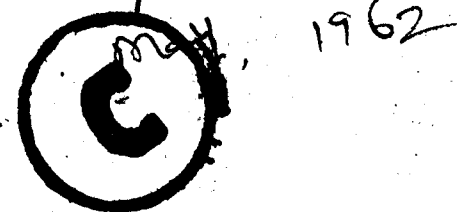


Broadway Times

Vol. 4

NO. 4 X5

April 1962



May 1962

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BROADWAY TIMES

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

DL IV

APRIL 1962

2014

No 4



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BROADWAY TIMES

Edited & Published by MATHEW CHERIAN

33 Broadway Madras 1 S. India Telegram 'MAPRECO' Telephone 21133

Vol. IV

APRIL 1962

No. 4

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Editorial

PRIVATE SAVINGS AND OUR PLANS

It looks as though external aid to augment the resources of our plans has come to stay at least for a reasonably long period. But this idea of perpetually depending on your good neighbour for sumptuous dinners is not feasible in a world of changing ideas and loyalties. Then for the betterment of our people we must depend upon Capital investments coming from the savings of the people, internally. Their savings can be channelled out for investment either by lending the money to the states for Capital Investment or by encouraging private sector investors.

In India the general standard of the large majority of the people is low. From the National Income estimates, we know that their income is increasing. But as the income increases their expenditure or consumption is also increasing. The gap between their income and consumption is obviously their savings. The quantity of savings which are channelled for further investment is the most vital link in a growing economy like ours. The important questions to be answered are—(1) are we saving enough so that we can help greater capital formation in this country? (2) are we prepared to restrict our consumption to save to help further investment in the future? The answers to these two questions will decide the future prosperity of our people.

The Government proposes to raise loans up to Rs. 260 crores and collect small savings upto Rs. 105 crores during the financial year. Further they receive large amounts by way of direct and indirect taxes. The combined efforts of the Government and the people through their voluntary savings, will ultimately decide the future economic prosperity of this country. As our economic plans move forward the investment also increases. Here we have a case for higher taxation as well as a case for the necessity of private savings. But the introduction of new taxes should not act as disincentives to the people. That depends on the wisdom of our financial "wizards".

In this regard, the Government must take utmost care in not wasting public money in the several processes of economic planning. There is lot of waste and inefficiency in the process of disbursement of funds to the actual work spots under Government supervision. It is for the Government to set good examples in its intentions and actions.

In fostering private saving habits, we should adopt as a rule, simplicity in many of our social functions. For instance, the extravagant expenditure on marriages, death or birth anniversaries and so on must be restricted voluntarily. These are personal likes and decisions and no outside parties can interfere. But this kind of conspicuous consumption habits are indirectly encouraged in present-day India by top Politicians by their participation in them. Can these 'men of destiny' clad in simple Gandhian "Khadhi" be of any help in economising such enormous expenditure!

When we discuss private savings, apart from the large mass of people with comparatively low income, there is a section known as the U-sector.

People who belong to this group are upper middle class. They are a highly westernised group spending large amounts of money on foreign produced articles. Are they prepared to cut down their expenditure by substituting at least a few Indian counterparts in the place of imported goods? This will help a great deal in solving partly our acute foreign exchange position. This section is important in the context of savings as the majority of our people's ability to save is restricted due to their comparatively limited income. It is true, in our agricultural sector there are quite a number of people whose incomes have increased in recent times and they do not pay tax proportionately as land taxes have not increased like other taxes.

Under our present stage of economic development an all out effort must be made to mobilise maximum private savings especially from what we call the U-Sector. But side by side with this, the Governmental authorities must avoid wastes and sincere efforts must be made to get rid of inefficiency in the public sector. Men who devise new taxes either direct or indirect, must bear in mind that it is harmful, even pernicious to use that method according to their whims and fancies and philosophies based on the already familiar 'Patterns'.

INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE FOR MADRAS

We have news that the city of Madras is shortly going to witness a group of buildings under the aegis of the India International House and Institute. The chief objects of this institute are to provide facilities like hostel accommodation for foreign students and scholars and establishing a library to encourage Indian and International studies with a view to promote greater international understanding.

The area selected for putting up these buildings is a plot of twenty-one acres to be sliced out from the well-known Island grounds. This land was given over to the trustees of the Institute by the Union Defence Ministry. The sponsors of this glorious and commendable project have been indeed lucky in acquiring such a splendid spot. This International Institution is to come up near the Madras University buildings and the wide expanse of the beautiful Marina beach. In a world of mutual suspicion and hatred it is only institutions of this nature that can contribute greatly to bring people of different nations closer in greater harmony. Let us hope that this International centre will soon start functioning. It deserves the wholehearted support of the people of India especially those of the citizens of Madras. We hope that the trustees and administrators of this Institution will live up to the great ideals that are being set before them. In the present day India, where we have cross currents of communalism and parochialism, this International centre for better understanding among ourselves and the people of outside Nations, needs maximum public support. The citizens of Madras and all the international-minded people of India will certainly look forward to the successful working of this most needed and much awaited world centre in the city of Madras. What we need to-day is innumerable institutions of this nature in every country to promote understanding between man and man. These centres will contribute to greater understanding in the world and will ensure a safer and peaceful world for mankind. These may be small beginnings but they are on sound and permanent foundations.

GREEN SIGNAL FOR LONG-TERM ENTERPRISE

BY

POTHAN JOSEPH

One anxiety of the Swatantra party in the Planning drive of the Congress Government I have never been able to share, namely, the ways and means of servicing foreign loans and providing for amortisation so that the claim of a self-regenerating economy could materialise in ten years, even as an academic proposition unrelated to probabilities of implementation. Swamtrites evince uncommon concern over the accumulation of dollar-grants, know-how liabilities, Aid India advances, overdrafts from the World Bank, accommodation by the I.M.F., the burden on national economy through the presence of foreign investors, etc. It is obvious that if the obligations are evaluated, India should tremble about the prospects of defrayal in the future. I once asked a retired banker prominently placed in the personnel of the Swatantra party whether we were not becoming oversensitive and over-conscientious in brooding over lack of resources to find dollars for repayment. The dream of the Indian ledger becoming balanced even on current account by stimulating exports in a competitive world market and applying surpluses for debt-servicing will not help us in working hours. The reply given by the authority was characteristic of the mentality, marking the counter. Firstly, he said, loans and advances must be repaid on principle, and secondly if the borrower expects defaults to be condoned, his own minor clients sponging on him, would start repudiation so that in the end there would be a scene of the dog chasing his own tail to escape the owner, who for his part would feed the hungry animal on that encumbrance which is totally unnecessary, seeing that any demonstration of gratitude by tail-wagging is ruled out by the pandits of grab-and-run Economics. The remainder that the American on being foisted with the costs of a transaction enjoys being called "a sucker" does not pacify the scruples of orthodox finance. In private conversation with Yankee visitors, any reference to mounting debts brings out a wink of the eye from the visitor, if not open admission, that in the long run America would write-off the amounts granted without strings. The main string attached to an ordinary loan is the right of tightening invisible strings to make the cadger cough up.

Too much braggadocio about uncommitted status by underdeveloped countries causes a slight jar, but the new hemisphere is prepared to live with it for a long time to come. Just as the Prime Minister observed that India

may have to live with the Chinese border dispute for half a century, American cambists may be taken as being ready to co-exist with the task of unreciprocally financing underdeveloped countries for decades to come. A merit of the Kennedy Administration is that the young President is inspired by that conviction that for years to come, besides the fortunate position of America, the moral spur of doing good and the mission of making people so contented as to shun Communism, there is the duty of saving the world at continuous risk. Millions in the world, now starving, can be rescued and placed in the ranks of the well-fed. Science, meanwhile, is revealing fresh sources of food in air, land and sea, vast stocks waiting to be retrieved for human consumption in ocean-depths alone. If Khrushchev expects in seven years to outstrip Mr. Kennedy in the race for national output and furnish his people with one egg per diem. American institution-experts are confident of a healthier distribution of proteins and vitamins at home and abroad. In this confrontation of rivalry in doing good between the two Power blocs, there is the disturbance of the cold war and the intractability of thermo-nuclear challenges, besides the problem of disarmament floundering at Geneva.

There are scriptures that bid us to take no thought of the morrow and in budget-matters and national deficits, the Prime Minister never loses his sleep through nightmare warnings of bankruptcy. And in this respect he has a sixth sense, for divining Mr. Kennedy's benevolent outlook. Light may be thrown on the psychology of the situation if we follow the proceedings of a plutocratic function in the United States on the day our Parliament met at New Delhi to listen to the story of Congress achievements and expectations of dollar-aid to keep up the machinery of Indian productivity with continuous fuelling from the United States. At a highly impressive function, President Kennedy warned his fellow-Americans to be prepared to "shoulder the burdens of the free world for as much as 20 years regardless of whether other nations are able to share the load". Incidentally, Mr. Nehru should refrain from any further ridicule about what is meant by the "Free World" when India is in the full tide of dollar-aid and the common endeavour to establish a war-free world.

The Chief Executive of America was speaking to a

massive Democratic Party fund-raising dinner (100 dollars a plate) in the vast ballroom of the Fontainebleau Hotel, Miami.

"If we fail", he said, "the whole cause of freedom fails".

Through her economic and military assistance programme to a vast arc of nations stretching from West Germany to the orient, the United States was serving as "the source of strength of the entire free world," he said.

"As United States citizens, we should be prepared to carry that burden whether others do or not." He told an audience of more than 3,000 persons who paid 100 Dollars-a-plate for the privilege of dinning with the chief executive and leaders of the Democratic Party.

He said the Communist-built wall between East and West Berlin was an obvious manifestation of the contrast between two systems all over the world.

"The question now is whether we are willing to carry on the burden for the next 10, or 20 years," he said. "I believe we are."

President Kennedy claimed that his vast undertakings of foreign aid was bipartisan in character. A point to notice is that in a physically shrinking world interdependence is forced in to dynamic existence, and techniques in the exchange of goods by lightning travel, miraculous inter-communication and mystique of money-circulation have been tending to make old Lombardian routine of trade and finance under a system of personal couriers as features of antiquity. So are the forms of credit in contrast with the days when, in ordinary life, the debtor could be hauled to the jail on the strength of distress-warrants produced by the

bailiff. In the cynical sense, poverty is, of course, a crime, but the national maintenance of accumulating imbalances should have less terror among nations in the scramble (getting more orderly like the queue system) of the good things of life. Any party-obsession about foreign debts fatally strangling us should not be allowed to divert criticism and correction in the process of development on such criteria as a merit and incentive, subjects open to constant vigilance under the eye of a Parliamentary Opposition. If the blue-print of the Third Plan says that key-industries should be reserved for Government enterprise, the issue should be argued out on a pragmatic basis. Recently a German engineer who visited Rourkela gave it out that the break-down in that iron and steel factory should be accounted for by errors of the Government agency entrusted with the task. The criticism was not well taken, and the Central Secretariat at New Delhi was in rage, wanting to know how such a reading of continuous disaster could have been heard at all in India where the superiority of Government undertakings and Public Sector-management are being advertised by beat of drum as being of a piece with the doctrine of the Socialistic Pattern on the boost. Likewise when our engineers (along with their contractors) were blamed for the bust-up in Bhakra Dam, Umbrage was taken about charges of deficient cement having been used. Much was not heard about it since Mr. Slocum, the American-Dam-Expert had just returned (only to die) before a proper analysis of the materials obtained by sordid procedure, through tender-advertisements familiar in planning construction. Nobody passes strictures for the sake of strictures when we are under a moral obligation to utilise foreign aid by the canons of economy and scrupulousness which are more familiar in private enterprise than in gigantic Socialistic experiments.

MEN AND MATTERS

BY

C. H. V. PATHY

Those who accuse Prime Minister Nehru of clannishness and provincial feeling would do well to scan the list of the President to be of the Indian Republic and the Ministers at the Centre. It is no longer a secret that our philosopher statesman, Dr. S. Radhakrishnan would soon move to Rastrapathi Bhavan as the successor to Dr. Rajendra Prasad whose term expires in May next. In the entire political pantheon of India none is more suited to don the mantle of presidency than the illustrious Doctor who through his speeches and writings has achieved international renown. Though left to himself, he would have preferred to be an educationist and writer, fate has cast him for a different role. As our Envoy in Russia, he covered himself with glory. As Vice-President he has acted as the cultural Ambassador of India and carried the torch of Indian learning to far corners of the world. As Chairman of the Rajya Sabha, he has conducted its deliberations without fear or favour. Aside from every quality of head and heart is his love and loyalty to the Prime Minister. Both of them think alike in domestic and international problems. Both are almost of the same age, but the wear and tear of life have sat lightly on both.

So far as the Central ministry is concerned, South India will be fully represented. At least four key jobs will be allotted to Congress leaders from the South. Krishna Menon will continue his job as Defence Minister while T. T. Krishnamachari will be given a key job, either as Finance Minister or Vice-Chairman of the Planning Commission. Mr. C. Subramaniam who is migrating to the north will, it is understood be given the portfolio of Education while A. M. Thomas from Kerala will be given another Ministership. The return of T. T. K. to Parliament will pave the way for the Socialist Welfare State. He will play a dominating part both in shaping the financial and economic policy of the country.

So far as the other Ministers at the Centre who have got elected, almost all of them would be retained. Very soon, the term of ten of the State Governors would fall vacant and excepting in the case of one or two, new Governors will be chosen. In the selection, the Prime Minister would do well to go out of the Congress Party and give chance to non-party men who have distinguished themselves as administrators.

In this connection the choice of Mr. V. T. Krishnamachari as Governor of Rajasthan would be widely-welcomed.

Ministries have been formed in all the States. The pattern of Ministry is almost the same and the old pilots are again at the helm in West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Rajasthan, Bombay and Madras. This will ensure continuity in policy matters. But one saddening feature has been inter-party feud in the ruling party itself. This has resulted in some important people keeping out of the Ministry. The trend is particularly noticeable in Andhra State and Uttar Pradesh. In Andhra, Sanjeeviah, the former Chief Minister has declined the invitation of the Chief Minister to serve in his team while in U. P. many tried hands are refusing co-operation to the Chief Minister Gupta.

In this matter, our Chief Minister Kamaraj is particularly lucky. He has selected a compact team of nine. All the old Ministers who got elected are continuing as Ministers while among the new entrants, representation has been given to women and the Muslims. Mrs. Jyothi Venkatachalam who was a member of the Rajaji Cabinet returns to the Ministerial fold, while new blood has been injected in the choice of Bhoovaraghan and Abdul Majid.

Kamaraj has preferred safety to brilliance. The present team will stand by him unitedly and meet the challenge of the opposition.

The growing menace of the D. M. K. Party which will be the leading opposition party has to be met and mastered. It is particularly distressing to note that the leaders of this party should again be clamouring for a separate Dravida Nad, cut off from Delhi moorings. This claim will never be conceded now or hereafter. Nehru has put down his feet on this, whatever be the cost.

The role played by frustrated Rajaji in standing behind Annadurai in the clamour for a separate Dravida Nad is amazing. This Solomon of the Swatantra Party who got the licking of his life in the elections in South India is drumming a new ideology as a face lifting device. He is also planning another offensive against the mighty Nehru by advocating an all-party opposition to the Congress. This is also

another blind alley which will lead him and his cohorts nowhere. Politics makes strange bed fellows and today those who worship at the shrine of the Swatantra Party are political fossils who have no following or reactionary capitalists who are having their knife on Nehru. This party will never make any headway unless it changes its ideology.

Another office for which Nehru will have to find an occupant is that of Congress Presidentship. Srimati Indira Gandhi was tipped as the fittest successor to N. Sanjeeva Reddi but she seems to be reluctant to take up the burden as she is planning a trip abroad. The choice may fall on one of the two of the youngest Chief Ministers.

Another name which finds prominent mention in this connection is that of Mr. Atulya Ghosh of West Bengal. It was his dynamism and drive that ensured Congress victory in West Bengal. He has himself been returned to Lok Sabha. Mr. Ghosh also played a prominent part in the elections in Bihar where too the Congress Party won. Even if he functions as the interim Congress President, he will have to vacate in favour of Srimati Indira Gandhi who will shortly return from her tour of the United States and Europe.

Another question that is posed is about the future of Srimati Vijayalakshmi. She is now settled down in Bombay and is imparting finishing touches to her Autobiography. If as is certain, Dr. Radhakrishnan is chosen as President, Srimati Vijayalakshmi will take his place. If she is reluctant to do so, it is understood that Sri Prakasa, the senior most of the Indian Governors will be the choice of Nehru. Sri Prakasa has had a distinguished career as Indian Envoy in Pakistan, Governor of Assam and Commerce Member in the Centre. Then he came down to Madras as Governor and was selected to be the Governor of Bombay and is now at the helm in the newly formed Maharashtra State. He is a person of affable graces and comes from an illustrious family of savants from Varanasi. He was even tipped as the successor to Srimati Vijayalakshmi as our Envoy in Great Britain but indifferent health has made him decline the offer.

Though in the international sphere, the cold war still continues unabated, in troubled Algeria, peace has come. The drive for independence which started way back in November, 1954 has at long last ended with the birth of a nation. After seven years of hard fighting and difficult diplomatic moves, there is relief today. Russia's long time reluctance to recognise the Algerian Government stemmed from the fact that Khrushchev feared to offend de Gaulle whom he hoped to split the NATO Alliance.

The Moslems of Algeria have caused to be happy at the lucky turn of events. Their leader stated in an interview: "We now have a history, a nation, even our own myths, our songs and our legendary heroes." The Moslems were never able to beat the French Army as it was beaten in Indo-China. But by sheer courage and tenacity, the F. I. N. finally forced the French to give up the embattled country.

Geneva Meet

Geneva, the home of all lost causes is again the venue of a miniature summit meeting to tackle the problem of disarmament. There are assembled at the moment delegates from 17 nations including V. K. Krishna Menon of India. It is an irony of fate that at this very moment both the Soviet Union and the United States should be vying with each other in nuclear race. Disarmament will remain a mere dream unless there is a change of heart among all the nations, both big and small.

At this moment, the military expenditure of all nations equal at least two-thirds of the total national income of all the undeveloped countries. If only a fraction of the international defence budget were diverted to economic aid, it would result in a marked increase in the growth of real income in the poorer parts of the world.

Mrs. Kennedy in India

Jacqueline, the charming wife of the President of the United States has concluded her visit of India and has proceeded to Pakistan. She emplaned from Washington on a commercial jet for her eagerly awaited goodwill tour of India and Pakistan. Her first halt was at Rome where thousands braved hostile climate to give her a rapturous reception. In that historic city she had an audience with the Pope.

India's Capital gave her the biggest reception ever accorded to a V.I.P. More people turned out to have a glimpse of her than what was witnessed while former U.S. President Eisenhower was here. She visited important cities in the North and saw the famed TAJ by moonlight. At Jaipur she had a taste of oriental pageantry. She rode on an elephant supplied to her by the Jaipur Ruler.

Being a former newspaper woman, she posed for a number of photographs and when she gets back to the States, she would both speak and write about her thrilling experiences.

While she was here, our Prime Minister renewed his invitation to her husband to visit India and she gave him to understand that early next year, President Kennedy would visit our country.

Plea to Commute Eichmann's Death Sentence.

Pending Eichmann's trial on appeal in July next, the world's greatest Jewish philosopher and pioneer Zionist Martin Buber pleads with Ben-Gurion of Israel to commute the Eichmann death sentence. Buber now 84, has been staying in Jerusalem since 1938. He argues—society is merely a group persons and when it kills one man, it is killing part of itself. "Who gave society the right to kill itself", he asks. He continues that society does not have such plenipotentiary rights. (Israel has no capital punishment except for high treason in war time, war crimes against humanity or the Jewish people).

In Eichmann's case, Buber added, execution would nurture another anti-christ myth and permit a second-rate individual to symbolize the tragedy of European Jewry; his death would only offer easy, vicarious expiation to the guilty.

Similar reasoning prompted Britain's Jewish publisher, Victor Gollancz, to suggest that Eichmann be sent to a kibbutz (collective farm) in Israel "where he would live in an atmosphere of Christian (or, rather Jewish) love and he might learn the right way of living and repent his appalling sins".

Buber's arguments for mercy did not receive public support in Israel.

Cigarettes and Lung Cancer.

Largely depending on evidence that cigarettes caused lung cancer, the British Ministry of Health and Education started sending out circulars giving support to a report by a nine-man committee of the Royal College of Physicians. The committee came to the conclusion that cigarette smoking is the cause for lung cancer. This conclusion was arrived at after a careful examination of statistical and medical data extending over a period of three years.

Britain's Health Minister agreed to carry out the Royal College's recommendations that "general discouragement of smoking, particularly by young people is necessary". He proposed increased taxes on cigarettes, measures to cut down smoking in public places and to try anti-smoking clinics.

Mr. Pothan Joseph completed 70 years in the month of March 1962.

He is one of the most arresting figures in India's journalistic landscape. For well over four decades he has remained at the summit of the profession.

Hailing from a Syrian Christian family from Kerala he attained the highest University distinctions. Those were days when Madras took the road to Bombay for a



Mr. POTHAN JOSEPH

lucrative career. Like other young men, Joseph too was drawn to the commercial capital of India. The first job he had was that of a teacher, but he got tired of it very soon and began to look for fresh fields and pastures new. He qualified for the bar, taking the LL. B. degree. But he felt ill at ease even in the profession of law. During his spare hours he wrote a lot and many of his contributions got published in *Bombay Dailies*.

"When I was enrolled in the High Court as an advocate, I was in misery when I had to make myself prominent by deeply bowing before the Bench without a brief", he writes, recalling those days. He had a spell as a lecturer in Trinity College, Kandy in Ceylon.

Soon he moved to Hyderabad as an instructor in Wesley High School. He made friends with one Mr.

Cameron who was the proprietor of an *English Daily*, "Hyderabad Bulletin." He contributed to that journal and was paid Rs. 3 per column.

It was by sheer accident that he bumped into the profession of journalism. There was a strike in "Bombay Chronicle" office and they were desperately in need of hands as a stop gap arrangement. Mr. Joseph offered his services and was appointed as a sub-editor on Rs. 175 per month. Mr. B.G. Horniman was the Editor and when the strike was over, he asked Joseph to continue.

Mr. Pothan had an elder brother George Joseph who had a flourishing practice in Madurai. But he felt the call of the country, renounced his calling and joined the non-co-operation movement. Mahatma Gandhi was very much struck by his abilities and asked him to edit his Weekly Journal "Young India". Pothan in his spare moments helped his brother in this adventure.

In 1925, Pothan became a full-fledged Editor and was put in charge of the "Voice of India". This organ allowed him full freedom to express his personality. After a few years in Bombay, he went over to Calcutta where he joined Pat Lovat in the weekly "Capital". It was devoted to financial topics but Joseph mastered the intricacies of this line too in no time.

Joseph has a fine expression that a stone which does not roll gathers only moss while a rolling stone gathers many more things. He has practised his art in almost all parts of India. In Bombay, he edited "Bombay Chronicle", "Indian National Herald" and "Indian Daily Mail." In Lucknow he had an innings as Editor of "Indian Daily Telegraph", jointly owned by the Maharaja of Nabha and Pandit Motilal Nehru. In Calcutta, he edited "Star of India" and in Delhi he was at the helm in "Hindustan Times" and later was the founder Editor of "Dawn". In Madras, he edited Sri Ramanath Goenka's "Indian Express" and in Bangalore he was in charge of "Deccan Herald" till a few months back.

He is a master craftsman who can weave a delightful paragraph in lighter vein as well as write the most learned article on a complicated internal or international problem. His brilliance naturally attracted the attention of the Government of India and during Lord Wavell's time he was offered and accepted the post of the Principal Information Officer which he relinquished for the sake of a principle.

He is the best columnist that the country has produced, his "Over a Cup of Tea" becoming almost an institution. He also trained up cartoonists, and

India's ace cartoonist, Shankar as well as Vasu were groomed for stardom by him.

He is a voracious reader who has collected a good library. After parting company from "Deccan Herald", he is plying his trade as a freelance journalist from Bangalore and writes to a score of newspapers. The enormous quantity of the work that he handles does not diminish its quality. While the late Chintamani sparkled with episodes, Joseph scintillates with his epigrams. He has byhearted the Bible and is a master of Dickens.

He has travelled extensively. He has been to Middle-East, Great Britain and the United States. In 1956, he led a delegation of Indian journalists to Helsinki. Those who are intimate with him call him "uncle". His sole recreation is long walks in the mornings. While in Delhi, he used to scribble his "Over a Cup of Tea" from the Press Gallery in the Assembly.

He writes somewhere: "I was never animated by the spirit of ambition, or greed, because once I possessed Rs. 50 in my pocket, my sole interest in life lay in spending it. The urge to store up money or to be in the front rank was not in my make-up and I am a ghastly failure when it comes to muscling forward in a group of journalists."

He was deeply attached to his elder brother George whose death was a great blow to him. Joseph also lost his wife a few years back. She was both wife, philosopher and friend to him.

Mr. Joseph is different from the mediocre pen-pushers who adorn the editorial chairs of several newspapers in this country. He is a genuine literary artist whose best writings will not fade away with yesterday's headlines. His record of Editorship remains unbeaten in India.

He is a philosopher in his attitude to life who takes success and failure with equal fortitude. He has a contempt for journalistic adventures who sport a political label and build up a big bank balance. He has no particular political predilection. He is a professional journalist equally at home in the company of Gandhiji as well as that of Mr. Jinnah. In fact, Jinnah held a very high opinion of him and whistled for him to take up Editorship of "Dawn" after the birth of Pakistan but Joseph declined the offer because he was prospecting "Deccan Herald" at that time.

At 70, he is as agile and active as ever and one can smell the aura of newspaperdom in the tiny flat he occupies now at Bangalore.

Journey into the Mind

Discussing his latest book about the Bushmen of Southern Africa in the BBC General Overseas Service programme 'Life and Letters', Laurens van der Post explained why he had chosen the title 'The Heart of the Hunter'. The book, he said, took up at the point where 'The Lost World of the Kalahari' had left off, when his party had said goodbye to the Bushmen of the central desert and begun the journey out. Half of the new book was concerned with their encounter with another group of Bushmen, but the second half was a journey in another dimension, into the mind and spirit of this group of Stone Age people.

Laurens van der Post said that he had discovered that the journey into the mind of that very old nation was in a sense a journey into the depths of the modern mind. "The thing that surprised me was how this linked up with all sorts of missing aspects of the modern character—a vague kind of search, a sort of groping that's going on in modern art, in modern psychology." This linking up of what was oldest in human nature with what was most contemporary was for him the significance of the journey and the reason for the title of the book. "You might almost say that the Bushman's life represents an enormous part of the unconscious, the sub-conscious, of the modern man... I think we have lived so much by conscious effort, by pure reason, by all the so-called semi-scientific processes of today that a great part of ourselves has been neglected and has been cast out—just as this little Bushman (who once inhabited the whole of Africa) was cast out of life in Africa and pushed into the Kalahari Desert."

Obituary: T. G. Narayanan

The premature death at Geneva of T. G. Narayanan robs India of an outstanding personality who was attached in the last lap of his life to the United Nations

Organisation. Prior to that he was an illustrious journalist attached to *Hindu* of Madras and *Manchester Guardian* of Great Britain.

Hailing from Kumbakonam, he took his Hons. Degree and started life as a teacher at Alwaye. It was B. Shiva Rao who discovered him and lured him to the field of ink. At the outset he was helping Shiva Rao as a special correspondent at Delhi and later did some outstanding work as roving correspondent.

He joined the coveted United Nations Organisation fifteen years ago and distinguished himself as Secretary of the U. N. Conciliation headed by Dr. Graham, which brought about cease fire in Indonesia. During recent years he was at Geneva where he functioned as an executive in the Disarmament Conference. His main duty was that of U. N. Under Secretary, dealing with Political and Security Council affairs.

He is survived by his wife, two sons and a daughter. About three years back he wrote to his relatives that he wanted to get back to India and possibly return to active journalism. But Fate willed it otherwise and he died in his sleep, like Lady Mountbatten at Singapore.

Clement Davies

Mr. Clement Davies whose death occurred recently in Great Britain was an outstanding figure in British public life. Starting life as a lecturer, he took to politics with gusto. He was a member of the Liberal Party. From 1945 to 1956, he was Chairman of the Liberal Parliamentary Party. In 1951, he became President of the Parliamentary Association for World Government. He was also a member of the West African Commission. He was on the Advisory Committee of Greater London Planning.

He is the author of a number of books on law.

A GENTLEMAN IN ENGLAND

By

MATHEW CHERIAN

In the course of the last three years or so I have written a series of four articles on the United Kingdom mainly based on my personal experiences and first hand knowledge of the Britishers during my five years stay in that part of the world. To my surprise these articles written in the form of travelogues were well received and ever since I have had several requests asking me to write an article on "how to conduct ourselves" in Britain. The following article is an attempt in that line and the inferences and conclusions are purely the result of personal observations. I do not claim to be one of those 'perfectly well conducted' during my period over there, but since there have been no opinions to the contrary I decided to sketch this article with the hope that this will satisfy those who wanted an article on "best behaviour" in the U.K.

It is likely that you may be misled by a world-map in coming to certain generalisations observing the proximity of the British isles to the European continent. Really these islands are situated half-way between the moon and the 19th Century. They have nothing to do with Europe and the Britisher is different from the American in more than one way. I hope the following hints serve as a sort of guide to the overseas visitors to Britain.

If you happen to meet an English Chaplain, a road-sweeper or a banker do not pat him on the back and call him "hi Buddy" (as American generally address) or by his first name in the first ten minutes of your acquaintance. Do not ask him whether he has a love affair or how much he earns (a typical Indian enquiry). But if you do, he will be so astonished he will tell you everything without the slightest reservation. And he is sure to consider you as one without proper manners.

If you are an American, put your hat, tie and of course the accent, the Britisher will recognize you at once and will treat you leniently.

If you have a business lunch with an Englishman, for heaven's sake do not discuss business under any circumstance. If you are a connoisseur of wines or beer (if an Indian, the privilege of a liquor permit holder or a wet area resident) have a discussion on that subject by all means. Do not cut up your meat (this is strictly for non-vegetarians) and do not put the knife on the edge of your plate. If you eat soup do not tilt the plate towards yourself, always tilt it away from yourself.

This is only sensible because even if you spill the soup you will be pouring it on your neighbour only. Dry cleaning is so expensive there and under such a mishap you can get away by saying politely "I beg your pardon, sir".

You may criticise anything you like in England. They will certainly listen to you but may not take you seriously. You may even blow your trumpet. They will pretend that they are listening but you will be branded as a first class bore.

Do pretend that you like decorum and order and that you love queueing up. Say that you adore cats. Even if you see an ugly kitten, do not hesitate to say "Is'nt she (or he) lovely". It pays, you know, to be a mild hypocrite in that part of the world.

The Britishers in general are always ready to forgive those who have done them a great wrong, as this enable them to feel noble. They will never forgive any one who has done a really good deed. If you want to get on well with the Britisher, talk less and less of your great heritage and glorious past, rajahs, culture and what not.

If an Englishman invites you for dinner at eight, he does not mean half past nine, he means sharp eight. Do not bow, do not click your heel and if you can, avoid shaking hands. If you are introduced to somebody, do not announce your name but ask him about his health. If somebody enquires after your health do not tell him how you are, because he is not interested in the least. Do not bother to learn the English monetary system, it is quite hopeless (half a crown, shilling and so on) and they will not cheat you with your change in any case.

English people sit down in comfortable armchairs and keep silent for several hours together. Indeed, "Silence is golden." I remember once I was travelling from Edinburgh to London in a train with an English man (I hope) may be Welsh or Scotch, the only four words I could get from him by way of conversation were, "lovely day, isn't it". This is considered normal in England.

If you are courting an English girl avoid too much conversation in the first few days. But if you must talk, weather is always a safe subject and it is indeed a subject worth wasting a few remarks upon.

At the table never use your fork in the natural way, always hold it with its points downwards. You will take some time before you learn how to eat peas in this way as these naughty little things have a tendency to roll away. Never put the coffee spoon in your mouth. This is considered an unforgiveable sin. To find out whether the tea or coffee is too hot, lift the cup to your mouth and taste it; avoid making any sound while drinking—if it burns your tongue then it is too hot.

The English think that all foreigners are frightfully funny. In their eyes it is comical to see people talk foreign languages and shake hands. They will never say so but that is what they think. Generally speaking these blessed lot have one language, one religion and even one colour.

If you can possibly do it, avoid eating in England, I mean English food. They do not know how to cook though they have the best raw material in the world. To-day the knowledge of cooking of the Britisher is exactly what it used to be, say five hundred years ago. The English will tell you two things about cooking, (1) that they like it and even if it is fish and chips, food is a matter of taste any way, (2) that cooking is not very important and people who attach much importance to food like the French, the Swiss, the Americans or the Indians are mere gluttons. But do not be misled by these arguments. I have heard Englishmen say that "there is nothing to beat our cabbage". (Green cabbage boiled in water, mind you). This is supposed to prove that tastes are different. But does it? If some one says to me that he prefers French Brandy to Scotch Whisky or film music to classicals, I agree that taste may differ. But if some one says that he prefers empty oratory to sensible arguments, then I shall regard him as a barbarian who does not know what he is talking about. The same goes for the British cabbage and the English man's love for it. It is worthwhile noting that some of the younger British folks prefer continental dishes

and Indian rice and curry to their boiled cabbage and mashed potato.

It is strange why the man who enjoys a good drink is a manly fellow, while the man who enjoys good food (having some one spent a couple of hours cooking it) is a ridiculous glutton. To my mind if a drunkard or a drinker is a grand fellow then an "eatard" is not necessarily a smaller chap.

I have found that less tactful visitors grumble at British food (as I have never done) and laugh at British manners. More intelligent people fall in love with England from the first day of their landing. You will see pretty towns and beautiful buildings in Britain but European capitals are far lovelier. You will see bewitching landscape and beautiful scenery in that country but elsewhere we have greater attractions.

You cannot help but notice the British as conceited, narrow minded and often childish. But you will also see them self-disciplined, honest, fair minded, truly decent and having lot of common sense. You will see that they are prepared to listen to the other man's point of view (a rare virtue in our country). You will see them enjoying jokes at their own expense. They can control their passions and do that easily because they have no passions to control. But their passion for truth and nothing but truth is the greatest British virtue. You will also observe that there is some sense in their silence and reticence and their boiled cabbage keeps them slim and does not give them stomach troubles.

If after a sight seeing drive from the Tower of London to the National Gallery, you can catch a glimpse of the British character, you will realise astonishingly enough that you are in the midst of the most civilised community in the world. Your observation will shock you, it may even annoy you. But there is no getting away from this fact. You can now sail or fly back home having been "a gentleman in England."

THE KEYNOTE OF GENERAL INSURANCE— SECURITY

BY

G. ZACHARIAH

In buying General Insurance the Public should look for security and the peace of mind that goes with it. They should, therefore, choose Insurance Companies having adequate financial strength and should not be tempted by other considerations. That a huge fire or any disaster of large magnitude has not knocked and will not knock the Insurance Company sideways is what they should look for in their Insurers. They can satisfy themselves on this point by looking at The General Reserves and Departmental Funds created by Insurers in their annual Accounts. An adequate Reserve Fund indicates prudent housekeeping on the part of the Insurer and would give the Insured what they really want—security, i.e., the secure feeling that should they sustain any loss however big or small due to a risk for which they have insured, the Insurer will have sufficient funds to meet the claim.

100 years ago the most expensive ship would have cost Rs. 15,00,000 but now it costs Rs. 32,50,00,000. Similarly factories nowadays have several lakhs of rupees worth gathered together in a single fire risk. An automobile which cost Rs. 3,500 twenty years ago now costs Rs. 20,000. Values have increased over the years and Insurers have been called upon to accept larger risks and give wider coverage. Therefore they have to be prudent housekeepers in order to build up adequate Reserves to give utmost security.

When an Insurance Company makes up its accounts at the end of their financial year, say 31st December, much of its premium income during the year relates to policies issued or renewed for a period of 12 months in the latter months of the year. For example a policy issued in December 1961, the premium for which is included in the 1961 accounts as income, will remain in force until December 1962, and claims may arise thereunder at any time until then. It will therefore be seen that a considerable portion of the premiums received in a year has not been earned as at the close of the year and this money has to be set aside in the accounts to meet losses which may arise during the unexpired period of the policies. This is known as the Departmental Fund. In addition there are claims which have been notified but not assessed and settled as at the close of the year for which, also, provision has to be made in the Accounts. Insurers like to clear claim as

quickly as possible but in large and complicated losses, and particularly in those cases in which personal injuries are involved, it takes some time before the amount of the loss or the extent of the disablement can be determined. In a case of serious personal injury it may even take five years before medical experts are prepared to express firm views as to the degree of permanent incapacity. Meanwhile, a provision has to be made to meet this claim in the Accounts. This provision is known as the Reserve for outstanding liabilities. Since both the Reserves are to meet claim liabilities that are going to accrue, it would be unrealistic to take them as representing profit just as it would be to judge a private individual's financial stability by looking at his bank balance and ignoring his unpaid bills. Normally these Reserves which are statutory adequate; but catastrophies such as Earthquakes and Floods etc., should not be overlooked. Therefore prudent Insurers after making these Reserves and arriving at the actual balance profit have to transfer a part of the profit to a General Reserve Fund and pay only the balance as dividend to the shareholders. The General Reserve Fund is the yardstick of the financial strength of the Insurers. This fund is surplus money retained by the Insurers with the permission of the shareholders as additional security to the Insuring Public.

In India Indian and Foreign Insurers receive approximately Rs. 35,00,00,000 (three thousand five hundred lakhs) by way of premium so it can be visualised how much of this premium has to be set apart for Reserves and funds in order to give the utmost security.

Let us examine the breakdown of the premium in a year. The premium collected should be sufficient to cover the following :

- (a) Commission to the Agent which in India by law is 15% for Fire and Accident business and 10% for Marine business.
- (b) Salaries, overheads, stationery and other management and business acquisition costs which is approximately 17½% of the premium.
- (c) Claims paid during the year about 40%.

(d) Reserve Fund for all claims reported and in course of assessment less the Reserve Fund at the end of the previous year, say 15%.

(e) Statutory Reserves for unexpired risks which is at the least 40% of the premium less the Reserve Fund at the end of the previous year, say 10% net.

(f) Profit say 2½% to create a General Reserve and to pay dividends to shareholders.

Items (a), (c), (d) and (e) are not flexible. A prudent Insurer, it will be seen, will therefore have to endeavour to keep his costs and overheads (item b) reasonably low and economical and in any case below 17½% at the most in order to set apart the balance of the premium in the manner mentioned above. To achieve this the Insurer should also be helped by the Insured in that "cash rebates" over and above the commission to the Agent are not asked for. Besides being illegal, such "cash rebates" increase costs and will automatically reflect on the balance of the allocations in the premium breakdown. Item (e) being a statutory requirement is rigid. Therefore items (c), (d) and (f) suffer which means that there will be no money for payment of claims or building up a General Reserve with the result that there is no security. If security is the keynote then costs should be kept to the minimum. Much of this "cash rebate" practice is the fault of the unscrupulous Insurer who in his scramble for

premium income sacrifices security. Insureds should be on their guard against this malpractice by such Insurers and always bear in mind that on account of malpractice the security factor is being given second place if not sacrificed altogether.

In India Agents' commission payments are controlled by law and it is forbidden to offer other rebates, to the Agent or to the Insured. Both the breaker of the law and the receiver of the rebate are at fault and Section 41 of the Act in India imposes stringent penalties. If it were not for Insurance, Commerce would never have reached its present day proportions and since the economy of a country is of vital importance, this Act is in the larger interests of the trade as a whole.

In the ultimate analysis, Insurance is the sharing by the community as a whole of the losses sustained by one of its members. Looking at this aspect with a social outlook it is wrong for one member to get his insurance at a low cost by accepting "Cash rebates" and expect his neighbour to pay his claim when the latter has bought his insurance at the correct price, without rebates. Just as much as some of our good neighbours expect security, the community as a whole without exception should also expect this security and help their Insurers to give this security. If you can have the feeling that you have security and the peace of mind that goes with it, you will be living in a happier world.

WHAT YOU SHOULD KNOW IN LAW

BY

G. R.

Constitution—Fundamental Rights

A dog from one country went to England. It was well nourished and healthy. It met a lean and lanky dog and prided that in his country milk and honey flowed and he had nothing to desire and pitied the other dog for its under nourishment. The lean one, out of curiosity asked the other why he had left his home and come away to England and the reply was "just to bark".

The guarantee of certain basic rights to the individual and a quick and convenient means to enforce them is the irreducible minimum for any democratic set up. Almost all written constitutions of democracies declare and guarantee such rights, for it is only then a democratic state can justify the very purpose of its existence, *i.e.*, providing the opportunity to the individual to unfold his potentialities and to rise to the maximum of which he is capable.

Before India became a Republic, if one looks at the rights enjoyed by a citizen and if one looks at the rights of the Indian citizen under the Constitution, the difference is really staggering. The common man is reminded that he is a free citizen only during the General Elections. Even the educated man does not have a comprehensive idea as to what are the fundamental rights guaranteed to him under the Constitution and what is the machinery provided for under the constitution to enforce those rights.

Whether in practice the Indian citizen is really enjoying the benefits of the fundamental rights guaranteed to him or not, it is nice to know what at least on paper your rights are.

Broadly speaking the Constitution guarantees six fundamental rights. It is an American super structure on a British foundation. They are :

1. *Right to Equality*.—Equal protection of Laws for all is guaranteed (Art. 14). No disability for access to any public place on account of race, religion, caste, etc. (Art. 15). Eligibility for any office or employment under the State guaranteed to all (Art. 16). Untouchability is forbidden (Art. 17). Conferment of titles eschewed nor can an Indian receive foreign titles (Art. 18).

2. *Right to Freedom*.—This includes freedom of speech, expression and assembly (without arms); of

association, movement, of residing and settling in any part of the country, of acquiring and holding property, of practising any profession, occupation trade (Art. 19).

Personal Liberty (Arts. 20, 21, 22).

3. *Rights against Exploitation*.—Traffic in human beings, beggar and forced labour banned (Art. 23).

Employment of children in factories, mine or other hazardous work forbidden (Art. 24).

The State's power to impose compulsory service for public purposes is reserved [Art. 23 (2)].

4. *Right to Freedom of Religion*.—Guarantee to exercise freedom of conscience and of professing, practising and propagating any religion, subject to public order, morality and health (Art. 25).

Freedom to manage religious affairs, its institutions and properties (Art. 26).

Freedom as to payment of Taxes for promotion of any particular religion (Art. 27).

Freedom as to attendance at religious instruction or religious worship in educational institution (Art. 28).

State institutions to eschew this [Art. 28 (1)].

5. *Cultural and Educational Rights*.—Protection of interests of minorities in its distinctive script or culture. [Art. 29 (1)].

Non-discrimination in the matter of admission to any educational institution maintained by or getting any aid from the State on the ground of religion, caste, race, language, etc. [Art. 29 (2)].

Right of minorities to establish and administer educational institutions and non-discrimination in the matter of State aid and grants for Education (Art. 30).

6. *Right to Property*.—There shall be no compulsory acquisition of property. Any deprivation of property shall be subject to law and just compensation (Art. 31).

If these Rights are without limitations, it becomes a License and would jeopardise the liberty of others. The individual good is subordinated to the Social good by a number of exceptions to the above said Right. But

some of the exceptions to these Rights, strike at the foundation of the said Rights.

A statute eaten away by its exceptions is like the tail wagging the dog. There should therefore be a proper machinery for enforcing the Rights so that the tail may not be allowed to wag the dog.

These fundamental rights can be asserted by Constitutional remedies open to the citizen under Art. 32. These rights are made available not only against the Union Government but also State Governments, Local Authorities like the District Board, etc. A citizen may move the Supreme Court straight away under Article 32 to enforce his Fundamental Rights, if they are infringed by any law. He can also enforce these rights by Writs of *Habeas Corpus*, *Mandamus*, Prohibition, *quo Warranto* and *Certiorari* in the High Court. Thus if the administrative authorities under the guise of the existing laws do anything which affects the fundamental rights, the High Court or the Supreme Court as the case may be, will immediately step in to correct the error. Formerly prior to the Constitution such Writs can be issued only within the Presidency Towns of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. Now from any corner of India, any citizen can come to the High Court or to the Supreme Court to enforce his Fundamental Rights.

The practical applications of these rights are felt more and more by variety of ways in which the Government comes into the dock before the High Court and the Supreme Court. Though there is a tendency in the Courts to be rather strict in issuing Writs against Governments, still Indian Judiciary has created enough confidence in the minds of the public,

to feel that even the State is not so omnipotent for the citizen to be without any remedy against it.

These fundamental rights can be curtailed or suspended in the following circumstances :—

(1) The Parliament can abrogate or restrict by law the fundamental rights in their application to the members of the Armed Forces or Forces charged with maintenance of public order with a view to ensure the proper discharge of their duties and the proper maintenance of discipline among them.

(2) Article 34 of the Constitution authorises restrictions on Fundamental Rights conferred if Martial Law is in force in any area.

(3) If the President is satisfied that a grave emergency exists whereby the security of India or any part of its territory is threatened by war or external aggression or internal disturbance or if there is any imminent danger from any of these, he may by proclamation make a declaration to that effect. During the period in which the proclamation of emergency is in force, the rights conferred, *i.e.* freedom of speech and expression, assembly of people without arms, forming associations, moving throughout the territory of India, residing or settling in any part of India or practising any profession, occupation, trade or business and of acquiring, holding, etc., of property, can be taken away or curtailed.

Though Courts are there to enforce these Fundamental Rights, it is our duty to remind ourselves of our Rights though on paper, and look at the actions of the State and laws of the State with reference to it. Such a constant thought on these problems would awake real political consciousness in the lay-man and make democracy a reality.

April 1962

BROADWAY TIMES

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IN LIGHTER VEIN

From the Same Parable

An young wife remonstrated with her husband, a dissipated spendthrift.

"Don't worry, my dear," he said. "I'm like the prodigal son, I shall reform by and by."

"I will be like the prodigal son too," she replied, "for I will arise and go to my father."

The Lesser of two Evils

An old man in his eightieth year took unto himself a bride of only twenty-two. Asked by one of his friends why he chose such a young bride, he replied: "I decided it would be better to smell perfume the remainder of my life than to smell liniment."

An Excellent Memory.

Blink, after inviting his friend Jinks to dinner, was telling him about the remarkable memory of his little son, Bobby.

"And do you think he will remember me?" asked Jinks.

"Remember you? why, certainly he will."

An hour later they entered the house, and after Jinks had greeted Mrs. Blink, he called Bobby over to him.

"And do you remember me, my little man?" "Course I do. You're the man that part brought home last year, and made ma so wild about it that she didn't speak to pa for a week."

Two of a Kind

"Dear Alice," wrote the young man, "pardon me, but I'm getting so forgetful. I proposed to you last night, but really forget whether you said 'Yes' or 'No.'"

"Dear Bob," she replied by note, "So glad to hear from you. I know I said 'No' to some one last night, but I had forgotten just who it was."

Remarkable if True

In an address in the homeland and absentminded missionary said: "In China, dear friends, human life is regarded as of but slight value. Indeed, if a wealthy Chinese is condemned to death he can easily hire another to die for him; and I believe many poor fellows get their living by thus acting as substitutes".

The dear Thing

After the doctor had carefully examined her he said, "What you need, my dear young lady, is a little sun and air".

"Why, doctor," she replied, "how dare you say that? I'm not even married."

Misquoted

"Burton, you are a liar and a swindler. You took a day off yesterday to burry your mother-in-law, and here today I saw her walking through the park."

"Oh, Mr. Smith, you misunderstood me, I did not say she was dead, I simply said I should like to go to her funeral."

He's Wonderful

The statesman throws his shoulders back and straightens out his tie, and say: "My friends, unless it rains, the weather will sure be dry."

And when this thought into our brains has percolated through, we common people nod our heads and loudly cry, "How true!"

The statesman blows his massive nose and clears his august throat, and says, "The ship will never sink so long as it's afloat."

Whereat we roll our solemn eyes, applaud with main and might, and slap each other on the back, while we say, "He's right!"

The statesman waxes stern and warm, his drone becomes a roar. He yells "I say to you, my friends, that two and two make four!"

And thereupon our doubts dissolve, our fears are put to rout, and we agree that here's man who knows what he's about

The Widow's Spite

"Mrs. Smithers seems very cross with me. Didn't you notice she almost cut me?" said the parson.

"I am not surprised," said a friend.

"But why?"

"Don't you remember when you preached her husband's funeral sermon you said, 'He has gone to a better home?'"

Wrong Wife

A woman was sitting in a cafe when a clergyman and his wife entered and sat down at the next table.

After a while the clergyman went out and bought a paper. He came back so deeply engrossed in it that he didn't notice he had taken his seat at the table where the lone woman sat.

Still not realizing his error, and still enthralled in the paper, he said, "Well my dear, what are we going to have?"

The woman was so astonished that she could not reply and the clergyman, receiving no answer, peeped above his paper. Seeing his error, he said, "Oh, I'm sorry. Wrong wife!"

Personality Sketch

J. R. D. TATA

(Contributed.)

An Aristocrat in the garb of a Democrat

Jehangir R. D. Tata is one of the leading industrial magnates of India. He has a vast complex of units supplying some of the most essential commodities of the country such as steel, textiles, locomotives, oil, soap, perfumes and power. He is at the head of an industrial empire valued at over 250 crores of rupees.

A lean-faced man of medium height with a prominent nose and thick, black moustache, he is known to his employees as "Jeh" or Chairman.

The Tata concerns has the unique distinction of paying its tens of thousands of workers higher wages than are standard anywhere in India. It was the first big company to introduce the 8-hour day and a real profit-sharing scheme. It provides its employees with low-cost houses, free medical care, clubs, playgrounds and movies.

All this is due to the vision of one man, J. R. D. Tata. He has many firsts to his credit. He was the first pilot to qualify in India in 1929. He carried the first air mail from Karachi to Bombay on October 1, 1932. Associated with the firm since 1922, he became its Chairman in 1938. Four-fifths of his profits go to charity. Sir Dorab Tata Trust has so far donated for welfare, education and other noble causes over twenty lakhs of rupees.

J. R. D. Tata was born in Paris on July 29, 1904 (his mother was French). He had his education both in France and India. At 18, he started working in the Tata offices. By 1926, he was a member of the Board of Directors, and in 1938 became its Chairman.

His grandfather, the bearded Biblical looking Jamshed Nusserwanje Tata started the Tata concern in 1869 with the purchase of a small cotton mill. Introducing British manufacturing methods, he made a success of this mill and started others. By the time of his death in 1904, he was one of the top industrial magnates of India. His two sons were not up to his expectations. But Ratanji D. Tata, his cousin was. R. D. Tata brought in American engineers

and carried out the old man's fondest wish by building the first steel mill in India. With American aid, he also constructed the great Tata Hydro-electric Projects.

R. D.'s son Jehangir Tata succeeded to the control of all Tata enterprises. He has been more than capable in following in his father's footsteps. He has built a new city at Jamshedpur for his employees and their families. Here are apartment buildings with all modern conveniences, public markets that are sanitary, good roads, pure water, over 50 free schools and a dairy farm to keep the hospitals, schools and milk canteens.

J. R. D. has also extended Tata activities into aviation. Tatas operate giant textile mills, a coconut oil factory, two cement companies, a glycerine plant, a pharmaceutical plant, several soap factories and the big power plant at Bombay. It has also an automobile battery outfit, an enamelware factory and a concern that processes non-ferrous metals.

In 1946, a brand new wage structure was inaugurated in Jamshedpur with a base pay higher than any other comparable industry, bonuses for good attendance and performances, and for each worker, a straight percentage of the profit. Retirement benefits were also boosted.

The Tatas migrated from Persia in the 18th century. Tata is western in his thoroughness and manners. He speaks French and English fluently. A mildly informal person, he and his wife Thelma Vicaji, whom he married in 1930, live "quietly" in Bombay in a hired bungalow. Whenever he can steal a few moments from business, Tata takes off in his own plane.

His is the strongest voice for private enterprise in India today. He publicly cites the United States in support of his stand. He was given the award as an international management man for 1953 by the National Association of Foremen at its annual convention in Milwaukee in Wisconsin in United States. He got the title of Padma Vibhushan from the President of the Indian Republic in 1955.

Politically, he is a strong supporter of Nehru, a close

friend of his. He stood by his side in the fight for Independence. When his own workers went on strike in 1942 in protest against the imprisonment of Gandhiji, J. R. D. backed their walk out, even though it cost his company more than thirty lakhs of rupees.

J. R. D. Tata represented India at the International Transport Association in September, 1957. Earlier in 1948, he attended the Session of the United Nations General Assembly in Paris as a member of the Indian delegation. In 1954, France conferred on him the title of the Legion of Honour.

On August 1, 1953, Tata exhibited his capacity as

a good loser when the nationalisation of the air lines took place. People expected him to make a bitter attack on the policy of the Government. Instead, without bitterness, he exhorted his previous employees to set a high standard by accepting the Government decision.

He is opposed to wealth and expense taxes.

His recreations are golf, skiing, flying and modelling engines. An aristocrat in the garb of a democrat, he is easily accessible to one and all and moves in terms of intimacy even with his workers.



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THREE NEW EVENTS IN ASIAN GAMES

I.O.A. Council Decisions

Table tennis, tennis and badminton will be included at the Asian Games to be held in Djakarta in August. Making this announcement and welcoming the decision, especially regarding tennis in which India's chances of success were exceptionally bright, Raja Bhalinder Singh, President of the Indian Olympic Association, told a Press Conference in New Delhi that representation in these three branches of sport would be very favourably considered.

The I.O.A. Council held long discussions regarding the standard of Indian teams taking part in Djakarta and, as in the case of athletics, the second best performance at the 1958 Asian Games or the third best of the present Asian records, whichever was higher, would form the basis of selection in all instances where timings and distances could apply, i.e. in swimming, weightlifting, shooting, etc.

Regarding team games, the Council decided that the advice of foreign coaches, who had sufficient experience of Indian sport at the National Institute of Sports at Patiala would be sought in gauging whether a team was worthy of participation. The principle had been accepted by the respective sports federations. Trials were being held during the next two months and selected coaches would witness them.

It was obvious that a hockey team would be sent and there being no foreign coach the entire selection and other details would be entrusted to the Indian Hockey Federation. Sports not conducted at the Olympics would yet be forwarded through the I.O.A. The various federations had been approached in this regard.

Expenses

Expenses would be met, as in the past on Government's contribution of 60% and the particular sports federation's contribution of the remaining 40%.

Pursuing the possibility of India staging the 1966

Commonwealth Games, the I.O.A. Committee appointed for the purpose had discussions with the Indian Government. A tentative budget had been prepared and it was estimated the entire project would cost Rs. 75 lakhs.

The venue of the next National Games in 1964 was discussed and it was general opinion that the Games should be held at a fresh centre to spread popularity. West Bengal, Mysore, Rajasthan and Gujarat had put forward their claims to hold the event but in view of the accepted principle the choice would be confined to Rajasthan or Gujarat. The I.O.A. President was authorized to visit these places and to hold discussions with the sports bodies and the State Governments and then make his suggestions. These would be done in two or three months.

It was laid down at the Council that for the National Games entries for the respective branches of sport would be forwarded through the State Olympic Associations.

The I.O.A. Council decided to grant affiliation to the Yachting Association of India of which Admiral Katari is the President. Affiliation of the Kho-Kho Association had been rejected, while that of the Fencing Association was deferred to next year.

Maharaja's Gesture

The Asian Games held at the National Stadium, New Delhi, in 1951, were the first international competition of their type held in India and proved a great triumph for the nation in regard to its organizational abilities.

The staging of the games had been made possible through the generosity of many, including the Maharaja of Patiala, whose substantial loan of Rs. 40,000 to the I.O.A. had in no small way assisted.

It was announced at the I.O.A. Council meeting in New Delhi on Thursday that the Maharaja had now decided to treat the loan as a donation, which gesture was recorded with grateful appreciation.

M. C. C. TOUR OF AUSTRALIA

Itinerary Announced

The full itinerary of the English cricket tour of Australia in season 1962-63 is as follows, writes Jack Talbot in his Australian Sports Muster.

October 16-17, vs. Western Australian Country at Kalgoorlie; 19-23, vs. Western Australia at Perth; 26-30, vs. Combined XI at Perth.

November 2-6, vs. South Australia at Adelaide; 9-13, vs. Australian XI at Melbourne; 14, vs. New South Wales Country at Griffith; 16-20, vs. New South Wales at Sydney; 23-27, vs. Queensland at Brisbane; 28, vs. Queensland Country at Toowoomba.

November 30—December 5, First Test at Brisbane.

December 7-8, vs. Queensland Country at Townsville; 10-11, vs. Victorian Country at Bendigo; 12, vs. Victorian Country at Shepparton; 14-18, vs. Victoria at Melbourne; 20, vs. South Australia Country at Port Lincoln; 22-27, vs. South Australia at Adelaide.

December 29—January 3, Second Test at Melbourne.

January 4-7, vs. Combined XI at Launceston (Tasmania); 8-9, vs. Tasmania at Hobart; 11-16, Third Test at Sydney; 18-23, vs. NSW Country at Newcastle; 25-30, Fourth Test at Adelaide.

February 1-5, vs. Victoria at Melbourne; 6, Prime Minister's XI at Canberra; 8-9, vs. NSW Country at Dubbo; 11-12, vs. NSW Country at Tamworth; 15-20, Fifth Test at Sydney.

World Swimming Record Bettered

DURBAN—Marito Shigematsu, of Japan, set a new world swimming record for the 220 yards breaststroke here with a time of 2 min. 33.4 second.

The previous record was 2 min. 34.1 second by Chet Jastremski (USA), set at Fresno, California, on August 28 last year.

Shigematsu was swimming for Japan in the second "Test" match against South Africa.

Shigematsu's time is the first ever world record clocked at a South African swimming meeting.

Japanese swimmers won all five events to finish with 20 points. South Africa scored 10 points, and a team of Natal swimmers, who also competed, scored five points.

Dalbir Singh Sets A New Record

PATIALA—Dalbir Singh, of Ambala District, improved upon the existing national record in the 4,000 metres (individual pursuit) in the second Punjab State Cycling Championships here.

Dalbir Singh finished the event on the hard track of Yadavindra Sports Stadium in six minutes, 8.6 seconds against the All-India record of six minutes, 9 seconds.

Racing in Rangoon to be stopped.

General Ne Win, Chairman, Revolutionary Council, met the Directors and Stewards of the Rangoon Turf Club and discussed racing in Rangoon.

The General, it is learnt, told the Directors and Stewards that the Government would issue licence for the 1962-63 seasons but no more licences would be issued after that period.

The racing season in Rangoon generally starts in June and ends in March of the following year. This means that the General has given a year's notice to the Rangoon Turf Club to close their gates.

A little over a hundred trainers and jockeys and about 800 workers would, it is understood, be rendered unemployed.

General Ne Win is stated to have said that he would try to find employment for as many workers as possible.

The Rangoon race course, which was constructed about 37 years ago and cost several lakhs of rupees, was one of the best in the East. The late Sir Harcourt Butler, the then Governor of Burma, who was a great patron of the turf, performed the opening ceremony.

Since then during the British regime, the Viceroys of India, Lord Reading, Lord Irwin and Lord Linlithgow, presented cups to winners of special race run in their names during their visits to Burma.

Japanese golf title for Thomson

TOKYO—Peter Thomson of Australia won the Yomiuri international golf tournament here with a 72-hole total of 278.

Canadian Al Balding was second with an aggregate of 286—eight strokes behind Thomson. A further three strokes behind, on 289 in equal third place, came Kel Nagle (Australia) and Chen Ching Po (China).

Thomson's brilliant victory not only brought him first prize of \$2,000 (£715) but also earned him \$800 (£1,000) as the leading player on the five-tournament Far-East circuit.

Players on the Far-East circuit, which include the Philippines, Singapore, Malaya and Hongkong, were awarded points for placings in tournaments for an overall classification.

World Mark Beaten.

NEW YORK, Frank Budd, of the United States, bettered the world's best performance for the 60 yards sprint, when he clocked six seconds dead for the distance at the United States Indoor Athletics Championships here—

Monteiro claims snooker title for second year.

Thomas Monteiro beat Srichand P. Ahuja for the second year in succession in the final of the Cricket Club of India Open Snooker Championship on Monday. Monteiro won at 87-46, 98-28, 79-18, 62-66, 60-56.

Monteiro chalked up breaks of 41, 49 and 26 in the first three frames, respectively. He made one of 27 in the fourth and held a slender lead of 62-59 with only the black on the table, but Ahuja executed a difficult shot to sink the black in a top pocket and claimed the frame.

Trailing 17-42, in the fifth, Monteiro rallied well and finally cleared the last four colours off the table to clinch the issue.

Ahuja got a special prize for the highest break (59) in the snooker tournament, while Michael Ferreira, who won the billiards title, was awarded a similar prize for his 99, the highest break in billiards tourney.

Coopers to the fore.

MELBOURNE—Jack Brabham, of Australia, won the 120 miles international car race at Sandown Park with John Surtees, of Britain, second and Bruce McLaren, of New Zealand, third. All three drove Coopers, Chuck Daigh, of the United States, and Stirling Moss, of Britain, finished fourth and fifth after being lapped.

Soccer Fans Hurt.

SHEFFIELD—About fifty people were treated on the spot by ambulance men when thirty feet of railings fell during the Cup-tie between Sheffield United and Burnley before a capacity crowd of 57,000 at Brammall Lane here.

It occurred when Burnley were attacking and the crowds urged forward. Play was not interrupted. Four people were taken to hospital and three detained with suspected fractures.

* * *

The Badminton Association of India have decided to hold the National Championships at Bangalore from December 21 to 30, it was officially learnt in Bombay.

Stolle Triumphs

CAIRO—Fred Stolle, of Australia, won the men's singles title in the United Arab Republic Hard Court Lawn Tennis Championships here beating Ion Tiriac, of Rumania, 5-7, 6-1, 6-1, 4-6, 6-3 in the final.

Donna Floyd, of the United States, won the Women's singles crown yesterday by accounting for Mrs. Lorna Cawthorn, of Britain, at 6-0, 6-1 in the final. The men's doubles title went to Neale Fraser and his brother John, who beat Fred Stolle and Warren Jacques, 1-6, 7-5, 6-4, 6-4.

Chess Champion Dead

MOSCOW—Vyacheslav Ragozin, Russian international chess champion, died here, aged 53, after a long illness.

Bud Taylor Dead

LOS ANGELES—Bud Taylor, former world bantam-weight boxing champion (N. B. A. version) died here. He was 59.

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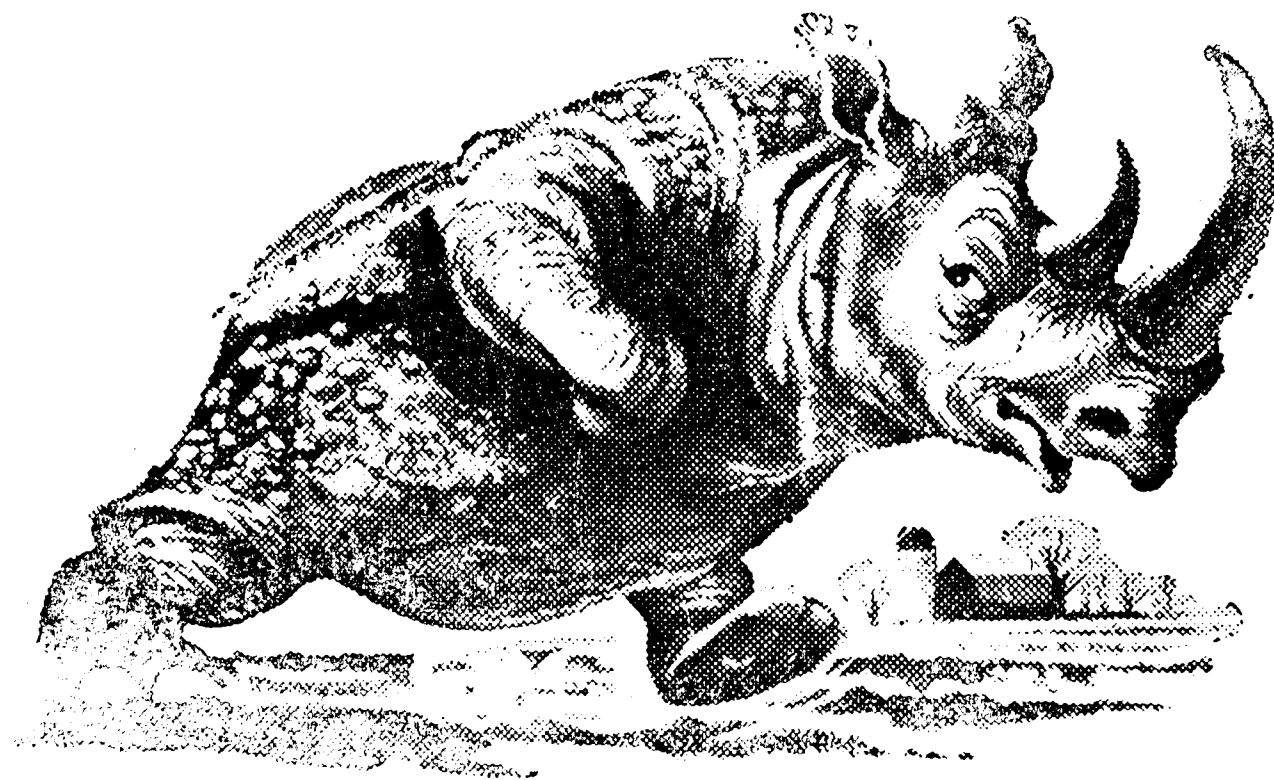


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BROADWAY TIMES

Edited & Published by MATHEW CHERIAN

33 Broadway Madras 1 S. India Telegram 'MAPRECO' Telephone 21133

Vol. IV

MAY 1962

No. 5

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Editorial

GETTING OUT OF THE RUT

The recent inauguration of a centre for training film artistes in the city of Madras brings to light the idea of improving the quality of so-called screen personalities. Taking for granted that this school is particularly intended to train South Indian artistes we wonder whether the sponsors could achieve the desired results. One important question to be answered is—are the producers willing to give chances for artistes coming out of this institute? The South Indian Film Industry apart from its appalling “financial insolvency” is in a state of stagnation. The number of productions do not seem to come down as we proceed, but certainly the quality of the pictures is shockingly mediocre. The Tamil Film Industry is controlled by half a dozen screen idols who seem to fit in all types of roles. It is not unusual to see the same man coming in different roles in the same picture. We wonder whether the average cinegoer is satisfied with the same old faces acting in stereotyped fashions. Is he in a position to encourage new blood in the cinema world? The common man's relaxation in this country centres round the cinema. It is not expensive and comes well within his means to frequent cinema houses. Under such a situation the producer gets away with his “star value” productions. It is high time they got rid of this idea of putting the same stars in each and every production. The comedy scenes in Indian films are devoid of any sense of taste. Imitation of Western tunes has become a fashion. The usual explanation of the producer is that we are producing only what the public “wants.” Is it really? Has he ever called for his taste? Instead of sticking to this outmoded answer we would welcome producers to break this racket of the so-called big stars. Further the film censor boards should restrict the length of films to reasonable durations.

Let us hope that this new institute for training young artistes will receive active support of our film producers. Let us get out of this “inevitable” dance sequences performed by the same old groups, songs written and directed by the same old “master” and above all the almost sickening repetition of the same old display of big stars.

Let us hope for a revolution of ideas in this Industry. We want producers who can give us different types of men and music. This routine rut of listening to the same old voices and seeing the same faces again and again is a curse of the Indian Film Industry. We see only very little chance of success of this institute. Will producers come forward and introduce new faces and new ideas in this industry? Or would they rather wait for some one to



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bell the cat ? But the inauguration of such a centre calls for a review and reassessment of the lethargic state of affairs in our film industry.

LESSONS FROM THE CARIBBEAN

The West Indian Cricketers deserve applause and felicitations for their brilliant acquittal in the recent Caribbean series against India. Under the top class captaincy of Frank Worrell who has the honour to be the first West Indies captain to win all five matches in one series, the Caribbean Cricketers swept majestically on to a 5-0 triumph over India. These islanders love their cricket and excel in the artistry of playing this game. They are natural strokemakers and their performances on the field raises the game to sublime levels. It has been proved amply that they have some of the greatest cricketers in the world by the astonishing performances of Worrell, Worrell Sobers, Kanhai, Hall and quite a few including newcomers like Lester King.

On the Indian side only Polly Umrigar could make some impression on the Caribbean pitches. The series proved that our cricketers should get continuous training to face fast bowlers. The team also suffered from various injuries and that sustained by the captain, who underwent two brain operations, must have affected our players psychologically. But the performances of the Indian players as a whole were disappointing. Those who control cricket in India must open their eyes and see that efforts are taken to improve the quality of the Indian Cricketers.

The contracts entered into by the President of the Indian Cricket Board of control with some West Indian players like King, White and Stayers are steps in the right direction. The move is intended to improve Indian batsmen's performance against fast bowling and to develop potential pace bowlers in India. Since the War, successive Indian Test Teams have failed against pace bowling. The West Indians are also expected to take part in the Ranji Trophy competitions and would also coach young "prospects" and future "hopes" of our Country. These lessons from West Indian masters of the game will no doubt enrich the calibre and develop the potentialities of our Cricketers.

Narayan Vaman Tilak

A CENTENARY TRIBUTE

BY

V. TITUS VARGHESE

During the last year we in India celebrated the centenary of three of our great countrymen, Pandit Motilal Nehru and Madan Mohan Malaviya and the famous poet Rabindranath Tagore. Among those whose centenary falls this year there is also a poet of outstanding merit, namely N. V. Tilak, the christian poet of Maharashtra. In a well drawn up biography of this poet written by a European author it is mentioned that he was born in 1862. Though he is not so very well-known as Tagore he deserves to be remembered by his countrymen. More than thirty years ago I happened to read an interesting article about N. V. Tilak in the Young Men of India and ever since that time I have tried to learn more about him. Hence this article which is my humble tribute to him in connection with his centenary.

N. V. Tilak was born at Karazgaon in Ratnagiri district of the Bombay State. By birth he belonged to the famous Chitpavan Brahmin caste. It is this community which has produced many distinguished Mahratta leaders such as the great Peshwa rulers of an earlier period as well as outstanding personalities of the later period such as M. G. Ranade, B. G. Tilak, G. K. Gokhale, N. C. Kelkar and Pandita Ramabai. It may be mentioned that N. V. Tilak was a distant cousin of Lokamanya Tilak whom he resembled in his intelligence, scholarship, patriotism and national spirit.

A student of Indian history cannot fail to notice a broad similarity between N. V. Tilak and Maharaja Sivaji with regard to certain features and circumstances connected with their early life. Like Sivaji, Tilak also owed much to his mother and Guru and comparatively little to his father. Both were immensely influenced by the surroundings in which they lived. Both were inspired by the spirit of the age. Above all both were religious by temperament and training though Sivaji worked for the national regeneration and political Independence of his people while Tilak aimed mainly at their religious and social regeneration.

N. V. Tilak's early life with his mother and her people in a region noted for its fine natural scenery tended to develop his aesthetic sense, love of nature and poetic genius. He has himself acknowledged his

indebtedness to his mother and her early death was an irreparable loss to him. However he continued his studies with great diligence with others' help and soon became well versed not only in his mother tongue but also in Sanskrit and English. He was also very thoughtful and earnest and hence took to the study of religious literature with avidity. It was by studying the New Testament that he decided to accept Christianity though it meant considerable hardship in the beginning. Though his friends and relations did not at first approve of his change of religion they ultimately became convinced of his sincerity and hence respected his convictions and treated him with honour. Though he became a professional Christian worker and kept the company of western missionaries it was possible for him to keep up friendly contact with his non-Christian countrymen and to work with them in the social and literary spheres.

Tilak was one who believed in social and humanitarian service. Hence he tried his best to improve the social and economic conditions of the local Christians who were mostly converts from the lowest classes. He also did his best to bring relief to those who were struck with famine and disease. For instance he and his wife took part in plague relief work in Ahmadnagar in 1903 on a voluntary basis. They were always ready to extend their hospitality to those in need. At times their home was like an orphanage. He took pleasure in helping people who were in need and distress and like a true Christian he saw to it that the left hand did not know what the right hand did. This is all the more admirable when we remember the fact that he helped others not out of his plenty but by his self-sacrifice. Tilak lived a simple life and all the income which he derived from the mission as well as by his writings he spent on others. His ideal was to die a poor man and he succeeded in doing that.

But it is mainly about Tilak's literary work that we have to deal in this essay. As already mentioned he had an inherent taste for poetry and he developed it by assiduous cultivation. The Mahratta country like Bengal was in the forefront of literary renaissance. The literary activity in Maharashtra started in the 13th century A. D. and it reached a great height due to the

works of great poets like Namdev, Ramdas, Ekanath and Tukaram. The political conditions had their inevitable reaction on the literary output. Contact with the English language and literature had a profound influence on the writers of the later period. Though Tilak had no university education he had studied well the writings of great English poets like Shakespeare, Wordsworth and Tennyson. So the writings of Tilak and his contemporaries like Kesavasut had a richness and dignity of their own.

Coming to N. V. Tilak's literary achievements in particular, we have first of all to express our admiration for the vast volume of his literary productions from his youth to old age. It is in the midst of various heavy duties that he was able to write so much. Essentially a poet, Tilak also wrote much in prose, mostly in journals. But it is his poetry that has won for him an immortal place among the great writers of modern India. In his style he has generally followed the modern trend rather than the classical model. It was Shelley and Wordsworth that he took as his ideal. Whatever the theme of his poem one cannot fail to note a high moral tone pervading it. He did inevitably a certain amount of preaching through his literary works, for example for the ideal of social reform.

Two themes which engrossed Tilak's attention during his early poetic career were flowers and children. He used to wander about from place to place across the Deccan and Konkan and everywhere Nature in all its varied beauty inspired him. So also he had a soft corner in his heart for children. Many are his poems bearing on flowers and children and they are both alike to him because of their beauty, purity and delicacy. Tilak also cherished a high ideal of home life based on love and selflessness and he was happy in his family life. Many of his poems are written to point out an exalted ideal of human love and home-life. A few lines may be quoted here :—

Is there on earth a spot so fair
As can with that true home compare,
Where every thought of "mine" and "me"
Is swallowed up, nor shall you see
One speck of selfish coveting,
For Love is crowned eternal King ;
Where grasping pride is all unknown,
And others' good is as one's own,
— — — — —
— — — — —
And mortal earth seems Paradise.

The ideals of nationalism and patriotism also are extolled in many of his works and he was himself intensely patriotic at heart. He wrote in his will thus "I don't think I have loved my own parents, children, friends, even myself, as I love my country." "It will be a blessed day for India," he used to say, "when every Indian, of whatever school, sect, or religion he be, unites with others in the common service of the Motherland."

In his poem "My Motherland" he says, "My body will I sacrifice, my life will I lay down in thy service, my noble land." Tilak was a member of the Home Rule League and yearned for the day when India would be free and united, but he was not a politician, nor did he see eye to eye with the extremists of his time.

But N. V. Tilak's greatest claim to fame lies in his religious and devotional literature. He did for Christianity what Tukaram and others did for Hinduism. His plan to produce a grand epic on the life of Jesus Christ similar to the Ramayana was not fulfilled though he composed one canto dealing with the Incarnation and covering sixty-two pages. In the opinion of a competent critic it is 'a masterpiece of Maratti literature !' As in the case of Tagore the best works of Tilak are those written in his mother tongue. Most of his devotional verses, songs, etc. have been rendered into English by competent scholars like Dr. N. Macnicol, Dr. Hume, Rev. J. C. Winslow, etc. One of his Maharathi hymns rendered in English by Dr. Macnicol has been included in the Scottish Church Hymnary and that is an eloquent testimony to its quality. Of the seven verses of that beautiful hymn the first and last may be quoted here :—

One who is all unfit to count
As scholar in Thy school,
Thou of Thy love has named a friend
O kindness wonderful !
— — — — —
— — — — —
If there is aught of worth in me,
It comes from Thee alone ;
Then keep me safe, for so, O Lord,
Thou keepest but Thine own.

Finally it may be added that not only western Missionaries but several eminent Indian critics like Sir Narayan Chandavarkar and Principal Patwardhan have given high tributes to the literary productions of Tilak.

DEALING WITH NEIGHBOURS

BY

POTHAN JOSEPH

The visit of King Mahendra of Nepal, accompanied by Queen Ratna and a large royal retinue, to confer with Prime Minister Nehru ended in a joint-communique, the last sentence running : "His Majesty and the Prime Minister agreed to keep in touch with each other on matters of mutual interest." The King, who functions as sole ruler and Vishnu-incarnate of his country and who disdains the Koirala type of administration had previously paid his visit to China as well as Pakistan, was pretty reserved in the language he used during the five days in New Delhi. As to what exactly passed between the Prime Minister and the King we have no tape-record. Nevertheless, it is apparent from certain passages in ceremonial speeches that he was not unmindful of the recent abortive attempt on his life ; he was apprehensive of some epicentre of trouble amongst Nepali exiles who from his periscope are harboured in India. The Indian Government on the other hand cannot totally disown obligations of asylum.

In his past Nepal speeches, the Prime Minister had not been a model of diplomacy, his big brother bias being towards the progress and friendship of Nepal in the track of popular Government. The statement on the day of His Majesty's departure from Delhi appeared set out in two instalments, one in anonymous narration by a "reliable source" belonging to the Indian hosts, and the other the reproduction of the precise text bearing the joint-authority of the Prime Minister's name and the King's signet. Mr. Nehru has reason to be sensitive about King Mahendra's reversion to total monarchism which ill-befits the map of Asia under his brush, especially when he recalls that during the Rana Revolution, his Royal father King Tribhuvan had been New Delhi's honoured guest. Reading between the lines, there must have been some meaning when the august heir stressed rights of sovereignty, quoting the principles of Panch Sheel and construing the inwardness of the U. N. O. Charter as if Mr. Nehru were a novice. His Majesty dwelt on the unsuitability of the democratic mechanism for his Kingdom and firmly anticipated economic advance and national welfare to be secured by the Panchayat System His Majesty had devised. The Prime Minister also dwelt on the coincidence of the panchayat system and community development in India's current planning,

but whether they meant exactly the same thing by the same expression is extremely doubtful. As for tributes in the vein of President Rajendra Prasad's assurance that "India has the highest admiration for the people of Nepal," and that ancient links existed between India and Nepal, King Mahendra was less effusive when he drily remarked that mutual esteem cannot be a "one-sided affair" and also that events would prove textual undertakings ; well, it reflects a cautious attitude. Both sides agreed that "propagandist publicity" could lead to misunderstanding, a harmless common place. Here is another austere passage with a distant bearing namely the proposition that in case of "differences of opinion between the two Governments," there should, when necessary, be "joint informal enquiries carried out by senior officials designated by the two Governments." The smaller a State as member of the U. N. O., the more jealous would it be in its claims of sovereignty and integrity, but making due allowances for Nepal's sensitiveness we may come to the conclusion that relations have not been worsened by the talks. Secondly, the reference to two teams of senior officials investigating a disputed issue has its reflex in India's tension with China on the border-question which in its progress had involved the appointment of two official teams for joint-enquiry into frontier-data. After their Rangoon session, the Indian side took a quick step forward by printing and publicising its independent conclusions in favour of India, leaving the Chinese panel of experts high and dry, with no time to furnish a report to the Chou-en-lai Government or Marshal Cheng-Yi, China's Foreign Minister. The quarrel with China lies hogged at that stage, and in the Indo-Nepal negotiations the Prime Minister has shrewdly conferred sanctity on the method of senior officers probing rifts. What remains is the formula about both His Majesty and the Prime Minister promising to be in contact on matters of mutual interest. These matters have not been listed so that there is a margin for future complaint. The ritualistic formula is, incidentally, found in the Ayub-Nehru correspondence. It depends on unilateral discretion to decide on problems of "mutual interest" calling for the exchange of confidence between two sovereign States in a complex region.

II

Of more spectacular significance is the scope of the Kashmir controversy thrust into the Security Council's agenda for resumption of debate on April 27. Since we know little about it at the moment of writing, we could only dwell on the gist of the Zafarullah indictment and its limits after 15 years of recriminative tension. Observe the change in atmosphere.

When Mohamed Ali Jinnah agitated for Pakistan, India was still undivided. He had put forward the theory that the Indian Muslims constituted a nation; and more important, a nation must have a "homeland." Is that premise tenable in 1962? Sir Mahommed Zafarullah Khan's advocacy would be an extension of the claim which the Attlee Government and Lord Mountbatten did not waste their time to controvert in the exigencies of the Labour Party's Indian policy.

Parliament had fixed a time-limit for the surrender of sovereignty. Go they must. Lord Mountbatten notified all the six-hundred Feudatory States of Princely India that the old bilateral treaties, alliances, covenants and sanads stood annulled.

In post-War controversies we speak nowadays of the unilateral repudiation of solemn treaties, but in strict law the British were not guiltless as they denounced mutual partnership in the quit-transaction, historically necessary, and humanly beneficent of handing over or letting down the fervently loyal members of the Princely Order! In that phase of legerdemain, the Maharajah of Kashmir, also free to choose between Pakistan and India for the ceremony of accession, found himself in political distress as against Sheikh Abdullah, then the tribune of the people. Mr. Jinnah was right in his legalistic view, but law is not life; and Maharajah Hari Singh signed the Instrument of Accession predicated protection from New Delhi. The question on which Sir Mahommed Zafarullah Khan has to harp is related to the validity of that deed. Here comes the good old American shibboleth of President Wilson: "Self-determination."

Many other events have happened in world-thought and general experience to make human existence tolerable and obligatory without every religious group being admitted as a separate nationality entitled to an "Independent" homeland. It is true that in the first flush of hostilities in Kashmir the U.N.O. instituted a Cease-Fire Line as temporary settlement; and they policed the border with a Truce Force which is still there to prevent raids. Not that there is any peace secure enough to be left alone without a first-rate

trial of strength between Indo-Pakistan troops camped on either side against any contingency of U.N.O. failure.

Our World is heterogeneous in composition; and millions are being trained through necessity as well as intelligent persuasion that co-existence even amongst small groups is inescapable. The impact against separateness are variously described, one being the mapping of "The Secular State." As far as India is concerned, it means that the 80 per cent Muslim population of the Kashmir State can enjoy their Indian citizenship without discrimination; but Pakistan beats the drum of the old war-cry of self-determination which in the *mileu* of Kashmir has become antiquated.

Are the Security Council and the General Assembly (special committees are useless in the matter), helpless in implementing the doctrine of self-determination? Is there not demographic injustice and racial oppression in different parts of the world, including the United States itself with its sub-group distinctions as preached by the John Birch Society? Yes, there are gross iniquities and inequalities even in Communist countries boasting of the abolition of all differences. Is the *status quo* to be left undisturbed to the advantage of exploiters and reactionaries? Is not the African drama a fight against colour-apartheid? Even outside India, are there not castes and outcasts, may be without reference to birth? Nobody can deny the catalogue of human ills. It is not technically a question of aggression or of compounding with felony that is at the back of the Kashmir debate.

India's spokesmen may well take the first stand on the legality of the premise laid down by the Attlee Government on abdication, but of greater moment is the issue of unsettling a settled fact at the risk of renewed disturbances throughout the subcontinent. With the resolve of the U.N.O. and the world to banish war as an instrument of international justice, it is upto every nation to give up barbarous sanctions albeit in the prosecution of justice. On the Kashmir question even the fanatics of self-determination under U.N.C.I.P. could, on reflection, reconcile themselves to the fact that if sentiment were less inflamed, a fairly tenable position could be continued. In fact Pandit Nehru in one of his generous moods suggested the stabilisation of the existing Police Line even at the expense of territory which once belonged to Kashmir State under British sway. There is a hoary phrase *status quo ante bellum*, but we have to plan for a world without any *bellum*.

CHINESE MEDICINE THRIVES ON MODERN AND TRADITIONAL METHODS

By

LIANG YIN

Traditional Chinese medicine has come into its own since liberation. It is characteristic that over the last few years in Peking, Shanghai, Hankow and other major cities hundreds of doctors of the Western school have been working and studying with veteran doctors of the traditional school of Chinese medicine and have completed their two-year courses with a new and informed respect for the achievements of the traditional school. A national conference on bone disorders, the first of its kind, was held in Tientsin early this month. In many of the two hundred papers read and discussed, bone specialists from all over the country described the excellent results got by applying the methods of traditional Chinese medicine in treating fractures. They brought ample evidence that a therapy combining traditional Chinese and Western medicine makes for better and quicker healing. In looking after the people's health, traditional Chinese medicine is playing a bigger and more beneficent role than ever before in all the past centuries of its history.

A Treasure-House of Medical Knowledge

Traditional Chinese medicine is a treasure-house of tested medical knowledge. It dates back to antiquity, China being one of the world's earliest pioneers in medical studies. Its oldest extant medical treatise, the Huang Di Nei Jing (Yellow Emperor's Manual of Internal Medicine), was written more than 2,000 years ago. Another great work, translated into many languages and known throughout the world, is the Ben Cao Gang Mu (Compendium of Materia Medica) by the famous Ming pharmacologist Li Shih-chen (1518-93). This is a summary of the medical experience of the Chinese people up to the 16th century. It records every kind of medicine used in China before that period along with some ten thousand prescriptions in use at that time. But these and other book, important as they undoubtedly are, form only a part of the heritage of Chinese medicine. There is, besides, the knowledge in the minds and hands of traditional practitioners in every city, village and hamlet throughout the land. Much of this knowledge of healing and the use of herbs is fairly commonly known, but there is still a good deal of it which is

in the possession of only a few and has not been recorded in medical works.

This rich fund of medical lore was, however, neglected under Kuomintang rule by an officialdom blinded by anti-popular ideas and a colonial mentality of servile worship of "the West," and doctors of traditional Chinese medicine were harshly discriminated against. In 1929, there was even an attempt by the Kuomintang to have all traditional doctors barred from practice. But the order met such a wave of public protest that it could not be enforced. Still doctors of the traditional school were spurned by those trained in Western methods; many were persecuted and had to turn to other professions for a living. The policy of the Chinese Communist Party and the People's Government, however, is to encourage the traditional doctors to use and develop all that is valuable in their knowledge and to call on doctors of the Western school to learn from, collaborate with and assist them.

Integrating Chinese and Western Medicine

Modern Medicine, generally known as Western medicine in China, was introduced to the country only a little over a hundred years ago. Before liberation, there was no collaboration between its doctors and those of the traditional school. In New China the vigorous policy pursued to change this has been successful and now practitioners of the two schools of medicine are working closely together.

Since 1955, special training classes have been set up all over the country (with the exception of a few areas) for doctors of the Western school to study such subjects as the history of Chinese traditional medicine, its theory and practice, classics of Chinese medical literature, internal medicine, surgery, gynaecology, paediatrics, orthopaedics, acupuncture and massage. Graduates from these special classes are now combining modern scientific knowledge and methods with the theories and clinical experience of traditional Chinese medicine in treating the sick. They engage in research on Chinese medicine and some of them have written treatises on the subject. Others have helped veteran

traditional physicians sum up and record their valuable experience.

Doctors of the Western school who have undertaken or are undertaking these special courses in various parts of the country include leading physicians, professors and lecturers as well as graduates of medical colleges. They find their newly acquired skill serves them to good advantage. In treating acute appendicitis, for instance, where the Western treatment indicates an operation, doctors of traditional Chinese medicine can effect a cure (when there is no danger of perforation or peritonitis) with drugs or by acupuncture. By combining Chinese and Western medicine, doctors are now in a better position to decide whether an operation is really necessary.

In the treatment of bone fractures, Chinese medicine has won wide renown. It combines oral medicines, external medication, reduction of the fracture and splinting to achieve rapid union and recovery of function. Modern techniques, such as X-rays and anaesthesia, are now made use of.

Many other examples could be cited to illustrate the fruitful results of the policy of encouraging and enabling doctors of the Western school to study Chinese medicine, and *vice versa*. It has greatly assisted the general practice of medicine in China.

Training Young Doctors

In addition to the special classes which are most frequently attended by senior doctors, a number of other ways of training young doctors have been employed. One is the establishment of colleges of traditional Chinese medicine. In 1956, four were set up in Peking, Shanghai, Canton and Chengtu. Since 1958, about twenty others have been established in various parts of the country with thousands of students studying under experienced practitioners. In these colleges, 70 per cent of the curriculum relate to Chinese medicine - its theory and practice - and 30 per cent to Western medicine. Secondary schools, specializing in medical subjects, have also been set up in large numbers and have proved an important auxiliary to these colleges.

Another way, popular with both the master physicians and the young learners, is the "master-apprentice" method. At present, tens of thousands of young people are "apprenticed" to experienced physicians throughout the land. Many of the "apprentices" have several years of training in Chinese medicine behind them, others are graduates from the medical colleges of the Western school. In the Institute of Traditional Chinese Medicine in Peking, there are

more than thirty well-known doctors of Chinese medicine who have been invited from different parts of the country to engage in research and consultations. All are now well over 60 years old and are experts in their own field. Since 1958, more than a hundred doctors of the Western school, who have received some training in Chinese medicine, have been selected to work under them as "apprentices." Studying the important Chinese medical classics and working under the guidance of the experts, these doctors have made remarkable progress. Some of them can now practise Chinese medicine on their own while a few have acquired the highly specialized methods of their teachers in treating difficult cases.

Collecting Special Remedies

A mass campaign to collect traditional remedies has been in progress throughout the country ever since 1954. This work is being led by special groups, organised by the various provinces, autonomous regions, municipalities, counties and townships. These groups have carried the campaign out among the people, sought out the traditional practitioners, explained the Party and Government's policy towards Chinese medicine and worked out the best ways of tapping and developing the treasure-house of Chinese medical lore.

The campaign has paid off handsomely in many ways. It has revealed the number of doctors practising traditional medicine in the country and in what fields they are specialists. The most experienced among them have been invited to practise in State hospitals or to teach in the newly established schools of traditional medicine. Traditional practitioners have met the survey groups with tremendous enthusiasm. They no longer keep their knowledge to themselves but have one after another presented their remedies as gifts to the State. Within a few months of the start of the campaign, hundreds of thousands of these remedies were collected and recorded, many of them proving very effective.

Before liberation, these remedies were treasured as heirlooms and were seldom, if ever, made known to the public. This was understandable in a society where the working people had no guarantee of a decent living. This knowledge was all they had to fall back on in time of need. Now in the new society, with full employment for all, selfish thoughts of material gain are losing out in competition with the socialist ideal of selfless service for the common good.

Many moving stories were told of doctors of the traditional school coming forward with secret remedies or rare manuscripts which had been handed down from their ancestors. Yu Ting-hsin, 71-year-old traditional practitioner of Chichun County, Hupeh

Province, gave five medical books his father had left him, a special book on acupuncture for which he had paid 200 silver dollars and many special remedies which he himself had worked out. "I treasured these things before liberation above everything else," he said. "My father was a doctor of Chinese medicine, so are my four brothers. Since I am the eldest, my father gave the books to me. He said they should on no account be made public, but should be given to the right man at the right time and place. The Party and Government have called on us all to do everything to carry on and develop our medical tradition. I have no doubt that the present is the right time and this is the right place and I want to make my contribution here and now."

Large Scale Research

In the hundreds of research institutes that have been established across the country, systematic investigation is carried out on the remedies and prescriptions that have been collected. The collecting, compiling and study of ancient Chinese books is part of this research. In conjunction with the Peking Library and 61 other big libraries in various parts of China, the Institute of Traditional Chinese Medicine in Peking has compiled and made available to doctors all over the country a comprehensive list of Chinese medical books in their collection. New editions of the main Chinese medical classics have been published, and rare old medical books and new works are being

brought out in large numbers for medical students. In the ten years between liberation and August 1959, for instance, the People's Health Publishing House in Peking published over two hundred titles of medical books with a circulation of more than six million copies. Such a thing was unheard of in the past.

Chinese medicine, which formerly had no place in the big hospitals, is now practised in special departments in all the leading medical institutions while hundreds of new hospitals have been built especially for treating patients according to traditional Chinese methods.

Doctors of traditional Chinese medicine today enjoy the respect of the whole people. Quite a number of them have been elected deputies to the National People's Congress or have become members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. Some of them hold important positions in public health institutions or in hospitals as leading administrators or senior doctors.

The policy of using the stores of knowledge gathered through the ages along with the most modern techniques has enriched the general development of Chinese medical science. With the old flowering sturdily beside the new, China's medical science is well set to provide increasingly better service for the nation.

IN LIGHTER VEIN

Simple enough :

Not only the good preaching, but the good stories of Phillips Brooks live after him. Once when the great divine was recovering from an illness and was denying himself to all visitors, Robert G. Ingersoll, the famous free thinker, called and was received at once.

"I appreciate this very much," said Ingersoll, "but why do you see me when you deny yourself to your friends?"

"It is this way," said the bishop, "I feel confident of seeing my friends in the next world, but this may be my last chance of seeing you."

Bless her heart !:

Dorothy over-heard her parents talking about Bible names.

"Is my name in the Bible?" she asked.

"No, dear."

"Why? Didn't God make me?"

"Yes, dear."

"Then why didn't he say something about it?"

Parental joy :

A newspaper editor had cause to admonish his son because of his reluctance to go to school.

"You must go regularly and learn to be a great scholar," said the fond father encouragingly, "otherwise you can never be an editor, you know. What would you do, for instance, if your paper came out full of mistakes?"

"Father," was the reply, "I'd put the blame on the printer."

And then the father wept for joy, for he knew he had a worthy successor for the editorial chair.

The limit :

A factory manager engaged a new man and gave instructions to the foreman to instruct him in his duties. A few days afterwards the manager inquired whether the new man was progressing with his work.

The foreman, who had not agreed very well with the man in question, exclaimed angrily: "Progressing! There's been a lot of progress. I have taught him everything I know and he is still an ignorant fool."

Matrimony and purgatory :

Archbishop Ryan was visiting a small parish in a mining district one day for the purpose of administering confirmation, and asked one nervous little girl what matrimony was.

"It is a state of terrible torment which those who enter are compelled to undergo to prepare themselves for a brighter and better world," she said.

"No, no," remonstrated her pastor, "that isn't matrimony, that's the definition for purgatory."

Boner :

The Sunday-school teacher frequently gets answers that bring smiles in the most serious moments of instruction. Here are a few :

An epistle is the wife of an apostle.

The prodigal son wasted his substance in riotous loving.

To be struck by lightning is an act of God under suspicious circumstances.

Who killed Abel? Answer: I don't know; I just moved here yesterday.

What do you know of the Last Supper? Answer: I was away for that; I had the measles.

The darkey's hour is just before dawn. This is a famous African proverb.

Bacteria is the back entrance to a cafeteria.

When your arms go stiff, paradise has set in. A teetotaller is a man you never see drinking.

Simple :

Teacher:—"Tommy, if you had fifty cents, and you lent your father thirty cents, then lent your brother twenty cents, how many cents would you have?"

Tommy:—"I wouldn't have any sense."

You cannot answer this :

"Dad!"

"Well, what is it?"

"It says here, 'A man is known by the company he keeps'. Is that so, father?"

"Yes."

"Well, father, if a good man keeps company with a bad man, is the good man bad because he keeps

company with the bad man, or is the bad man good because he keeps company with the good man?"

He knew his lesson :

The teacher was talking of kindness to animals, and telling her pupils to be kind to them always.

"I once saw a little boy cut the tail off a cat. Can any boy tell me a passage of Scripture where such a thing is forbidden?"

Hope of the class: "What God has joined together let no man put asunder."

Reasonable :

"Sam," a father asked his backward son, "how many letters are there in the alphabet?"

"I dunno."

"You've been at school four years and you don't know how many letters are in the alphabet!"

"Lemme ask you a question, Dad. You've been to the post office, haven't you?"

"Of course."

"Well, you tell me how many letters are in the Post office."

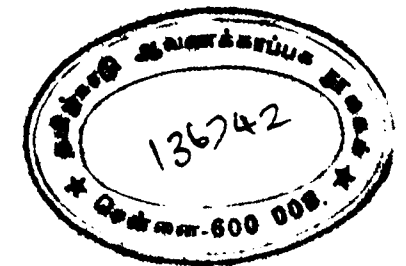
Take your choice :

"Which platform for the Boston train?" the old woman asked the porter.

"Turn left and you'll be right," he answered cheerfully.

"Don't be impertinent," she said.

"Oh, very well, then," retorted the porter. "Turn right and be left."



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NSI-4-4-95

ON MORAL QUALMS

BY

JOHN VERGIS

"Atom is so small that it cannot be seen by a naked man's eyes." This is reported to be a blunder committed by an absent-minded Professor of Chemistry in his first lecture class in some college. Luckily, the students did not strike work on this issue, perhaps, because there was no inducement from the so-called moralists who gaud on people to clamour against anything consciously or unconsciously connected with nakedness! If unfortunately the class carried some representatives of the cinema-poster moralists, the poor professor would have been taken to task. Luckily, the professor's unwary transposition of the adjective from 'eyes' to 'man' offered only innocent mirth to his audience.

Much of our animus against immorality in literature or art can be dismissed in this light vein, for, to a patient and objective thinker on the subject, what is termed immoral by the generality of uninitiated public is purely nothing but a special way of representing truth. The so-called moralist is blindly hating the very word 'naked.' What anathema or hemlock is contained in that poor, simple, five-lettered word, is a mystery. This obnoxious abhorrence is carried to ridiculous extents so much so that any frank representation or utterance in the world of art and letters is subjected to the severest criticism from the guardians of morality.

I am not advocating nakedness, for not even in my dreams am I a nudist! But the fanatic moralists' crusade against frankness and outspokenness gets on my nerves. After all, why should a certain section of people make such a hue and cry against innocent pleasures of life? There is consolation in the thought that these people will fight against all true representations—whether in the realm of thought or ideas, or in that art or literature. Truth, naked truth, is not palatable to their tastes. What an artist—whether he be painter, sculptor or novelist, is attempting to do, is to get at the ultimate truth, through various mediums. There is no need of a bitter wrangling against such representations; for all art is an attempt to interpret life, that is to say, to interpret truth. Millennia ago, Plato raised the first voice against poets, saying that poets are liars and they create emotional waywardness in the minds of people. Therefrom started the long controversy between the arts and the morals and it has

not ceased to exist even in these advanced times of ours. Occasionally we hear of Mr. Justice X condemning a novel on grounds of morality and Mr. Justice Y quashing that judgment in favour of the novelist. Lawrence passed away; but his Lady is still alive with her Lover. What Lawrence did was to represent the life lived by a certain Lady of high society. And he did it perfectly well from the artistic point of view. But cries rose up against the morality of the subject. Lawrence lived, spoke and wrote with a frankness at which many of his contemporaries shuddered and an outspokenness at which many of us in the present century look with mixed sense of appreciation and bafflement. To my mind, situations which have realistic support must be reconciled with rather than condemned. Whether all subjects are good for open discussion is a topic to be discussed separately. But when a writer discusses a subject, it is our duty to assess what he has discussed in the light of the circumstances in which his hero or heroine is placed, and in which way the discussion has been done.

Our attempt, therefore, must be to find out how best an artist has done his job rather than how nasty his subject of work is. As one famous writer said: There are no obscene subjects; but only obscene minds. "The other day, I visited a friend of mine at his house. I casually glanced at the Calendar hanging on the wall of the drawing room. There was a piece of paper pinned on the picture portion of the May sheet of the Calendar. I was a little curious, naturally though. (For, anything hidden is subject to our curiosity and when once it is revealed, it is subjected to criticism. This is a wonderful phenomenon in life.) So I asked my friend why he had taken the trouble of hiding the picture on the May sheet of the Calendar. My friend smiled; his wife blushed and I felt guilty of my question. Willy nilly, I took away the paper pinned on the picture. Bah! was this the face that launched a thousand ships and burnt the topless towers of Ilium! It was a painting of Greece—old Greece with Helen in an attractively melting pose. I looked at the face and the words of Marlow flashed through my mind. I didn't find any vulgarity in the picture and I could not quite appreciate the wonderful moral sense of my friend. The picture could evoke in me no nasty feelings; on the contrary

it telescoped for me that ancient epic war between the Greeks and the Trojans, on the immortal beauty of Helen. The artist had done a wonderful job in painting Helen with all the talents at his command and it was more realistic than the word-painting done by poets of different countries and tongues. Every detail was clearly represented. Every limb was visible in its entirety and the symmetry of the form represented appeared to be unsurpassed. This takes us to a very interesting fact of life.

A fact that cannot be understood by certain people who profess to be moralists is that the human body with all its symmetry and perfect moulding will always remain the best piece of art with the strongest appeal to the human eyes. The human form is the chef-d'oeuvre of the Creator, the best piece of Divine Art. The form, the symmetry, the carving, the curves, the chiselling, the painting, the sparkling, the

brightness—of the body—whether of man or woman, will always be a source of perennial charm. Artists have seen the body in different lights and poses and it is so fascinating to the human eye that great pieces of art the world over, from time immemorial, happen to be naked representations of the body. To the uninitiated and the unsusceptible it will look vulgar although they enjoy in their own way every portion of it unabashedly when the Sun sets. One of the biggest paradoxes in life is that men do not admit what they secretly admire and yearn for. Immortal Shakespeare has wondered about creation: "What a piece of work is a man! In form how noble. In action how like a God....." Nothing can equal this aesthetic enjoyment of the human form, coming as it does from the greatest artist of all times. And is there not much truth in what he said on another occasion in the same play. "There is nothing either good or bad; only thinking makes it so."

MEN AND MATTERS

BY

C. H. V. PATHY

As was only to be expected, Nehru has again scaled the Parnassus of power as the leader of the party in power at the centre. He has secured a mandate for the third innings as Prime Minister of our country.

No other leader in any part of the world has achieved this feat of an unbroken spell of being the pilot at the helm. He is ageless and seems almost irreplaceable. He has steered free India through the rocks and shoals of the aftermath of partition and has laid the foundations of a welfare State. Though he was in his sick bed—a rare thing—at the time that the party met to elect its leader, he alone was proposed by Shri Morarji Desai and he got a unanimous vote. Power has not gone to his head and in a moving letter that he sent to the meeting, he stressed the need for unity and the necessity for roping in other party men in the adventure of building New India.

His task is not an easy one. In the domestic sphere, he has to reckon with growing unemployment and inflation. The cost of living is going up day by day. Population explosion is terrific. In external affairs, he has to reckon with a militant Pakistan and an aggressive China. Victory over Goa is only a flash in the pan.

Before long he will proceed to Europe to attend a Summit meeting where a supreme effort would be made to crease world tension. Leaders in the United States, Africa, Europe and Asia look upon Nehru as the man who holds the magic key to world peace, and he will play the leading role in the assembly of world statesmen.

* * *

Nehru's Ministerial team has been announced. The selection did not provide any surprise. Old Ministers are again back in their respective assignments. One of the notable new entrants is C. Subramaniam from Madras who has been given the portfolio of steel and heavy industries. T. T. K. has been left out. It appears that he was offered a Ministership without portfolio but he seems to have declined it.

Another new entrant from Madras is Srimati Soundaram Ramachandran who has been selected as a Deputy Minister. Mrs. Lakshmi Menon who has a creditable record of work has been promoted to be a Minister of State, in charge of external affairs.

Dr. Sushila Nayar has been appointed as Minister for Health. A few of the old Ministers of State have been promoted as full Cabinet Ministers. There is cause for rejoicing at the elevation of Gopala Reddi who becomes the Minister for Information and Broadcasting—a post which the late Sardar Patel filled with distinction.

The grouse made in some quarters that Kerala goes almost unrepresented does not hold water. Mr. A. M. Thomas retains his old post while V. K. Krishna Menon and Srimati Lakshmi Menon are real representatives from Malabar though they got returned to Parliament from up-country.

Altogether 37 Ministers have been chosen and there is possibility of expansion after the budget session of Parliament is over.

The New President

Doctor S. Radhakrishnan will soon step into the shoes of Rajan Babu. The philosopher statesman will make a mark as one of the ablest President of the world. Endowed with a dynamic vision and a physique which can stand the strain of concentrated hard work, the Doctor's name and fame have spread all over the world. He has been functioning not only as Chairman of the Rajya Sabha but as an unofficial Ambassador of Nehru. He has travelled many places and spoken eloquently about the perils of war that face the world. Between him and Nehru there is complete identity of views and this team will work wonderfully.

South India has added to its tally of Governors. Shri Anantasayanam Iyengar has been chosen as the new Governor of Bihar to succeed Dr. Zakir Hussain who will be shortly migrating to Delhi.

Iyengar was the Speaker of the Lok Sabha for two terms and conducted the proceedings with tact and skill. He could be hard when the occasion demanded. A master of Parliamentary procedure, he also went abroad more than once as leader of delegations.

He is a Tamilian settled down in Chittoor. His father was a great Sanskrit scholar. After graduating and taking his law degree, Iyengar started life as a lawyer but was sucked into the non-co-operation movement.

Bihar State is free from political jitters and he will have smooth sailing with the Congress Ministry there which is in power.

At the time of my filing this dispatch, three members of the Nehru family are in the United States. They are Srimati Vijayalakshmi Pandit, her daughter Nayantara Sahgal and Srimati Indira Gandhi. All of them are busy with speaking and other activities. Very soon, the autobiography of Mrs. Pandit would come out from the United States and is bound to be a best seller. Mrs. Pandit has programmed to give three lectures at Wellesley College, the alma mater of her two older daughters. She will also hold a news conference in Philadelphia. Mrs. Sahgal is giving a series of lectures at various places.

Mrs. Indira Gandhi who temporarily refused the Congress crown reached the States soon after Mrs. Kennedy and one of her earliest engagements was an audience with President Kennedy. The President told her how much he appreciated India's courtesy to his wife. In the course of her present tour, Mrs. Gandhi will tour many parts of that country. On her return to India, it is understood that she will take over Congress Presidentship from Shri N. Sanjeeva Reddi.

Some key place has to be found for Mrs. Pandit. It is rumoured that she will be offered the Governorship of Mysore State. The present Governor, the Maharaja of Mysore, has asked for a change and may be offered Governorship of some other State. He has had acute differences with his Ministry on more than one question. The Ministry tried to cripple his powers and privileges which he resents.

Mysore ruler is a great democrat at heart and a scholar by temperament. He is a first class shikar who has travelled many times abroad and lectured to big audiences. He is of a philanthropic bent of mind and has given donations to many worthy institutions. He is also a great patron of fine arts and literature. He donated a big sum for sending Ramanathan Krishnan for the first time to Wimbledon.

Obituary : Dr. M. Visvesvaraya

So death has written Finis to the star-studded career of India's great centenarian and the architect of modern Mysore, Dr. M. Visvesvaraya.

He was a genius who became a legend in his own life time and left the imprint of his monumental personality on several schemes which were conceived in his brain and executed in a manner which evoked the wonder and admiration of the world.

He was not only a model of personal purity but of sterling integrity. His old world courtesy, earnestness

and objectivity endeared him in the affections of not only the intellectuals but also the masses. Even after crossing his ninety, he would insist on making his calls and insisting on receiving and sending off people who used to make a pilgrimage to have his darshan. He was a model of sartorial perfection and used to dress himself with meticulous care, in suit with a lace turban. And till of late, he never missed his morning walk of two miles.

Born in an obscure village in an orthodox family in Kolar district, he had his early education in his home State. His mother was a powerful influence in moulding his character. He was a scholar of very high order. His early life was one of struggle. He had no house to live in and no money to meet his expenses. He used to get up early, teach some children and go to his uncle's house for meals.

The then Principal of the Central College at Bangalore took some interest in him and presented him a copy of Webster's Dictionary as a reward for his acute sense of duty, while he was his student. Till his dying day, he used to keep the book on his table. He was sent to Poona for further studies by the then Dewan of Mysore. He took a degree in Engineering in 1883, standing first in the presidency. He started life in Bombay as an Assistant Engineer and retired as Superintending Engineer in 1908. His 24-year spell in Bombay is floodlit with brilliant engineering feats. He made a mark as an inventor and designer. He specialised in sanitary and irrigation engineering. He was sought after for advice in other countries too.

He resigned from government service in 1908 and spent two years in travels abroad. After his return from this trip he was appointed as special Consulting Engineer in Hyderabad. In 1912, at the request of the Mysore ruler, he took over as Dewan of the State. He then launched on a programme of development which made that State pre-eminent. All the big irrigational and engineering schemes are due to the pioneering work of this talented man.

He also fought against nepotism and corruption and purified the administration.

The title of Bharat Ratna was conferred on him and on the occasion of his centenary, the Government of India made a documentary on his life. During the last few months his health was none too good. He lost his eye sight and became deaf.

His private life was a tragedy. He was separated from his wife several years ago and was living at Bangalore with one of his nephews.

A giant has toppled. His death is a loss to the nation.

Dr. Karve

We have still amidst us another great centenarian, Dr. Karve. He was 105 on April 18. Although there were no celebrations to mark this occasion, the entire country salutes this great social reformer. He worked for the emancipation of Indian widows and destitute women and children. In spite of his old age, he still lives a normal life and except for some minor ailments his health is still good. At this age, he enjoys sound sleep and takes a drive in his car at evenings. Much of his time is spent in reading newspapers. Playing with his grand children provides him with diversion. He lives in the same old hut where 65 years ago he founded the Stree Shiksha Samstha. The youngest of his grandsons is carrying on his mission.

Kennedy's Second Year

President Kennedy of the United States has entered the second year of his tenure. Though he swept to the White House in a blaze of triumph, he had to encounter many thorny problems in the initial period. "It had been a tough first year," he himself admitted. In the first four months in office he has dealt a series of bodys Jolts. Laos came first. At the outset he decided that he must move vigorously to halt the take over of Laos by the Communist Pathet Lao. But this move misfired. Then came the Cuban misadventure. The pocket invasion which was staged to remove Castro from power proved to be a humiliating fiasco.

Now remains the thorny question of a settlement over Berlin. When the cold war was stepped up by Russia, the President despatched an American expeditionary force which is still in West Germany. The cold war still persists, but Khrushchev has not forced the pace of events. August and September were the real crisis months. The wall went up in Berlin, Hammarskjöld was killed, the possibility of the death of the United Nations Organisation became more evident, Congo was a battle field, so was South Vietnam, the Laos talks were stalled at Geneva, Khrushchev started to set off his nuclear bombs. Now disarmament is in the air but both Russia and the United States are not in a mood to stop nuclear explosions.

The 44-year-old President is still tough and self-confident. He has been toughened by the experiences of a crisis-laden year. He finds that America's old time allies are slowing down their commitments—France over Berlin, Diem over his own country, Britain over the Congo, Brazil over the alliance for Progress. There can however be no doubt that the storm will not be burst. None wants a shooting war, least of all Russia. But peace should not mean complacency. All nations must be prepared to meet any emergency.

Kennedy still continues to be on the crest of the wave of his popularity. He will honour his commitments to nations threatened with aggression, from whichever part of the world it comes. His present slogan may be "peace if possible, war if necessary."

China and Russia

Communist policies now hold a decisive significance for the whole world, particularly for the Have Not countries. A decade ago, these policies on all matters were dominated by one man, Stalin. Even after his death in 1953 his influence continued for some time. But his repudiation by Moscow, which started in 1956, has been made almost complete by the latest Congress which decided that his statues and memorials should be toppled over, and his writings declared null and void.

A new situation has been evolving for the past three years. The Chinese Communists took over power on the mainland at the end of 1949. For almost the whole of the next eight or ten years, they were mainly concerned with strengthening their internal position. Their first entry into the international arena came within a year of the founding of the Chinese Communist State, when Chinese volunteers went into Korea, but the Geneva Conference of 1954 saw the first effective Chinese Communist appearance in international politics of the more conventional type. By and large however, the Chinese Communists have preferred a mere oblique approach to international relations. They have built up a propaganda radio system that rivals Moscow's in its scope and intensity. Delegations of all kinds are always on their way to and from Peking. Despite her own economic problem, China has been making lavish loans elsewhere in Asia and Africa.

Africa particularly has been showing itself up as a special target of Chinese activities. The setting up of every African State has seen Peking represented strongly in the diplomatic corps. In 1960, 22 Chinese delegations went to Africa alone.

It is in the context of these developments that we have to view our border problems. There is no doubt that India is menaced. But it can be stated that as far as possible, China will avoid a shooting war. While Russia has been soft pedalling, China adopts a more militant attitude. But Peking lacks the material resources for full scale overseas adventures. But support will certainly be given to local rebellions and flare ups in South-east Asia, when this suits the Communist policy. With China attempting to make the running of Asia and Africa, Russia too may be pushed into moves. Khrushchev does not favour to prevent himself being outbitten by Mao.

Pakistan Elections

Ever since its birth, Pakistan has travelled from crisis to crisis. It had no general elections so far. At the moment, it is under a military regime, with Ayub Khan at the top. There is no doubt that he has put down corruption with a stern hand and stream lined the administration but he has shown scant regard for the wishes of the masses. He is the author of the novel theory of "basic democracy," which wants to build up the edifice of administration from the villages to the top.

Many of the top ranking leaders of Pakistan who were found guilty of corruption were arrested and are behind prison bars, the most notable among them being H. S. Suhrawardy, a former Prime Minister. Some have come out after completing their sentence, among them being M. A. Khuhro, one time Minister of Pakistan and former Chief Minister of Sind. At the moment, there is great stirring of political life and a lot of unrest, particularly in East Pakistan, but Ayub is able to manage affairs. Whether he will continue to be at the helm remains to be seen, but recently, he obtained another spell of office. The internal politics of Pakistan is its own concern. Politics there is run on Islamic lines and no Islamic country is today free from jitters except perhaps Egypt. So far as we are concerned, it is the future of Indo-Pakistani relationship that is our paramount concern. Here, a militant semi-belligerent is being followed by the present regime and there is a move to bring in the tricky issue of Kashmir before the United Nations. The war whoop of Kurshid, the leader of the so-called leader of Azad Kashmir is also being stocked from Karachi which spends thousands of dollars on vicious propaganda abroad against India.

Both our Prime Minister and our Defence Minister have made it plain that until and unless aggression is vacated, the Kashmir issue can never be tackled. United States will be the last power to side up with our neighbour. Kennedy is of the opinion that the Kashmir question must find a solution in talks between Ayub Khan and Nehru, but at the moment Ayub Khan is not prepared to come over to India to discuss the question with our Prime Minister. Meanwhile, incidents are piling up of violations of cease fire order by Pakistani hotheads. If there is anything like wholesale invasion, we are in a position to fling back the aggressors.

Third Man

Actress Sarah Churchill, Sir Winston's 47-year-old daughter has been married twice. Comedian Vic Oliver divorced her in 1955, charging her desertion. Her second mate was society photographer Anthony

Beauchamp, who died in 1957 through an overdose of sleeping pills. Most of Sarah's subsequent notices have been pathetic accounts of her arrests for drunkenness but recently, she announced her intention of going to the altar for the third time. The groom to-be is red-haired Lord Audley, 41, holder of ancient British Barony and squire of a farm in southern Spain.

To a question where she would settle down, Sarah chipped: "Settle down? I don't think so." Audley is of the view that after marriage they would travel a lot.

Films

"Pava Mannippu" of Buddha pictures has been adjudged as the second best picture at the National Awards. A silver jubilee hit in Madras, it was the second production of the company. Much against the production of film makers it ran for 25 weeks in a city Cinema house. As many as five song hits of the film became the craze of the city. These songs were composed by the well-known lyric writer Kannadasan and sung by the playback singer Soundararajan. Visvanathan-Ramamurthi tuned these so well that they followed the same pattern of rhythm and slow beat in many of their successive films.

It is however not so much the songs as the theme that strikes the discerning critic. Shivaji Ganesan, born as a Hindu, plays the stellar role of a Muslim and the emphasis is on tolerance and Hindu Muslim unity. Solai Malai is the dialogue writer and he adopts a pure, simple rustic style which is gripping. Bhim Singh is the director and he receives Rs. 10,000 as Award for production and another Rs. 2,500 for direction of this picture.

While Shivaji dominates the first half of the film, in the second half he is overshadowed by M. R. Radha.

Academy Award Winner

Maxmilian Schell, the flinty defender of the Nazi war criminals in "Judgment at Nuernberg" and Sophia Loren, the talented Italian cine star, the war refugee of "Two Women" were hailed the the best actor and actress of 1961, at the Academy Awards. "Wide Side Story," a dance opera of fights and romance among New York street gangs has been named as the best picture of the year.

This is the first time since 1939 that two foreign stars have captured Hollywood's two most coveted prizes.

There is nothing sophisticated about Sophia Loren but in all the films in which she has so far appeared she puts in a sleek, realistic performance which is gripping. And she has one of the best photogenic faces in the world. She is a born actress who made her debut in her own country.

Personality Sketch

Dr. P. SUBBAROYAN

(Contributed)

Only men of wide scholarship, tried political sagacity having fund of worldly wisdom should be asked to adorn the august office of the Governor in any of our states. The personality of this month is more than qualified to function as the head of a state. Rightly so, Dr. Paramasiva Subbaroyan adorns the office of the Governor of the Maharashtra State.

Dr. Subbaroyan was born in a family of affluent circumstances in the last decade of the nineteenth century. It was the practice in those days for children of rich parents to draw heavily on their ancestral heritage and prestige and lead lives of idle luxury. Our man of the month was an exception to this general rule. He did not get "spoiled" though he was the sole recipient and heir to the rich Zamindari of Kumaramangalam. He had his early education at Newington School and graduated from the Madras Presidency College. He moved on to Wadham College at Oxford to give final touches to his university education. Still desirous of improving his educational horizon he got himself enrolled in one of the well-known Inns of court of London, the Inner Temple and qualified himself for the bar.

The young Zamindar of Kumaramangalam lost his estate with the Abolition of the Zamindari System in India. It used to bring him an annual income of Rs. 60,000. This was reduced to a small farm and a house though he was compensated for having deprived of his estate.

He entered politics as a young man. He became the Chief Minister of the Madras Government under the Montford Reforms, held the portfolio of local self-government and education. He found a place in the Rajagopalachari Cabinet of 1937-39. In 1947 he was sworn in as Minister for Home Affairs. He developed fundamental differences with Mr. O. P. Ramaswamy Reddiar, who then led Government and did not hesitate to tender his resignation.

This was a period of uneventful years for this already mature politician. With his appointment as India's Ambassador to Indonesia, a new era opened for Dr. Subbaroyan. He is an eminent speaker, a lucid conversationalist and an amiable diplomat. He was called upon to shoulder responsibility at the centre and his innings as the Union Minister for Transport and Communications bore ample testimony to his ability as an administrator of high order.

Dr. Subbaroyan is a straightforward man with clear cut ideas and convictions and has no time for one who believes in mincing words. His sincerity and forthrightness landed him in many a trouble and controversy. He put up a strong fight for the retention of English in India and his note of dissent as a member of the Official Language Committee raised a storm in the Indian political circles.

He is a great lover of Shakespeare and Tirukural occupies a prominent place in his philosophy of life.

He is obliging to one and all, whether he is inaugurating a debating society in a college or discussing an important policy matter of the Union Government, he is absolutely cool and at ease. This comes only with experience and maturity.

But for the magnetism of the Father of the Nation, Dr. Subbaroyan might not have entered the arena of Indian Politics. He is a keen lover of sports and would have spent a lifetime in it. He contends that sport is a good solvent for Social, Communal and Racial differences. Himself a keen cricketer from his school days, he was president of the Board of Control for Cricket in India for many years. He is keenly interested in horse racing. He was closely connected with the administration of the Madras Race Club. For a time he acted as senior steward at Guindy. He made it a rule that no steward should bet. He admits that "I was never a punter."

This worthy son of the family of Kumaramangalam is the father of four brilliant children who have proved themselves that they really have inherited the ability and brilliance of their illustrious father. One of his sons, Lieutenant-General Kumaramangalam is an officer in the Indian Army who is still bound to climb higher. Mohan Kumaramangalam, another son of this illustrious doctor, is a brilliant barrister having inherited the charming manners and excellent conversational ability of his father.

Dr. Subbaroyan is a great lover of Carnatic music. He is keenly interested in gardening and a voracious reader. We wish this great son of India many more years of health and happiness. At 73, Dr. P. Subbaroyan, the Governor of the Maharashtra State is an embodiment of scholarship, straightforwardness, good cheer and political maturity. His erudition, tact and intelligence will enable him to lead Maharashtra with zest and vision which will be in apt succession to his eminent predecessor.

THE SPORTS WORLD

NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL

BY

OUR SPORTS COMMENTATOR

Elliott to Retire from International Athletics

Cambridge.—Herb Elliott, 24-year-old Australian now in his second year at Cambridge University, confirmed he is to retire from the international track.

Elliott holds the official world 1,500 metres record of 3 min. 35.6 sec. which he set in winning the Olympic final at Rome in 1960.

His official mile record (3 min. 54.5 sec.) was beaten by New Zealand's Peter Snell (3 min. 54.4 sec.) in January.

Elliott's retirement dashes athletic fans' hopes of a Snell-Elliott clash in this year's British Empire and Commonwealth Games at Perth.

Elliott won the 880 yards and the mile at the last British Empire Games at Cardiff in 1958.

In Auckland, Snell said that Elliott's retirement from international athletics was "a big disappointment."

Snell added: I think if I were in Herb's position I'd do the same myself.

"I would not have been satisfied—nor would any runner—to have met and beaten Elliott at a time when he was below his true peak."

Mr. Jack Howson, of the 1962 British Commonwealth Games Organizing Council, said in Perth the Council was "very sorry" to hear that Herb Elliott had decided to retire from international athletics.

"We feel we had overcome all obstacles in the path of bringing Elliott to the Perth Games—such as safeguarding his amateur status and financing the trip," said Mr. Howson.

He added: "The final decision was in Elliott's hands. Quite obviously there were a number of personal reasons why he had finally found it impossible to compete in the Games."

In Brisbane, Percy Cerutti, the coach who guided Elliott to fame, said: "I agree with Herb's all or nothing attitude. If he cannot do justice to himself why start in a race?"

"I have always told him that if he could not win, not to start. It is not his livelihood."

Rod Laver Retains River Oaks Title

Houston (Texas).—Rod Laver defeated fellow-Australian Roy Emerson in straight sets here today to win his second consecutive River Oaks title. Laver won 6-1, 7-5, 7-5.

Laver was in command throughout the match to remain the only foreign player ever to win the singles title in the 28-year-old tournament. He beat Emerson in four sets in the 1961 final.

Placements and speed were the difference on the clay court as Laver repeatedly put shots out of Emerson's reach. Laver won the title without losing a set in the early rounds.

The match took an hour and 18 minutes.

WORLD TITLE FOR ORTIZ

Joe Brown Beaten on Points

Las Vegas.—Carlos Ortiz 25-year-old Puerto Rican born boxer, outpointed veteran holder Joe Brown to win the world lightweight title here,—then said it was the easiest fight he had ever had.

Ortiz said he knew from the first round he was going to win. "Brown is not the fighter he was four, three or even two years ago when I was coming up," said Ortiz. "But he deserves a return bout. He is a great fighter and was a good champion."

It was Brown's 12th defence of the title he won five and a half years ago—a record for the lightweight division.

There were no knockdowns in the nationally-televised 15-round contest, but Ortiz sensed he had won before the official announcement.

Ortiz jumped up and down in his corner waiting for the verdict, while Brown, bleeding from a cut near the corner of his left eye, stood dejectedly.

Ortiz also had a slight cut, opened by a stinging jab from Brown in the sixth round, but it never slowed him down. The decision of the referee and two judges was unanimous.

Ortiz admitted he lost his temper during the fight. "Joe hit me after the bell in the sixth round," he

said. Both fighters continued to slam punches for several seconds after the round ended until the referee finally managed to separate them.

Australians Win Three Titles

Sorrento (South Italy).—Australians won three titles in the Sorrento International Tennis tournament here.

In the men's singles final, Neal Fraser defeated Frank Stolle 6-3, 6-2, and Miss Tegart defeated Italy's Miss Francesca Fordigiani 6-0, 3-6, 6-2 in the Women's final.

Neal Fraser and his brother, John won the men's doubles title when they defeated Italy's Orlando Sirola and Fausto Gardini 6-1, 6-2, 6-2.

Oon Beats Kobbero

Brussels.—Oon Chong Teik, of Malaya, beat Finn Kobbero, of Denmark, 15-11, 15-6, in the men's singles final of Belgium's International Batminton Championships here.

SELECTION OF ATHLETES FOR ASIAN GAMES

Dates of Trials Fixed

New Delhi.—The Amateur Athletic Federation of India has announced the dates of trials to be held at Bangalore for the selection of the Indian athletic team to participate in the Asian Games to be held in Djakarta (Indonesia) in August next.

The training camp will be held from May 28, and will continue till July 22 with a week's break in the middle. The AAFI has already sent invitations to 44 athletes, including nine women, to attend the training camp.

The details about another training camp to be held at Naini Tal have, however, not yet been finalized on account of the non-availability of accommodation there.

Pace Bowlers for India

Kingston (Jamaica).—Several West Indies fast bowlers are likely to be seen in action as professionals in India from next season to play in the National Cricket Championship of India for the Ranji Trophy and as coaches.

Mr. M. A. Chidambaram, President and Mr. M. Chinnaswamy, Secretary, Board of Control for Cricket in India who are both here, are believed to have completed negotiations with almost all the fast bowlers who played against India in the current series.

Among the West Indies fast bowlers, Wesley Hall has already been engaged to play in Australia next

season but he may come to India thereafter. Chester Watson, David White who are both now in England, Charlie Stayers and Lester King are also likely to come to India as professionals.

This import of fast bowlers is to give the Indians an opportunity and experience of playing against real fast bowling so that India can field better teams for future Test series. The issue will come up for discussion during the next meeting of the Indian Cricket Board of Control in June.

Indian Team Invited to Tour Pakistan

Rawalpindi.—The Pakistan Cricket Control Board have invited an Indian cricket team to tour Pakistan during the coming winter.

Pakistan and India have no cricket engagements following their return from England and the West Indies respectively. In case India accept the invitation this will be the fourth series between the two countries. Pakistan had visited India in 1960.

The Indian team will play five Tests besides a number of other fixtures. The Indian Cricket Control Board is expected to meet in August to consider the Pakistan invitation.

All-India Zonal Hockey

Madras.—Fifteen names from which the South Zone is to be selected for the all-India Zonal hockey tournament were announced here. They are :

Goalkeepers : Christie and Nair.

Backs : Moorthy, Natarajan and Dakshinamoorthy.

Half-backs : Satyanarayana, Shyam Sunder, Kadirasan and Mohammed (sr.).

Forwards : Jabbar, Peter, Edmonds, Nagaraj, Bhat and Krishnamoorthy.

Stand-byes : Munir Sait, Seshagiri Rao, Doss and Rajagopalan.

The competition will be played here between May 13 and 19 on a league basis. The participants are the North, South, East and West zones and the President's XI.

The Selection Committee of the Indian Hockey Federation will watch the matches for choosing the Indian team to take part in the Asian Games at Djakarta in August next.

Singles Title for S. Deb

Sukumar Deb won the men's singles title in the North Calcutta Badminton Tournament, organized by the Baghbazar Moitree Sansad, which concluded at the

Sansad premises. Deb defeated Baidyanath Das in straight games.

Mr. Tulsi Charan Pal, Deputy Mayor, presided and Gosta Pal, who recently received the Padma Shree award, was the Chief Guest.

The following are the results :

Men's singles—Sukumar Deb beat Baidyanath Das 15-9, 15-5.

Women's singles—Rupa Mukherjee beat Olive Dobson 11-8, 11-6.

Men's doubles—Pankaj Guha and Ramen Ghosh beat Sunil Bose and Monoj Guha 17-15, 11-15, 15-9.

Schoolboys' singles—Pashupati Das beat Babun Ghosh 15-6, 15-3.

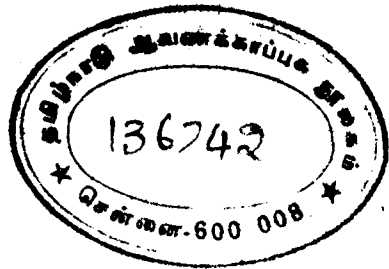
Moss Injured

Goodwood (England).—Stirling Moss, Britain's number one racing driver, was taken to hospital after his car had careened off the track at 90 miles an hour during the race. He sustained leg and back injuries, believed serious.

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