolished. Subways are also to be built at other centres.

It has also been suggested that a road may be constructed at the city border, where all lorries which bring rural produce to the city can be detained, their cargo

unloaded and sent to the respective markets during peak hours.

Cabinet Changes

Persistent rumours that T. T. Krishnamachari would be called back to Delhi to take the portfolio of commerce and industry have been falsified. The Prime Minister has confirmed Lal Bahadur Shastri as Home Minister. His place has been taken by Mr. K. C. Reddi who was till the other day, Minister for Works, Housing and Supply. Mr. B. Gopala Reddi takes the place of Mr. K. C. Reddy. It will be recalled that K. C. Reddy was Minister of Production between 1952 and 1957.

There can be no doubt that Nehru has handled the situation created by the death of Pandit Pant tactfully. Two men from the south have been upgraded. Gopala Reddi made a great name in Madras as Finance Minister under Rajaji. Both as a Parliamentarian and administrator, he is very clever. He was called to the Centre from Andhra where he was the Chief Minister.

Advertising Conference

The month of March witnessed a series of conferences in the Indian capital. The most outstanding of these conferences was the Advertising Conference for Export Promotion sponsored by the Indian Society of Advertisers. This meeting of top executives of our industry was inaugurated by Prime Minister Nehru on 27th March. The conference lasted for three days and was conducted in one of the outstanding buildings of New Delhi, the Vigyan Bhavan.

With growing competition both at home and abroad, effective advertising becomes an important factor in marketing. Hence careful planning is essential a number of years to come. Advertisers today have many problems on which must take decisions individually. Conferences of this nature will enable the delegates to pool their knowledge and individual informations and thereby present a sounder basis abroad. This conference was addressed by eminent businessmen and members of trade delegations. The discussions touched on subjects like research, exports, consumer preferences and several other connected problems. The importance of marketing our goods abroad and thereby earning foreign exchange to be utilised for our imports cannot be over exaggerated. The importance of this meeting was amply proved by the active participation of several Central Cabinet Ministers including the Prime Minister. Finance Minister Morarji Desai, Home Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri and Minister for Broadcasting Dr. B. V. Keshkar took part in the discussions. This otherwise serious conference was highlighted with excellent receptions.

The delegates were entertained by the Times of India, Hindustan Times, the Hindu, the Indian Express, and several other national newspapers and journals. Dr. B. V. Keshkar's At Home in the Rashtrapati Bhavan was particularly a pleasant function.

The outstanding speakers at the conference were Dr. Gordon Barnewell of the Technical Co-operation Mission who spoke on "formulating an approach to export advertising", Mr. K. T. Chandy, Director of the Hindustan Lever, Mr. R. K. Sirkar of the Dunlop Rubber Co. (India) Ltd. and Mr. R. Chakravarty of Seshasayee Bros. P. Ltd. The discussions were very ably handled by Mr. P. L. Tandon, the Vice-Chairman of the Hindustan Lever Ltd. who was also the leader of several trade delegations. Mr. Chinubhai Kilachand, who is the President of the Indian Society of Advertisers who sponsored this conference, must be given the credit for ably conducting the meetings. Mr. Philip H. Brown, Managing Committee Chairman of the I.S.A. and Mr. N. P. Sen of the Imperial Tobacco Co. of India Ltd. were mainly responsible in introducing the speakers and also in managing the general conduct of the discussions. The perfect timings of the various functions and the issuing of several conference bulletins and pamphlets were done under the expert guidance of Mr. Pothan Philip, the Executive Secretary of the Indian Society of Advertisers. Conferences of this nature are absolutely essential in the context of our Industrial development.

Obituary—Fr. Basenach

Rev. Fr. Frederick Basenach S. J. passed away on the 20th of April, at the Fathers Residence, Loyola College, Madras. He was 72.

He was an outstanding Professor of economics. His writings bore imprints of deep knowledge and understanding of economic problems. A student of the London School of Economics, Fr. Basenach joined the Loyola College in 1925 and served the institution ably till recently. He was active in the field of education and was closely associated with the Senate and Academic Council of the Madras University.

He has been a valuable contributor in our columns. His passing away is an irreparable loss to the College he served for over three decades, the Madras University and to the subject he mastered—Economics.

Ambassador Galbraith visits Rajghat

The morning sun peered through the Rajghat foliage. A tall, barefooted man bent low, placed a bunch of white lilies on Mahatma Gandhi's Samadhi and stood in solemn silence for one minute.

The pilgrim was John Kenneth Galbraith, U.S. Ambassador, who had come to pay homage to the

Father of the Indian Nation who fell to an assassin's bullet thirteen years ago. Accompanying him was Mrs. Galbraith.

This was Ambassador Galbraith's first public engagement—on Wednesday morning—after presentation of credentials on Tuesday.

Mr. Galbraith was then presented the visitor's book. He signed: John Kenneth Galbraith, Ambassador of the United States of America, and wrote under the remarks column: "With profound and admiring respect."

The custodian of Rajghat, Har Parashad Mathur, escorted Mr. and Mrs. Galbraith to the grove of trees where a magnolia sapling planted by former President Eisenhower stood a few feet high.

The photographers and newsmen who were present thought Ambassador Galbraith has begun his job well—the job of "cultivating this garden" of Indo-U.S. understanding between "the oldest and the youngest" democracies.

Prasad to retire

It is no longer a matter of speculation; President Rajendra Prasad has determined to retire. He will thereafter take to Sarvodaya work, most probably in his home State of Bihar.

There is however nothing in the Indian constitution preventing the President to have a third term. When Rajendra Prasad goes after laying down the reins of office, the man who is most fancied to take his place is none other than Dr. S. Radhakrishnan, the present Vice-President. His record is remarkable. He has not only presided over Rajya Sabha but has also acted as our Prime Minister's Roving Ambassador. His health is such that he can withstand any amount of travel. He is also eminent as a philosopher and educationalist. When he migrates to Rashtrapathi Bhavan, his place as Vice-President is likely to be taken by the illustrious Srimati Vijayalakshmi who will shortly relinquish her post as Indian High Commissioner in London.

Mr. Bernard Ishwardas

In Tiruchi, the A.I.R. Station got a high power transmitter in the month of April. It was switched on by the Chief Minister Kamaraj. This means that broadcasts from this important Tamil Radio Station will be heard well all over India, Malaya etc.

The Station Director of the Tiruchi station is Mr. Bernard Ishwardas, who is very popular in his job. He has been there for the last nine years, and under him, the station's programmes have improved. An Indian Christian hailing from the North-Western Province,

he studied at the Princeton University, and took his M.A. degree before joining the A.I.R. He was at the Gauhati station too. A man of wide culture and refinement, Ishwardas knows Tamil and thinks highly of Tamil culture and learning. He is popular with his staff members and artistes, who get to his station for broadcasts from time to time.

Films—Bina Rai

Petite Bina Rai has knocked down this year's prize as the best actress from *Filmfare* award. She is a product of the Punjab who was for a while at Karachi. Her father was a Railway officer. She along with members of the family moved down to Bombay even before partition.

She is married to Premnath, himself an actor of distinction. They have one son, Junu who was with her recently at Hotel Oceanic in Madras. After the birth of her son, Bina was ill for sometime and newspapers even went to announce that she was dead. Telegrams and trunk calls started pouring in to her husband. She and Premnath had a hearty laugh.

She once went to Calcutta with Kishore Sahu for the premiere of "*Kali Ghata*". She was mobbed when she made her appearance at a Calcutta theatre.

It was recently published that she was contesting a seat for Parliament on the Swatantra Party ticket. She told me when I met her recently that she had no such intention.

Nimmi

Nimmi, the diminutive but dynamic cinema actress will have no songs to sing on the screen. This will be in Radhika Chitra's forthcoming "*Sond Ki Deewar*" to be produced by S. M. Sagar. Here, Nimmi plays the role of a wealthy girl who is in love with a poor youth, portrayed by Pradeep Kumar, without his being aware of it. She helps him along from success to success only to find that, determined not to marry into wealth, he has fallen in love with a daughter of poverty, portrayed by Kum Kum.

The story is by Dhruva Chatterjee. It will have a cast including Johnny Walker, Anwar Hussain and Mohan Choti. It will be directed by Drij.

Ham, the monkey which was rocketed by the United States into space and back by scientists recently, may become a space-age movie hero. Film producer, Herman Cohen wants him to star in a science fiction picture.

Sunil Dutt, is at present in Chambal and Kuviri river ravines in connection with the shooting of his first maiden venture under Ajanta Arts banner, "*Mujhe Jeene Do*". This is a story based on the lives and exploits of a dacoit and inspired by Acharya Vinoba Bhave's peace mission in the ravines.

Sunil, who is in the leading role of the film inaugurated the annual fair held at Chambal.

THE TAJ MAHAL—A DREAM IN MARBLE

BY

MATHEW CHERIAN

It is customary for we Indians to talk of our glorious past, our powerful monarchs and splendid Royal Courts, our wealth and tradition. Living in the past, to my mind is not a very desirable thing. It is not important to talk of what we had, but it is worthwhile to talk of what we have now and what we will have tomorrow. We are lucky we have the Taj now and always.

Among the architectural and artistic structures of our vast continent, we have an outstanding work of art, in fact an exquisite monument, a dream in marble, The Taj Mahal. This is not talking of the past, but what you and I can see and enjoy if we happen to be in Agra, now a sleeping city, 125 miles south-east of the Indian Capital.

Taj Mahal is the most gorgeous romantic edifice of wedded love and the whitest and fairest monument ever raised in the name of love. Shahjahan, the Mughal Emperor of the 17th century India, caused to construct this magnificent structure to commemorate the memory of his lovely Queen, Mumtaz Mahal. The construction work commenced during the year 1631. The model of the Taj is the combined result of the blending of

innumerable Indian and foreign artistic brains. Only in 1648 the Taj Mahal got completed. Though eminent artists and architects of outside nations like Turkey, Persia, Italy, Arabia and so on played their legitimate roles in moulding the design of this most adored 'Poem in white marble', it is entirely to the credit of Emperor Shahjahan that he had the admirable initiative and desire to visualise and bring into existence this most talked about mausoleum of the world, which was completed only in twenty years time with the best know-how of the period.

As regards the material for the building, the white marble came from the heart of Rajasthan, in fact from the vicinity of the beautiful city of Jaipur; the red sandstone from Fatehpur Sikri, diamonds and jewels from different parts of the Eastern World. The several floral designs of the Taj are being inlaid with stones such as agates, bloodstones, jaspers and the like. These are combined in wreaths, scrolls and trets in beautiful colours. The exact cost of the building is not recorded and was roughly estimated at six crores of rupees.

The object of admiration and adoration for Shahjahan,

who instilled in him the burning desire to perpetuate her memory was his beloved consort, Arjumand Banu Begam, better known to the world as Mumtaz Mahal. She was a Persian by descent and the daughter of a Prime Minister, Asaf Khan. Though she was the second wife of the Emperor, her feminine grace, wit and charm attracted him to her more than any one else. It is recorded that Mumtaz used to accompany Shahjahan everywhere including his campaigns. In the year 1630, Mumtaz Mahal was snatched away by death. She died after giving birth to a child to Shahjahan, who practically idolised her. She was then only 39. Her earthly remains were deposited temporarily in the garden of Zenabad at Berhampur and after a while removed to the lawns of the Taj. In the year 1631 this was again removed to its final resting place, inside the beautiful Taj which finds a place among the wonders of the world.

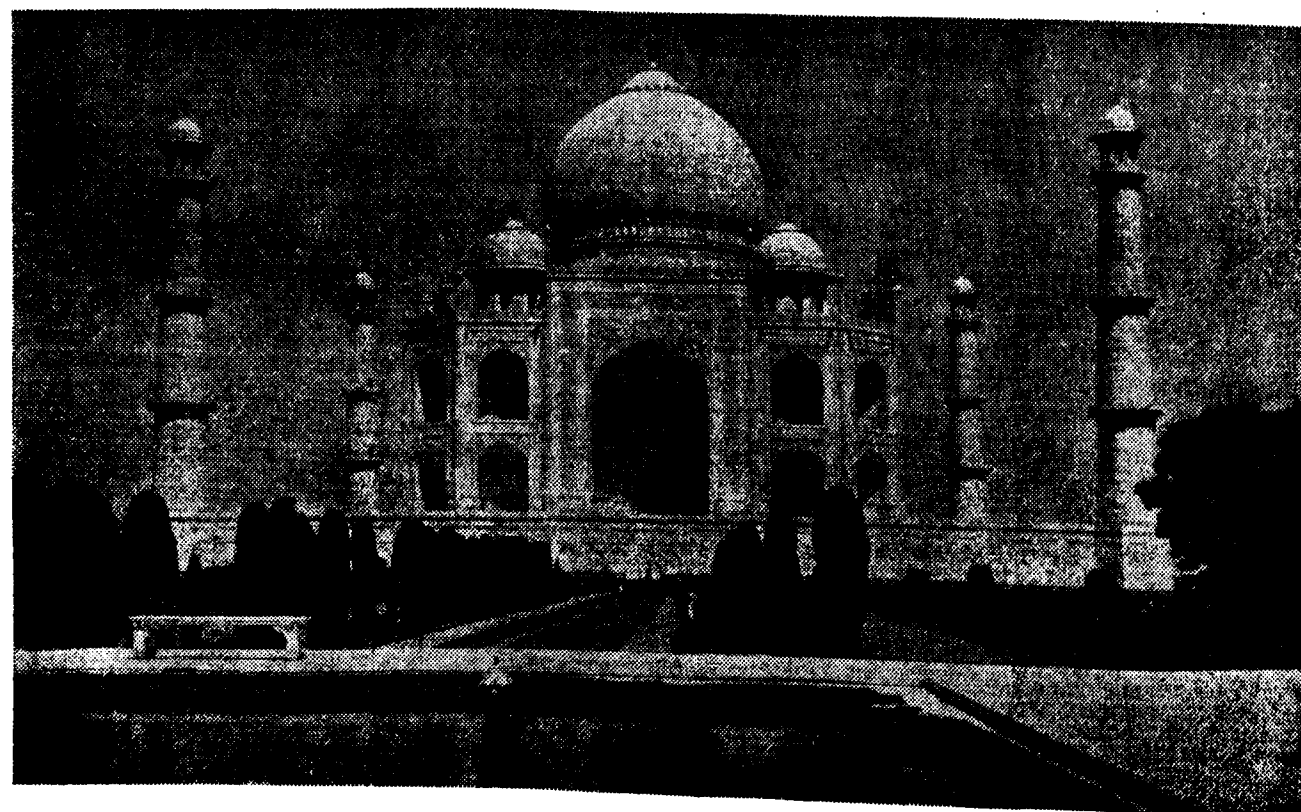
Taj is built on the right bank of the river Jamuna and is approached through a handsomely built gate of red sandstone. The gardens before the Taj are dotted with attractive symmetrical pools of water and perpendicular lines of richly green Cypress trees. There are four fine towers crowned with cupolas at each corner of the main building. Inside the vaulted roof of the tomb in the octagonal chamber hangs a beautiful Persian lamp, presented by Lord Curzon. Inside the main building countless artistic designs are inlaid on the white marble surface. The guides from their vantage points will

explain to the visitor the magnificence of the inlaid work, the artistry of the craftsmen, the beauty of the stones that are there and also of those costly stones that were taken away by intruders. There is an eighty feet dome which relays echoes of your voice distinctly for over fifteen seconds. Try it yourself when you are there. No one can explain the grandeur and splendour of the Taj. At several places verses from the Holy Koran are inscribed on the walls. Now the mausoleum at the Taj carries the tomb of the builder himself, Emperor Shahjahan.

I hope you will be lucky to see Taj in the moonlight. It is indeed stupendous and astounding. You will stand there gazing at the dazzling white marble structure shining in the moonlight for hours together. It is at once pleasing to the eye and endearing to the heart.

Neither words nor pen could give even the most imaginative reader the slightest idea of the all satisfying beauty of this glorious conception built over three centuries ago. To those in India who have not already seen it, I will say, "Go to Agra, you will enjoy the Taj". To those outside India, in Europe or elsewhere I will give this tip, "Come to India. The Taj alone is well worth the journey."

Is it surprising then that Colonel Sleeman's wife told her husband "I cannot criticise, but I can tell you what I feel. I would die tomorrow to have such a tomb."



AN ECONOMIC COMMENTARY

BY

PROF. K. VASUDEVAN

Sense about census

The major labours relating to the 1961 census are over by now. The preliminary findings about the census have been released. According to the latest census we are 438 million strong. The total number of males, predominate the females. For every 1000 men there are 940 women. We have increased by about 21% over the last census when our population stood at about 359 million. Ten years ago there were 946 females for every 1000 men. Per square mile there are 384 people living now, whereas ten years ago there were 316 people living per square mile. About 23% are literate today, compared to about 16% ten years ago. An important point to remember is that the increase in population is not uniform throughout India. Assam with 34% and West Bengal with 32% increase head the States with regard to the increase in population. Jammu and Kashmir have registered the smallest increase with about 9% over the last census. Madras has earned the Indian demographers praise with a humble 11.73% increase. The Registrar-General Mr. Mitra has said that the lowness of the rate of growth in Madras is a 'trifle baffling'. One wonders whether people of Madras State have exhibited more migratory tendency during the last decade. It is a conjuncture thrown up to explain the rather small increase in the population. While it is a matter for congratulations the smallness of the increase has troubled some people who foresee that this nominal increase will not attract sufficient financial help from the Union Government if as it is expected, population will be made the basis, for distributing the financial aid from the Union Government to the States. The controversy about the basis for the distribution of the grant from the centre to the various states is not a new one. The rich states like Bombay (now split into two) have claimed that their contributions to the central coffers should be made the basis for rendering financial help, whereas states who are saddled with heavy population made this drawback a tactical virtue and claimed that these should get a larger help from the centre. We can see the above background in the current controversy to the increase in population in certain states. Sometime back the Madras Finance Minister expressed a surprise at the large increase in the population in West Bengal.

Coming as it was from an important Minister of a state registering a nominal increase in population, it drew forth a spirited rejoinder from the Chief Minister of West Bengal and for a time tempers were swayed and some of the speeches delivered about this controversy were bellicose, once again exposing the myth of unity of India. The atmosphere was so much surcharged with suspicion that it led to an explanation, of course in confidence, by the Madras Minister to the Prime Minister of India, who has become the traditional trouble shooter in our country. At present the controversy has been frozen and we can be certain of hearing more about this, when the Finance Commission, which is now functioning comes out with its proposals relating to the financial aid to the states.

The provisional 1961 census figures so far available have made all responsible people ponder over the tremendous increase in population. It is observed by Mr. Mitra that the population of India during the decade 1951-61 grew 61% faster than the rate at which it grew between 1941-51. The unprecedented rate of growth according to more than one student of Indian demography is largely due to a substantial fall in the mortality rate, thanks to better public health measures. Some years ago in the annual conference of British scientists in England, this picture of reducing preventable death in India made one scientist declare that it will be cruel to stop the natural process of reduction of population in India by sending to this country antibiotics, while the problem of feeding the millions of hungry mouths remain very largely in the realm of pious declarations and theoretical discussions. Many at that time took the British scientist to task for pronouncing such an inhuman verdict. But if we understand the population problem in all its depressing magnitude, one wonders if we ourselves will not in our weak moments pronounce something like the pessimistic musings of the British scientist. So far family planning is held out as an effective solution. But the protagonist of family planning is apt to simplify the issues involved in the scheme. Further family planning is a long range measure and we are faced with the immensity of population in the present. The solution is partly economic and partly ethical. Even if we produce sufficient food so long we have in our

midst individuals and businessmen dealing in foodstuffs treating food as an article whose supply and prices should be manipulated to extract the highest profit, the population problem will remain with us. It is stated that this year our food production has reached a new peak, but the consumer has to wait for considerable time to see the effect of the increased production of the price level. The Indian economy seems to defy the simple laws of economics, which state that increased production would lead to a fall in prices.

Sugar is not Sweet

We are taught from our childhood that sugar is sweet. But this simple truth needs revision in the case of Indian sugar. Indian sugar is not sweet both in the real and in the metaphorical sense. It is a common experience at the present day, that to get a tickle of sweetness in our palate we have to use a generous quantity of sugar. We shall leave it to the Indian sugar technologist to explain why Indian sugar is losing its sweetness. We shall dwell for a while about the progress of sugar industry in the context of consumer economy. It is stated that the growth of sugar industry is phenomenal and we are not only self-sufficient but we are in a position to export and thus the industry, is to borrow the slogan, a foreign exchange earner. But the present position of the industry is baffling from the point of view of economic analysis. Here is an industry which prides itself that it has made the country self-sufficient and also that it is producing an article which is a foreign exchange earner. But the sugar price both internally and externally is the highest in the world. It doesn't require much knowledge of economics to say that if an industry is run efficiently then the product from that industry should be sold at a reasonable price from the consumer as well as the producer point of view. But the Indian sugar industry is producing a surplus and it is neither able (or willing) to reduce the internal price nor able to sell it outside because the price is very nearly Rs. 400 per ton more than the price in the inter-national market. The producers want to sell more internally. But apart from the quality (the Indian consumer has no choice in the matter) the consumer can be coaxed to take in more only, if the price of the sugar is reduced. But the industry would not agree to this and banks on the government price support. On the other hand it has very generously suggested that the internal price of sugar must be increased (and this in the face of surplus stock) which will help the industry to sell its surplus stock in the international market at a reduced price. This strange logic can only be understood by the sugar interests, but we as consumers are not gullible to swallow this solution under which the poor consumer is asked

to subsidise some inefficient units and also subsidise the export trade. As an alternative it has been suggested that the sugarcane growers should be asked to accept a reduced price for their sugarcane. Further the industry has put in a plea, that the government should forego their excise revenue on the exportable surplus which would mean the surrender of very nearly Rs. 16 crores. When hard realities are ignored, there is a temptation to indulge in fantastic suggestions. One suggestion of this type refers to the payment to the sugarcane growers not in money but in sugar! It has not been suggested that the sugar industry should pay the taxes in kind and the government in turn can pay their civil servants i.e., part of their pay in sugar. Sugar offers a warning as to what will happen if we make a fetish of industrialisation without stopping to think the object of industrialising the country. It looks as if the consumer of sugar exists for the industry and not the industry for the consumer.

Small Car Big Noise

Periodically we are regaled with the news that shortly the public sector in India will start producing the "People's Car". In April 1959 a committee was set up by the Government of India, to review the progress of the automobile industry and its ancillary industries. The committee was asked to recommend measures to be taken to reduce the cost to the consumer of different vehicles like car, jeep and truck. Incidentally they were also asked to examine the feasibility of producing a low-cost passenger car within the price range of Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 7,000. The committee which is familiarly known as Jha Committee among other recommendations with which we are not concerned here, suggested the feasibility of producing the small car. At least one member of the committee chalked out an independent line of approach. Prof. Das Gupta one of the members of the Jha Committee, with his rich experience as a member of the Tariff Commission came to the conclusion that the scheme for a small car was a little premature. He held that no step should be taken by the Government of India which may divert savings of the people to less fruitful channels. In the present state of India's industrial development, the essential step is to choose priorities. Naturally in a poor country like ours highest priorities should be allowed to food and housing. Others must follow in due course. Public transport should have a higher priority rather than private transport. Prof. Das Gupta held that in the present state of the country when herculean attempts are being made to collect internal savings nothing should be done to divert the savings by placing 'before the people any allurements by which savings will be directed to less fruitful channels.'

The views of Prof. Das Gupta will be endorsed by many in this country who have the welfare of the country as the primary objective, and not the comforts of the individuals as the criteria. What we require today is not a small car at a price of Rs. 5,000 which it is said cannot be manufactured at that price, by people who are conversant with the industry, but passenger bus which can transport the people.

Jha Committee gave place to another committee presided over by Sri Pande and this committee is now going into the question of choosing a car for being manufactured by the public sector. It passes one's comprehension, why is it, there is so much noise about a small car when the country is clamouring for more essentials. As it is, the automobile industry is facing the difficulty of having only a very small market internally for the existing makes of car. The total production of cars in India is about two days production in U.S.A. It is essential in the case of motor car manufacture that the units must produce a very large number of cars so that unit cost of production can be kept low. But as it is our automobile industry is a high cost industry and right from the commencement, the structure of the industry was faulty. There are too many manufacturers in the field taking the capacity of the

Indian market. Viewed from this perspective there can only be one verdict namely the automobile industry is a case of putting the cart before the horse. We must have started the ancillary industry first and then the manufacture of a car should have arrived; but we have units trying to manufacture motor cars, and trying also to develop ancillary industries and this has led to the encouragement of high cost low quality components for the cars.

A few words about the people who are eager to have a car. Sometime back, 'Eastern Economist' of New Delhi conducted a survey and it revealed that nearly 25% of people drawing Rs. 1,000 and above, wanted to have cars. It also revealed that some people with an income as low as Rs. 250 would like to go in for cars on the hire-purchase terms. One of the chief motivation to possess a car is the prospect of improving the income. There are other motivations like improving the efficiency of the individual, social contacts and social status. But these factors are mere wishful thinking and what is important is the capacity of the people to afford a car and the ability of the motor car industry in India to reduce the cost, and both these are non-existent at the present day.

SMILE-A-WHILE

1. Nice discretion—*Office boy* : "Please sir, I think you are wanted on the phone."

Mike : "What makes you say 'you think?'"

Office boy : "Well, someone at the other end said, 'Is that you, you old goat?'"

2. Again the tempter—A sailor had been showing the visitor over the ship. In thanking him she said, "I see that by the rules of your ship tips are forbidden."

"Lor', bless yer 'eart, madam," replied Jack, "so were the apples in the Garden of Eden."

3. Wonderful whiskers—A famous professor of English literature was being conducted about the movie lots. He was finally taken to see an actor's dressing room. On the wall was a picture of Longfellow.

"Ah, I see you are fond of Longfellow," he said to the actor.

"Who?"

"Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. That's the picture there."

"Oh, is that who it is?" said the actor.

"I just look at him when I make up. Wonderful study in whiskers!"

4. Reasonable—*Prosecutor* : "Now tell the court how you came to take the car."

Defendant : "It was parked by a cemetery—so I assumed the owner was dead."

5. The wrong way—When thrift defeats its own purpose it is especially exasperating.

The man running after a street car shouted to the conductor : "How much to the station from here?"

"Five cents," replied the conductor.

The man continued to run, and having covered another stretch, inquired breathlessly of the conductor : "How much now?"

"Eight cents," retorted the conductor.

"You're running the wrong way."

6. Scot's funeral thrift—A Scot woke up one morn-

ing to find that in the night his wife had passed away. He leaped from his bed and ran horror-stricken into the hall "Mary," he called to the servant in the kitchen, "come to the foot of the stairs quick."

"Yes, yes," she cried. "What is it? What is it?"

"Boil only one egg for breakfast this morning," he said.

7. Well-thought-out—Two ministers were walking along a country road. One of them took a cigar out of his pocket, lit it, and began to smoke. Whereupon the other remarked : "Brother, I see you smoke. I am amazed at you. Do you know that it is a vile habit? Why, even a pig won't smoke."

They walked on in silence for a few minutes, and then the other said : "Brother, I've been thinking of what you said just now about a pig not smoking, and I infer that you mean to suggest some subtle resemblance between the pig and me. But, my dear brother, in as much as you do not smoke, and the pig does not smoke, it appears to me that there is a greater resemblance between you and the pig than between the pig and me."

8. Scripture for it—Mr. Moody was once asked if there were any verses in the Bible against the use of tobacco.

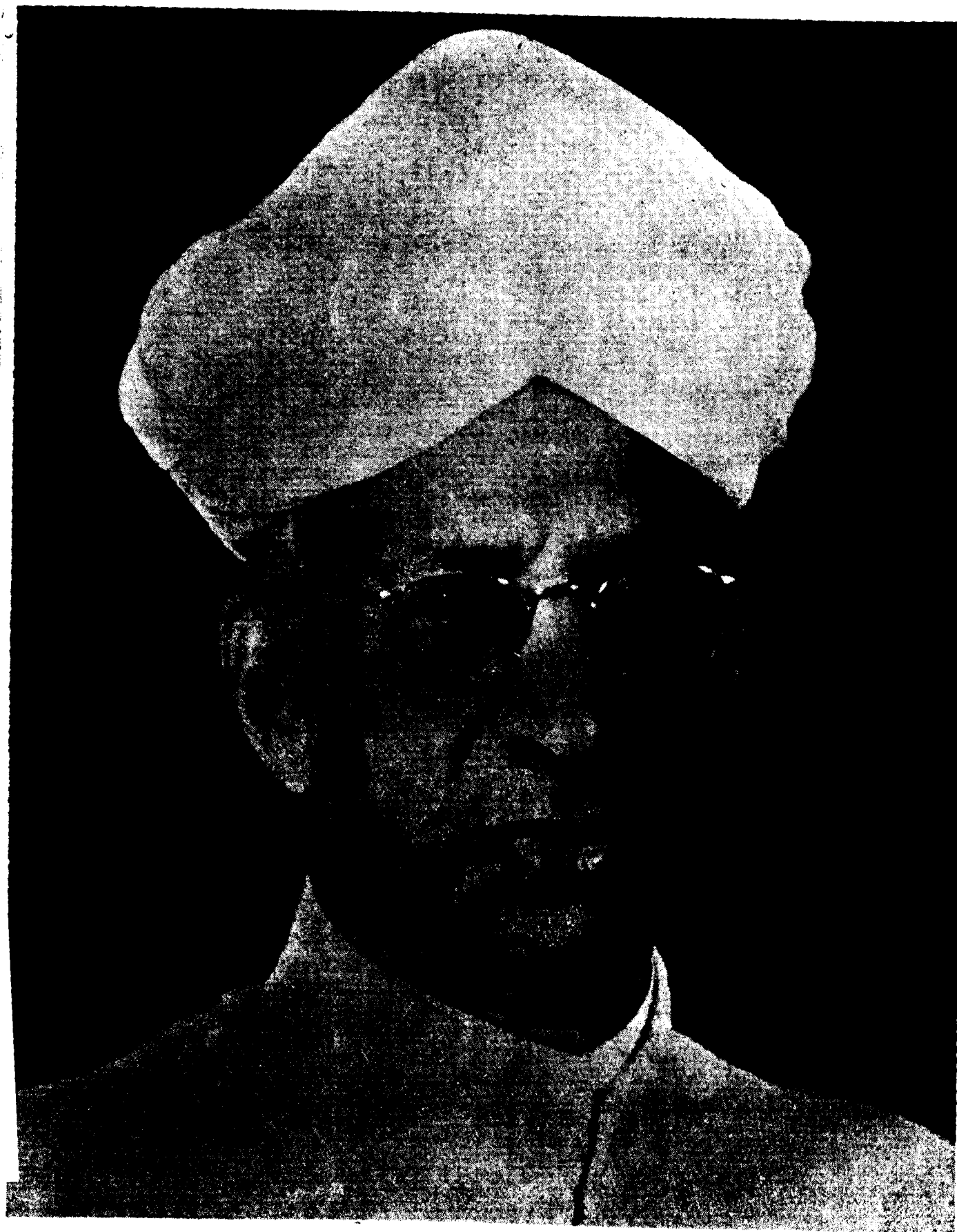
"No," said he, "but I can give you one in favour of it."

The audience was breathless and he continued : "He who is filthy, let him be filthy still." Revelation 22 : 11."

9. Prefers the American make—A wealthy Detroitier, returning from his grand tour abroad, was asked by an artistic friend whether he had managed to pick up a Van Gogh or Picasso abroad.

"Naw," said the traveller. "They're all left-hand drive, and I got three Buicks anyway."

10. Did they—*Guide* : "This, ladies and gentlemen, is the greatest cataract in the country, and if the ladies will only be silent for a moment you can hear the deafening roar of the waters."



Personality Sketch

SARVEPALLI RADHAKRISHNAN

BY

KASHYAPA

The history of Indian Empires has been a history of powerful and able individuals, gifted at once with a physical prowess to vanquish an enemy in battle and a mental keenness to humble intellectuals in debate. The names of Chandragupta Maurya, and Asoka and the great Mughals or Krishnadevaraya and Mahendra Pallava come foremost to the mind in this context. With the sophistication that followed the British Era, qualities for leadership have changed radically here, as elsewhere in the world. An infinite talent for intrigue; a capacity to manoeuvre the party caucus to one's own view; the courage to carelessly abandon one's most loyal friend for the State of a temporary political advantage; the possession of a ready and plausible answer for every horrible outrage—these have become the indispensable weapons in the armoury of a political leader in these modern times. Asoka himself could not have sat in office for twenty-four hours in New Delhi! But even in this new milieu, there are a few domineering personalities who could have ruled India a millenium ago. The Pandit with his charm and his undoubted magnetic attraction for the masses would have looked Chandragupta squarely in the eye and passed muster. Had a disputatious missionary sought battle on a philosophic topic, Harshavardhana would have gaily accepted the challenge. In 1961 too we have among us happily, one, who can accept such an intellectual wager, though he is now by profession, an administrator. I refer to Sarvepalli Radhakrishnan, the Vice-President of the Republic.

When Gandhiji and his comrades were engaged in the bitter and difficult struggle for freedom, when Nehru and Patel were languishing in prison, when Rajaji with his logic was weaving formulae to end the deadlock, when Prasad and Kripalani and a host of others were standing by for the performance any sacrifice however great—there was a frail figure with a shock of unruly hair and an uncommon sharpness in the eye, browsing in the libraries of the universities of India, garnering and distilling, indexing and analysing, absorbing and digesting into a capacious mind, the mysteries of Hindu Philosophy. Radhakrishnan, of course. When he was chosen to be the Vice-President

of the nation, some eyebrows were lifted. Khaddared and grisly, orthodox and narrow-minded Congressmen felt it was too high an honour for one "who was not with us during those days". Misguided souls! Were all who were with you still with you, and are all who are with you now, ever with you before? If Radhakrishnan was not made Vice President he at any rate would not have founded a new party; he would have written a new book. Those who came to scoff remained to praise, and today in Congress circles Radhakrishnan commands respect and admiration. He has not much ambition beyond the Presidential *gadi*, and that is almost a foregone conclusion. Apart from Nehru he is the only man known to diplomats and heads of state all the world over (Prasad having remained a valetudinarian for most of the time) and none can adorn the Presidential chair after Prasad with more dignity. Prasad, in his heart of hearts is a politician, for after all the best years of his life were spent in politics. Small wonder that he should feel the job of head of the state, too much of a 'prison'. Prasad has been ill at ease, for he has a mind that is very acute (in spite of being allowed to rust) and he cannot but want to speak out on various matters connected with affairs of State. As President he has of necessity to keep a shut mouth. This can be killing. But with Radhakrishnan it is bound to be different. He is no politician, and he has not the itch to speak on political matters—for he has the talent to speak on a hundred other subjects. Let him go on anything from the doctrine of Maya to the Concept of Beauty, and you will have an hour of delight from his lips. He will not feel his job as president too cribbed cabined or confined, for he can soar in another dimension where Prasad cannot.

As an expositor of the Hindu way of life Radhakrishnan has no equal. The late Prof. Hirianna perhaps, for sheer magnitude of knowledge and analysis, was a very close second (Some place him even above Radhakrishnan) but even Hirianna had not the superb mastery of Radhakrishnan as an exponent. Take their books for example. Hirianna's is terse, solid, clear and prosaic. It has everything in it. But it thaws. Radhakrishnan's more flowery, more elegant perhaps

BROADWAY TIMES

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not so substantial, but infinitely more palatable. It is the Art of Dressing a drab subject like Philosophy that Radhakrishnan is master of; in clear presentation of an intrinsically abstruse subject he is his own equal. If today the world knows about the Hindu way of life it is as much due to Radhakrishnan as to Vivekananda. At least the latter was admittedly a missionary; Radhakrishnan was a scholar *simpliciter* and therefore entitled to more credence.

Writing from Oxford in 1946, long before he could have dreamt of his own future, Radhakrishnan said:

"When Plato said that Philosophers should be Kings he did not mean that the main task of Philosophy was to make laws and solve political problems. For him the philosophic temper of mind, the exalted calm noble dis-

passionate attitude unmoved by motives of personal gain, ambition or power is the only temper of mind which can solve these problems. In these days of increasing specialisation and party strife when we are unable to see the wood for the trees, when the effort of genuine thinking has yielded to the acceptance of slogans, the need for philosophic reflection on life's problems is most urgent."

How true a statement, and how much truer today than in 1946 when he wrote it? Well, he has now a chance to gladden the soul of that immortal intellectual Plato. Few countries have more problems than India has, and no country has a philosopher at its helm like we have. Plato's was an ideal; India has a chance to prove it. Will she? Radhakrishnan alone can give the answer.

SPORTS IN BRIEF

BY OUR SPORTS COMMENTATOR

"Catch them when they are young"—that is the motto to be adopted by Australian swimming officials to build up future world champions.

Australian swimming officials are only now recovering from the shock of swimming stars lose their place as world beaters at the Rome Olympics, and they are going after future champions by placing new emphasis on youngsters from eight to fourteen years.

Promising young swimmers, both boys and girls, will be graded into four age groups—under 8, 10, 12 and under 14 years. Competitions in these age groups will be held throughout the country in most Olympic lengths and strokes.

Plans are being pushed for the establishment of a national commissioner of professional boxing to drive out the gangster element which has sought to dominate the sport. Senator Estes Kefauver, Democrat of Kentucky is circulating a Bill in Congress which would provide for a "Boxing Czar".

The Czar would receive 20,000 dollars and hold the rank of Assistant Attorney-General. He would maintain an office in the Department of Justice. Every professional boxer, manager, matchmaker and promoter would have to obtain a Federal licence to engage in the sport. The licences would be issued annually and revoked on infractions. All contracts and financial agreements relating to the fight game would have to be filed with the Commissioner.

Under-cover matchmaking would be subjected to five years' jail and fine.

Kefauver drafted the Bill to combat abuses exposed by Congress.

Amrit Kaur resigns

Rajkumari Amrit Kaur is reported to have resigned from the Presidentship of two national sports federations—the Badminton Association of India and the Table Tennis Federation of India. Her resignation has been necessitated by the stipulation of the All-India Council of Sports that none of its members is to be connected with any National Sports Federation.

Several members of the Badminton Association which elected Rajkumari Amrit Kaur as President went in deputation to the Education Minister, Dr. Shrimali,

to waive the stipulation as a special case, but the Minister refused to grant an exemption.

One of the Vice-Presidents of the Table Tennis Association will act as President until the next election. In the case of the Badminton Association, the Council will take a decision soon.

Replica of Aintree Course

Russia will build a replica of the Aintree course to train up ten runners for the next year's Grand National.

This was announced by the Soviet Party after Russia's first three entries failed.

Fence dressing of the type used at Aintree will be used so that horses and riders will be familiar with the colour of the Grand National fences.

Next year's Soviet entries will be brought to Britain about December to acclimatise and avoid top weight handicaps for untried horses.

Apartheid in sport

The apartheid barrier in South African sport has been broken down. S. Sewgolum, the Indian from Durban who is the Dutch open golf champion was the first to shatter it in which he played in the South African open championship at East London.

Permission for him to play was given by the Minister of the Interior, who stated that this should not be regarded as a precedent.

This in essence means that when South African teams compete in future, they will include non-whites—something that was unthinkable a year ago.

Wrestling

The Secretary of the Pakistan Amateur Wrestling Federation has hailed the changes in the rules of wrestling, recently made by the Bureau of International Federation of Amateur Wrestling.

Mr. Naqi Butt welcomed the elimination of ground wrestling from Olympic and International contests and opined that the new system would give wrestlers more opportunities to display talents. Commenting on the time limit which has been reduced from 12 to 10, he said that the step had been taken because ground wrestling provided opportunities to avoid action in wrestling.

Book Review

BOOK NEWS—SPECIAL NUMBER

This special number is issued by the Book Industry Council of South India in connection with a training course conducted by them by arrangement with UNESCO on Book Selling some time in February last.

Though "publisher's advertising" on page 10, is a reproduction of a speech given by Mr. Roy Hawkins at the Bombay Advertising Club, it gives a very useful explanation of the book trade in England and gives suggestions to adopt some of the English features in the Indian Book Market. Most of the pages in this

booklet are devoted in explaining what happened at the training course on Book Selling conducted at the Museum Theatre, Madras. The article on page 2, on distribution and marketing of books is interestingly written. Another useful article in the *format* is "India needs library legislation" by G. D. Bhargava. On page 19 a good number of messages received have been reproduced. These good wishes show the interest taken by several eminent men of our country in the Book Industry.



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Manager, Broadway Times,
33, Broadway, Madras-1.

BROADWAY TIMES

Edited & Published by MATHEW CHERIAN

33 Broadway Madras 1 S. India Telegram 'MAPRECO' Telephone 3841

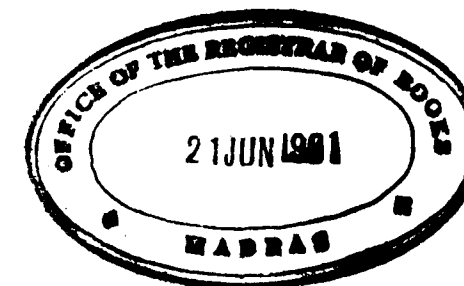
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Editorial

THE UNITY OF INDIA

The Unity of a Nation depends chiefly on three natural factors. These are ties of religion, common language and common allegiance to a sovereign or political head. There are also two unnatural circumstances when people living in a particular country stand together. When there is an external enemy threatening the security of your country, a united front is generally put up as defence. Similarly, the struggles for independence, trying to get rid of foreign domination, there is a spontaneous grouping together. These two unnatural factors spring generally from common hatred, and are of limited duration.

There are social customs which bind together people of the same country. Generally the social customs pair with religions. Further social customs tend to be more often only regionwise and not on a National scale. Broadly speaking certain festivals though religious in origin are considered to be occasions of National rejoicing and celebration. But the really binding forces of unity in a Nation are religion, language and common acceptance of a political or constitutional leader.

After these broad generalizations, let us get back to India's unity. First of all we are not members of one religion. We have several religions. The question of one single language is also not there. The only language which can claim as a unifying force in India is English. Language controversies have been going on for years now. The official language question and the creation of linguistic States have caused umpteen problems since the year 1947. The remodelling of India on a linguistic basis has created disruptive tendencies in many directions. Then the question of common allegiance comes. A 'united' India came into being only under the British. Similarly other unifying forces like the English language, a common judiciary and so on came with the British rule in India. Though in earlier times we have had a few empires like those of the Guptas and the Mughals having control over very large areas, due to lack of proper communications there was not really a sense of unity and fraternity among the people. The present constitutional set up of the country is not the result of natural evolution. It is made in a short while and "imposed" upon. Even the very map of India is the result of political manoeuvres and coercions. Under these circumstances to evolve a strong United India may not be an easy task. Is it a wonder then that the National Integration Committee of the A.I.C.C. agree that "after Independence we have attached more importance to administrative or economic reform, underestimating the basic problem of India's unity" and thus not really accepting responsibility for not doing their work in the right manner.

For historical reasons there have been survivals of communal outlook which cannot be completely eradicated. But comparative freedom from serious disturbances since independence apparently lulled congress leadership into complacency. The Committee of the A.I.C.C. have recommended a mixture of propaganda and punitive measures to promote a national outlook. Ironically speaking we are a nation divided, linguistically, religiously and communally. In order to foster a strong national sentiment a change of outlook is absolutely necessary. Instead of continuously harping on the now familiar words "emotional integration" something definite should be done. Seeds of favouritism, communalism and the like have been sown pretty well on the Indian soil. The ruling party could contribute to a large extent in creating an atmosphere of unity and concord. Perhaps in the calmer aftermath of the general election, a clearer insight into this delicate and apparently intractable problem of National Unity will be possible.

LET US KEEP OUR MONUMENTS WORTH VISITING

It is only repeating the obvious if we say that tourism in India is on the increase year after year. Apart from the advantages arising from free mingling of peoples from outside Countries with our own, we have the benefits of amassing sizeable amounts of foreign exchange which we need so desperately at the present stage of our economic development.

Many long to visit our country and those who have come over express their desire to visit us again. Mrs. Smith, Sister of President Kennedy who was in India recently on a short trip, was reported to have said that "I would like to come back soon and go round the country at leisure. Especially, I would want to visit the famous temple city of Madura in South India, of which I have heard so much". It is indeed a pleasure to listen to these comments. So far so good.

We have had several occasions to meet visitors to our country from other lands. Probably what we say from now on may not be received well by certain sections of our public due to varied reasons. We do not intend to wound any one's sentiments be it religious or otherwise. Many foreigners have expressed the opinion that a good number of our monuments are in a shocking state in the sense that the general setting round these structures are not very conducive to sightseeing. Several of our important monuments have attracted an array of beggars and vagabonds who, so to speak, harass the sightseers for alms. Secondly, the authorities either of important temples, churches or any similar place must see that they keep their places tidy and clean so that the visitor may like to spend some time there. But this is not generally the case at the present time. Surely we do not want outsiders to go back with the impression that our country is a land of beggars and that we care only little to keep our places clean and hygienic. Very often worshippers and devotees take too much advantage of our temples, churches and the like. They relax themselves to such an extent in these places, the visitor probably has to excuse himself in going round these places. Here, a fair degree of Civic Sense is certainly called for.

Another 'annoying feature' of our places of tourist interest is that the visitors are obliged to remove their shoes and walk barefooted inside the precincts of certain monuments. People who are not used to walking barefooted, especially when they are not used to hot surfaces consequent of the tropical sun, sightseeing becomes unattractive if not unbearable in certain instances. Provisions must be there to see that suitable cloth or other coverings are provided to be worn over their footwears so that inconvenience is not caused. It is true in some places they do have such arrangements already.

These problems may look small. But they can go a long way in creating impressions and generating opinions. The local authorities can do a lot in stamping out the beggar problem. With little adjustments, we can be in better positions to welcome and entertain visitors to our country. When we have tourists from other countries, it is better if we bear in mind to a small measure their background, habits and so on. 'Take it or leave it' attitude is not desirable in this context.

In the sphere of tourism much has been done like the appointments of trained guides and so on. But so much remains to be done.

RAJAJI SPEAKS TO GIRLS

BY

C. RAJAGOPALACHARI

The Dowry Bill has become law. And the ladies in Parliament are as happy as the British after Waterloo. It is no doubt a shameful thing that graduates of our Universities, otherwise very decent boys should be such funks and let their uncivilised fathers and mothers put a price on their marriageability and, so to say, fleece money from the parents of poor sweet girls, for whose hands any day good boys should ordinarily be ready to make any sacrifice and spend large sums of money if only to please them with nice jewels and clothes on wedding day and nothing else. It is very good that Parliament consisting of both Houses should have debated this practice of dowry taking with the name of odious crime and prescribed a penalty and imprisonment for attempting to do such a thing. So far, good.

But let us look at it a little more calmly. First, is this going to stop the thing? No, dear parents of sweet girls, it will not stop unless you and your daughters take it up more boldly in your own hands. It is not like gambling or drinking or other unnecessary vices, but rather like thieving and robbing which issue out of poverty and necessity. We have not been able to stop murders or thefts or even reduced them much by threats of punishments. The punishments are justifiable, but the offences do not stop on account of the penalties threatened, nor is the reduction of such crimes noticed in modern times due to the punishments imposed but is due to other causes. The practice of extorting money from parents eager to marry off their girls has arisen from economic and social causes in a natural way. The practice will not stop unless something else is done.

Now, girls, it is partly your fault. Why partly, I should say very much your fault. Why are you in such a hurry about marriage? At least, do not give way to your eagerness or show it any way. Keep brave and be patient. Young men will not remain bachelors. They must come round. Cultivate the courage and patience of great military men who have patiently laid siege to impregnable forts and block-

aded ports. Again, girls, why do you convert marriage with a job hunting business? If you descend to thirsting for a fellow's good fortune and his job assurance, naturally he puts a price on it and seeks a good commercial transaction. If you compete with one another (sometimes it goes to an indecent degree) and if you stand in a queue to get the place of wife of a ready-made I.A.S. or employee of a rich foreign company drawing an assured salary, the price goes up automatically. Can you blame the parents—no doubt they are bad characters and shylocks—if they wish to recoup what they have invested on their son or even if they wish to make a profit out of it? Do you know that often they have themselves to stand in a queue with their plain-faced daughters or have done it already and been fleeced. And they would like to make up for it!

Now do you not see that love being at the base of marriage or put it the other way round if you like it—love being the coping stone of the institution of marriage, jobs are not the only or real or probable source of happiness. Life is always an adventure and humanity is one. All girls and all boys must keep this in mind and it is no good being selfish or eager to do better than others and gain a money victory over some unfortunate sisters who are 'handicapped,' with want of good looks or their parents with want of cash. As the unmarried and unmarriedable or the already married noble M.P.'s fought for all the girls in India and not for themselves, so each one of you must fight the battle or lay siege to the wicked fort on behalf of every one of your innocent fellow-maidens of India. Don't yield to the temptation of doing better than some one else. By all means hunt with the noble and god given weapon of your good looks but not with the money of your parents or brothers who, I know—though you may not—give it very grudgingly and with bitterness in their heart.

Fight your battle with the invincible weapons of ridicule and caricature. Write stories in the journals of the day of how foolish young men listened to their



"Walk erect and look boldly at people."

parents and gave up the chances offered to them by good looking very amiable girls and finally fell a prey to an ugly doctorwoman or nurse and were hen-pecked throughout life and lead an unhappy miserable existence, etc., etc. Those are innumerable channels for thus educating young men out of their stupidity. They will surely see that sordid bargaining is not the best preface to a happy married life and that love is the true substance of happiness.

Do not give way to melancholy brooding. Cultivate your charms and carry your good looks to the best advantage. Every smiling and happy girl's face is beautiful and has an irresistible attraction. Never mind the colour of your skin. It should not be spoilt by melancholy or anxiety. Keep your eyes bright and shining. Walk erect and look boldly at people. The straight and erect gait has ten times the attraction value of a timid and bending down figure. Nothing is so inelegant and profitless as walking like this when you go out.

Keep erect and look as if you said "I don't mind you, my lads!" Do not be immodest, but do not be afraid. Be not be ashamed of the body and organs and limbs God has given you. And always be cheerful and smile.

My best wishes to you, all girls. Do not be worried. Men will come down on their knees before you some day. Well, if they don't and you have to live and fight your own battle of life you will be able to do it, for there is no work you are not able to do when it comes to it and work will carry its legitimate hire. And, I tell you, if it comes to it, independence is worth something. Of course, I prefer a married life for you and a mother's job is greater than anything else. But not at the cost of dignity and with a fellow who began by demonstrating he has no noble feelings and extracted money from your parents.

A word to parents of girls. It is good to know the manners, customs and pattern of behaviour of the family you ask your daughter to go into and to prefer connections which conform to the pattern which your daughter has by birth or upbringing been used to. But the more we limit the field of choice, the more hardly the dowry problem becomes. Endogamy must be given up if you wish to attack the dowry evil. Get out of the caste and sub-caste mentality.

PLACE OF TRADE MARKS AND PATENTS IN EXPORT MARKETS

BY

K. T. CHANDY

[This brilliant article on Trade Marks and Patents is by Mr. K. T. Chandy, a Director of the Hindustan Lever Ltd; Mr. Chandy is a well known figure in the field of Indian industry. He is closely associated with several trade delegations. Apart from being a good penman, he is a fine speaker too.—Ed.]

Various forms of industrial property are involved in any marketing operation, whether such operation is confined to one country or takes place in the course of international trade. They are: trade and merchandise marks, patents, industrial designs and copyrights. A careful examination of the circumstances affecting these forms of property and of the laws regulating them in the countries to which we wish to export is unavoidable in any effort to promote our export trade.

We may consider trade marks first. The expansion of the market beyond narrow regional boundaries has made it impossible to maintain personal contact between customer and producer. In the result, the goodwill of a manufacturer's or trader's business is dependent upon the means of identification of such business and of the products and services offered by each undertaking. Such means of identification include trade marks, trade names and indications of the place of origin. In the words of a judge of the Supreme Court of the U.S.A., "a trade mark is a merchandising shortcut which induces the purchaser to select what he wants or what he has been led to believe he wants. The owner of a trade mark exploits this human propensity by making every effort to impregnate the atmosphere of the market with the drawing power of a congenial symbol. Whatever the means employed, the aim is the same—to convey through the mark to the potential customer the desirability of the commodity upon which it appears." It will be seen that a trade mark makes it possible for a free choice between the products of different manufacturers. In doing so, a mark performs certain fundamental functions. It helps the consumer to identify the particular product he wants; it helps the honest trader in that it acts as the protector of the goodwill which his product enjoys; it serves as a symbol of a standard of quality or make or selection which has given satisfaction; it helps to penalise the purveyors of shoddy merchandise, and eventually it helps to protect the

public from deception. In our export trade we are concerned with each of these objectives and hence the need for a careful selection of trade marks to be used in export trade.

A local manufacturer who exports goods to a foreign country has to face the problem of choosing a trade mark to be applied to his goods. Just any trade mark won't serve the purpose. A mark which may be ideally suitable on goods meant for internal consumption may not be suitable in the export market, as it may either have no significance or it may even have adverse significance to a foreign linguistic or cultural group. For instance, the picture of a lotus flower and the name 'lotus' may have rich associations in the literary and cultural life of India, but it may have no particular appeal in some of the Middle Eastern countries. If it is a word mark, thought has also to be given to its meaning in the foreign language. Will it be a word that the inhabitants of another country can easily pronounce; has the word, as correctly or incorrectly pronounced a meaning in that country; has it any emotional significance; has it a drawing power; these are questions which have to be carefully considered in the choice of a mark. The reputation of a trade mark is built by extensive advertisement. Consequently, care should be bestowed on the choice of the mark with a view to enable the advertising agent and the media owner to make proper use of the same.

These are not the only problems in the choice of a mark. The laws and regulations of the country to which we wish to export the product have also to be taken into account. In every country there are some marks which may not receive the protection of law. But these are not uniform for all countries, although one can discern certain general principles behind such prohibition. It may be possible to obtain a right to the exclusive use of a certain name in India, but if it happens to be the name of a national hero or head of state of a foreign country, it may not be possible to

obtain protection for it in that country, as the Government of that country may not want such a name to be exploited for commercial purposes. Again, there can be a rival manufacturer who has already a prior vested right, in a foreign country, to the mark you have chosen, in which case, you will be prevented from using the mark, which you have so laboriously chosen and in the application of which to your products you have spent a considerable sum of money. You may even find that you have to face civil suits for injunction, damages and confiscation of property or it may be that you or your agents may have to face criminal prosecution in the foreign country at the instance of the rival manufacturer who has a better prior right. This implies that there should be a careful examination of the laws and regulations obtaining in the countries to which you intend exporting, a careful search of the market and of the public records (if any) of trade marks, in order to find whether the mark you intend adopting is likely to be hit by the adverse rights of others or by outright prohibition by the State. Further, in countries like Iran, certain products like pharmaceuticals, veterinary and toilet preparations, packaged foodstuffs and beverages must bear a registered trade mark and a legend showing the name and address of the manufacturer, the country of origin, the registration number or number and date of public health permit. In short, we have to take into account the infinite variety of the legal systems and the political, social and cultural backgrounds of the countries to which we intend exporting.

One way out may appear to be that the exporter in this country stamps his product with trade marks belonging to distributors or importers in the foreign country. This may have certain short-term advantages, as the exporter can avoid the cost, in time and money, of the necessary steps to be gone through in choosing and protecting a trade mark. However, it must be remembered that the goodwill of the business so built up will grow round the trade marks belonging to the importers or distributors in the foreign country, and that, consequently, in the long run the exporter in this country will be at a commercial disadvantage. In many industries it would be better if the exporter's own identity is established directly with the consumer through his own trade marks, although it calls for the corresponding efforts necessary in choosing an effective trade mark, in protecting it and in building its goodwill through advertising and other forms of sales promotion.

Another way of reducing the cost involved in the choice, protection and promotion of goodwill of trade marks may be to adopt marks which are good for a group of countries forming one cultural region. For

example, it may be possible to treat all Arab countries of the Middle East as forming part of one cultural entity. It is also true that the nature of the product, the kind of clientele the exporter is looking for and the fact that a large section of such clientele may be familiar with one international language may be decisive factors, which will help the exporter to choose what might be termed as international trade marks.

Terms of collaboration agreements, if any, subject to which a product may be manufactured in this country would also be relevant in deciding what trade marks, if any, may be used in the export market. International trade marks, which have a considerable acceptance in this country, may be allowed to be used for trade within this country by such collaboration agreements, but they may not be allowed to be used in the foreign countries where the same collaborator may have similar arrangements. This is only to be expected. Hence, all the more necessary that the exporters in this country should develop their own independent trade marks, the growing goodwill of which will permanently accrue to them.

Apart from trade marks, there are a wide variety of merchandise marks which are of considerable significance in the export trade, as they are indeed important in the internal trade. Such marks may refer to disclosure of name and address of manufacturer, indication of the country of origin of the finished product and/or its ingredients, length, count, potency or such other measurements compulsory use of certain generic names, number of labels, their size, disclosure of ingredients, etc. We are familiar with our own elaborate rules relating to merchandise marks and the Acts and Rules regulating specific products like drugs and foods. Similar legislations are to be found in most countries and they have to be adhered to by the exporter here. Further, such rules and regulations are not static. They are constantly undergoing changes in this country, and so also in other countries, and hence, the need to keep in touch with them all the time, so that the products conform to compulsory standards and the labels are in the prescribed manner.

You will easily appreciate that in stimulating and sustaining our export trade, it is not sufficient if we choose the right trade marks, maintain the right qualities, advertise and promote sales effectively, but we have also to ward off attacks by those who believe in unfair competition. In our country, we are familiar with the high incidence of infringements and counterfeits of well-known products. This is not a feature peculiar to India. It obtains in a large measure in many under-developed countries and in a lesser measure

in others. Hence the importance of enforcing rights and protecting the goodwill by suitable action against infringers in the export markets. Any lack of vigilance in this respect will lead to the loss of the exporter's trade marks and of the goodwill they symbolise. In this context, it may be noted that in some countries, the person who manages to obtain the first registration has a better right than the person who has first used the mark. It may further be noted that in some countries registration of your mark may not be allowed unless you have a commercial domicile of some kind in that country, or that you have obtained registration of your mark in the metropolitan country controlling the export market, or that you have obtained registration of your mark in your own country. Such registration is a first step in obtaining protection and hence, the importance of closely studying the laws and regulations of each export market covering the field of registration of trade marks. The second step in protecting your goodwill in the foreign market is the detection of products which bear marks which are deceptively similar to yours. In this respect, you have to have the support of the importing firms in the foreign country, whose loyalty and goodwill are all important. Finally, you have to take steps in a court of law against those infringers of your products, who do not come to an amicable settlement. Contact with good legal consultants and the availability of funds for the protection of your goodwill are indispensable. It will be necessary for the Reserve Bank and the Finance Ministry to agree to our incurring the necessary expenditure, not only for the distribution of our products in the foreign markets, but for all other steps necessary to advertise and protect the goodwill of our products.

I have referred to the fact that, according to the law in certain countries, registration of a foreign trade mark may not be permitted unless it has obtained registration in the exporting country. Until recently our own Trade Marks Act, which provides for registration of trade marks in this country, imposed rather severe conditions to which a mark had to conform because it could qualify for registration. Some well known trade marks did not so qualify. The general rule was that, before a mark could be qualified to be registered in this country, in what is now known as the Part A Register, it had to be shown to be inherently distinctive or adapted to distinguish the products to which it is applied as being the products of a particular manufacturer or selector. The law has now been altered so as to make it possible for some of the other marks also to be registered in a separate register called the Part B Register. This is a welcome move, as it enables the home registration of our trade marks, which would then enable us to get registration in those foreign coun-

tries, whose laws insist upon prior home registration. I am advised by the Registrar that not many people have availed of this facility, perhaps because we have not yet become sufficiently export minded.

It must be remembered that as merchandise, bearing trade marks or merchandise marks and entering this country's export stream, have their origin in India, they have also to conform to the laws of this country in regard to their manufacture and marketing. It may be that one manufacturer confines his sales to this country and uses a trade mark on his products and that another manufacturer in this country has an export trade in the same type of products and uses the same trade mark in the export trade. There may be a clash in this country between the rights of these two, although the markets are different, and this dispute has to be resolved according to the law of this country. Further, the products manufactured here for export may have to conform to the labelling regulations of this country as also the labelling regulations of the foreign country, all of which may collectively make the designing of a label quite a difficult task. These may be considered to be matters of detail, but they can prove to be sufficiently vexing as to restrict the export trade. Industry-wise examination of these problems in collaboration with the Government is necessary in order to reduce the difficulties involved.

We have already noted the fact that there is no uniformity in the laws obtaining in the various countries in the field of trade marks. Whatever be the legal system of a foreign country to which an exporter here wishes to send his products, it is necessary that he should be vigilant to obtain protection of the mark according to the laws of that country. He should do this without any delay even in countries where the first user of the mark has a better right than others. There is international piracy of marks as there are infringements and counterfeits within the country. It may be that a rival in another country rushes and obtains registration of a mark which you have developed and applied successfully to your products sold in the neighbouring markets. Exporters here have, therefore, to be vigilant in obtaining registration of their marks soon after they have adopted them rather than wait for doing so after building up an export trade.

We may now turn to patents. There is as much diversity in the patent laws of various countries as in the field of trade marks. In our own country, the number of patents taken out by Indian inventors is small. Government are making efforts to stimulate research work, fundamental and applied, which will eventually lead to new products, better processes, better machinery, and in short, better technology. This is a long

term effort, which calls for the support of all those who are interested in advancing our economy and this is true not only for purposes of internal trade, but also for export trade. I shall only be stating the obvious when I say that considerable attention has to be paid to stimulating research and that industry ought to play a part in providing funds and personnel, whether the effort is made by large undertakings themselves or by private research foundations of public bodies or by the collaboration of all these bodies. In the context of fast changing technology, it is idle to hope that we can build up and maintain a progressive place in the export trade without facing up to competition in the promotion to technology as that affects quality, the time taken to manufacture, mass production, utilisation of available raw materials, and finally, cost.

Reform of our patent law has been on the anvil for over a decade. There have been two reviews of the system, one by a commission and another by a judge. They have taken into account various considerations, ideological and pragmatic, and their reports are before the public. It may be that the Government will finally decide to restrict the area of patent protection, as for instance, in the field of drugs, pharmaceuticals, foods and alloys. The general view has been taken that as the growth of research is conditional upon the growth of industry, our immediate task is to promote industry with the use of the scientific inventions and know-how already known and thus provide the basis for further research. In so building the industrial base, the view may be taken that existing patents, now mostly held by foreign inventors, act as a restrictive factor and that we should not only resort to compulsory licensing of patents, but also do away with patents in certain fields. In this article I do not wish to go into the merits of this line of thinking, but I only wish to emphasise that the law in this country is changing and will change substantially in the next year or so. When this happens we should not assume that, because we shall have the freedom to manufacture in this country using patents and know-how hitherto held by foreigners, we shall be able to carry this freedom into the export trade. The laws of the foreign countries to which we may wish to export may—and many of them do—provide for a large area of patent protection. Consequently, aggrieved competitors who have obtained patent protection for their inventions in a foreign market will be legally entitled to take action there against such of our exported products as are manufactured in this country according to what they claim to be their patents. In short, the law that may be good for developing home trade may not be good for developing export trade. These are not matters of mere ideology the country has to decide from time to time wherein lies the best bargain. This

is an aspect of the wider problem of relationship between developed and underdeveloped countries. As long as our exports are in unprocessed goods, the problem does not arise. But as we have begun to export manufactured goods, the conflict of patent rights arises in a big way. Exporters cannot avoid a careful examination of patent rights in the countries to which they wish to export in regard to the products involved. These investigations are complicated and will involve expert legal and scientific advice which is one of the know-hows we have to build up in this country. I am not suggesting that every manufactured product entering the export stream will run into a patent problem, but many will, more so as competition grows in international trade.

We are familiar with appellations of origin, like Madras handkerchiefs, Banaras brocades, Scotch Whisky, Champagne, Wines and Indian handloom silks. These appellations are valuable in building and protecting goodwill for our products in foreign markets. We should not be surprised if competitors in other nations put out their merchandise as say Madras handkerchiefs on the plea that such terminology has come to mean the genuine name for a particular variety and is not an appellation of origin. We have to ensure that such copying of our indications of origin are prevented. The use of certification trade marks indicating the country or place of origin by all exporters may, therefore, be necessary as a guarantee of origin to consumers in foreign countries.

We have a sizeable export trade in textiles which involve not only the use of trade marks and patents, but also designs. There are also other fields in which designs are important. The protection of these designs is also important in building up and maintaining Indian export trade. Genuine Indian designs can easily be copied all over the world. Designs have a very short life in many fields, as consumers' tastes change fairly fast, but they are important while they last. Further, designs of which we are proud may not be the most appealing in foreign markets, and hence the need to study these tastes and prepare designs as frequently as necessary and protect them as often as new designs are made.

The desirability of bringing about some uniformity in the laws, regulations and approach of the nations of the world in the matter of international trade may be obvious in the light of what I have said so far. The experience of most of you, may also support that view. However, every aspect of this matter bristles with difficulty, as different interests have to be harmonized. Certain international conventions have grown up in

(Continued on page 13)

Inside India

AN ECONOMIC COMMENTARY

BY

PROF. K. VASUDEVAN

Final Version

Shortly, that is in about a month's time, the Third Plan as endorsed by the Central Cabinet and the National Development Council will be published. Officially the Third Plan began its journey on the 1st April, 1961. In the nature of things the final shape of the Plan could not be published on that date. The Planners have to take note of the various criticisms and suggestions about the Plan and hence the delay in the publication of the final version of the Third Plan. Unlike the Second Plan, the present one is being launched with subdued optimism. Many things are baulking the course of the Plan. To mention a few, the tremendous growth of population, the clamour for a rise in the level of living which means in practice the weakening of the tendency and the capacity to save, the rise in prices which is the result of a number of factors not only monetary but also psychological and social, the uncertainty of getting foreign help to the extent desired by us, the still sketchy administrative structure available for the efficient operation of the Plan, and lastly the somewhat lukewarm support from the public who have been grossly fed by false promises by unscrupulous politicians. The difficulty is due to the fact that the attention of the Nation has been diverted frequently by hasty reforms (so called) like the language question and linguistic provinces, and a belief that anything and everything can be achieved by a series of hasty legislation. In spite of these handicaps, it is heartening to note that the opposition to the Plan has almost petered out and we have registered good progress in the industrial sector and there is also a healthy awareness that there need not be a continuous controversy about the public sector versus the private sector. We too frequently make the mistake, that the effects of any public undertaking will stop within its sphere and will not flow out and trigger some healthy activity in the private sector.

A mention was made about the foreign aid and the difficulty of getting a clear picture about the amount available from the various countries and international agencies from the beginning of the Third Plan. Right from the First Plan only one country has come out

with generous and spontaneous help and that is U.S.A. In recent months her policy has been mistaken in certain quarters because she has insisted that while she was prepared to undertake her quota of help, other countries must also join her in helping India which has undertaken perhaps the greatest task of proving that not only democratic government means political freedom but also it ensures economic freedom.

The stand taken by the U.S.A has made countries like West Germany and Japan come forward with a declaration of their willingness to help though we would wish that their declaration is a little more spontaneous. The contents of the American Economic Policy in relation to India was neatly summarised by Prof. Galbraith, U.S. Ambassador in India. It is pointed out that the American aid is governed by the following considerations; the Indian Government is the best judge of what projects need priority assistance, there is a strong desire in the United States to approve projects on practical as distinct from any theoretical or ideological grounds and there is a desire in America to provide long-range assistance to India. It is entirely due to the example of persuasion of America that we find today many countries becoming members of the Aid India Club.

In the matter of foreign aid not only our case for it should be sound, but we must have the help of public bodies and influential persons in foreign countries. In this respect we have been presented with a mixed bag. Sometime ago a report on 'British Industry and the Development of India', was prepared by a team of experts sent to India by the Federation of British Industries. The report said that on the whole the climate for private foreign investment in India was 'reasonably good' and the Indian Government is prepared to countenance the making of reasonable profits. The report further pointed out that the internal market is large and highly protected by either tariffs or quotas in most of the cases where manufacturers in India can supply the major part of domestic requirements. It also said that the Indian Government has manifested a more cooperative attitude towards private investment. While the reports like the one presented by the Federation of British Industries are bound to

help us and clear away the hesitation on the part of foreign investors, there are some who project their opinions on the Indian experiment which will do a lot of damage. All the more it is regrettable that academic people should popularise certain pet prejudices about our Plan and the place of private sector. To this category belongs a study written by Prof. P. T. Baur. Prof. Baur has the reputation, of an economist who has specially devoted considerable attention to the development of backward economies, and his observations are entitled to great respect and consideration. But the learned Professor has betrayed the impression that he had become the self-appointed spokesman of the private sector and had indulged in certain statements which lack factual support. Not only his views have been challenged even in circles in India which are jealous of safeguarding the interests of the private enterprise, but they also have been subject to critical scrutiny by people outside India who know a little more about her than Prof. Baur. It has become the fashion for foreign 'experts' to cover India in a matter of few weeks and go to their own countries and after 'munching the sward', write reports which are perfect attempts in creating misunderstanding between nations. Prof. Baur's observations have been noticed by the London Economist and in a review of his book has finely brought out the good points found in the Indian scene. In the words of the London Economist, 'Prof. Baur does not like India's Plans. They are socialist. They are influenced by such left-wing characters as Professors Gadgil, Genguli, Mahalanobis and Rao. They are too big. There is too much ideology'. From this the learned Professor doubts whether there is anything that could be called a plan at all. The London Economist observed in its review that 'some of this is true.....but much is half-truth.....and a good deal is misleading.' We must thank both Prof. Baur and the London Economist for without the book there could not be a review and as the learned journal observed 'many of the features to which Prof. Baur objects most strongly are supported by the Indian business community. If the electorate does not like them, it can always elect the Swatantra Party next year.'

Taxation without tears

We all wish for a state in which there won't be taxation. But this is crying for the moon. In our time taxes bounce one over the other in every budget. But tax economists are always in search of some method by which rigours of taxation may be softened. Recently, it was suggested that a method to collect taxation in kind should be tried. For example agriculturists who raises paddy, will pay the land tax in paddy. The method of tax collection in kind has everything in its

favour especially in an economy like the Indian where we find over a large part of the rural area, money is not used. Some of the daily transactions within the village may partake of the nature of barter. On account of this peculiar feature, it is suggested that if certain taxes like the land tax is collected in kind, it will not only lead to better tax yield but the burden of the tax will not be an intractable problem. Some countries have adopted this measure to overcome the difficulties of rural taxation. In mainland China, South Korea and Taiwan land taxes have been collected in kind rather than in cash. One thing the tendency on the part of agriculturist to grow less during the period of inflation and escape taxation, may be averted. If taxation is based on the quantity produced it will lead to a scientific system of taxation. It would enable the Government of the country to collect the much needed agricultural produce and would help the Government to exercise control over the distribution and prices of agricultural products. How far this 'kind' tax can be practised in India is a problem worth examining by the authorities.

Safe Deposits

Ever since the series of bank failures dotted the banking scene in India measures were examined to promote better banking traditions and assure the small depositors that their deposits will be safe with their bankers. Towards this end a system of bank deposit insurance was suggested and this was taken up by the Reserve Bank of India for detailed examination. Recently it has been decided to put through the legislation bringing into effect a scheme of insurance of deposits. The authorities have stated that initially deposits up to Rs. 1,000 should be protected. While the scheme affords protection for small depositors, it should be possible to assure deposits over this figure if they are left with the bankers for a long period. Perhaps as the scheme is worked, with more experience, the benefits of the scheme will be extended to deposits over Rs. 1,000. Some banks have been exempted from this scheme and the State Bank of India falls into this category. Owing to its peculiar role, its deposits are totally protected and hence it has been decided that the deposits with the State Bank of India need not be covered by deposit insurance. It is expected that with this scheme better savings will be built and to a certain extent the confidence in the safety of the bank deposits which was undermined, will be restored. But for encouraging savings not only the safety of the deposits should be assured, but also the erosion of value of the deposits on account of inflation should be avoided. How this could be done is a complicated problem and perhaps a long range solution is to pursue a sound monetary policy.

Monolithic Investment

Ever since L.I.C. was created, we have heard a number of controversies. Starting that the advent of the L.I.C. was an invasion of private sector and the Mundhra episode which sent a very able public financier into retirement, the L.I.C. has once again attracted a controversy over its investment policy. The organisation collects a sizeable amount daily by way of premia and these amounts should be invested with a view to meet the expenses of its activities and pay a bonus to its policy holders. Actually the Mundhra episode hinged on the investment policy pursued by the L.I.C. and the effect of its operations on the stock exchanges in India. The organisation was accused of partiality for a very large slice of its investments went to a particular area.

The Estimates Committee taking into account the criticisms regarding the investment policy of the L.I.C. recommended that the investments of the funds with the L.I.C. need not be made by that organisation and

instead suggested that the investible funds should be taken over by the Central Government paying a certain rate of interest. This recommendation of the Estimate Committee has come in for a good deal of criticism. It is pointed out that if the recommendation is expected by the Government, then the free flow of funds to support the new issues and the price of old issues will be stopped and the stock market will face a crisis. This in turn will set off a crisis in the capital market. Against this it is pointed out that the L.I.C. funds waiting to be invested always offered necessary speculative incentive to the sharks in the stock market. At any rate since the operations of the L.I.C. smack of monolithic investment which operation cannot be kept a secret, it is better the controversial work of investment is taken away from the L.I.C. which view has found a support from the Chairman of the L.I.C. Whatever may be the outcome, the fact remains that the L.I.C. is a powerful organisation which can be used by the authorities with advantage to the country's economy.

(Continued from page 10)

the field of industrial property law. Bi-partite or multi-lateral treaties between nations have also attempted to create some uniformity.

We are not parties to any of these ; and, consequently, we are not in a position to influence the thinking of nations who have come together as signatories of these conventions. It is not my purpose to suggest that we should join these conventions forthwith ; but, a summary opposition to these conventions is not in our interest, unless we are only concerned with developing industries for home market. The time has come for a careful examination of the problem by Government and industry ; and it may be that we shall have to negotiate bi-lateral treaties on these matters, if we do not intend joining the multi-lateral conventions.

In the light of what I have written down so far, I would like to conclude my observations by emphasizing that in relation to our export trade, we have before us a vast area of investigation and study pertaining to all forms of industrial property, viz., trade marks, patents, designs and copyrights. These may be undertaken individually by business houses or collectively by trade associations, export promotion councils and by Government. An expert service has to be built up in this country to provide timely, exhaustive and valuable information on these matters. The Trade Marks Owners' Association which I have the honour to represent, is devoted to these studies and we shall be most happy to render service in every manner.

THE MAN WHO THOUGHT OF SAVING DAYLIGHT

BY

PHILIP BRACKEN

Every sun-dial in Britain, except one, tells Greenwich Mean Time. The odd face out is on a sun-dial in the centre of Pett's Wood, south of London in Kent—for the sun-dial there, and the wood around it, are dedicated to the memory of William Willett, the advocate of Summer Time. So, the sun shining on his memorial is made to tell Summer Time, one hour ahead of all the others.

It is said that William Willett, a builder by trade, was riding his horse through this wood in 1905 enjoying the early morning sunshine. Then, as he left the trees, he came upon a row of houses, all with their curtains still drawn and the people asleep. Willett thought to himself—as others may have done before—what a pity it was that these people were losing the morning sunshine and getting, in return at the day's end, only the evening darkness. Suddenly a simple idea came to him; why not put all the clocks forward in summer? Then these people would be out and about as he was in the good morning air.

An Uphill Task

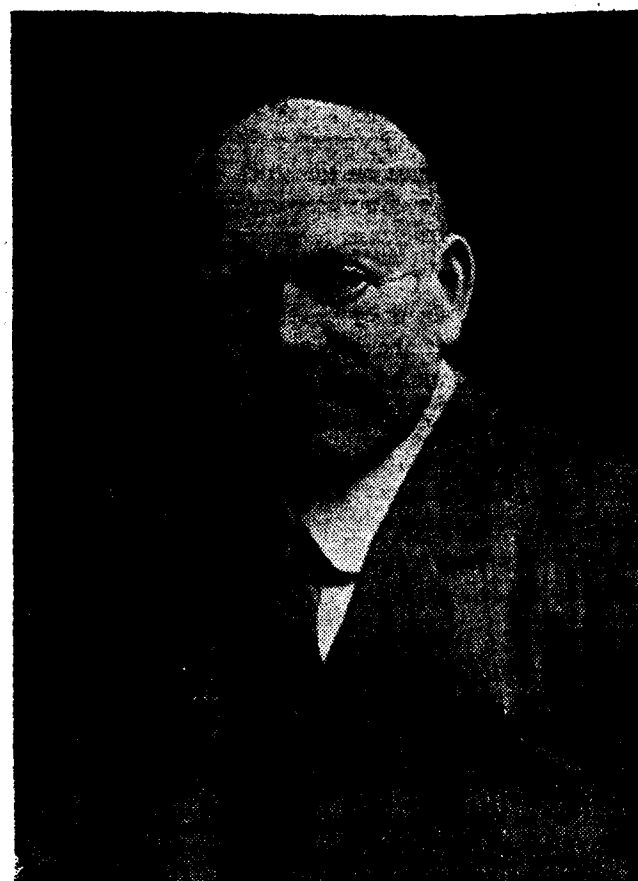
The mathematical builder calculated that every year Britons lost 154 hours of sunshine; and, to get these back, he suggested that clocks should go forward 20 minutes a week for four weeks every April. This was rather complicated and was later amended to a single move of one hour, with an hour back again in the autumn.

At first, people thought the builder was just and eccentric—whoever heard of altering the time?—and he had an uphill task to get support for his idea. The farmers too, were, against the scheme (many still are) as it threw their animals out of their routine.

Willett started a campaign at his own expense to get his Daylight Saving Plan accepted. He published pamphlets, addressed meetings, wrote to newspapers and worried Members of Parliament. It was several years before he got much encouragement but he did get a notable President for his Daylight League—none other than the then Home Secretary, the young Winston Churchill (now Sir Winston Churchill).

All round the World

In a speech in 1911, Churchill said that one day a grateful posterity would build statues to Mr. Willett and decorate them with garlands on the longest day of



William Willett

every year. Posterity has not quite done that, but ultimately the British public did collect enough money to buy Pett's Wood and put up the sundial.

For a while there was disappointment for Willett. His idea was turned down by Parliament and people thought he would never win. But Willett persevered and, in 1916, all Britain put the clocks on in the way he had so long advocated. Meanwhile, Summer Time ideas had spread abroad, and all round the world people were running the clock into a servant of mankind rather than its master.

Sadly, Willett himself never had the joy of putting on the clocks in his own house, for he died some months before his scheme became law in Britain.

But the man who gave extra sunshine to millions of others should be remembered whenever the hands of the clock go forward.

MEN AND MATTERS

BY

C. H. V. PATHY

In salubrious Ootacamund, the Queen of hill stations from which I file this dispatch, it is all quiet and contentment. Here a cluster of people gathered from all over the country are living an idyllic life, oblivious of the alarms and excursions of the rest of the world.

An uneasy peace broods over the world against a background of strife. Still danger spots such as Cuba, Congo and Laos might again erupt at any time. To a Nation which had been imbued with a heady sense of optimism, the first few weeks of President Kennedy's administration have come as a jolting blow. The United States met not only with a military reverse in Cuba but a mighty rebuff to its prestige. The foreign issues which Mr. Kennedy inherited—Laos, Cuba, Congo—have been infinitely more serious than he had been led to believe. Philosophically he remarked the other day: "We can prevent one nation's army from moving across the border of another nation. We are strong enough for that. And we are probably strong enough to prevent one nation from unleashing nuclear weapons on another. But we cannot prevent infiltration, assassination, sabotage, bribery—the weapons of guerrilla warfare."

Good words these but they cannot stem the rising tide of militarism all over the world where the gunman gets what he wants. In the confused power politics being played by fractional leaders behind their violent opposition to the intervention of U.N. in their country, the world has lost sight of behind the scenes influence wielded by Belgians. The strength behind the strong man Moise Tshombe, Premier of Katanga province is the toughest army in the Congo, trained and led by Belgian officers. His civil administration is advised by Belgians. In a wily move to answer accusations by Secretary-General Hammarskjöld and circumvent a U.N. request that all foreigners not under U.N. command withdraw from the Congo, Tshombe produced a plan which made it easy for foreigners to become Katanga citizens since Belgium had not recognised Katanga, it was possible for a soldier to be a citizen of Katanga and still be a Belgian. It will take a long time for the Congo riddle to be solved satisfactorily.

The centre of gravity of Laos has for the moment shifted to Geneva where the 14-nation conference is grappling with a tough problem. The United States

and some other powers who are afraid of the spread of Communism in Asia want to make of Laos a neutral belt, but there is a feeling that the conference may run into some serious difficulties over the definition of neutrality. The Russians and the Chinese want to manoeuvre things in such a manner that the neutralisation of Laos will eventually lead to the elimination of what is now left there of American influence. Americans on the other hand are prepared to force a partition of the country rather than leave any loophole for an eventual Communist takeover of the whole of Laos.

In nearby Ceylon, Mrs. Srimovo Bandaranaike, who assumed the mantle of power with a big flourish of trumpets is following a closed door policy. At the moment she has a record of trouble than of accomplishment. She has alarmed foreign investors with continued threats of nationalisation of oil companies and foreign diplomats by close relations with Communists who supported her elections. She has nationalised Roman Catholic schools. Her biggest crusade at the moment is turned against one million Ceylonese Tamilians who migrated from the Indian mainland many years ago but still speak their own language and practice the Hindu religion. These Tamilians have revolted against the decision to make Sinhalese, the language spoken by the Buddhist majority, as the official language of the land.

Ceylon wants to give no quarter to them. In the northern and eastern provinces where the Tamils are concentrated, Government offices were picketed and Government vehicles blocked by Tamils lying down on the roadside before them. In the tea plantations where Tamil labour is predominant, they struck work. With local administration paralysed in some sectors, the Tamil settlers established their own postal services and defiantly prepared to form their own police force and even hinted at establishing their own government.

At this threat, the Prime Minister reacted swiftly. She went on the radio and declared that then Nation cannot be held to ransom by threats. She ordered general mobilization of the armed forces, sent troop reinforcements scurrying up the Tamil areas. She further declared a state of emergency, under which strikers could be jailed up to five years, and imposed curfew on principal Tamil communities. She also

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banned the Tamil Federal Party, tossed into jail more than 70 of its leaders, including all but one of its members of Parliament.

Since there was complete censorship imposed on Ceylon, India and the rest of the world were in the dark about the happenings there but passengers arriving by plane to Madras gave a lurid account of persecution. At this the Tamils in Madras City got enraged. They held demonstrations and demanded retaliation. The issue must be raised in the U.N. said a top-ranking Tamil. Repeated representations were made to the Indian Prime Minister by M.P.s from Madras, but Nehru said that it was mainly an internal problem and as such, he could not intervene. He hoped that appeals would have an effect. Of late there has been a relaxation of tension and measures are being concerted to bring about a settlement.

In Algiers, in Africa an attempt at a mutiny by rebel Generals was crushed in no time by France's strong man, de Gaulle. What drove the Generals to revolt was the prospect that de Gaulle would open peace talks with Moslem FLN, triumphantly ruling Algeria. That would have ended Army's six-year-war in Algeria. To avert such a surrender, the army had revolted three years ago, overthrown the Fourth Republic, and swept de Gaulle to power. But the commander who once promised that Algeria would for ever be French had gradually moved towards compromise. That is why some of his old supporters turned against him. The man who led the revolt was no rightist fanatic, but one of France's most respected generals, Maurice Challe. He had battled the FLN with his own tactics. Challe was not alone in his anger. Backing him were some of France's best known military leaders. They took de Gaulle by surprise, but the 70-year-old commander acted quickly to rally his forces. He named General Jean Olie as his new commander in Algeria and sent him flying southwards across the Mediterranean. All police were alerted against the danger of revolt spreading to mainland France. After an emergency Cabinet meeting, de Gaulle proclaimed a 12-day "state of emergency", which gave him vast powers to rule by decree. Many regional commanders outside Algeria were loyal to de Gaulle. The rebellion was crushed in four days and the rebel leaders rounded up. They are now in Paris awaiting trial. One or two may be executed.

Political crises have a knack of travelling from country to country. The latest to be infected is South Korea where anti-Communist military junta seized power after a brief battle around the central government buildings in Seoul. It ousted the Democratic party

regime of Dr. John Chang because it said that politicians failed to relieve the people's sufferings. The Premier was placed under house arrest and a revolutionary military committee was formed under an army chief of staff. The committee however requested the deposed Premier to continue in office on a provisional basis. Fight against poverty and for the improvement of South Korea's standard of living were set as the most immediate tasks of the new regime. It further pledged to observe the provisions of the United Nations Charter, honour all international treaties signed by previous governments and remain friendly with the United States.

In the context of these global developments, considerable importance must be attached to a news item which indicates the possibility of the new President of the United States meeting Khrushchev during the former's forthcoming tour of Europe. Mr. Kennedy would meet de Gaulle of France by the month end whereafter he is to go to Vienna where he would meet the Russian Prime Minister. It appears that he has hinted to the U.S. Ambassador in Russia that he would not mind a discussion with the Russian chief. The main topic of conversation, according to political observers, would be Geneva nuclear test ban. In this connection, it is worth recording that a new plan claimed to be capable of stopping the arms race and the spread of nuclear weapons was outlined in a report at New York recently. The plan suggests a cutback in the stock piling of nuclear weapons and the means of delivery, coupled with an agreement to cease further production of material for nuclear arms.

State of the Nation

In our own country, the shadow of the forthcoming general elections next year is falling thwart of the political landscape. Almost all the parties, old and new, are gearing their electoral machinery and leaders are busy both in the press and on the platform, explaining what they would do if their respective parties are returned to power. The Congress Party continues to be the most vocal and the best organised, and according to present indications would be voted to power for another spell both at the Centre and in most of the States. It is only in West Bengal where Communism is making headway that it will meet with spirited opposition. The Swatantra party is hurling defiance against the Congress regime but it has nothing to offer except a switch back to old conditions. Its leaders are indulging in day dream if they think of jockeying the Congress from power.

The stage is set in East Punjab for another spell of cold war as a result of the Prime Minister Nehru totally

rejecting the demand for what has been called Punjab Suba. This is the demand of the Akali leader Master Tara Singh who had talks with the Prime Minister. The demand for Punjab Suba is not political but communal. If conceded it will lead to another instalment of the Balkanisation of the country and accentuate linguism. Both Master Tara Singh and his lieutenant Fateh Singh are once again on the war path. The agitation may eventually be put down but it will be a hard and difficult job.

The hill tribes in Assam are also demanding a separate autonomous State for themselves. Some of their leaders went up to Delhi recently and met the Prime Minister to whom they made representation.

Commander Shepard

By sending man into space United States has achieved parity with Soviet Russia. The man who did this feat for U.S. is Alan B. Shepard, a junior commander in the U.S. Navy. He is not withdrawn or unfriendly. On the contrary he has an easy charm and speaks with poise, authority and even humour. Behind the apparent candour he seems wary.

He is the tallest of U.S. Astronauts. He holds his wiry frame with an easy grace and dresses in all sorts of clothes. His crisp immaculateness reflects his Naval training. He is not handsome but, his boyishly moulded face gives a direct impression of character. Totally and somehow caressingly absorbed in huge machine, he is always its master.

Shepard is acknowledged to have real qualities of leadership. He has a quick tongue. After the announcement of U.S. team of Astronauts, a Press Conference was called at which a jocular reference was made between Ham, the chimpanzee which successfully rode the capsule, and the humans who would ride it later Shepard looked up and grinned: "Well, you said it, John, so scratch."

A good athlete, he plays golf and water ski, but is particularly fond of his Corvette sports car, which he has fitted with racing tyres. He is animated and well informed. People remember him, and he has the flattering social sense to remember others and their special areas of interest.

Salazar of Portugal

Though Hitler and Mussolini are mere memories, the world has not yet got rid of Dictatorships. One such is Dr. Salazar of Portugal. He was 72 in the first week of May.

For 29 years he has been at the helm in Portugal. He had to confront growing unrest at home, rebellion

in the African colony of Angola and trouble in Goa, to which he clings like a leech.

Commenting on the U.N. vote on Angola, Salazar said thus: "The Western Bloc is being badly led by its natural leader, the U.S. Whenever a country runs into trouble and most needs help from the Americans' they leave it to its fate. On the other hand, the Russians are ready to take action.

Adverting to his task in Angola, he said that it was not going to be an easy one. Even if he was able to put down the rebellion, she still will have to face a serious situation, to make what he called the coloured element to work with the whites.

At two years past the Biblical age of three score and ten he feels that he has lived beyond his time. Yet, he has no intention to hand over the key of power to anyone else.

Sir Hari Singh

In that arresting book on the transfer of power in India, V. P. Menon gives a brilliant pen picture of the Maharaja of Kashmir, Sir Hari Singh whose death occurred the other day at Bombay. He was one of the most colourful personalities in Princely India. He spent his youth in London where he got involved in what is known as the Midland Bank case.

He took over the reins of administration in 1925. Living in grand luxury, he spent most of his time in wiping out opposition to his regime.

With the advent of freedom to India, every ruler was given the choice of opting to Pakistan or being integrated with the Indian Union. Sir Hari Singh sat on the fence for a long time. At long last when Pakistani raiders began to pour into his State, he made a frantic call to Nehru to help him. India sent its troops in the nick of time and saved the State from being mauled up by Pakistan. In return, the ruler signed a deed of accession with India.

Indian troops fought the invaders for 15 months. Then a truce was called, but the Kashmir problem has not yet been solved.

Hari Singh abdicated in favour of his son. He made Bombay his home and devoted his time to racing and the breeding of polo ponies.

He was cremated in Bombay and the ashes were taken to Jammu and strewn all along the place.

M.R.A. leader Buchman

The leader of the M.R.A. movement, Buchman is ailing and in indifferent health. In 1938, he changed

the name of the Oxford Group to the more militant sounding Moral Re-armament. This organisation has a few fanatic followers and pots of wealth. Recently, the M.R.A. has been spreading its message in salvos of newspaper advertising. It has also brought out a 31-page pamphlet, "Ideology of Co-existence."

Changing men into God-led.—This is the principal hobby of Frank Buchman. He has the look of a prosperous businessman and not that of an evangelist. "Unless I succeeded in training at least twenty men to do my work as I do it myself, I shall have failed," said the M.R.A. leader recently.

M.R.A. has gripped the imagination of people from many parts of the world. The biggest propagandist for the movement is Peter Howard, a former Fleet Street celebrity. One of the notable Indians in the organisation is Raj Mohan, the eldest son of the late Devadas Gandhi.

Princess Margaret

Princess Margaret and Antony Armstrong Jones recently completed their first year of married life. According to confirmed reports Princess Margaret is in the family way.

Princess Margaret is however keeping up all her social engagements and is frequently seen in theatres with her husband.

Obituary

The death occurred the other day of Gary Cooper, the well known cinema actor of Hollywood. He was the hero of scores of leading films and was a top ranking actor for several years. He enjoyed three decades of undiminished popularity. He came of British stock.

His pictures "Sergeant York" and "High Noon" won him motion picture academy awards in 1941 and 1953. In April this year, the Academy gave him a special award for his contribution to the film industry.

He put up a stubborn fight against death but had to yield ultimately. His wife Veronica and his daughter were by his bedside when the end came. The entire film colony was plunged in gloom as a result of Gary Cooper's passing, coming as it did soon after the death of Clark Gable.

Personality Sketch

C. N. ANNADURAI

KASHYAPA

The measure of the success of the Congress Party in India has in recent years depended mainly upon the measure of the failure of the Opposition. This is illustrated at every level by notable examples of political failures. At the all-India level, Jai Prakash Narain was once imagined to be the Man after Nehru. Now, it is clear he is the last man for the job, having chosen a mode of life so far removed from sensible political activity as to make him quite disqualified to hold the post of Prime Minister. In each component State of the Indian Union, it is the same story. The crass failure of Opposition leaders to make any lasting impression on the public so as to entitle them to a lease of office. The Opposition leader of choice in Madras was in 1952: P. Ramamoorthi, and in 1957: C. N. Annadurai. Ramamoorthi and the Communist Party were given a severe set back by Rajaji (though the entire credit can't go to Rajaji, for the failure of the CPI in Madras was also partly suicidal) and Annadurai and the D.M.K. have 'missed the bus' to political success in this part of India without even much effort from Kamaraj. Within a matter of months the Man of Tomorrow had become a Man of Yesterday—and this Man in Madras is Conjeevaram Annadurai, more popularly worshipped by his votaries as "Arigner (Wise One) Anna."

As an orator, Annadurai is *par excellence*; he has created a new style, that is the ideal of the schoolboy spouter. He combines a clarity of expression with a richness of language that struck a new path in Tamilnad political propaganda. The last orator of renown in this part of the nation was Satyamurthi, and even he was more famed for his ideas and repartee than for the chastity of his language, which was tinged with a generous admixture of Brahmin colloquialism and Sanskrit. Annadurai fashioned and fostered a style of public speaking over the past two decades that has captured the minds of the public, and which alone now passes muster as good public speaking. But the public is a discerning one; it refuses to be taken in by words all the time. It also demands arguments and ideas. Anna had a fund of these and was keeping

the audience going—until he suddenly got stuck. Thereafter it has been a gramophone record affair. Who is to blame for this, and is he never likely to rise again? These are the questions which a careful reader of the public mind asks, and in their answer is contained the personality sketch of Annadurai.

C.N.A. got a Master's degree in Economics from the Pachaiappas College and entered the service of "Periyar" E. V. Ramaswamy—the redoubtable champion of the South. For nearly a decade he was Periyar's right hand man, in word and deed, though the old man continued to retain full control over the thought. When the Justice party cracked and Periyar started his Dravida Kazhagam, sheer paucity of other talent made Annadurai move several rungs higher up in his party hierarchy, and he was generally accepted as No. 2 of the D. K. Periyar, always suspicious by nature, however did not allow full play for Annadurai's talents, and the distance between him and the No. 2 in the party was rigidly maintained—literally with his walking stick! The gulf of years between these two and the cluster of enthusiastic younger men around him emboldened Annadurai to rise in arms against the old leader, and making a fuss over of the latter's perhaps untimely marriage, he came out of the party with his band of followers and founded the D.M.K. in 1948, thus realising a lifelong ambition to be the Leader of a Party and not just Camp Follower No. 1.

The D.M.K.'s first phase was merely a continuation of its old D.K. politics, and half the time of the party was taken up with explanations for the break with the parent body, and the other half in literary efforts to justify communal vituperation. During this part of the party's work, Annadurai developed his eloquence and writing talents. His weekly article in his paper "Dravida Nadu" was avidly read by thousands of Tamilians, and indeed it was fine fare for adolescent minds. His daily meetings in every nook and corner of the country made him known to every household

within whose hearing distance he must have spoken some time or other—and none who bears Annadurai will be failed to be impressed by his technique of 'putting it across'. This period was, so to speak, his training period; he put himself in excellent fettle to tackle the next and most important stage; the stage of political evolution of a party. This came round about 1956, when he decided to test his strength in the elections. He sugar-coated the bitter political pill of his choice—the demand for Dravidasthan—and with a commendable salesmanship, managed to get nearly two million votes and 15 members elected to the State legislature. This was more success than he could have reasonably hoped for, and had he played his cards well, might well have been firmly on the road to further success and perhaps power.

But in the third phase of D.M.K. party work, that of stabilising the electoral victory and moulding the party for further progress, he failed. In this failure one finds the key to Annadurai's character. He is essentially a Conservative, not in thought but in activity. A trite formula 'Dravidanad for Dravidians' was stolen by him from Periyar's camp, and he jealously guarded it for all these years. He cleaned it, dressed it up nicely, and exhibited it to the masses for a fleeting second well draped (in words) and managed to get a few seats in the House. Then, he must have sat down to do a little bit of thinking as to how his future work must be planned. He didn't do this but was content to gloat over the small victories, and lose himself again in verbiage. I say it with all sincerity, that if Anna had only 'taken his politics seriously' and been a creator of some political thought instead of merely being a purveyor of an outmoded idea, he would be skyrocketing to power today instead of worrying about how to retain even the handful of seats he got last time. Oratory and posters have a limited appeal and the maximum out of that limited appeal, Annadurai once brought for his party. But that appeal is hardly sufficient for further progress—a fact which he has firmly closed his eyes to.

Public propaganda of a social idea or even a vague political demand is very different from responsible work as an Opposition party. C.N.A. who had made a success of the former role failed to suit himself for the latter role, and has thereby rung the knell for his party's future as an Opposition party, let alone ever

becoming a ruling one. 'Arigner' Anna perhaps took his affectionate title too seriously. He forgot that he was labelled a Wise One by persons of comparatively negligible intellectual attainments. As an Opposition leader and one who aspires to rule the country some day, Anna ought to have made efforts to educate and enlighten himself on problems facing the country and Government or at least sought the aid of knowledgeable persons. For example when asked to give a Scheme for the development of the South, he came out with such a puerile and fantastic document, which no economist in the country even took a second look at. The trouble was that he is surrounded by blind admirers and Yes-men, that he has not had a critical discussion about anything for a long time now. Even Swedish steel rusts; what is a human mind?

My whole regret is Annadurai is a man of much talent and possibilities. But he has wasted it all, and looks like wasting it still more. It is not too late. Even now, if he wakes from his slumber and sets about his task with the seriousness that befits the task, he may make an impression on the electorate next year. Otherwise he may hardly retain his 15 seats and even if gets a few more he will still be far far away from ruling the State, let alone his dream of Dravidanad. For this task of serious work, Anna will need more than anyone else, his erstwhile No. 2 E. V. K. Sampath. But the two have drifted far away from each other, perhaps thereby simultaneously damaging each other's present prospects. I said present prospects, because Sampath is a younger man and can afford to wait. Also, he has a more sensible political programme. If the two had jointly propounded this new thesis for India, Anna may have been the Leader of an Indian Opposition. As things stand, he may not even be Leader of the Opposition in the State next year. I am sorry, I forgot. He is not even Leader.

This may seem too critical an analysis. But then may I cite the Kural:

“நகுதற் பொருட்டன்று நட்பு; மிகுதிக்கண்
மேற்சென் றிடித்தற் பொருட்டு.”

which can be translated:

“It is the duty of a friend not merely to be a pleasant companion and make you laugh, but it is his duty when you go astray to sternly reprove you.”

SPORTS IN BRIEF

By OUR SPORTS COMMENTATOR

The allocation for development of sport in the Third Five-Year Plan has been now fixed at rupees six crores. This was disclosed at a Press Conference held at Delhi by Mr. P. N. Kirpal, Secretary of the Union Ministry of Education.

In reply to a question, it was stated that the allocation for sport in the Plan prepared by the working group was about Rs. 30 crores, and that this has been sliced heavily. Fears were expressed that there might be further cuts from the amount of the rupees six crores.

India's Flying Sikh, Milha Singh left for New York where he will compete in outdoor meetings. The Olympic 400-metre runner was defeated twice in the recent international games in Trinidad, first by an American and then by British Guiana runner.

India gained a four-to-one lead in the Davis Cup tie matches which were recently played at Delhi against Japan. R. Krishnan was in devastating form and defeated Japan's top tennis stars. The only match which India lost was when Japan's leading star Atshushi Miagi beat Premjit Lal in a singles encounter.

Akhtar Ali, who made his debut in Davis Cup defeated Ishiguro in a five-set encounter.

Krishnan and Lal won the doubles match against Miagi and Nagasaki.

India has thus qualified to meet the American Zone winners in the next round.

After his sweeping triumph in the Davis Cup tie against Japan, India's champion tennis player R. Krishnan left for West Germany to take part in an international tournament there. He will later go to England to participate in Wimbledon.

Akhtar Ali and Premjit Lal also left India for Bahrain to play in exhibition matches. They will later proceed to Paris to participate in the French championships. J. Mukherjee, the other member of the Davis Cup team will later join Lal and Akhtar Ali in Paris.

All the four Indian stars will play at Wimbledon.

The 20th game in the world chess championship between current champion Mikhail Tahl and former champion Mikhail Botvinnik was adjourned in Moscow. With the latter needing only a win to regain his title, both players had the same number of pieces when the game was recently adjourned. Experts feel that Tahl has a slight positional advantage.

The Madras Cricket Association is currently negotiating with Madras Government for taking on lease the M.C.C. Ground at Chepauk for the construction of a Cricket Stadium. It is understood that a satisfactory arrangement will be arrived at. In that case, this will

be the venue of future Test matches. It will be recalled that before the Corporation Stadium was erected Chepauk ground witnessed several Test matches.

The Union Minister for Education, Dr. K. L. Srimali recently inaugurated at Patiala, the Rs. 75-lakh National Institute of Sports, sponsored by the Central Government. The Institute is the first of its kind in Asia. It started functioning in March last. Its principal objective is to train coaches for all sports. Dr. Srimali described the Institute as the first landmark in our endeavour to improve the standard of game and sports in the country.

Although the Institute has been set up by the Union Government, it has no intention of taking over the administration of sports in the country. The primary responsibility for developing sports was that of voluntary associations and federations.

Mr. Anthony de Mello, founder of the Board of Cricket in India, said in New Delhi recently that he was confident that India would not only give the M.C.C. side a good fight this coming winter but also win the series. While making this assertion, he was not unaware of the fact that England would be visiting India after their battle with the Australians.

He added that the recently concluded Indo-Pakistan Test series was a dismal failure. It neither provided good cricket nor produced good leadership. He regretted that India had not tumbled on a good leader a real skipper—who could command the respect of both the home team as well as the visiting team. He remarked that Polly Umrigar should be entrusted with the captaincy in the series against England.

Brian Curvis has been offered £8,000 to defend his British and Empire welterweight boxing titles.

There is a move to match him against the former champion, Wally Swift. Curvis is ready to take the fight but has not yet made up his mind.

R. Krishnan, our tennis champion continues his conquering career. He recently annexed both the singles and doubles titles in West German tennis championship. He beat the German champion W. Stuck in the singles final. In the double final he was partnered by A. Wilson of Great Britain.

It is understood that in Wimbledon, he will have Ayala of Chile as his partner in doubles. It will be recalled that Krishnan and Ayala were partners in 1959. Akhtar Ali will probably pair with Naresh Kumar. Premjit Lal and Mukherjee would also compete as partners in Wimbledon. They had the distinction of lowering the colours of Krishnan and Kumar at Calcutta.

Book Reviews

ALL ABOUT WOMEN

Joseph Howard Peck, 75, is one of the bluntest admirers of women. He has recently come out with a masterly book, "All About Women". Three years ago, after 30 years as medical practitioner Peck wrote an instructive book "All About Men" in which he managed to discuss the subject from a new angle. In his latest book on women he says that all of women's actions for 50 years are governed by two tiny glands within her abdomen. Somewhere in the book he says that "women like all savage animals are subjects to periods of insanity. . . . Always remember that the easy companionship that may exist between males is for ever impossible with women. She is superior to you in almost every way except brute force and long-range thinking, more tender, yet more cruel, more yielding yet more determined, more innocent and yet

more filled with guile and firm in her belief that anything that man can do, she can do better."

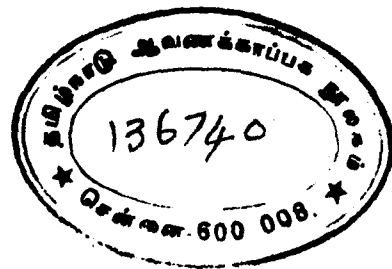
This book is having a roaring sale in the United States from where it is published.

BOOK ON BESANT

Dr. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar will soon come out with a book on Dr. Annie Besant, sponsored by the Government of India.

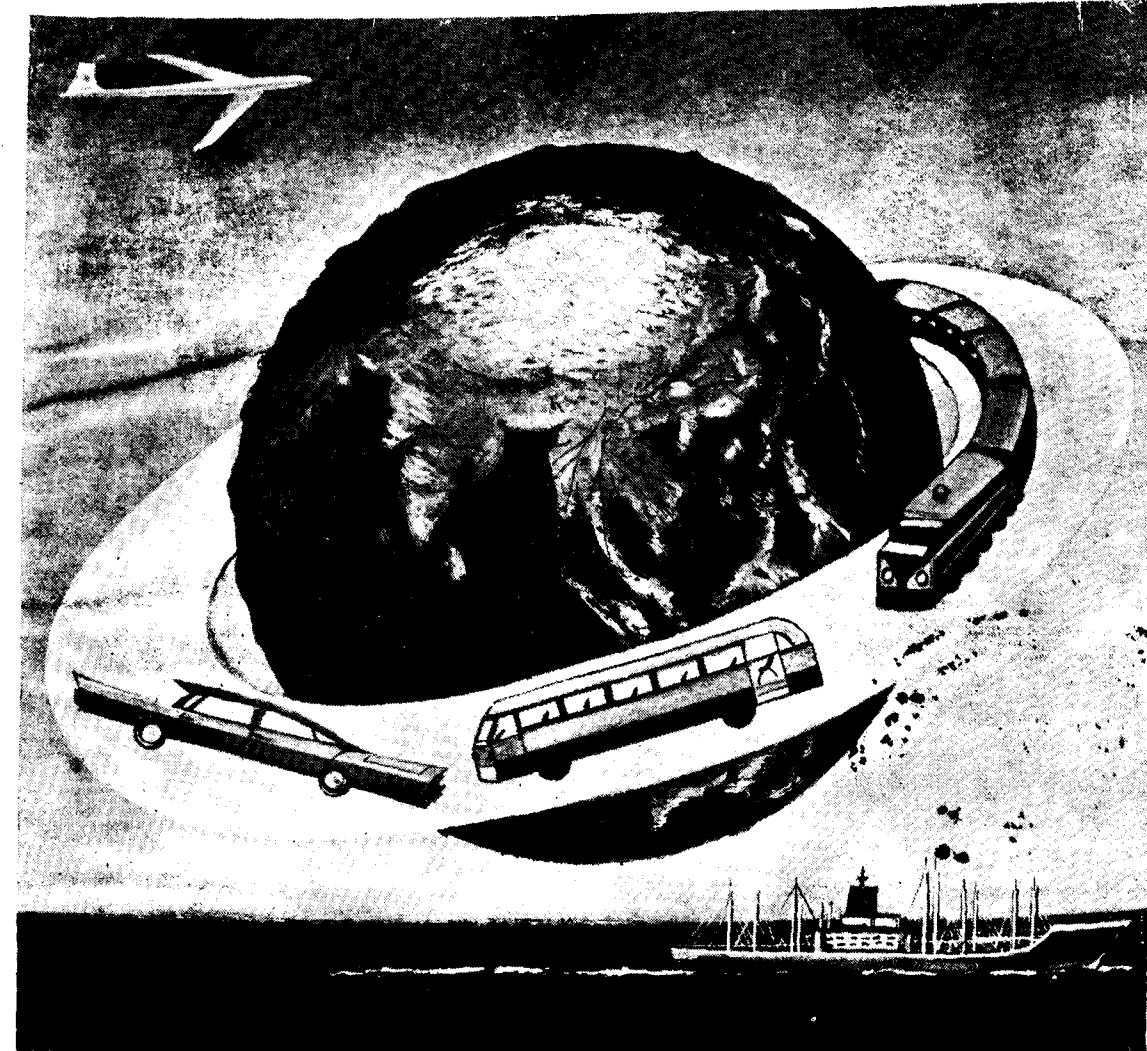
Dr. C. P. was intimately connected with the head of the Theosophical Society for a number of years, though at the outset he waged a legal battle against her.

It is not yet known when the Memoirs of C.P. at which he has been busy for many years would see the light of day.



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Edited and Published by Mathew Cherian, 33 Broadway, Madras 1, and printed by M. G. Daniel, Thompson & Co Private Ltd (Minerva Press) Madras



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