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JULY 31, 1953

Taxation Inquiry

(Continued from page 6, col. 8)
from 1945 to 1951, less than 7½% are stated to have come from increase in share capital and only 10% from long-term borrowings. The balance representing over 80% of the total expenditure was financed from past internal savings."

Take the case of our big cotton textile industry. For the mere replacement of worn-out machinery the cost will be about Rs. 200 crores against which mills have barely one-third to one-half of this amount in reserve. The same can be said of many other important industries.

No doubt, our First Five Year Plan will create some employment and bring relief to our famished people. But ill-considered statements by Ministers on nationalisation of the credit institutions of the country are to be deprecated. Our controlled economy should be of the flexible type and not hinder the free development of the private and industrial sector. Regulations for the proper conduct of industries already exist and remedies against infringement are well provided. A free price mechanism accompanied by retrogression in the direct and indirect taxation schedule will put the economy of the country on the right track.

March 23. Ind. Express

Probe into sale of short weight soap by Lever group

74 1981.

NEW DELHI March 22 (UNI)

The Centre has sought from the State Governments specific information to ascertain whether any prosecution could be launched against Hindustan Lever for marketing soaps with reduced weight.

Agriculture Minister Rao Birendra Singh told the Lok Sabha on Friday that nothing could be done against the company at the manufacturing level. But if any specific complaint about any dealer was brought to his notice, he would certainly inquire into it.

He told Mr K. A. Rajan that some complaints were received against the company. Further information had been sought from the States from where complaints had been received.

Mr Rajan alleged that the weights of the soaps produced by the company were coming down without any decrease in the prices. Complaints of short weight had come from Uttar Pradesh and

Himachal Pradesh. He demanded a thorough inquiry into the matter.

Mr Singh explained that in the case of items marketed throughout the country, the Centre empowered to launch prosecutions wherever necessary, but there was no provision by which the Government could determine whether there was a 'shrinkage' or not.

MISCLASSIFICATION:

Public Accounts Committee has expressed concern that the Department of Revenue of the Finance Ministry has failed to detect that Messrs British India Corporation Ltd. were using more than 15 per cent of 'soft wool' in the manufacture of yarn, but got it cleared at a concessional rate of duty, classifying it as 'shoddy woollen yarn'.

The committee, in its sixth report tabled in Parliament on Friday, recalled that the Central Excise Collectorate noticed in May 1974 that the yarn manufactured and cleared as shoddy yarn could not be classified as such. It, recovered duty amounting to Rs. 83,565 in respect of the clearance made during this period.

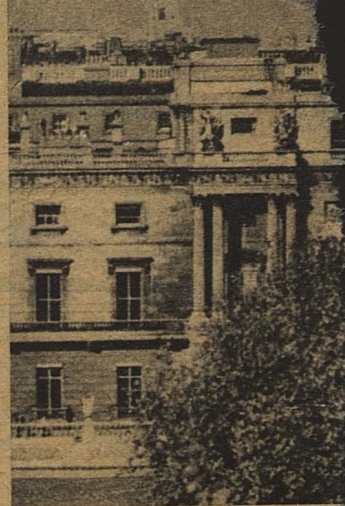
The committee charged that the department concerned did not take any action for the recovery of differential duty of Rs. 1,39,543 on the clearance of yarn made during the period.

The



AT THE AIRPORT IN LONDON, Mr. Nehru is welcomed by Mr. B. G. Kher, India's High Commissioner. (Photograph by Jitendra Arya.)

Foreign Round-up



THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH
Edinburgh Palace in a helicopter
the first to take off and
Co



DR.
on

WITH HIS DAUGHTER, Mrs. Indira Gandhi, Mr.
Trinity College, of which he was a student.

Mr. Nehru

(CONTINUED)

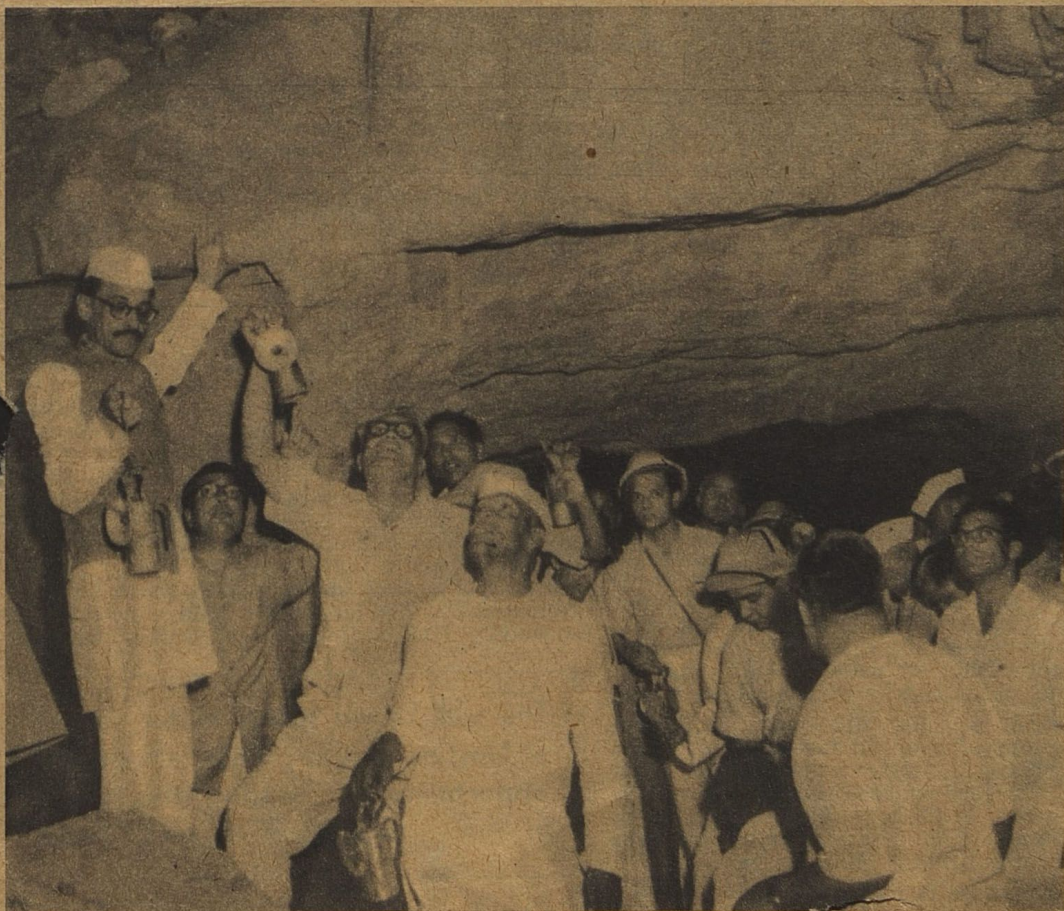
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AMONG THOSE WHO ACCOMPANIED the Prime Minister to Cambridge were Mrs. Krishna Hutheesing (Mr. Nehru's sister), Mr. M. O. Mathai (behind), Mr. N. R. Pillai, Mr. Hutheesing and Mrs. Gandhi.



MR. C. D. DESHMUKH, Finance Minister (2nd from left), and Mrs. Durgabai Deshmukh listen with interest as the Pepsu Chief Engineer explains plans of the proposed Rajindra Hospital at Patiala. The estimated cost is over Rs. 50 lakhs.



MR. GULZARI LAL NANDA, Union Planning Minister, at the Jawar zinc-lead mines in Udaipur Division.

Expected Saving Of Rs. 45 Lakhs

ECONOMY IN STAFF

Continued from page 1 col. 1

Power, Commerce and Industry and Supply, it is estimated that about Rs. 45 lakhs will be saved. Only three Secretaries instead of four are required to man these ministries. Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar is likely to become the Secretary for Natural Resources and Scientific Research, while Mr. B. K. Gokhale is expected to continue to work under Mr. Gadgil for the Ministry of Works, Production and Supply. It has not been decided who should be the Secretary for the new Ministry of Commerce and Industry. The choice is between Mr. S. A. Venkataraman, Secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Supply, and Mr. C. C. Desai, Secretary of the Commerce Ministry.

It is also suggested that there will be only one Secretary for the Ministry of Food and Agriculture and that Mr. Vishnu Sahay, who is now Secretary for Kashmir Affairs, may go back to that Ministry. Kashmir will then become completely under the charge of the External Affairs Ministry.

As regards the External Affairs Ministry, there is a Secretary-General and two other Secretaries. In the Ministry of Finance also there are two Secretaries. It is not yet clear whether it is proposed to reduce the number of Secretaries in these ministries.

SECRETARIAT STAFF

There will be reorganisation of the Secretariat staff from Joint Secretaries down to clerical staff on the basis of the redistribution of the different ministerial departments. How this could be effected without much dislocation is being constantly discussed with his colleagues by Mr. N. R. Pillai, Secretary of the Cabinet and also of the Cabinet Sub-Committee in charge of reorganisation.

For achieving co-ordination at the ministerial level, there is already a number of Cabinet Sub-Committees. There is the Economic Sub-Committee over which presides Mr. C. Rajagopalachari. Then there is the External Affairs Sub-Committee, whose members are the Prime Minister, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Mr. N. Gopalswami Ayyangar and Maulana Azad. Sardar Patel was also a member of this committee.

It is proposed to appoint a Co-ordination Committee for the multi-purpose river valley projects which will have as members the Prime Minister, Mr. Sri Prakasa, Mr. Gadgil and Mr. Hare Krushna Mahatab.

HEAVIER TAXES IN U. S. FORECAST

Programme



Mr. Ognyon Doynov, leader of the high-power Bulgarian delegation, (third from right) which visited the BEML on Wednesday, discussing with Maj. Gen. S.N. Bhaskar, Chairman and Managing Director (second from left) the export prospects.

Bulgarian team visits BEML, HMT & BEL

BANGALORE, Sept. 7 — A high-power economic delegation from Bulgaria led by Mr. Ognyon Doynov, Chairman, Bulgarian Industrial Economic Association, visited the BEML, HMT and BEL today.

At the BEML, the delegation held discussions with the Chairman and Managing Director, Maj. Gen. S.N. Bhaskar and other executives. Bulga-

rian Ambassador Tocho Tochev was also present.

Gen. Bhaskar assured the delegation that the BEML would be able to supply annually heavy earthmoving equipment valued at over \$ 15 million (Rs. 150 million) to Bulgaria.

It may be noted that in the recent protocol signed between India and Bulgaria, earthmoving equipment figured as a major item of export to that country. The BEML made a breakthrough in the Bulgarian market in 1976 with an export order worth Rs. 10 million. Currently, the BEML has an order for bulldozers and spare parts valued at Rs. 72 million.

At the HMT, the delegation held discussions with Mr. G.V. Appa Rao, Director, and others.

The HMT and Machindexport, the foreign trade organisation of Bulgaria, signed a contract recently for supply of HMT machine tools valued at Rs. 18 million this year.

The delegation visited HMT's Hyderabad units yesterday, where they held discussions with Managing Director T.V. Mansukhani.

The Bulgarian delegation is visiting India to strengthen the trade ties in the fields of industrial robots, transport equipment machinery etc.

At the Bharat Electronics Limited, the delegation was received and taken round the factory by Capt. S. Prabhala and Mr. K.R. Saviour, General Manager. It evinced keen interest in the BEL products.

INDIAN EXPRESS

LARGEST COMBINED NET SALES AMONG ALL DAILY NEWSPAPERS IN INDIA

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INDIAN EXPRESS Tuesday July 29 1980

Gloomy days ahead

WASHINGTON, July 28 (AP)

Mass poverty, malnutrition overcrowding, food shortages and deterioration of the planet's water and atmosphere resources — that's a bleak US Government prediction that says civilisation has perhaps 20 years to act to head off such a worldwide disaster.

The three-year US Government 'global 2000 report to the President', released on Thursday warns that the world faces those grim problems unless nations cooperate as never before to head them off.

The report estimated real food prices would double and energy prices more than double by the turn of the century.

The study 'points to the increasing potential for international conflict and increasing stress on international financial arrangements'. Despite some economic growth, it said, the gap between the rich and the poor will grow wider.

President Jimmy Carter, who ordered the study in 1977 immediately announced appointment of a presidential task force on global resources and environment to recommend new, top priority studies 'as soon as possible' and to provide a progress report within six months.

The report did not suggest specific policies, but concluded that 'sustainable economic develop-

ment, coupled with environmental protection, resource management and family planning, is essential".

According to the findings of the study, world food production may increase 90 per cent from 1970 to the year 2000. But population will swell by more than 59 per cent from some 4 billion in 1975 to about 6.35 billion in 2000.

Per capita food production, therefore, will increase only by about 15 per cent and those already eating well will get most of the increase, leaving the poor of South Asia, West Asia and Africa with little more food, and may be less, than they get now.

Farmland will increase only by about 4 per cent. Increased food production must rely on techniques using oil and natural gas, causing food prices to spiral upward along with energy prices.

"There will be fewer resources to go around", the report says. "Regional water shortages will become more severe" because of forest destruction and increased demand.

"Barring any revolutionary advances in technology", the report said, "life for most people on earth will be more precarious in 2000 than it is now — unless the nations of the world act decisively to alter current trends".



L. I. Brezhnev plants a sapling in the avenue of memory at the M. Gandhi Memorial (1973).

Photo by G. Khomzor



USSR-INDIA: COOPERATION FOR PROGRESS

By A. ALIKHANOV,
Deputy Chairman of the State
Committee of the Council of
Ministers of the USSR for
Foreign Economic Relations

The 20th anniversary of the first intergovernmental agreement on Soviet technical assistance to India for building the first section of the metallurgical plant in Bhilai will be on February 1975. This agreement was the beginning of a wide economic and technical cooperation between our countries which today is an important factor of India's economic independence.

A characteristic feature of our economic and technical cooperation with India is its concentration on key objects in the public sectors. This cooperation has brought more than 50 industrial enterprises, etc., into being. Primarily they are metallurgical works, engineering, oil producing and oil refining, power stations, coal mines, quarries, medical and instrument making enterprises, educational establishments, farms, etc.

The Bhilai Metallurgical Plant—the first product of Soviet-Indian cooperation—now produces more than a third of India's steel output. Besides working for the national needs the produce is exported to many countries and there is a stable profit. Work is now in progress on enlarging the enterprise to raise the annual output from 2.5 to 4 million tons of steel. The metallurgical plant in Bokaro is another large project of our cooperation. The first section (annual capacity of 1.7 million tons of steel) is under construction and work is underway to enlarge this enterprise too to bring its annual capacity to 4 million tons of steel. When the first India's blast furnaces and two 100-ton converters—the largest in India—were put into operation, the enterprise began to produce pig iron and steel. Other sections of this enterprise are also going up apace, including the "1250" slab-

bing and the "2000" large sheet rolling mill.

The operation of the engineering enterprise built with Soviet cooperation is important for India's industrialization. Diverse products necessary primarily for the construction of metallurgical works are turned out by the heavy engineering factory in Ranchi. This is one of the largest enterprises of this type in the developing countries. Another large engineering plant in Durgapur turns out products for the coal, mining and metallurgical industries. The heavy electrical engineering factory in Hardwar, which mastered the manufacture of complex equipment for thermal and hydroelectric power stations (including 200 mwt turbo aggregates, not yet produced in any other developing country) will play a large part in the growth of India's power industry.

These engineering enterprises have improved considerably their work lately. They became profitable and their opportunities for increased output are favourable.

Soviet-Indian cooperation in developing India's fuel and power base have become particularly important in view of the growing power crisis in capitalist countries.

The state commission for oil and natural gas, has, with Soviet help, discovered a number of oil and gas deposits of commercial importance. Their production now stands at more than 4 million tons of oil a year (more than 55 per cent of India's total oil output). The cooperation of our countries in this field will be continued in the future years and this will ensure a considerable increase of oil and gas output.

Two large oil refineries in Barauni and Koyali, built with So-

viet cooperation, have been successfully working for a number of years. They account for some 30 per cent of India's oil products.

The Soviet Union provided technical assistance in building large power stations as the Neyveli (thermal power plant of 600 mwt), Bhakra (hydroelectric stations of 600 mwt). A group of coal mines with an annual capacity of 2.7 million tons has been opened up in Korba.

Training qualified local personnel is an essential feature of our technical cooperation. The Bhilai Metallurgical Plant, the Ranchi Heavy Engineering Works and other joint projects acted as school of personnel for the public sector of the country. In the years of cooperation the skill and know-how of Indian specialists improved notably, with the result that Soviet specialists working in India are gradually being withdrawn. Many enterprises built in cooperation with the USSR are today run entirely by local staff.

The new large industrial enterprises set up in recent years, including enterprises built with Soviet cooperation, has added greatly to India's industrial potential and enabled her to carry on industrializing under her own power. Now Indian organizations are planning and building their own power stations, engineering, metallurgical and chemical works. The bulk of the material and equipment for these enterprises comes from Indian sources, not from imports.

These qualitative changes in India's economy may be seen in Soviet-Indian cooperation. 90 per cent of equipment for the first section of the Bhilai Metallurgical Works had to come from Soviet sources but for the first section of Bokaro, only a third

had to be Soviet equipment,—the other two thirds came from Indian enterprises, mainly from engineering works built with Soviet assistance. And while a few years ago India could not have built a power station without foreign help, today Indian organizations do this largely with their own resources.

The friendly visit by Leonid Brezhnev, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to India in November 1973 was an outstanding event in the history of Soviet-Indian relations. The visit is of great importance for the progress of Soviet-Indian friendly relations and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and India. It demonstrated the unanimous desire of both countries to take their economic cooperation on to a higher qualitative stage.

Several important documents were signed during the visit, including the Agreement on the Development of Soviet-Indian Economic and Trade Cooperation which determined the main directions of cooperation for 1975-1980 and beyond. The plans stipulate an improvement of our economic contacts, the development of production cooperation, and a series of long-term and large-scale projects. The Soviet Union and India expressed themselves firmly in favour of strengthening their economic and technical cooperation in key industries in India's public sector, including ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, prospecting for oil, gas, coal and other minerals, refining and processing, power engineering, the petro-chemical and other industries, in agriculture and in training technicians.

It can be said with satisfaction that real progress has been made virtually in every area of cooperation set down in the agree-

ment, as a result of joint work by Soviet and Indian organizations and that work in these areas continues.

Last September the second session of the Intergovernmental Soviet-Indian Commission for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held in Moscow. Attention was focussed on implementing the basic provisions of the documents signed in Delhi in November 1973 and on further steps in this field.

Soviet specialists are helping in designing two large sections and one mine for extraction of steam coal and a powerful section for mining coking coal. Soviet organizations are preparing plans for a copper enrichment complex and a 6 million ton a year refinery in Mathura. They are also preparing estimates for an alumina plant with an annual alumina capacity of about 500,000 tons.

A group of Soviet specialists will be sent to India to look into the further development of mutually advantageous cooperation in the manufacture of industrial products and mineral supplies with their Indian counterparts.

Soviet-Indian economic and technical cooperation meets the interests of Soviet and Indian peoples and is an important factor in friendly relations between our countries.

L. Brezhnev stressed during his visit to India: "The years of the consolidation of independent India were at the same time the years of strengthening Soviet-Indian friendship. We started from a few contacts and have arrived at broad and close cooperation in the most varied fields, which is based on the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation."



By Professor
Yevgeny CHELYSHEV,
Vice-President
of the Society for Soviet-Indian
Cultural Relations

"India is on the move, India looks into the future," said L. I. Brezhnev during his Indian visit in November 1973. These words refer to every area of India's life, including her culture.

In her brief life, the Republic of India has achieved a great deal to enlighten her population from the extreme ignorance left behind by colonial times.

In 1948, Jawaharlal Nehru noted that now, with independence, the system of education would have to be revolutionized, and he initiated the literacy programme. India's Constitution, approved in January 1950, set the task of introducing free and compulsory education for all children under 14 within ten years. The programme has not yet been fully implemented but noticeable progress has been made. India now has 516,000 elementary and secondary schools. And whereas in 1951 only 16.6 per cent of Indians could read and write, by the 1971 census this figure was up to 30 per cent. India has 74 universities and a 2.5 million student body. By 1985 the number of people at school, college or on some form of studying programme will reach 170 million. This is an impressive figure, indeed.

Indian people are now more widely and democratically concerned with all forms of Indian culture.

Nehru contributed a lot to In-

CULTURAL COOPERATION— FRIENDSHIP AGENT



Nina Popova, President of the Presidium of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies, and K. P. S. Menon, President of the ISCUS National Council.
Photo by S. Vasilitsky

dia's culture. He thought it desirable to encourage the humanist trend in Indian folk tradition and to discourage everything that could impede progress.

Nehru said that though modern Indian culture is multinational, it has a common origin in the common history and the Indian people's common struggle against colonial slavery. He initiated the founding of the three Indian Academies: the Sahitya Akademi (National Academy of Letters), the Sangeet Natak Akademi (National Academy of

Music, Dance and Drama) and the Lalit Kala Akademi (National Academy of Art). They are the most important governmental organizations which guide and stimulate the Indian art, and artists, writers, painters, sculptors, musicians and actors from all states.

The Republic of India has followed Nehru's teachings and has made considerable progress in developing her multinational culture. A wide cultural programme is being implemented in India.

The progressive writers' role has become more important to the Indian community. They are facing up to the problem of social inequality, and the ways of fighting for economic, political and social progress. They are seeking new ideals to inspire their people in their struggle for a happier future. Their consistent struggle for peace and international friendship, and against the forces of imperialism and neocolonialism has won the writers great international prestige. It was in India that in 1956 the movement of Afro-Asian writers, which now includes many progressive Afro-Asian writers, first emerged.

Strengthening the democratic forces in India's economic and socio-political life, spreading the ideas of socialism and the unity of progressive forces in the struggle against reaction are essential to the continued progress of India's multinational culture, her literature, her drama, cinema, etc.

Speaking of India's culture we think of the beneficial contacts it had with Russian culture. As early as in the late 18th century, Gerasim Lebedev, a Russian traveller, actor and scholar, founded India's first professional theatre in Calcutta, and Anna Pavlova, the Russian ballerina, danced in India in 1921 and had a great influence on Indian dance.

Since independence wide and regular cultural relations have replaced sporadic contacts between our two countries. The Soviet Union and India are co-operating well in literature, higher education, science, cinema and theatre. Our Friendship Societies play a leading role in this field.

Naturally, Soviet-Indian cul-

tural cooperation is mutually beneficial. Here are instances: Indian directors, actors, choreographers, musicians are frequent visitors in our country and have healthy exchanges with our Soviet artists. Indians help us to produce Indian plays on the Soviet stage. I remember the valuable help Nandita Kripalani, Rabindranath Tagore's granddaughter, gave to the Klibyshev Opera and Ballet Theatre when they put on Tagore's ballet "Chitra" in the late 50s. K. P. S. Menon, President of the National Council of the Indo-Soviet Cultural Society who was then India's Ambassador to the USSR, helped the Central Children's Theatre in Moscow with the production of "Ramayana". Towards the end of the 50s the Pushkin Drama Theatre staged "The White Lotus" based on an old Indian play "Little Clay Cart" by Shudraka.

Cultural exchanges have played a prominent part in Soviet-Indian relations and India is learning from the Soviet experience. Long before Indian independence Jawaharlal Nehru and Rabindranath Tagore urged their compatriots to study our work in eradicating illiteracy, in mass education and in developing our multinational culture. Indian intellectuals are interested in the background of the Soviet multinational culture, the way in which the cultures of the various Soviet peoples interact and enrich each other.

This cultural cooperation undoubtedly builds up confidence, understanding and goodwill, and it will play an increasing role in the development and consolidation of Soviet-Indian friendship which, as L. I. Brezhnev said, "is throwing new bridges into the future".

With a Soviet diploma

"World War II was raging in the world, and I, a boy of 13, read the newspapers to my blind grandfather day after day.

"Probably it was then, in 1942 and 43, that I first began, gradually, to accumulate information about the far-off Soviet Union. I read about Pushkin and Tolstoy, about grim Russian winters, about the white snow I'd never seen, about the courageous fighting near Moscow, the fortitude of the people of Stalingrad and the heroism of Lenin's city. And, later, I read about the victorious march of the Soviet Army, about the Red Flag, hoisted on the ruins of the Reichstag.

"Years went by. India gained her independence and began to strengthen and expand her relations with the USSR. Soviet delegations began to arrive, large enterprises were built by Soviet effort, there were scientific and cultural contacts—and all of it received wide coverage in our press. My knowledge of the first socialist state in the world grew with the friendship between the Soviet and Indian peoples.

"Then the administration of the Bombay Institute of Technology, built by the USSR, offered me the chance to go to the Soviet Union to continue my studies. I was overjoyed.

"Four years of hard study went by and I presented my thesis on the conversion of natural gas by water vapour.

"My study under the supervision of Professor Vasily Ivanovich Atroschenko, life in the hostel together with Soviet post-graduate students and undergraduates, many of them my friends; trips around the country; vacation on the Black

Sea; meetings and conversations with Soviet people—all gave me opportunities to get to know the life, traditions and culture of the people of different nationalities and enriched my impressions. I learned a great deal and confirmed for myself many of the things I've known before. My outlook became broader.

"I am proud that I had a chance to live among people who are struggling for peace, equality, fraternity and freedom for all the people in the world. I shall always remember my stay in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics with great pleasure."

There are good reasons for printing the words of Dr. Raman Shivaram Kathanda, Candidate of Science (Engineering), a graduate of the Kharkov Polytechnical Institute, today although he wrote them several years ago.

One of them is to show, through the real life of a person, the typical road from a dream to reality, a road covered by many of the 649 Indian specialists, who have taken Soviet graduation diplomas or Candidate of Science degrees in the 18 years since we began training Indian students in the Soviet Union.

Another 120 young citizens of the Republic of India arrived here at the beginning of this academic year (the 19th), to study alongside Soviet students and post-graduate students and people from other countries of Europe, Asia, Africa and Latin America, at Soviet Institutes and universities, bringing the total number of Indian students here to 470.

At present 1,000 top-level In-

dian specialists are or have been educated in the USSR.

While offering assistance to India, Soviet universities and institutes endeavour to satisfy her need for scientists and engineers, teachers, doctors and agronomists. Here is some impressive statistics: 30 per cent of Indians now studying in the USSR are at university; 30 per cent at engineering institutes, and 20 per cent at medical schools. Soviet higher educational establishments are also providing training facilities for the specialists needed at the industrial projects built in India with the assistance of the Soviet Union.

Linguistic education for those specializing in the Russian language occupies a special place.

The provision of scholarships and training of Indian citizens in the USSR is only one of the ways in which the Soviet Union is helping India to educate her personnel. The USSR is also helping to set up various educational establishments, training and research centres and laboratories and sending teachers, experts, etc. Various universities and institutes in both countries successfully cooperate with each other.

The agreement on cultural and scientific cooperation between our two countries is laying a firm foundation for strengthening relations in training national Indian staff in the USSR.

A. OLSHEVSKY,
Deputy Chief of the Administration for Training Students, Post-Graduate Students and Interns from Foreign Countries, the USSR Ministry of Higher and Specialized Secondary Education



Mikhail Ryabov, a postgraduate, and students Ashim Kumar Mukherjee and Mooh Chand Dhiman (both from India), at a research laboratory at the Patrice Lumumba Peoples' Friendship University.

Photo by A. Knyazev

Tabby cat stops traffic

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A STRAY tabby cat held up traffic in London's West End yesterday afternoon when it ran under a No. 19 bus in Shaftesbury Avenue.

Passengers had to get out. Then slowly the bus was driven into Dean Street with the cat still trapped beneath it.

Four policemen tried to free the cat. But after 20 minutes—and watched by a crowd of over 100—it darted out the other side. A bystander caught it and was bitten on the hand. A motor-cycle constable had a thick leather gauntlet ripped.

Late-night communique from the R.S.P.C.A.: "One of our surgeons examined it and diagnosed concussion and shock. The cat was humanely destroyed."

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Amr ta Bagan Ta Tride. 27.VI.56



Shri R. K. Nehru's Visit To Mongolian People's Republic: Shri R. K. Nehru, Indian Ambassador to People's Republic of China and the Mongolian People's Republic, being received by Chairman Sambu of Great People's Hural, Mongolian People's Republic, when he met the Chairman in Ulan Bator, recently.

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BANGALORE, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1955

[Vol. III No. 263]

CURTAIN RINGS DOWN ON MYSORE "MITRA-MELA AFFAIR"

Mayor's Son Allegations Against 'Varsity Professors And
To Wed Students "Baseless, Unfounded, Mischievous"
Waitress



She serves coffee — and dreams of a wedding dress. For Jennifer Bishop, 22 (seen here) is engaged to John Ackroyd, 23, son of Alderman Cuthbert Ackroyd, Lord Mayor of London. Jennifer and John plan to marry in March, and already she has started collecting her trousseau. To fit in time and to earn pocket money, Jennifer works four hours a day as a waitress at a coffee bar in Westminster, London. She said: "I was a guest at the Lord Mayor's banquet on Wednesday night, and my job gave me sympathy for the people who had to wait on the tables."

Undertrial Who Escaped Tracked Down

BANGALORE, Friday: Linga, an undertrial, who had escaped from the Seringapatam Jail four months ago, was traced out and arrested by the Kengerigat Police on Tuesday, December 3, while he was moving about in a suspicious way, "hiding his face", on the Magadi Road.

Linga had been lodged in the Seringapatam Sub-jail and he escaped from there by scaling the walls at dead of night, when he was being tried for house-breaking and burglary.

The police alerted the Police Stations all over the State, giving the details of his person. He hails from Sollepur of Mysore Taluk and is aged about 30.

MYSORE, Thursday: The Inquiry Committee appointed by the Mysore University Council to probe into certain allegations, made in a section of the Press, of "immoral and unacademic behaviour" on the part of some members of the staff of Maharaja's College, Mysore, and the Central College, Bangalore, is understood to have arrived at the conclusion that the allegations were "baseless, unfounded and mischievous."

It may be mentioned here that the inquiry into the conduct of the staff members under question was instituted some nine months ago, when a series of 'letters to the editor' purporting to have been written by some students, charging some teachers with immoral and unacademic behaviour in the class-room and of 'immoral, carousing' at a social function held in the Maharaja's College, were published in a section of the Press.

'SMEAR-CAMPAIGN'
Prof. V. L. D'Souza, Vice-Chancellor of the University, was the Chairman of the Committee, which consisted of Messrs. A. Bhimappa Naik, M. P. L. Sastry, B. V. Lankappa, Y. Dharmappa, Singaravelu Mudalliar and Mrs. M. R. Lakshamma. The Committee examined scores of persons including teachers, students, journalists and others connected with

the social and cultural activities of the University institutions, besides going through a number of documents connected with the record of extra-curricular activities.

It is understood that though the Committee has come to the conclusion that the accusations had no basis, it is stated that no definite finding has been arrived at in regard to the persons responsible for this 'smear-campaign' and 'character assassination'. There is stated to be a sort of vagueness about that part of the report which deals with as to show how the campaign started.

The members of the committee are reported to be divided among themselves in the matter of releasing the text of the report for publication.

U. S. POLICY ON GOA VIOLATES U. N. CHARTER

MYSORE, Thursday: A resolution condemning strongly the statement of the U. S. Secretary of State, Mr. John Foster Dulles, that "Goa is a province of Portugal" was adopted at a meeting of the local Goa Action Committee held today, with Mr. S. S. Sastry in the chair.

The Committee made an appeal to all Asian countries and other freedom-loving countries elsewhere in the world to express their protestations against the American policy which was against the letter and spirit of the Charter of the United Nations.

The resolution further urged the Union Government to take all the necessary steps immediately in the matter.—F.O.S.C.

Education In Gandhiji's Views

NEW DELHI, Thursday: A sub-committee has been appointed to advise the Government of India on the implementation of the recommendations made by the Committee constituted for examining the question of introducing Gandhian philosophy in schools and other educational institutions.

One of the important recommendations of this Committee is that Gandhiji's views on education, satyagraha, economics, politics etc., may be introduced at appropriate stages in the educational institutions.

Hotel Worker Scalded To Death

MYSORE, Thursday: Anantharamaiah, aged 30 years, who was admitted to the Krishnarajendra hospital here for treatment of severe burns died on Monday.

It was stated that the deceased who was working in a hotel at Kadur, sustained burn injuries on November 19, when a vessel containing boiling oil toppled and the hot liquid spilled on him.

Pilot Projects For Reorganising Co-operatives

NEW DELHI, Thursday: With a view to developing the co-operative habit in the handicrafts sector, the All-India Marketing Conference has recommended that public emporia should minimise their purchases from individual dealers in favour of co-operatives. It has also recommended pilot project programmes for the organisation of co-operatives in this field.

Wide-spread Ramp In Forged Indian Passports

COLOMBO, Thursday: Four Indians and a Ceylonese have been arrested by the Ceylon Criminal Investigation Department on suspicion that these men are engaged in what is believed to be a widespread racket in forged Indian passports.

Investigations so far have revealed that these persons are dealing in old passports, which had expired but were not surrendered when renewals were sought.

On these old passports new photographs and names have been substituted and franked with cleverly forged seals, purporting to represent the seal of the Indian High Commission in Ceylon.

Investigations have also revealed that these passports were used to get exchange control permits for

remittance of money from Ceylon to India.

The police are now making efforts to track down manufacturers of the forged seals. There is no knowledge how many such forged passports are in circulation.

Efforts are also being made to tighten up methods by which exchange control permits can be obtained by Indian passport-holders.

Indian High Commission authorities here have indicated that the Indians involved in this racket will

be tried in Indian courts for contravention of passport regulations.

Modern Methods Of Zoo-keeping

NEW DELHI, Thursday: A talk on the "Modern Methods of Zoo-keeping" by Major A. N. Weinman of Ceylon, a well-known expert in zoo-keeping, who is currently consultant to the Government of India for the National Zoological Park project, will be broadcast by the Delhi Station of All India Radio at 9-15 p.m. on December 9. The talk can be heard on both Delhi A and B.

ANOTHER INSURANCE RACKET

—PAGE 3

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Interest Of Foreign Powers In The State

By Patrika's Political Correspondent In Kashmir

Kashmir ! The tiny frontier State in the north-west of India which has passed through many vicissitudes for centuries past, continues to be an anxious part of the globe. Since October, 1947, when Pakistan invaded the State with the help of tribesmen from the North-West Frontier Province, Kashmir's importance in the global strategy of ambitious World Powers has become increasingly clear. The political importance of the region lies in its geographical position and the composition of its population. And if today the disputed State is a big question mark on the political map of the world, one need not go very far to know the facts of the situation.

Bounded on the north-east by China (including Tibet), on the north by Russia, on the north-west by Afghanistan and on the west by Pakistan, the State of Jammu and Kashmir consists of an area of 84,258 square miles in the heart of Asia where the frontiers of five countries (including India) converge. This explains the strategic value of the land which the Anglo-Americans are well aware of and which neither Russia nor the Peoples' Republic of China can altogether lose sight of. Accordingly, if in the present context of the international situation the Anglo-Americans have evinced keen interest in the Kashmir question and tried to use methods which could give them an advantageous position in the area, it helps one to understand the causes behind the failure of the U.S.-dominated Security Council to deal with the 7-year-old dispute between Pakistan and India in a straightforward and equitable manner. And keeping in view the fact that in the first phase of her existence, Pakistan was greatly influenced by the British and was later "sucked" by the U.S.A. to its sphere of influence, it becomes evident that if the newly-formed "Islamic State" could summon courage to attack Kashmir, she did so with the blessings of those Powers who wanted to spread their tentacles in the strategically situated State. The American Administration made its intentions clear last year when it decided to arm Pakistan. Against whom was the arms aid to Pakistan meant? Evidently neither against Afghanistan nor against Iran, but obviously against Russia and China. And Mr. Mohammad Ali let the cat out of the bag when he said that the arms aid from the U.S.A. would enable Pakistan to "deal firmly" with India on the Kashmir issue !

BRITISH INTERFERENCE

Since 1846 when, according to the Treaty of Amritsar, Jammu and Kashmir (including Ladakh) was made over by the British to Maharaja Gulab Singh in "independent possession", the history of the troubled State is a story of how those who signed the treaty with the first Dogra Ruler of the State, tried to interfere in the affairs of the frontier region in order to have a firm grip over it. In 1846 the British were arranging for the Government of the Punjab by "its own native rulers" — by the young Maharaja Duleep Singh and a Council of Ministers — and the main object which the then Governor-General had in view while handing over Jammu and Kashmir to Gulab Singh "was to lessen the force of the Sikhs by establishing on their flank a Power inclined to the British". Presumably, at that time the British were not fully aware of the strategic value of Kashmir, but as time passed on and as the Punjab was annexed by them in 1849, they (British) realised that the situation had materially changed and thus began to interfere in the affairs of Maharaja Gulab Singh. Gradually pressure on Gulab Singh began to increase. In 1851 a seasonal British officer "to look after the interests of European visitors to the Valley", was thrust upon the State. In 1885 the British Government was successful in appointing a regular Political Resident in Kashmir much against the wishes of the State Ruler.

PATRIKA'S DISCLOSURE

But as time went on, the British went a step further in order to annex the entire State, including Gilgit and Ladakh, and rule over it directly. Accordingly, secret plans were laid to depose Maharaja Pratap Singh. This was done in 1889, but the publication of the whole plot in "Amrita Bazar Patrika" well in time, changed the entire situation. The exposure made the British very cautious and prevented them from annexing Kashmir. But they did not abandon their plans. Only eight years later, they succeeded in posting a separate Political Agent in Gilgit to look after "British interests" in that area.

In the political uprising of 1931 which was led by Sheikh Abdullah,

the British saw signs of their success. They sympathised with the movement to the extent that "it remained communal in outlook." As if a Political Resident was not enough, an Englishman was thrust upon the State as its Prime Minister. Soon, however, negotiations started on the question of transferring Gilgit to the British and on August 1, 1935, the frontier was transferred to the British Government in India on 60 years' lease. Immediately after the transfer, the British withdrew their open support to the Kashmir movement, but they tried all means, albeit unsuccessfully, to keep it within the narrow limits of communalism.

The ill-fated Afghan War of 1877 had made the British understand fully the strategic importance of Kashmir and its Gilgit frontier. Accordingly, they took "certain steps" to control the State in order to "safeguard the interests of their empire in India" against any aggression from Afghanistan or Russia.

"SAFE FRONTIERS"

It would be puerile to imagine that the British who ruled over India for such a long time, could be totally unaware of the policy that the leaders of the Indian National Congress would follow in international affairs when the country became free. The history of the last seven years has clearly indicated that the division of India was a cool, calculated move on the part of the British and their "allies" who, inter alia, aimed at creating "safe frontiers" in the sub-continent—frontiers which they could use and convert into bases if and when the time came. Evidently, they could not be oblivious of the fact that after she attained freedom, India would not allow even an inch of her territory to be used against her neighbours. At least, they were not clear on the role that India would play in international affairs. Under these circumstances, one could understand the anxiety on the part of Anglo-Americans to keep Jammu and Kashmir (including its frontiers of Gilgit and Ladakh) within their own sphere of influence either by facilitating its accession to Pakistan or by allowing it to remain independent which meant her virtual dependence on them (Anglo-Americans). So long as the Maharaja vaguely thought in terms of an "independent Kashmir," there was practically no trouble, but when in October, 1947, Mr. Mehar Chand Mahajan who later became the Chief Justice of India, was appointed Prime Minister of the State, Pakistan attacked Kashmir. That Pakistan which had not till then consolidated its position, mustered courage to invade Kashmir, indicates that there was a "secret hand" behind the attack. The role that two Englishmen played in October and November, 1947, to start an uprising in Gilgit, cannot be taken as an isolated event. It was not out of fun that they managed to imprison the Maharaja's representative in the region (the Governor of Gilgit), asked Gilgit Scouts to rebel and facilitated the entry of Pakistan's regular troops in the area. The partition of India had not altered the geography of Gilgit. Russia continued to be its neighbour and the Chinese Communists were advancing towards Sinkiang with which Gilgit is connected by a land route!

APPLE CART UPSET

If the geographical position of Kashmir has attracted the attention of interested foreign Powers since 1846, the composition of the State's population has not escaped their notice. The Rulers of Kashmir from 1846 to 1952 were all Hindus, but the bulk of the population was Muslim. When the British began to interfere in the affairs of Kashmir, they did so in the name of the State's "Muslim subjects". When they lent support to the movement of Sheikh Abdullah in 1931, they did so for the sake of the "oppressed Muslims of Kashmir". Again, when in 1939 the Muslim Conference was converted into National Conference, they opposed Sheikh Abdullah out of "sympathy" for Kashmir Muslims. When in 1947 Pakistan attacked Kashmir, she did so to "defend" the Muslims of Kashmir. And quite recently when Sheikh Abdullah himself fell into the trap laid for him by interested "foreign elements," he pleaded for an "independent Kashmir" with a view to "safeguard the interests" of Kashmir Muslims! Poor Kashmiri Muslims! For decades together they have been silent spectators of how interested people and interested foreign Powers

(Continued On Page 9 Col. 4)

Patterson Says He Went Abroad As Private Lawyer for Clients

Robert P. Patterson, former Secretary of War, who returned recently from a visit to Germany in the interests of clients, the Association for the Protection of German Stockholders in Steel and Coal Industries, made a statement yesterday explaining his trip. He advised his clients, he said, that the formula of John J. McCloy, United States High Commissioner, on coal holdings should be accepted. His statement follows:

"I cannot allow misunderstandings in regard to my recent trip to Germany to continue without a word from me. Let me say at the outset that I have always supported decartelization of German industry, and I have worked for adoption of the Schuman plan, on its own merits and as a contribution to European unity. My trip,

I believe, promoted these objectives.

"Some months ago an association of shareholders in German steel and coal companies through American counsel requested my legal opinion in regard to a decartelization law relating to those industries. That law was enacted in 1950, three years after my resignation as Secretary of War. In the legal opinion which I submitted I made it plain that I would have no share in any effort to challenge or thwart the basic policy of decartelization. The basic principles of the decartelization policy, I stated, were well within the authority of the occupying powers. I pointed out, however, that in my view the law omitted safeguards against arbitrary action, safeguards which are widely accepted and which have never hampered effective enforcement of anti-trust laws here.

"I went to Germany for further discussions with my clients. While agreement had been reached on many points in the decartelization program, the outstanding matter on which agreement had not been arrived at was the percentage of coal requirements the steel mills might retain. With other American lawyers I conferred with Mr. McCloy on this subject. The importance of an agreement in promoting adoption of the Schuman plan was thoroughly discussed.

"As a result of these conferences I advised my clients that in my opinion the formula on coal holdings proposed by Mr. McCloy before my arrival in Germany should be accepted. They agreed. They have consented that my advice to them be made public. They have also told me that it was my recommendation that broke the deadlock on this point. From the announcement in the papers of March 3 I take it that an agreement on the coal matter has now been arrived at or is imminent.

"I wish to point out that I went to Germany simply as a lawyer representing investors who were entitled to have their viewpoint presented. I had been out of public office for three years. There were no reasonable grounds for any one to assume that I still spoke for the United States government. If I had anticipated that such assumption would be made abroad, even without grounds, I would not have gone.

"I have too high a regard for Mr. McCloy's independence, as have all who know him, to imagine that any former relationship between us would influence his action in the slightest degree.

"My efforts were entirely on the constructive side, and they assisted, I believe, in bringing all parties to acceptance of the coal formula developed by Mr. McCloy with his characteristic skill and fairness."

A CIVILIAN'S GUIDE TO THE ARMY

RESPONSIBILITIES DIVIDED UNDER FOUR MAIN HEADINGS

From a Military Correspondent

INQUIRING citizens of those countries which have recently acquired both independence and democracy are often perplexed when they try to understand the structure and organization of their armies. In any explanation by soldiers themselves words and phrases are often used which seem to belong to no known vocabulary, while the plentiful sprinkling of initials and abbreviations is more than confusing. Books and pamphlets on army organization assume, as a matter of course, that the reader has some basic knowledge of the subject, a basic knowledge that, till very recently, was not within the scope of such citizens to acquire.

Broadly speaking, the various components of an Army fall under four main headings. These are the functions of Command, Staff, The Arms, and The Services. Of these groups, Command is perhaps the easiest to understand and the hardest to perform. The responsibility of a Commander, whether he is the Commander-in-Chief of the country's army or a section commander in charge of 12 men, is clearly defined. In peace he is responsible for their training, equipment, education, administration, and welfare, while in war he has the added responsibility of ensuring that his troops are committed to battle as advantageously as possible and correctly maintained while in battle.

SEQUENCE OF COMMAND

The sequence of command is fairly simple. There is the C-in-C, who is at the head of the Army, the General, who commands an army of two or more corps, the Lieutenant-General, who commands a corps of two or more divisions, and the Major-General who commands a division of two or more brigades.

It may amuse those who ask why a Lieutenant-General should take precedence over a Major-General to know that, on the British model, Major-General is really a corruption of Sergeant-Major-General. On the Continental model, the title of a General is usually determined by the formation he commands, and the terms General of a Brigade, General of a Division, and so on are met.

Further down the ladder of command, a Lieutenant-Colonel commands a major unit, a Major a minor or sub-unit, a Subaltern a troop or platoon, and a Non-Commissioned Officer a section.

The second group is the Staff, whose task is to assist the Commander in exercising his function of command by advising him and transmitting his orders quickly and correctly. The staff officer is not a commander. Although the Staff is one and indivisible, for ease of working certain groupings within the staff become necessary. On the British model, there are three such distinct groups, the General Staff, the "A" Staff, and the "Q" Staff. The General Staff deals with operations, intelligence, training, equipment policy, and education. Naturally, as everything must be finally subordinated to operations, it is the General Staff who is responsible for co-ordinating all other branches of the Staff. At an Army Headquarters the Chief of the General Staff is at the head of this branch, while in lower formations there are successively a Major-General G.S., and a Brigadier G.S. at Army and Corps level, a General Staff Officer Grade 1 (G.S.O.1) at Divisional level, and a Brigade Major at Brigade level.

"A" AND "Q"

The "A" staff deals with all problems of personnel and is responsible for pay, pensions, promotion, discipline, terms of service, welfare, and hospitalization. At an Army Headquarters the principal "A" staff officer is the Adjutant-General.

The "Q" staff deals with the problems of material and is responsible for supply, accommodation, movement, transportation, postal, canteens, contracts, and other similar matters. At an Army Headquarters, the principal "Q" staff officer is the Quartermaster-General.

As "A" and "Q" matters are so frequently inter-related at formations below an Army Headquarters, the senior administrative staff officer of the formation deals with both "A" and "Q" matters though the branches under him remain separate. At an Army level the senior administrative officer is the Major-General Administration, and at Corps Headquarters it is the Brigadier i/c Administration. At Divisional level it is a Lieutenant-Colonel with the rather cumbersome title of Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, mercifully always condensed to AA and QMG, or even AQ, while in the Brigade it is the equally cumbersome Deputy Assistant Adjutant and Quartermaster-General, once again always condensed to DAA and QMG, and usually to DQ.

Some armies work on the Chief of Staff system where the senior General Staff officer deals with all branches of the staff on behalf of the Commander. This is a useful variation, as it relieves the Commander of a certain amount of detail thus giving him more time to get on with his main function of command.

The American staff system, which is modelled on the French, divides the staff into four groups, G 1 dealing with "A" matters, G 2 dealing with Intelligence, G 3 dealing with operations and training, and G 4 dealing with the "Q" side. The method of working is to all practical purposes the same. Under both these systems, an officer during his army service alternates between staff and command, the basic idea being that he should have experience of both. There is no Staff Corps as such.

The German General Staff, however, was a separate corps of specially selected and highly trained officers, appointed personally by the Chief of Staff and with direct access to him at all times. These staff officers wielded considerable power and influence, often despite the disparity in rank. German General Staff officers seldom achieved command, but when they did it was to the highest ranks. Both systems have their obvious advantages and disadvantages and perhaps suit national temperaments.

The third main division is the Arms Group, under which heading come the troops whose primary rôle is fighting. They are thus distinguished from the Services Group

whose primary rôle is the maintenance of the fighting troops, though it must be realized that every soldier, whatever his arm of the service, is first trained to fight.

In the Arms Group are the Infantry, the Armoured Corps, the Artillery, the Engineers, and the Signals. Under present-day conditions, even with atomic warfare just around the corner, the importance of the infantry still lies in its ability to hold ground once it is captured. An objective can be taken by tanks, artillery fire, aerial bombardment, or any other means, but once taken it must be held, sometimes for long periods, and this task is best done by the infantry.

The rôle of the other arms is to help the infantry on to the objective, and this help may be both direct and indirect. The Armoured Corps has the rôle of fire and movement, the Artillery the rôle of fire support, Engineers deal with engineering problems that may be met with in battle, while Signals supply that vital link, communications at all levels.

The fourth group is the Services. Senior among them is the Army Service Corps, responsible for the supply of food and petrol and also for the carriage of all military stores from railhead to the forward troops. The Army Service Corps also controls clerks throughout the army, and in the U.K. it looks after barracks as well.

TANKS TO UNDERWEAR

Next perhaps is the Army Ordnance Corps, responsible for the provision, holding, issue, and salvage of all military stores and equipment, with the exception of food-stuffs and fuel. With the advent of mechanization the task of Ordnance has become more and more complicated, and these days it holds nearly a million distinct items, ranging from the latest tank to underwear. Responsibility for design of equipment remains with the Staff, but once the design has been accepted Ordnance is the provisioning agency.

Working very closely in co-operation with the Ordnance Corps is the Corps of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers, a newly formed Corps. Its rôle includes the recovery of vehicles and the repair of all forms of electrical and mechanical equipment with the exception of some types of engineer equipment which is still dealt with by the Corps of Engineers. All these three services are controlled by "Q" and are known as "Q" services.

Under "A" services come the Army Medical Corps and the Corps of Military Police. The former is responsible for the maintenance of health and hygiene, the evacuation and treatment of sick and wounded, their hospitalization, and subsequent return as fit troops.

The Corps of Military Police, detachments from which are attached to all formations, is responsible for traffic control, the correct behaviour of troops when outside their own units, refugees, stragglers, and prisoners of war.

The correct balance between Command, Staff, Arms and Services is just as much a battle-winning factor as numbers and equipment. For reasons of background, education, national temperament, resources, and rôle, no two armies can ever have the same proportions. Imitation, while useful as a start, still remains only the sincerest form of flattery. The new armies to be really efficient must resolve their own problems themselves with originality and vision.

Complete Cure for Cholera

DISCOVERED AT CALCUTTA

The discovery of what is described as "a complete cure" for one of mankind's oldest and most deadly enemies, cholera, was made by U. S. Navy epidemiologists in a controlled experiment held during a recent epidemic in Calcutta, Faith Brewer, former American Red Cross staff correspondent in India, reported in an article in a recent issue of *Science News Letter*. The report added:

Begun as a protective measure for thousands of Americans stationed in India, China, Burma, Ceylon and the Philippines, where annually the disease rages in epidemics the experiment has resulted in a new step forward for medical science. Where before there was only inoculation against this dread disease, and that not a sure-fire preventive, there is now tested knowledge that through the proper use of blood plasma, sulfadiazine, and saline solution, "no one need die of cholera."

Where previously 30 per cent to 80 per cent of all cholera victims died, 100 per cent recovery is assured through this new treatment, according to Comdr. Julius M. Amberson, MC, USN, officer in charge of the experimental unit, now in Washington.

Dramatic description of the effects produced by this combination of plasma and drugs was first given me shortly after the history-making Epidemiology Unit No. 50 first came to Calcutta in June 1945.

The burning ghats, or funeral pyres, were then piled high with the bodies of Hindus who had died of cholera. The American scientists became familiar with the sunken eyes, pinched noses and anxious expressions of the victims. They learned to recognize the signs, shrunken "washerwoman" hands and feet, feeble rapid pulse, a fever, constant diarrhoea and vomiting which leaves the body dehydrated, toxic absorption which causes muscular cramps and collapse.

While the majority of the cholera victims came from the poorer, less educated classes, it also strikes the homes of the richest. No respecter of class, age, sex, or

drugs could not be mobilized rapidly enough to make the battle an equal one. Because of the great concentration of red blood cells which would not circulate, gangrene set in the feet and hands of victims.

Comdr. Amberson conceived the idea of using blood plasma to thin out the thick, jelly-like consistency of the cholera-infected blood, and help the patient's body perform its normal functions while the sulfadiazine got in its good work.

As soon as the plasma was pumped into the collapsing veins of an Indian dying of cholera, the pulse in the bony brown arm grew stronger. His lids opened, and his hazy black eyes began to focus, as he opened his swollen lips to whisper huskily for "Panee!" "Panee!"

Eight or nine days later, the cholera victim, who would have been on a funeral pyre within 12 hours had he not received this treatment, walked out of the hospital, completely cured.

In summing up the results of the experiment, Comdr. Amberson says in his report:

"From results of the tests made by our Epidemiology Unit No. 50, we recommend:

"That sulfadiazine plus adequate quantities of salines and supportive therapy be accepted as the treatment in mild and uncomplicated cases of cholera.

"That this treatment be supplemented with penicillin in cases of moderate severity, especially where pneumonia is a complication.

"That plasma plus salines be administered in sufficient amounts to elicit a rapid clinical response in severe cases of shock or circulatory failure, and that this be continued long enough to mobilize the effect of the penicillin or sulfadiazine."

Only two of the cases treated had previously had cholera inoculations. In both the onset was sudden but the symptoms were mild, and both were discharged after three or four days' treatment. This led Comdr. Amberson to observe that "cholera vaccine is of value in lessening the severity and duration of illness. Death is almost certain without treatment. Chemotherapy and saline solution alone will lower the expected death rate, and with the additional use of plasma, the recovery of every cholera victim can be assured."



Raja Mahendra Pratap, who recently returned to India after many years' exile in Japan, was given a great reception in Bombay last week.

Yale Warns Students: Dismissal for Cheating

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 8 (AP).—Students found cheating at Yale University will be "subject to dismissal," says Dr. William C. De Vane, dean of Yale College. The university warned its students in letters mailed Aug. 1 that cheating on examinations, rudeness and cutting classes will not be tolerated.

"Since the war we have been a bit troubled about the manners, rudeness and easy ethics of some students, especially cheating and attendance at classes," the dean said. He added that his warning in view of the current West Point scandal was pure coincidence.

Facts Of Geography Cannot Be Ignored

(By Patrika's Political Correspondent in Kashmir)

When Prime Minister Nehru took the Kashmir case to the Security Council in December, 1947, fighting was still going on in the State. Obviously, he took the step in order to avoid a full-scale war with Pakistan and in spite of the fact that Indian troops were advancing on all fronts in Jammu and Kashmir, he welcomed a cease-fire on January 1, 1949. The Government of India believed in the Council's sense of justice and fair-play but to the utter disappointment of Mr. Nehru and the people of India and Kashmir, no equitable solution of the tangle was evolved. Led by the U. K. and the U. S. A., the world body avoided naming the aggressor in Kashmir though at a later stage and in a different country—in Korea—it lost no time to adopt this course. The result is obvious: the Kashmir case is hanging fire for the last seven years with nothing to relieve the tedium of the long wait. The State stands practically divided at present with two-thirds of the territory and three-fourth of the population in Indian hands and one-third of the territory and one-fourth of the population under Pakistan's occupation. Even the Census of 1951 could not be taken in the State and thirty lakh people on the Indian side are separated from ten lakh people living across the cease-fire line. The two armies are facing each other on the soil of Kashmir and though there is a cease-fire at present, one cannot feel sure about the future in view of the swift chain of developments in Pakistan.

Whatever circumstantial evidence is available there, it points to the conclusion that the Security Council failed to name the aggressor in Kashmir because interested world Powers did not want Pakistan to withdraw her troops from those parts of the State which were under her occupation. For example, how could those Powers like the idea of Pakistan retreating from Gilgit if she was named as an aggressor in Kashmir? The issue was sidetracked with the result that for the last six or seven years there has been a deadlock which has not been broken so far. Whether direct negotiations between India and Pakistan over the Kashmir issue will ultimately succeed under the present circumstances, remains to be seen.

WORLD POWERS INTEREST

The world situation today has lent importance to the Kashmir issue. If the future of the State has become an international question, it is not simply because the case is before the Security Council, but also because certain world Powers are interested in the Kashmir question being decided in a particular way. It is an open secret that the U. S. A. in collaboration with her allies, wants to throw a ring round Soviet Russia, China and other Communist countries. That explains why the Western-sponsored SEADO has been set up and why a series of defence pacts are being concluded among Middle-East countries, including Turkey and Pakistan, at the instance of Western Powers, especially the U.S.A. According to Western military strategists, Pakistan is one of the main factors in any Middle-East defence organization and, therefore, she would be able to play a more effective role in this set-up if the whole of Kashmir fall into her hands. From the international point of view, it indicates why Kashmir has been reduced to her present state.

When Kashmir was attacked or when India referred the matter to the Security Council, Pakistan had not defined her attitude towards the two Power blocs, though there were some indication of what she might do in the future. With her acceptance of the arms aid from America, the context of the Kashmir question, as Mr. Nehru points out, has changed. In the first place, Pakistan has now turned her back on Asia and joined the Western bloc openly. As a free Asian country India has to see if any concessions given to Pakistan in Kashmir do not go against the interests of Asia in general. Secondly, the policy of India is to extend the "area of peace" and keep the present international tension as far away from her borders as possible, she cannot afford to be unmindful of her interest in Kashmir, especially when in the face of American military aid to Pakistan, the unfortunate State with its international frontiers can be turned into another Korea with obvious consequences for South-East Asia. Thirdly, since in the interest of her own defence India has to be watchful about developing Central Asia, she cannot wash her hands off Kashmir which is the only route connecting her (India) directly with Central Asia. Before Pakistan joined the Western bloc, it might have been possible for India to enter into a workable arrangement with her (Pakistan) about watching and safeguarding Indian interests in Central Asia, but in view of the latest developments, such an arrangement would neither be feasible nor expedient. In the fourth place, Pakistan's acceptance of the American military aid cannot but be a danger and a threat to India. Accordingly, Jammu and Kashmir may prove to be necessary for the defence of India. And lastly, the offer of a plebiscite was made by India in a given set of circumstances. Those circumstances have materially changed with the American Government's decision to arm Pakistan. The Government of India has, therefore, to see if the offer holds good still, particularly when the State Constituent Assembly has confirmed Kashmir's accession to India and people feel their nerves cracking under the strain caus-

ed by the last seven years' uncertainty.

THE WRONG ANGLE

Recently, a tendency has been noticed in some quarters in India to think of Kashmir in terms of the money that New Delhi spends in the State. Of course, if the Indian tax-payer wants to ensure that the money spent on Kashmir is properly utilised, he is justified in his demand, but to believe that Kashmir's importance to India lies in the amount of money the later has "sunk" in the State, would mean closing one's eyes to the realities of the situation. Competent observers view the Kashmir question from a different angle and not merely from the "bread and butter" point of view. They assert that the decision of a Muslim majority area to remain with India proves and, at the same time strengthens the secular character of Indian polity so necessary if India has to become a strong stable democracy. Kashmir can, therefore, play its role in exercising a healthy check on the vagaries of communal groups in the country. Again, as keen observers emphasize, the defence of India should be one of the main considerations with the Indian tax-payer while taking stock of the Kashmir situation. He cannot ignore the fact that if Kashmir is allowed to remain independent or it joins Pakistan through some contrivance, the defence of India would be vitally affected. This is so because Jammu and Kashmir which is directly connected with India, will be turned into a cockpit of international intrigue once her connections with India are severed. Left to herself, the State has not the resources to resist foreign intrigues and naturally, therefore, she would fall a victim to the machinations of interested foreign Powers to the detriment of India's safety and security.

INDIA'S STAKE

There is yet another consideration. Now that India is staying in Jammu and Kashmir for the last seven or eight years, has spent crores of rupees and has sacrificed thousands of her 'Jawans' in the State, her withdrawal from the area is fraught with grave consequences. How can one prevent a civil commotion in the country from the Punjab (I) to Madras and from West Bengal to Saurashtra if the Government of India leaves the State to its fate and quits the region? Will not the disturbances spread to Pakistan also and thus involve the entire Indian-subcontinent in a civil war? Incidentally, will the creation of such conditions help Western democracies to check the spread of Communism in South-East Asia for which they seem to be so anxious at present? After all the Kashmir question is not so easy as some people seem to believe. India has a stake in Kashmir. The holding of a plebiscite in the State is a secondary consideration though that too is not without its risks. For, when it is finally decided to hold a plebiscite, Pakistan will resort to religious propaganda to win Muslim votes. Thus communal fires will be fanned in Kashmir which can act as a matchstick to the tinderbox in the Indian sub-continent. That would produce a situation which may prove to be more than what the State machinery can control. In the meantime, the poor Kashmiris will go down the gutter and the State will go to shambles.

When everything is said and done, there is the other side of shield also. If Kashmir does not want to become a willing tool of foreign Powers and thus sacrifice her own interests for the sake of others, she cannot afford to join a country which does not steer clear of power bloc politics. The State's frontiers touch the borders of five countries and she is, therefore, placed in a very difficult position. For the sake of her own existence, she cannot but remain with that country which is neutral so far as power bloc politics is concerned. Any other course, it is becoming increasingly clear day by day, would mean inviting death and destruction for herself. Kashmir cannot ignore the facts of geography excepting at her own peril. China is her immediate neighbour and if, under the present circumstances, the U. S. A. succeeds in getting bases in Kashmir as a result of the State deciding to join Pakistan at any time, it is Kashmir and its people who will suffer in this atomic age. China has already declared Sinkiang to be a "closed territory" which shows that she is quite aware of the aims and objects of her adversaries so far as Kashmir is concerned and, therefore, she does not want to take any chances. This should be enough to serve as a warning to those in Kashmir who may have a leaning towards Pakistan. If America is provided a way to fight China on the soil of the State, Kashmir and not Washington, will go to rack and ruin. That is the lesson of history and that is the warning of Kashmir's geography.

(To Be Continued)

RAMNAVAMI MELA

Special Trains To Run Between Nagpur & Ramtek

To facilitate the journey of pilgrims to Ramtek on the occasion of the Ramnavami mela to be held there from March 30 to April 3, 1955, the Eastern Railway has arranged to run three Special trains each way between Nagpur and Ramtek during the period of the mela, states a Press Note issued by the Public Relations Officer for Railways in Calcutta.

Besides, the run of 443 Up and 444 Down and 445 Up and 446 Down Kamptee - Nagpur Local trains will be extended to and from Ramtek during the period. In addition, loads of all existing

(Continued on Next Column)

TAXATION ENQUIRY COMMISSION

Inequalities Of Indian Incomes

By S. H. BATLIVALA

AMONGST the terms of reference to the Taxation Enquiry Commission headed by Dr. Matthai special stress must be laid on the objective of reducing inequalities of income and wealth. According to an American writer there are always theorists who do not live in the world of hard reality but in the twilight of a never-never land of human beings so imbued with a spirit of selflessness that they think more of mankind as a whole than of themselves. These well meaning men, even in an advanced country like the United States, have been making for the last 50 years the specific charge that owners get the lion's share of the income.

THE FACTS

What are the facts? There is nothing like a profit system by itself: there is always a profit and loss system. A large percentage of people starting new industries and businesses fail. Normally, the all-powerful customers weed out the inefficient and dear producer. These casualties do not obtrude any further upon the attention of the public. On the other hand, profits of successful undertakings are glamourised and publicised. Even in their case, statistics show that the employees are paid 80 to 90 per cent. of the income produced and the stock owners and the management are compensated out of the balance. This can be verified by a study of the great majority of balance sheets. The simple procedure is to work out individual percentages after adding together the three items of employees' wages with other attached amenities, management's remuneration and the amount of dividends paid to shareholders. Actually, the employees' percentage is still higher, because the earnings of the well-to-do sections of the other two categories are considerably reduced owing to heavy government taxation.

The doctrine preached by leftist politicians of levelling down the higher incomes and even of confiscation of wealth leads us nowhere. According to the Indian Government's income-tax figures, the number of assesses is only 885 thousand of .25 of 1% of the population. There are only 4,737 assesses with income of over 1 lakh rupees or .0013 per cent. Their entire income is Rs. 150 to 200 crores or only Rs. 5 to 6 per head of the total Indian population, and they pay two thirds of the total income-tax. In India the wheels of the government are kept running by the well-to-do and the hard pressed middle classes who bear the brunt of most of the taxes which have increased four-fold to Rs. 700 crores a year. The high cost of living (which is another form of indirect taxation) cuts across the purchasing power of the people. Thus retrenchment becomes inevitable and unemployment is on the increase.

SQUASHED

The leftist demand for the levelling down of incomes and the confiscation of wealth has been squashed by various official and weighty non-official communiques. The Indian Finance Department has made the following important statement "If the salaries of all Indian Government officers paid above Rs. 1,000 a month were levelled down to Rs. 1,000, and the money so saved is equally distributed to each government servant getting less than Rs. 1,000, the latter would benefit to the extent of 2 annas 6 pies per month." Even the British socialist ex-Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Hugh Gaitskell, warned his party that if he took away from every body in England all excess income above £2,000, it would bring him only

£53 million or little more than 1% of additional revenue. According to the British industrialist, Lord Brand, the U. K. share holders' income from company profits is only £650 millions or 5% of the national income. If such income, after tax, was confiscated and distributed, the whole community could get only 3 shillings a week per head, or roughly, a packet of cigarettes.

Another important point is that in the course of expropriation of the wealth of the upper few, an enormous depreciation takes place in the value of all estates and securities held by them. This would entail a substantial loss upon the Exchequer. Even the British Labour Party calculated that it would involve not less than 2-1/2 years of work on valuation alone, and that owing to the heavy fall in the market price of securities and industrial shares and properties for which there would be no market the yield of a levy would be far less than the existing taxation. In a big sprawling country like India with its unreliable statistics and its huge hoards of the precious metals and jewels this task is a virtual impossibility.

DETERRENT

Enough has been written to show that the socialist theory of soaking the well-to-do classes neither creates fresh employment nor higher wages for the existing employees. These can be achieved by new capital formation and by higher productivity per worker through mechanisation. Unfortunately, the heavy governmental taxation is a deterrent in the former case. Every rupee saved in direct or indirect taxes improves the purchasing power of the population by Rs. 36 crores and helps to create more employment. Indigenous capital is shy and scarce. Foreign capital is only available on terms from abroad.

The built up reserves of industrial concerns are extremely inadequate for this purpose. For instance, we badly need a substantial expansion in steel production which is the basis of hundreds of new industries. Listen to what the Chairman of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. had to say at the last annual meeting of the shareholders: "Of the four and a half thousand million dollars of capital expenditure incurred by the steel industry

(Continued on page 10, col. 8)

Tremendous Progress Achieved By Russians

Indira Gandhi Narrates Her U. S. S. R. Tour Impressions

NEW DELHI, Sept. 5.

Mrs. Indira Gandhi said here to-day that one of the things which impressed her most during her recent tour of Soviet Russia was the way everything there was constantly and visibly changing and improving, with the result that wherever one went one looked into the future.

She summed up her impressions thus: "We can pick up many good ideas and profit from the experiences of the Soviet Union and other countries. But I do believe that every nation must ultimately find its own path and develop according to its own genius".

Mrs. Gandhi said:

"I have no intention here of discussing the political philosophy underlying communism or the internal political happenings in the U.S.S.R. Nor do I wish to comment on the system of education or health. During a short visit it was obviously not possible to make any deep study. At present I am only putting down some stray thoughts, mostly about Moscow and the Russian people attempting to remove certain misconceptions that seem to have gained currency. Later, when my collection of photographs arrives, I might write in greater detail about the institutions I visited.

TREMENDOUS PROGRESS

"What is important is not that I saw no beggars during my month's stay and travel in a vast country or that the people were not as fashionable as Parisians or Swedes. What matters is the tremendous progress they have achieved and the way they have solved their problems, many of them similar to our own. Like us, they had a huge country with different types of people, each with their own language and a different level of cultural development. The mass of their people were indisciplined, illiterate and wretchedly poor. Their agricultural system was obsolete and their industry small. In 35 years they have modernised and mechanised their agriculture. Their industry has become gigantic and illiteracy has been wiped out. These are facts supported by all impartial observers. Whatever your political colour you cannot ignore them. Unless you go with the shutters of your mind closed tight, you cannot help being impressed and stimulated.

FROM PRAGUE TO MOSCOW

"We left Prague by a Soviet plane. Contrary to expectations, we had a hostess who sometimes smiled. As I did not know a word of Russian, it was the only way of communication. She gave us three enormous sandwiches—each one was a meal in itself—biscuits, tea, which is called "chay" (same as the Hindi word) with lemon and luscious cherries. There were no lap-straps, but the seats were comfortable. We were afterwards assured that Soviet planes never have accidents.

"We stopped only once for an hour at Minsk, which was reminiscent of a small Indian airport. It was hot, as March in Delhi, but inside the airport restaurant the shades were drawn so that the room was dark and cool. There was a special room set aside for mothers travelling with babies, so that they could feed and look after the babies in private.

This facility, I was told, is provided at all airports and stations. In big shops there is also a nurse who will take charge of the baby while the mother does the shopping.

MOST PLAN-MINDED PEOPLE

"There huge new buildings, the widened streets and enormous squares give Moscow an air of grandeur. It is not a beautiful city. But it is, along with all other cities we saw, in the process of being remodelled and beautified and one thinks of it not as it is now, but as it will become in a few years. The Soviet people are the most plan-minded in the world. Every city and every institution has a plan for a year or five years and it is their endeavour not only to fulfil their plans on time but to 'over-fulfil' it, as they say, meaning to do more than they had planned, so that everything is constantly and visibly changing and improving and wherever you go you are looking into the future. This, I think, is one of the things that impressed me the most.

LAND OF PLENTY

"I visited different kinds of shops, cinemas, parks, etc. There seemed to be enough of food, cloth and other necessities. The shops were full of goods, but still there were queues and often things were sold out. This is because of the increased purchasing power of the people and their desire to raise their standard of living. The Soviet Union is, perhaps the only country in the world where prices have been going down steadily at almost regular intervals while there is no decrease in wages. House rent is very low. Medical care and the first seven years of school education are free. There is a system of stip-

(Continued From Previous Col.)

mended, among other things, the "abolition of rent restriction" as an incentive to the investment of capital in building enterprise. If restrictions on rent are removed, there is hardly any doubt that the same conditions of racketeering in rent which necessitated the imposition of control during the war days would again prevail. The shortage of housing accommodation has not eased since then but has become all the more acute. The Committee observes that "rent restriction legislation scares away investors from putting their capital into building". Evidently, they are not satisfied with the control over rent and that they want restrictions to be removed with a view to taking advantage of the large demand for houses. If that is so, the investors, it must be said, are claiming too much. They should have no reason to complain if they get return for their investment at the yearly rate which the banks give for fixed deposits or the Government for its loans and treasury bonds. The Government, therefore, should not agree to put a premium upon the unreasonable expectations of some dissatisfied investors by removing the existing rent restrictions. The Committee has made another suggestion which, however, is extremely useful. It is about ensuring the availability of building materials and removal of restrictions on the free transport of the same. This is a sound suggestion and should be implemented. Incentive to investors should come in the shape of removing their dependence on black markets for materials and on making the material easily available and that at fair rates.

ends for the higher studies of deserving students.

ENTERTAINMENT

"Entertainment is of a high standard and great variety. I was relieved to find an utter absence of vulgarity or exhibitions in film or theatre or daily life. There are houses of culture and parks of culture which provide reading rooms, sports and opportunity for developing different hobbies and interests.

"Then there is the regular theatre, opera and concerts and the incomparable Russian ballet. Being accustomed to first-class shows, the Russian audience is a good one. Their love for music and reading is great and is further encouraged by keeping the prices of gramophone records and books very low. Records of classical music are cheaper than those of popular songs. Many people have read the European classics in translation but except for a few, they are out of touch with modern Western trends in literature and art and architecture. Their paintings are too photographic for my liking. I loved some of the new buildings in Tashkent and Georgia where their own old motifs have been most effectively combined with modern architecture. But in Moscow taste seems to incline towards the florid and the massive.

"Chess, football and volley ball are their favourite games.

MOSCOW STREETS

"The streets of Moscow were always crowded as if everyday were a holiday. This is because factories, shops and schools etc. all work in shifts and, therefore a large section of the population is free at any time of the day. To give full shopping facilities to working housewives, food shops are open until mid-night and others until 8 to 9 P.M. Offices, schools and some factories are closed on Sundays, but the closing day for shops is Monday.

"The main streets have been broadened and are very wide indeed. It is quite a walk just to cross the street, especially as you are supposed to cross at certain marked points only. This widening of streets is rather fascinating. In the old streets, some buildings were obviously in the way. If the building is one which they do not especially value, it is demolished, but if it be of historical or other importance, they dig under the foundations, put the whole thing on wheels and move it back as far as is necessary.

"They are also very fond of children. When our Ambassador's small grandsons went out into the park, they were surrounded by children and adults wanting to play with them and offer them sweet and even gifts.

PAST GREATNESS

We were drawn to Samarkhand by the romance of its past glories. All that remain of it now are the ruins of mosques and "madrasahs" and the smooth black jade of Timur-lane's tomb. I had been thrilled at the thought of going there; but the pull of the new and the future proved stronger and all that loveliness left me cold and impatient.

SELF-CONFIDENCE

"I was struck by the great vitality and energy of the Soviet people. They have faith in their plans and this gives them self-confidence, enormous self-confidence and enormous pride in their achievements. We heard of many instances of construction work being done by voluntary labour. Specially impressive was the contribution of voluntary work in the reconstruction of the war destroyed cities.

WOMEN WORKERS

Talking of self-confidence leads one automatically to the subject of women. Women share equal opportunity with the men. They get equal wages and are not debarred from any work, however hard. They have the added privilege of paid maternity leave.

"I talked to women workers in collective farms and factories and to patients in hospitals. And always I was struck not only by their great self-assurance but also by the complete confidence which the people seem to have in them.

"This was remarkable in Uzbekistan, where only a generation ago women wore the veil and had no rights at all. Now the Deputy Minister for agriculture is an Uzbek woman and many others hold high and responsible posts.

FRIENDSHIP FOR INDIA

"Every where I went I met with great friendship for India and her efforts for peace. The people of Uzbekistan (perhaps being Asian) were more demonstrative than others. Often they shouted "greetings to the people of India." People would come to speak to me in public places, some in English. I never saw any one being discouraged from doing so, nor did I notice anyone being afraid.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICES

"I have said above that the progress of the Soviet Union was impressive but let us not forget what tremendous sacrifices and ordeals of self-denial were necessary for this achievement. M. Molotov said to me, "We Soviet people do not believe in miracles. We believe only in hard work".

"Thirty-five long years of hard work—concentrated, disciplined hard work not by a few but by the whole people of a vast domain—straining and hardening themselves to the utmost. All these years they have borne privations and laboured, and many fell on the way. Only now that the foundations are solid can they think of better clothes, shoes and other consumer goods and better housing. That is why the Government's peace offensive has found such a deep and genuine response in the people. For the fulfilment of their plans—as of ours—peace is essential.

"We can pick up many good ideas and profit from the experiences of the Soviet Union and other countries. But I do believe that every nation must ultimately find its own path and develop according to its own genius."—(PTI).

UNIVERSITY ACADEMIC COUNCIL

Prof. Bimala Prasad Mukherjee of Surendranath College is seeking election to the Academic Council of Calcutta University as an independent candidate with the support of the Education Reforms Association.

Prof. Mukherjee is the youngest brother of Prof. Dhurjati Prasad Mukherjee of Lucknow University and has a brilliant academic record and 25 years' teaching experience to his credit. He is also well-known as a writer and journalist and is the author of "Personalia."

RUSSIAN SCIENTISTS' ARRIVAL IN INDIA

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THE RUSSIAN DELEGATION to the Indian Science Congress, photographed at the Palam aerodrome on their arrival on January 5. Left to Right: Dr. Sir S. S. Bhatnagar, Director, Scientific and Industrial Research, Government of India; the Russian interpreter; Prof. E. Umerov, Professor of Physics, Vice-Chancellor of Tashkent University, Central Asia; Dr. Qureshi, General Secretary, Indian Science Congress; Prof. V. P. Volgin, leader of the mission, Vice-President of the Academy of Sciences; Prof. A. V. Bolshakov, Professor of History, Moscow University; Prof. E. N. Pavlovsky, Member of the Academy of Sciences, Professor of Zoology and Medicine.

INDO - NEPALESE
FRIENDSHIP

IT SEEMS ATTEMPTS ARE being made in and outside Nepal to create and foster anti-Indian feelings by false and mischievous propaganda. Mr. Robert Trumbull, New Delhi correspondent of the *New York Times*, recently sent to his paper a despatch which dealt exhaustively with this subject. He wrote: "According to reports from usually reliable sources a serious internal situation is building up in this independent Himalayan State with pro-Chinese Communist Party and anti-Indian elements separately opposing the Government". The occupation of Tibet by the Chinese communists naturally affected the political outlook of the entire Himalayan region. The Communists of Nepal suddenly discovered that they were strong enough to oppose the party of stability and progress. They did not hesitate to join those reactionary "anti-Indian elements" which were determined to sabotage the newly established democratic regime. In India the Communists formed an electoral alliance with the Dravida communalists. Apparently they follow the old principle: "All is fair in love and war." In Nepal their policy is to weaken the Congress, to create disorder and chaos and thereby pave the way for the establishment of a Communist regime. When the time comes, they feel, they will be assisted by their Sino-Tibetan friends. From their point of view, it must be admitted, they are pursuing a steady, logical policy. Some "anti-Indian elements" have, unfortunately, fallen into their trap. The common purpose of weakening the Koirala Government has, for the time being, brought them within the Communist fold. If the Communists succeed in achieving their purpose they will, no doubt, crush these allies and establish their own dictatorship. The "anti-Indian elements" are practically signing their own death warrant by assisting the Communists.

For obvious reasons the Koirala Government has not been able to satisfy all groups and sectional interests in Nepal. All vested interests are anxiously waiting for the fall of the new regime. Those who have mercilessly exploited the hungry masses of Nepal for many centuries cannot be expected to welcome the emergence and consolidation of a democratic system of Government. They know, of course, that the Communists will give them no quarter if Nepal goes the Tibet way. But they are blind with rage and unable to foresee the shape of things to come. They are determined to discredit the Koirala Government in the eyes of the people. They have, therefore, raised the slogan that Sri Koirala is a puppet of New Delhi. Mr. Trumbull reported: "A suspicion among the Nepalese that their Government had weakly surrendered its actual sovereignty to New Delhi was said to be so strong now that Sri Koirala took a grave political risk in coming here (New Delhi) at this time along with 4 of 13 Cabinet members."

What is the basis of this alleged "suspicion"? According to Mr. Trumbull, the Prime Minister of Nepal "had been forced by the Nepalese public opinion to ask India to withdraw three Indian advisers who were sent to Nepal some time ago at the request of the Kathmandu Government." We do not know whether this report is true or not. After the establishment of the democratic Government Nepal was badly in need of experienced officials, for she had to create a progressive administrative machinery of the modern type. Anxious to help the new Government in its difficult task the Government of India lent the services of three experienced officials. Nothing could be more ludicrous than to suggest that by accepting the services of three Indian officials in the sphere of administration the Koirala Government "had weakly surrendered its actual sovereignty to New Delhi."

Mr. Trumbull also referred in this connection to Article 2 of the Indo-Nepalese Treaty of July, 1950. This Article says: "The two Governments hereby undertake to inform each other of any serious friction or misunderstanding with any neighbouring State likely to cause any breach in friendly relations subsisting between the two Governments." Does this Article imply that Nepal's foreign policy will be controlled by India? In the first place, the obligation imposed by the Article is confined to giving information; its scope does not extend to co-operation, not to speak of dictation. Secondly, this Article places India and Nepal on a footing of complete equality so far as the obligation to exchange information is concerned. It does not impose an obligation on Nepal alone. Thirdly, this Article is obviously a simple recognition of the unchallengeable fact that the close geographical, political and economic contact between the two countries makes co-operation inevitable. There is no question of surrendering sovereignty on the part of Nepal or

of exercising hegemony on the part of India.

Mr. Trumbull's comment on the situation is extremely misleading. He wrote: "India is deeply concerned that the strategic border nation which recently underwent a revolutionary change of regime shall remain stable within the Indian sphere as a buffer against Communist China." It is no part of India's foreign policy to erect a defensive wall against Communist China, for she does not intend to join the crusade against international Communism. Despite persistent protests from a section of the American public the Government of India has so far pursued a policy of friendship towards Communist China. There is no reason to suppose that this policy is going to be changed in the near future. It is, therefore, absolutely out of place to say that India wants to keep Nepal "within the Indian sphere as a buffer against Communist China." India has no "sphere" and wants none. She is not in need of "a buffer against Communist China" or any other country. What she wants is a stable, progressive, friendly Nepal. She wants a good neighbour, not a submissive ally.

New York, March 21 (AP)
Rough seas and high winds on the Atlantic have disrupted schedules of at least eight ocean liners plying toward New York.

The ships, carrying more than 4,500 passengers, have radioed their offices here that they will be from one to three days late.

The Queen Mary and the Atlantic, both due today, are not expected until tomorrow. The Washington also is expected tomorrow, two days behind schedule.

The Veendam, the Franconia, the La Guardia and the Exeter, all scheduled to arrive tomorrow, have messaged they won't be able to make port until Thursday. The Edam is expected Monday, three days late.

Dr. Bhatnagar favoured industrial developments of this region on scientific lines. He recalled how sports goods and surgical instruments had acquired a good reputation and the dislocation caused by partition had necessitated a fresh start on a clean slate. Whereas the Bhakra Nangal project would reduce India's food deficit, the large amount of power should assist in stepping up the industrial tempo, providing additional employment to the people in this area.

Dr. Bhatnagar referred to the Kulu valley and salt ranges at Mandi as "virgin fields" for development, duly covered by the five-year plan. They offered an opportunity of establishing alkali industry. He mentioned Jwala Mukhi in Kangra Valley and said it indicated "a promising source of petroleum". Shigli glacier in Kulu was known to possess antimony, silver and lead ores rich in antimony and attempts were being made to locate them. When properly developed, it would meet the country's major requirements in antimony. In addition to these, he said, important deposits of iron pyrites were found in Tara-devi, Simla Hills, and parts of PEPSU. Deposits of galena and copper pyrites were known to exist and glass making sands were available in large quantities. Building stones, rich formations of limestone and deposits of china clay constituted other rich minerals in this area. Besides these, iron ore in the form of haematite and occurrences of silver and gold were reported from inaccessible regions. Plains of south-eastern PEPSU contained appreciable deposits of salt petre.

In addition to mineral deposits, he referred to the forest wealth for the development of newsprint, canning and fruit preservation industries and strongly recommended them to the graduates. He paid tributes to the hardwork of Punjabees and said that their self-help was universally recognised and their resourcefulness had become proverbial. He hoped that their rapid progress in the industrial field would be the envy of all other states. He appealed to the students to cultivate a pioneering spirit, devotion to duty and adaptability to earn honest living.

Dr. Bhatnagar also performed the opening ceremony of the new chemistry laboratory of the college.

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17th March, 1952

PUNJAB RICH IN MINERALS

Industrialisation On Scientific Lines Urged

(From Our Own Correspondent)

AMRITSAR, March 16.—Dr. S. S. Bhatnagar, Secretary to the Central Ministry of Natural Resources and Scientific Research in his convocation address to the graduates of Hindu College, said that foundations of a good scientific education were really laid at the B.Sc. stage. If these foundations were on the right lines, students trained in these laboratories might, in due course, be expected to take their rightful place among the leaders of scientific thought in India and make important contributions to the progress and development of science.

He recalled how scientific education had progressed in the pre-partitioned Punjab and how Lahore had come to be regarded as the Mecca of Indian scientists. He paid tributes to the pioneers like Prof. Ruchi Ram Sahni, Shiv Ram Kashyap, Col. Stephenson and Dr. Matthai. Whereas Pakistan had gained the laboratories, India was fortunate in having trained personnel. He regretted that in spite of this valuable asset it had not been possible to create the same facilities for the promotion of scientific education. He hoped that with the establishment of a university at Chandigarh, the right atmosphere for promotion of science and scientific education would be created.

He appealed for collective action in this direction by the Punjab, PEPSU and Himachal Pradesh which were covered by the Punjab University. They should combine in asking for technical assistance under the Technical Aid Schemes Joint Four programme and the Colombo Plan.

Dr. Bhatnagar suggested that while scientific education upto M.Sc. stage had to be more or less on general lines, it should be the endeavour to create specialised centres of research in one or two branches of each science and concentrate on these rather than attempt too many things at a time. "It is only thus that we can hope to make a good leeway and attain high standards which science now demands from its votaries", he added. He further said this reorientation, coupled with calls for costly equipment, might be too heavy a load for the present generation's science teachers. But he had no doubt that the majority would rise to the occasion.

He said that it was a widely accepted fact that material progress of a state was directly related to its interest in promoting science and its capacity to apply it in practical ways. He added: "While fundamental sciences represent scientific capital, dividends of science come in the shape of its utilisation in different spheres of national development and their effective utilisation for the benefit of the country's national development. Survey of natural resources and their effective utilisation for the benefit of the country's nationals, maintenance of their health prevention and avoidance of disease and even provision of food and agricultural production are now all dependent on the proper use of science".

INDO-TIBETAN TRADE ROUTES OPEN AGAIN

REPORTS OF CHINESE COMMUNIST ACTIVITY

From Our Special Representative

ALMORA, June 30.—The Indo-Tibetan passes are now open and already small parties of traders and others from both sides have crossed over. Before the passes could be used, Tibetan officials known as sirjis visited Indian border towns for exchange of information. Usually the Tibetans come to satisfy themselves that there is no cattle disease.

It is too early to judge of the volume of this year's Indian trade traffic, but some Bhotias are still in Almora, arranging for their barter supplies, particularly of cloth which is given to them in the form of a fixed quota. This delay will naturally affect the volume of trade. However, it has also been possible to buy supplies in the open market at reasonable prices.

Small parties of pilgrims for Mansarovar and the holy mountain of Kailash have also been leaving for the border. One batch has gone to Milam in the Gori Valley, from where it will cross over by the difficult Untadhura Pass. A group of sadhus has also gone.

The well-known Tibetan traveler and explorer, Swami Pranavananda, Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, has arrived here with a party of pilgrims from Calcutta and Madras and will start in a day or two for the Lepu-Lekh Pass—on his 29th visit to the Kailash-Mansarovar region.

Reports reaching here indicate that severe snow conditions obtain at the passes. Presumably there was a heavy fall in the winter. In the Kailash region, however, reports say snow conditions are unusually mild.

GLACIAL LAKE

The glacial lake of Gourikund, 18,400 ft. above sea level, east of Kailash, is melting and "flowing out." Last October a breach was reported in a part of the lake's snow wall and experts then gave the opinion that unless there was heavy snowfall in the following cold weather the entire lake might drain out.

Gourikund, which the Tibetans call Thuki Zingboo, is a beautiful oval-shaped lake. It is perpetually covered with ice, but in the summer of 1946-47 the ice crust disappeared totally, and soundings were taken revealing a maximum depth of 80 ft.

What religious-minded folk regard as an omen of evil import is also reported. The famous flag-staff called the Tarboche at Shershung on the western side of Kailash has broken. In May every year, on the occasion of the Buddha's birthday, a big fair is held at the flag site when the old flag-staff is dug out from the snow and raised again after special ceremonies under the direct supervision of officers sent by the viceroys of Western Tibet.

BENEVOLENT FIGURE

Pilgrims to Simling, near Taklakot near the Indian border, will miss a benevolent figure. News has just come of the death of the "avtari" or incarnation Lama, Nav Kushok. He was 52. Indian visitors used to receive from him welcome and assistance. Besides he was a painter of merit, judging by a few specimens which I have seen, and a scholar.

KAZZAK INCURSIONS

New reports of conditions in Western Tibet show that the Kazzak incursion persisted till late in the cold weather and there was looting and destruction. In one encounter the Tibetan Governor of the province of Rudok was shot dead. Confirmation is also available of Chinese Communist aviation activity. At least one seaplane landed on the Mansarovar with supplies for the Chinese garrisons.

The Communist troops who come via Turkistan included Buddhists, Muslims and Christians. The garrisons are assisted by interpreters from Tibet's northernmost province of Amdo. Soon after their arrival the officers commanding held a meeting to which all Tibetans were invited and which the viceroys and the local Governor attended. The people were assured of non-interference with the local administration and the monasteries. Subsequent reports speak of the good behaviour of the Chinese troops both towards the local people and the Indian traders.

The principal activity seems to be road construction and the building of barracks at Gartok and Gargunsa, for which timber has been imported from India.

About 800 Tibetans crossed into India from the Almora passes last year. Traffic from India was less than in former years. Among those who got across was an Indian from Punjab, believed to be a Communist. He did not return.

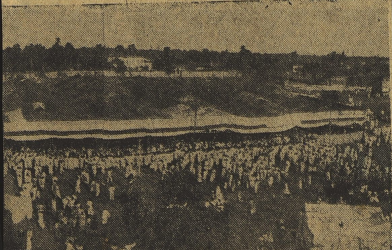
Meanwhile, the trade mart of Taklakot has opened for business. Other Tibetan mandis will be functioning in a few weeks. The fuel position in West Tibet is likely to be easier this year. It is reported that some sort of a coal mine has been discovered in the Taklakot area, which is said to be volcanic in origin.

MARCH 23, 1952.

IN PICTURES Nehru's Call For Unity

(Continued From Page 1)

PHOTOGRAPHER



on Saturday. The pandal capable of accommodating a gathering of thousands followed the proceedings from outside.



aram' Leaders on the dais are seen standing.

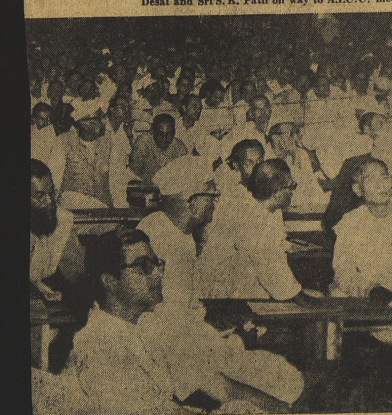


Pandit Govind Balab Pant, Chief Minister, U.P. snaped with Sri Bhoj Singh Nahar, Secretary, W.B.F.C.C.



g the proceedings.

Sri B. G. Kher Chief Minister, Bombay, Sri Morarji Desai and Sri S. K. Patil on way to A.I.C.C. meeting.



ates inside the pandal.

started scrambling for seats in Parliament and Assemblies and for other offices. In the last election itself, they had to choose 4,000 Congress candidates. No one could say that all the candidates chosen were desirable, possibly, some very desirable persons were left out. But that did not mean that such Congressmen as could not be sent to Assemblies should cease working. "If there are people who do not want to work because they have been left out, they should get out of Congress Committees and make room for others," he said.

TASK BEFORE US

Economic Betterment Of India

"What is the task before us and how is it to be done?" asked the Congress President. In one word this task was the "economic betterment of India." Agriculturists formed the vast majority of the Indian people. Naturally, their problems had to be attended to. Zamindari, Jagirdari and similar systems of land tenure had to be abolished. There were legal and other difficulties in the way of their abolition. Nevertheless, this task had to be done and soon, because it affected the lives of millions. "If you do not do it quickly, some one else will. A revolution is raging in the whole world. Asia is in a ferment. Land is the main problem of Asia and this problem must be solved."

Economic advancement was essential. Sri Nehru continued, because political freedom did not mean much to the people if their lot remained unaffected by it. Legislation could at best remove some impediments from the way. Beyond that it did nothing. The real solution of the problem was increased production and its equitable distribution. That could be done only by hard work. Besides hard work some initial capital was also needed to launch the nation-building projects, and capital was lacking in India. The problem arose as to what should be done then, and the answer was that there should be careful planning. The Planning Commission had submitted the draft outlines of a five-year plan. He hoped that in a month or so the revised and improved plan would be before the public. It was the intention of the Government to spend the country's scant resources on river valley and such schemes as the Damodar valley project.

INDIA'S UNITY

None But Congress Can Achieve It

Referring to food shortage, the Congress President urged for increasing the yield per acre and also that of a change in the food habits of the people. In a touching reference to the famine in certain districts of Madras, Sri Nehru promised that Government would provide enough food to the needy and the suffering people of these districts. It was the people's duty to help in this task. The habit to depend on the Government for every thing was bad, he added.

Turning to the problems of the Congress, Sri Nehru declared amidst cheers that he did not see any party in India except the Congress which could maintain India's unity at this critical juncture. A heavy responsibility had therefore fallen on the shoulders of Congressmen.

The task before Congressmen was two-fold: firstly, to run the Congress as a disciplined, dynamic organisation; and secondly, to show the right path to the country.

During the last two years, continued the Congress President, many Congressmen had seceded from the organisation. Some of them had formed rival parties and had given the Congress good fights in the election. Now that the election was over, the heat and fury employed against each other at that time could well be discarded. Even from the plenary session at Delhi the Congress declared that it was willing to co-operate with its opponents in nation-building tasks. The time had come when this offer should be renewed and all efforts made to enlist this co-operation. Sri Nehru said he did not want his opponents to disband or dissolve their parties. All that he wanted was that they should come together and co-operate in constructing new India which needed the energies of millions.

It was but natural, the Congress President said, that those who were working against the very unity of the country and those who disagreed with the Congress completely and fundamentally would not be able to co-operate. Surely, he could not co-operate with the communal parties or the Communist Party. But the Socialist Party, the K.M.P.P. and the Congress had no need to fritter their energies in mutual opposition. They could come together to the great advantage of the nation. The present day world was revolutionary fraught with many possibilities. Only those who were strong and stood united, could survive.

A WRONG METHOD

Warning To Advocates Of Violence & Conflict

Sri Nehru regretted that some people constantly strove to create an atmosphere of violence and conflict in the country. Amazingly they forgot that through non-violence India had successfully fought the mightiest imperialist power. He warned that if the advocates of violence were not checked, the country would be Balkanized. It was, therefore, proper that the youth should be saved from the influence of a violent atmosphere. He did not mind whatever ideology the young men followed. He merely wanted that they should not resort to violence, disorder and upheaval. He had learnt that youngmen in Calcutta were

leading processions for the last two days. Obviously, they forgot that a method that might have been efficacious against the alien power might not be so now.

Congress Ministries, said Sri Nehru, had been formed in some States. In the remaining States and the Centre they would be formed soon. It was but proper that Congress Ministries and the Pradesh Congress Committees should function in unison. If one criticised the other publicly where would remain the prestige of the Congress? While he did not want to conceal any weakness of the Congress, Sri Nehru added, he did want that no Congressman should complain against a fellow Congressman publicly. He could easily do so through the committee concerned and even to the Working Committee.

The A.I.C.C. would be called upon to amend the Congress constitution so that it might function as a more disciplined and better organized body, the Congress President announced. Declaring that the record of his Government was such as India could well be proud of, Sri Nehru said foreign visitors to India had been amazed at our progress. India's achievements during the last four years could be compared favourably with those of any country in the world, he asserted.

The manner in which they had dealt with the difficult problem of millions of displaced persons had evoked the admiration of the United Nations' team of experts which visited India recently. Development projects like the Damodar Valley, Chittaranjan, Sindri and many national laboratories spoke for themselves.

"We have been building a new India—an edifice in which all can be happy."

MALAN'S NEW MOVE

(Continued From Page 1)

earlier at the Imperial Conference of 1926).

Anti-Government organisations today planned big meetings throughout South Africa to celebrate the Supreme Court's ruling invalidating part of Prime Minister Daniel Malan's Racial Segregation Policy.

The meetings, beginning on Monday, will also be a protest for the resignation of the Government, which has refused to accept the Court's judgment.

They have been called by the United (Opposition) Party, led by Mr. Jacobus Strauss.

In Durban today ten thousand pamphlets were distributed by the "Torch Commando" calling for a citizens' meeting on Monday night.

IN HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

Mr. Jacobus Strauss, yesterday called for the adjournment of the House of Assembly as a result of the country's "grave constitutional crisis."

He told the House that the crisis had been provoked by Prime Minister Daniel Malan's statement yesterday, refusing to accept a Supreme Court judgment dealing a blow at his apartheid (Racial Segregation) policy.

Mr. Strauss moved the adjournment on what he described as a definite matter of urgent public importance.

He said the crisis had been provoked "to the detriment of peace, order and good Government of the Union."

"This matter is of the gravest public importance because here there is a decision by the Appellate Division, which is now the final court of appeal in this country, and the Government has created a crisis by refusing to accept this unanimous verdict."

Of the Prime Minister's own admission, the gravest crisis has been ever known in this country has been created.

The Speaker ruled he did not consider Mr. Strauss' motion one of grave public importance as contemplated by the rules of the House.

The Natal Indian Congress in a statement last night said that it supported the decision invalidating the Separate Representation Act had placed on Dr. Malan's party the duty to resign.

The statement said the judgment had been pronounced in the face of democratic whites and non-whites alike, the already high reputation of the highest judicial tribunal in our land.

The Government had forcefully been made to realise that it could not proceed with the Racial Segregation Policy with complete disregard for the method adopted and without the feeling of the people taken into account.

A similar pronouncement made by the French Assembly in 1946, formed to combat the Separate Representation Act, warned coloured people and non-whites "not to be lulled into a sense of false security by this judicial victory."

The Natal Indian Congress said that the "Defend South Africa" slogan could have no real meaning to non-white people as long as the South African Government continued racial discrimination by denying them their right to direct and equal parliamentary representation.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH U. N.

A message from the New York says: The correspondence that passed between Mr. Trygve Lie, Secretary-General, United Nations, on one hand and South Africa, India and Pakistan on the other during the last two months under the terms of the January 12 resolution of the Assembly on the treatment of Indians in South Africa may be published here in the next few days according to sources in touch with South African politics. —(P.T.I.-R.)

Centre's Aid To Madras Govt.

MADRAS, March 21. The Government of India has agreed to give an assistance of Rs. 2.48 crores to the Madras Government for famine relief work in Rayachota and other drought-affected districts of the State, it was officially learned here today.

The Madras Government had asked an assistance of Rs. 3 crores from the Central Government.

Shri Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, will inaugurate a State Famine Relief Fund at a public meeting to be convened in the city on March 27 by the Sheriff of Madras. —(P.T.I.)

Centre's Aid To Madras Govt.

SUNDAY: JANUARY 27, 1952.

The

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ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY OF INDIA



These sketches of Mahatma Gandhi are the work of Clare Leighton, well-known English artist, who sent them to us from America, where she is now resident. They have not hitherto been published anywhere.

The Various Components Of The Army Today—II

ENGINEERS have formed part of all early armies in the form of sappers and miners and pioneers. Personnel of this corps are still called Sappers though the units are known as Engineers. They help the army as a whole to live, to move and to fight. Their task varies with the terrain and types of operations and as such the organisation is kept very flexible and consists of different types of units meant for various roles. In modern warfare they help our own forces by constructing roads, bridges and railways and impede the progress of the enemy by undertaking large-scale demolition works and laying mine-fields and erecting obstacles etc. During the recent natural calamities in Kashmir and Assam Engineers rendered valuable service to the civilian population by quickly restoring public utility services.

The three Engineer Centres—Bengal (at Roorke), Bombay (at Poona) and Madras Groups (at Madras) are the only units in our army today that have traces of

By G. S.

the old Presidency armies at least in their designations. These groups are the training and holding units for the corps. In the fighting role engineers are organised on a Corps and Divisional basis.

Engineer equipment consists of sets of Field-works tools and 'handy-man' sets of artisan tools for carpenters, brick-layers, masons, tin-smiths, painters and black-smiths. They also carry the various explosives, booby-traps and demolition equipment. Heavy engineer equipment in a division consists of water supply plants, a 24-Kilowatt workshop lorry, a ten K. W. electric generator, a large crane, motor graders and angle-dozers of various sizes. In the snow-bound areas of Kashmir they are provided with snow ploughs for clearing roads. Complete bridging equipment is also allotted for them. Two platoons of 80 sappers can erect a 80-foot clear span Bailey bridge in just about five hours. Engineers now undertake all the works of the Air Force and Navy also.

Very often their help is requisitioned in clearing mine fields and heavy obstacles. Brigadier Premindra Singh Bhagat who was the first Indian Victoria Cross winner of the last war won this highest battle honour for clearing a thick mine-field in the western desert—'the longest continued feat of sheer cold courage'. Captain Rama Raghoba Rane was awarded the Param Vir Chakra for clearing heavy obstacles for two days continuously in the face of heavy odds in Kashmir. Engineers have made vital contribution to Kashmir by making thousands of miles of new roads and clearing and opening existing roads during and after heavy snows ranging up to 200 feet.

SIGNALS

The Corps of Signals provides the life lines of the army by arranging communications of all sorts which include radio, telegraph and despatch riders. In fast moving operations fought on different fronts at the same time the importance of communications cannot be over-emphasised. The corps enables all commanders to exercise control over their troops in action.

The huge towers on the Calcutta-Barrackpore road are a relic of the days when communications were passed on by visual signals from one tower to another. Until telegraph was adopted by the army its communication channels were by means of blue and white flags by day and lamp by night. Later on messages were transmitted on buzzer keys across field cables.

The Indian Signal Corps was formed in 1922 and by 1939 had increased considerably in size. All technical work was done by British personnel. Since independence the Corps has become completely Indianised with very few British personnel in supervisory capacity. Its communication channels are high speed radio, teleprinters, trunk and field phones, human carriers and homing-pigeons. Signal units that work in co-operation with the Air Force are known as Air Formation Signals.

The signal despatch rider during operations is one of the most hard-worked persons—trudging along on his motor cycle along narrow jungle paths in rain, storm and snow, over improvised roads cut up by countless vehicles and animals. Keeping up line communications in Kashmir has been one of the nightmares of the signal-men. The writer has seen many a signal—'snow-man' trekking along narrow snow-bound roads and hills, over precipitous cliffs repairing a fault here, erecting a pole there and clearing snows from the cables that at times give way due to the excessive weight of the snow. The job of the signalman is not very spectacular. On the contrary he has to hold the 'bucket' many a time for failure of communications that are no fault of his at all. The Wireless Village in Delhi with thousands of aerial masts besides providing internal army channels has radio communication with all the capitals of the world. The army has its own signal despatch

This concluding article of the series gives an idea of the duties and functions of the seven remaining units of the Fighting and Administrative Services, viz., Engineers, Signals, the Army Service Corps, Medical, Ordnance, Electrical and Mechanical Engineers and Territorial Army. In the previous article was given an idea of the Infantry, Armoured Forces, and the Artillery. This completes the series of nine articles published in these pages, which will enable the reader to form a rough idea of India's Defence Organisation.

service (SDS) for carrying important mail. A compartment reserved in every mail train for army couriers is a daily routine.

ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES

Of the Administrative Services the Army Service Corps forms an important component as it performs the essential function of feeding, transporting and housing the army, of late it is organising the postal services also.

A direct descendent of the old commissariat system it was expanded in 1882 to include the Transport Corps. By 1901 it was re-designated the Supply and Transport Corps and in 1923 came to be known as the Indian Army Service Corps. The prefix 'Royal' dropped recently was conferred on it in 1935 for meritorious services. Along with the Engineers personnel of the Corps are authorised to wear the State Emblem (Asoka Lions) on their badges.

World War II saw great expansion in the Corps. By the end of the war nearly one sixth of the Indian Army was wearing 'RIASC' badges. It is now organised into three main branches—(i) Supplies (ii) Transport which includes animal and motor transport and Air Despatch services and (iii) P. O. L.—the army term for all petrol, oils and lubricants. All the requirements of the soldier are carried by the Corps through various channels. Starting from the base depot they are carried first to the rail-head. Heavy lorries then transport these supplies to the next depot or on to lighter vehicles for the nearest depot to the fighting line. At the Field Supply Depot these stores are 'broken' according to the requirements and sent to smaller depots called Supply Points. At this place Ammunition Points are also organised for the issue of ammunition by the Corps. Unit representatives come and collect their requirements from here. To far off places like Ladakh in Kashmir all stores are air-lifted and during winter the Corps arranges in co-operation with the Air Force to drop fresh supplies at places which are cut off due to heavy snow. To places where vehicles cannot make, the army mule completes the circle. The corps is now responsible for catering arrangements also, besides providing clerks for staff duties.

Though not very spectacular the motor and animal drivers of the corps do one of the hardest jobs in the army. The name of Madrassi and Sikh drivers has already become a legend on the Burma Road. Attachment of these men to their vehicles or mules is really astounding. On the other hand the esteem and regard of the front line soldier for these silent and cheerful men is great.

MEDICAL

The Medical Services of the army not only attend to the sick and wounded but perform the equally important task of prevention of disease and practice social hygiene on a large scale. The Service aims at increasing the battle efficiency of the soldier and to that end is interested in increasing his powers of resistance to various diseases. It concerns itself with every department of the soldier's life—the various conditions in which he lives and may be expected to live, the conditions and degree of physical stress and strain that he can undergo, the clothes and equipment that he uses.

Medical Services have existed in some form or the other ever since the early days. During World War I there was a virtual breakdown in the medical 'cover' in Mesopotamia resulting in heavy loss of life. Now the Corps is organised on the most advanced lines and has well earned the reputation it deserves. The army has its own hospitals run by the Corps which are some of the best equipped in the country. It has also its own Nursing Services that provide nurses for all military hospitals. During operations General Hospitals are raised to meet the requirements in the field. All units up to a battalion level have doctors provided on their establishments who accompany them on active service. There is a very organised chain for the evacuation of casualties from the field to the base hospitals.

The Corps has some of the highest qualified specialist medical officers in medicine, surgery, venereology, dermatology, pathology, ophthalmology, psychiatry, gynaecology radiology and orthopaedics. An Artificial Limb Centre also pro-

(Continued On Next Page)

This Our Army

(Continued From Previous Page)

vides artificial limbs for soldiers. Now this facility has been extended to civilians also. No tribute can be enough for these silent but efficient men whose main job is to provide succour and relief to the injured and dying. Glorious record of the Indian Medical Unit now in Korea is another feather in their cap.

ORDNANCE

The Army Ordnance Corps is responsible for the procurement, manufacture, supply of all munitions of war, clothing, equipment and all general stores except fuel and rations. This behind-the-scene-organisation has to do plenty of spade work before the finished product—the bullet that kills the enemy—reaches the front-line soldier.

In the early days the service was called 'The Military Train and Magazine Establishment' and in 1796 was reconstituted into the three Presidency Ordnance Departments. Since 1922 it is known as the Indian Army Ordnance Corps until after independence the prefix 'Indian' was dropped.

Munitions of war are manufactured by the various depots and factories established all over India. When ready these are then transferred to the various holding depots. A Field Ordnance Depot in the forward areas holds all items of ordnance supply for issue to the troops there. A cross-section of the items kept there would be: heavy machinery like trucks and their spare parts, radios and their spares, tents, all kinds of clothing and equipment, soaps, needles and threads, arms and ammunition besides a thousand other items whose necessity and value can be appreciated by the fighting soldier only.

ELECTRICAL MECHANICAL ENGINEERS

This corps is very young in the army. It is entirely responsible for the inspection and repair of all electrical, mechanical and optical instruments of the army. It has some of the most qualified engineers to maintain and repair machinery like armoured fighting vehicles (tanks), artillery guns, automatic guns, rifles and pistols, the various height and range finders, telephone sets and wireless equipment etc. Workshops are organised to carry out all repairs and inspections. Recovery of all vehicles is also the responsibility of the corps.

The Army Educational Corps supervises and directs all the education in the army. It also provides instructors and the examining machinery for all army educational examinations.

The Corps of Military Police helps the army in maintaining good order and military discipline. In actual operations it controls all moves and helps in the collection of all

suspects, prisoner-of-war and stragglers.

All the above corps are regular units with a sprinkling of civilians (non-combatants).

TERRITORIAL ARMY

No army can function effectively unless it is backed by a suitable second-line-of-defence. Machinery for this is now provided by the Territorial Army. It aims at a figure of 130,000 men.

More or less a similar organisation, though on much smaller and restricted scales existed under the British. In the early days it was termed The Indian Volunteers and then Indian Defence Force. In 1920 it was re-designated the Auxiliary Force. It was however restricted by law to all Europeans and persons of mixed European descent. Later it was re-organised to be termed as Indian Territorial Force and Indians were also included in it.

The Territorial Army is now composed of all arms and services—Armour, Artillery, Engineers, Signals, Supplies, Medical and Ordnance. Infantry is still its backbone. Though response to the Territorial Army is not as should be expected, it is a welcome sign that the youth of the country are coming forward as volunteers to serve in this important second-line-of-defence. Both in war and in an emergency the Territorial Army will relieve the Regular forces partly or wholly, as the case may be, of its internal security commitments and take over second-line jobs like supplies and manning technical units etc.

(Concluded)

M. N. ROY'S MEMOIRS

(Continued from previous page.)

joined the Communist Party. In the Second World Congress, he defended pure proletarian revolutionary politics as against Bolshevik reformism advocated by Lenin. But none took him very seriously. A big, hulking fellow, with a thundering voice, he had more brawn than brain. And in those early days, one could not have a place of any importance in the Communist movement without some intelligence. The Irish delegation included the young son of Jim Conunolly, who received some special consideration because of the martyrdom of his father. For some years, he was the leader of the small Communist Party of Ireland, but, it was reported, turned out to be a bad egg. The third member of the Irish delegation was a keen young man, who had gone through the ordeal of the "Black and Tan" terror. He had some hair-raising stories to tell. He made a good speech in the debate on the National and Colonial Question. He maintained that the underground Irish Republican Army could be developed into a peasant uprising as against the bourgeois Sinn Féin.

(Continued From Col. 6)

role is primarily the destruction of enemy tanks. While the former can effectively engage a tank at a distance of 800 yards the latter can destroy it at a distance of 1500 yards. The mountain guns have not changed much and still remain 3.7-inch Howitzers. The Heavy Ack-Ack guns are of 3.7-inch calibre and have long barells to enable them to fire up to a maximum of 30,000 feet in the sky. The light Ack-Ack guns are 40 mm Bofors in which eight barells are put together which fire automatically at the same time at a flying target up to 4500 feet.

Artillery units are organised on Corps and Divisional basis. In an infantry division the artillery consists of three Field regiments (72 guns) one Light Ack-Ack regiment (54 guns) and one Anti-Tank regiment (36 guns). Artillery is a supporting arm and its role is to dominate the battle field with its immense firepower so that the enemy can neither interfere with our operations nor develop his own effectively. Artillery 'barrages' before and during attacks are a common feature of battles. For air and sea targets gunners operate in conjunction with air and naval forces. Our gunners did yeoman service during the last war and the Kashmir operations.

(To be continued)

The Various Components Of The Army Today (1)

THE various components of the army today are divided into fighting units and administrative services. The fighting counterpart is composed of: Infantry, Cavalry or Armour, Artillery, Engineers and Signals. The main administrative services are: Service Corps, Medical Corps, Ordnance and Corps of Electrical and Mechanical Engineers.

INFANTRY

Infantry is the most important component of the army. As Field Marshal Lord Wavell has said.... 'All battles and all wars are won in the end by the infantryman.... The infantryman always bears the brunt. His casualties are heavier, he suffers greater extremes of discomfort and fatigue than other arms.... The art of the infantryman is less stereotyped and far harder to acquire than that of any other arm' Lord Wavell was an infantryman himself and has paid a fitting tribute to the men who provide the greatest amount of 'gun fodder'. On the other hand out of the thirty-one Victoria Crosses awarded to the Indian Army during the last war twenty-nine were won by infantrymen. In the Kashmir operations of the four Param Vir Chakras awarded three were won by the 'foot-slogger'. All the other arms and services cater to the needs of the infanteer and revolve around him.

Infantry battalions are so far organised on a basis of fixed class composition which means that the Jat Regiment is mainly composed of Jats. This system had its own advantage at one time. Since the army mutiny of 1857 a percentage of muslims was introduced in most of

By G. S.

the regiments raised in northern India as a matter of high policy. That was also a time when it was finally decided that Indians were not to be given any higher command in the army. On the partition of the country and its armed forces in 1947 the then existing ratio of class composition was further altered to accommodate Hindus and Sikhs who were left over from units that had been allotted to Pakistan. The Guards Brigade is one of the first infantry units to be raised in Republican India on a class-less basis.

In 1939 India had eighteen regiments of infantry each having four to six battalions and ten Gorkha regiments with two battalions each. During the last war each of these regiments was further enlarged. At this time other people so far excluded, as they did not come from the accepted 'Martial' classes, were also recruited in the army. These acquitted themselves very well. The Madrasis, Mahars and Biharis though otherwise young in our army have a glorious record of fighting before them.

The infantry battalion consists of about 900 officers and men. It is split up into four fighting companies and another which includes all the supporting arms — mortars, signals and pioneers — infantry engineers. The other company (bringing the total to six) has administrative functions and consists of motor transport, medical and other administrative personnel. The battalion is an independent fighting unit. Each company is further sub-divided into the three platoons which in turn have three sections of ten men each. There are twelve officers and twenty-four Junior Commissioned officers in a battalion.

The infantry is armed with .303 rifles and the automatic .303 Bren guns. The Bren can fire effectively 120 rounds per minute up to a distance of 1000 yards. Every soldier also carries some grenades on his person. These 'hand bombs' can be thrown by hand up to 30 yards and with a rifle upto 200 yards. Officers are armed with pistol. Non-Commissioned-Officers have Sten guns or Tommy guns. These are also automatic guns. Each platoon of about forty men has its own artillery — 2-inch mortar. It can fire high explosive (H. E.) and smoke bombs up to a distance of 500 yards. The battalion also holds six 3-inch mortars. They fire a ten pound bomb up to a distance of 2800 yards.

Certain infantry battalions have been converted into Medium Machine Gun regiments (MMG). The MMG has a great stopping and hitting power. Firing the same ammunition as the rifle the MMG is an automatic weapon. One belt containing 250 rounds can be expended in one minute. In an emergency it can fire sixteen belts of 250 rounds each in just over eight minutes.

ARMOUR

From times immemorial the cavalry while providing mobility to a force has also served as its striking arm. By virtue of its vulnerable position it has enjoyed many a privilege and is still considered to be the senior arm of service.

At the outbreak of World War I, Indian cavalry was organised on two system — Silladar and non-Silladar. The Silladar existed in his full glory during the Moghul times. He was required to provide his own charger and equipment and maintain it. For this he received higher wages. Non-Silladar units were maintained entirely by the state. These were then only three in number — 27, 28 and the Guides Cavalry (the last one has since been allotted to Pakistan) besides the Body Guards of the Governor General and Governors of Bombay, Madras and Bengal. In 1922 it was decided to replace such units with regular regiments. A general reduction was also effected and of the 39 regiments it was decided to retain only 21. Leaving aside the three that were regular already these 18 were produced out of the margin of the remaining 36.

Two regiments were mechanised in 1938. At the outbreak of the war and the early reverses attending it, it soon became evident that the whole of the cavalry would have to be mechanised. As the horse tradition was very strong in the army then many an eye-brow were raised regarding the advisability of this move. By 1941 all the cavalry

In the article No VII of the series published on Sunday, March 23, a general account of the organisation of India's Armed Forces as it has come to be after several periodical reforms, was given. In the next two articles, a description of the various components of the fighting units and administrative services has been attempted of these two latter articles one, that is No. VIII is published today, in which these components and their duties and functions, viz Infantry, Armour, and Artillery have been described.

regiments were fully mechanised and the last horse bade farewell to them with many a tear having been shed on both sides. Cavalry units are now equipped with Churchill, Sherman, Crocodile, Stuart and Valentine tanks besides armoured cars. In spite of the fact there are no chargers now in these units they are still holding on to the old designation — Poona Horse, 2 Lancers, 8 Cavalry etc.

Continuing the tradition of the ancient cavalry these armoured fighting vehicles provide mobility and fire power to an army. These characteristics make them an effective weapon in modern warfare. Being armour-plated they are completely immune from small arms fire and to a certain extent, depending upon the distance, from anti-tank fire also. Like the ancient chariot the tank is an independent fighting unit. In battle, control is exercised by means of wireless.

The Armoured Corps consists of two types of regiments — Armoured or Light Armoured. The former is equipped with Churchill or Sherman tanks and is primarily used in co-operation with other arms in effecting a 'punch' at the enemy's weaker fronts and during final phases in keeping up the pursuit of the retreating enemy and disrupting his rear communications. The Light Armoured regiments are equipped with Stuarts and armoured cars. These are employed for reconnaissance or obtaining vital information about the enemy.

The Churchill is an infantry tank and weighs 40 tons. Its armour is 152 mm thick in front and 95 mm on the sides. Its cruising speed is seventeen miles per hour and it has four guns on it. It has a revolving turret with a 95 mm gun mounted on it. Other guns are — two 7.99 mm and one .303 Bren. With its lesser weight, thinner armour and more speed the Sherman is known as a Cruiser. It weighs 32 tons and has a speed of 25 miles per hour. It has a 75 mm gun mounted on it. The Stuart weighs only 15 tons and has a speed of 40 miles per hour. It has a 37 mm gun mounted on it.

As a fighting unit all armour is organised on an independent basis. The armoured division is kept in the 'army pool' and allotted according to commitments. With all the advantages enumerated above it must be appreciated that the capacity of the tank is very limited. It requires a very long 'tail' to maintain it. It cannot operate for long periods at one time. It must be replenished with petrol pretty frequently as its consumption is very heavy. In the face of anti-tank defences it is immobile and cannot operate until these have been cleared by the engineers or infantry. In actual combat its crew have a very limited view and undergo heavy strain due to noise of the machine and guns. The tank, however, is a great moral factor for our own troops and its effect on the enemy is likewise the contrary.

ARTILLERY

In the early days artillery units were formed of guns taken from the ships of the Indian coast and were manned by European naval ratings. Other guns were captured from the Indian princes during the various campaigns against them. Capture of a gun was always considered to be a great achievement and it is maintained as a valuable trophy. A visit to Fort William, Calcutta or Fort St. George, Madras besides the various government houses all over India will convince one of the esteem these trophies are held in. Fort William is very well stocked with guns of various calibres and sizes and has some of the oldest Indian guns on show.

As all the Indian batteries of the Bengal Army mutinied in 1857, it was decided to abolish all such units manned by Indians. From then onwards Indians were not associated with artillery units up till late after World War I except as a few drivers (horse) and saddlers. During 1922 artillery units were classified as Horse, Medium, Pack, Coast and Frontier Garrison artillery. More Indians were then enlisted as gunners, artificers, and drivers. All artillery was then horse-drawn until mechanisation just before the last war. At that time it had 13-pounder guns for the Horse, 18-pounders and 4.5-inch Howitzers for the Field and 3.7-inch Howitzers for Pack artillery. Medium artillery had 60-pounder guns.

The Royal Artillery in India was re-designated Indian Artillery in 1935 and in that year Indian officers were posted to a field regiment for the first time. At the outbreak of the war there were only a dozen Indian officers in the artillery. In 1940 whole battalions of infantry were converted into artillery regiments to meet the expansion. Men were taken from other infantry units also and trained as gunners. The regiment was made 'Royal' in 1945 in recognition of its excellent war services.

Field regiments are now equipped with Medium or 25-pounder guns. The weight of the shell of the former is 80-lbs. and it can fire up to maximum distance of ten miles. The shell of the latter weighs 25-lbs and it can fire up to a range of about eight miles. These guns are placed well behind the fighting line and can be quickly deployed with the help of trucks. Anti-tank guns are 6-pounders and 17-pounders. Their

(Continued On Col. 2)

22/11/57

Shanti
Bijay Kumar

42

India's Foreign Policy Has Proved To Be 'Sound & Fruitful'

Cordial Relations With China & Tibet: Dr. B. V. Keskar's Analysis

BOMBAY, Mar. 21.

India's Foreign Policy, though already "paying dividends" in a small way, will take years of analysis and experience to become really stable and dynamic, Deputy Foreign Minister Dr. B. V. Keskar told the Progressive Group here to-day.

"Within three years after becoming free under dramatic circumstances, India cannot take a definite line in international politics, as the world is upset and unbalanced by suspicion and fear of war," he said.

Dr. Keskar added: "The Foreign Policy of a nation depends on a great many factors. Let us wait and let the course of events help in formulating a long-term, dynamic Foreign Policy."

The Deputy Minister detailed the specific instances wherein Indian Foreign Policy had proved to be "sound and successful." India was not neutral like Switzerland, but she refused to align with power blocs.

"Hence, India has the freedom of action in the event of a war or emergency. We have not committed ourselves and we refuse to do so," he declared.

"India will not sit as a neutral when her moral influence can help the cause of peace. In such cases, she will take a decision even if it appears to side any one bloc."

In Korea, Dr. Keskar said, India supported the United Nations resolution branding North Korea an aggressor. However, she could not accept crossing of the 38th Parallel since she felt that such action would jeopardise peace and enlarge the sphere of conflict.

These decisions, he added, were taken by the Government of India after full realisation of their repercussions. Though they might not have found favour with particular countries, they had proved that avoidance of large-scale war in Korea was the most important question before the United Nations and the world.

RELATION WITH CHINA & TIBET

In Tibet, India's insistence on a "peaceful solution" greatly influenced China's decisions in the later stages, Dr. Keskar stated. "China has accepted the Indian view that the issue of her future relations with Tibet should be settled peacefully and negotiations between them are under way. And our relations with both China and Tibet continue to be cordial and unaffected by these developments," Dr. Keskar added.

On the Kashmir problem, he said, India had refused to compromise on the basic fact that Pakistan was an aggressor in aiding the invaders and allowing her troops to take part in the fighting, he added.

"In this case, the United Nations has refused to take a definite decision on a specific matter. The Security Council has not the guts or desire to give a verdict."

Dr. Keskar said that in spite of the Kashmir problem, India's relations with

Minister Puts Question

Roars Of Laughter In Parliament

NEW DELHI, March 21.

The newly appointed Minister of State for Finance, Shri Mahabir Tyagi, caused roars of laughter in Parliament this morning by asking a supplementary question during the question hour.

Shri Tyagi, who was asking the supplementary in connection with the Food Minister, Shri K. M. Munshi's reply to a question on the murder of procurement officials in West Bengal, wanted to know if any compensation had been paid to the families of those officials.

After the laughter had subsided, the Speaker amidst further laughter pointed out that according to Parliamentary conventions, supplementaries could be asked only by members and not by Ministers.

Shri Rohini Kumar Chowdhury on a point of order asked why should a Minister be not allowed to ask supplementaries to another Minister, particularly when he was not in the Cabinet (more laughter).

The point of order, however, was ignored by the Speaker.—(UPI).

Pakistan had "immensely improved" since the Nehru-Liaquat Pact of last April.

"The Pact has not given all the results—none expected it to yield 100 per cent results—but it has placed Indo-Pakistan relations to a much more stable and cordial basis," he added.

RELATION WITH OTHER NEIGHBOURS

Dr. Keskar briefly touched on India's relations with other neighbours: Nepal: India is happy at the compromise in Nepal resulting in responsible Government under a constitutional head. India's friendship with Nepal has become much closer since the settlement.

Burma: Through mutual help and understanding, India has strengthened her ties with Burma where there is a very large Indian population.

Ceylon: The issues of immigration and citizenship is still a problem between India and Ceylon. However India's relations with Ceylon are cordial and negotiations are under way on the future status and treatment of Indians there.—(P.T.I.)

the Gary Post Tribune
voice of the People

In Defense of India's Nehru

Editor Post-Tribune:

The recent dispatch (Nehru Tells His Side) by Marguerite Higgins should go a long way toward clearing up the mists of doubt and the antagonism which has been generated against India for many months.

Nehru's position that India would gain most from following a neutral attitude as regards her relationship with other nations seems the most sensible declaration of policy to be made in recent months, by the leader of a major world power.

We are much too hasty and premature in declaring that India take sides with us or risk the penalty of a boycott, as was suggested by certain newspapers. Nehru's position is that by refusing to line up with any military bloc he offered the best hope of discouraging outside incursions into that part of the world.

According to Nehru, India's position of neutrality gives pause to future aggression on the part of China because such action would invite active hostility on the part of India. But if India joined the western military bloc, China would simply write India off and would not be restrained by any worries concerning India's reaction in the future.

According to Miss Higgins, the main complaint in India today against the United States has nothing to do with charges of imperialism, but rather with charges of intolerance toward the view of others. This is precisely the war of ideas concerning which I had previously written for this column.

Miss Higgins suggests that in the interests of avoiding deterioration in the relations between the two countries, the only reasonable alternative at the moment appears to be to acknowledge India's right to go her own way and be judged by the light of history, demanding from India the same tolerance in return.

Nowhere is there clearer evidence of wrong thinking than in the steady propaganda now being put out systematically to besmirch Prime Minister Nehru at every opportunity. He is one of the few world leaders of today who still has the courage to speak up for the sorrowful millions of Asia, and whose life is exactly in the same danger as was Gandhi's.

Such men as Gandhi, Nehru, Rabindranath Tagore and Nicholas Roerich have given us great hope for survival by advocating the use of spiritual and cultural values as a guide in arriving at a satisfactory solution to our ills.

The problems confronting the peoples of all nations are primarily of a spiritual nature, intended to bring about co-operation and reciprocity not only between groups of individuals, but also between nations of individuals. The final result of this being a single community of nations. The world's economic problems are one of the means toward that end. They do not, however, constitute an end in themselves.

FRANK A. SVENGALIS.

4-30/1951

Japan As World Power Again

Grave Threat To Britain's Economic Interests In S. Asia

By ANDREW ROTH

LONDON (By Air Mail).

Britain is walking into the first year of Japan's renaissance as a world power with all the imperturbable calm of a sleep-walker approaching a precipice. Japan's re-emergence threatens to undermine disastrously Britain's position in India. Japan is to concentrate on India, hoping to develop with her a new 'third force' movement. Furthermore Japan hopes to participate extensively in India's industrialization. India's absence from San Francisco makes her no less attractive to Japan.

Until recently most observers considered the San Francisco treaty conference as an important hurdle. Attention has been devoted to whether India and other Asian states would cross that hurdle in step with the U. S. Additional interest has been aroused by speculation over whether the Soviet bloc would restrict itself to barking at those who jumped when the Americans asked them.

But the San Francisco conference was little more than a fence dividing the past of an occupied Japan completely dependent upon the whim of the U.S. occupation authorities from the present, re-nascent Japan well on its way to restoring its position as a world power. This rebirth of Japanese power opens up great chasms of uncertainty and danger for all those concerned with South Asia.

RISKS INVOLVED

It is a striking fact that the American diplomats who have sponsored Japan's debut are fully conscious of the tremendous risks involved. Their viewpoint was clearly stated by James Reston, the New York Times' top Washington diplomatic correspondent, who wrote on September 2nd that "to meet the menace of Soviet militarism and expansion, the United States is willing to take its chances on the revival of Japanese militarism, just as in Europe, for the same reason, it is willing to risk the revival of German militarism." Three days later the New York Times' distinguished military expert, Hanson Baldwin pointed out that while the U.S. hopes that Japan will serve as "a counterpoise to the Soviet Union and Communist China we should be wise to recognize that we may be sowing the seeds of a whirlwind in Japan. A Japan, powerful in her own right, will determine her own destinies, and no man now can say that Japanese actions always will support the United States"

Although this Japanese 'gamble' has been launched by the U.S., it has become increasingly evident that the Japanese are aiming first for economic stakes held by Britain—particularly those in South Asia. This zone is Britain's 'key economic area'. It includes half the trade of the sterling area, most of its dollar-earning capacity, half of Britain's markets and all of the Commonwealth's Asian dominions. If Persia is, as Mr. Bevin described it, the "throat" of the Empire, then assuredly South Asia is its "body"—and one that Japan covets.

NOT 'HEAD' BUT 'BODY'

Japan's first diplomatic emissary to Britain in a decade is surprised how little anti-Japanese sentiment he finds here—as well he might be. He is Koishiro Azzakai, dynamic head of the six-man nucleus of the future Japanese Embassy to the Court of St. James. This group is renewing old contacts and looking for an embassy building somewhere near Grosvenor Square, locally known as "little Washington" because it is the centre of the many-building U.S. Embassy. Japan's Embassy here will be small because Japan is not so much interested in the "head" of the Commonwealth here as in its South Asian "body".

The forces driving Japan toward South Asia are strong and compelling. It is only in that rich area of 600,000,000 people that Japan can secure the political and economic 'living space' (lebensraum) to make its full restoration as a world power possible. Without a strong foothold in South Asia Japan must choose to be a satellite either of the Americans or of the Chinese and Russians. With a strong foothold in South Asia, Japan can hope to play off the Americans against the Chinese and Russians.

South Asia is essentially a "soft" area into which Japan can escape from the "hard" choices now offered her in East Asia. The U.S. now offers Japan a military alliance against continental Asia in which Japanese troops will eventually provide the infantry now lacking to counter the manpower of the Chinese and Russians. Whatever Japanese leaders say publicly, the Japanese are not anxious to be used as cheap cannon-fodder. Nor would they be happy, in case of a general war, to be dependent for their defence against nearby Communist bases on the U.S. navy and air force operating at the end of 9,000-mile supply lines. American strategists no longer say—as they did in 1949—that it would be impossible in wartime to provision a nation of 86 million people across waters infested by Soviet submarines. But the Japanese have not forgotten.

The extreme alternative, an alliance with the Communist mainland against the U.S. masters of the Pacific is even less appetizing, particularly to the shrewd conservatives who rule Japan. The scars left by American air and naval power are too recent to be comfortable. Therefore Japan shares the fear of World War III which has motivated much of the 'neutralism' evidenced last winter by the Arab-Asian bloc. Japan is likely consequently to attempt to link itself with this South Asian bloc to form a 'third force' for its own purposes.

ECONOMIC REASONS

The economic reasons for the South Asian link are even more compelling. Japan is like Britain—only more so. It is an industrialized island kingdom with poor natural resources. It must import most of its food and raw materials and sell its manufacture abroad to

support its population. Being a loser, the war impoverished Japan even more than it did Britain. It lost all its empire and all its foreign investments. And its volcanic islands must support 86 million people, 72% more than Britain's isles.

The 'cold war'—now turned 'lukewarm'—has been very expensive for Japan. Japan used to rely on China for a third of its foreign trade. It imported vital coking coal and iron ore from China and exported manufactured goods. Japan gets a small amount of coal from China now, but much of its coal is supplied by the U. S. at three times the cost! Japan's exports to China have likewise almost dried up.

These economic strains were hidden as long as the U.S. was in occupation because Washington contributed over \$2,000 millions to help bail Japan out. The Korean war has earned Japan another \$315 millions annually as the advanced base for the U.S.—U.N. forces. But both these sources seem likely to dry up considerably.

Japan is forced into South Asia to find cheap sources of food and raw materials and ready markets. Already the area supplies one-third of Japan's raw material needs: Malaya supplies rubber, Indonesia rubber, copra and nickel, Siam rice and tungsten, Burma rice, India iron ore, coal and manganese, Pakistan cotton and jute. And Japan is hoping to get more of these and additional raw materials. From Malaya Japan hopes to secure iron ore. The U.S. is encouraging Japan to turn to South Asia to make it less dependent on U.S. economic aid.

Already Japan has made big inroads into South Asian trade. Nearly half of Japan's exports go to the sterling area, the bulk of it to South Asia. This year Indonesia has been Japan's best customer after the U.S. which ranks first. Japan has become the world's greatest cotton exporter and is pushing other exporting countries out of South Asian markets.

JAPAN'S PRESENT PLANS

Present plans are to expand this trade considerably. Japan is rebuilding its merchant marine. A new airline is planned to tap most South Asian countries. Hundreds of salesmen are pouring out of the Kobe-Yokohama area—Japan's commercial centre—to open up new South Asian territories. Wrote the *Manchester Guardian* on September 1: "The recent expansion in Japanese exports to the sterling area is likely to continue. Details which have reached London of the new Anglo-Japanese payments agreement signed in Tokyo show that Japan expects to earn large amounts of sterling in Commonwealth markets." The next day the *Sunday Times* carried a dispatch from its acute Tokyo correspondent, Richard Hughes, under the headline "Japan Prepares for S.E. Asia Trade Drive." He predicted Japan would cut wages and re-establish the old *Zaibatsu* cartels to resurrect the war-time 'Asian Co-Prosperity Sphere.'

Japan's best hope of achieving this, strangely enough, is behind the facade of the British-sponsored 'Colombo Plan'. Britain's inability to supply enough technicians, capital or machinery to execute these plans gives the Japanese a big opening. Japan has many technicians who can work at fractions of what British or American technicians would cost. And Japan has the prestige of being the only non-Communist country in Asia to industrialize extensively and inexpensively.

Early last year I met my first postwar Japanese technicians in Karachi advising Pakistan on textiles. And recently two expert missions have been offered India for textiles and chemicals. India has apparently been given up as a market for Japanese textiles, but the Japanese hope to monopolize the Indian market for textile machinery. As the *Asahi*, Japan's leading paper, said recently: "We are not returning to the community of Western nations. We are returning to Asia by signing the peace treaty."

THREAT TO BRITAIN

Japan's dynamic re-entry into South Asia threatens to undermine Britain not only economically but in terms of prestige and politics as well. Although the Japanese representatives are moving slowly and carefully at present, they are expected to utilize soon the many political openings offered by the complex South Asian scene. Britain can counter this dual penetration by trade quotas and denying visas in directly-administered colonial areas. But this is no longer possible in the new dominions which welcome Japan as a new string to their bow. In short, Japan is making the bid to "inherit" Britain's "key economic area" which many expected the U.S. to make.

This comes at a particularly bad time for Britain because re-armament eats up the materials and manufacturing capacity needed to maintain its South Asian markets. Japan, of course, faces the same problem. If it rearms, as the U.S. requests, it will have less to export to South Asia. This helps explain the Japanese Premier's insistence that rearmament is "financially impossible."

Since "export or die" has been the slogan of the British economy, Britain's apparent lack of concern about the looming menace to its key market has puzzled all observers. Some explain the limited efforts to hobble Japanese economic penetration by British complacency that it can compete because Japanese wages are higher than prewar. Others feel that the key decisions concerning Japan were taken just after the British Cabinet lost its experienced Foreign Secretary and President of the Board of Trade. But the most persuasive reason is that Britain's leaders have their eyes so firmly fixed on the menacing glint of the ascendant Soviet star that they are capable of stumbling into a chasm.

The danger of this obsession was illustrated on September 9 by the

(Continued on page 5, col. 2)

Nehru Tells His Side

By Marguerite Higgins

NEW DELHI—In an exclusive interview, Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru stated that foreign policy differences between the United States and India centered on questions of method. India, according to Nehru, shares the common aim of deterring communist aggression in Asia and is unquestionably committed in domestic affairs to the democratic way along lines practiced in England and America.

"At the present time India does not fear aggression from any power outside the subcontinent (thus, any power except Pakistan) Nehru said. "And as for the future, we are well aware that if aggression should come it would be from the east and not from the west."

The prime minister, long a friend and protege of the late Mahatma Gandhi ridiculed speculation in the American press that India might one day join up with the soviet side. He pointed out that India's main cultural and economic contacts were now, as in the recent past, with Europe and America.

Misunderstood in America

Nehru added that his government was committed to the view that means are fully as important as the end in view, and that therefore totalitarianism in India was an impossibility.

Like almost every Indian official, Nehru feels that his country's position on the Japanese peace treaty has been misunderstood in the United States, where some papers have gone so far as to suggest that India be boycotted as punishment for her refusal to attend the San Francisco meeting.

"India's absence from San Francisco," Nehru explained, "was by no means based on any suspicion of United States motives. We certainly have no fears that America is planning to make a colony out of Japan. What we do fear is that the continued presence of American troops will cause friction that will hurt the cause of freedom. We fear that friction resulting from continued stationing of troops in Japan will give excuse for outburst of nationalist feeling that the communists will direct against the regime. In the case of Japan it appears to us that the greatest threat comes from communist forces inside the country and that present policies will give ammunition to those forces."

Doesn't Fear Red Aggression

I asked if withdrawal of American troops at this point, leaving Japan totally disarmed and without adequate forces of her own, might not create a vacuum which either the Chinese communists or Russians would be tempted to fill by military action.

"I am convinced," Nehru replied, "that the Russians would not come into Japan because they know that such action would mean World War III."

Nehru also asserted that Chinese aggression against Burma would in his opinion mean World War III.

I inquired whether, in the event of such an aggression, India would favor the dispatch of a United Nations force to help the Burmese nation. "Presumably," Nehru replied.

He added that if India were attacked she would of course put up a fight.

Gentle, Charming Person

Nehru, whose manner is friendly and direct, speaks in an English accent which is the product of his Oxford education. He received me in his square, high-ceilinged office in the vast, red brick parliament building at Delhi. Almost unanimously, visitors find the Indian prime minister to be a gentle, charming person with an aura of selflessness, and I was no exception. However greatly one may differ with the prime minister's analysis of how to cope with aggression, it is hard to suspect his motives.

My first question in the hour-and-a-quarter interview was concerned with collective security. I asked, "Given the assumption that the chief aim of the free world is to deter communist aggression, is it not an invitation for trouble if India stands aloof from the worldwide series of strong points being built to contain the reds?"

Nehru said that to the contrary he was convinced that India's present course—that of refusing to line up militarily with any military bloc—offered the best hope of discouraging communist incursions in this part of the world. For one thing, according to Nehru, India's position of neutrality gives pause to future aggression on the part of the Chinese because such action would invite active hostility on the part of India. But if India joined the western military bloc, China would simply write India off and would not be restrained by any worries concerning India's reaction in the future, the prime minister asserted.

Cites Colonial Exploitation

Second, the prime minister emphasized that the communist threat is not only a military one, but that in Asia especially it has gained appeal to downtrodden masses by force of the idea of a better future, associated with liberation from colonial exploitation. The communist ability to exploit nationalist and anti-colonial sentiment has been and remains a potent weapon. India has been able to act as a force for democracy and peace in Asia in part because she has kept clear of formal association with the western bloc, which still contains nations with colonial interests in the Far East (Great Britain and France). In addition, a formal alliance with the western colonial powers would weaken India's position versus her own communist party.

"The best deterrent to communist aggression

in the Far East," Nehru said, "is an economically sound India. If we can succeed in the experiment in the Far East of combining democratic methods with the task of raising the living standards of the people, we will have shown that the free world's way is better than the communist way. Thus we will break down the communist idea."

Prime Minister Nehru recalled a talk he had once with John Foster Dulles in which the latter had remarked that the contest with communism would be decisively ended only when the free world had shown by its actions all over the globe that it was far more capable of "delivering the goods" to the common man than the red world.

"In India we need time to show that we can deliver the goods," Nehru said.

Convinced He's Sincere

This correspondent differs with a number of Nehru's views on the best way to cope with the threat of aggression. But it seems to me that the Indian prime minister is sincere in expressing India's determination to serve in the advancement of freedom even though the country is definitely going toward mutual goals along a different path from America.

One thing is certain. Mutual name-calling and recrimination between India and America helps no one but the communists. America should not be diverted from her chosen path by the objections of India. But she should—barring deliberately hostile action on India's part—respect India's determination to go her own way.

Indeed, the main complaint in India today against the United States has nothing to do with charges of imperialism, but rather with charges of intolerance toward the view of others. India may seem to us unrealistic in wanting to be the Sweden of the Far East. But in the interests of avoiding deterioration in the relations between the two countries, the only reasonable alternative at the moment appears to be to acknowledge India's right to go her own way and be judged by the light of history, demanding from India the same tolerance in reverse.

LATE NEWS

Hope air plane radios

LONDON, Aug. 20.—Severe magnetic disturbances continued to blot out radio communications in many parts of the world today.

A British post office official said: "We are in a very bad state on the overseas telephone service and it has been getting worse during the day. Traffic is practically stopped.—P.T.I. Reuter."

DEC. 24/49

Water Supply Drastic Conservation

Fire And Water Committee Warns of Seriousness of Situation Here.

Danbury's water shortage situation has now become serious, the Fire and Water committee of the Common Council warned today, adding that drastic conservation measures are being contemplated.

The announcement also carries a warning that persons responsible for any wastage of water uncovered by Water department inspectors are to be arrested and prosecuted.

The announcement was prepared by Alderman Arthur J. Finkle, acting mayor and committee chairman, and Councilmen John J. Fusek, Jr., and Arthur W. McCormack, committee members, following a meeting to discuss the seriousness of the situation.

Alderman Finkle said a survey showed that as of yesterday, there was 1,390,000,000 gallons of water on hand in the watersheds, or only 50 percent of the normal supply of 2,762,000,000 gallons.

The announcement said that it is the hope of the committee that voluntary conservation measures will be adopted throughout the community to eliminate any need for official drastic measures.

Of importance in Danbury, the committee members pointed out, is the need for an adequate supply of water not only for home consumption but in the manufacture of hats which is the "lifeblood of the community."

The question of having adequate water on hand for fire protection purposes also is imperative, the committee members pointed out, citing the fact that a serious fire, which is always possible at this time of year would do much to deplete the available water supply.

Alderman Finkle said: "We wish to alert the entire community to the seriousness of the situation now existing. To date, Danbury's water situation has not been affected by a serious shortage, but the continued lack of adequate rainfall has brought us to the point where the shortage is reaching the critical stage."

He added that immediate repairs are to be made by property owners to all leaky water outlets and that the property owners failing to immediately comply with this regulation face prosecution if leaks are found by department inspectors.

He said it is not the intention at the present time of curtailing reasonable use of water but that the seriousness of the situation makes it necessary to immediately order the discontinuance of using water for extraordinary purposes.

In conclusion, he pointed out, that a constant check is being kept on the water supply in the watersheds and if it is deemed necessary, drastic conservation orders will be issued.

THE NEW AMERICAN

SOUTHERN LITCHFIELD COUNTY

St. Francis circle, Daughters of Isabella, will hold its annual Christmas party Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock in St. Francis parish hall. Each member attending will bring a gift for grab bag exchange. Games will be played and refreshments served. Mrs. Francis Corey and Mrs. Mathew Conefry are co-chairmen in charge of arrangements.

St. Francis Xavier's church will hold four masses Sunday morning, with the first at 7 o'clock. At the 8:30 o'clock mass the children will sing under the direction of the Sisters of St. Francis school. At the 9:45 o'clock mass the Polish choir will sing Polish Christmas carols and at the 11 o'clock mass the choir will sing the Christmas Carol mass by James A. Karmon. Miss Dorothy Kustoski will be the soloist and Miss Dorothy Zaloski will be organist.

CONFERS DEGREE

Good Shepherd lodge, I. O. O. F., met Thursday evening in Odd Fellows hall. The third degree was conferred on a class of candidates. Following the degree work, a social hour for the local members and guests from the Brewster, N. Y., and Ridgefield lodges, was held.

District Deputy Grand Master Clifford H. Taylor of Progressive lodge, Danbury, was a visitor. Refreshments were served by the entertainment committee.

The next meeting will be held next Thursday evening with election of officers.

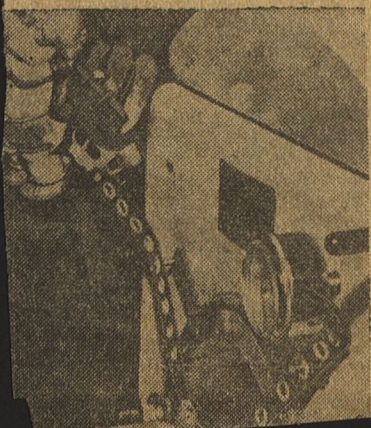
ENLISTS IN ARMY

M/Sgt. Roscoe Simpson, in charge of the Danbury recruiting station, today announced the enlistment of Gerald V. Yarrish, 17, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Yarrish, of this town.

Young Yarrish attended New Milford high school and was employed at the Berkshire Transformer company as a shipping clerk. While in high school he was active in athletics.

The recruit chose the Corps of Engineers as his branch, saying he wished to learn about heavy construction equipment.

S THEM ALL



The Bombay Chronicle

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WEEKLY

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BOMBAY: SUNDAY, JANUARY 16, 1949

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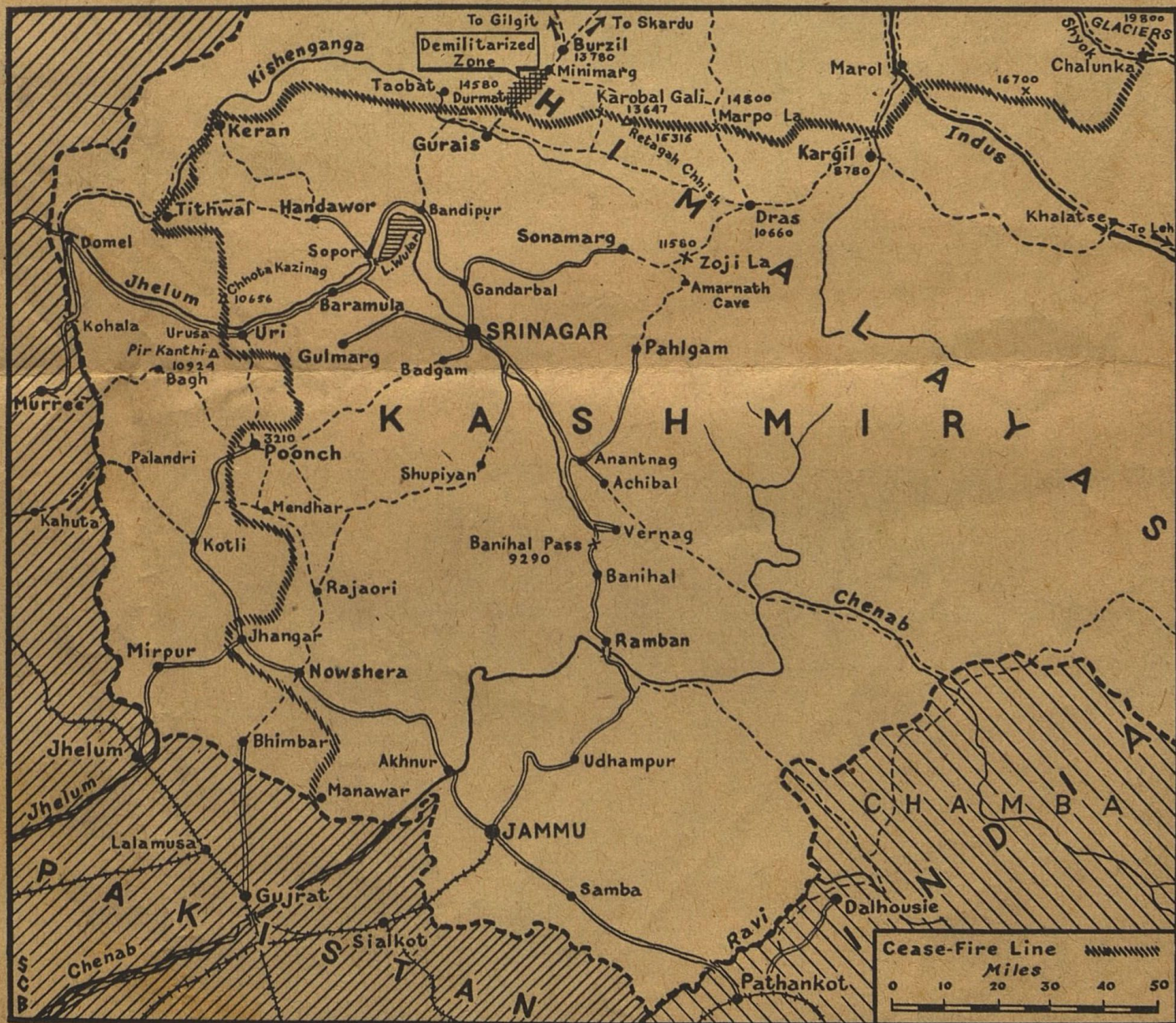
On the occasion of the All-India Balkan-ji-Bari Workers' Conference at Delhi, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru inaugurated the Children Variety Show—A child from the group of dancers had to garland him—Somebody helped her to come down from the stage, and Panditji helped her by standing up and lowering his neck—The child garlanded the Child—like Jawaharlal, and both of them were lit up with smiles!

Cease-Fire Line In Kashmir

The cease-fire line which was agreed upon by the military conference held at Karachi under UNCIP, and ratified by the Governments of the two Dominions, is a 500-mile long line running from Manawar on the plains of Punjab to the glaciers of the Karakoram range.

The line has two limbs, south to north from Manawar to Keran, and west to east from Keran to Chalunka. From Manawar the line climbs over low foot hill ridges and runs 10 miles south of the road between Nowshera and Jhangar. Beyond Jhangar it bulges eastwards and westwards alternately, so that it surrounds Poonch from three sides and cuts across the track between it and Uri. Along this section the line passes through rugged hills and valleys, climbing up and down between 2,000 ft to 10,000 ft. North of Pir Kanthi over 10,000 ft, the line drops to Urusa on the Jhelum, crosses it and climbs again to Chhota Kazinag, 10,924 ft high. It then runs along a watershed, turns eastwards and reaches river Kishenganga near Tithwal. It follows the river roughly to Keran, beyond which it runs south of it up to Taobat, where it crosses the river, and runs along the Durmat crest, over 14,000 ft high, to a point on the Gurais-Burzil road. North of this point a zone up to Minimarg is demilitarized.

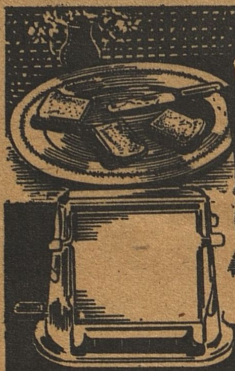
East of Burzil, the line passes over high mountain ridges, snowfields and glaciers and goes through Karobal Gali, 13,647 ft high and Marpo La, 14,800 ft high, two passes jointly shared by Indians and Pakistanis. Further on, the line descends to river Indus to 7,000 ft between Kargil and Marol, to climb again to 16,700 ft across the snow-covered watershed between Indus and Shyok, and down to Chalunka on the Shyok. Further north, it ends in the glaciers of the Karakoram range above 19,000 ft.



Stetson. Aug 9. 49.

OUTSTANDING VALUES

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 30).



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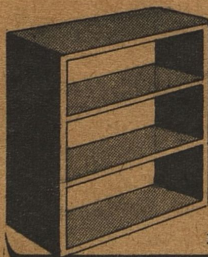
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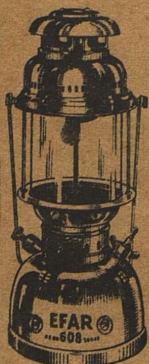


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2 Pints

INDIAN LABOUR IN PRE-WAR MALAYA

By "PLANTER"

PRIOR to the occupation of Malaya by the Japanese there were about 218,000 Indians employed on the rubber estates, which represented 62 per cent. of the total estate labour; on European owned properties 74 per cent. of the labourers were Tamils from Southern India. Men received a daily wage of 50 cents and women 40 cents in Singapore currency.

In addition, they were given a cost of living allowance of 5 cents per day from January 1, 1941, which sum was later increased to 10 cents. This allowance, which was recommended by the Planters' Association, was put into effect generally and was paid irrespective of the number of days worked.

The Labour Department of Government looked after the labourers' interest. New style housing was instituted, the old type of back-to-back barrack replaced by single

this was a State responsibility, but in the meantime a grant-in-aid was paid by the State of \$8 per pupil. Creches, under the supervision of an ayah, took care of children while mothers were at work; and on some properties milk and rice-gruel was given to the children. Rice was available at cost price to all the labour.

A land allotment of one-sixteenth acre per workman with dependents provided a mooring for a shifting labour force. Temples were built and kept up by labourers' subscriptions; they also received any profits from the Estate "toddy-shop".

Planters were required to speak Tamil, Malayalam, or Telegu, or risk losing promotion, or perhaps dismissal; thus the contact with labour was real, which was evidenced by often finding third or fourth generation labourers on European properties.

Co-operative Savings Schemes were in vogue for labourers. In 1937, according to the Agent of the Government of India, the statistics for savings and remittances to India were held to be satisfactory, but, in the absence of some actual information relating to indebtedness, they failed to convey a true picture of economic conditions of labour. Money order remittances, presumed to have been made by estate and non-estate workers, totaled Rs. 76,00,740, but whether this represented savings after all reasonable needs of the worker had been met, or whether labourers had deprived themselves of food to send money to India to support dependents, is not known.

London Calling

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE 12.)

In America that these two Ministers had revolted against the British Cabinet's decision to endorse Bretton Woods.

Most surprising result of the school, however, was that whereas the fiercest critics voted for Bretton Woods, the most fervent admirers of teacher Keynes—the Conservative ex-Ministers—did not vote at all!

Meantime, the promise made by Sir Stafford Cripps that the United Kingdom and the Dominions would co-ordinate their policies in relation to the International Monetary Fund, in which they hold jointly 24 per cent. of the voting rights, is being kept. Meetings of United Kingdom and Dominion representatives are being arranged to take place in London early this year.

Political speculation in London concerns the future of Mr. Gwilym Lloyd George, 51-year-old son of the late great "L. G." and the man who, many hoped, would lead the Liberal Party.

Mr. George killed that prospect on the eve of the General Election. He announced his personal loyalty to Mr. Churchill and continued in the Caretaker Government, as Minister of Power and Fuel. After holding his seat by a narrow majority, he re-affirmed his loyalty by signing the Tory vote of Censure on the Labour Government, which Liberals in Parliament opposed. He is expected now to follow the example of an ex-Liberal, Mr. Leslie Hore-Belisha, and apply for membership of the Conservative Party.

In the crisis of 1931, when the ailing David Lloyd George was asked to support the National Government, he replied: "If I am to die, I prefer to die fighting on the Left". His son, whose hopes of future office are dim, is dying politically fighting for the Right.

A South Indian labourer tapping a rubber tree in Malaya. These people suffered greatly during the Japanese occupation, but every effort is being made to restore their pre-war conditions.

lines and modern detached or semi-detached single and double room cottages for married labourers with families. Water supply and sanitary arrangements were regularly inspected. Group hospitals covered all estate labour, and workmen's compensation was paid to workers of all types.

Watchful Eye Needed

Provision was made for the payment of maternity benefits, married women receiving an allowance for one month before and after childbirth equal to two-sixths of the earnings of the previous six months for the first child, and two-elevenths of the previous eleven months for the second and subsequent births. But unless the estate manager took an interest in the matter, this allowance did not always benefit the mother and child, but was appropriated by the husband or relatives.

The estates provided schools for the children of labourers; owners maintained

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LOTS of people are dowser—without knowing it. And being a dowsler is not as bad as it sounds, let me hasten to reassure you. It merely means that you have the power of discovering underground streams of water, and may be precious minerals as well—a most useful accomplishment.

Though not so very long ago dowsers were supposed to be in league with the powers of darkness, and suffered accordingly, there is nothing magical about dowsing. Yet what it is, in the dowsler's body that reacts to the subterranean streams has not yet been determined.

Sensitive instruments have been made which react in the same manner as a dowsler, but they are extremely costly. Before their invention, and even today, dowsers have played an important part in opening up parts of Australia, Canada and Africa, which were apparently waterless, but where they discovered plentiful supplies of underground water.

In our own little hill station in South India, where the water supply has been becoming a bit of a problem for the growing



DISCOVERING THE COURSE of an underground stream, as explained in this article. Experts can also guess correctly the depth of water below the surface of the land. (Photos: J.)

ARE YOU A DOWSER?

number of bungalows, a dowsler has discovered no fewer than 20 new underground streams, and as many wells have been dug with complete success.

If you wish to know whether you have the gift of dowsing make this simple test.

Procure a lead ball about half an inch in diameter, and by the simplest means that occurs to you (or see illustration), attach a piece of twine about a foot to a foot and a half long to it. You will require, besides, a green Y-shaped twig with the two arms about a foot long and between a quarter and a half an inch thick.

Thus armed for the fray, proceed to the nearest well. As you approach the well, hold the metal ball out from the end of the string, and you will find, if you are a dowsler, that the ball will swing like a pendulum in the direction of the stream. Do not hang the ball over the edge of the well, but go round the circumference. You will find that as soon as you are over the stream flowing into the well, the ball, instead of swinging, will start to turn, gradually swinging out into a wider and wider circle, depending on the strength of the stream beneath.

Width & Direction

You can discover the width of the stream quite easily by placing a marker at the point where the pendulum leaves off swinging and begins to turn, and another on the opposite side where the pendulum leaves off turning and begins to swing once more.

Should you want to discover the course of the underground stream, bring your twig into play.

Grasp the two upper ends of the "Y" and turn round slowly between your markers. As soon as you are facing the direction from which the current is flowing, that is, when you are moving against the current, the stick will turn downwards sharply. In this way you can trace the course of the stream.

After you have discovered that you have the gift of dowsing, this will be a useful accomplishment, for you can follow the stream to the point where it will be most convenient for you to sink a well.

Some persons possess the gift of discovering underground water in a most remarkable degree. The twig almost leaps out of their

hands, so great is the force with which it turns downwards. I have seen instances of the twig actually breaking, if the dowsers held on too hard in an attempt to prevent it pointing down.

With most people the motion is far less violent, but if any movement is felt—genuine movement!—then it shows that a person has the gift and that it can be developed.

In the early stages of developing the gift, care should be taken not to continue searching for water for more than half an hour without a break, as it is inclined to be exhausting work.

To watch a dowsler at work is a fascinating business, especially one who has made a study of the art in all its branches.

Depth From Map

The dowsler of our hill station, a Roman Catholic priest, who, needless to say, does all his prospecting from purely unselfish motives, tells the depth at which water will be found in the stream he has discovered in this way. He makes a very rough sketch of the ground above the stream and then lays it on a table, face upwards. Starting from the lower edge of the sketch, he lays out a tape measure along the table. Then, concentrating on a scale of an inch representing a foot of ground, he passes his twig down the tape measure. At the depth at which water will be found, the twig suddenly bends downwards and touches the measure. Measuring the depth afterwards has never failed to prove the correctness of his estimate to within a few inches. In the same manner, he has often given, without measuring, the exact depth of water in existing wells.

To such amazing lengths has he developed his power, that I have known him take the survey plan of a coffee estate which he had never visited, on which insufficient water for the nursery plants was proving a formidable problem, and after passing his twig over the plan, discover the exact position of an underground stream. The planter dug a well at the spot which he indicated to be most suitable, and was extremely relieved to discover just how accurate was the dowsler's prediction.

Dowsers can not only discover water through layers of rock of all kinds, with



A LEAD BALL, a piece of twine and a green twig—that's all you require. See details in this article. The dowsler here is Mr. P. Cassini, of Bombay who is well known for his uncanny powers.

the exception, perhaps, of red laterite, which gives freakish results, but they can judge from the number of revolutions the pendulum makes, swings and then turns again, whether oil or metals are beneath their feet. For water, the pendulum makes four complete circles, swings seven times, then four circles again, and so on.

Dowsler experts are able to diagnose diseases of the lungs in the earliest stages, and most remarkable of all tell infallibly, by the direction of the turning pendulum, the sex of an unborn child.

Naturally, the more showy of the dowsing feats takes a good deal of time and practice. Fortunately, the most important of the dowsler's work, the discovery of underground water, is the easiest to acquire. You may be able to do it yourself. Have a try!

W. H. H.

Malaria Discovery May Herald A New India

WHAT is expected to prove the greatest discovery in the history of malaria since Ronald Ross identified a parasite of the world's worst disease in the stomach cells of an Anopheles mosquito at Secunderabad nearly fifty years ago is reported from England.

Two years of strenuous research work by a team of British scientists has been crowned by the discovery of a new drug called paludrine that has a far more powerful influence on malaria than any other known specific.

Its action in preventing infection by the malaria parasite appears so decisive that there are substantial grounds for hope that paludrine may be the cure for malaria for which three hundred million people in the world are waiting. Half this terrifying total of sufferers are Indians, and the vistas of national progress opened up by the discovery of British scientists are so vast and so sweeping that they cannot be taken in at a glance.

For over 2,000 years malaria has been the strongest force for demoralisation, evil, ruin and destruction in the world. Modern historians lean to the view that the collapse of the power of the Ancient Greeks in the 4th century B.C. was due to the spread of malaria from the Near East. The decline of the Roman Empire and the eclipse of Cleopatra's Egypt have been ascribed to the same cause.

Certainly in Ceylon malaria was the cause of the abandonment eight centuries ago of the ancient capitals, one of them alone as large as modern London, and the

HOPE FOR A HUNDRED MILLION SUFFERERS FROM CAPE COMORIN TO THE KHYBER

By JOHN HOCKIN

irreparable weakening of the once all-powerful Sinhalese dynasty. The malaria parasite, microscopic even in the stomach cells of its carrier mosquito, was sufficient to wipe out a whole civilisation built up through the centuries by the united efforts of millions.

Some of the greatest projects for the progress of the world have been ruined or jeopardised by malaria. The Panama Canal cost countless lives, and at one time during its years of construction was almost abandoned altogether. Vast tracts of the Earth's surface are uninhabitable, and fertile lands cannot be developed because of the existence there of the malaria parasite.

The Indian Scene

This is the world picture that provides the background to the Indian scene. In India every year, and despite the efforts of an army of anti-malaria workers, well over one hundred million people are estimated to suffer from the disease. Deaths from malaria in an average year do not fall far short of two million, and represent round 40 per cent. of the total deaths compared with five per cent. for the three next most grievous diseases in India—cholera, plague and smallpox.

Eight people die of malaria to each one that dies of cholera; and no one with experience of a cholera epidemic in an Indian

city denies the terrifying grip of the disease. Even the sickness and mortality figures do not give the true picture. At least another 50 millions in India every year fall victims to the diseases that are the indirect results of malaria.

Fewer babies are born. On a rubber estate in Malaya, abandoned some years ago because malaria was so prevalent, no babies were born to the 50 women living there during a period of six years. As a result of anti-malaria work the birth rate in districts of the Federated Malay States was increased a hundredfold.

Mental Effects

No less serious from the national standpoint are the effects of malaria on the intellectual and social development of the people. Jamaica is stated to be 100 years behind the times solely because of malaria. In British Guiana malaria is held responsible for the backward mental and moral standards. Can India ever be a strong and forward nation, standing in her own right, until malaria is conquered?

The economic effects alone of malaria would seem to make it impossible. Expert calculation has suggested an annual direct cost to the Government of India of Rs. 70.00 lakhs. To this must be added Rs. 11.00 lakhs representing the private outlay of families and individuals in medical ex-

penses and wages lost. Malaria probably costs industry in India at least Rs. 35.00 lakhs a year.

Just imagine what could be done to raise living standards in India with the vast sums now being poured out to fight malaria—enough to build countless thousands of schools, for example, up and down the land.

Then there is the brake malaria exerts over the development of some of India's most fertile land and the exploitation of mineral wealth. Just as it is by far the biggest health and social problem in the country, so malaria is also the primary factor in India's economic life.

If paludrine succeeds where other malaria drugs have failed—and it cannot be known for certain until the samples to be shipped to Bombay for big-scale experiments have been fully tested—then we can say with certainty that a new India will be born. This new anti-malaria drug will be made available to the public in 1947.

QUITE UNACCOUNTABLY

IT is not of the slightest consequence to me,
That you have hair of just such pale
metallic gold
as sunlight glint on corn;
Or that your eyes have laughter
fugitive
beneath a glance of penetrating blue.
Forewarned,
I must forget your naive smile,
lest it ensnare me too.

Queer though,
how every winding path of thought
returns,
quite unaccountably,
to you.

Elizabeth Hopton Kitchener.



United States
of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 79th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Report by Congressman Chester E. Merrow on the United Nations Conference for the Establishment of an Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization

SPEECH

OF

HON. CHESTER E. MERROW

OF NEW HAMPSHIRE

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Monday, November 26, 1945

Mr. MERROW. Mr. Speaker, it was my privilege to serve as a delegate of the United States to the recent United Nations Educational and Cultural Conference held in London November 1-16. This Conference was called to write the constitution for the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. I shall subsequently refer to this Organization by its short title, UNESCO. During the time at my disposal, I wish to report to the House on the activities of the Conference, discuss the provisions of the UNESCO constitution written during our deliberations, and explain how this new agency will contribute to the establishment of a just and lasting peace. I shall endeavor to present to the House a detailed and comprehensive summary of what was accomplished in London.

THIS SHRINKING WORLD

I need only to point to my flight from Great Britain to the United States in the very short period of approximately 20 hours to emphasize that this is one world. Unless we recognize this as one world, there may be no world. The instruments of destruction created by human genius are so effective and so powerful that if they are not controlled, humanity will destroy itself. The closeness of countries and continents to one another makes it imperative for those dwelling on this planet to understand each other more fully to the end that an

orderly society may be constructed—a society which will result in good will and permanent peace. There is no choice about the problem of world unity. We must resolve this issue or be destroyed. We must either achieve world unity or be faced with universal annihilation. The crucial struggle is to lay a solid foundation for world unity through international good will and mutual understanding. It is here that we must win and hold the peace.

ORGANIZATION FOR PEACE

I have long been an advocate of an international organization to maintain the peace and to make security among the nations as common and as certain in the future as were wars and threats of wars in the past. Long before I became a Member of this House I repeatedly expressed the hope that we would develop in this troubled world an international organization to prevent war. I have again and again pledged my constituency that whenever the opportunity presented itself I would raise my voice in an effort to help bring into being such a structure. On several occasions I have stated on this floor that world organization is the only alternative to international anarchy. I, therefore, welcomed the opportunity to serve on the American delegation to the United Nations Educational and Cultural Conference in London. To assist in writing the Constitution of UNESCO affords me a deep personal satisfaction.

If the United Nations Charter is to work effectively, the peoples of the world must give it their wholehearted support. The most effective way of assuring this support is to create the greatest possible understanding among the nations. The Conference in London was a historic and successful event in man's march toward peace. The importance of the Organization provided for by the constitution will grow in significance as time passes. I go so far as to predict that it will become one of the great foundation stones

in the United Nations' structure. I thoroughly believe that it will aid immeasurably in preventing war. The constitution written by the London Conference is being submitted to the members of the United Nations for their acceptance. This constitution will be effective when it has been adopted by 20 states. I hope that the United States will become one of the first members of UNESCO.

UNITED NATIONS CHARTER AND UNESCO

UNESCO is in harmony with and brings to fruition certain provisions of the United Nations Charter. In the Charter, written at San Francisco:

The peoples of the United Nations determined to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war—

Provide in article 57 of the Charter for—

various specialized agencies, established by intergovernmental agreement and having wide international responsibilities, as defined in their basic instruments, in economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related fields.

Article 63 of the United Nations Charter states that—

The Economic and Social Council may enter into agreements with any of the agencies referred to in article 57, defining the terms on which the agency concerned shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations.

The constitution of UNESCO in article 10 provides "for effective cooperation between the two Organizations in the pursuit of their common purposes," and at the same time recognizes that UNESCO is autonomous within the fields of its competence as defined in its constitution.

Like the Food and Agriculture Organization and the International Civil Aviation Organization, the Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization will be associated with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations, which has a broad concern with the several major divisions of our social life. International organizations, to be effective, must have

the support of enlightened world opinion. They will not run themselves. The success of UNO and UNESCO depends on the brains and will of the peoples of the world to make them work.

The United States has demonstrated its generosity and its unequalled military and economic power. It must now demonstrate its statesmanship in achieving international understanding and cooperation. We have made an incalculable contribution to the winning of the war. We now have an opportunity unique in history to help organize this world for peace. With great power comes great responsibility. Our own people and people everywhere look to this Republic to give leadership in building the new world.

On August 3, 1945, invitations to the London Conference were extended by the United Kingdom in association with the Government of France. Forty-four nations sent their representatives. All of the principal countries of the United Nations took part in this undertaking, with the exception of one great power, the Soviet Union. Throughout the Conference the hope was repeatedly expressed that the Soviet Union, which has contributed so much to winning the war, might find it possible to join UNESCO.

The call to the Conference was issued before hostilities had ended. The constitution of UNESCO was conceived against the somber and realistic background of the most terrible war in history. Like a veteran wearing his battle stars, the great city of London displayed her bomb-scarred buildings alongside vacant sites of houses completely obliterated, showing that she, too, had fought in the front lines. A few steps from the Conference headquarters, I saw a monument to the dead of 1914-18, its marble surface disfigured by enemy bombs in the war of 1939-45. Passing by that monument, as well as everywhere in London, could be seen men and women wearing the uniforms of all the armed forces. In the Conference itself were delegates still in uniform, returned prisoners of war, and former members of the Allied armed forces and underground resistance movements. Shortages of shelter, clothing, fuel, and food in the great capital of the British Commonwealth gave additional evidence of the price that the United Nations paid in men and materials to defeat the totalitarian powers.

IN THE WAKE OF WAR

Further evidence of the destructiveness of war was given to the Conference in vivid reports by the delegates from

devastated countries. Representatives from Belgium, China, Czechoslovakia, France, Greece, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, Norway, the Philippines, Poland, and Yugoslavia graphically described the effects of war on their educational, scientific, and cultural institutions, and urged the planning of reconstruction measures, which could be put into operation with the least possible delay. All of these delegates in statements to the Conference or in private conversations told us of the systematic attempt of the invading or occupying forces to stamp out all patriotic thought and action. They told of teachers who were killed, imprisoned, or deported for anti-Nazi or anti-Japanese activity. Children's textbooks were rigorously censored, destroyed, and in many schools the use of textbooks was discontinued. School buildings were leveled by bombs and shells or used to quarter troops or store military equipment. The famous library of Louvain, rebuilt after the last war by international contributions, was burned to the ground in May 1940. The library of the University of the Philippines was totally destroyed by the retreating Japanese. These are only two examples of many libraries which were wiped out by the enemy. Laboratories, universities, museums, opera houses, and institutes were looted and burned.

DELEGATES REALIZE

The spirit of the delegates to this Conference was determined and realistic. These men and women remembered the forward steps taken at San Francisco in providing a charter for the United Nations which the war was still raging. Although fully aware of the destructive forces of international conflict, they kept in mind the long-term objectives of civilization and energetically devoted themselves to planning for peace. In the Conference all were acutely aware of the power of the forces of war and realized that critics of such an organization as UNESCO might feel that the textbook, the school, the radio, the press, motion pictures, the laboratory, and the teacher, were weak tools in comparison with the V2 and the V1 bombs, the modern battleship, the aircraft carrier, the bomber and fighter planes, and the atomic weapons. But as Prime Minister Attlee stated during the opening session of the Conference, "Wars begin in the minds of men." The delegates recalled how the basis for the last war was laid in the schools, in the textbooks, in the theater, the newspaper, in the radio broadcasts of Fascist Italy, Nazi Germany, and Jingo-controlled

Japan. Keeping all this in mind, they were deeply moved by the urgency and importance of their work.

PREPARATION FOR THE CONFERENCE

The delegates assembled in London had before them plans, carefully prepared in advance, plans which were based on long experience in educational, scientific, and cultural cooperation. I take this opportunity to commend the State Department for its most excellent work in preparing for this Conference.

Ministers of education from the war-torn countries of Europe held a series of meetings during the war, beginning as early as October 1942. Their discussions centered largely on problems of educational reconstruction. Beginning in April 1944, the United States took an active part in these meetings and emphasized the need for long-range planning. The United States Department of State prepared a draft of a constitution for UNESCO which was used by the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education in the preparation of the draft put forward as the basic document for the deliberations of the Conference. We profited also by the sound proposals contained in the resolutions of Congressman MURPHY, Senators FULBRIGHT and TAPP which were unanimously approved by the House and the Senate, and by a draft constitution from the French Government. A working committee, representative of the governments participating in the Conference, had prepared a manual of standards and made necessary technical arrangements. We had behind us the long experience of governmental and nongovernmental organizations in the field of intellectual cooperation and to provide a working basis for our task. Delegates from the Western Hemisphere were particularly fortunate in this respect, since we have had unusual experience with inter-American cooperation in educational, scientific, and cultural affairs.

A RECORD FOR FUTURE

The Conference convened on November 1, and the final act, which I will include in the Record, was signed on November 16. When we went to London we expected to stay from 3 to 4 weeks. The realization of the pressing need for such an Organization as UNESCO stimulated our energies and gave us an impetus that resulted in early agreement on all major points. We made a record by finishing the job ahead of schedule.

The United States, the United Kingdom, France, and China were represented by broad and active delegations. The

smaller delegations also worked day and night to complete their work. The conference selected the British Minister of Education, Ellen Wilkinson, as president, and the French statesman, Leon Blum, lately returned from 4 years in a German concentration camp, as associate president. The chairman of the United States delegation, Archibald MacLachlan, was elected a vice president. The five main working commissions or committees of the conference were provided over by delegates from smaller nations.

THE TITLE OF THE ORGANIZATION

The original draft constitution before the conference bore the suggested title "United Nations Educational and Cultural Organization," but because of the importance of science, and the many cooperative scientific activities long carried on in the international field, the term "science" was included in the title. The organization will, therefore, marshal the principal forces which may play upon the mind of man, forces which make for war if wrongly directed, forces which make for peace if inspired by ideals of understanding and international cooperation.

THE PREAMBLE

The preamble of UNESCO states impressively the purposes of this organization. So well worded is this statement, I am going to quote it in full. That it fits the temper of our people and our times is clear from the fact that some of the language of the recent atomic charter might well have been taken from this preamble. It reflects the high objectives which the delegates to the London conference had in their minds and hearts. Certainly the views of the United States delegation, which has taken a large part in drafting the preamble, are set forth here decisively and eloquently:

The governments of the states parties to this constitution on behalf of their peoples declare:

That since war began in the minds of men it is in the minds of men that the defenses of peace must be constructed;

That ignorance, each other's fears and lives has been a common cause, throughout the history of mankind, of that suspicion and mistrust between the peoples of the world through which the differences have all too often broken into war;

That the great and terrible war which has now ended was a war made possible by the denial of the democratic principles of the dignity, equality, and mutual respect of men, and by the propagation, in their place, through ignorance and prejudice, of the doctrine of the inequality of men and races;

That the wide diffusion of culture and the education of humanity for justice and liberty and peace are indispensable to the dignity of

man and constitute a sacred duty which all the nations must fulfill in a spirit of mutual assistance and concern;

That a peace based exclusively upon the political and economic arrangements of governments would not be a peace which could secure the unanimous, lasting, and sincere support of the peoples of the world, and that the peace must therefore be founded, if it is not to fail, upon the intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind.

For these reasons, the states parties to this constitution, believing in full and equal opportunities for education for all, in the unrestricted pursuit of objective truth, and in the free exchange of ideas and knowledge, are agreed and determined to develop and to increase the means of communication between their peoples and to employ those means for the purpose of mutual understanding and a truer and more perfect knowledge of each other's lives;

In consequence whereof they do hereby create the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization for the purpose of advancing, through the educational and scientific and cultural relations of the peoples of the world, the objectives of international peace and of the common welfare of mankind for which the United Nations Organization was established and which its charter proclaims.

THE PURPOSES AND FUNCTIONS OF UNESCO

In the language of the constitution:

The purpose of the Organization is to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science, and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed for the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language, or religion by the charter of the United Nations.

In order to realize these purposes the Organization pledges themselves to collaborate in "advancing the mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples," to "give fresh impulse to popular education and to the spread of culture," and to sustain "educational methods best suited to prepare the children of the world for the responsibilities of freedom." They furthermore pledge themselves to "maintain, increase, and diffuse knowledge." I have quoted the general language of the constitution. The purposes of UNESCO will be further defined by the outline of activities presented in a later section of this report.

THE SCOPE OF UNESCO

UNESCO will work through a conference, an executive board, and a secretariat.

CONFERENCE

The legislative body of UNESCO will be a general Conference consisting of five

representatives of each of the states members of the Organization who shall be selected after consultation with leaders in educational, scientific, and cultural groups. This general conference shall determine the policies and the main lines of the work of the Organization and is comparable to the General Assembly in the United Nations Organization. Each state shall have one vote in the Conference. The place of meeting of the general Conference shall vary from year to year.

EXECUTIVE BOARD

The constitution also provides for an Executive Board which shall consist of eighteen members elected by the general Conference from among the delegates accredited by the member states. To quote the constitution:

The Executive Board, acting under the authority of the General Conference, shall be responsible for the execution of the program, adopted by the Conference and shall prepare its agenda and program of work.

SECRETARIAT

The Secretariat shall consist of a Director General and such staff as may be required.

The Secretariat shall be international in character:

In the discharge of their duties they shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any authority external to the Organization. They shall refrain from any action which might prejudice their position as international officials. Each state member of the Organization undertakes to respect the international character of the responsibilities of the Director General and the staff, and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their duties.

NATIONAL COOPERATIVE BODIES

Each member state shall make such arrangements as suit its particular conditions for the purpose of associating its principal bodies interested in educational, scientific, and cultural matters with the work of the Organization, preferably by the formation of a National Commission broadly representative of the government and such bodies.

It is not mandatory that member states establish such a Commission; but the constitution reflects the general consensus of the Conference that such National Commissions would constitute an important agency for the advancement of the program of UNESCO. Those National Commissions, and where they are not established, existing organizations "shall act in an advisory capacity to their respective delegations to the General Conference and to their governments in matters relating to the Organization and shall function as

agencies of liaison in all matters of interest to it."

FINANCING

The General Conference will approve the budget and apportion financial responsibilities among the state members of the Organization, subject to such arrangements as may be worked out with the United Nations. The request for funds to finance the United States contribution to the Organization would be submitted to Congress for approval along with the budget for the United Nations Organization.

PREPARATORY COMMISSION

Pending the coming into force of the constitution of UNESCO, a preparatory commission has been provided to make arrangements for the first session of the general conference. This commission, which consists of one representative from each of the governments which attended the conference, selected an executive committee of 15 to exercise the powers of the commission. A special subcommittee has also been appointed to examine the problems relating to the educational, scientific, and cultural needs of countries devastated by the war. When this technical subcommittee has made its study it will report to the commission. The commission in turn may decide to bring the needs of these countries to the attention of governments, organizations, and persons, so that coordinated relief may be given either directly by the donors to the countries requiring aid or indirectly through existing international relief organizations. It is now planned that the preparatory commission will not receive or handle relief funds nor procure and distribute supplies and equipment for educational institutions.

The instrument establishing the preparatory commission provides for the location of the organization of the preparatory commission in London and for the transfer of the organization to Paris when 20 governments have approved the constitution of UNESCO. The seat of UNESCO will be in Paris.

RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

Delegations to the Conference presented resolutions bearing on the scope of the program of the Organization. The United States delegation presented three resolutions, which were unanimously approved.

The first works UNESCO to establish close working relationship with various adult education agencies, public and private.

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The second requests the Preparatory Commission, through its executive committee, to consult with the International Council of Scientific Unions to strengthen both bodies and plan a suitable working arrangement.

The third recommends that "The Preparatory Commission, in drawing up the agenda for the first conference of UNESCO, provide full opportunity for the discussion of such means of communication as press, radio, and motion pictures for the ends of peace, and that in working out the internal arrangements of UNESCO special attention be given to the relationships to be established with the various agencies and organizations operating in those fields.

ACTIVITIES

When any new organization is planned, it is inevitable that speculation develops as to its specific activities. The broad general statement in the constitution can take on real meaning for the general public only as the contemplated program is defined. As one who attended delegation meetings and held many private conversations during my 2½ weeks in London, I feel I am familiar with the thinking which lies back of provisions of the constitution of UNESCO. It should be emphasized that there are certain things that UNESCO will not do.

WHAT UNESCO WILL NOT DO

In the first place, I quote article I, paragraph 3, of the constitution:

First:

With a view to preserving the independence, integrity, and fruitful diversity of the culture and educational systems of the States Members of this Organization, the Organization is prohibited from intervening in matters which are essentially within their domestic jurisdiction.

Second, UNESCO will not receive and administer funds for material relief and rehabilitation.

Third, it will not take over or control the activities of the press, radio, and motion pictures. We hope, however, that it will facilitate the use of these mass media of communication for international understanding.

Fourth, it will not undertake the construction of school buildings.

Fifth, it will not restrain or interfere in any way with the exchange of ideas, materials, and personnel now being carried on through existing international organizations.

I have purposely presented first the limitations on the activities of this Organization to forestall unjustified criticism.

It was the firm conviction of the American delegation, and, in fact, the great majority of the delegations, that this new Organization would be swamped if it undertook responsibility for the collection and disbursement of funds, and the administration of programs to rebuild educational, scientific, and cultural institutions in Europe, and the Far East. It was also clear to all of the delegates that UNESCO could not, and should not, meddle in the domestic educational, scientific, and cultural programs of the countries participating in this Organization. However, the Conference did realize that campaigns of hate and lies in schools, the press, radio, and motion pictures could lay the foundation for aggressive war, in accordance with the now well-known pattern of Nazi Germany. Any such organized program would, of course, be dealt with by the Security Council of the United Nations.

UNESCO will not deal in problems involving the security of military information. These questions will have to be dealt with in the future as they have been in the past, on the political and military levels.

WHAT UNESCO WILL DO

The positive goals and functions of this organization have already been presented to you in an earlier part of this speech. I wish even at the risk of possible repetition to list more specifically what this agency might accomplish.

The Preparatory Commission is beginning its work in London. It is formulating a definite program for consideration at the first meeting of the General Conference of UNESCO. Consequently, it is not possible to tell in detail and finally the nature of the projects and activities which will constitute the program of UNESCO. The functions referred to earlier indicate the general scope of work of this agency. I cite the following as examples of activities which have received general approval in preliminary discussions:

First, Promote a free flow of ideas and information on the popular as well as the scholarly level—through the radio, motion picture, and printed page, and directly between scholars, teachers, librarians, and artists.

Second, Encourage the exchange of students and the reciprocal visits of scientists, and other scholars, teachers, and artists.

Third, Stimulate the circulation of scientific and technological information,

now so vital to the well-being of all peoples.

Fourth, Forward the contribution to world understanding by creative writers, artists, and musicians through encouraging their association across national boundaries.

Fifth, Provide liaison arrangements to facilitate the giving of aid to peoples whom the war has stripped of educational and scientific resources, for the reestablishment and restaffing of schools, laboratories and libraries.

Sixth, Provide for studies and reports concerning situations where educational and cultural opportunities are deficient.

Seventh, Cooperate with the Trusteeship Council in assisting non-self-governing people in the improvement of their educational opportunities.

Eighth, Assist in cooperative efforts to define the educational goals necessary to the development of free peoples.

Ninth, Foster approved programs of adult education in accordance with the needs and desires of the several nations.

Tenth, Publish a record of progress achieved in educational and cultural development.

Eleventh, In general, give all practical assistance to education, research, and scientific advance, as well as the free functioning of the press, radio, and motion picture, while scrupulously refraining from repression, surveillance, or dictation in the educational and cultural affairs of any country.

Twelfth, Encourage the development of education which gives support to world peace and international cooperation through the United Nations and its associated agencies.

These proposed activities have been presented for purposes of illustration only. In no sense do they indicate the full scope of the work of UNESCO.

CONCLUSION

The Conference in London wrote the constitution and prepared the plans for a most significant international organization. The United States, with its power and influence, can and must take a major part in making this new organization effective.

Mr. Speaker, I have presented to the House a report of the Luncheon Conference. I have discussed the constitution which I will include in the Record. I hope that the Congress will act at once in placing its approval on this constitution. Such action would guarantee to the world that we intend to participate actively in UNESCO. Such action would hasten the approval of this constitution by the requisite number of nations.

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We have just won a war against enemies we fought with weapons of steel and flame. But the most dangerous enemy to us and to all mankind is not an enemy who can be overcome by such weapons. The enemy to whom I refer appears in many disguises and under a variety of names. He is often cloaked in prejudice and bigotry. Sometimes he assumes the shape of lying propaganda. Always he walks in the name of hatred, suspicion, jealousy, and ill-will. Beneath these outward forms he remains forever the same. His name is ignorance. He can be conquered by only one weapon, the weapon of free and unfettered truth.

We must make the faith with the young men who died in the service of our country. They fought with weapons of steel and flame. We must force and use with all the will and wisdom at our command, the instruments of international cooperation which will win the peace. To achieve that high purpose, we who remain must show the same qualities of daring and devotion to high ideals which our victorious sons have displayed on the land, on the sea, and in the air.

CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL, SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

The Governments of the States Parties to This Constitution on Behalf of Their Peoples Declare that since wars began in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defenses of peace must be constructed:

That ignorance of each other's ways and lives has been a constant cause, throughout the history of mankind, of that suspicion and mistrust between the peoples of the world through which their differences have all too often broken out into war;

That the great and terrible war which has now ended was a war made possible by the denial of the democratic principles of the dignity, equality and mutual respect of men, and by the propagation, in their place, through ignorance and prejudice, of the doctrine of the inequality of men and races;

That the wide diffusion of culture, and the education of humanity for justice and liberty and peace are indispensable to the dignity of man and constitute a sacred duty which all the nations must fulfill in a spirit of mutual assistance and concern;

That a peace based exclusively upon the political and economic arrangements of governments would not be a peace which could secure the unshakable, lasting and sincere support of the peoples of the world, and that the peace must therefore be founded, if it is not to fail, upon the intellectual and moral solidarity of mankind.

For these Reasons, the States parties to this Constitution, believing in full and equal opportunities for education for all, in the unrestricted pursuit of objective truth, and in the free exchange of ideas and knowledge,

are agreed and determined to develop and to increase the means of communication between their peoples and to employ these means for the purposes of mutual understanding and a truer and more perfect knowledge of each other's lives;

In Consequence Whereof they do hereby create the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization for the purpose of advancing, through the educational and scientific and cultural relations between the peoples of the world, the objectives of international peace and of the common welfare of mankind for which the United Nations Organization was established and which its Charter proclaims.

ARTICLE I

Purpose and functions

1. The purpose of the Organization is to contribute to peace and security by promoting collaboration among the nations through education, science and culture in order to further universal respect for justice, for the rule of law and for the human rights and fundamental freedoms which are affirmed by the peoples of the world, without distinction of race, sex, language or religion, by the Charter of the United Nations.

2. To realize this purpose the Organization will:

(a) Collaborate in the work of advancing the mutual knowledge and understanding of peoples, through all means of mass communication and to that end recommend such international agreements as may be necessary to promote the free flow of ideas by word and image;

(b) Give direct impulse to popular education and to the spread of culture, by collaborating with Members, at their requests, in the development of educational activities; by instituting collaboration among the nations in the various sectors of equality of educational opportunity without regard to race, sex or any distinctions, economic or social; by suggesting educational methods best suited to prepare the children of the world for the responsibilities of freedom;

(c) Maintain, increase and diffuse knowledge, by ensuring the conservation and protection of the world's inheritance of books, works of art and monuments of history and science, and recommending to the nations concerned the necessary international conventions for encouraging cooperation among the nations in all branches of intellectual activity, including the international exchange of persons active in the fields of education, science and culture and the exchange of publications, objects of artistic and scientific interest and other materials of information; by initiating methods of international circulation calculated to give the people of all countries access to the printed and published materials produced by any of them.

3. With a view to preserving the independence, integrity and fruitful diversity of the cultures and educational systems of the States Members of the Organization, no intervention is prohibited from intervening in matters which are essentially within their domestic jurisdiction.

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ARTICLE XI

Membership

1. Membership of the United Nations Organization shall carry with it the right to membership of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

2. Subject to the conditions of the agreement between this Organization and the United Nations Organization, approved pursuant to Article X of this Constitution, States not members of the United Nations Organization may be admitted to membership of the Organization, upon recommendation of the Executive Board, by a two-thirds majority vote of the General Conference.

3. Members of the Organization which are suspended from the exercise of the rights and privileges of membership of the United Nations Organization shall, upon the request of the latter, be suspended from the rights and privileges of this Organization.

4. Members of the Organization which are expelled from the United Nations Organization shall automatically cease to be members of this Organization.

ARTICLE XII

Organs

The Organization shall include a General Conference, an Executive Board and a Secretariat.

ARTICLE XV

The General Conference

A. Composition

1. The General Conference shall consist of the representatives of the States Members of the Organization. The Government of each Member State shall appoint not more than five delegates, who shall be selected after consultation with the National Commission, if established, or with educational, scientific and cultural bodies.

B. Functions

2. The General Conference shall determine the policies and the main lines of work of the Organization. It shall take decisions on programmes drawn up by the Executive Board.

3. The General Conference shall, when it deems it desirable, summon international conferences on education, the sciences and humanities and the dissemination of knowledge.

4. The General Conference shall, in adopting proposals for submission to the Member States, distinguish between recommendations and international conventions submitted for their approval. In the former case a majority vote in the latter case a two-thirds majority shall be required. Each of the Member States shall submit recommendations or conventions to its competent authorities within a period of one year from the close of the session of the General Conference at which they were adopted.

5. The General Conference shall advise the United Nations Organization on the educational, scientific and cultural aspects of matters of concern to the latter, in accordance with the terms and procedures agreed upon between the appropriate authorities of the two Organizations.

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6. The General Conference shall receive and consider the reports submitted periodically by Member States as provided by Article VIII.

7. The General Conference shall elect the members of the Executive Board and, on the recommendation of the Board, shall appoint the Director-General.

C. Voting

8. Each Member State shall have one vote in the General Conference. Decisions shall be made by a simple majority except in cases in which a two-thirds majority is required by the provisions of this Constitution. A majority shall be a majority of the Members present and voting.

D. Procedure

9. The General Conference shall meet annually in ordinary session; it may meet in extraordinary session on the call of the Executive Board. At each session the location of its next session shall be designated by the General Conference and shall vary from year to year.

10. The General Conference shall, at each session, elect a President and other officers and adopt rules of procedure.

11. The General Conference shall set up special and technical committees and such other subordinate bodies as may be necessary for its purposes.

12. The General Conference shall cause arrangements to be made for public access to meetings, subject to such regulations as it shall prescribe.

E. Observers

13. The General Conference, on the recommendation of the Executive Board and by a two-thirds majority, may, subject to its rules of procedure, invite as observers at specified sessions of the Conference organizations or qualified persons concerned with questions within its competence.

14. The Executive Board shall make all necessary arrangements to consult the representatives of the United Nations Organization or qualified persons concerned with questions within its competence.

ARTICLE V

A. Composition

1. The Executive Board shall consist of eighteen members elected by the General Conference from among the delegates appointed by the Member States, together with the President of the Conference who shall act *ex officio* in an advisory capacity.

2. In electing the members of the Executive Board the General Conference shall endeavour to include persons competent in the arts, the humanities, the sciences, education and the diffusion of ideas, and qualified by their experience and capacity to fulfil the administrative and executive duties of the Board. It shall also have regard to the diversity of cultures and a balanced geographical distribution. Not more than one national of any Member State shall serve on the Board any one time, the President of the Conference excepted.

3. The elected members of the Executive Board shall serve for a term of three years, and shall be eligible for re-election for a second term, but shall not serve consecutively for more than two terms. At the first elec-

tion eighteen members shall be elected of whom one third shall retire at the end of the first year and one third at the end of the second year, the order of retirement being determined immediately after the election by the drawing of lots. Thereafter six members shall be elected each year.

4. In the event of the death or resignation of one of its members, the Executive Board shall appoint, from among the delegates of the Member State concerned, a substitute, who shall serve until the next session of the General Conference, when it shall elect a member for the remainder of the term.

B. Functions

5. The Executive Board, acting under the authority of the General Conference, shall be responsible for the execution of the programme adopted by the Conference and shall prepare its agenda and programme of work.

6. The Executive Board shall recommend to the General Conference the admission of new Members of the Organization.

7. Subject to decisions of the General Conference, the Executive Board shall adopt its own rules of procedure. It shall elect its officers from among its members.

8. The Executive Board shall meet in regular session at least twice a year and may meet in special session if convened by the Chairman on his own initiative or upon the request of six members of the Board.

9. The Chairman of the Executive Board shall present to the General Conference, with or without comment, the annual report of the Director-General on the activities of the Organization, which shall have been previously submitted to the Board.

10. The Executive Board shall make all necessary arrangements to consult the representatives of the United Nations Organization or qualified persons concerned with questions within its competence.

11. The members of the Executive Board shall exercise the powers delegated to them by the General Conference on behalf of the Conference as a whole and not as representatives of their respective Governments.

ARTICLE VI

Secretariat

1. The Secretariat shall consist of a Director-General and such staff as may be required.

2. The Director-General shall be nominated by the Executive Board and appointed by the General Conference for a period of six years, under such conditions as the Conference may approve, and shall be eligible for re-appointment. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the Organization.

3. The Director-General, or a deputy designated by him, shall be eligible to exercise the right to vote, in all meetings of the General Conference, of the Executive Board, and of the Committee of Experts. He shall formulate proposals for appropriate action by the Conference and the Board.

4. The Director-General shall appoint the staff of the Organization in accordance with staff regulations to be approved by the General Conference. Subject to the parameters

consideration of securing the highest standards of integrity, efficiency and technical competence, appointments to the staff shall be on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

5. The responsibilities of the Director-General and of the staff shall be exclusively international in character. In the discharge of their duties they shall not seek or receive instructions from any government or from any authority external to the Organization. They shall refrain from any action which might prejudice their position as international officials. Each State Member of the Organization undertakes to respect the international character of the responsibilities of the Director-General and the staff, and not to influence them in the discharge of their duties.

6. Nothing in this Article shall preclude the Organization from entering into special arrangements with the United Nations Organization for common services and staff and for the interchange of personnel.

ARTICLE VII

National cooperating bodies

1. Each Member State shall make such arrangements as suit its particular conditions for the purpose of associating its principal bodies interested in educational, scientific and cultural matters with the work of the Organization, preferably by the formation of a National Commission broadly representative of the Government and such bodies.

2. National Commissions or national cooperating bodies, where they exist, shall act in an advisory capacity to their respective Governments in matters relating to the Organization and shall function as agencies of liaison in all matters connected with it.

3. The Organization may, on the request of a Member State, delegate, either temporarily or permanently, a member of its Secretariat to serve on the National Commission of that State, in order to assist in the development of its work.

ARTICLE VIII

Reports by member States

Each Member State shall report periodically to the Organization, in a manner to be determined by the General Conference, on its laws, regulations and statistics relating to educational, scientific and cultural life and institutions, and on the action taken upon the recommendations and conventions referred to in Article IV, paragraph 4.

ARTICLE IX

Budget

1. The budget shall be administered by the Organization.

2. The General Conference shall approve and give final effect to the budget and to the apportionment of financial responsibility among the States Members of the Organization subject to such arrangements as the United Nations may be provided in the agreement to be entered into pursuant to Article X.

3. The Director-General, with the approval of the Executive Board, may receive gifts.

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bequests, and subventions directly from public and private institutions, associations and private persons.

ARTICLE X

Relations with the United Nations Organization

This Organization shall be brought into relation with the United Nations Organization, as soon as practicable, as one of the specialized agencies referred to in Article 67 of the Charter of the United Nations. This relationship shall be effected through an agreement with the United Nations Organization under Article 68 of the Charter, which agreement shall be subject to the approval of the General Conference of this Organization. The agreement shall provide for effective co-operation between the two Organizations in the pursuit of their common purposes, and at the same time shall recognize the autonomy of this Organization, within the fields of its competence as defined in this Constitution. Such agreement may, among other matters, provide for the approval and financing of the budget of the Organization by the General Assembly of the United Nations.

ARTICLE XI

Relations with other specialized international organizations and agencies

1. This Organization may co-operate with other specialized inter-governmental organizations and agencies whose interests and activities are related to its purposes. To this end the Director-General, acting under the general authority of the Executive Board, may establish effective working relationships with such organizations and agencies and undertake such joint activities as may be necessary to assure effective co-operation. Any formal arrangements entered into with such organizations or agencies shall be subject to the approval of the Executive Board.

2. Whenever the General Conference of this Organization and the competent authorities of any other specialized inter-governmental organizations or agencies whose purposes and functions lie within the competence of this Organization, deem it desirable to effect a transfer of their resources and activities to this Organization, the Director-General, subject to the approval of the Conference, may enter into mutually acceptable arrangements for this purpose.

3. This Organization may make appropriate arrangements with other inter-governmental organizations for reciprocal representation at meetings.

4. The United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization may make suitable arrangements for consultation and co-operation with non-governmental international organizations concerned with matters within its competence, and may invite them to undertake specific studies. Such co-operation may also include appropriate participation by representatives of such organizations on advisory committees set up by the General Conference.

ARTICLE XII

Legal status of the Organization

The provision of Articles 104 and 105 of the Charter of the United Nations Organization concerning the legal status of that Organization, its privileges and immunities, shall apply in the same way to this Organization.

ARTICLE XIII

Amendments

1. Proposals for amendments to this Constitution shall become effective upon receiving the approval of the General Conference by a two-thirds majority; provided, however, that those amendments which involve fundamental alterations in the aims of the Organization or new obligations for the Member States shall require subsequent acceptance on the part of two-thirds of the Member States before they come into force. No amendments of proposed amendments shall be communicated by the Director-General to the Member States at least six months in advance of their consideration by the General Conference.

2. The General Conference shall have power to adopt by a two-thirds majority rules of procedure for carrying out the provisions of this Article.

ARTICLE XIV

Interpretation

1. The English and French texts of this Constitution shall be regarded as equally authoritative.

2. Any question or dispute concerning the interpretation of this Constitution shall be referred for determination to the International Court of Justice or to an arbitral tribunal, as the General Conference may determine under its rules of procedure.

ARTICLE XV

Entry into force

1. This Constitution shall be subject to acceptance. The instruments of acceptance shall be deposited with the Government of the United Kingdom.

2. This Constitution shall remain open for signature in the archives of the Government of the United Kingdom. Signature may be placed either before or after the deposit of the instrument of acceptance. No acceptance shall be valid unless preceded or followed by signature.

3. This Constitution shall come into force when it has been accepted by twenty of its signatories. Subsequent acceptances shall take effect immediately.

4. The Government of the United Kingdom will inform all members of the United Nations of the receipt of all instruments of acceptance and of the date on which the Constitution comes into force in accordance with the preceding paragraph.

In faith whereof, the undersigned, duly authorized to that effect, have signed this Constitution in the English and French languages, both texts being equally authentic. Done in London the sixteenth day of November, 1945, in a single copy, in the English and French languages, of which certified

copies will be communicated by the Government of the United Kingdom to the Governments of all the Members of the United Nations.

**FINAL ACT OF THE UNITED NATIONS CONFERENCE
FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AN EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC, AND CULTURAL ORGANISATION**

FINAL ACT

The Conference for the Establishment of an Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation of the United Nations was convened by the Government of the United Kingdom in association with the Government of France. The invitations were sent out in accordance with the recommendation of the Conference of San Francisco and upon the request of the Conference of the Allied Ministers of Education, in order to promote the aims set out in article I, paragraph 3 of the Charter of the United Nations. The Conference met in London from the 1st to the 16th November, 1945.

The Governments of the following countries were represented at the Conference by delegates and advisers: Argentine Republic, Australia, Belgium, Bolivia, Brazil, Canada, Chile, China, Colombia, Cuba, Czecho-slo-

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vakia, Denmark, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, El Salvador, Egypt, France, Greece, Guatemala, Haiti, India, Iran, Iraq, Lebanon, Liberia, Luxembourg, Mexico, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Nicaragua, Norway, Panama, Peru, the Philippines, Poland, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Turkey, Union of South Africa, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay, Venezuela (represented by an observer), Yugoslavia.

The following international organisations were also represented by Observers:

International Labour Organisation.

League of Nations Secretariat.

League of Nations Committee on Intellectual Cooperation.

International Institute of Intellectual Cooperation.

Pan-American Union.

United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA).

International Bureau of Education.

The Conference had before it, and adopted as its basis of discussion a draft Constitution prepared by the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education. It likewise had before it a draft Constitution prepared by the French

Government. A number of proposals put forward by other Governments and by various bodies and organisations were also before the Conference.

After consideration of these drafts and proposals the Conference drew up a Constitution establishing an Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation and an Instrument establishing a Preparatory Educational, Scientific and Cultural Commission. The Conference also adopted the following Resolution:

"The seat of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation shall be in Paris.

"This Resolution shall not in any way affect the right of the General Conference to take decisions in regard to this matter by a two-thirds majority."

In faith whereof, the undersigned have signed this Final Act.

Done in London, the sixteenth day of November, 1945 in a single copy in the English and French languages, both texts being equally authentic. This copy shall be deposited in the archives of the Government of the United Kingdom, by whom certified copies will be sent to all the United Nations.

A New Concept of the Universe

By HARRY M. DAVIS

THE SCIENTISTS WHO RELEASED the power of the atom are the same scientists who have helped to give us a new conception of the universe. This conception is not one created in just the last few weeks. It has been developed in the last few decades from the simultaneous fruition of many fields of science, particularly physics, chemistry and astronomy.

The structure is far from complete, and the scaffolding still obscures its final shape. But although it may have come as a surprise to the public that energy could be released on earth from atomic forces like those that light the sun and stars, the possibility was at least theoretically clear in the equations of science from the beginning of the century. The secret weapon of the atomic bomb resulted from years of peaceful probing into the secrets of the universe.

The universe of the ancients was a cozy place, like a gently rolling valley rimmed with hills. The picture of 3,000 years ago as we find it, for example, in Homer's *Iliad*, was simply what meets the eye—a flat earth neatly covered by a celestial dome like a glass bowl inverted over a plate of butter. The sun, moon and stars moved across the dome as flies walk the ceiling.

As for the material things, one fashion was to classify them as earth, air, fire and water and to describe every substance by its degree of solidity, vapor, wetness or burning.

The universe of today is something entirely different. In a way, it is simpler, because the vast assortment of things we see, from a drop of ink to a star, are made up of only a few kinds of elementary particles. But it is also much more complicated, because these elementary particles are smaller than anybody can readily imagine, and the universe as a whole is bigger than the human brain can readily conceive.

Compared with the universe as a whole, a certain galaxy containing some tens of billions of stars—more than a million times as many as you can see with the unaided eye on the

clearest night—is just an obscure speck of dust. One particular star among these tens of billions is known to us as the sun. One of the several planets circling around it we call the earth or the globe or the world.

Eight million times smaller than the diameter of the earth is the height of a human being. Still, every human being is a complex aggregation of many atoms, the same kind of atoms that compose the stars. A single atom had a diameter of about a billionth of an inch. Almost all its mass resides in its nucleus, which is made up of protons (positively charged particles) and neutrons (particles without charges). Around the nucleus circle electrons (negatively charged particles). These particles have diameters 100,000 times smaller than a complete atom.

From this it is easy to see that it takes a lot of multiplying to get from the electron to the universe.

To obtain some picture of the scale of the universe, it is convenient to employ time as a measuring unit. A radar signal will travel to an airplane ninety-three miles away and back in a thousandth of a second. By this same speed of radio and light, Tokyo is less than a tenth of a second away. The sun is eight minutes away. Betelgeuse, a fairly prominent star in the constellation of Orion, is 300 years off—a fortunate circumstance since it is 13,000 times brighter than the sun and its remoteness is the only thing that saves our skins from stardust.

To the naked eye only a few thousand separate stars are visible aside from the powdery blur of the Milky Way. Telescopes resolve the Milky Way into individual stars and find countless others in all directions. Sample polls of the star pecks on photographic plates exposed to various regions of the sky give a preliminary census in the tens of billions. All these stars belong to a system known as "our galaxy" because we live in it, and the "Milky Way galaxy" because the concentration of stars in the Milky Way marks its equator.

How this galaxy of ours might look from the outside is indicated by the appearances of certain milky blobs of light in the sky descriptively known as spiral nebulae. Only two "near" ones can be distinguished at all with the unaided eye, but millions have been photographed with telescopes. Within the last few decades it became clear that each of them is a complete galaxy like our own, with billions of stars. The nearest is 770,000 light years away.

The outstanding characteristic of the 1945-model universe is its emptiness—emptiness among the galaxies, emptiness among the stars, emptiness within the atom. Yet a sheet of paper is made of "empty" atoms, each 100,000 times bigger than the particles that compose it, and it seems fairly substantial.

Picture a child whirling a rock tied to the end of a string. If the whirling gets up enough speed, you won't see the rock, only a blurred circle like the rim of a wheel. If you test its solidity by putting your hand in the arc, you will discover rather painfully that the space is occupied to all practical purposes by the rock and the string.

Like planets around the sun, electrons are supposed to circle around the tiny central nucleus of the atom. But they make this revolution billions of times per second. Thus they effectively patrol the boundaries of the atom and create tangible substance out of virtual emptiness.

If you pick a portion of astronomical space at random, it will by overwhelming odds be empty of matter. But suppose you were suddenly transplanted, complete with oxygen mask, to such an empty spot. You would see something—perhaps a distant star, or a choice outside view of the Milky Way galaxy. If you opened the shutter of a camera, bits of energy would change the condition of the film. This means that space is not really empty as long as light travels through it, for light itself is a kind of energy and therefore a highly mobile form of matter. All space that we know of is permeated with radiation.

The source of this radiant energy is in the particles of the atom. Electrons released from atoms of copper and made to oscillate in an antenna wire give us radio waves. Electrons changing their position within atoms give us light, radiant heat and X-rays. When the very interior of the atom breaks up, as in the case of unstable uranium and radium atoms, we get even more powerful rays.

The energy radiated constantly by the sun, like that emitted explosively by the atomic bomb, comes from the nucleus or central core of the atom. The condition of the atomic nucleus

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may be compared with a drawn window shade. You put a certain amount of energy into winding up a spring in the roller when you pull the shade down. Ordinarily it will stay down. But if you give it a slight additional pull to release the ratchet, it will roll up—sometimes with a bang. It does so because there was a state of tension or stored energy in the roller.

Energy of that sort is stored in the nucleus of every atom. We don't know how they got wound up in the first place but we do know that they possess a "binding energy" that holds the particles together. Proportionately, it is vastly greater than the energy in a shade roller, so much so that a highly "wound-up" atom is distinctly heavier than the parts into which it breaks when it "unwinds."

Just as the energy of a drawn window shade is dissipated in motion as it rolls up, so the stored energy of an unwinding atom appears in the fast movement of the particles into which it breaks up. If conditions are just right part of the energy thus released by one atom will provide the extra pull to release the "ratchet" that kept the next one wound up—and there will be another explosive break-up. When that goes on indefinitely we have a "chain reaction." That precisely such conditions prevail in the sun has been determined by studying the nature of sunlight.

Atomic energy causes the sun and all the stars to shine. The only reason it doesn't cause the earth to shine—which would be unhealthy for life—is that although we have all the necessary ingredients on hand, the mixture isn't in the right proportions, nor is it hot enough to start cooking in that particular fashion.

True, there are lots of uranium and radium atoms in the earth that keep exploding with the release of energy known as radio-activity, but they are so sparsely distributed among the rocks that no chain reaction gets going.

The early nineteenth century was marked by sensational discoveries about electricity and magnetism until Maxwell put them all together in the theory that electromagnetic waves should travel through space with the speed of light. Hertz generated such waves, we use them in radio, and every radar operator measures the distance of his target by the speed of light.

Chemists showed that all matter consists of about ninety-two kinds of atoms representing the chemical elements, and that it was the combination of these atoms into molecules that gave us the uncounted compounds that make up the earth and the life upon it. The molecules are tiny, but with the electron microscope of today the larger ones can be seen and photographed.

Photography itself became a major instrument of science. Because photographic plates are affected by invisible rays, radio-activity was discovered, and it was then found that atoms are not indivisible but are made of smaller particles—electrons, protons, neutrons. The physicists took over this sub-atomic world as their field and in recent years they have accomplished the goals of medieval alchemy by rebuilding the electrons, protons and neutrons of one atom into another kind of atom. In the process, they confirmed Einstein's theoretical formula for transforming mass into energy, applied it to explain the secret of the sun's energy and employed it in the field of battle with the atomic bomb.

With all this knowledge, we still are in want of definitive answers to the same questions that troubled primitive man. How big is the universe? Did it have a beginning—how and when? Will it come to an end—how soon?

As yet, no telescope has penetrated far enough into space to observe any thinning-out of the galaxies that might indicate an end or a boundary, if indeed the universe has a boundary. Theoretical estimates of the size of the universe range upward from a billion light-years. Telescopes so far have only been able to cover a small percentage of that distance. But in California, astronomers have gone back to work on completion of "the glass giant of Mount Palomar," the 200-inch telescope that may easily double the range of man's optical exploration.

There have been some disquieting reports from the scientists during the last twenty years that the universe is either blowing up or running down or both. The "blowing up" theory, also known as the theory of the expanding universe, was suggested by comparing the colours in the light from distant galaxies with the colours produced from corresponding atoms under similar conditions in the physics laboratories on the earth.

Just as a sound rises in pitch when you move toward it (because you then receive more sound waves per second) so the colour of light changes owing to relative motion. If the galaxy is

moving toward us, its starlight will be bluer. If it is moving away, the shift will be toward the red.

Very pronounced shifts do occur in the light from the distant galaxies, and the amazing thing is that in nearly every case the shift is toward this over and over again. Cosmologists find it hard to escape the conclusion that all the external galaxies are moving away from our own. And the more distant ones are retreating more rapidly. Which means, apparently that the universe is expanding like a balloon inflated with an unlimited supply of lung power.

From the rate of this apparent expansion, calculations have been made of how long it has been going on. The answer comes out about a billion years. The figures are very much in dispute and the whole question of whether the universe is really or only apparently expanding is a matter of debate.

If the stars are unwinding the energy of their atoms, so that firm matter turns into radiating light and heat, isn't the universe running down? Won't we eventually have a lot of random energy floating around and no matter living or dead to enjoy it? To these ominous questions the present answer seems to be a slightly doubtful yes. We can put atoms together in a bomb, mimicking the sun and stars, in such a way that some of their mass is covered into vast quantities of energy. But we know of no way to gather up a lot of floating light beams and package them back into an atom.

One of the great problems of cosmologists is whether some such process does take place somewhere in the universe—whether a rebuilding parallels the unwinding.

However, even if the net result is a one-way process of unwinding, the scientists remind us with a whistle that it's a long-term trend. There is so much energy in a bit of matter that the fires burn slowly. Our own sun is still going strong after a billion years or so, and it has a sufficient stock of the right kinds of atoms to keep us warm for billions of years to come. By the end of that time we ought to be making better use of our own atoms.—*usis*.

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LUCKNOW, A

of passes seems to be a problem for border people, known as Bhotias. Tibet is slowly disappearing.

The Chinese have assumed a monopoly over several items, such as salt, borax and foodgrains and their régime looks with disfavour on the existing methods of barter trade, particularly the institution of "mitras," whereby trade is conducted between traditional friends and is governed by treaties among them. This system had the advantage of easy exchange and credit facilities even though it was entirely mediæval in concept and origin.

Bhotia traders have now been told that the new authorities will not encourage credit facilities. Formerly, the Bhotias used to leave their unsold goods with trusted friends.

It is feared that with the withdrawal of the credit system and the assumption by the Chinese Communists of a monopoly in trade, this facility will also die.

Reports of recent transactions say that there was much haggling over prices, and turnovers have not been good.

TRADE MARKETS

There is also an attempt to shift trade from one mandi, or market, to another. The Communists are developing Taklakot, 11 miles from the Indian border on the Lipu-Kekh route. Hitherto most of the mandis were assigned to particular tribes of the Bhotias: for example, the Johars of Milam went to Gyanima, the biggest in western Tibet. The Communists now say that eventually Taklakot will be kept as the only mandi for Indo-Tibetan trade in place of about a dozen at present.

Because of difficulties regarding the cloth quota over two successive years, largely due to official bungling, a profitable line has already suffered much. Even this year cloth did not reach the traders in time. The recent fall in wool prices has had similar repercussions. Moreover, Tibetan wool is generally not being offered in exchange for food because of the Governmental monopoly.

The Bhotia community—nearly 100,000, of whom more than 25,000 are actively engaged in trade with Tibet—has naturally become alarmed over its future. It has sent requests to the U.P. Government asking for schemes of rehabilitation, and a deputation met the Chief Minister, Pandit Pant, in Lucknow last night. The Garhwal Bhotias have also made representations.

Other reports from western Tibet say that the Communists have had much success in developing food production in what has hitherto been regarded as a bleak and barren land. The Purang valley, around Taklakot has rich agricultural possibilities and the Chinese have already raised good potato crops as well as varieties of Siberian wheat and coarse grains. Other tracts are also being developed for agriculture and it is now claimed that western Tibet will become self-sufficient in food.

There is also much building activity in western Tibet, especially in the Thuling Math zone, beyond Badrinath, and at Gartok, the capital of western Tibet, Taklakot and Rudok, on the route to Ladakh. Here barracks have been built. The Chinese have also installed wireless equipment at Budok.

BHOTIA REHABILITATION

Meanwhile, the U.P. Government has at last decided to push on with development plans for the frontier tracts bordering Nepal and plans for the rehabilitation of the Bhotias who, it is clear, will have to be increasingly diverted to other occupations. Mr Jagmohan Singh Negi, Deputy Minister, recently toured extensively in Garhwal, surveying possibilities.

It looks as if there are vast potentialities for the development of forest industries, agriculture and fruit growing. Two varieties of huskless barley and one of spring wheat are already being multiplied at Auli, near Joshimath, and at Jumma Jhelum and Bampa, in the Niti valley. Apple, walnut, chestnut and almond trees are being planted at Badrinath and elsewhere in the Mana valley. Pistachio nut strains are being brought from Kashmir.

There also seems scope for medicinal plants in the Mana and Niti valleys. Valuable medicinal plants have been found near Badrinath and in the Niti valley, including one locally known as Safed Purep, which at present sells at Rs 400 a pound.

Efforts are also being made to develop resin tapping in the Dampur-Chamoli ranges and for the setting up of a turpentine industry on a cottage basis at Rudrapraya. It is proposed to develop roads, including feeder roads. The Badrinath road is to be pushed up to Joshimath, 19 miles from the holy city.

Tentative plans for the rehabilitation of Bhotias also include development of agriculture in the Niti and Mana valleys, which already have 1,500 acres under cultivation.

There is a suggestion that inaccessible forests at high altitudes whose products cannot be commercially exploited because of transport difficulties should be cleared for Bhotia settlements.

Development plans are also being prepared for Almora, where road projects have been taken in hand.

KALIMPONG TRADERS ALARMED

27

KALIMPONG, April 9.—Kalimpong traders are alarmed at the Government of India's sudden ban on the export of iron and steel to Tibet. This also threatens the free flow of other goods into neighbouring Bhutan and Sikkim.

The Kalimpong Chamber of Commerce, in a telegram to Mr Nehru, pleads for free trade as hitherto, and adds that, as a result of the ban, the Kalimpong market, which has developed after a century of strenuous efforts, may collapse.

There is panic at the news that on the 15th mile check-post on the Gangtok-Yatung road en route to Lhasa loads of merchandise were detained by Government of India officials without any intimation to traders. Export to Tibet of photographic materials, petrol, electrical goods and the like was banned some-time ago.—PTI.

KALIMPONG, May 26.—The Governor received Shri Pangda Tshang, Shri Sadhu Tshang, Shri Reding Ladrang, Shri S. C. Jain, Dr R. Roerick, Shri Jigmi Dorji, Shri N. B. Gurung, Shri G. Tharchin, Shrimati D. Mohon, Sri A. B. Gurung, Shri Pannalal Saragogi, Sri Mohon Lal Jalan, Shri Depchand Mintri, Shri Laxmi Narayan Agarwalla, Shri K. C. Bantia, Shri M. M. Mintri and Shri P. S. Kumai.

The Governor visited Kalimpong Arts and Crafts

The Governor and Shrimati Mookerjee lunched with HRH Prince Peter and HRH Princess Irene of Greece at their residence.

The Governor visited St Augustine's School and had tea with the Fathers.
—PTI,

26.

MORE BEING ASSAILED

NEHRU'S SPEECH IN COUNCIL

NEW DELHI, Sept. 23.—Mr. Nehru reiterated today would serve the cause of peace if, besides the ant parties, some neutral nations were present the two groups" at the Korean Political Confer-

ehru, who was making a statement on foreign cy, which the Council of States approved after a debate, pointed out that the problems which were at the conference were vital problems affecting said: "It is not becoming that problems which affect Asia in such an intimate manner should be disposed of largely by non-Asians."

He added: "That seems to be a wrong approach and that approach is likely to produce less and less result as time goes on."

The central gravity of the world was continually shifting from Europe and America did not seem to be aware of the mere fact of the race against Asia. Otherwise, he could not understand how they could again and again forget Asia and "imagine they can dispose of Asia at some council table big or small, without reference to Asia."

It should be obvious to any person that they could not dispose of the good will and co-operation of Asia. He did not want to view developments in the world as Asia versus Europe, or Asia versus America, or one continent against another, or the race against Asia. They had to fight racial domination because others indulged in it. But even then they should not neglect Asia in any way. So, when he talked of Asia, he only wanted to point out "certain things which exist in the political sphere, and those facts and geography cannot be ignored."

SECURITY COUNCIL

He referred in this connection to the composition of the Security Council, and said that the convention and constructive devices of the U.N. had not kept pace with changing events.

"Let me make it perfectly clear that India does not seek a seat in the Security Council and we do not wish to stand in the way of others who are anxious to be there. We are not standing for a seat this year. I do not know about the future."

But the Council had five permanent members, including the Government of Formosa, "miscellaneous China." The other seven members represented countries in Eastern and Western Europe, North and South America, and elsewhere. But where exactly did Asia fit into the picture? At present, Pakistan was a member, but she would retire soon after the end of the year.

In the new Council Asia would be represented by the Government of Formosa and the Lebanon. "The Lebanon is an excellent country, though it is not a member of the U.N. How does seem odd that in this great Council, which decides the fate of the world, the whole continent of Asia should be represented as it is likely to be after a month or two, by the Government of Formosa and the Lebanon only. We might leave out Formosa for the time being, because that Government does not represent any part of Asia, except the island of Formosa. I do not know."

"BIG BURDEN"

"We welcome the Lebanon. But it is casting a rather big burden on the Lebanon for us to consider it to represent this great continent in a ferment and turmoil and with all kinds of urges that Asia today represents. I am merely putting it to this House, not in a spirit of complaint or making any demand—we have decided not to stand for membership—but merely to point out that it is going to be less and less feasible in the future for any world organization to leave Asia out of account or to consider it only as a playground for politics or conflict. Inevitably, Asia is bound to resent this kind of treatment."

The Prime Minister deprecated the tendency of "some groups of people" who organized some demonstration or other against friendly countries. He referred in this connection to demonstrations against "so-called American imperialism" and the recent "Tibet Day" demonstration by a dozen or more persons against the Chinese People's Government.

He described these demonstrations as "rather childish," as it only showed the "smallness and folly" of the demonstrators and indicated that they did not represent any powerful body of public opinion.

RELATIONS WITH TIBET

He referred to the friendly and peaceful relations that existed between India and the People's Government of China since its inception and said: "In Tibet after the change-over a number of relatively minor problems have arisen regarding trade, pilgrim traffic, cultural relations and so on."

From the beginning, India had desired that these problems should be settled in a peaceful way. One or two had already been settled and the Indian Representative in Lhasa was now India's Consul-General there.

India always wanted to settle the problems in a normal, peaceful and diplomatic way. He, Foreign Minister of China, Mr. Nehru disclosed, had told the Indian Government a year or more ago that, as soon as both our countries had leisure to deal with them, we shall sit down and solve all the problems quietly and without any difficulty."

Mr. Nehru said that recently the Government of India had written to the Chinese Government for a cessation of these matters in Delhi or in Lhasa.

He added: "There are no territorial questions at stake between India and China. We have no desire to claim any position in Tibet which may not be in keeping with the full sovereignty of China. We only desire to maintain, in co-operation with China, trade, commerce and other traffic that we have with Tibet."

India had asked for conversations with the Chinese Government on these matters.

RELATIONS WITH PAKISTAN

On the negotiations between the Prime Ministers of India and Pakistan, he said that the fact that the Pakistani Press was functioning in a very irresponsible way for the last few weeks, "we have not allowed that exhibition and the tone of that Press to come in the way of dealing with Pakistan in a calm and dispassionate way."

In dealing with Pakistan, they should not allow themselves to be swept away by what was appearing in newspapers on both sides. He could not claim all virtue on this side of the border. Communal organizations, especially, had the perfectly remarkable habit of always doing the wrong thing. It is extraordinary that they do not do the right thing even by accident.

The Kashmir developments were due to many factors, political and economic, and they could be traced definitely to the unfortunate activities of the Jammu Praja Parishad and the Jan Sangh which it had produced powerful reactions all over the Valley. He referred to the case of the Praja Parishad was still thinking on wrong lines and was issuing all kinds of threats.

Certain unalterable facts "had to be remembered about Pakistan and fact No. 1 was geography. India had a long frontier with Pakistan and her relations with Pakistan were of the utmost importance. Our attitude should be one of friendly co-operation. We are sure that it should be known to the people on the other side. We have been trying to pursue this policy and shall continue it. I have no doubt that, sooner or later, that policy will succeed and bring about a friendly solution of the various problems before us."

Speaking after the Prime Minister, Mr. P. Sundarayya (Comm.) warmly welcomed the noble ideal which the Prime Minister had set before the House that our foreign

these matters so that these small differences could be integrated and officials might know exactly how things stand.

Dealing with Kashmir, Mr. Nehru referred to the recent convention at Srinagar of the National Conference and the French mission. The convention showed "that the present régime in Kashmir, headed by Sheikh Ibrahim Mohammed, had obviously got the strong and almost unanimous support of the National Conference."

The convention had also demonstrated that the Badami Chattri had a "very wide body of popular support." While he did not like to exaggerate the picture, things were clearing up now and "a measure of normality has returned to Kashmir after the last few weeks."

Mr. Nehru said that, whether it was with Pakistan, China or any other country, while India would not allow her sovereignty and national integrity to be in any way impaired, she would maintain "friendly and co-operative relations with them."

On the outset, he said members sometimes suggested that India was making a mistake in being so deeply sometimes entangled in world affairs and that she should rather devote her attention to her own internal great domestic problems like unemployment, raising the standard of living and so on.

Ultimately, there was no doubt that the solution of internal problems was of greater importance than international problems. In fact, a country's foreign policy was limited by the strength of its domestic economy. He would like to make it clear "that taking interest in foreign affairs did not in the slightest way men that 'we are trying to push out domestic policy for the sake of freedom could not be considered as having 'fulfilled itself completely till we have put an end to our vestiges of foreign rule in India.'"

KOREAN CONVENTION

On the Korean Political Conference, he said that the difference between the parties was at present the difference of opinion as to the method. But there were no two opinions that the national struggle for freedom could not be considered as having "fulfilled itself completely till we have put an end to our vestiges of foreign rule in India."

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Referring to the Indian Army's role in guarding the prisoners of war in Korea, he said that it was very happy to think that the first time that the Army with the help of the U.N. had been on a peaceful mission. I do not know of any other occasion when the Army's role was a difficult one. At the request of the United Nations, the Government had agreed to send more troops by air to Korea in a day or two.

He expressed his confidence and critical references to the U.N. and said all its defects were really a result of the world at large. There was no use, therefore, in blaming the U.N. While expressing sympathy for the U.N. and its ideals of a World Federal Government, he did not think that such a federation or confederation could be established. The great problems with which the U.N. is struggling arise from human nature and the nature of independent States.

India's foreign policy as a neutral policy, when there was no war in the world, only showed "that India was not a party to any war in a mental state of war." India did not want her mind to be bothered by continuing a war and if that was neutrality, India was neutral in world affairs.

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Speaking after the Prime Minister, Mr. P. Sundarayya (Comm.) warmly welcomed the noble ideal which the Prime Minister had set before the House that our foreign

policy should be such that our independence would be safeguarded against everybody who steps in with hostile intentions." But the Prime Minister should not forget certain things and see whether they were in consonance with this ideal.

He said that the British were using their pockets in India as their air and naval bases to send reinforcements to the Malayan people. They were waging a war. What steps did the Government intend to take to stop this? Mr. Nehru said that the Government intended to take steps to stop this. The British were using their pockets in India as their air and naval bases to send reinforcements to the Malayan people. They were waging a war. What steps did the Government intend to take to stop this?

The Malayan Islands were also being used by the British who had an RAF platoon stationed there. Mr. Sundarayya asked how far it was consistent with the policy of ensuring the country's sovereignty and independence for India to be a member of the British Commonwealth and accept the Queen as the Head of the Commonwealth? What was the common interest between us and the Commonwealth? What was the common wealth, which is really the British Empire wanting to exploit the colonies? The Government had been six years of independence, we had British officers and advisers in the Defence and Industries, and in the Union Jack on Coronation Day." He agreed with the Prime Minister that the British had been a great help to the economy of a country which ultimately decided its foreign policy.

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CHANGED TIMES

Dr. Anup Singh (C-Punjab) referred to the 21st Indian Independence Day in San Francisco and said that the British had been a great help to the economy of a country which ultimately decided its foreign policy.

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"PERSONAL POLICY"

Mr. C. G. Reddy (PSP—Mysore) asked the Prime Minister whether he was neither bipartisan nor the policy of the party in power. It was only a question of degree, he said, of a single individual. Whatever policy had been adopted on the basis of the Prime Minister and no one else.

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there was some confusion when Sheikh Abdullah was arrested. Referring to a demand by a Kashmir member in the House that the Government should convene a debate, for an inquiry committee into the events in Kashmir following the arrest of Sheikh Abdullah, he said it was well known that the Government of India, concerned with the maintenance of order and the internal affairs of Kashmir, would not agree to such a demand.

The purpose of the demand was only to create doubts about the Government's policy and to create an irreparable rift between the Government and the people of Kashmir. This was also a clear flouting of party discipline. This member had flouted party discipline on an earlier occasion also, when he rushed to the aid of Sheikh Abdullah against Bakshi Gulam Mohammed on his refusal to let him meet Sheikh Abdullah.

"At present he is here as a member of the National Conference. He is not a member of the Government benches during the next session." The Nawab of Chhatari (C) said that the Government should not appoint the president of the success of the Government's policy and to his congratulations.

The Chairman, Dr. Radhakrishnan, said that while the Government's Parliament were delighted to hear of the success of the Government's policy, they were not themselves an MP, as President.

MR. NEHRU'S REPLY

Replying to the debate, Mr. Nehru said that only one member, Mr. Reddy, had expressed sympathy for the foreign policy wholly. I sympathize with him because he stands out from the rest of the members of the country also in complete isolation and loneliness. Not only one party but one man stands out as a whole approval of this policy.

Mr. Reddy: What is the secret device behind this? Mr. Nehru: Secret devices are not necessary to find out the obvious truth.

Mr. Nehru suggested that Mr. Reddy's criticism of the Government's policy was like Mr. Narain and Acharya Narendra Dev, about the foreign policy of the Government. He said that the Government's policy was like Mr. Narain and Acharya Narendra Dev, about the foreign policy of the Government.

Referring to Mr. Reddy's talk about spheres of influence, Mr. Nehru said that the Government's policy was like Mr. Narain and Acharya Narendra Dev, about the foreign policy of the Government.

As regards a third force, Mr. Nehru said that the Government's policy was like Mr. Narain and Acharya Narendra Dev, about the foreign policy of the Government.

Referring to Dr. Nag's policy, Mr. Nehru said that the Government's policy was like Mr. Narain and Acharya Narendra Dev, about the foreign policy of the Government.

Referring to Mr. Reddy's criticism of Mr. Nehru's policy not being bipartisan, the Prime Minister said: "I am not aware of that word being used in any official capacity. I am not aware of that word being used in any official capacity."

He said that the British had been a great help to the economy of a country which ultimately decided its foreign policy. He said that the British had been a great help to the economy of a country which ultimately decided its foreign policy.

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5.11.52
EISENHOWER IN
ACCIDENT J. H. L. M.

BOSTON, Nov 4.—Mr Eisenhower suffered a slight cut and a swelling on the head early today when he was struck by a clock which fell from a temporary stand.

He was posing for pictures in a television studio shortly before leaving for New York when the accident happened.

He finished posing for the Press photographers before a small piece of adhesive plaster was placed on the wound.—PTI-Reuter.

Strengthening Indo-China Ties

All-India Body To Be Established

NEW DELHI, May 10.

The India-China Consultative Conference today set up a 250-strong preparatory committee for convening a conference in November next to establish an All-India body to promote friendly relations and develop cultural contacts between India and China, Dr. Gyan Chand, former Economic Adviser to the Government of India, will be the convener.

The two-day conference attended by 60 delegates from all over the country also decided to invite Madame Sun Yat-Sen, vice-Chairman of the Peoples' Republic of China, to attend the All-India conference.

Among those who participated in the Consultative Conference were Mrs. Lakshmi Menon, Parliamentary Secretary to the Prime Minister, Mr. N. V. Gadgil, Dr. Anup Singh, Mr. N. Kanungo, Mr. Radha Raman, Dr. S. S. Sokhey, Dr. S. Krishnaswamy, Mr. C. N. Maliviya, all members of Parliament, Dr J. C. Kumarappa and Mr. B. D. Joshi, Praja-Socialist M. L. A. from Delhi.

Dr. Gyan Chand, addressing the conference yesterday, said that it was a matter of great urgency to develop further India-China friendship and the urgency was due to the course of world events.

Mr. Gadgil, who spoke to-day, said that he had heard reports of how black marketing and other anti-social practices had been liquidated in China. He hoped a working party from India would go to China to study and learn how this was done.

Dr. Anup Singh, who was a member of the U. N. Korea Commission, said that force of circumstances will compel the U. S. A. to recognise the new Government of China. "I cannot conceive", he added, "of the U. N. functioning adequately without a representative of China".

Dr. J. C. Kumarappa, President of Indian Peace Council giving impressions of his tour of China last year, said that "a new spirit and enthusiasm were moving the Chinese people to enormous constructive work". He hoped "we will gather some of the Chinese spirit through the India-China Friendship Association". —(PTI)

23
Shanti Arjun Pethe. 12.V.53.

800-Year-Long Cultural Ties Between India & China

Mutual Exchange Of Ideas: Dr. Chatterjee's Revealing Thesis

BY OUR STAFF REPORTER

Was Kalidas in any way influenced by the way of thinking, which was particularly Chinese, when he delineated Nature in the manner he did in his world-famous work — Megh-Dut (Cloud-Messenger)?

This very interesting point in an affirmative vein was laid before a meeting of China-Bharat Samskriti, held on Friday at 1, Buddhist Temple Street, Calcutta, by no less a scholar than Dr. Suniti Kumar Chatterjee, while speaking on the subject—India and China.

Dr. Chatterjee was referring to the very close and correct cultural contact that the two leading and potential countries of Asia—India and China—was enjoying since 60 A.D. and which flourished most vigorously for seven to eight hundred years uninterruptedly.

The remarkable thing about this close contact between the two nations, said Dr. Chatterjee, was that China assimilated as much as she liked of the Indian thoughts and ideas and most liberally utilised her scholars for going to the very source of the Indian culture by translating Indian works. The Buddhist Tripitaka had three editions in China and Japan.

So far as India was concerned it was however surprising that no such visible evidence of assimilating Chinese culture was available. There might be many factors for this lapse, including foreign domination of India. When Hiuen Tsang, in the seventh century visited the country, said Dr. Chatterjee, he was invited by Bhaskar Varma, a contemporary of Harsha, a friend and patron of the Chinese pilgrim. When the latter was at his court in Assam the king politely enquired of the Chinese pilgrim if he could spare a Chinese work for translation into Sanskrit. Hieun Tsang was too devoted a Buddhist to pay any attention to any other thing that did not concern Buddha and his philosophy. When after the return to his country, the Chinese Government sent a mission to the Court of Harsha the latter was dead and the mission was not well received. Bhaskar Varma was still alive and he repeated his request again to the Mission. The Mission on its return to China conveyed the wish of the Indian ruler to the Chinese scholarly world and a work of Leuse was chosen for the purpose. The book was translated into Sanskrit by the Sanskrit-knowing Chinese scholars but history was silent if the translated work ever reached the Indian soil.

It was thus apparent, commented Dr. Chatterjee that the Indian side was as inquisitive as was the Chinese to learn as much as they could of each other's heritage and culture.

THE ASSIMILATION

But though the evidence of the Chinese assimilation of Indian thoughts was frequent met its counter-part in India was not so.

He had himself looked into the subject of linguistics and noticed that in contrast to many words of Indian origin in China, words of Chinese origin in India did not exceed more than half a dozen. They were, China, Kichak (bamboo), Mushara (a kind of stone) and an obsolete word Sway (paper).

The Chinese outlook however, he felt had in a subtle manner influenced the Indian thought. The Chinese looked at Nature in a detached fashion and unlike the Indian way which accepted Nature as a part of life itself. This peculiar way of looking at Nature in a detached manner was abundantly furnished in Kalidas's Megh-Dut (Cloud-Messenger) and he would not be surprised if he was told that this particularly Chinese way of delineating Nature was imbibed by the author when Chinese influence had already been felt in the Indian thought world.

In his report to the meeting S. Sati Ranjan Sen, secretary of the Association, spoke of the progress that it was making in teaching Chinese language to Indian students. He particularly spoke wonderful appreciation that Indian students had from the Chinese residents of Kalimpong where for two nights they staged a Chinese Drama.

Dr. Sagar P. Chatterjee
18.10.52



The installation ceremony of Maharaja Jigme Dorji Wangchuk was held at the end of last month with great pomp and splendour in the historic town of Paro in Bhutan. Mr B. K. Kapur, Political Officer in Sikkim, represented India at the ceremony. He presented to the Maharaja presents from the President and the Minister. The photograph shows the Maharaja and the Minister after the ceremony.

Ripley's Believe It or Not!.



ONE
VOTE

PUT GEORGE I

-AND THE HOUSE OF HANOVER-
ON THE THRONE OF ENGLAND

BE SURE TO VOTE!

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EXPLANATION—The Act of English Settlement which gave the British throne to King George I and the House of Hanover was passed in the House of Commons on May 14, 1701, by a vote of 96-95. The single decisive vote was cast by Sir Arthur Owen, who raced on horseback from Orielton to London, 300 miles in 15 hours. If he had not arrived in time to cast his vote, Elizabeth II would not be Queen of England today.

BHUTAN GETS ²⁰ A NEW RULER

Paro, Bhutan, Oct. 28 (AP)—Yesterday was a big day in tiny Bhutan, mountain-bound Himalayan state wedged between India's northeast frontier and Communist Tibet.

Yesterday 23-year-old Jigme Wangchuk, second in the semi-hunt highlands deer with the Bhutanese bamboo long bow, donned the robes of "druk gyalpo," or "king of the dragon country."

Jigme Dorji's father, Jigme Wangchuk, second in the semi-independent country's current ruling line, died last May. The dynasty began at the turn of the century when the British engineered the unification of Bhutan's scattered tribal realms.

Chieftans and their retinues trekked from all corners of this 190-by-90 mile land for the ceremony installing the new ruler. No outsiders except India's political officer in adjacent Sikkim, B. K. Kapoor, made the 10-day expedition over the hills beyond the last motor road to 7,500-foot high Paro.

Seated alongside Jigme Dorji was his petite 20-year-old wife, Kesang. Although many Bhutanese—like their nearby Tibetan neighbors—still practice polygamy, Jigme Dorji has decided to stick to Kesang, daughter of his principal adviser, Raja Dorji.

As a result of their Tibetan racial and cultural origins, the young couple have needed intensive study to prepare for their new public life, which will involve close contact with Indian officials.

Bhutan is an Indian protectorate under a 1949 treaty granting India jurisdiction over the strategic state's foreign affairs and defense. In return Bhutan gets 500,000 rupees (\$105,000) annually. India recently has stepped up interest in Bhutan defenses in view of increasing Communist troops across the border in Tibet.

Kesang studied several years in London's international house, a finishing school for girls from abroad. Jigme Dorji learned English and Hindi from private tutors in Bhutan and then toured Europe for six months in early 1950.

Bhutan's estimated 300,000 inhabitants practice a brand of Tibetan Lamaist Buddhism. Principal products of the area are rice, corn, millet, shellac, wax and musk. In the southern lowlands, elephants still roam wild in great numbers.

Am. Super Police

17 Nov 1952. 19.

Bhutan Congress Formed

Founders Asked To Leave The State

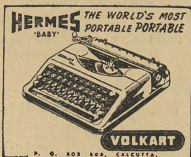
KALIMPONG, Nov. 16.

A section of Bhutanese citizens has formed a political body called "The Bhutan State Congress" at Patgram in Assam, it was learned here to-day.

The founders of the Congress were reported to have been asked to leave Bhutan because they had been doing political work, which is strictly prohibited in the State.

A recent meeting of the Congress at Patgram passed the following resolution :

"In consequence of the mal-administration of Bhutan State a large number of people left the State and have been staying in the northern part of Goalpara and Jalpaiguri. This meeting urges the Bhutan State Congress to find ways and means for the redress of the grievances of those people now living as refugees in Goalpara and Jalpaiguri".—(PTI.)



REG. No. C193

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CALCUTTA, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1950

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One Anna—Dibrugarh, Jorhat, Tezpur, Imphal, Bombay, Madras and Nagpur.
Two Annas—Birma.

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TWO ANNAS

POLITICAL REFORMS IN NEPAL

Nehru's Statement In Parliament TEXT OF INDIAN MEMORANDUM

From Our Special Representative

NEW DELHI, Dec. 21.—The Prime Minister of Nepal will issue a proclamation announcing constitutional reforms and "other matters" before the end of December, Prime Minister Nehru told Parliament today.

THIS news is contained in a reply of the Prime Minister of Nepal to India's memorandum comprising her advice concerning the principles that should govern reforms in Nepal.

The reply, noted for its politeness and affirmation that advice given by the "great neighbour" was always received with attention, gives little indication of Nepal's views on the scope of reforms or return of King Tribhuvan.

While Nepal's explanation for delay in the proclamation is the need for "careful thought," Mr. Nehru, in his statement, emphasized: "It is our firm conviction that the longer political reforms and a satisfactory settlement are delayed in Nepal, the greater the danger to Nepal's security and internal tranquillity."

India's memorandum, which laid stress on her desire to see an "independent, progressive and strong" Nepal flourish suggested the setting up of a Constituent Assembly, composed entirely of elected members, to draw up a constitution for Nepal, and an interim Government including representatives of popular opinion. The Prime Minister should continue to be a member of the Rana family; King Tribhuvan should also continue to be King.

PTI adds: Mr. Nehru said that India was anxious that Nepal should be a stable and independent country. He said that the introduction of substantial political reforms was essential for this purpose. It was on this basis of respect for Nepal's independence and internal affairs that we carried on our conversations with representatives of the Government of Nepal who were recently in Delhi. We explained our position fully to these representatives, Generals Kaiser Shumsher and Bhisya Shumsher, and at their request, we gave them, on Dec. 8, a Memorandum defining our aims and proposals.

PRIMARY OBJECTIVE
"The Government of India's primary objective is that Nepal should be independent, progressive and strong. For this purpose, they regard immediate constitutional changes which will satisfy popular opinion and are acceptable to important non-official organizations of Nepalese nationals as urgent."

In their Government of India's view it is necessary:
"That a Constituent Assembly, composed entirely of properly elected members (Continued on Page 5 col. 1.)

NEW SPEAKER OF U.P. ASSEMBLY MR. NAFISUL HASAN ELECTED

LUCKNOW, Dec. 21.—Mr. Nafisul Hasan was today declared elected Speaker of the U.P. Assembly in the vacancy caused by the resignation of Mr. Puroshottamdas Tandon more than four months ago. Mr. Hasan himself made this announcement while presiding over the House as Deputy Speaker this evening.

He said that only two nomination papers had been received and both mentioned that one was signed by Pandit Pant, Chief Minister, and Mr. Tandon, the other by Mr. Sampurnanand, Education Minister.

Speaking after the announcement, Pandit Pant recalled the "able, sincere and impartial manner" in which Mr. Hasan had acted as the head of the House in the past, and said that the Congress Party was happy to have him as the Speaker although he did not belong to it.

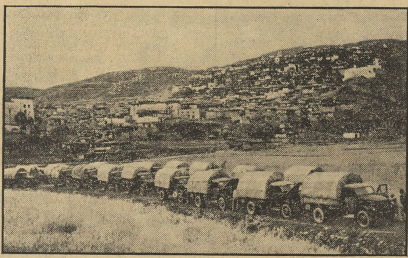
Mr. Hasan was loudly cheered by all sections when he rose to reply to the speeches. He indicated that "Despite the unfortunate controversy, his personal prestige stood high on both sides of the House. He announced that he would not follow the example of Mr. Tandon who held that the Speaker could continue to take part in politics."

Mr. Hasan was returned to the House on Muslim League ticket. He was unanimously elected Deputy Speaker and has since then kept away from party politics.

DELHI CONFERENCE AGREEMENT

NEW DELHI, Dec. 21.—The Indo-Pakistani conference has agreed upon the setting up of a machinery for implementing certain decisions as a result of which, it is hoped, migrants from one country to the other would be able to obtain payments for their claims of various kinds.

Parties to the conference, which ended today, was conducted in a friendly atmosphere. The talks helped in the solution of some outstanding problems and in removing difficulties in regard to some others.—PTI.



One of the first pictures received in London of the Communist invasion of Tibet. A convoy transporting Chinese troops and supplies moves up to the front.

India More Secure Than 90% Of Countries

Nehru Explains Government's Army Reduction Policy

From Our Special Representative

NEW DELHI, Dec. 21.—Prime Minister Nehru told Parliament today, in reply to a pointed inquiry by Pandit H. N. Kunzru, that India now was more secure than 90% of the countries in the world.

3 Defence Zones Proposed

Plans Await Approval Of Eisenhower

LONDON, Dec. 21.—Atlantic Pact Defence Ministers and Military Chiefs are considering the creation of three separate zones of defence stretching from Scandinavia to the Middle East, it was learned from a usually reliable source here today.

Final plans will not be made until General Eisenhower arrives in Europe as Supreme Commander of the organization. But the lines along which they are likely to develop are:

- (1) A Central European Command under the personal direction of General Eisenhower.
- (2) A Northern Command spreading over Scandinavia and parts of the Baltic with a Commander-in-Chief General Eisenhower and reporting through him to Atlantic Pact HQ in Washington.
- (3) A Mediterranean Command, responsibility for which would rest with the British Commonwealth, Middle Eastern countries and the two associate members of the Atlantic Pact, Greece and Turkey. This would probably be under a Commonwealth Commander.—PTI-Reuters.

U.N. Cease-Fire Proposal Not a "Trap"

Mr. Entezam's Assurance to China's Foreign Minister

LAKE SUCCESS, Dec. 21.—Mr. Nasrullah Entezam, President of the General Assembly, has assured the Chinese Communist Government that the U.N. cease-fire proposal in Korea is not a "trap" as alleged by Mr. Hsu-chuan, Peking's representative who left here on Tuesday for London.

In a telegram sent to Mr. Chou En-lai, Chinese Foreign Minister, on behalf of the three-man Cease-fire Committee, Mr. Entezam is understood to have said that the U.N. proposal only called upon the parties to state the terms on which a satisfactory basis for a cease-fire could be established.

He is understood to have pointed out that the resolution declared that the fighting in Korea should be prevented from spreading and that after a cease-fire was in operation "Further steps should be taken for a peaceful settlement of existing issues."

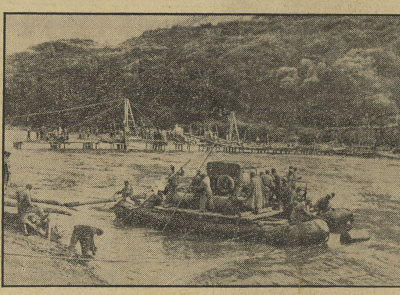
An assurance was also said to have been given that "a cease-fire would be followed by talks on other Far Eastern issues, as envisaged in a resolution now before the Political Committee."—PTI-Reuters.

MR. WU IN PRAGUE

PRAGUE, Dec. 20.—Mr. Wu Hsi-chuan and the other members of the Chinese Communist delegation to Lake Success arrived here tonight from London, on their way back to Peking. They were welcomed by M. Fiehlinsky, Czech Vice-Premier and the Chinese Ambassador to Prague. The delegation is expected to spend a day or two here before continuing its journey.—PTI-Reuters.

INQUIRY INTO MR. TYAGI'S ALLEGATIONS ON SUGAR

NEW DELHI, Dec. 21.—The Indian Minister for Agriculture has appointed Mr. Ganga Nath, retired judge of Allahabad High Court, to inquire into the allegations recently made in Parliament by Mr. Mahavir Prasad regarding the non-acceptance by the Government of offers of private parties to import sugar, and other connected matters.—UPI.



Chinese Communist troops construct a bridge over a torrential river during their invasion of Tibet. They are using rubber boats to transport trucks across the river.

India Pledged To Peace, Says Nehru

Text Of "No-War" Letters With Pakistan

NEW DELHI, Dec. 21.—Mr. Nehru has informed the Prime Minister of Pakistan that he will be able to visit Karachi only after his return to India from the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' conference in London.

CALCUTTA WEATHER

The maximum temperature in Calcutta up to 5.30 p.m. yesterday was 83° and the minimum 60°. The maximum wet bulb temperature was 77°. The maximum wind velocity was 10 m.p.h. from the North-East. The 24-hour period ended 8.30 p.m. Nil. Calcutta and neighbourhood: Fog likely to recur in the morning; otherwise generally fine weather; appreciable change in night temperature expected.

Sun sets today at 4.58 p.m.; rises tomorrow at 4.54 p.m. Moon rises today at 4.35 p.m.; sets tomorrow at 4.48 p.m. Full Moon on December 24. (Weather Readings on Page 3.)

EXECUTIONS BY SHOOTING SUSPENDED BY S. KOREANS

SEOUL, Dec. 21.—The South Korean Government announced today that it had suspended the execution by shooting of political prisoners and criminals pending an investigation into whether executions had been conducted in an improper or inhuman manner.

Yesterday, two British officers halted the execution of about 40 prisoners by South Korean military police. The officers, who were acting under the orders of the British 29th Independent Brigade, saved 17 from shooting.—PTI-Reuters.

Defence Perimeter In Hungnam Shrinks

Communist Troops Closing In From Three Sides

TOKYO, Dec. 21.—With over 100,000 Communist troops closing in from three sides, the hard-pressed U.S. garrison defending Hungnam in N. Korea has now withdrawn into a tighter and more easily defensible perimeter, it was learnt tonight.

They had blown up the last bridge leading south from the encircled port and were reported battling to hold their lines with the aid of bombing and machine-gunning naval planes and the big guns of Allied warships off shore.

General MacArthur announced that U.N. troops in North Korea, excluding South Koreans, suffered 12,976 battle casualties during the "retreat period" of the great Chinese counter-offensive. Twelve figures including killed, wounded and missing. Seven U.S. divisions suffered 11,964 casualties and "other U.N. forces" 1,011.

The U.S. Eighth Army's withdrawal in the north-west had not been dictated by the battle losses but by the acceptance of defeat, General MacArthur said.

[See Editorial "Back to Korea"—Page 4.]

The withdrawal was dictated by the "obvious discrepancy" between nine corps of 27 Chinese divisions and divisions and four corps of 12 U.N. divisions.

The forward echelon of nine corps represented only 20% of China's organized military manpower, with 15 to 25 additional divisions "known to be massed in a second echelon along the Yalu River and within Manchuria."

Allied casualties were "not unusual" in comparison with those suffered in "similar situations in other wars."

Further scattered fighting between North and South Korean patrols took place again today in the north-west where the Eighth Army just below the 38th Parallel holds the defence area round Seoul.

Pilots reported "great enemy activity on the main highway south from Yoncheon." Communist concentration areas a few miles north of the 38th Parallel in the centre of the peninsula.—PTI-Reuters.

EISENHOWER OPTIMISTIC

NO REASON FOR HYSTERIA

DENVER (Colorado), Dec. 21.—General Eisenhower told a Press conference here that the "situation these days is not nearly as dark as in the spring of 1942."

ASKED if, taking a long view, he was optimistic, he replied emphatically: "Yes."

The General said the responsibility of any nation which undertook global warfare must not be minimized.

Without mentioning any country by name, he said in answer to a question: "If they are choosing global war, they are not showing the wisdom they have shown in the past."

"I see no reason for the USA to act in an atmosphere of hysteria," he stated. "It is silly to be too frightened or indeed too belligerent, a calm determined America can get this job done."

General and Mr. Eisenhower came here today for Christmas, plan to leave for Washington on Tuesday.—PTI-Reuters.

TRUMAN'S MESSAGE TO ARMED FORCES

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—President Truman expressed the hope today that in the next year the world would come closer to realizing its "ultimate dream of liberty, justice and freedom."

He told the U.S. Armed Forces in a Christmas message: "This Christmas finds many thousands of you who have fought for freedom and the close ties and relationships which add to the spirit and warmth of the holiday season."

"Wherever you serve, your response to heavy duties and responsibilities is proof that your mission, as representatives of a free nation, is to strengthen and to give hope to all who seek peace on earth."

"May the real spirit of Christmas abide with you and may all of us, in concert with all free peoples, come nearer in the New Year to realizing peace, ultimate freedom of justice and freedom."—PTI-Reuters.

BRITISH REARMAMENT POLICY

LONDON, Dec. 20.—Britain's rearmament policy must be one of "pay as we go," Mr. Gaitskill, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said here tonight.

"We have got to rearm and rearm swiftly," he told the Institute of Export at its Christmas dinner.

But we must not throw away our recovery nor sacrifice the economic independence which we have just regained. We must be by cutting down too far the supply of new equipment for industry, weaken the foundations of our future industrial progress.

"In tackling the economic problems of defence, therefore, our policy must be, as far as we can, to pay as we go. Whatever steps are practicable and feasible in achieving this the Government must and will take."—PTI-Reuters.

SCIENCE AND STREAMLINE MARCH WITH TIME

85

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BLITZ, June 7, 1947

Blitz 78 June 1947

Hutheesingh Exposes America's Smear-Drive Against India

WANTED PROs WHO CAN "HANDLE DEVILS"

LONDON NEWSCABLE. . . By R. A. ZAKARIA

LONDON: Beginning of this week I met "Raja" Hutheesingh on his way to India from America. He was furious with American journalists whom he found, wherever he went, "ignorant, foolish, malicious and dishonest".

A systematic campaign of vilification against India was going on there, he told me, with the full backing of Luce, Hearst and other powerful press barons. He found American journalists who had been

to India the worst criminals. "They outmayo Miss Mayo," he declared.

"American officials and big business men were not at all happy that India was to be free of British control; they imagine that we are so divided, superstitious and primitive that the moment Britain quits India, Stalin would just walk in," he added.

According to Hutheesingh, to counteract such campaigns EFFICIENT Public Relations Officers must be sent to foreign countries—men who know how to handle, not saints, but devils!



16
APRIL 6 1947

Week-end Stock Exchange Review

Bombay Stock Exchange

As a sequel to the announcement of the removal of restrictions on trading on Wednesday April 26, after the close of the regular session there was a precipitous fall in share values. Heavy selling pressures by bears created panicky conditions in the market. With a view to prevent any further deterioration of the situation the Stock Exchange authorities asked members to settle all transactions effected after the official close on Wednesday. The President of the Stock Exchange also made a personal appeal to members not to spread panic. Business in shares was suspended till March 31, but the market has remained closed since then and is reported to be opening on April 10. The Board has fixed the carry-over rates in all scrips on a basis of approximately six per cent interest. It was further decided by the Board that buyers could demand delivery and sellers must deliver scrips if called upon to do so, but sellers could not enforce delivery on buyers. It may be pointed out here that this decision is likely to create great difficulty for genuine sellers at a time when selling would appear to be quite advisable.

Owing to recrudescence of communal disturbances the Calcutta Stock Exchange has also remained officially closed during the week under review. Private quotations, however, indicated a weak under-tone.

Punjab Stock Exchange

Though the Punjab Stock Exchange remained open till Wednesday April 2, business was confined mainly to adjustment of outstanding transactions. The principal Stock Exchanges of Bombay

and Calcutta being closed, there was very little fresh business in the local market. Hence there is hardly anything to comment on in the day-to-day movement of prices. Hindustan Motors after touching the low of Rs. 7-14 are now quoting at Rs. 8-4. India United Ordinaries were done at for Rs. 59 and India defds. at Rs. 3-4. Indian Irons declined to Rs. 35 and closed around Rs. 36-8. United Commercials were dealt in around Rs. 87. Sone Valley Rs. 11-10 and B. I. C. up to Rs. 10-7 cum-dividend.

AN ALARMING SITUATION

Those connected with the Indian Stock Exchanges are now well aware of the existing malaise. If it be recognised that organised Stock Exchanges play quite an important part in an economy based on private enterprise and competition then the situation to-day is indeed alarming. Confidence in the market is completely lacking. That is why, despite very attractive low levels, investment buying is conspicuous by its absence. The champions of the investing public (This is what the various Stock Exchanges claimed when they led deputations to the Finance member in connection with the Budget taxation proposals) would really do a great service the country if they reviewed the existing situation in an impartial manner and adopted measures to set their own houses in order.

In our last report we pointed out the futility of maintaining for a long time minimum prices at artificially high levels in Calcutta and also the inadvisability of removing all restrictions on trading in Bombay. It is indeed unfortunate that the decisions of the Stock Exchange authorities should be dominated by the bull or bear interests irrespective of their consequences. We are convinced that the maintenance of minimum prices has done more harm than good and has diverted business into the black market. Is it not indeed regrettable that even very influential members of the Calcutta Exchange should indulge in black market operations? On the other hand, if forward trading is continued bears are sure to exploit the adverse political-cum-communal situation and hammer down prices still further, thereby doing serious injury to the credit structure of the country. The situation to-day calls for speedy action.

THE WAY OUT

The only advisable course appears to be the prohibition of forward trading and the introduction of business on ready-delivery basis in all the Stock Exchanges. The market must be given a chance to adjust itself. Genuine investors must be afforded an opportunity to liquidate their holdings if they so desire.

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VADP

Faith Cure and Indian Medicine

CUTTACK.—An interesting case of how a European judge was convinced of the efficiency of faith cure and the indigenous system of medium and acquitted the accused has recently decided in the Ganjam Puri Sessions Court.

The Sessions Judge, Mr. J I Blackburn, I.C.S., acquitted Bauri Bandhu Podhan, who had been sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment for cheating some persons by professing faith cure, supplemented by incantations and the juice of the *tulsi* plant.

"In a case of this nature," observed the Sessions Judge, "the court has to avoid being influenced by persistent perception."

"The learned pleader on behalf of the appellant has pointed out how what is popularly known as faith healing or treatment by suggestion, which was formerly derided as superstitious quackery, has now attained the respectable status of a recognised science."

"It had been argued on behalf of the appellant that faith cure is one of the psychic sciences, which has gained considerable ground in the scientific West during recent years."

It is true that Jesus, that great mystic from Asia, had performed miracles and psychic cures—the Holy Bible of the Christians being a large catalogue of such super normal powers; but His ignorant contemporaries crucified Him on the cross.

Similarly, Joan of Arc another historical psychic figure, was burnt on the stake as a witch. So also numerous saints, martyrs, philosophers and scientists were punished by Inquisitions and other courts.

MESMERISM

Even Mesmer was declared by a French Medical Commission as a fraud.

"It was in the 19th century that Count de Puysimer's adaptation of Mesmer's system was accepted by a second French Medical Commission."

"Dr. Braid perfected an alternative method by causing a trance through the optic nerves and by pituitary stimulation. Dr. Elliotson and Dr. Esdaile (Presidency) Surgeon of Calcutta and Medical Officer of the London University Hospital, respectively) performed numerous operations by sending their patients into a trance."

"Emmanuel Swodenberg demonstrated clairvoyant faculties; the two Fox girls at Hydersville, N.Y., attracted the notice of scientists by the answers they got through rappings. Mediums some genuine and some bogus, were studied by individual scientists."

"The challenge to orthodox science

could no longer be ignored. In January, 1882, was started the Society for Psychical Research in England by eminent scientists, who considered it a scandal that science should have ignored phenomena which did occur, simply because they defied its laboratory tests and measuring instruments. An American Society for Psychical Research followed suit.

"The Dublin University took up the subject by including it in the post-graduate studies in Mental and Moral Philosophy. It was followed by other European or American universities and the latest Dr. J. B. Rhines's 'Extra-Sensory Perception' (in 1935 from Duke University, U.S.A.) is a masterpiece on the subject."

"The taming of ferocious and powerful animals by the influences of mesmerism and hypnotism on them, show that the human mind could influence animal minds."

"Science has gone further and demonstrated that there is a common life in all nature, including so-called inanimate nature. Solids, liquids and gases reduced to their atoms are charges of positive and negative electricity moving in 'configuration space'."

Thus, solid matter, gave place to charges of energy and has now further reduced itself to mathematical thought. This explains table tilting, levitation, knocks and raps and other super-normal phenomena.

"Western Science, after centuries of groping in the dark, has come back to ancient oriental intuitive conceptions. In fact, the limitations of Western science and the need for extra-sensory perception are being frankly conceded by Western scientists."

"Paul Brunton and others came to India and Tibet in search of the 'Super-Self'; the French Government in 1936 deputed their Medicine General, Dr. Therese Brosse, to study the Indian systems. The Berlin University Charity Clinic, as also the London Asthma Research Council, had adopted Indian methods of treatment."

"Further, in ancient Orissa there was a university for practical psychic culture—the Puspagiri—described by Hiuen Tsang in Publication No. 44 of the Archeological Survey of India."

"It was further argued for the defence that in India, which is rich in tropical herbs, the adepts had singled out the best three and used them in the name of religion."

Tulsi is the best preventive and curative herb for all complaints above the diaphragm. But for all diseases below the diaphragm and *margosa* (neem) for the skin and blood vessels."—Globe.

15

race, the epidemic struck down 3,335 people in Calcutta from January 1 through June 16, 1945. Of these 1,192 died. Only a few Americans, who were civilians, contracted the disease, and only one, an American Negro pianist (T e d d y Weatherford), died. Fifteen British military residents of the Grand Hotel in Calcutta were stricken and one died.

All American troops were bombarded with radio reminders and posters exhorting them to "eat only at Army messes or Red Cross Clubs, eat no raw fruits or vegetables, drink no unapproved water, and renew your inoculations!" Because of this excellent preventive campaign, no death among American military personnel was reported during that epidemic. But, hardly had this epidemic reached its peak when another broke out in Chungking, China.

Comdr. Amberson radioed the procedure which his experimental unit had already determined to be highly successful to the Navy Surgeon General, Vice Admiral Ross T. McIntire, who gave this new medical news not only to the American medical units there, but also to their allies, the Chinese. A plane loaded with plasma, sulfadiazine, and saline solution went over the "Hump" to save the lives of hundreds.

THE EXPERIMENT

Of the 4,000 cases in Calcutta selected by the Navy epidemiologists for their experiment, one group was treated with sulfaguanadine, one with sulfadiazine, one with penicillin, and one with sulfadiazine and penicillin combined.

In laboratory experiments it had been determined that these drugs worked against the cholera organism. But in humans, the onset of the disease was so sudden and severe, with circulation slowed down because of dehydration and loss of blood serum, that the valuable drugs could not be made

—ROSICRUCIAN—

(AMORC)

FREE PUBLIC ASSEMBLY

TUESDAY, MARCH 25, 8 P. M.

"GLANDS—OUR IN-VISIBLE GUARDIANS!"

By GILBERT N. HOLLOWAY, F. R. C.

The pineal, pituitary, thyroid and other glands of the human body have important psycho-spiritual as well as physical functions. Hear an understandable, forceful explanation of YOUR GLANDS, and how they affect your health, mental states and happiness.

Cosmic Healing

Mr. Holloway will explain the role of certain glands and other PSYCHIC CENTERS in spiritual unfoldment. Take part in MYSTICAL EXERCISES powerfully affecting your glands and consciousness! Receive the personal benefits of our effective COSMIC HEALING PERIOD. Questions answered. 1200 free seats. Bring friends!

No Fees—All Welcome**PYTHIAN HALL**

135 W. 70th St., E. of B'way

SPIRITUAL SCIENCESteinway Hall
Room 717

Rev. GLENN ARGOE

8:30 P.M.—Government and Peace

—MIND CONTROL—

from God

**CONSCIOUS
SUBCONSCIOUS
GOD-CONSCIOUS
"CONSCIENCE"***All Explained in Detail***"The Mystery" Told
"HEARING GOD'S VOICE"****"GOD LIFE CURRENTS"****"RE-INCARNATION"****"THE 4 PROSPERITIES"**

Great Free Lecture Sun. 7 P. M. sharp

JAMES "A" LIST, PreceptorGramercy Room--Governor Clinton Hotel, 2d fl.
7th Ave. at 31st St., opp. Penna. StationAdded: CARMELA PONSELLE, famed singer
BETTY BILLINGS, Distinguished Accompanist**FREE LECTURE
NORVELL**

20th Century Philosopher

CARNEGIE HALL**TOM'W (SUN.) at 5:30 P.M.****"Expand Your Vision—Change Your Destiny"**

Norvell presents his 150 Voice
Carnegie Hall Choir—Rhys Morgan, Director
Arlene De Faye, Coloratura
Organ Recital at 5 P.M.—Rodger Vaughan

NORVELL also speaks Wed. at 6 P. M.
Carnegie Chamber Music Hall

New Delhi, India, Jan. 26 (AP)
—Nepal's government has outlawed the Communist Party in that strategic Himilayan kingdom. The Nepalese embassy here said the action was taken because the Communists abetted a revolt earlier in the week. The revolt was crushed.

An embassy spokesman said Prime Minister M. P. Koirala also broadcast a warning to his countrymen that anarchy would only lead to "fascism and foreign intervention." The spokesman said the Reds are "not strong in Nepal, but sufficiently large to create mischief."

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1936

A CORRESPONDENT lately contributed an article on Communist activities in Bengal which has roused a great deal of comment. There are angry protests in the Press that there is no Communism to speak of, and one newspaper's Simla correspondent attributes to the Government of India the view that existing laws are fully adequate to deal with Communism in Bengal and that it is surprising to find it suggested that Moscow is actively supporting propaganda in Bengal. With both of these comments we also should be disposed to agree. If Moscow is supplying funds and training agitators for Bengal we would suggest that a very strong protest be immediately lodged in Moscow. The Soviet Government is now the ally of our friend, France, and is, politically, in friendly relations with Britain. It has moreover undertaken to refrain from any such propaganda. The British and Indian Governments are therefore in an excellent position to bring pressure to bear. Communism itself has no existence in Russia, which is now an orderly and progressive Socialistic State which anyone can visit for himself. Why should it spend money in stirring up revolutions abroad which would re-act against itself? On the other hand our contemporaries protest too much. Anyone can see for himself that Communist propaganda is active in Calcutta and that, wherever the money comes from, there is money behind it. There are continual processions provided with the flags and slogans of the International Communist movement and showing the old Russian technique. To deny the evidence of our eyes is futile.

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The Women of India.

The Awakening of the Villages.

Learning to Laugh

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE IN THE TIMES.

India means villages—hundreds of thousands of villages—whose people scratch a primitive living from family plots.

We think of Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Karachi. We talk of the politically-minded tenth—Congress followers, Liberals, moderates. We have spent seven and a half years building for them a new framework of self-government. But, girdling the towns, the administrative centres, the governing handful, as if they were rock islets in an ocean, lies India—three hundred million peasants—village India.

And more than half of the three hundred million villagers are women. That, elementary though it may seem, is what Mrs. Hamid Ali has been trying to make the women of England, or those of them who are organized for listening, understand.

A Second visit

Mrs. Hamid Ali paid her first visit to England as a delegate from the All-India Women's Conference and the Women's Indian Association to the Joint Select Committee on Indian Constitutional Reform. She has now returned a second time, by invitation, after representing the women of India at the International Conference of Women in Istanbul. She is also, what is perhaps more important still, the wife of a Moslem official of the Indian Civil Service in the Satara district of Bombay.

I found her sitting in sapphire blue sari, quiet, assured, eager to talk. We spoke of the future. The new constitution? Self-government? What did Indian women feel?

She was frank. "We are bitterly disappointed. We wanted representation not as Moslems, Hindus, or members of any other religion, but as Indian women. If the Assam Government can ask for, and obtain, a non-communal seat, why not the women of India?"

"But could you," I asked, "find agreement among women of different religions, different castes?"

"You are Christian and I am Moslem. Is it making any difference?"

"No—but surely in India..."

Mrs. Hamid Ali smiled, a little indulgently. "It is the old story. Let there be the slightest disturbance between Moslems and Hindus, and your headlines shout — 'Communal Riot in India.' Now I live in Bombay, a province where Moslems are a small minority. Yet, although I have never been a member of any political party, for twenty-five years I and others have done social work in the villages among people of all religions and all castes.

A New Approach

"During the past few years we have succeeded beyond our expectations. We have been convinced that if you bring education — agricultural, social, hygienic enlightenment—to the villages, and particularly to the women of the villages, you will end communal strife."

Mrs. Hamid Ali is Chairman of the Satara District Village Improvement Propaganda Sub-Committee, a group which, in spite of its somewhat formal, departmental-sounding title, does a deal of hard, practical, human work.

"There are," she explained, "1,300 villages in the Satara District. Four times last year we held propaganda courses for women as well as men. Different local Indian officials and non-officials lend buildings. Local citizens give food. And the women come — Indian schoolmistresses and others — without religious distinction. In Satara itself last October we had seventeen different castes, from Brahmin to untouchable, Moslems, Marathas, Christians, Jains among them, working together.

"We teach them cooking, sewing, laundry work, soap-making, weaving, dairy work, carpentry, sanitation, kitchen gardening, midwifery and child welfare, the care of infectious diseases and the diseases of cattle, the law as it affects women, and the law as it binds the money-lender—everything that should make life in the

villages cleaner and happier.

"And in the evening, when the classes are over, we try to give them something beyond the village—music pictures, games, laughter. Our poor people have forgotten how to laugh. It is difficult to remember to be merry on one meal a day. But you should hear them one of those evenings when there are songs, and broadcast music, and laughter. Others come uninvited. I have known two or three thousand gather outside to listen.

Making Their Own Soap

"Our pupils go back to their villages, and the work spreads. They colour-wash their houses, build new kitchens for themselves, take fresh pride in their homes, and teach their neighbours. Some of their men complained that we had taught the women laundry work, but they had no money to buy soap. We taught them how to make soap—two hundred men at a time.

"And we do not only reach the educated. Many of the women who come to our courses are illiterate. Often they are quicker at practical learning than those who can read and write. There are 1,000 primary trained midwives in the 1,300 villages of the Satara district, most of them illiterate. They come eagerly to learn, quick to understand what not to do.

"Agriculture changes too—the old, slow, narrow, drudging methods. Under the village improvement movement many of our Satara villages have given up a part of their land or improvement work—some of them have combined to farm in a cooperative way."

"But Satara," I said, "is only one district of Bombay. What of the rest of India?"

"All over India the village improvement work goes on. In some provinces it is led by non-political workers, elsewhere by the Congress Party. In some the teaching is confined to agriculture. Others, like ours, touch, through the men and women, everything in village life."

THEOSOPHISTS END FIGHT.

Elect Dr. Arundale President,
Succeeding Late Dr. Besant.

CALCUTTA, June 20 (P).—International theosophist leaders ended an internal struggle today by electing Dr. George Sidney Arundale their president, in succession to the late Dr. Annie Besant, who devoted much of her life to preparation for the coming of a messiah.

A full ceremonial marked the selection of a leader. There had been much bickering since Dr. Besant's death last September at the age of 86. Dr. Arundale was once Bishop of the Liberal Catholic Church in India and has held high educational posts. He is married to a young Indian woman.

For many years he has been associated with the theosophist movement. He tutored Jeddu Krishnamurti, a Hindu, whom Dr. Besant said at one time was a "reincarnation of Christ," only to see him renounce theosophy. This disappointment was a great blow to Dr. Besant.

Anyone who has a notion of attempting to transmute base metals into gold has now an opportunity of buying an alchemist's furnace all ready for the job.

It is to be seen at Sotheby's with an immense collection of books and MSS. on the subject of alchemy, magic, the occult, and other mysterious "sciences," to be sold this month. The collection is that of M. Lionel Hauser, of Paris, a member of the Theosophical Society of France, who has spent his life in the study of these things. He took twenty years to assemble these rare and curious relics of the old magicians.

The alchemist's furnace, which is about 400 years old, is in fine condition. It is made of thick red stoneware, with numerous apertures, little glazed windows, a dome-shaped chimney and one of the mysterious openings is surmounted by the seated figure of a sphinx. It stands about 18 inches high.

In a French manuscript of later date are set forth the horoscopes of nearly seventy celebrated persons, among them Queen Elizabeth, Mary Queen of Scots, Richelieu, Luther, Calvin, and Oliver Cromwell. A manuscript treatise on ceremonial magic, written in cipher in French, gives "instructions" on: (1) *How to discover treasure lost at sea*; (2) *To find diamond, gold and silver mines*; and (3) *To prolong life to 100 years or more while retaining the vigour of fifty*.

Thursday, August 31, 1933

PREHISTORIC MAN'S IMPLEMENTS

Major Wauchope's Collections

PURCHASED BY CALCUTTA MUSEUM

CALCUTTA, Aug. 28.

The Trustees of the Indian Museum, Calcutta, have recently enriched their collections of prehistoric stone and implements by purchasing a fine collection made by Major R. S. Wauchope, an officer of the Survey of India. Since the existing collection of these primitive artifacts of man was presented to the Museum by Brucefoote and other eminent geologists no additional collection has reached the Indian Museum during the last 20 years.

Major Wauchope who was employed for a number of years in the States of Hyderabad and Mysore as well as in Madras Presidency, it is said, took every opportunity in examining all sights of prehistoric interest and collected stone and iron implements often at a great sacrifice of money and personal comforts.

The oldest specimen of the collection purchased by the Indian Museum are the pallioliths from two sights in the Godavari basin in north Hyderabad. The next in order comes the neoliths which exhibit a variety of shapes and are much polished in form. They were collected at various sights in the Tungabhadra basin in the Jada-vis, Yellagiris and other hills forming a part of the southern portion of the Eastern Ghats in the Bellari, Salem and Arcot districts of Madras Presi-

C. H. J. J.

Thursday, August 31, 1933

HARNESSING THE GULF STREAM

Melting Siberian Snows

AMBITIOUS RUSSIAN SCHEME

HELSINGFORS (By Mail).

A vast scheme to transform the uninhabited and barren wilderness of ice-bound Siberia into a fertile garden by diverting a warm ocean stream, has been evolved by a Russian engineer.

According to reports from Russia, the authorities are seriously considering the project.

Under the scheme it is also planned to make Vladivostock—at present ice-bound for three months in the year—navigable all the year round.

A warm current known as the Tsushima Stream flows by way of Kara Sound, past the island of Saghalin and thence to the Sea of Okhotsk. Running in the opposite direction is a cold stream.

The engineer plans to construct a dam between the Island of Saghalin and the coast of Siberia, thus diverting the course of the cold stream and making the warm stream wash the snow-clad coasts of Siberia.

Another Russian engineer named Andrejeff wants to harness the gulf stream in the same way. At present the Gulf Stream warms the western coasts of Europe but encounters a cold sea stream off the coasts of Scandinavia.

Andrejeff thinks he can eliminate the influence of this cold stream by building a dam between Novaya Zemlya and the Siberian mainland.

Then the Gulf Stream will warm the northern coasts of Russia and Siberia and make barren land fit for cultivation.
—Reuter.

KRISHNAMURTI'S MISSION

A Talk to Lahore Journalists

Mr. J. Krishnamurti, who had been in Lahore since Friday, giving discourses and discussing the problems of life as he saw them, left on Thursday for Amritsar, en route to Delhi. In an interview which he gave to pressmen before leaving, he elucidated his point of view on the Indian problem and its solution.

To him, he said, the Indian problem was the problem of the world. He could not bring himself to a frame of mind in which he could discuss the problems of India apart from the problems of the world. He regarded the whole as one problem. He said that if they tried to solve the economic and political problem of India by separating it from the world problem they would never succeed.

Mr. Krishnamurti added that he thought of the various problems as a man and not as an Indian, or in terms of geographical units. If they thought in terms of India they would never be able to solve the problem and bring about a real, fundamental change. Every country in the world at present, he said, was raising the cry of "Mine First!" That was the cause of the ills of the world.

HIS MISSION

Explaining his mission in life, he said that he was trying to bring about a real change. He felt that only when there was a fundamental change in the

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Sept. 29, 1933
ETTE

U.S. "RECOVERY" FAILURE?

Real Earnings Decline

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.

The realisation is growing that the National Recovery Administration has apparently reached the end of its accomplishments and a widespread feeling is springing up that the natural forces of recovery must now be left to emerge.

The gravity of the situation is emphasised by statistics issued by the National Industrial Conference Board showing that real earnings in August declined by 1.8 per cent. as compared with July despite the fact that employment and wages had increased by 8.6 and 9.2 per cent. respectively. These increases were more than offset by an 8.9 per cent. decline in working hours and a rise in the cost of living.—Reuter.

J. H. HUMAN'S SACRIFICE

"Blue" Sacrificed by India Visit

J. H. Human has had to make a big sacrifice in accepting the invitation of the M.C.C. to accompany their team to India.

Apart from being a cricket Blue he is also a useful Soccer outside-right, and there is a vacancy in that position in the Cambridge team this winter.

His elder brother gained Blues for both cricket and Soccer, and no doubt J.H. had hoped to equal that.

J. H. Human was hon. secretary of the Cambridge cricket team this summer and in the ordinary course would pass on to the captaincy.

But as he has obtained official permission to be absent for a term, he can still be elected captain of the C.U.C.C.

Saturday's fixtures for League football are published on page 11.

The Arsenal were beaten by West Bromwich Albion in their fixture on Wednesday (p. 11).

Interesting bouts were fought in the Border Regiment's boxing tournament at Murree (p. 11).

The King's Regiment won the final of the Rovers' Cup football tournament at Bombay (p. 11).

Hyperion, the favourite, won the St. Leger at Doncaster yesterday (p. 11).

WEATHER

Further widespread rain occurred in the Punjab-Kumaon hills and the Central Provinces (p. 7).

NEW ORIENTATIONS.

THE rise of the Nazis to power in Germany is causing swift and remarkable changes in foreign policy in Europe. HERE HITLER must indeed be a little puzzled at some of the results he is producing. The most outstanding effect of the German onslaught on the Communists and the avowed declarations of hostility to Russia, coupled with the intention to set up claims to portions of Russian territory as a Germany *irredenta*, has been to bring Russia back into Europe in the light of a civilized and respectable diplomatic factor in the balance of power. Russia's relations with France, Italy, Poland and Roumania have all taken a sharp turn for the better. Some of the credit is due to the untiring persistence of M. LITVINOFF, who has had a considerable success where others had failed in producing a definition for treaty purposes of what constitutes aggression. Non-aggression treaties between the Soviet Union and other countries are now the order of the day, the Little Entente, France and Italy signing on. Poland now fears Germany more than France; and the improvement in Russo-Polish relations has had immediate repercussion in Paris, since it coincides with a deterioration in Franco-German relations. The Little Entente and France have indeed between them pretty well put the Four-Power Pact, to which Germany is a signatory, out of action. The fraternization between Paris and Moscow, which is being celebrated by the visit of the French Air Minister to Moscow with an air mission, is an event of first-class importance.

Owing to the fact that imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, SIGNOR MUSSOLINI was with good reason generally credited with gratification at HERE HITLER's rise to power. The Nazis, too, made no secret of their belief that the Italians were their natural allies and the Wilhelmstrasse counted confidently on the support of the Consulta. But hard facts soon began to dissipate the first fine careless raptures of the Teutonic and Italian Fascist lovers. The first item on the Nazi programme of foreign policy is the Anschluss. A Nazi revolution must be brought about in Austria and the two countries united in the German Reich. The diminutive DOLLFUSS alone seemed to stand in the way and the Nazis were confident that the breath of HERR HABICHT on the loud-speaker from Munich could blast him from the path. But HERR DOLLFUSS lately went to Rome, SIGNOR MUSSOLINI gave up "practically the whole of his week-end" to him and the little man flew back radiantly to Vienna. SIGNOR MUSSOLINI does not want the Anschluss any more than does France, and consequently another result of the rise of HITLER is a great improvement in the relations between France and Italy. And whether Germany and Austria unite or not, the improvement is likely to be permanent. Franco-Italian relations were bad not because either Power really credited the other with aggressive intent but because the sensitive Italians believed that France was jealous of another Latin nation cutting a figure in the world, and the French believed that the Italians were jealous of their long pre-eminence and too disposed to insist on treaty revision in Germany's favour at the expense of France and her friends in Eastern Europe. To-day, all is changed. Italy wants French support in resisting the Anschluss. If the German and Austrian Nazis produce the Anschluss and present the Powers with a *fait accompli*, then Italy, faced with Germany on the Brenner Pass, will want French support more than ever.

SIGNOR MUSSOLINI's plan, which France is believed to be willing to support, for preventing an Austro-German union is to promote an Austro-Hungarian union and along with this, a Danubian union between Austria-Hungary and the Little Entente countries, Czechoslovakia, Yugoslavia and Roumania, these latter countries to retain their separate identities and independence, but to unite their foreign and economic policy and their defensive programmes. And further south and east these moves are having the effect of bringing Greece and Turkey into closer co-operation. Great Britain shows marked friendliness to Austria and from time to time gives signs of being prepared to stand in with France in resisting the Anschluss. But unless the Powers are prepared to move against Germany in advance, they may soon find themselves presented with a *fait accompli*. Then there will be immediate talk of war. At that moment Europe, crissed and crossed by rival intrigues and interests, will present one of the

strangest, most complicated and least creditable sights seen in the history of civilized man. We must hope that the *fait accompli* will be accepted and that if Austria and Germany wish to unite, France, Italy and England will not attempt the folly of trying to wrench them apart. The new importance of Moscow at the present moment shows clearly who would be the gainers in such a foolish war.

TENNIS AND ...

COMMERCIAL NEWS

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET — QUIET TONE

KARACHI MARKETS

CONFIDENCE IN WHEAT STILL LACKING

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPT. 14.
Wheat.—Punjab Ready per candy Rs. 22-6, Sept. Rs. 22-0, Nov. Rs. 23-1-6, July Rs. 21-2-6.

Gram.—Sept. Rs. 18-13, Nov. Rs. 20-6, July Rs. 18-12-6.

Toria.—Ready Rs. 20-4, Sept. Rs. 20-9, Nov. Rs. 30-8, Feb. Rs. 29-1.

The Wheat market was steady at the decline on firmer Chicago cables but confidence was still lacking. Nov. quotations yesterday touched Rs. 22-13-6 but reacted to-day. Spot sales yesterday were 5,000 bags. Arrivals on Sept. 7 were 2,319 bags and exports 4,767 bags.

Cotton.—Sind Ready Rs. 15-6, Jan. Rs. 16-0-6; Punjab Ready Rs. 15-2, Jan.

Owing to an interruption in telegraphic traffic, most Bombay market reports had not been received at the time of going to press.

Rs. 15-5-6; "4-F" Ready Rs. 19-10, Jan. Rs. 19-11. The tone was fully steady on an improved export demand and higher New York advices. Yesterday's purchases for export were 1,536 bales Ready.

Sugar.—White Java Ready Rs. 14-3, Aug.-Sept. Rs. 14-0, Oct.-Dec. Rs. 13-15-3; British Refined Ready Rs. 14-6-6, Ecuador Ready Rs. 14-0. The tone was steady on a maintained up-country demand. Yesterday's dispatches up-country were 2,500 bags.

Exchange.—Banks T. T. this month 1/5-31/32 to 1/6, next month 1/5-31/32 to 1/6; 3 m/st. credits this month 1/6½, next month 1/6½. Forward positions were uncertain. The market was inactive.

GIFT SCHEMES

TOBACCO SHARES ADVANCE ON AGREEMENT TALK

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

On the Stock Exchange, there was an optimistic sentiment and tobacco shares particularly advanced on the renewed talk of an agreement regarding gift schemes. Kaffirs were strong following the sharp rise in price of gold to £6-9-2.

Wheat improved on reports that the damage to the Argentine crop is irreparable.

Wall Street was steady but business was limited.—Copyright.

TREASURY BILLS

CALCUTTA, SEPT. 13.

The Controller of Currency in a Press "communiqué" says that tenders for Rs. 14 crores of three months Treasury Bills were opened on Wednesday, Sept. 13. The total amount offered was Rs. 1,69,75,000.

Tenders at Rs. 90-12-3 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 90-12-0 were allotted approximately 81 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount accepted was Rs. 14 crores, the average rate of accepted tenders being Rs. 90-15-4 per annum.

Tenders for Rs. 14 crores of three months Treasury Bills will be received on Wednesday, Sept. 20. Successful tenderers should make payment on Friday, Sept. 22. Other conditions are as usual.

Three months Intermediates will be sold from Sept. 14 to 19 at Rs. 90-12-6 per cent subject to conditions announced in the previous week.

Three months Intermediates sold from Sept. 6 to 12 amounted to Rs. 77,75,000.

STERLING QUOTATIONS

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents dated Sept. 13:—

	Face	Latest
Value	Value	Prices
Wiluna Gold Corp. (Ord.)	£1	£2-15-7½
London Tin Syd. (Ord.)	£1	£0-13-3
Turner and Newall	£1	£1-16-0
Assoc. Elec. Indus. (Ord.)	£1	£1-1-3
Attock Oil	£1	£0-11-10
Assoc'd Portland Cement	£1	£1-9-0
Elec. Supply Corp.	£1	£3-16-0
Guest, Keen and Nettlefolds Ltd. (Ord.)	£1	£0-14-9
Beira Railways	—	£0-8-1½
London Elec. Supply (Ord.)	£1	£2-16-0
Marconi Intl. Marine	£1	£1-12-9
Calendar's Cable	£1	£3-2-3
General Elec. (Ord.)	£1	£2-4-9
London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves	£1	£4-1-3
London and N. E. Ry., 4 p.c. 2nd Pref.	£10	£31-0-0
Intl. Ry. of C. Amr. (Ord.)	—	88
British Burma Petroleum	Ss.	£1-1-6
Malayan Plantation	£1	£0-4-9
Soudan Plant Syn.	£1	£1-17-3
Brit. S. Africa (Ltd.)	15s.	£1-2-6
Pahang Cons. (Ord.)	Ss.	£0-7-0
Wm. Cory and Son	£1	£3-15-9

Yield per cent per annum on British Three Months Treasury Bills £0-6-7½.

The market was dull and uninteresting.

(Continued from column 2.)

5.47; Mar. do. 5.50. The market was steady.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Oct. 6.73; Nov. 6.84; Ja. (1934) 6.95; Feb. do. 7.00; April do. 7.16; June do. 7.26; July do. 7.26. The market was steady.

COTTON

Fully middling Liverpool spot trading value 5.33.

Egyptian P. G. Sakellariadis spot trading value 7.10.

MANILA HEMP

LONDON, SEPT. 13.

Govt. Graded Certificate c.i.f. "J" Sept. Nov. £16-0-0 buyers; do. "E" No. 1 Sept. Nov. £15-10-0 buyers; do. "L" No. 1 Sept. Nov. £14-5-0 buyers. Market: Dull and easier.

WHEAT

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 13.

Rosafe Parcels per cwt. 4th. 4th. Sept. Oct. 23s. 0d. sellers; Barasoo Parcels per 64 lb. Sept.-Oct. 22s. 0d. sellers; Australian (South) per quarter Oct. 25s. 6d. sellers. Tone of market: Quiet.

CHICAGO WHEAT

CHICAGO, SEPT. 13.

Farm quotations per bushel (in cents and eighths) Sept. 88c; Dec. 91c; May 95c. The market closed firm.

LA PLATA LINSEED

LIVERPOOL, SEPT. 13.

Linseed La Plata to Hull Sept.-Oct. £11-2-6 sellers. Market: Firm.

METALS

Copper Brainers f.o.b. £47-10-0; Spelter Hard Indian Brand (c.i.f.) £10-10-0 net; Tin (English) (Ingots) £216-10-0 f.o.b.; Liverpool Yellow Metal £39-5-0 net f.o.b. Iron Galvanized Corrugated Sheet not quoted (cost, freight, duty and landing charges). Lead 14s. English £13-5-0; Copper English best selected £139-0-0.

INDIAN TEA

At the London tea sales 10,500 packages of Indian tea (new season) were offered for sale. There was a good demand with firm prices, which showed no material change.

The range of value for Pekoe tea was as follows:—

Clean Common Pekoe Old Broken Pekoe 9/4d. Orange Pekoe 10/4d. Broken Orange Pekoe 10d. B. P. Souchong 9/4d.

ETTE

TRAVELLING IN KASHMIR

Frontier Not to be Crossed

Jammu, April 5.

The Kashmir Residency has set a limit for travellers towards Gilgit, the northern frontier of India.

Capt. C. C. L. Ryan, Assistant Resident in Kashmir, has issued the following:

Gurais and Kargil are fixed as the limit of travel in the direction of Gilgit and Laddakh respectively. Beyond these two places no visitors may travel unless he has been permitted to do so by the Resident in Kashmir or is in possession of a permit for their purpose issued by the Game Preservation Department of Kashmir State.

No visitor is permitted to cross any frontier of Kashmir territory, except those contiguous with British India, without a special permit from the Government of India, or to enter the Gilgit agency, including Chilas, without the permission of the Resident in Kashmir.

Any visitor desirous of proceeding towards Leh should certify in writing that he or she had no intention of crossing the frontier either into Chinese Turkestan or Tibet.

NEW GERMAN PORTFOLIO

"Minister of Public Enlightenment"

DR. GOEBBELS APPOINTED

Berlin, March 16.

Broadcasting, the Press, cinema, theatre, and public education will henceforth be entrusted to Dr. Goebbels, now Minister for "Propaganda and Public Enlightenment", who assured the Press that they might retain right of criticism "but it must be criticism helpful to the Government."

The 48 per cent of the electorate who had not voted for the Government would not be terrorised, he said, but would be won over by propaganda.

Dr. Goebbels asserted that the revolution carried out was unprecedented for discipline and determination. Complainants of individual cases of hardship should be glad that they were not worse.

POWERS FOR CABINET

Dictatorial powers of a far-reaching character over a period of many years will be provided for Hitler's Government by the new "Credit Empowering Law" which is under consideration of the Cabinet and which the Reichstag will be asked to pass at its opening session.

The chief difficulty will be securing the necessary two-thirds majority which, even with the Communists removed, the Government cannot by itself command. The Reichstag will first be asked to approve of a measure making the obligation on the members to participate in the sessions more stringent.

It is thus hoped to prevent "obstruction" for not only is a two-thirds majority of those present required for a change in the constitution but it is also necessary that two-thirds of all the deputies should be present.

NAZIS RELEASED

Five Nazis who were sentenced to death last year (and were subsequently reprieved) for the murder of a Communist have been released under the orders of Herr Hitler.—Reuter.

THE STOCK EXCHANGE

London, March 16.

Stock Exchange on Wednesday

3

The Civil & Military Gazette

LAHORE, MARCH 17, 1933.

HOME OPINION ON INDIA

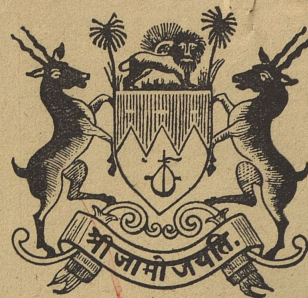
It is gratifying to learn that real interest is being taken in England in the publication of the White Paper on Indian reforms, which should be in the hands of the public both in England and India on Saturday morning. On the whole there is every reason to believe that the consideration of the new Government of India Bill will take place in a more enlightened atmosphere than that of its predecessor, for in the last five years the British public have learned a good deal about India and their responsibilities to this vast country. The previous Government of India Act, which provided for the introduction of the Montagu-Chelmsford Reforms, was before Parliament at a time when it and the public were still largely pre-occupied with war and post-war problems. The idea of such reforms was conceived while Great Britain was still engaged in the gigantic conflict and few, at least in Europe, had the time to examine the proposals or study their implications. Had such been possible, it is more than likely that India would have been spared many of the difficulties and troubles through which she has passed in the last twelve years and the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms might have been introduced on a sounder footing than was actually the case. A firmer policy at the time the reforms came into being might have put an end to the non-co-operation movement, which created an atmosphere most unfavourable to their inauguration and laid the foundations of the civil disobedience campaign from which the country is now emerging. It is to be hoped that the opposition to the new Bill in Parliament will be strong, not with the object of retarding the progress which is contemplated, but in order to ensure that the Bill is improved by criticism and made as sound and watertight as possible.

NAWANAGAR *An Enlightened Ruler*

Twenty-five Years of Progress

CRICKET AND STATESMANSHIP—OLD METHODS GIVE WAY TO NEW

By JOHN DE LA VALETTE



JUST BEFORE a dismal drizzle started on an afternoon in August, 1899, a famous batsman, for the first time in the annals of English cricket, brought his score of runs for the season to 3,000. With that achievement a young Indian Prince stepped into English history, and the special niche in the popular imagination and affection which he has occupied ever since. For not only to the men of his generation, but to the school-boys of to-day as well, does the name of "Ranji" stand both for supreme skill at a great game and for the high qualities of character which that game is believed to inculcate: application, grit, self-effacement for the good of the team, loyalty to an ideal—in short, for true sportsmanship.

That, in addition, his Highness the Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar* possesses an alert intelligence and a shrewd sense of business, has been demonstrated by the tangible achievements that stand to his credit, to some of which I shall now refer.

Personality and Progress

The State to which he succeeded was by no means flourishing at that time and needed reorganisation. In just twenty-five years it has been turned into a suitably governed and well administered country, where progress is being achieved without any sudden break with the traditions that go to the root of popular feeling and conceptions. It is in this great problem of modernising without disrupting; of grafting frail new shoots on to stolid, living

days onwards his Highness devoted the closest thought and took every step to render his State as "famine-proof" as possible and to prevent the recurrence of such devastating epidemics. Between 1921 and 1931 the population grew to 408,851, an increase of 18.4 per cent. During the same decade the total population of British India increased by only 10 per cent., and even the average for the Indian States as a

thousand in 1930-31, but the substantial achievements in connection with agriculture coupled with the generally satisfactory conditions in the State exercised an attraction upon the people living in other parts of Kathiawar and led to immigration into and settlement in Nawanagar State.

Lying on the fringe of the monsoon belt, Nawanagar suffers at all times from scanty rainfall and frequently finds its natural

progress are calculated to add 80,000 acres more.

In regard to wells the ideal of having at least one well yielding a permanent supply of water on each agricultural holding is being steadily planned. To induce cultivators to dig these wells, grants and, whenever required, advances are made, and over £30,000 has already been spent in this way.

The result is that some 10,000 wells have been added and the efforts are being indefatigably continued. A telling result of these various methods of providing reliable water supplies is that some 41 new villages, with their surrounding cultivated areas, have come into existence during the present reign.

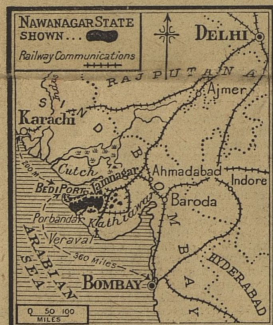
Certainty of Tenure

But the endeavours to stimulate agriculture did not rest there. Following the common practice in Kathiawar, occupants of land in Nawanagar were, under the old régime, tenants-at-will of the Ruler in whom the ownership of the land vests. In addition, the rent payable for the land was assessed on the basis of a percentage of the crops actually raised, and paid in *natura*. This method of assessment was not conducive to the fullest possible utilisation of the land, and the uncertainty of tenure discouraged the investment of capital in improvements. To remedy these evils it was decided, shortly after the accession of the present Jam Saheb, to place the rent on a cash basis, calculated on the average yield of each holding during the previous ten years. When a complete survey of all holdings had been undertaken and the assessments made, they were to remain in force for fifteen years. Thus the farmer was given a direct incentive to increase his output, inasmuch as any surplus yield would benefit him in full. In addition, the fact that the tax is based upon the whole of the occupied acreage stimulates the tenant either to cultivate the whole area himself to its full capacity, or else to dispose of any unrequired surplus.

This latter course was furthermore facilitated, for in 1919 the State granted permanent occupancy rights. Subject only to the payment of rent and to formal seigniorial rights over the land, the occupant can freely transfer his holding by sale, inheritance, gift or otherwise.

Side by side with this beneficial and vitally important reform, there was undertaken an inquiry into the so-called alienated lands—that is to say, such lands as had been removed from the taxing power of the Government in order that their revenues might benefit certain individuals. It was realised not only that the allocation of these grants had been somewhat loosely and often too freely made prior to the present reign, but also that the system in itself was undesirable.

Determined both to do away with the alienation system and to protect all properly established vested interests, his Highness entrusted the task of effecting an equitable settlement to a British official, having no connection with or interest in the government of the State. In this way some 3,000 cases were investigated and equitably settled between 1913 and 1916. It is worthy of notice that only three cases were taken in appeal to the Government of India, and these were ultimately adjudicated in the sense laid down by the settle-



LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HIS HIGHNESS SHRI SIR RANJITSINHI VIBHAJI MAHARAJA JAM SAHEB OF NAWANAGAR, G.C.S.I., G.B.E., AT THE TIME OF HIS ACCESSION IN 1907.

trunks; of educating and leading people towards a willing acceptance of modern improvements, rather than fomenting an avalanche of unwelcome and, therefore, resisted innovations upon them, that the Indian States can, and in many cases do, set such a helpful example to the other parts of India. With unflinching personal devotion to his task and an alert sense of the human factors involved, the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar has moulded the destinies of his State and guided its people towards their betterment.

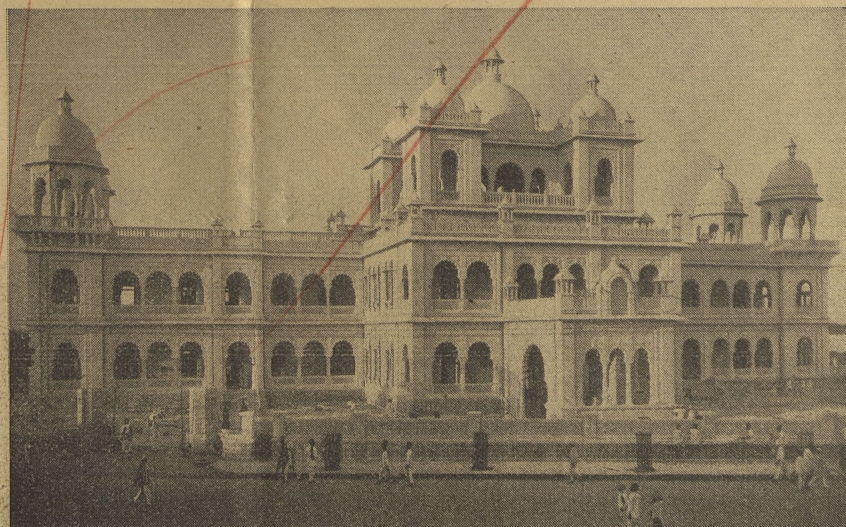
And the improvements thereby attained are appreciated beyond the boundaries of the State, for as the figures of the 1931 Census disclose, there has during the last decade been a noticeable immigration into Nawanagar State from the surrounding country of agriculturists and others who have been attracted by the improved conditions created in the State. As a result the population of Nawanagar has during that period increased well in excess of the average growth. For either British India or the Indian States.

Although it is among the most important of the States of the Kathiawar Peninsula, which have played such an interesting part in the history of India, it is neither by its size nor by the numbers of its population that Nawanagar commands attention, but rather by the success of its governmental and administrative innovations. With its 3,791 square miles, the State covers no greater an area than the counties of Kent, Sussex, and Surrey combined, and its population amounts to not quite 400,000. It is relevant here to observe that while in 1911 the population numbered 340,400, it had by 1921 actually declined to 345,353. Behind the rapid recital of these figures lie the tragedies of the terrible famine of 1911-12 and the severe plague and influenza epidemics which ravaged India in 1918-19.

These calamities had, however, one good outcome for Nawanagar in that from those

whole was only 12.8 per cent. Special causes must, therefore, have accounted for the exceptional growth of numbers in Nawanagar. A closer analysis of the Census figures shows, in fact, that not only did the sanitary and medical improvements in the State bring down the death-rate from 31 per thousand in 1906-7 to 15 per

water supply reduced below the minimum requirements of agriculture. Artificial irrigation is therefore essential to the welfare of the people. By regular expenditure on irrigation schemes over 15,000 acres of permanently watered land have been added to the cultivable area during the present reign and schemes proposed or in



EDUCATION of both boys and girls is carefully fostered in Nawanagar, an interesting feature being that in all the primary schools the rudiments of agricultural science are taught, special primers having been written for the purpose. Above is a view of the Lady Hardinge Girls' School, Jamnagar, in course of construction; it is now in use.

* His Highness died since this article was written, mourned by his subjects and a host of friends.

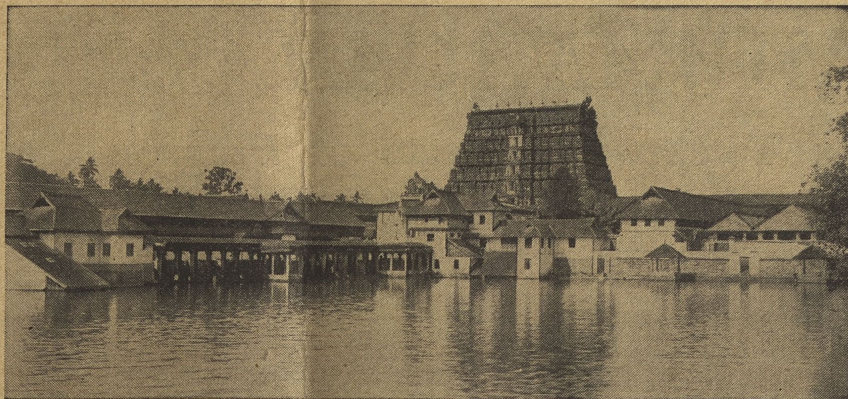
resolved "that the State should defray the entire cost of the education of its people in order that there might be no backwardness in the spread of enlightenment among them, that by diffusion of education they might become better subjects and public servants, and that the reputation of the State might be advanced thereby."

It is interesting to note that the pioneers of English education in Travancore were the Christian Missionaries who opened two English schools, one at Kottayam and the other at Nagercoil, between the years 1816-19. They were given substantial aid by the Government in the shape of grants of land.

The first Government English school was started in Trivandrum in 1834, and this institution, slowly and steadily, developed into the Maharaja's High School and College. An English school for girls was opened at Trivandrum in 1863 by the Zenana Mission, and next year the Maharaja's English High School for girls was opened—which has since developed into a first grade college for women. The first Normal school was founded in 1865, and it developed in 1910 into the Training College.

A Sanskrit School was opened in 1869, which subsequently grew into the Sanskrit College. Besides the Law College, there are eight colleges in the State affiliated to the Madras University.

There is a school for nearly every thousand of the population.



BATHING TANK AND SRI PADMANABHA SWAMI TEMPLE IN TRIVANDRUM, TRAVANCORE.

Female education has made considerable progress in the State.

The Government have granted generous concessions to promote the education of the backward communities in the State.

sented the amount of import duty then realised at the Travancore seaports, and the British Government guaranteed the State a total import revenue to this extent by undertaking to make good any deficit up to Rs.40,000 a year. In other words, when the sea Customs collections (on imports from foreign countries excluding goods imported by sea for the use of the Travancore Government) are less than Rs.13,218 the British Government pay to Travancore Rs.40,000. But if in any year the collections exceed Rs.13,218, the excess amount realised is deducted from the sum

claims of Travancore State in this behalf with equity.

Administration

The entire administration is carried on through well-organised departments on the model of the British Indian system. The Dewan is assisted by an organised Secretariat similar to that of the Government of India; and there is an efficient public service which is governed by rules regulating recruitment, tenure of office, and pensions.

Industry and Trade

THE RULING DYNASTY—ENLIGHTENED FORM OF GOVERNMENT

SUCH A RECORD of progress as is noted in the preceding columns has been reflected in the material prosperity of the State, whose annual gross income is two hundred and fifty-five lakhs of rupees. The main industry in the State is agriculture. The principal crops are paddy (rice), coconut, pepper, tapioca, maize, sugar-cane, and fodder-grass.

Recently, the cultivation of oil-palm has been carried on as an experimental measure in the Government farms at Cape Comorin, Trivandrum, Kottarakara, Konni, and Puliya. Cultivation of banana in rotation with tapioca, paddy, and horse-gram was tried and found a success. The growing of tea and rubber is carried out on an extensive scale. The State is famous for its coir and coir matting, foreign markets showing a special preference for Travancore coir.

quantity and value of other articles exported, especially tea, rubber, coconut, coir, hides, and fish.

Nevertheless the figures relating to the *per capita* value of exports and imports show a balance of trade in favour of the State to the extent of Rs. 3.92 per head of the population.

It is interesting to note that of the entire external trade for 1930-31, 88.51 per cent. was with British India, 5.37 per cent. with the United Kingdom, 2.70 per cent. with Pondicherry and Marseilles, and 2.33 per cent. with other foreign countries. It has to be pointed out that British India in turn passes on the commodities to other countries, mainly Great Britain. Therefore, really speaking, the bulk of Travancore's export trade is with Great Britain.

Need of Revision

It is essential to remember that under the Interportal Trade Convention entered into with the British Government in 1905 Travancore State does not levy duty on imported goods, with certain exceptions, produced or manufactured in British India or in the Cochin State, or on goods which have already paid import duty in Cochin or British India. But Travancore levies duty on articles imported direct from abroad.

The average amount of Customs collected at the time of the Interportal Convention was Rs.53,218, of which Rs.13,218 repre-

of Rs.40,000 and the balance alone is paid to Travancore.

It need not be emphasised that in view of the present enormous increase in commerce and trade in the State, the terms of the Interportal Convention adversely affect Travancore. Therefore, the Travancore Government feels that the terms of the Convention should be revised. And it would appear that this question has been brought to the notice of the Davidson Committee, which, it is expected, will treat the



PUBLIC OFFICES, TRIVANDRUM, CAPITAL OF TRAVANCORE.

Flourishing Exports

The fact that exports predominate over imports again emphasises the material prosperity of the State. The export trade in copra, coconut oil, and jaggery is flourishing. Owing to the prevalent economic depression in all the countries, there was last year, however, a fall in the

His Highness the Maharaja is in close touch with the Dewan and other high officers of the State, and the advice of the Dewan is invariably sought and generally accepted in all political acts.

The present Maharaja of Travancore, his Highness Sri Chithira Tirunal, who is just nineteen years of age, assumed ruling powers on the 6th of November, 1931. He has had the advantage of having received a thorough, liberal education under the immediate guidance and supervision of his mother, her Highness Setu Parvati Bai, the junior Maharani of Travancore, who is certainly one of the most enlightened and cultured Princesses of India. His Highness received administrative training under Mr. P. C. Dutt, a member of the Indian Civil Service. He spent six months at the headquarters of Mysore State, and thus had an opportunity of understanding the working of the administrative machinery in another enlightened Indian State.

The Maharaja's Training

Thereafter, the Maharaja stayed for some time at Waltair, which is an important centre in the northern half of the Madras Presidency, and while here his Highness studied the system of revenue administration in the Madras Presidency. On his return from Waltair, the Maharaja spent a few months studying the official procedure in his State, and in forming contacts with his own officials.

Thus, his Highness has had the advantage of having received an excellent general education and a thorough administrative training. He is now ably assisted in the administration of his enlightened State by Mr. T. Austin, I.C.S., Barrister-at-Law, the Dewan, and Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, who is the Legal and Constitutional Adviser to the Maharaja. Sir Ramaswami is one of the best known men in the public life of British India.

Travancore, along with other South Indian States, welcomes the scheme of federation between Indian States and British Indian Provinces. And, in common with these, Travancore is willing to enter into federation provided the necessary safeguards are guaranteed to the States in the Constitution.

What, then, is the impression any observer receives after visiting this southernmost State in India?

One irresistibly feels that here is a State, great in historic tradition, treated most generously by Nature, ably assisted by a ruling dynasty which has always acted on the principle that a ruler is only the trustee of his people, and where the people enjoy all the best that modern progress can compass.

In short, Travancore is proud to call itself a go-ahead State, and it fears no comparison with other parts of India.

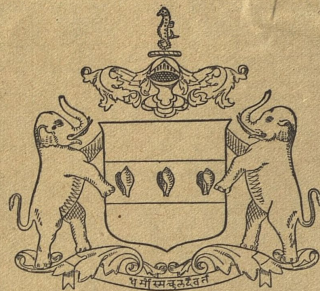


TEVALLI PALACE AND BACKWATER, TRAVANCORE.

TRAVANCORE *The Largest Maritime State*

A Record of Continuous Progress

LARGER THAN WALES :: "PLACE WHERE GODDESS OF PROSPERITY RESIDES" :: MAJESTIC SCENERY :: BRITAIN'S STAUNCH ALLY :: STEADILY GROWING REVENUE :: EQUAL FRANCHISE :: EDUCATIONAL ADVANCE :: A GO-AHEAD STATE



TRAVANCORE is the most southerly of the Indian States, and occupies the south-west portion of the Indian Peninsula. Forming an irregular triangle, with its apex at Cape Comorin, Travancore is bounded on the north by the State of Cochin and by the British district of Coimbatore. Its eastern boundary is marked by the three Districts of Madura, Ramnad, and Tinnevely. On the west and south lie the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean.

It is the largest maritime State in India.

Travancore has an area of 7,825 square miles (slightly larger than that of Wales)—its extreme length from north to south is 174 miles, and its extreme width 75 miles. Although Travancore as regards area occupies the seventeenth place among the Indian States, it ranks third in point of population. According to the last decennial census recorded in 1921, the population of the State is 5,095,973.

This figure represents an increase of 27 per cent. over the figure recorded at the previous census in 1921.

If the uninhabited areas, comprised in the reserved forests and the backwaters, are excluded, the populated area comes under 5,000 square miles, which, therefore, will give a density of population of approximately 1,019 to the square mile.

The Derivation of Travancore

The name which the State now bears has its derivation in a Sanskrit word, viz., *Srivardhanapuri* (*Srivardhamcode*), which means the Place where the Goddess of Prosperity Resides. Indeed, the material and moral prosperity abounding thoroughly justify such a claim. In no other part of India, Travancore proudly claims, does one come across such enlightenment and culture among the people as are found within her borders. And, indeed, where else does one witness such grandeur of natural scenery and such abundance of harvests as in this State, which was described by Sir Mountstuart Grant-Duff as one of the fairest and most interesting realms in Asia? When Lord Curzon spoke of Travancore's exuberant natural beauties, its old-world simplicity, and its Arcadian charm, he was mentioning the barest truth.

In whatever direction one travels in this State, one comes across the most romantic of vistas. The hill scenery on the north-eastern border, with wild, rocky, precipitous acclivities, stands clothed with majestic primeval forests. Then when one descends into the valleys, there are to be seen the numerous villages, spick-and-span, with innumerable quaint little temples and churches.

And again, when one follows the path along the banks of the canals, one sees for miles and miles the thick fringe of all varieties of the palm here and there suddenly disappearing into the richly-wooded background of the lagoons—a panorama once seen never to be forgotten.

Travancore the Beautiful has a history reaching far back into antiquity, the greater part of which is shrouded in tradition. But there can be no doubt that the Maharajas of Travancore are the descendants of the Chera Dynasty. The succession to the throne is traced through the female line.

It is stated that, in the later historic times, the country now comprised in Travancore consisted of some four or five separate States, the most important of which were those of Attingal, Venad, and Desinganad. The point to be noted is that with these States the Portuguese, the Dutch, and the English, more or less simultaneously established contact.

The English first settled at Anjengo, which they obtained on a grant from the reigning Queen of Attingal in 1684. Martanda Varma, the son of that Queen, became in 1729 the Adhipati—overlord—of Venad. He succeeded in crushing the various feudal chieftains who had been waging intermittent warfare against the power of his House for over a century. Having subdued them all he consolidated his power, and by 1758, Martanda Varma held sway practically over the whole of modern Travancore.

Then it was that he dedicated all his possessions to Sri Padmanabha Swami, the Deity worshipped by millions of Hindus in Travancore, the present Capital of the State. After this dedication, the Rulers of Travancore are looked upon as the servants of Sri Pad-

manabha, and Travancore State itself as the possession of the Deity.

A Staunch Ally of Britain

Again, in the Eighteenth Century, in the wars in which the East India Company was engaged in the Carnatic and in Mysore, Travancore rendered meritorious assistance to the Company. She was rightly reckoned as one of the staunchest allies of the British Power, and as such was included in the Treaty of 1784 between the East India Company and the then Sultan of Mysore.

Thereafter, an important Treaty was signed in 1795, by which the East India Company agreed to protect Travancore from all foreign enemies. In 1805 a new

public funds, and they have consistently set apart for their personal use a very modest civil list which is exhibited in the annual budget of the State. In this connection it needs to be pointed out the proportion of the civil list in comparison with the total revenue of the State has been steadily declining: in 1887 it was 8.76; in 1897 it was 6.86; in 1907 it was 6.57; in 1917 it was 4.04; in 1927 it was 3.83; in 1928 it was 3.69; in 1929 it was 3.64; and in 1930 it was 3.63.

These figures point out that in spite of a steady increase in the gross receipts of the State there has been no corresponding increase in the civil list of the Maharajas.

Then again, ever since 1888, when a Legislative Council was established, the

Travancore enjoy with men in the matter both of the franchise and of membership in the Legislature.

The present Legislative Council is composed of members returned at the general election held in May, 1931. The total number of voters at this election was 145,546, which represented an increase of 5,215 over the number recorded at the election of 1928. The Travancore Municipality, which is the only general urban constituency in the State, contained 6,320 of the electors. All the twenty-two general rural constituencies together had 137,783 electors; and the remaining 1,443 electors were distributed among the special constituencies—namely, Landholders, Planters, Educators and Political Pensioners, and Commerce and Industries.

Besides the Legislative Council, there is a Popular Assembly, consisting of one hundred non-official members, of whom seventy-seven are elected. The Assembly serves the purpose of bringing the people in direct contact with the Head of the Administration, and for drawing the attention of the Government to the needs of the people.

One fact that deserves pointed attention is that the franchise qualifications in Travancore are more liberal than in any other Indian State, or in any part of British India. The five-rupee qualification obtaining in this State almost approximates to adult franchise which is being vigorously advocated by the Congress Party in British India.

Local self-government in Travancore is represented by the several municipalities created under the provisions of the Travancore Municipal Regulation, V. of 1920. Under this Regulation, municipal councils were constituted, and the maximum as well as the minimum elected non-official element was fixed, the scope of municipal activities was enlarged, and the obligatory and discretionary duties of municipal councils were defined. Village *panchayats* are being organised on the basis of adult franchise.

The State enjoys an independent judiciary. A Supreme Court (which is now the High Court) was established more than a century ago, and the High Court is manned by judges who are either English barristers or graduates in law of Indian Universities who have gained distinction as advocates or judges of the original court.

The Expenditure of Revenue

In order to have a correct estimate of the material and moral progress achieved by the State one has to examine the proportion of expenditure under different heads. Principal items of expenditure charged to revenue respectively fall thus:

Education, 23.6 per cent.; Public Works and Irrigation—which does not mean the construction of pleasure palaces for the ruling family, but roads, canals, and other facilities for transport—18.9 per cent.; Devadoms (religious endowments and State charities), 11.1 per cent.; State Pensions, 6 per cent.; Law and Justice, 6 per cent.; Medical and Sanitary, 5.9 per cent.; Subsidy (paid to the British Government under the Treaty), 3.9 per cent.; Police, 3.2 per cent.; Army, 3 per cent.; and General Administration (secretariat expenditure), 2.3 per cent. (The foregoing percentages refer to 1931.)

These figures point out an obvious moral. The State generously spends large sums of money for the spread of education. Consequently, the standard of literacy is highest in Travancore—higher than even the most advanced Presidencies in British India. There are well over 3,699 educational institutions in the State.

The early history of education in Travancore is indeed interesting. From very early times the village schoolmaster, styled the *Asan*, imparted vernacular education of a rudimentary character in the country. He was a self-constituted functionary, and was remunerated by the people themselves. The principal subjects taught were reading, writing, arithmetic, and the elements of astronomy necessary for simple calculations required for domestic rituals and for determining the chief periods of agricultural operations. The old village schools taught boys and girls together.

The State's direct activity in the field of education, however, began over a century ago. The paramount duty of the State to impart public instruction to its children was recognised so long ago as 1817, when Rani Gouri Parvati Bai issued a rescript in which her Highness



H.H. SRI CHITHIRA TIRUNAL, MAHARAJA OF TRAVANCORE, who assumed ruling powers in November, 1931.

Treaty was signed with the Company whereby the State agreed to contribute nearly eight lakhs of rupees towards defence. The relations between the British Government and Travancore have always been extremely cordial. The State has never been subject to foreign rule.

The system of government in the State has elicited the admiration not only of other Indian Princes, but of administrators in British India. Although the ruler of Travancore is the source of all authority, judicial, administrative, and legislative, for more than half a century the Maharajas have acted as constitutional monarchs in the sense in which that term is understood in modern governments. They have, however, maintained an effective personal touch in the administration of the State.

A Modest Civil List

The Maharajas of Travancore have treated the revenues of the State as

Maharajas of Travancore have associated their subjects in the task of State legislation. The people are given an effective voice in the administration of the State. The State budget for each year is presented to the vote of the Legislature.

Under the present Constitution, the Travancore Legislative Council is composed of fifty members, of whom twenty-eight are elected from territorial and special constituencies, and twenty-two, including fifteen officials, are nominated by Government. In this connection, one is forcibly impressed by the fact that although in the State there are Brahmans, Nayars, Indian Christians, Moslems, and Depressed Classes—communities with conflict of interests—the Government have not been forced to adopt separatist representation.

Equal Franchise for Men and Women

More remarkable than this is the footing of complete equality that women in

the Canarese, Dravidian in features, yet as distinct in culture and speech from the Telugus, as they are from the Marathas.

Throughout the enormous country with its varying local conditions the Department of Agriculture carries on systematic research for the improvement of crops and of agricultural operations. Experimental farms of different kinds combine research with practical demonstration. Travelling "Demonstration Superintendents" and publications in Urdu and other vernaculars spread the achievements obtained. Crops, as well as cattle, are the subject of these activities.

Like all good farmers those in Hyderabad have memories that recede too far into the past to take lightly to innovation. But to practical demonstration even the most unyielding succumb, and the many facilities provided are having an increasing effect on the standards of cultivation as well as on the products themselves.

Special Local Cotton

Hyderabad provides one-sixth of the total area under cotton in India. Hence the improvement of the cotton crop has been an object of constant solicitude. The effective measures taken by the Government have contributed to raise the quality of an indigenous variety, known as *gaarani*, until to-day it has such length and strength of staple and yields such soft and silky lint, that it commands some of the highest prices among Indian cottons, from Indian as well as from non-Indian millowners. Imitation, especially fraudulent imitation, being a sincere, but somewhat annoying, form of industrial flattery, the Hyderabad Government has taken special steps to preserve the purity of this local cotton in the course of marketing and to prevent inferior imitations from being passed off for it. The experimental farms specialising in cotton research are to be congratulated on their contributions to this result which opens the way to greater development of the cotton industry within the State.

fifteen million Hyderabadis is manufactured on the hand-loom of the country. Upon these and other cottage industries the same methodical thought has been bestowed as upon the raising of agriculture to a higher level.

Quite recently His Exalted Highness the Nizam opened in person the Cottage Industries Institute which forms part of an organisation covering the whole State and designed to educate the village craftsmen up to better methods of working, to supply them with the best materials, enable them to study fresh designs, and finally to market their products. To this a helpful system of credit facilities is added.

a new industry which combined the available local skill with modern methods of production. The tobacco industry has made an excellent start in the State.

Interesting Cotton Prospect

It is, however, for the cotton industry more than for any other in Hyderabad that immediate prospects are open. Whatever we may think we can do for the cotton industry in this country, we cannot enable it to make cheap goods as cheaply as modern machinery, combined with oriental

cotton goods market in India, they will have to manufacture much more cheaply—that is to say, they will have to manufacture in India. Mr. Ford would no doubt prefer to make Ford cars at Detroit; being wise, he makes some of them at Dagenham.

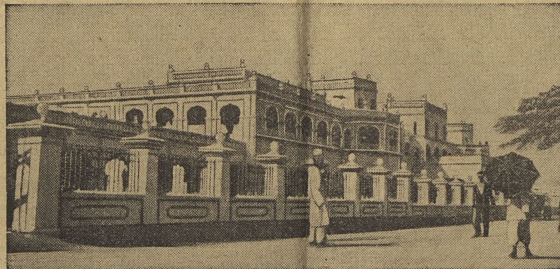
With its locally grown cotton of a quality equal to the very best in India; with a long tradition of textile craftsmanship; with every encouragement awaiting far-sighted enterprise, Hyderabad offers an attractive opportunity to the British cotton industry to produce there those grades of articles which, in any event, we can no longer expect to ship from these shores.

How Britain Can Benefit

However the future may shape India's constitution, it is inconceivable that its clear thinking, highly trained elite will permanently be content to import for the use of its own people what can be made in India by Indian labour from India's own raw materials. Nor is producing for home consumption unreasonable or unattractive among 350 millions.

To British business men and industrialists who have vision and enterprise, Hyderabad opens alluring prospects. In the all too rapid survey here attempted, they may, it is hoped, discover some indication of the possibilities awaiting development in Hyderabad. In that country they will find sound and stable conditions: law, order, and an impartial administration of justice. With its Ruler holding a faith different from that of the majority of his subjects, Hyderabad has learned religious tolerance. It knows no communal strife. Nor is there any anti-British bias.

Since a century and a half, at least, Englishmen (not to forget some most important Scots!) have in Hyderabad worked hand in hand with Indians in all manner of activities. The traditional loyalty of the Nizams to the British connection is reflected in the popular friendliness towards everything British. To its own domestic market of fifteen million people Hyderabad

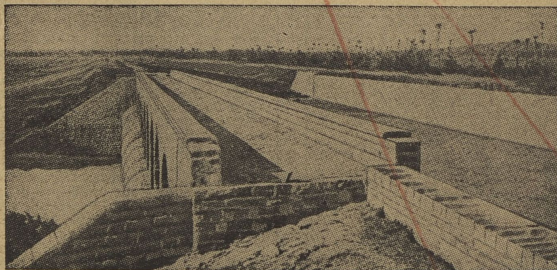


THE CIVIL HOSPITAL AT SECUNDERABAD.

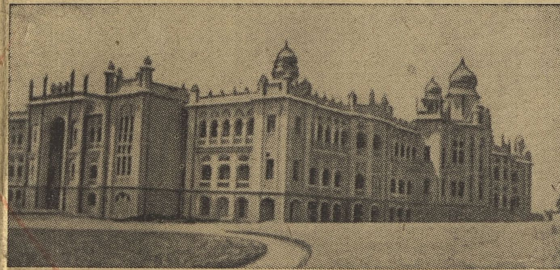
Mechanizing Industry

Commendable as these efforts are, and much to be valued, it is realised that the urgent popular demand for low-priced articles must create a growing market for the products of mechanized industry. To its encouragement, therefore, attention is also being devoted. Chemical and other technical research into available sources

labour, allows Eastern countries to produce them. It would be pure folly to deny it. A recent analysis of Indian imports by the Bombay Millowners' Association shows that last June three-fourths of all the cotton yarn landed, five-eighths of the grey single yarn, and over fifteen-sixteenths of the mercerized yarn came from Japan. Of the 33 million yards of piece goods imported, Great Britain's share fell by $\frac{3}{4}$, while that



NARVA AQUEDUCT, 100 miles in length, costing £750,000 to construct, is an important part of the Nizam Sagar Irrigation scheme.



HYDERABAD pursues a vigorous cultural policy. Above is a view of the City College in Hyderabad, the State capital.

The Sugar Industry

Sugar cane is another important raw material which can be extensively grown in Hyderabad. Its improvement has also received close attention from the research sections of the Department of Agriculture, and the government farm at Kamareddi is active both in this respect and in the giving of practical demonstrations to cultivators. Unfortunately, here, as generally in India, the sugar industry itself is inadequately developed. Lack of official support cannot be pleaded in this case, at any rate in recent years. Acting upon the recommendation of the Tariff Board, which has pronounced the development of the sugar industry to be fully justified in India, the Government of India has imposed substantial duties upon imported sugar, thereby giving an impetus to domestic production and manufacture.

The trouble, however, is that this industry depends for its success upon persistent scientific research and the application of the most efficient methods. So far, taking India as a whole, these have only somewhat faintly been brought to bear upon the problem. There is great and immediate scope for the sugar industry in Hyderabad, if local knowledge and initiative can be combined with expert experience of the highest achievements in the industry. In certain parts of India these possibilities are already receiving attention. They deserve to be fully explored in Hyderabad, for they furnish profitable opportunities for British and Indian industrial co-operation. We in this country cannot afford to wait much longer without taking a practical interest in a matter of so great importance, if we do not wish to lose this opportunity to foreign enterprise.

Improving Local Industries

After agriculture, hand-loom weaving and the dyeing and printing of fabrics form Hyderabad's most important industry. Its hand-woven fabrics have long been famous in distant lands, Grand Mughals and Persian Kings have "taken delight in wearing them." The muslins of Nanded, the carpets of Warangal, the silken materials and cloths of gold, made in various parts of the State, are still renowned. The skill of the craftsmen is unsurpassed. To this day it is estimated that one-third of all the cloth worn by the

of raw materials is regularly pursued, and the results made freely available. Thus a local cement industry has been started by private enterprise which, owing to the financial and other advantages derived from its establishment within the State, is making its influence felt far outside the borders of Hyderabad.

Papermaking of a high grade is another traditional industry. It was originally introduced by Aurangzeb. Seeing how little high-grade paper is produced in India, there should be an attractive opening for

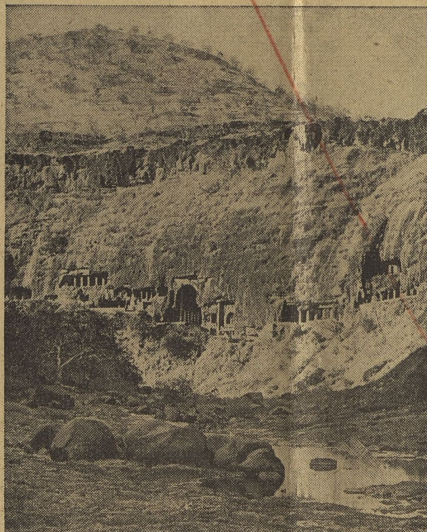
of Japan rose by 10 million yards. Of the 8 million yards of artificial silk imported that month, all but 300,000 yards were of Japanese origin.

Overwhelmingly the Indian demand is for the cheap article. The bulk of India's 350 million people reckon their expenditure in farthings. No Government in India, whatever its complexion, can face increasing the cost of a widely needed commodity, merely to enable British industry to sell at its own price. If British interests are not to lose what is left of their cheap

adds the advantage of being within the All-India customs boundaries, having no barrier in the way of her exports to the rest of India.

In any prudently administered country, taxes should be low. In Hyderabad they are—and the great bugbear, income-tax, is not within the line of vision.

Hyderabad will welcome the co-operation of British and Indian enterprise. It is for us to grasp the opportunities. Let our men of experience, energy, and vision study the prospects in that great State.



THE AJUNTA CAVES in the northern part of Hyderabad State. Left: External view of the Gorge showing entrances to caves. Right: The Great Buddha in one of the Cave Temples. (By courtesy of Dr. E. H. Hunt.)

