

Behar Herald

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PATNA, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1952

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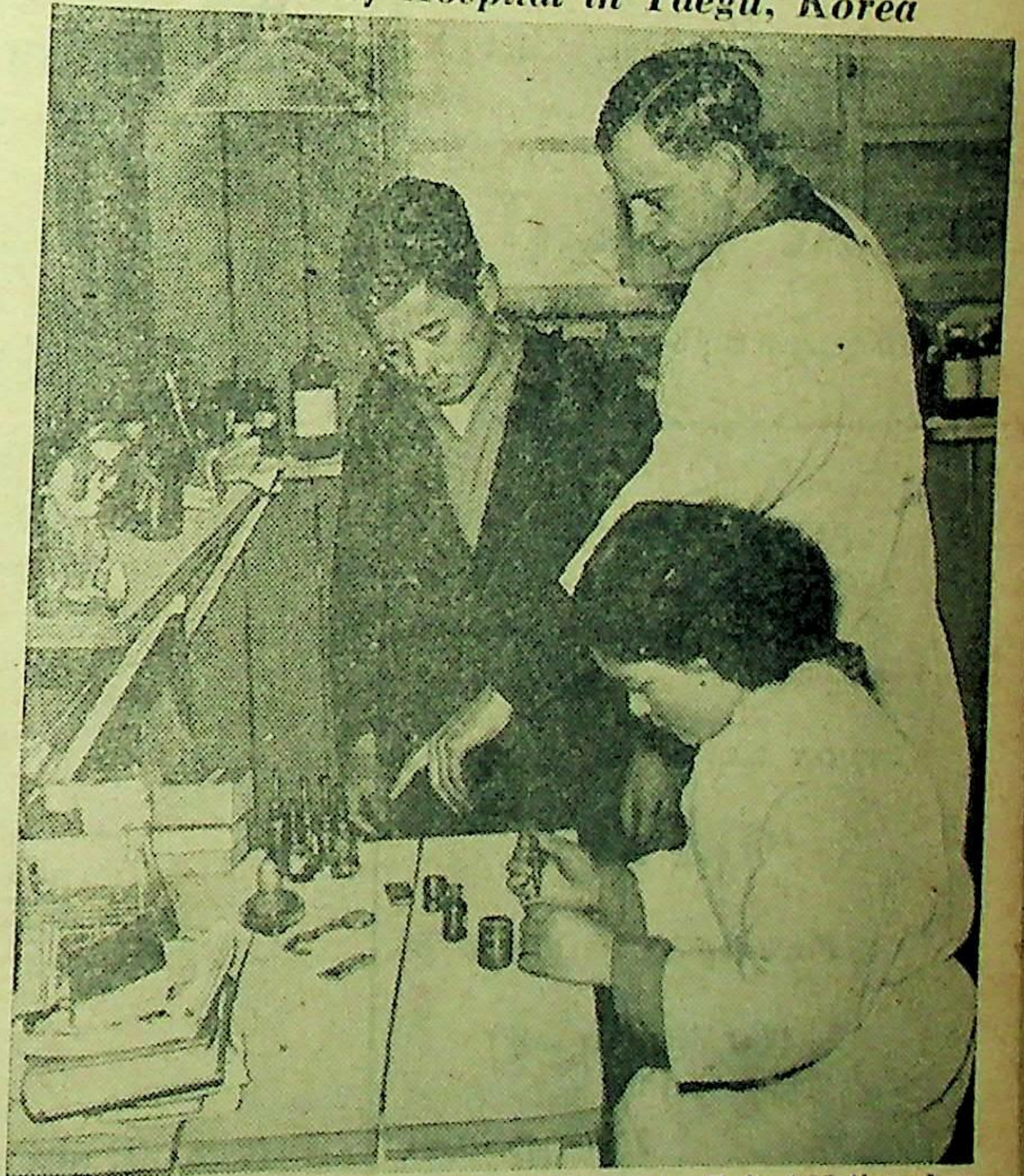
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JOHN R. PAUL

U.N. Relief Hospital in Taegu, Korea



From the beginning of the conflict in Korea the United Nations has been doing the utmost to maintain the health of the civilian population. In Taegu, for instance, despite lack of facilities a school house was transformed into a relief hospital which can take care of as many as 600 in-patients. Here, in the hospital's laboratory established by the United Nations Civil Assistance Command, Erik V. Spangfort, of Denmark, instructs a Korean assistant on laboratory techniques while a Korean woman doctor makes a test.

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Bihar Herald

Vol. LXXVIII]

PATNA, SATURDAY, MAY 3rd, 1952

[No. 29

PROMISE AND PERFORMANCE

We are told that Sachar, the new Chief Minister of East Punjab has decided that departmental heads in the Secretariat will have complete freedom in carrying out cabinet decisions and that ministers will not interfere in the routine administration of the State. In every State in the Republic of India it has been customary for ministers to change whimsically the orders of their secretaries to favour those who enjoy ministerial protection. This has brought about a creeping paralysis of inaction and indecision among the officers who have to carry out the day to day administration. Where a departmental head shows energy, zeal and initiative in spite of constant obstructions from his Hon'ble Minister, he is often transferred to another job in the Muffassil, or is snubbed and even at times degraded. This is one of the main causes of demoralization that prevails among the permanent officials

to-day. Recognition of this deplorable state of affairs led Rajagopalachari to talk of separation of the legislature and the executive.

The new East Punjab Ministry is out to make history. It has further decided that the Ministers will not allow themselves to be entertained by the members of the public or government servants. Passing pious resolutions and carrying them out into practice are entirely different matters. Government servants of to-day have not the money to entertain Ministers on the lavish scale to which the latter are accustomed. - But well-known blackmarketers are known to spend many thousands in entertaining Ministers when the former need special permits, or want to escape prosecution. After all, nobody is such a fool as to spend Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 30,000 to "entertain" a Minister unless he is sure of getting good return from his "investment". That is how the whales among

blackmarketers escape prosecution, only the minnows are caught. Ministers are said to be notoriously good trenchermen and cannot refuse the invitations to the Lucullan feasts given in their honour by blackmarketers.

It remains to be seen how far Sachar and his colleagues observe the rules they frame for themselves. The former Sachar Ministry had a stinking reputation, only matched by that of Bhargava Cabinet.

Incidentally, the Congress President and the A.I.C.C. can learn something from the pious resolutions of Sachar. Will they stop in future the custom of selling Rs. 1000 and Rs. 500 seats in A.I.C.C. and Congress meetings to the kings among blackmarketeers? No honest businessman would care to fork out such big sums for the privilege of listening to insane speeches. Only those who have a guilty conscience and want to buy absolution from the rulers do so. The rulers do not realize the

prices for seats in their periodical jamborees, while they shout for the establishment of a CLASS-LESS society. Great leaders, while on tours, accept the lavish hospitality of eminent black-marketers which the latter are eager to provide.

Not till the rulers of the country are able to set examples of uprightness and incorruptibility, it is idle to expect the Government officials to be honest.

DISQUIETING NEWS

We are stunned to read in the annual report of the Bihar Public Service Commission that "*provincial, group and caste spirit predominate in the outlook of the young men who pass out of our colleges*". We wonder how such an outlook can there be when everywhere in the provincial environment there is complete absence of provincialism, casteism and linguism. The great leaders of the province, who are our rulers, are completely free from such a narrow outlook. Most of them are unaware of there being Rajputs, Bhumihars, Kayasths...among the people. They all consider themselves as Indians first and last, and will never make any difference between a person of one caste and that of another. Brought up in such an exhilarating atmosphere of 100% nationalism, it is very surprising that the coming generation is soaked through and through with provincial, group and caste spirit. We tremble to think what will happen to Bihar when the present generation of

provincial, groupless and casteless leaders are no more and the provincial, group and caste-minded youth of to-day occupy administrative positions.

One can only imagine the rude shock which the members of the Bihar Public Service Commission got when they discovered that the 'young men who pass out of our colleges' were imbued with "provincial, group and caste spirit". They must have felt like some watcher of the skies when a new planet swam into his ken, or like stont Cortez when he stared at the Pacific—and all their secretaries and clerks must have looked silently at each other with a wild surmise.

CAPITALISTS DICTATE THE TUNE

The slight fall in prices of some commodities of everyday use made the Government of India extremely anxious. Something had to be done to arrest the fall in prices and prevent any lowering in the cost of living of the masses. The hoarders, black-marketers, profiteers, capitalists, the buyers of Rs. 500 tickets in A. I. C. C. meetings, raised a concerted hue and cry to stampede the Government into action, and of course they had their way. Measures were taken that had the effect of raising prices above the levels touched in mid-March. The first item in this second round of concessions was the decision to permit the immediate export of 25,000 tons of gur, with the promise that more would be released if prices did not recover. About the same time it was announced

that most rubber manufactures could be exported until 31st June, and that destination quotas had been relaxed for castor oil, for medium and coarse cloth, and for hand cotton waste. On 12th April reservations on the export of Bengal Deshi and Dholler cotton to Britain were removed, and further export quotas were allotted for Mathias, Kalaginas Dholleras and Assam cotton. The export of salt and certain paints was similarly facilitated. The unrestricted sale of steel held by dealers from their last allotment was permitted on 14th April. Finally, it was announced that 50,000 tons of sugar would be exported from Government stocks.

This last is self-delusion. The G. O. I. knows it just as well as anybody else that the price of Indian sugar is the highest in the world, and nobody outside India is foolish enough to pay the fantastically high price that Indians have to pay for their *swadeshi* sugar. Indian sugar can be sold abroad only if the Government of India pays a bounty of Rs. 5 for every maund of sugar exported. Excess sugar can be poured into rivers or the sea to reduce stock and keep the price of sugar high.

NOTES & COMMENTS

MUNSHI'S HISTORICAL DISCOVERY

According to the *Indian Nation* report, while Munshi was addressing the Vaishali Festival, "at one time, confusion and uproar prevailed in the women section of the audience. Mr. Munshi at once pulled them

3rd May

up and re-kind of a for the do The unso not ask i Ministers delivered in place better not Vaishali-w LONG LI

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British rule ? ENFORCED

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3rd May 1952

up and reminded them that this kind of attitude was responsible for the downfall of Vaishali."

The unsophisticated women did not ask if there were Food Ministers in Vaishali too who delivered long-winded harangues in place of rice, thought it better not to send India the Vaishali-way and became silent.

LONG LIVE DEMOCRACY

We love democracy because it enriches people. The Hyderabad Assembly has fixed the speaker's salary at Rs. 1750/- p. m. (including allowances) plus a free car and a free house. The Deputy Speaker will draw Rs. 750 a month (plus probably car and house). The legislators, the hon'ble representatives of the people, will each get a salary of Rupees 200/- a month plus a daily allowance of Rs. 12/8 plus, of course, first class travelling allowance (3 first class). Nothing is said about special permits, special licences, Government contracts and jobs for sons-in-law and nephews, but of course these are there. Could such prosperity have been possible under British rule?

ENFORCED MARRIAGE

Almost all the women doctors and nurses serving in the Gorakhpur Dufferin Hospital opted for being married rather than leave their jobs following an "order" from the office of the Director of Public Health, U. P., asking them to get married to improve efficiency in their work as it was noticed that mostly they whiled away their time" flirting and did not mind their duties properly.

The order was received by the Civil Surgeon, who sent it around among the staff of the

hospital. At first the members of the staff were amazed at such an order from the Government, but gradually they started signifying their preference for marriage.

After some time, when it was revealed that the order was a hoax and the biggest April 1 prank of the year, the Civil Surgeon, the doctors and nurses blushed.

The President of the Union of Posts and Telegraph Workers has said that one of the main reasons for the deterioration of the telephone service was the Departments' topheaviness. There were innumerable highly paid engineers at the top, while at the bottom, workers on daily rates had no security of service.

We don't suppose the Telephone workers have any special grievance. Look at the orgy of Ministry-making all over the country and the number of Ministers, Deputy Ministers, Sub-deputy Ministers, Ministers without portfolio, Ministers of State, Extra Assistant Ministers, ... that we are going to have. If the public bitterly complain of the rising cost of administration, a few chaprassi's posts may be abolished.

THE DEMOCRACY THAT U. S. BUILT

Thirty Greek students living abroad were on 7th April sentenced to death in their absence by a military court in Athens for failing to respond when their age group was called.

Such is the "democracy" that U.S. bayonets have set up in Greece.

SEX-ISM

Letters have appeared in the local Press pressing the claim

of Srimati Sundari Devi for inclusion in the Cabinet-to be. No one doubts the very strong grounds that exist for the selection of Sundari Devi as a Cabinet Minister. As a matter of fact, strict democratic procedure demands that half at least of the members of the Cabinet should be women, as women roughly form half the population of the Province. The difficulty is that if Sundari Devi be taken in the Cabinet, another

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SHORT WAVE

lady from the Bhumihaar-- Kayastha group will have to be included as a counterpoise.

A list of all the qualifications possessed by Srimati Sundari Devi has been published in the *Searchlight* of April 23. There is one prominent omission in it the writer has failed to mention that it was Sundari Devi who made the women of Bihar non-cerebral minded, and this was achieved in the teeth of opposition from Srimati Kamal Kamini Prasad. The latter had the backing of the Government of India while Sundari Devi was feebly supported by the Government of Bihar. The battle waged long and long in the columns of Bihar newspapers and in the end, in spite of her handicap, Sundari Devi won. We are always for giving credit where due and the people of Bihar should not forget their benefactor when they eat potatoes and *pulwal*.

SHEEP AND GOATS

Lal Bahadur Shastri, General Secretary of the Congress has been deputed by Mr. Nehru to investigate into the causes which led to the defeat of the Congress nominee for the Deputy Speakership of the Assembly recently.

Without undergoing a pleasant air trip to Hyderabad, sitting at our office in Patna, we are able to anticipate Lal Bahadur Sastri's discovery. Congressmen are in a majority in the newly-elected Hyderabad Assembly and so if a Congress nominee for the Deputy Speakership could not get a majority of votes, it simply means that quite a number of Congress members of the Legislature did not vote for the Congress

candidate. It will never be known who these independent-minded Congress M.L.A.'s are, and so no "disciplinary action" can be taken against them.

GOOD NEWS FOR DEMOCRACY

When the Boer War was going on in South Africa, Kipling ridiculed the idea of "Killing Kruger by the mouth" prevalent among some sections of the people in England. Kruger did not die then from abuses and wishful thinking.

We hope the democratic world will have better luck this time. One Sterling Noel has brought out a book: *I KILLED STALIN*, by which he hopes to kill Stalin by the pen. The book is very modestly priced—Rupees fifteen only—considering the great good it has done to the democratic world.

The publication of *I KILL STALIN* has also proved the moral superiority of the democracies over the Communist countries. We are perfectly certain that no book like *I KILLED TRUMAN* or *I KILLED CHURCHILL* have been published behind either the iron or the bombo curtains.

We hope every American will fork out 5 dollars and help to kill Stalin by the pen.

READY MADE LEADERS

The recall of old Rajagopalachariar to prop up the crashing Congress house in Madras has caused many bitter comments in that province. Some have tried to explain psychoanalytically the great pull that C.R. has with Nehru. It is said that the Congress president has a father fixation because of a Peter Pan complex. He always

clings to an elderly person for support. In his early life, he was Pandit Motilal Nehru, a towering dominating personality for whom young Nehru had love, awe, veneration, fear and hate. His revolts against his father always fizzled out. After the death of Pandit Motilal, Jawahar switched on to father-surrogate Gandhi who steered and controlled him wonderfully. Occasional revolts against



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Gandhiji never came to anything, After Gandhiji's sod demise, there was no one to replace the dead spiritual father. Sadar Patel was a domineering opponent and Jawahar finally turned to the wizard of Salem for advice, guidance, support. That is perhaps the secret of the hold that C.R. has on Nehru.

WE WANT SOMETHING TO-DAY

American atomic scientist Louis Ridenour has declared that America will have enough atom bombs in five years time to kill everyone in the world.

We are rather advanced in years and may not survive till the arrival of that glorious day in 1957. So, we would request America to make a start with napalm bombs. They also are quite efficient killers.

A GENERAL COMPLAINT

We continue to receive numerous complaints from correspondents about the un-businesslike methods current in Government Accounts Departments in the various States. Apathy, indifference and callousness sum up the attitude of many employees in these offices and they appear always to be on the lookout for flimsy pretexts to turn a bill down or send it back to its place of origin for further information, even though this may not really be necessary. We have been told of assistants who dawdle for months over a file which could be disposed of in as many days.—

Honest businessmen (there are still a few left) are afraid of undertaking Government contracts because of the unconscionable delay in getting bills passed and the multitude

of plams that has to be greased to get one's dues from a government department.

PAKISTAN FELIX

According to the DAWN of Karachi, there is a glut of cotton cloth and yarn in the markets there. Textile mills cannot sell their goods **EVEN AT A LOSS.**

Had Hindus not been unwanted in Pakistan, we would have changed our domicile for the satisfaction of being able to buy all cloth that we needed at a reasonable price. In India too newspapers talk of surplus (and unsold) cloth in the mills of Bombay and Ahmedabad, but these are all stories concocted to force the Government of India to allow unlimited export of cloth and abolish the export duty on cloth. The consumers here can only buy a fraction of their normal requirements of cloth at "controlled" prices (four times pre-war price) plus Bombay Government tax, excise duty, provincial government sale tax etc. The prices of cloth on the pavements are as high as ever.

NEW PENICILLIN PRODUCTION METHOD

Scientists have developed a new form of Q176, the high-yielding penicillin mould used in most commercial penicillin production. In this form the mould does not leave an objectionable yellow impurity in the final product - the liquid that contains penicillin.

But Q176, like other penicillin moulds, yielded an impure coloured penicillin. For medical purposes, white penicillin is desired. Thus, an extra step has been necessary to remove this yellow colour,

each manufacturer having his own particular method. By using the new strain, however, they may eliminate this step.

Manufacturers grow the drug in 15,000-gallon tanks. The tanks contain a liquid that furnishes food to the mould.

After the mould is pumped into the liquid, air is forced through the tank, distributing the mould evenly. The air keeps the mould organism scattered throughout the liquid so more penicillin will be produced. Otherwise the mould would form a velvet-like carpet on the surface of the liquid, greatly reducing the amount of penicillin that could be harvested. After three or four days, the mould is strained, leaving the penicillin-laden liquid.

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A NEW DRUG

Several weeks after a dramatic announcement of spectacular success in treating tuberculosis, with the new *isonicotinic acid hydrazide*, it is hoped that a cure for the disease has at last been found.

Laboratory tests indicate that the chemicals involved are "germ killers" rather than "germ inhibitors" like the antibiotics. And there has been no report thus far of a relapse or unfavourable side-effects in any of the patients who have made such remarkable progress under the hydrazide treatment.

The experimental treatment was carried on among tuberculosis patients in New York City hospitals who had failed to respond to any of the conventional treatments and who were regarded as mortally ill.

Over an eight-month period under the hydrazide treatment patients lost their fever and cough, gained weight rapidly and developed a new sense of well-being. The treatment is relatively inexpensive.

Physicians conducting the tests reported that "the mortally ill patients... have obtained therapeutic benefits beyond anything we have ever seen with any of the chemotherapeutic or antibiotic agents previously used."

But they point out that the tubercle bacillus has always developed resistance to other drugs which have appeared promising.

Tuberculosis is not only the greatest killer among all parasitic and infectious diseases, but it is also responsible for incalculable economic, so-

cial and emotional costs. The Government of India has accepted the offer of an American firm, the Schering Corporation, to supply 50,000 tablets of Iso-nicotinic acid-Hydraside to treat 50 TB patients for six months.

C. R.'s VICTORY

Mr. Rajagopalachari was first nominated by the Governor to be a member of the Council and a few hours later on the same day he was elected leader of the Congress Party in the legislature. The earlier nomination by the Governor paved the way to Mr. Rajagopalachari becoming Chief Minister of the State, if the Congress party was to be called upon to assume the reins of office, and the Governor in fact asked Mr. Rajagopalachari to form the Government soon after his election by the Congress Party as its leader. An application for certiorari was made by Mr. P. Ramamurti, M. L. A. that Mr. Rajagopalachari's nomination to the Council was in contravention of the letter and spirit of art. 171 (5) of the Constitution, which prescribes that the members to be nominated by the Governor "shall consist of persons having special knowledge or practical experience" in respect of literature, science, art, etc.

The petitioner in his application stated :

"This power of nomination of persons to the Legislative Council by the Governor, cannot be used to provide a seat in the Legislative Council for the political leader of any party in order to assist that party to overcome its own internal crisis

and quarrels and to obviate for the leader the necessity of facing the democratic verdict of the people by means of an election. I, therefore, submit that the exercise by the Governor of his powers under article 171 (3) (e) and (5) for this purpose amounts to a fraud."

The petitioner also submitted that the Governor, who was himself a prominent leader of the Congress party, in nominating Mr. Rajagopalachari, acted not as the Governor of the state but in such a manner as to further the interests of the Congress party in Madras."

The Court wriggled out of an awkward situation in a judicial way.

It dismissed the application saying : "We are unable to see any personal right of the petitioner which can be said to have been infringed even in the most indirect manner by the nomination of Mr. Rajagopalachari."

The fact remains that G. R. has been elected leader of a Party whose "popularity" has been proved in no unmistakable terms at the polls. Obviously State Congressmen wanted a strong personality around whom weaker men could rally to restore the Party's prestige. No one can quarrel with that, but what surprises the common man is that the Governor chose to ignore Mr. Prakasam, whose party is 166 strong against the 152 of the Congress. The formation of a Congress Ministry in Madras has been a great violation of the principles of democracy and there are some

who think it will go the Pepsu way.

INDIAN DOCTORS IN U. K.

There are nearly 1,000 doctors from the Indian sub-continent practising in the U. K. under the National Health scheme. Nearly all of them were established before the scheme came into operation. Consequently, as they freely admit, they are "doing very well."

The great majority of these doctors have at least 4,000 patients on their books. Very few have as little as 3,000. Up till now, 4,000 patients have represented an annual income of Rs. 50 000. Now the doctors have just had an increase from the State of Rs. 6,500 a year, which brings their basic emoluments on the 4,000 patient standard upto Rs. 56,500. In addition to this, however, the Rs. 6,600 a year increase is retrospective to 1948, so the doctors are also picking up a worthwhile bonus of Rs. 26,000.

For many doctors this is the end of the story. One doctor from the Punjab, who is also a specialist at Charing Cross Hospital, receives an additional Rs. 24,000 for specialist fees. He also picks up another Rs. 26,000 a year from private and from a clinic in which he is interested.

This doctor, in discussing the position of Asian doctors under the U. K. Health scheme, said: "I am getting about Rs. 106,500 a year and one can live very comfortably on this. As for the rest of my colleagues from the sub-continent, I know that they too are doing excellently."

Asked why Asian doctors were so successful in the U. K. as general practitioners, this doctor remarked: "I feel that

doctors from India, Pakistan and Ceylon are prone to have a better bed-side manner than some of their English colleagues. Perhaps they give a little more consideration to their patients, are more diligent in their examinations and are more painstaking. There is no question that English patients like and appreciate the attention. Certainly, no well-qualified doctor from India, Pakistan and Ceylon ever lacks patients in this country."

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CHLOROPHYLL AND HEALING OF WOUNDS

A chlorophyll preparation extracted from alfalfa has proved to be one of the most effective aids to wound healing.

Scientists recently compared the healing effects of drugs commonly used for treating wounds. Included in the studies were penicillin, various sulfa drugs and the chlorophyll preparation. In all cases the chlorophyll produced the fastest rate of healing:

In the experiments, small wounds were made on four fingers of each person. Two fingers were treated with the chlorophyll compound, administered in the form of a green ointment, or with other drugs. The other two fingers were left untreated. By determining the change in the electrical potential of the skin the scientists measured the rate of healing.

The more rapid rate of healing with chlorophyll is confirmed by other scientists who have used it with animals and those who have observed human wound healing.

Scientists attribute the remarkable healing properties of chlorophyll to its ability to stimulate the growth of cells in the damaged area.

The effectiveness of chlorophyll had been suggested previously by other scientists. Who had reported on its successful use with wounded veterans of World War II

whose injuries had not responded to other types of treatment. Not until the present studies, however, has its effectiveness been compared by exact means with other healing agents and with the healing of wounds without treatment.

LIGHT-GIVING CHEMICALS

Scientists have discovered two new types of light-giving chemicals produced by a living organism. The discovery offers the possibility that man may someday solve the secret of animal light and duplicate it, or perhaps improve upon it, in a new form of lighting by chemicals.

In the past, it has been difficult to obtain and identify such lightgiving chemicals.

Light is produced in living organisms by a luminous chemical compound known as a luciferin. All luciferins previously discovered require another chemical, also produced by the organism, to make them give off light. The luciferins now isolated are reported to give off light simply on coming in contact with oxygen or air.—

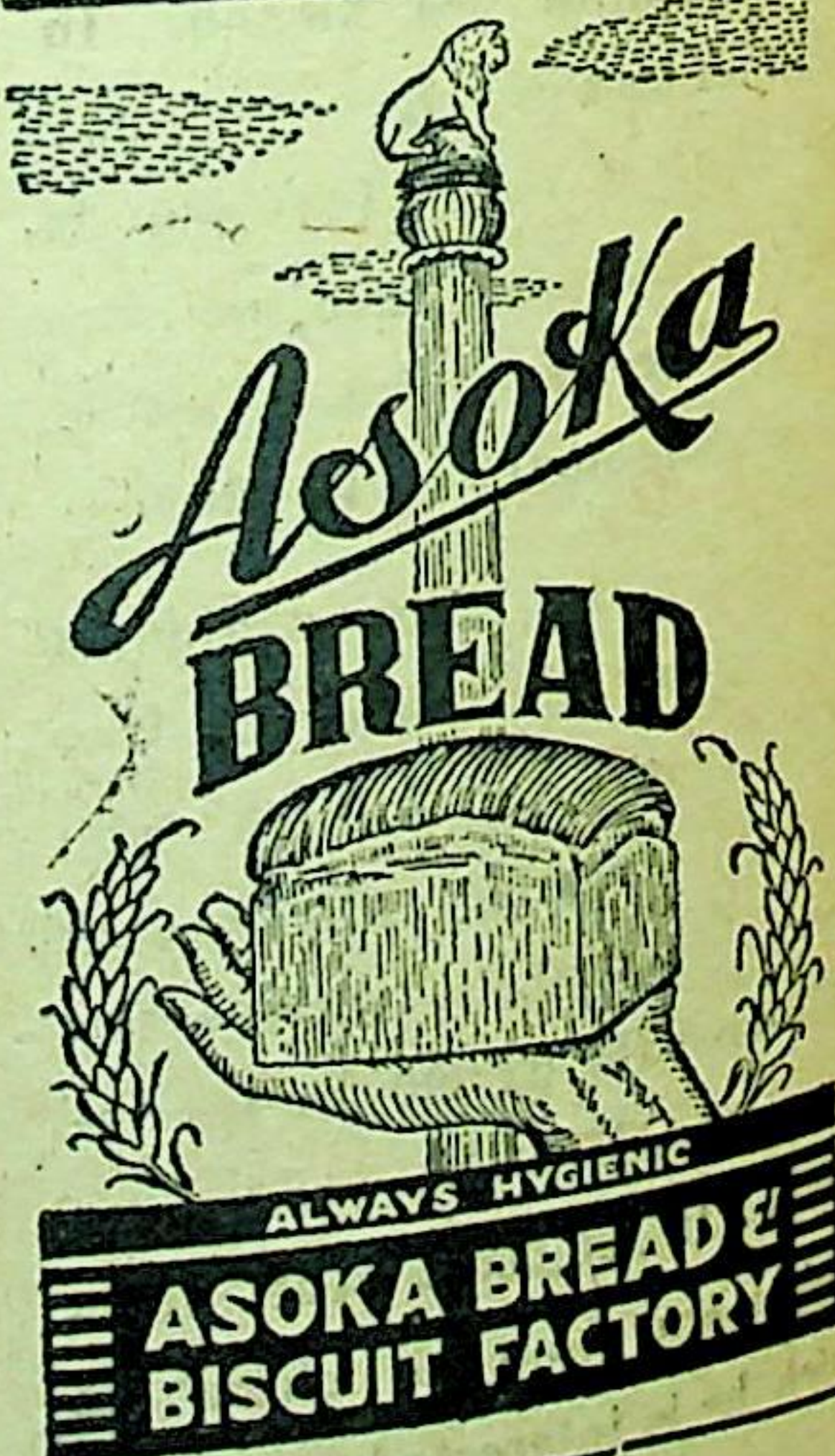
Scientists are now studying the chemical nature of the new luciferins. It is hoped that this study will lead to a knowledge of the structure of the chemicals and finally to their synthesis.

The new luciferins were isolated from a crab-like organism named Cypridina.

About 40 different groups of animals and two groups of plants (bacteria and higher forms of fungi) have the ability to give off light.

Some animals have developed lights of two or three different colours. A deep-sea squid, observed alive only once, has red, white and blue lights. The best known of the two-colour forms is the 'railroad worm' of South America. This worm has a red light and two rows of yellow lights, which make it look like a train at night.

Use, Always



"Victor's Revelling in Jubilation and the Moral"

By N. B. PARULEKAR

General elections are a periodical test through which a nation has to pass in its democratic political career. When it emerges out of this process, it under-goes a noticeable change, either for the better or for the worse. But ordinarily "something new for a change" is what keeps an average citizen's attention temporarily engaged and diverted from boredom of his monotonous life or worries. He looks or hopes for something good to come about to cheer him. He is reminded that his vote has the value of shaping a Govt. of his choice and of influencing its decisions in accordance with his will through his chosen representative. Even if he may have no opportunity at present to make a free choice of his representative, he yields to the persuasion of casting his vote to a particular Party candidate or a particular individual professing to follow certain principles and seeking his vote, as he hopes or he is given hopes that that would free him from his wants and worries. He can imagine, however, that his individual vote is nothing more than a drop in the ocean. He is doubtful about how his other fellow beings would cast their votes. He is told that democracy is a rule by the majority and as the majority opinion is expected to be in the ultimate larger good of all, he can safely submit to it even if he finds that the same is not entirely to his liking. When,

however, he actually sees the result of the collective wisdom or foolishness and finds that majority opinion becomes constitutionally ineffective and minority opinion assumes a ruling force, he begins to wonder the fun of democracy.

This is exactly what has happened in Greater Bombay's general elections results. The General Elections in India, the first of its kind, that have just come to an end, were a test through which our nation was to pass from its first five years of the experimental stage and to enter upon the first formal stage of its Independent Republic life. We, the common citizens, entertained a vague idea that our Republic life would mean a long, never ending and ever-delightful pilgrimage, by which we were aspiring to rise to higher and still higher heights of comfort, happiness and peace, in which mankind, can be enabled to devote their thought, energy and time to understand what the purpose and the meaning of human life are and to strive to fulfil them. When we go to one top of the first peak that we thought of reaching as our highest goal, another peak still higher above it, which till then remained hidden, would come in sight of us and as we so climb our journey upwards, the peaks higher and higher still would rise before us remaining to be climbed. In our continuous endeavour thus of climbing these heights, our enthusiasm, instead of waning,

will go on increasing as we succeed in having, at successive stages of our journey, more and more delightful visions of the distant peaks yet to be reached. Our idea of comfort, happiness and peace consists in this that we should realise the oneness of mankind, work for mutual good instead of exploiting the needs of our fellow-beings to our own advantage, and that our mutual relations; between man and man and between nation and nation, shall be of mutual love and free from hatred and violence, and that as a result we should be enabled to share equally the material wealth in order to meet our physical needs. This is the picture before our mental eyes of the Indian Republic of our conception. We, atleast such of the Congress men who have immovable faith in Gandhian philosophy, are convinced that we can realise this only by pursuing the purest means, that is to say, by basing all our actions and affairs on the highest moral standards. Naturally we needed only such persons to be our chosen representatives to conduct our affairs and to lead us safely to this our cherished goal as possessed not only more than average talent and ability but also in addition spirit of service and self-sacrifice and who should be an inspiration to us, the common men, in our day to day affairs. And our top leaders have spared no occasion in declaring that the Congress should nominate

persons only of "ability and integrity" as candidates for election and the voters should vote only for "honest" persons. The electorate were called upon to give their verdict as to whether they had still confidence in the Congress leadership for the purpose of controlling the nation's destiny for the next five years. If Bombay's results are any indication of the general trend of the nation's mind, what is the significance of the so-called sweeping success of the Congress here? As the storm of the election propaganda has now subsided and with it are calming down the emotions it had roused in the electorate, we are in a better position, in the calmer atmosphere and in a favourable mood of mind free from emotional passions to examine its correct implications and the reaction it has produced both on the victors' and also on the common electorate. It is such a genuine victory as to justify the victor's revelling in jubilation as they have been doing?

A victor's word has, no doubt, an air of authority so long as he remains a victor, no matter by what means he may have won the victory. The mere victory is a sufficient ground for him to be so jubilant as to make him blind to truth. He may even flatter himself from his exceptional genius and organising capacity in bringing it about. He may further claim that the candidates of his selection possessed necessary merit and the electorate have entire confidence in him and are solidly behind his organisation. Felicitations from

selfish flatterers that will be showered upon him will help him to justify his claim, although the truth may be quite to the another side.

The facts and the figures will clearly disclose, however, that nearly two-third of the voters who exercised their franchise registered their votes against the Congress, the so-called success was mere technical success more strictly in accordance with the letter of law without its spirit or substance, and it was multiplicity of opponent and the consequents division of votes that mainly helped automatically to bring it about. Shri Jawahar Lal's leadership of the Congress also, to a great extent, influenced a large section of those who voted for the Congress to retain their loyalty to the organisation. And not a small section of vested interests saw greater guarantee of safety for their interests in the status quo. And with the sole eye to winning at the polls, whether any means or methods, over and above the money-bags that played a considerable part, were considered by the Congress machinery as being too low below the moral standards would perhaps come to light in due course if typical instances at all go to an Election

ELECTION TRIBUNAL

The Bombay City life is known to be dominated by 'commercialism' which does not fail to make its inroads into spheres where it can find a favourable market. There is thus no wonder that the Bombay's Congress House

precincts have become a place of Political Exchange, like Stock and Bullion Exchanges, where political careerists flock to speculate in their political fortunes, the fluctuations of which may hit some and benefit others, while the manipulators who control the EXCHANGE always reap the benefit. It is this 'commercialism' that has won.

It has been the boast, for some time past, of the local Congress leadership that they alone possess extra-ordinary genius in giving a lead to other parts of the country by finding out unique solutions of difficult dilemmas. And inspite of the fact that they chose and put up candidates many of whom with nothing more than average talent, when they obtain success, have they not proved their claim? But have they realised that this so-called Congress success has, apart from creating a sense of frustration among the large majority of the electorate, who showed themselves to be, not solidly behind but, against the Congress confirmed the common belief that politics is but a dirty game and even the Congress cannot afford to attach much importance to moral standards and it is only hypocrisy that triumphs and that fair means and persons with spirit of service and self-sacrificing nature have no place in politics, but they must whither away in wilderness? They also hardly care to realise what a new problem of great magnitude they have created for Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru, who has been sincerely anxious to revitalise

the Congress organisation. Among those who are returned to Parliament or to the State Legislature, he will look in vain for the vitality and honesty of purpose of his expectation and he will be confronted with the question how to infuse to those idols a dynamic force of the Gandhian type and make them usefully devote more of their time to the service of their electorate, when they are neither accustomed to identifying themselves with the lot of the common masses, nor have they any capacity for initiative in helping to tackle matters of vital interests to the sufferers. Can we expect such Congress representatives, who, in seeking election to Parliamentary bodies, had no other idea but to be somebody or at the most to play fire-works without moral foundation behind them, to create a new enthusiasm among the people?

If the Congress leadership, for want of large number of representatives with immovable faith in Gandhian ideology, exhibits continued absence of that dynamic force which was peculiar to Gandhian methods, larger and larger section of the common people will get attracted towards the other extreme, the dynamism of the communists, the signs of which are ample growing more visible. Particularly the younger generation is getting stranger to what Gandhism stood for. Those who pose as Congress men and more in the Congress garb but who, by their behaviour, exhibit want of faith in the fundamentals of the Congress are more

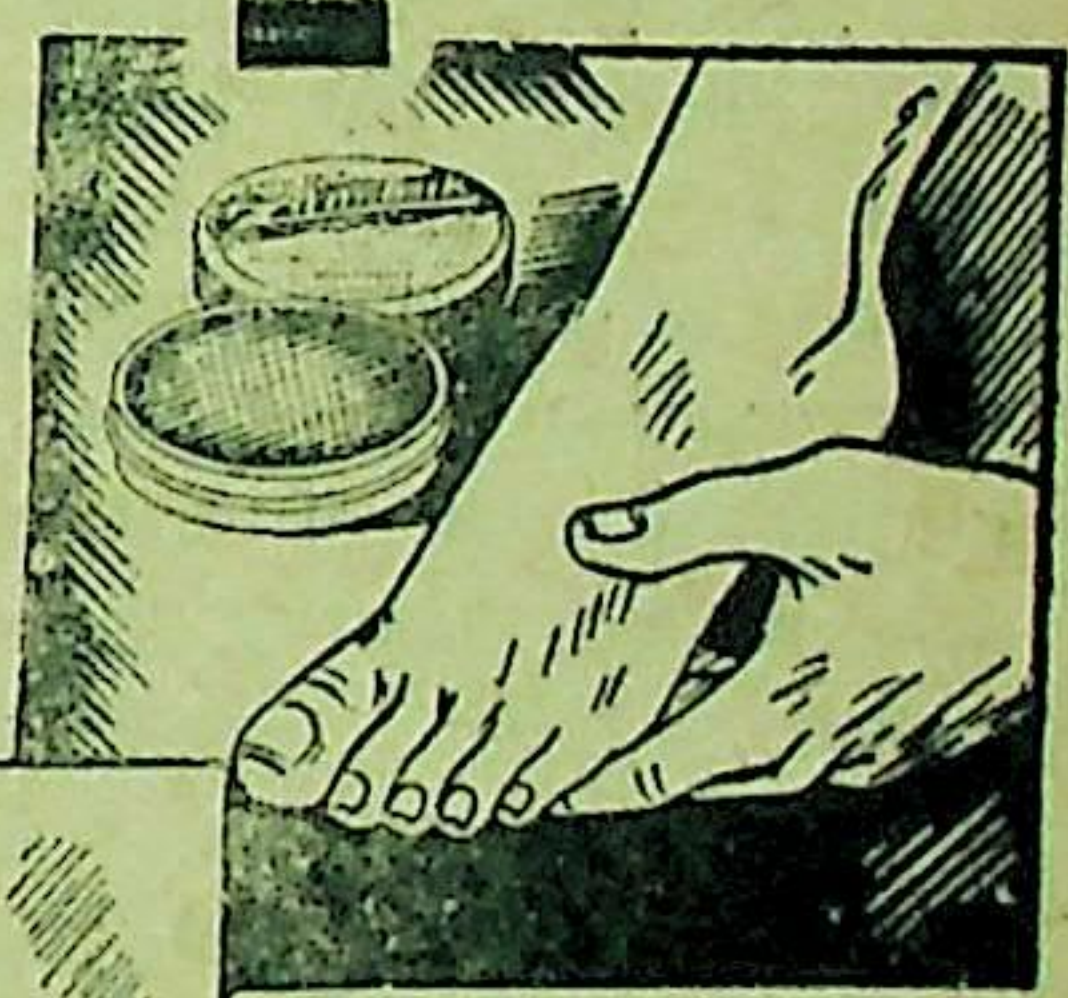
dangerous than the communists to the country is the growing belief that is gaining ground.

In order to tackle the grave problems of food etc. shortage, the schemes of conscription of productive labour, which should include

even educated unemployed must be courageously initiated until long-range projects of irrigation, fertilizing, mechanised agriculture etc. come to fruition. For this, men of initiative and courage must be picked up to be the people's representatives. The Congress thus can yet regain its prestige.

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Humanity's Survival

By Dr. R. R. SPENCER

The biologist's chief interest in life is the study of life itself—that problem of survival which is the primary concern and universal goal of all life.

Biologists learn a great deal about life by investigating some of the simpler microscopic forms, such as bacteria and protozoa. They find that staying alive is no easy matter for any species. In fact, they discover that there is a direct cause-effect relationship between trials and tribulations on the one hand and triumph and achievements on the other.

Because of his adaptability no animal has a greater potential survival value, and because of his high degree of specialisation none has a greater danger of extinction than modern man, the word-maker the tool-maker and atom-splitter. Most human being—if and when they reach mental maturity—realise that "the something for nothing" way of life yields no inner satisfaction. All good things, including the good life, are hard to attain. Yet the biologist and the physician-biologist, whose job is the study of the maladjustments and frustrations of the human being, see no cause for alarm about the future of the human race. They advance several biological facts for their optimism:

1. There is a universal law, older than life itself—the law of change. Forms adapt to a changing environment or face extinction.

2. Adaptation, however, does not always mean adapta-

bility. A high degree of adaptation to a specific environment usually is accompanied by less adaptability to another environment. Some species, it is claimed, become extinct because of a fatal over-adaptation and excessive specialisation.

3. Life for every individual ends in death. Birth, youth, maturity, senescence and death are an inevitable biological sequence.

4. There are at least three clearly defined levels of organisation among living things: the cell, the multicellular individual and the species. The human species rapidly increasing. The daily increase of births over deaths is 68,000, which means that food, clothing and shelter must be found for 2,000,000 more people each year.

5. In a study of survival values for any organism or group, five basic relationships between living units must be considered. These are:

(a) Symbiosis, in which organisms or groups live together under conditions of mutual aid.

(b) Synergism, in which the living units work together to produce a result neither alone can effect.

(c) Commensalism, in which organisms or groups live in intimate association without doing one another either good or harm.

(d) Parasitism, in which one organism or group preys upon or is definitely harmful to another.

(e) Saprophytism, in which organisms survive by consum-

ing the dead bodies of other organisms but do not attack living forms.

These relationships may be observed not only between widely separated species but among individuals of the same species and among cells of the same individual. Nor do they remain constant. A parasite may become harmless; a harmless commensal may become parasitic. The biologist knows that such unit of life seeks first its own good at the cost of the whole world. Survival, self-preservation, the wish to live is so strong that each unit of life exploits every other unit on all occasions and whenever the opportunity arises. Symbiosis and synergism are synonyms for co-operation and mutual aid and also for mutual exploitations.

6. The continual changes which occur in individuals or in species may or may not be progressive. Progress is hard to define. For mankind it may be defined as "increasing insight into, increasing control over and increasing independence of the environment."

Laboratory experiments which sought to provide individuals with a favourable environment have resulted in their decline and eventual destruction, indicating that some species, at least, thrive best in an environment which is both changing and challenging. In these experiments one is reminded of the British historian Arnold Toynbee's view that human civilisations are produced by difficult rather than easy conditions and that

"man achieves civilisation... as a response to a challenge in a situation of special difficulty which rouses him to make a hitherto unprecedented effort."

Humanity in the course of time may begin to acquire the wisdom the human body long has known, namely, that it is better to co-operate (mutual exploitation) than to kill. Man, the greatest of all killers of his own kind as well as of other species, may yet emerge after a succession of challenging experiences into a higher level of life than is now known. Every individual desires peace, stability and security, but nature imposes trials and tribulations and may know what is better for mankind than man himself does. It would seem, then, that mental maturity demands of mankind that he expect no lasting security and that he renounce all easy hope.

The survival value of mankind lies in the fact that there are an increasing number of individuals whose responses to a changing environment are less and less genetically fixed as they are insects and the lower animals. Humans are acquiring great capacities for making rapid changes in behaviour, for acquiring new responses and behavior patterns, and discarding old ones as new situations arise. Man is the only time-animal capable of binding into his own experience the experiences and wisdom of those who lived in times long past. He has an undreamed-of mastery over nature and has become a unique product of organic evolution. All the evidence points to a long life-expectancy—not for human institu-

tions, not even for present civilisation, and certainly not for individuals, but for humanity.

Man's mastery over the physical world has come about largely through the application of the methods of science. The men and women of the world now must ask themselves: can we apply these methods to ourselves and to the problems of human behavior? Can we be scientifically objective about ourselves? Are we ready to go to nature for the answers rather than to

books, traditions and authorities?

A very few only are willing to follow Huxley's advice to "sit down before a fact as a little child, be prepared to give up every preconceived notion, follow humbly wherever and to whatever abyss nature leads, else you shall learn nothing." This humble pursuit of truth, this spirit of science can become as international as sunlight. It holds the master key to survival.

—*The Saturday Review of Literature*

MALARIA AS A SOCIAL BURDEN

"Of all known diseases endemic malaria is the most widely spread and is the most virulent in character."

"No other disease is so detrimental to the development of a people who live in regions where malaria is prevalent."

Thus in a few lines the considered opinion of an eminent malaria expert Professor E. Marchoux of the Pasteur Institute in Paris. How true his judgement is has often been proved in practice and moreover, many eminent authorities on malaria have subscribed to his opinion or have expressed themselves in similar terms.

As this disease can be the cause of considerable economic losses the preponderate prevalence of malaria in a country can indeed have the greatest influence on its social welfare.

When we realize that in malaria countries this sickness counts its victims by the thousands and even millions, it becomes clear how great the losses in working power must be.

Science, however, has not been idle and before the second World War the very expert Malaria Commission appointed by the former League of Nations made an intensive study of malaria and its attending problems.

In 1933 the above mentioned Commission published a report in which they advised a daily dosage of 6 grains of QUININE as a prophylactic during the whole of the malaria season and further recommended when attacked by a bout of malaria, a daily dose of from 15 to 20 grains during a period of from 5 to 7 days.

By following the advice of these specialists hundreds of millions are spared the ravages of these dreadful fevers, while at the same time economic world conditions reap the benefits. (Advt.)

Competitive Examinations

The review of the Public Service Commission on the competitive examination for the U. P. Civil Service, held in January 1951, provides interesting reading.

A common defect in the work of the candidates was that they wrote much that was irrelevant. The Commission observe that they should realize the importance of writing to the point for long and rambling answers create an unfavourable impression on the examiner.

It was noticed that in some papers, in which only a certain number of questions was to be attempted, including some compulsory ones, the candidates did not follow the instructions carefully and attempted extra questions in lieu of the compulsory ones in order to complete the total. Answers to all such extra questions were cancelled and no marks were awarded for them.

In spite of clear instructions, a number of candidates either wrongly numbered the questions they attempted or failed to number them. "They do not seem to realize," the Commission observe, "that for such mistakes and omissions they may, sometimes have to pay a heavy penalty, as a deduction of even one or two marks on that account counts in a competitive examination.

The Commission's review is obviously based on the examiners' criticism on the candidates' answers in various subjects. The summary of the examiners' criticism noticed in the review also discloses some glaring howlers.

The general standard of the answers in the General Knowledge subject was low, an overwhelming majority of the candidates appearing to be only "bewildered by knowing less and less about more and more, as a result of the kind of higher education they have received. Their answers showed appalling ignorance of such simple facts about places, agriculture and industries in their own States as every intelligent school boy should know."

The examiners add: "A modest 'I don't know' would have been a more honest and less ridiculous answer than any of the following.

'Tea, coffee, puppy and glass are the principal commercial crops grown in the U. P.'

'The Holy Bible was written by Pope.'

'Gulliver's Travels was written by Oliver Twist.'

'Life in oldest English Public School is described by Sheridan in 'School for Scandal.''

A very common weakness was the candidates' tendency to prolixity and a marked preference for opinions rather than facts. Asked to give the main reason for certain occurrences, most of the candidates gave several far-fetched reasons, omitting the one main reason which, in most cases, happened to be also the most obvious. Similarly, instead of plainly stating India's foreign policy, most of the candidates opined: "India's foreign policy is a one man's show"; "it is much maligned in the American Press"; "it is based on Truth and Non-Violence."

Few candidates, according to examiners in General Knowledge, seemed to be able to express their ideas in simple and correct English. Most of the answers were littered with grammatical mistakes and atrocious spelling like 'trooth' for 'truth'; 'payed' for 'paid'; 'fourty' for 'forty'; 'colera' for 'cholera'; 'muster' or 'mustered' for 'mustard'.

The result in the Hindi (Compulsory) subject also, according to examiners, on the whole was not satisfactory. In translating the given passages most of the candidates tried to be too literal, with the result that in many cases the translations conveyed no sense at all. Some candidates literally translated a sentence and then gave its meaning or sense in brackets. They did not seem to know that the modes of expression of one language generally differ from those of another. Poor vocabulary seems to have been a great handicap. In essays some candidates indulged in verbosity and metaphorical expressions at the cost of clarity and precision. An ugly feature of the answers was bad spelling. The answers in Hindi Literature showed that candidates did not possess a sound knowledge of literary tendencies. The general quality of answers, however, was good.

"The old defects, viz. a failure to get at the true import of the question and to resist the temptation of writing all that one knows about a subject irrespective of what is required in the question, still persisted. This was revealed by answers

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POLIONYELITIS

By JOHN R. PAUL

Certain gains have been achieved in the treatment of poliomyelitis, principally in the relief of pain during acute stages of the disease, for saving lives in the most serious cases, and in the after-care of patients who have been paralysed. But no means of preventing poliomyelitis has yet been found. There is no vaccine available for purposes of immunisation. No specific drug is known to be effective in acute poliomyelitis, although much research is being done in many countries in an effort to discover such agents.

The story of poliomyelitis, known also as infantile paralysis, goes back as far as recorded human history. However, not until about 1880 did the contagious character of poliomyelitis become known. The first observations of this type were made in Scandinavia and the disease thereafter was identified in periodic epidemics in northern Europe, the United States, Canada, Australia and New Zealand. By 1900 infantile paralysis had become a serious public health problem.

The behavior of the disease appears to have undergone changes in certain geographic areas. Although scattered cases of poliomyelitis had been described in Japan, the first epidemics of appreciable size reported there came after 1930, and similarly this happened in a number of tropical countries in the 1930's and later. Quite recently the new state of Israel experienced its first epidemic. In the Philip-

pine Republic and in certain North African countries, poliomyelitis epidemics of any size do not yet seem to have been observed. Nevertheless the virus of poliomyelitis is present in such countries, for the rates at which United States and British troops contracted poliomyelitis in some of these areas during World War II bears witness not only to the presence of the virus but its frequency. The local adult population did not suffer. They were apparently more immune than were the visiting soldiers.

Some generalisations can be made about poliomyelitis with a fair degree of confidence. It is a contagious disease, of which the cause is known to be a virus discovered in 1908.

The poliomyelitis virus belongs to a race known as filterable viruses, many of which are harmless to humans, while some others are deadly parasites. The main way in which the properties of viruses, or indeed, the very existence of them can be demonstrated is by the cumbersome process of inoculating an experimental animal and subsequently watching for the development of fever or other signs of illness in the animal. The poliomyelitis family of viruses is one of the most elusive members of this whole group, because with most strains of this virus the only animals susceptible to infection are monkeys and anthropoid apes, which are expensive and often difficult to obtain.

Research on the virus itself indicates it to be so small that it has not yet been clearly defined under the electron

microscope. Some of its properties, however, are definite. Poliomyelitis viruses are killed by heat, at temperatures which also destroy bacteria, but unlike many bacteria they resist certain chemicals or disinfectants such as carbolic acid or chloride of lime. What is not known about these viruses is how to deal with them; how their spread can best be controlled and how the disease can be checked in its earliest states. It is known that a certain degree of immunity develops in the experimentally infected animal after its recovery with or without paralysis. This immunity renders the animal resistant to acquiring a second infection due to the same type of poliomyelitis virus, although the same animal may acquire a second infection due to a different type of poliomyelitis virus.

It is presumed that the same situation holds true for

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on the subject of Psychology. The general standard of answers was moderate but many candidates who failed to get good marks appeared to have answered the questions from a knowledge based entirely on some popular handbook of Psychology. "Such books," the examiners add, "thrive in large numbers because of their 'made easy' quality, but they must be regarded as a chief source of superficiality. They are also responsible for such mischievous confusion as the mistaking of a theory for a personage."

humans, although this presumption is not clearly established, as two attacks of poliomyelitis in the same individual are rare.

It is commonly agreed that poliomyelitis is generally spread by contact between persons, in somewhat the same manner as diseases such as measles and mumps are spread. But science does not know why climate and season exert such a profound influence and why epidemics of poliomyelitis nearly always occur in the summer rather than in the winter in temperate climates. Either something may happen in the warm weather which enormously facilitates the spread and dissemination of the virus throughout a community or something may happen in warm weather which makes some people more vulnerable to poliomyelitis than at other times of the year. It appears also that people may become infected without ever having been in contact with other recognised cases of poliomyelitis, for its spread does not necessarily take place from one severe and recognised case to another but often, through cases so mild as to escape recognition, entirely. The evidence is quite convincing that during an average epidemic of poliomyelitis, those individuals who are ill enough to become diagnosed represent only a fraction—perhaps one to 10 per cent—of the total number of people infected. This means that during an epidemic a child, or even an adult, may unknowingly harbour and transmit the virus to others. It also indicates that a high percentage of adults—85 per cent or more—have been not only exposed unknowingly to

poliomyelitis virus but have been infected unknowingly with it, and have emerged from the experience not only unscathed but have attained some degree of immunity.

A generation ago poliomyelitis was a disease of infants. According to physicians in New York City about 1900, the malady was rarely seen in children over six years of age. Today, not only in the northern half of North America, but more particularly in Scandinavia and in other parts of Europe and Australia, poliomyelitis is not limited to infants but is commonly seen in children of school age and teen age. Perhaps 25 per cent of the victims in New England (as the six north-eastern states of the United States are known) today are 15 years or over. This change in the age level of incidence has not taken place everywhere, for the disease is still concentrated among infants in certain countries.

Hence, this alteration in the character of the disease could somehow be associated with some feature of twentieth-century life—such as the changing character and composition of populations, or the curtailment in the size of families, or even sanitation. If the latter is responsible, one could propose the hypothesis that modern hygienic methods might have reached a point at which infants and very young children are protected from exposure to this virus, but has not yet reached a point which protects them later, during childhood or adolescence. Thus their 'attack of poliomyelitis' has been postponed, not eliminated. These hypotheses merely show that much remains to be learned about the prin-

ciples as well as the techniques for preventing this disease.

A more practical question is whether poliomyelitis is spread by agents other than infected persons—food, water, or insects, for example. If such were the case, these 'intermediate' agents might be controlled by 'sanitary' measures. That poliomyelitis virus has been found on food, possibly contaminated by flies, and in flies during an epidemic, there is no doubt. But there is no evidence that flies are carriers as are mosquitoes in the transmission of malaria. In certain situations where poliomyelitis has occurred it is difficult to imagine how flies could possibly have played much or any part in the spread.

Apparently what is needed most in the struggle to prevent poliomyelitis is some means of vaccination to bolster the immunity of children and adults to enable them to resist infection induced by periodic exposure to the virus. It has long been obvious to students of this disease that it is desirable to discover strains of virus which, when inoculated into humans, would cause a mild 'disease' only, and at the same time serve to immunise against poliomyelitis. This would be similar to the way that cowpox virus confers immunity on the individual vaccinated against

The development of such a vaccine is the great quest on which the energy of many research laboratories is now being expended. The path is difficult and dangerous, and it would seem highly unlikely that an effective vaccine will be reached by investigators working on mice and monkeys alone. The real experiment will come when the new vaccines are tried on man.

Self-Governing School

Mrs. Miller, teacher at an Elementary school in Bethesda, is not presiding over her class. Ten-year-old Linda Perry is in charge.

"Who do you want for council president?" Linda asks Donald Hesten. A boy in the rear of the room stands up.

"I want Nancy Potter."

Linda puts the same question to Jean Scanlon. Jean nominates John Emory. Three more nominations follow and Linda says:

"Now we will vote on these people."

Each member of the class writes his choice on a slip of paper and puts it in a box on Mrs. Miller's desk. Votes are counted. John Emory's name is on 25 of the ballots, so he is the next council president.

Every two months the 40 boys and girls of the class elect a new president and other council members. The council governs the class according to a constitution the class itself drew up. This document prescribes rules for school-time activity.

A year ago they went to work devising a plan of self-government. They spent some time studying various kinds of constitutions and governments, then drafted in their own language the Constitution of their class.

The constitution provides for a five-member council, a director of finance 'who will be in charge of all money business,' a judge, a clerk and two captains. The council, in turn, appoints a manager who is "in charge of all room duties and appoints people to do them."

The constitution tells in detail how a citizen should conduct himself. "How can we keep our desks and floor tidy? Have a desk inspector inspect the desks every morning. If a desk is messy, he will pull everything out and tell the owner to clean it up."

"How can we learn to respect other people's property and not go into another child's desk? If a child goes into another's desk, he or she should wear a sign that says 'snooper' in the classroom only."

The constitution points out ways to stop unnecessary talking and note-writing, as well as ways to follow instructions with speed and accuracy. It even lays down rules for becoming a good leader: Besides being truthful and trustworthy, "an officer should be a good sport, because if you are not you will lose your friends and then nobody will want to nominate you."

The boy or girl who disobeys the constitution loses

citizenship. This means he cannot be nominated for office, vote, or "say anything at election." He is not entitled to take part in games except during physical education periods, "but must go along and be quiet."

The boy or girl regains citizenship by "(1) doing extra work on 'A' level; (2) doing a voluntary service for your home, school or community; (3) getting two 100's on your work."

As time passes the children find it necessary to amend the constitution. Amendment VI has to do with freedom of choice. "A citizen may change desks with another citizen if they both agree." Amendment VII treats of freedom to use school supplies wisely: "If you are careless and waste paints you cannot use the paints any more and you lose your citizenship. Accidents do not count, because sometimes they cannot be avoided."

Mrs. Miller says that the self-governing plan worked out by the children has practically done away with disciplinary problems. These children are learning at an early age what Lincoln meant when he spoke of "government by the people, of the people, and for the people."

Safeguarding Democracy

A party has the right to advance its interests by all fair and legitimate means provided also that it does not go against the interests of the country and the people. The strategy which the Congress has adopted to keep itself in power in Madras inspite of the electorates's clear rejection of its claim to rule can pass neither of these tests. The purpose and the manner of Rajagopalachari's induction as leader of the Legislature Congress Party and new Chief Minister are open to objection from every point of view, whether of democratic property, political ethics or general good.

After the elections, when the Congress party in Madras found itself a minority but still the single largest party in the legislature there were two honest courses open to it to follow. It could accept its minority position, allow the non-Congress parties to form as they had been trying to, a coalition government and then to fight it as an Opposition should. Or it could give the call for a straight-forward coalition government with the co-operation of one or more non-Congress parties. The Congress adopted neither of these courses. It declared itself against a coalition and at the same time would not accept the Opposition's role according to verdict of the electorate. Instead against all canons of constitutional propriety the question of the formation of a new Cabinet was kept hanging while the Congress Party searched for a leader who could impart to

the minority the necessary self-confidence in a venture for usurpation of power. Though in the meantime some of the non-Congress parties had formed a combination whose strength was much greater than that of the Congress and whose leader, Prakasam, was therefore entitled to be called to form a Ministry; the Governor waited for the Congress Party to find its leader and when the same was found in Rajagopalachari the latter was immediately commissioned to form a government in spite of the fact that present strength of his following was known to be less than that of the combination under Prakasam. The governor handed power to the Congress Party not because it was the majority party in the Legislature, which it was not, not even because it was the single largest group in the Legislature, which again it was not at the moment but because the Congress Party had found a leader who had a reputation for cleverness, subtlety, capacity for manoeuvring, etc. It was presumed that Rajaji, by using tactics of which he is supposed to be a past master, would be able to attract some of the non-Congress elements to his side and keep the rest sufficiently disunited for the purpose of carrying on a minority rule by the Congress, at least for some time.

To hand over power on such a presumption as above was wholly opposed to democratic constitutional propriety and was clearly unethical.

The leader in question had

not passed the test of a popular election. There is no sign that he proposes to submit himself by such a test soon or ever. The fact that he got himself nominated by the Governor to the Uppear House is rather a pointer in the opposite direction. It will be remembered that Rajaji had not left the provincial political field exactly on his own accord. He was in fact bowled out of Madras. In 1946 the Congress High Command's directive in his favour, and even Gandhiji's recommendation

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had failed to secure him rehabilitation in Madras politics. There is no evidence that he is any more popular today in Madras, even with Congressmen. He was unanimously elected as leader by the Legislature Congress Party but that does not mean that he was welcome to all. For many, it was a bitter pill to swallow, which means there is no going to be "a happy family," whatever appearances may be kept up for the time being. All the existing tensions will increase, the tensions between Tamil and Andhra, between Brahmin and non-Brahmin; between the upholders of the status quo and those who want social and economic change, between Congressmen and non-Congressmen and after a while, between Congressmen and Congressmen.

In his first informal talk to the Legislature Congress Party Rajaji quite surpassed himself. It was so thoroughly a school master's lesson to his pupils, illustrated with appropriate parables, example fables and anecdotes. There were rebukes for past lapses, sagelike counsel for future conduct, a threat to retire if his advice was not followed and at the same time

a promise "to help you to take your place if you fail even if I am 90" there where admissions of weakness but also claims to strength. In short it was a masterpiece. Only it did not seem to hold out much hope for the betterment of the people's condition. Rajaji feels that the people of Madras do not want any "bright new policy". If anything, this feeling is a declaration for the maintenance of the status quo. Only the status quo has to be buttressed by "good administration"! For this he prescribes what he calls separation of the Legislature from the Executive. This phraseological grandeur, however is quite redundant because what Rajaji means is simply this: that no individual member of the Legislature should try to improve or influence the Executive, that is to interfere with the officers; But he did not point out why and how an officer, who is honest and efficient, is influenced by individual Legislators. Such influencing is possible only because that legislator is known to have influence over the officers Minister-boss. Even so, if an officer is thoroughly efficient and honest he would not care. In any case, the two main parties to be blamed are

the officer who is afraid to incur the displeasure of this Minister-boss and the minister who is afraid to lose the support of a party member. The Minister, the legislator and the officer thus act and react upon one another to produce corruption and inefficiency. The remedy lies, firstly, with the Ministers. C. R. retired from the Home Ministership of the Republic too recently to have forgotten that he himself could not deal very effectively with big offenders, whether among officers or interfering party members. Was he then as careful and harsh as duty and principle demanded? Too often these only crush the small fry. To return to the Madras situation the Congress Party's solution is no solution at all. On the other hand, because of the patchwork, the remedy may prove worse than the disease.

-- Vigil.

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Book Reviews



The Economic Weekly, Annual Number 1952. The Asian New Age Publishers Ltd, Noble Chambers, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay. Rupees two. among the Indian magazines dealing with problems of economics, trade and commerce (with a dash of politics thrown in for good measure), The Economic Weekly of Bombay

holds a high place. We have always liked it for its impartial views, not serving any particular commercial interest. This special annual number of 72 pages contains a number of interesting and informative articles to which no reviewer can do justice in the space allotted to him.

Nehru's Five Year Plan is critically reviewed by two well known writers—U. K. Hicks and Maurice Dobb. A highly technical article by B.V. Krishnamurti essays a theory of Black Market Prices. Another learned article, by R. M. Honavar, traces the Generation of Secondary Income in an undeveloped Economy.

Barring these two, which are caviarre to the general, the rest is easy reading to the lay public.

Krist And Krishna

The remarkable similarity in the events of the lives of Christ and Sri Krishna can be seen from the following among other parallels:—

1. A heavenly voice heralded the advent of Sri Krishna while there was angel Gabriel's annunciation to holy Mary.

2. Sri Krishna is born in a dungeon: Jesus Christ in a stable. Both these places suggest a close affinity.

3. Just after Sri Krishna's birth there was massacre of innocents by Kansa and so in the case of Jesus Christ under Herod's order.

4. In one case there is migration to Gokul and in the other to Egypt.

5. Sri Krishna is depicted as a cowherd and Christ as a shepherd.

6. Kansa, as foretold, is killed by Krishna and Herod dies an odious death.

7. Sri Krishna died from an arrow; Jsus Christ was hung on the Cross. The bow and arrow has a typical semblance with the Cross.

8. Sri Krishna ascended to heaven in a celestial chariot. Jesus Christ after resurrection disappeared in a cloud of glory.

Then we have the Gita and Gospel.

Says Sir Edwin Arnold in his preface to *The Song Celestial*.

“Indeed so striking are some of the moralities here inculcated and so close the parallelism—sometimes actually verbal—between its teachings and those of the New Testament that a controversy has arisen between the Pandits and the Missionaries on the point whether the author of *Gita* borrowed from Christian sources or the evangelists from him.”

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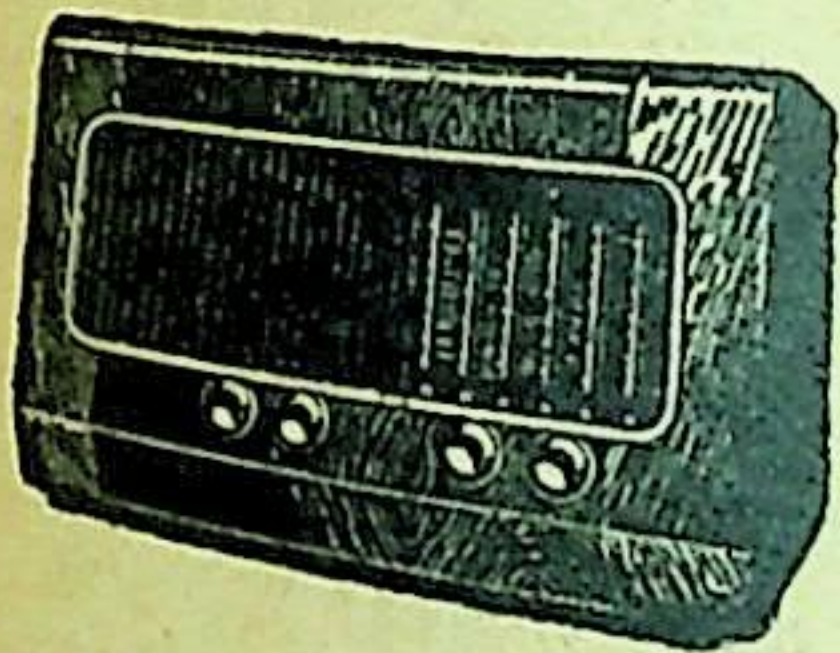
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Preference will be shown to (a) persons registered in the Ministry of Home Affairs (D.G. S. Section) and (b) retrenched employees of Indian Audit Department, other Departments of the Govt. of India and retrenched employees of Burma Audit Department.

MINIMUM EDUCATIONAL QUALIFICATION:—University Degree, **AGE LIMIT**—25 years on the 1st June '52, relaxable in respect of retrenched employees, refugees and members of Scheduled Castes and Tribes.

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Applications giving full particulars should be addressed to the Accountant General, Bihar, P. O. HINOO, Ranchi, to reach him not later than the 15th May, 1952.

(B. K. T. IYENGAR),
Accountant General,
(Bihar).